

AIR NAVIGATORS HARD AT WORK

Wilbur Wright Makes Successful Flight With His Aeroplane

MACHINE WELL HANDLED

Capt. Baldwin's Airship Passed Upon By Government Experts

Le Mans, France, Aug. 8.—Wilbur Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, made a flight... which was absolutely perfect.

Weather conditions for the test were splendid. The wind blew without a cloud, and a gentle north-west breeze was blowing.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Capt. Baldwin has succeeded in fulfilling the first requirement of his contract with the United States government...

TOLSTOI'S PROTEST

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

Shah Raises Loan

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch received here from Teheran says the Shah of Persia obtained a loan of \$250,000 from the Russian bank...

Trestle Protection

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—The railway commission has issued an order to all railways calling for the protection of trestles by watchmen and signaling alarm devices from May to October, inclusive.

Old Age Annuities

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Sir Richard Cartwright is having actuarial tables prepared and regulations drafted, preliminary to bringing into operation the Old Age Annuity Bill...

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 Warrenton township.

Schooners Missing

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—The department of marine was advised that during a recent storm which swept the east coast of Nova Scotia two fishing schooners broke from their moorings at St. Paul's island and were carried out to sea by the gale.

BIG MILL COMPANY IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Pillsbury-Washburn Concern in Financial Difficulties

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 8.—The capitalization of the Pillsbury-Washburn Co. for which a receiver was appointed August 6, 1908, is \$2,000,000.

ALGERIAN EARTHQUAKES

More Shocks Felt at Constantine—Previously Damaged Buildings Shaken Down

HURRICANE CAUSES DISASTER IN HUNGARY

A Hundred Workmen Buried Under Ruins of Large Factory

ILLINOIS PRIMARIES

Early Part of Count Shows Demos and Lewis Leads in Governorship Vote

STAY THEIR HANDS

Powers Delay Consideration of Macedonian Reforms to Give New Regime an Opportunity

ATLANTIC FLEET AT NEW ZEALAND

Sixteen Vessels Under Admiral Sperry Anchor at Auckland

CEREMONIES OF WELCOME

Premier Sir Joseph Ward Warmly Eulogises President Roosevelt

Auckland, Aug. 9 (Sunday).—Sixteen vessels, comprising the battleship division of the United States Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry, arrived here at 8:40 a.m. today and are anchored in columns in the roadstead, abreast the city, after a voyage of 33 days from San Francisco via a stop at Honolulu of six days.

Tomorrow will begin a week of ceremonies and festivities, for which the most elaborate preparations have been made, including the reception of the fleet on behalf of the government by the Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward...

Gold Dredge Burned

Bedding, Cal., Aug. 8.—Shafts Dredging company's gold dredge at Morewood, fourteen miles southwest in Reading, was destroyed by fire last night, causing a loss of \$135,000, with \$40,000 insurance. A similar craft valued at \$100,000 was burned at the same place three years ago.

THE ABRUZZI AFFAIR

Rome, Aug. 8.—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 Ekins to Pope Pius, considering that it was a private affair between the lady and the duke.

Bands in Discord

New York, Aug. 8.—The musicians of two rival bands clashed each other today in St. William's park, where two thoroughbred dogs, both named playing cards, were kept together.

ANTI-ASIATIC LEAGUE

Washington, Aug. 8.—The National Anti-Asiatic Immigration League of the United States was formed last night in Washington.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR HARVESTERS

Twenty-Five Thousand Helpers Needed in the Three Provinces

DRUGHT STILL UNBROKEN

Long Spell of Hot Weather Brings Harvest Date Rapidly Forward

ANARCHIST EXECUTED

Juan Ruiz Pays Penalty for Attempt on King Alfonso's Life and Other Crimes

Barcelona, Aug. 8.—Juan Ruiz, who on 19 Aug. was found guilty of complicity in a series of bomb-throwing and anarchistic outrages and sentenced to death, was executed here today.

FAVORABLE REPORTS ON PRAIRIE CROPS

Statement Issued by Ogilvie Milling Company Shows Good Promise

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills company gave the following review of the progress of the crop during the past week.

No Unskilled Laborers

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The foreign office has received from the Canadian government a warning against the emigration of unskilled laborers to Canada.

Help for Zappell

Berlin, Aug. 8.—Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm has accepted the presidency of the Imperial committee which is assisting the St. Louis Zappell, the airport inventor.

BUILDING WORK AT BURNED CITY

Houses Already Provided for Many of the Fire Refugees

LUMBER IN GOOD SUPPLY

Fires Still Consuming Valuable Timber Among the Mountains

Nelson, Aug. 7.—A special to the Daily News from Fernie says: Under a searching sun the ceaseless work of rebuilding the city has gone on today, and the result has been marvelous.

Particular attention has been devoted to the sanitary arrangements, and large bath houses will be completed tomorrow, when all will be compelled to perform scientific ablutions.

Further casualties have been reported, but it is impossible to make a list. It is estimated that 250 men are busily engaged in replacing the big bridge over the Elk river and repairing the road.

The fire is still burning on the mountain sides and eating into the good timber. There is no hope of extinguishing them unless there is heavy rain soon, but from present indications there is none to be expected.

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Cardinal Gibbons Visits the Pope

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.

Opium Commission

Washington, Aug. 8.—China has formally accepted the date, January 1 next, and the selection, in the city of Shanghai as the time and place for holding the meeting of the international opium commission.

Many Engles for Seattle

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Nearly 10,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, many of them accompanied by members of their families, departed last night on a trip into the Puget Sound region for a four days' convention, beginning August 11.

Giant Fir Tree

Bellingham, Aug. 8.—The record tree of the county, one which Bert DeLaven describes as "the great granddaddy of the whole tribe," was discovered by the city of Bellingham.

CANADIAN RIFLEMEN HOME FROM BISLEY

Well Satisfied With Their Achievements at the Latest Meeting

Montreal, Aug. 8.—The Canadian Rifle team arrived in Montreal last night on the Alouette. They were well satisfied with their achievements at the Bisley range, and they were congratulated by the local press.

SINN FEIN AT WORK

Conferees of American Branches at Buffalo Elect Officers for the Grand Council

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. Cohalan of New York.

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FATAL TRAIN WRECK

Several People Reported Killed in Accident on Southern Pacific Near New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Aug. 8.—A Southern Pacific passenger train, westbound and late in the afternoon, derailed last night, and several people were reported to have been killed.

English Grifters Convicted

London, Aug. 8.—Two municipal officers of the Mile End parish, charged with gratifying fraud by means of a night trial lasting two months, in both cases the amount was small, but the cases excited the greatest interest because such charges are unusual in England.

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WILL TRY HARD FOR THAW MONEY

Lawyers and Other Creditors to Fight Bankruptcy Application

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION

Trial Claims Paid and Pending Amount to Over Seven Hundred Thousand

New York, Aug. 8.—That a determined effort will be made by some at least of Harry K. Thaw's creditors to resist his effort to have himself adjudged a bankrupt, was indicated today after his creditors had recovered from the confusion into which the first announcement of the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings in Pittsburgh threw them.

The attempt to hold off the bankruptcy proceedings, indeed, is already under way, according to Daniel O'Reilly, of Thaw's counsel in the murder trial, who late today announced that he had decided upon the institution of proceedings through which he hoped to collect the amount of his claim for expenses. O'Reilly announced that he was preparing an application to be presented to the United States court in Pittsburgh for an order that Mr. Thaw's estate and person on the ground that Thaw has been legally adjudged a lunatic, and as such has no right to go bankrupt.

Mr. O'Reilly says he will sue the committee for the revocation of his appointment as receiver of the estate, and he has already filed suit for that purpose in the United States court in Pittsburgh. Mr. O'Reilly says he will sue the committee for the revocation of his appointment as receiver of the estate, and he has already filed suit for that purpose in the United States court in Pittsburgh.

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Vertical advertisement on the left side of the page listing various services and prices, including 'At Our S', '\$1.00', '\$1.75', '\$1.25', etc.











The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA

The process of discovering British Columbia goes on apace. When it was proposed that the Grand Trunk Pacific should be extended across this province to the sea, it was contended on behalf of the company that extensive and exceptional aid would have to be given, and for two reasons, it was claimed, and rightly that the road from the Rockies to the Coast would be costly, and it was alleged, although improperly, that there would be very little business along the railway to contribute to its traffic.

CANADA AND BRITAIN

"Canada," a weekly paper printed in England, mentions that Lord Avebury referred not long ago to Halifax and St. John as ports in the United States and Lord Avebury, better known as Sir John Lubbock, has written many books on geographical subjects, is a member of the Privy Council, and says that his chief recreation is travel, his error is about as inexcusable as anything can well be. Our contemporary says that there are people in England who think the initials B. C. stand only for "Be-fore Christ," and hence cannot understand why they should appear in connection with the names of places; but we hope this is only a bit of sarcasm on the part of "Canada's" editorial writer. Our contemporary warns Canadians against being misled by the astounding ignorance about the Dominion occasionally met with in England into supposing that no interest is taken in the Dominion by British people, for it assures us that the contrary is the case.

AN EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD

The United States and Canada are contending across a whole continent, but there is nothing to prevent force from one invading the other. We have no elaborate system of defence against our neighbors; they have no elaborate system of defence against us. The people of both countries move freely backwards and forwards, yet, although we are in many respects one, the two countries are, and will doubtless remain, distinct nationalities. They have our differences, but we settle them amicably. Little frictions arise, but the oil of common sense soon makes everything run smoothly again. This is a very remarkable thing, and it is all the more so because it is a condition of things that has grown up notwithstanding influences that might have had a very different tendency. At the close of the war of the Revolution some forty thousand people came into what is now Canada from the revolted colonies.

wards the Loyalist emigrants. They hated them with an intensity not extended to the people of the mother country. They could understand why England should fight to preserve her thirteen colonies, but not how any of the colonists themselves could take part against what they claimed was a movement for freedom. Less than thirty years after the conclusion of the Loyalist, the war of 1812 was precipitated. Its very inconclusiveness, from a military and naval point of view, accentuated the feelings of bitterness, which the descendants of the Loyalists had inherited from their fathers and mothers, and by no means contributed towards the softening of the feeling of the people of the United States towards the inhabitants of British North America.

During the war of Secession many things occurred to create an unfriendly feeling in the United States towards Canada. To a limited extent, the Confederate States made use of Canadian soil as a basis of intrigue, and the effect of this upon the popular mind of the North was not at that time offset by the fact that the young Canadians bore arms in defence of the Union. The position taken by an influential section in England towards the North during the war was the bitterest in the United States. It increased the North because it recognized and extended sympathy to the South; it did not please the South because it did not go far enough to lead to recognition of Southern independence. Other causes might have contributed to drive the two peoples apart, but it is not necessary now to go into particulars for what we are concerned with now is the fact that the relations between the people of the United States and those of Canada are friendly to a degree that would hardly seem possible a half-century ago. And it is gratifying to be able to add that this friendliness extends to the whole British nation. What are the reasons of this? It is not because "blood is thicker than water," for we have seen in the past how the fiercest animosity may arise and be perpetuated between nations of the same family, and moreover, the United States today can hardly be called Anglo-Saxon so far as the origin of its people is concerned. The Anglo-Saxons may be in the majority, but the descendants of other races form a very large minority. We incline to the idea that this growing friendliness is due to the operation in the two nations of the same institutions, for dismissing all questions of form, the institutions of the British Empire and those of the United States are the same. We call things by somewhat different names, we reach results by somewhat different methods, but the basic principle in each is the same, and it may be said that there is a consistency in personal liberty. While it is not quite true that the inhabitants of the two great English-speaking nations are the only people who possess the right of self-government, it is true that nowhere else is that right so fully developed. In which of the two nations the best results have been attained is a matter that need not be discussed here. We are both working in the same direction. That there is a growing friendship between the two English-speaking nations is one of the surest and most important facts of the day. Whether the dreams in which some people indulge, that a Canadian nation may become a hold-over of the United States, or that all British lands, will ever come true, it is premature to discuss. We differ from our neighbors in one respect. They, in the exuberance of their patriotism, are inclined to think that what they have done and are doing is the consummation of things, and that on our side of the boundary line we are more inclined to recognize that the process of political growth if it is to be permanent, must be slow. Hence we look to the future for the solution of national problems, and are less free with our opinions as to the final outcome of things than our Southern friends. But of this we feel very certain. We believe that we shall have a great work before it, and all things point to the probability that by and by there will be a closing up of the ranks to meet a common enemy.

ROAD-MAKING

The problem of road-making is receiving much attention in many parts of the world. The use of motor vehicles has created a new and difficult task, and all information upon the subject is eagerly scanned by those in charge of such matters. The attention of the Victoria Aldermen an editorial in the Scientific American of November 9th, 1907, and an article in the same journal by Mr. George Ethelbert Walsh. The paper can be found in the Public Library. We find a description of a method of road-making which is being used in the construction of which oil is used, and we learn that the roadbed from being plowed, harrowing and rolling until there is a hard, finely pulverized soil from 10 to 12 inches thick all over the surface. On the surface of this a layer of tar is spread, and when the road is dried and settled, crude petroleum is spread over the top of the road, from 175 to 200 degrees. From 100 to 300 barrels of oil are needed for a mile of such road, 18 feet wide, and the cost is said to average between 415 to 520 a mile. Coarse sand or gravel is spread on the oil, and sometimes a second coating of oil is given. This kind of road costs one and a half cents per square foot, and as 1,500 miles have been laid in California, it seems safe to conclude that the method is successful. In some towns in Algeria, vegetable oils are used with great success. In France, a mixture of tar and oil is used with very satisfactory results. The tar is applied at a temperature of 210, or only during dry weather. A sprinkling of sand is laid on the tar to keep the surface from being slippery. From such roads dust and mud are eliminated. In England, tar is freely used, and the engineer of Bristol has adopted the practice of sprinkling roads with tar as a remedy for the dust nuisance, and with complete success. The tar is forced against the surface in the form of a fine spray, and it makes a water-tight skin, which preserves the roadbed, and prevents watering. Roads so treated last much longer than ordinary macadam. In a New Jersey city, a mixture of tar, cracked stone and screenings has been laid extensively, and after a year's trial the road showed no signs of wear. The use of tar is recommended in preference to oil in countries where there is considerable rain, for the reason that the oil and rain form an emulsion which is damaging to vehicles and clothing. It is obvious that there are many places in which neither tar nor oil can be advantageously employed. Climate and cost have to be taken into consideration. But an English en-

gineer, who has four hundred miles of macadam road under his jurisdiction, informed the Commercial Engineering Council that of this mileage he only had to rebuild two or three miles every year. He said that if proper methods of construction are followed and a proper system of repair is promptly adopted and intelligently carried out, there is no reason why such roads should not be made to last indefinitely. The road question is one of very great importance to Victoria. We need roads that will stand traffic, and that will be free from dust. From what we have been able to gather from a somewhat extensive reading of current articles on the subject, there seems to be no reason whatever why we cannot have them.

THE HINDU VIEWPOINT

Mr. Teja Singh is a Master of Arts and a doctor of Laws and he is at present in the United States. He is likewise a Sikh. He has been telling a New York reporter some things about India, not very much, because he speaks his delicate position, for if he speaks his mind plainly he may be subject to misconception in India. He made one point which ought not to be lost sight of. He said that it was hard for a western mind to grasp the Indian situation, because the whole bureaucracy is out of touch and out of sympathy with the native population. He draws a distinction between the English-Indian mind and the native point of view. Speaking of Kingpin, he says he is no doubt able to speak for a small minority of the population of that country, but doubtless he is in any way entitled to speak for "Intellectual India, which is in thorough touch with the native population." He looks at it through the eyes of a native, and the tendency of people of that class is to take a narrow view of things British and to look at India, and will change it still more, and it is easily understandable that the governing classes, adhering, as all people do, to their own preconceived notions, may not have kept itself abreast of the tide of progress. This, of course, has no bearing, whatever it may be, upon the duty of the government to protect the lives and property of Europeans and to respect the laws of the country as they are, but it does point out that the case has been correctly stated, that the British system must be re-examined, sufficiently to meet changing conditions. It is the boast of British institutions that they can accommodate themselves to the demands of any circumstances, and it would be a very unhappy thing if they should prove unequal to meeting the reasonable demands of those who look at India from the Hindu viewpoint.

AIRSHIPS

Criticism after the event are common, for ex post facto wisdom is of the cheapest variety. To Commandant Renard is due the credit of having said something about the Zeppelin airship, which is borne out by the unfortunate accident reported in yesterday's despatch. The Zeppelin is a vessel of a kind which has been promised to us by the following: Commandant Renard, who is still considered one of our highest authorities on ballooning, gives a long criticism of the Zeppelin airship, which is the more interesting fact that he measures enthusiasm, and he is arranged aroused in Germany by the first successes of this huge machine. Commandant Renard begins by pointing out the structure of the Zeppelin airship, which is very different from what the popular imagination might lead the observer to suspect. The outside envelope which he sees is not gas-tight at all, but is a mere covering of a solid aluminium frame-work weighing hundreds of tons, which contains a number of balloons, inflated in the usual way with gas. As, however, the shape of the Zeppelin is irregular, and would thus present numerous obstacles to smooth navigation in the air, the whole is covered by a sort of envelope, and this must first have been torn in the recent accident, and afterwards of one of the other aeronautic experts by enclosing his balloons in a heavy rigid frame, though he admits that, when once covered with the envelope, the Zeppelin has a certain advantage in always keeping the same shape and surface.

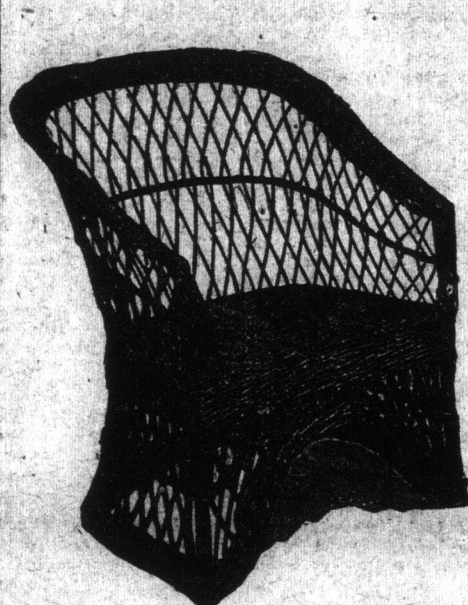
THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The Toronto Globe has been looking into the prospects of business, especially in what it calls the West, but particularly the Prairie Provinces, and has reached the conclusion that while there is a certain amount of activity in the West, all business will be on a more conservative basis than two years ago. The Toronto paper claims that the wholesale houses in the East are holding a good deal of paper given by the Western merchants, and says that these notes will have to be taken up out of the proceeds of this year's harvest. Hence, it argues, the retailers will not be in a position to buy very liberally, and in consequence there will not be as great activity in manufacturing circles as there was in 1905. The paper quotes some expressions of opinion from several distinct sources. The Vice-President of the State Bank of the West says the crop prospects very satisfactory. "This year's harvest," reports weekly from its numerous branches, and the Prairie notes a disposition on the part of the Prairie people to become more conservative in their business. The Manager of the Bank of Commerce sees nothing unsatisfactory in the outlook. It does not place the wheat crop as high as 120,000,000 bushels, but says that the proceeds will be large because of the generally high quality of the crop. Mr. A. G. Malcolm, of Gordon, Mackay & Co., says we are going to have a revival of trade but without the speculative element in it. Orders coming in from the West indicate that a large fall trade is anticipated. The large fall trade is anticipated. The Winnipeg manager of James Carruth & Co. writes that he expects a crop of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat, and says the business prospects are the best he has seen in the eight years that he has been resident in Manitoba. The Vice-President of the State Bank of the West says that his company holds "a very optimistic view of the business," and thinks that as a business proposition it is in a very good line. Other leading concerns spoke in the same strain. They all look for revival, but expect that business will be carried on more conservatively.

HANDBAGS

The smartest creations ever brought into British Columbia. Fine Crocodile, Alligator, Seal and other materials. Some with Handkerchief Pocket, Cardcase and Purses, new style flat Bag, Square Bags, "Merry Willow," etc. Velvet and Beaded Bags, Purses, etc. All at popular prices. Every one bears the seal of Dama Fashion's approval. A Satchel to harmonize with every smart woman's costume. Why not give a Bag for a Birthday Gift, or take one home as a souvenir of old Victoria? CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government Street, near Yates, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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 with out that nasty feeling of rigidity. We have a splendid selection just received from the Old Country:

- 22-INCH SEAT CHAIR . . . . . \$10.00
24-INCH SEAT CHAIR . . . . . \$11.00
26-INCH SEAT CHAIR . . . . . \$12.00
30-INCH SEAT CHAIR . . . . . \$14.00
Upholstering extra in accordance with material used.

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 4 1/2 inches to 12 inches. Plain glass each 15c cut glass from 85c to 25c

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AN EN

scientific investigations what we may call the opinion, and in it account for everything, ever, we will find that it, and for that cause, other cause; so the out the original phy with religion, for a original first cause of nature, and the inv the first stage of the the opinion, and in it by the most lea he called the ether, seems to prefer the to define this subj because it is be called the plen pervading. This ethe call matter, is subs possibly for an a suppose that the exp solely proved. It way of accounting fo less its existence is how does it act in t tricity and visibl manifested that the pr first of a series of that the mass rema impossible for an t the reason that the move. A thing that where. It must ren which is thus very held complete. L other must be in the tions; in other wor may become dense disturbance of the tells us that while many things, Lord trying to make it seemed inclined to ternal force operat Lodge think. He i his theory, and a it is not necessary force outside of the. The subject is ment, and it is in the "Ultimate Thule" far the search has r not barren of resu early Victorian era the Creator out of seem to be reachi before the Unknown was claimed for than they claimed for. They think that d dard that true scie the last word of an conclusions from the certain. It is read if any uncertainty of from which it larg seem to be reachi these the Lord's b taken as having, for, but it is wortw 80, the more likel search ever. The gators find themse which they can find.

MAKE

We have seen in the First Century of the began to press down the empire, and th in the occupation. These people did n assimilate them, e in institutions, man characteristics. over the country v compelling the force for their also seen that later nants of Roman su of France, which s Latin, and the inha bear a Teutonic a are greatly di nations. While the were other tribes, s forest recesses of present Era. Ex cept by hearsay, an cular social system names, but those were, in order of the above-named the last named not tainty, except that ally a branch of th across Europe from the Orkneys. They were a self-g communities, among a perfect social qu position of soldiery the communities w laws, but every g decided in what cam and were the prot of the above-named present Era. Quire ing the Roman o ralded its coasts. W with his hosts, th From Britain to de Empire. This left the Picts, from the Scotts, who came fr force to resist the at least so the leg later, when the K Kent, the Saxons, eastern part of th in possession of the knowledge Egbert. Let us not, but th offered materially France, in that it vaders, and Bedn Hen's reign. The homogenous popu from Europe the established them man laws and cus Egbert's supremacy



# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

## AN ENDLESS SEARCH

Scientific investigators have been very diligent in what we may call an effort to reduce nature to its simplest terms, that is, to discover something that will account for everything. If we take anything whatever, we will find that there is something that causes it, and for that cause we can almost always find another cause; so the quest of science has been to find out the original physical cause. It has nothing to do with 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 view is those generally held by the most learned scientists, that it is necessary to 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 to 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 all pervading. This ether or plenum, which is not what we call matter, is substance, that is, it vibrates, and possibly has other active qualities. Now let us suppose that the existence of this thing has been absolutely proved. It is inferred because there is no evidence of accounting for certain natural phenomena unless its existence is inferred. Granting its existence, how does it act in order that light, heat, motion, electricity and visible matter may be? Lord Kelvin suggested that the primal action of the ether may consist of a series of very rapidly expressed vibrations, but that 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 move. 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 rarefied 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 external 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 it is not necessary to suppose the existence of any force outside of the plenum itself.

## MAKERS OF HISTORY

THE SUBJECT IS TOO ABSTRACT 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 what was claimed for the early Victorian scientists that 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 if any unprejudiced investigator in the premises shows that they are wrong. So it is quite premature to suppose that Lord Kelvin or Sir Oliver Lodge are to be taken as having gone as far as investigation can go, but it is worthy of mention that the further they go in his theory, and the more they are convinced that the search 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."

and landed marauding parties, but the number of 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, however, for in some of the charters granted by Alfred and his successors the expression "rex Anglosaxonum" occurs.

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" 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 power possessed by the kings of the Hierarchy, as Anglo-Saxon England was known to the time of Egbert, were 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, unaltered, 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. 848; 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 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 kindly 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 empire which his record began to decay as soon as his body was laid in the tomb. Alexander was called "the Great," but the empire which he founded soon perished. The Frankish king Charles was proclaimed as "the Great," but his empire was no more than a shadow, but though the name 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 nation, for the betterment of humanity. His title, "the Great," is 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 roll 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 a 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, though 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 of 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. There was 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 affairs. We have seen men, who were full of condemnation of the manner in which affairs are administered, and yet who never in any way whatsoever 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 appears to them most closely 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 of low standards of morality and citizenship, but because they are not properly backed up by men of high character.

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

men to the fact that methods which worked little harm, when the country was poor and unindustrial, 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 politics. 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 certain 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 righteousness, and to stand out as a party, not putting one political party out and putting another political party in, but by all citizens bearing their share of national responsibilities. If this were done in Canada, the country would rapidly be exalted.

## Our Unclaimed Responsibilities

(N. de Bertrand Eugénie.)

### 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 world in which we live. 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, upon the lives of all of those with whom they come in contact. Among this latter class are many women, gentle women whose domestic cares make it impossible for them to have any interests outside their own immediate circle, and who perhaps feel 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 the world." We hear little even of the mothers of our greatest men.

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, upon to all high places, or who earn contentment 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 the heroes of the past have accomplished. 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 many cases out of five is behind the result in the lives of such persons, ignoring, too, in many instances, the questionableness of the results. Whatever may be said about the raison d'être 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 contentment 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-fleeting phantom of riches.

While there is no question that self-made men in most instances deserve their credit, their achievements, there is also little doubt with which members of the class spoken of above belongs the greater responsibility. If we are chosen to fill a lofty position and accept that privilege, in all manliness, we should strive to be worthy of the task undertaken, and among them is that of men, craftsmen or public men, if we are chosen to fill a lofty position and accept that privilege, in all manliness, we should strive to be worthy of the task undertaken, and among them is that of men, craftsmen or public men, if we are chosen to fill a lofty position and accept that privilege, in all manliness, we should strive to be worthy of the task undertaken.

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 fall utterly in our duty to those 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 novelists 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 would it otherwise. Wherein lies the fault of these existing evils? Without doubt it can be traced to 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 moral 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 open to all good influences? 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 Stoicism, "would act with honor whatever part the Master might ordain."

## THE STORY TELLER

Some navies 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?" "Learned?" cried the navy. "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 his kitchen one day to direct the preparation of dinner. She found her young mistress, who had called to perform "what are you reading?" she asked. "Schoepenhauer," George replied. "Do you think you can understand such philosophy?" the mistress inquired. "Yes, honor-able mistress, 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 don't 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. "Want you take a chair?" she said. "No, thank you, not this morning," he stammered. "I've 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. I was so crowded that they 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 the coon came back. 'Genufman in pew 17 says he wants a cocktail, suh.'"

His Object  
The lawyer was drawing up "Enpeck's will." "I 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 too.  
"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 it if I don't go out and buy a ticket for you."—Harper's Magazine.

More Than She Asked For  
A few days ago two young ladies 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. 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 saluted 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 your mistress loves you!"  
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 fancy five-pounds-for-killing-a-calf that belonged to another farmer. This time he was wary.  
"That's your dog?"  
"Yes."  
"You own him?"  
"Yes."  
"Looks as if he'd killed him."  
"Certainly looks so."  
"Very valuable dog?"  
"Well, not so very."  
"Will an shillings satisfy you?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, then, here you are."  
He handed a half-sovereign to the man with the gun, and added, pleasantly, "I'm sorry to have spoiled your sport."  
"I wasn't going hunting," replied the other, as he pocketed the money.  
"Not going hunting?" Then what were you doing with the dog and the gun?"  
"Going down to the woods to shoot the dog."—Cassell's Magazine.

## WITH THE POETS

**Evenings**  
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  
Freesias are sky,  
It is the season grieves,  
Not you, not I,  
All 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 tolled and smiled and kept the light,  
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 follows her wailing 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 oah—  
And the blame should fall on a single head—  
The head of the careless man,  
—Walter Juan Davis, in Denver Post.

**Silence**  
Silence might things are wrought—  
Silently bulled, thought on thought,  
Truth's temple greets the sky;  
And like a citadel with towers,  
The soul with her silent 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 trees and the land  
With universal chain;  
And, smitten by the silent sun,  
The chains in legend, the rivers run,  
The lands are free again.  
—Amy Gowen 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 sea again  
Let down your boats and send us men!  
"We have no lack of actual help,  
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,  
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 aye!  
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 see,  
I never liked arithmetic,  
But then I'd think it sweet.  
And then she'd say, "Spell jubbe paste;"  
And if I got it right,  
Or pipetted some chinat 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.

**Chambly**  
Its skies are bluer than the brightest blue  
Of other skies. Its waters run more clear;  
The cadence of its chimneys ring out more true,  
And song birds sooth, delight, entrance the ear.  
Its grasses grow more gladly, every tree  
Tells tales of happiness, each hawthorn hedge  
Holds a delight; the rapids running free,  
Careless 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 descends  
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 so  
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 wearied 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 childhood. 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 Handsome New Quarters Formally Opened

(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 opening ceremony was performed by Hon. Richard McBride, the premier, and Mrs. 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 handsome silver key with rope knot in gold and the yacht club's flag engraved thereon. When the premier had saluted 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.

FISH COMMISSIONERS EXPECTED THIS WEEK

S. L. Bastedo and Dr. David Starr Jordan About to Start Investigation

S. L. Bastedo, of Ottawa, and Dr. David Starr Jordan are expected in Vancouver on the 15th of this month to start their investigations into the international fishery situation. On April 11 of this year a convention was held by Ambassador Bristow, on behalf of Great Britain and Elthru Root on behalf of the United States providing for a commission to agree upon a settlement of all matters relating to fisheries, a settlement which the high contracting powers agree to forthwith enact into legislation.

THIS PROVINCE TRULY SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE

Noted European Big Game Hunter Charmed With British Columbia

"I do not think that there is a country quite the equal of this great province of British Columbia in the whole world for the hunting of big game," said Phillip Oberlander, a noted sportsman who is stopping at the Empress hotel.

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.

ART CRETONNE, handsome floral designs to match or harmonize with any furnishings. Regular value 20c per yard. Monday's Price . . . . . 12 1/2c

APPRECIATES BISHOP'S GIFT TO CONGREGATION

Bishop Crigge's Gift Speaks of Influence of a Good Woman

CONSERVATIVE PICNIC TO BE GREAT SUCCESS

Nothing Being Left Undone to Make Celebration Best of Its Kind

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing various market prices including Royal Household, Eggs of the Woods, Butter, and other goods.

Black V The Chewing of Quality

TROWEL IS RE BY VICTO

We're Handing Out Dollars

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

Conservative Picnic details and local market prices.







Train for Business

Most men train their brains and almost entirely neglect their bodies. They do not seem to realize that the keenness of judgment and clearness of thought depend as much on the body as on the brain itself.

The amount of work that the brain can do depends much on the healthfulness of liver, bowels, kidneys and skin.

"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.

"Fruit-a-tives" are now put up in two sizes—the new 25c box as well as the regular 50c size.

Does not carry them, write Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

MINERAL ACT (Form F)

Certificate of Improvements NOTICE

Jennie Fractional Mineral Claim, situated in the Victoria Mining Division on Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. Parsell, Free Miner's Certificate No. 223086, acting for myself and as agent for J. N. Anderson, Free Miner's Certificate No. 223283, 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 certificate of improvements.

Dated this 29th day of July, A.D. 1908.

BUY YOUR VICTOR RECORDS AT HEADQUARTERS

The only place in Victoria where a full and complete line of Victor Gramophones and Records can be found.

Fletcher Bros 1231 Government Street

EVERY pair of harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

The Sproull Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Offers a Choice of 2 in 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

H. J. SPROULL, B.A., Principal. H. M. SCHREIBER, B.A., President.

NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all Polished Oak Mantels

FERNIE PEOPLE SHOW COURAGE

Start Has Already Been Made at the Rebuilding of Their City

CARPENTERS' HARD TERMS

Official List of Dead and Missing—Heavy Loss of Property

Nelson, Aug. 6.—A summary of the situation at Fernie in a special issue of the Daily News says: This is the most cheerful ruined city on the map today.

The fire was a disaster which rendered them in most cases penniless and homeless does not appear to have dampened the spirits or the cheery optimism of the afflicted people.

From a hurried examination of the losses sustained the total will be enormous, judging from the facts which can be gathered at the present time.

The largest industry in the district, the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., will sustain a gross loss of \$195,200, insurance \$100,000.

The great loss, however, is to standing structure of telephones, and electric light system, street cars, locomotives, trams, freight cars, coke ovens, office, blacksmith shop, wheel press, M.F.M. and railway station supplies.

The Great Northern railway has lost half a million dollars. Eighty-seven locomotives and two cars of merchandise.

The Elk Lumber Co. are losers to the extent of \$175,000 on mills and equipment.

The loss to their standing timber cannot be added to this. The Trites Wood Co., the largest mercantile institution in town, lost \$225,000, with an insurance of \$110,000.

A timber inspector who was in town today and who is familiar with the district covered by the fire, in an interview stated that the total standing timber would be a conservative estimate of seven million dollars.

The work of rebuilding the city has already started. Fifteen carloads of lumber arrived yesterday and every man who could drive nails is at work.

Only one case of sickness was reported yesterday. This is one of typhoid fever. The patient is at the Eugene hospital at Cranbrook.

The relief of homeless women, men and children of Fernie continues to be the principal work of the committee.

Over 200 tents have been erected in different parts of the city today, and more are expected by Saturday.

The relief of homeless women, men and children of Fernie continues to be the principal work of the committee.

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.

Great indignation is expressed by prospective carpenters and carpenters, who are demanding the eight-hour day with fifty cents an hour, time and half for overtime, including the two Sundays.

The general laborers' unions are holding meetings every evening, discussing questions of importance to themselves.

No new cases of smallpox have been discovered since the two men from the lumber camps were taken to the hospital.

The first wedding since the fire took place last evening at the home of D. V. Mott, the principals being William George Hicks, manager of the city goods department of Trites, Wood & Co., and Miss M. Snooks of Truro.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Hugh Grant, pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city.

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THIS YEAR'S APPLE CROP WILL BE LARGE

Yield and Quality Will Be Exceptionally Good—A Big Shipping Business

The demand for boxes in which to pack this year's fruit crop has been phenomenal, according to a statement made yesterday by James Drummond, manager of the Victoria Fruit Growers' Exchange, who said that now that the berry season is almost over the apple, pear, plum and other late fruit crops and from all over the province large quantities of apples and pears should be in the market by the end of the week.

The new local apples have come on the market in large quantities, and though so far these arrivals have been the thinning of the orchards and the bulk of the crop will not be in for a week or two.

From all districts, particularly Salt Spring Island and Mayne Island, large quantities of apples and pears are being shipped to the mainland.

What the output on the mainland will be, Mr. Drummond was unable to say, but he expects a record will be established from that section of the province as yet.

The first arrivals of the new crop on this market will be from the Gordon Head district, and it is expected that all visitors and many have the history of the island.

Mr. Drummond states that the yield will be heavy and the quality exceptionally good. What the output will be he could not say, but judging from the record crop of last year he expects a record will be established.

Plums will be an average crop of good quality and prunes will be a good crop. Blackberries which have been somewhat late this year are now arriving daily in increasing quantities and are in good demand.

Discussing the season's shipping prospects, Mr. Drummond stated that the result had been beyond expectations. The demand from the prairie countries is so large that the fact many orders could not be filled.

The strawberry season had been exceptionally good and growers benefited from the high prices and the heavy demand for the fruit.

Some firms in the east have standing orders in for cherries, the grower netting a profit of 12 to 15 cents per pound, a price which is much better than he could secure on the local market.

The superior manner in which the fruit is now being packed and the condition in which it arrives on the eastern market has given the island product a reputation which is well deserved.

Mr. Drummond is not in receipt of letters from eastern countries complimenting the exchange on the condition of the fruit sent.

The exchange contemplates branching out and as soon as the railway is not only will it handle the growers' fruit but will also handle all kinds of produce, butter, eggs, etc.

Some people look upon tea as a mere "Salada." Tea is a delicious and refreshing beverage. Sold only in sealed 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 Kitsumkum valley.

The steamer Capilano was hauled out on the ways of the Victoria Machinery Depot yesterday morning to be repaired in consequence of striking a rock in Sargant's passage on April 3 last, when on a voyage from Vancouver to Goose Bay.

The steamer Capilano will be hauled out for a general overhauling on the ways of the Victoria Machinery Depot.

PUTTING ON RESERVES

Land on Mad River and North Thompson Taken Off the Market

The government has reserved from sale a large tract of western crown lands embraced within a belt of land fourteen miles in width, and extending from the town of Hazelton to the North Thompson river from the northern boundary of the Dominion railway to the Fraser river.

The reserve of a hundred feet wide, and containing fifty camps, is the property of the Fraser river, opposite the town of Hazelton, on the northern boundary of the province.

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

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

REFRIGERATORS

REGULAR PRICE SALE PRICE

\$40.00.....\$30.00

14.50..... 11.00

12.00..... 9.00

11.00..... 8.00

10.00..... 7.00

We have only a few left. Don't miss this chance to purchase a refrigerator.

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 82. P. O. Box 683

Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Ingona Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

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Train

It is a long cover—a fisherman's gath—two-year-old sheltered on the Pacific coast.

Sooke on the Pacific coast. The continent in a S.C.P.R. transcontinental charge of two experiment of the Dominion.

temperature of the as near an even 40 was some delay at from the train to t

It was yet early were saluted with Kestrel. Soon we ment fishery steam her berth at the So

Friz and I were all hull of the Kestrel split into the harbor Lake canoe flew al paddles.

We pulled in ab ers. The active litt beside the big hull then 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 th of the biological sta two experts that br Superintendent Cu Finlayson.

Fifteen huge case Kestrel—big, strong at zinc trays; twel tray subdivided into each compartment.

A Atlantic seaweed, ro Above the top tray, the waste water for zinc trough. The case indicated the ed. Messrs. Cunnin busy already giving Pacific ocean water with a hose. All bet earthenware jars. I need so many and su

The ROGERS Pe

Mt. Hermy one day in the winter had a timber-line to the C. P. R. coast. And it was bivouac up there v from heavens bare clouds. We love m on the plain, but climbing forests, o under a clear shini known the greatest teries. It is Nature's snowy mountains be

The only sign in by the hut, on clear the friendly smoke camp-fire in the bright moon hid the stars by day. I was curtailed with comit, that high boni like awe of the star our fire, too, and w by the huge fire on the old songs of ch 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 advantages over the straight o-ven-forest. Break hut by daylight, a past we could see speeks moving abou ing, on the snow t Rogers Peak. Ther we saw them no m alpenstock and ice- tions of the camp str And they would sin contained no hint weariness of the w For Rogers is a ha yet climbed for qu

"The Chorus of ten by Mr. F. W. tent the fun. "Sailing have ever quoted a quoting twice:

"Climbing, lo Over the de With axe an And resolute Sliding, stria

Farmers, farmers' wives, short girls, clerks, bricklayers, policemen and postmen—all who have to be on their feet all day, and suffer from sore feet, chafing, or blistering will find relief in Zam-Buk.

Mr. Wm. Ashley, 577 Seignour St., Montreal, says: "I suffered cruelly from sore feet, which became raw and blistered. Some days I was hardly able to walk home from work, and others I had to leave off about 3 o'clock. Powders, salves and ointments of all kinds I tried in vain, sometimes actually working with them in my boots. I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and in a few hours reduced the smarting and soreness. I kept on with it, putting a little on each night. In a few days the sores were well gone."

Of all sores and medicine that do not cure, Zam-Buk is the best. It cures corns, pricks, blisters, chafing, itching, sunburn, cuts, burns, and all skin injuries and diseases.

ZAM-BUK GIVES INSTANT EASE



# Transplanting Atlantic Lobsters in Pacific Waters

It is a long run from Halifax to Vancouver—a long distance from where the fishermen of Sambro on the Atlantic gathered the sixteen hundred two-year-old lobsters, to the little sheltered cove in Nailer's Bay at Sooke on the Pacific coast, where the lobsters were finally liberated. They came across the continent in a special car attached to the C.P.R. transcontinental train. They were in charge of two experts of the Fishery Department of the Dominion Government. The crustaceans made the trip in good condition as the temperature of the car they were in was kept as near an even 40 degrees as possible. There was some delay at Vancouver, transshipping from the train to the fishery cruiser Kestrel.

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 for us to get aboard. We saw the big grey hull of the Kestrel passing along the Sooke spit into the harbor, and the good old Rike Lake canoe flew along swiftly before willing paddles.

We pulled in alongside of the two steamers. The active little Georgia seemed dwarfed beside the big hull of the Kestrel. Both of them were painted a dull grey—a good color if you do not want the fishing law breakers to 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 of the biological station at Nanaimo, and the two experts that brought the lobsters across, Superintendent Cunningham and Inspector Finlayson.

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 with a hose. All between the cases stood huge earthenware jars. I laughingly asked if they need so many and such large jars, but the Super-

intendent explained that they had been filled with salt Atlantic sea water for use during the long overland trip—a trip that lasted from April the ninth until this morning of the sixteenth, deducting a few hours crossing the Gulf of Georgia and steaming down the historic straits of Juan de Fuca to Sooke, some twenty miles west of Victoria on Vancouver Island.

Now the trays were hurriedly drawn out of the cases and piled on the stern of the Georgia, 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 bay.

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 the lobsters in the big floating ponds. Tray 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 fatal to them than the entire transcontinental trip.

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 force on the other side and in an incredibly short time the whole sixteen hundred and twenty lobsters had been released or rejected.

A great box of food, the six to eight inch fish that we call the Oolican, was scattered in to 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, stoned the Georgia stuck her nose out and steamed off for the outer

We all think the experiment is a success. 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 ocean to ocean. Certainly, if they worked at all times as I saw them work, they had no sinicure 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 Nanosee captured two pretty-well-grown specimens. This seems to foretell the success of this latest venture. These lobsters 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 table.

At the same time that Captain Kemp brought out the lobsters, he also brought fifty barrels of Atlantic oysters. These were transplanted in many places. The Sooke harbor, scene of the present lobster transplanting, was one of the spots chosen. Many places on the east and west coast of Vancouver Island had these oysters placed in the salt water bays.

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 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 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 seem to be trying to move all the fauna to new and untried grounds. What we will yet do to the excellently-balanced order. Mother Nature has maintained all these countless centuries, when each and every order has had other species bred and reared for its food, remains to be seen.—Bonnycastle Dale in Canadian Courier.

## 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,  
None among Her many children  
In Her sea-girl, Island Home.

Other towns there are and cities  
In this younger, Western land,  
Building 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,  
Farthest from a Nation's home,  
Find in Her sweet and lustrous  
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, maybe, will tell a story  
Through the ages now unsewn  
Of a City great and lustrous  
Brilliant with a worldly sheen,  
But Her sons will never forget Her  
As She is, The Island Queen.  
—Stewart McDowell, 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 deposit 15,000 to 100,000 eggs from each mature female.

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

ROGERS' 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 bivouac. 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 half-past 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 portion of the camp straight up to the President's tent, singing the "Chorus of the Qualified." And they would sing it, too, with a verse that contained no hint of the toil and peril and weariness 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 fit the tune "Sailing." I do not remember if I have ever quoted it or not, but it is worth quoting twice:

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

Back to the camp at night;  
Our work is done,  
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 "Uptidee." 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 Secretary:

"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 equally 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' tis together seez,  
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 let behin'.

Le Docteur stan' on leetle space,  
Wan inch more wide dan mine.  
An' while we dare for hug dat rock,  
De creek was los' hees way  
An' splash our face an' wet our smook;  
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 den below can't see,  
Cos why? We're forty mile above  
De highest tamarack tree!"

The Habitant then describes the sights he sees. The deeds 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  
Hees acquaint wit' every spot;  
No hill so high where you can go  
Dat you will be forgot."

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

leave them for the gloomy tent when half past ten comes and the glow of the great red coals coaxes you to stay a little longer and prevent 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 Poflux 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 Balow 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 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 available 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 rock figure appears which gives the range its name. On the arête below the upper part of the mountain there is a slender "needle" 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

word concerning the birds that sang there all through the week. I do not know anything about birds, but there were some at the camp 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 freight-train 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 devoutly wished it would sleep at night!

When the various parties had departed for a day or two days, a Sabbath 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 assisted in the service, and the Psalm read

was apropos, as was the text and sermon. "He taketh no pleasure in the legs of a man" was 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 car 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 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, fatterest 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 slide allee same snow-slide."—M. T., in Manitoba Free Press.

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# THE SIMPLE LIFE

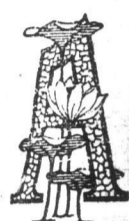


## THE HOME GARDEN

### 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, Pyrethrum, Delphiniums, Gaillardias, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Strawberries, Primroses, Polyanthus, Broccoli, Salad Plants, Coleworts.  
 Pot: Narcissus, Scillas, Chionodoxa, Fressias.  
 Sow: Prickly Spinach, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, Colewort, Cauliflower, Tripoli Onion, Lettuce, Cos, and Cabbage, Endive, Turnips for winter, Horn Cucumber, Mustard and Green Radish, Cucumber in heat, Melons in heat, Primula, Calceolaria, Hardy Annuals for Spring, Mignonette, Forget-me-Not, Grass Seeds, Turnip, Tomato.

### PRACTICAL ADDRESS ON FRUIT CULTURE.



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 27 1/2 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 between the apple trees should be 35 feet, and if the peach trees were properly placed the distance all round, would then be 16 1/2 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 cultivation 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 orchard.

The professor, speaking of the most suitable varieties of apples for this district, said that where the altitude did not exceed 1,400 ft., he 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 list down to three or four of the best commercial varieties" was his advice. He said that 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 soil is in good condition; but all other fruits

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 pressure, 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 "russetting" 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 results.

Peach leaf curl was common wherever peaches are grown. Spray early for this trouble, 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, 3 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 out. This will not 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, ground and all, with Bordeaux mixture, and the plants next year will be clean.

The pear leaf blighter or mite is a common pest, and to combat 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 of lead.

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 application.

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 October.

Apple spot, or punk, or brown knot should be treated by a thorough application of Bordeaux Mixture in winter.

The kerosene emulsion is the best remedy for green aphids and is made as follows: 1/2 lb. whale oil soap, 1 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 honest packing, was another piece of advice

upon which he dwelt very emphatically. By 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 grown.

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-

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 dwarf variety with brick-red flowers. Prunus Pissardi is very effective with its white flowers and deep maroon-purple 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 small-growing shrub very suitable for town gardens, the Diervillars 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 well 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. Narcissus 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 Arabis 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 Primroses, alpine Auriculas and Polyanthus may be planted in light soil composed of loam and leaf-mould.

Summer and Autumn flowering perennials—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: Queen of May, rose lilac; Mrs. H. Darwin, white; Mme. Chereau, white, margined blue; an 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 yellow.

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. latifolia; 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 (E. nocturna) succeed well in town gardens, while for shady borders the Funkias are useful for their handsome foliage and lilac 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 Sunflowers; Erigeron speciosus, with mauve Daisy-like flowers; Coreopsis grandiflora;

Pyrethrum (Chrysanthemum) uliginosum, a tall growing plant with large white flowers; Rudbeckia Newmanii, 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 dwarf-er growth are Indian Pinks (Dianthus), Viscaria, Linum grandiflorum, Limnanthes Douglasii, 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 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.

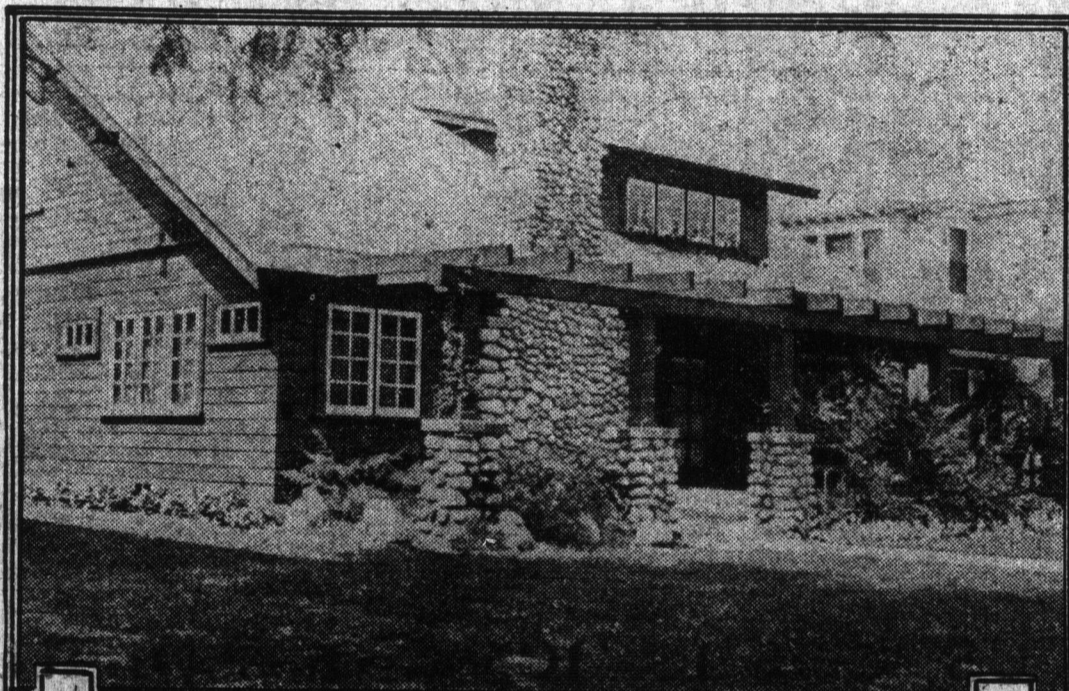
To revive cut flowers, put them in warm salt water to which has been added a few drops of sulphate of ammonia.

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.

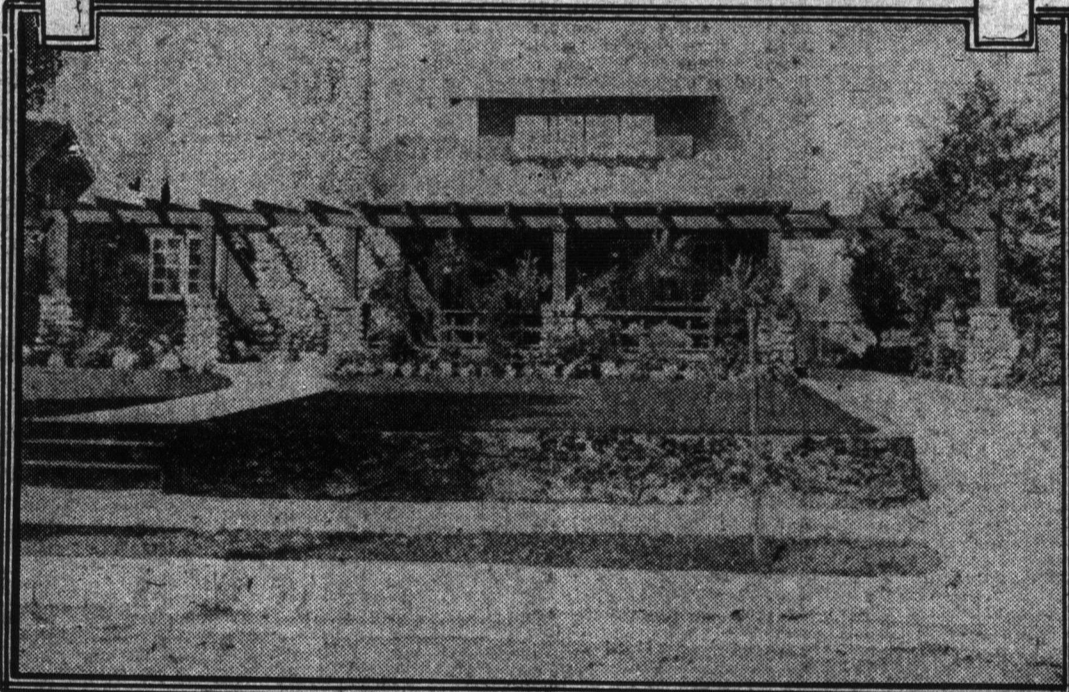
The following annuals produce their flowers quickly after sowing and probably might give some flowers before frost if sown in August and the weather conditions are favorable: Nasturtium, balsam, marigold, Shirley poppy, gypsophila, mignonette, larkspur, calliopsis, candytuft, calendula, sweet alyssum 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, aquilegia, 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 a tablespoonful of air-slacked lime spread about the stalk of each plant.

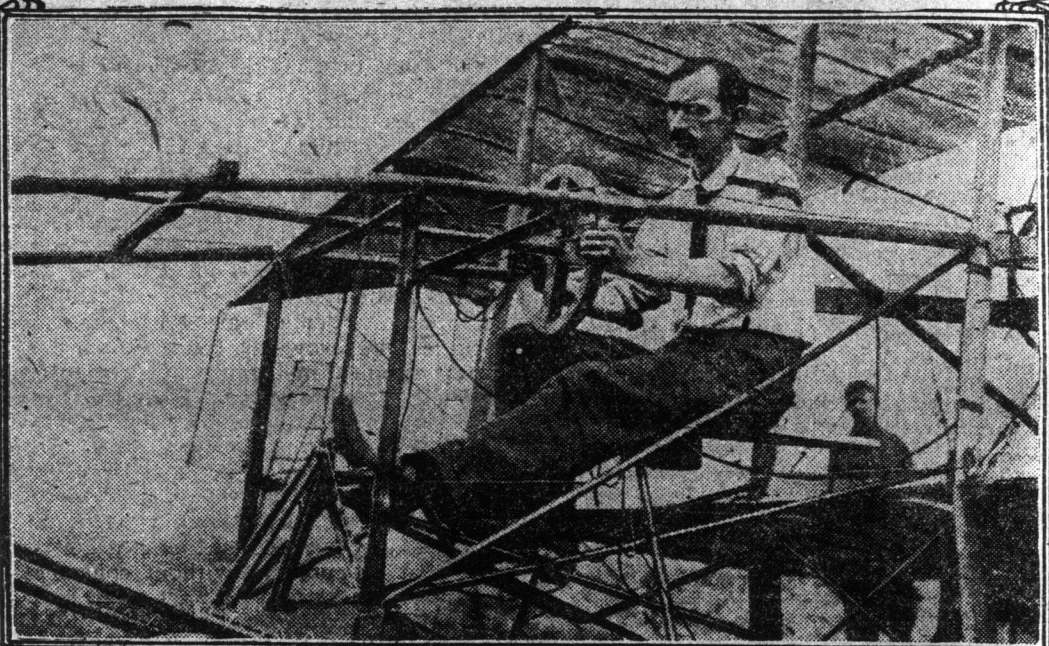
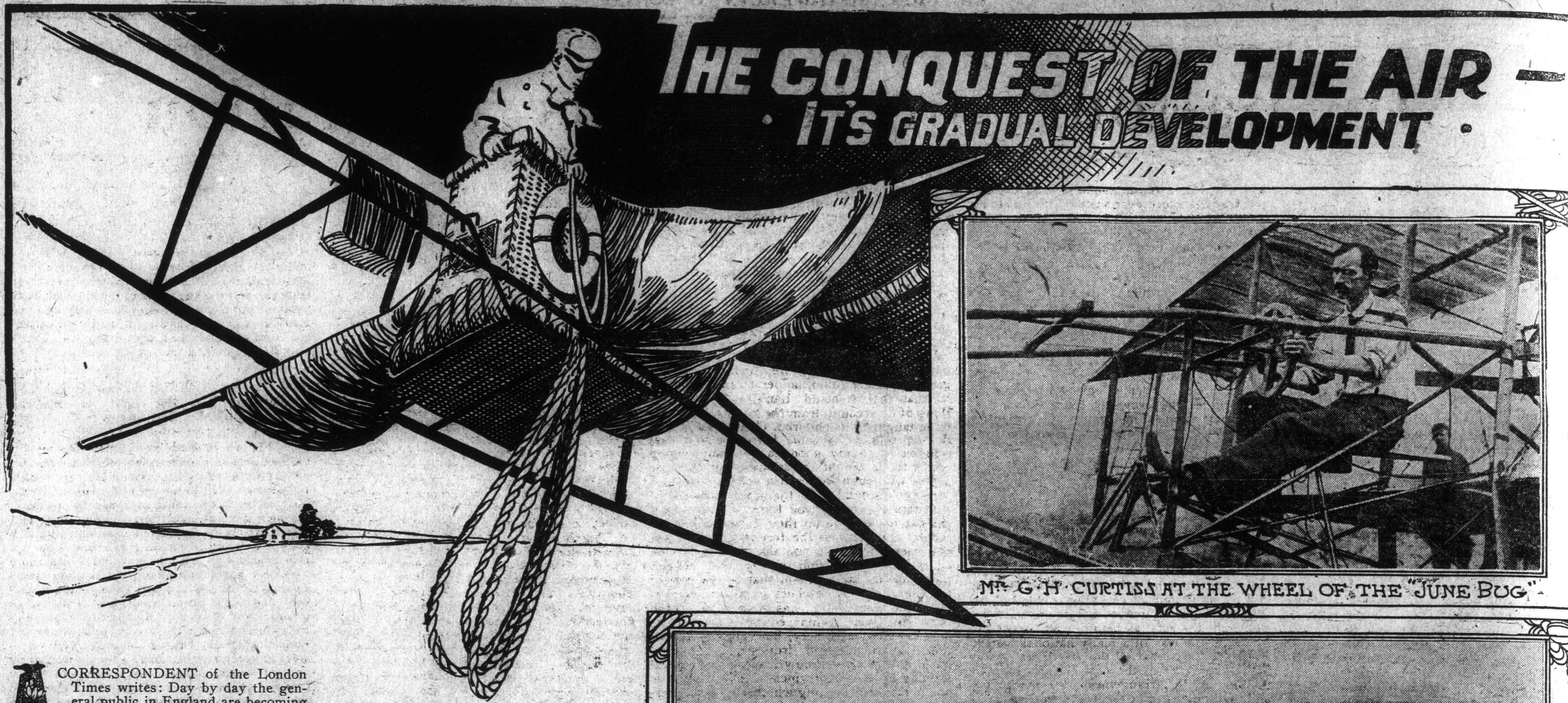


THE BUNGALOW GIVES INSPIRATION FOR THE "SIMPLE LIFE"



MANY HANGING BASKETS FILLED WITH TRAILING VINES MAKE A HAPPY PORCH TRIM





MR. G. H. CURTIS AT THE WHEEL OF THE "JUNE BUG"



**CORRESPONDENT** of the London 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 or that of the authorities, much less the Government of the country.

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:

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. Siemens and Shuckert.

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, shape 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 Templar, and certainly not on Colonel Templar, 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 thought 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 land or sea.

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 craft.

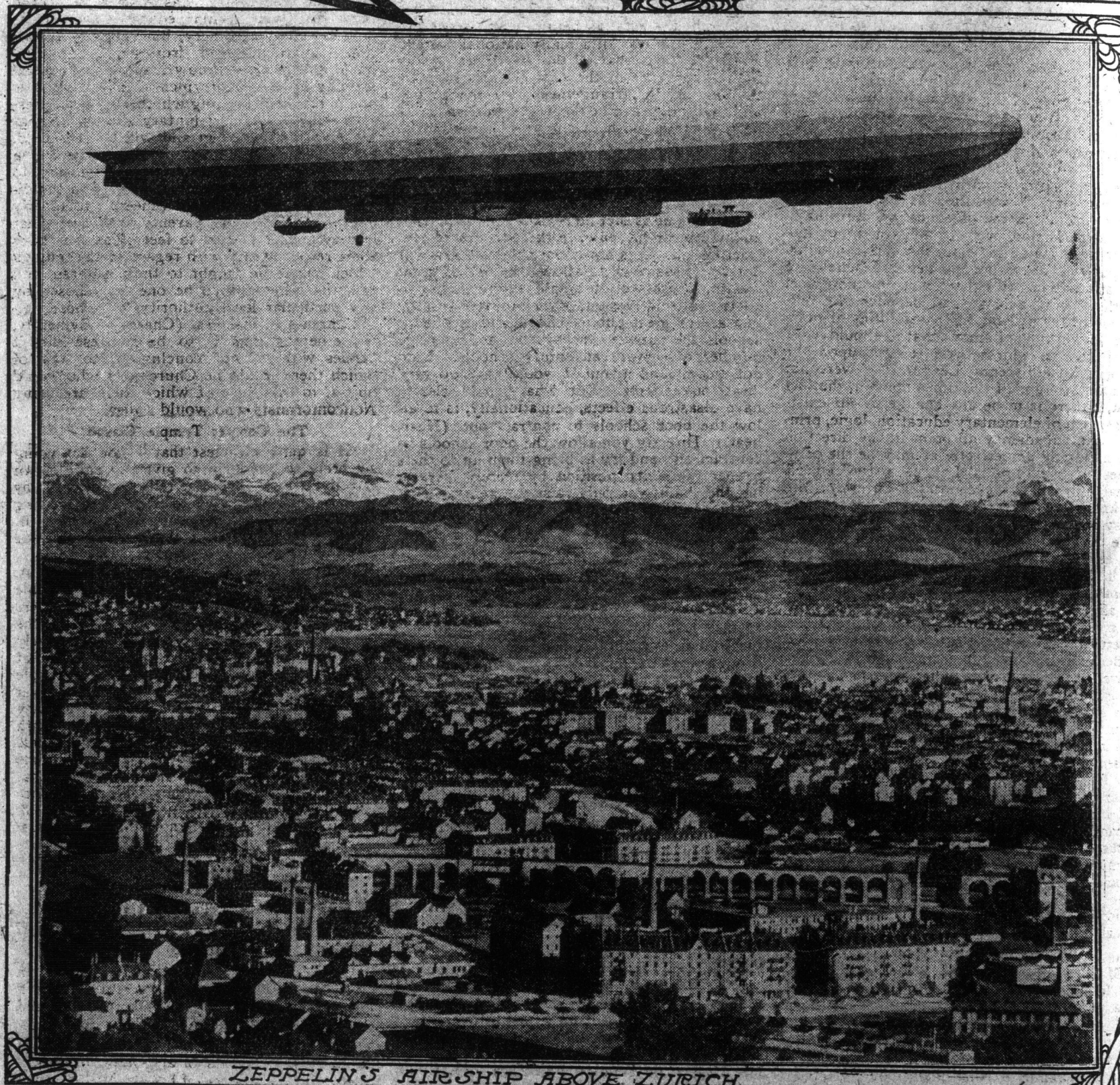
"Wake up, England!" must be the watchword again, it seems, and it is to be hoped that when the sleepy eyes have been rubbed and the wakening sense sharpened the first and most urgent cry of the now dormant Englishman will be for a substantial Government grant to the Board of Aeronautics, which new Department 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 mid-air by envelopes or gas-filled spheres has occupied the attention of adventurous people in a limited degree for many generations. More than forty years ago it was determined to organize 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 how 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 controlling 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.

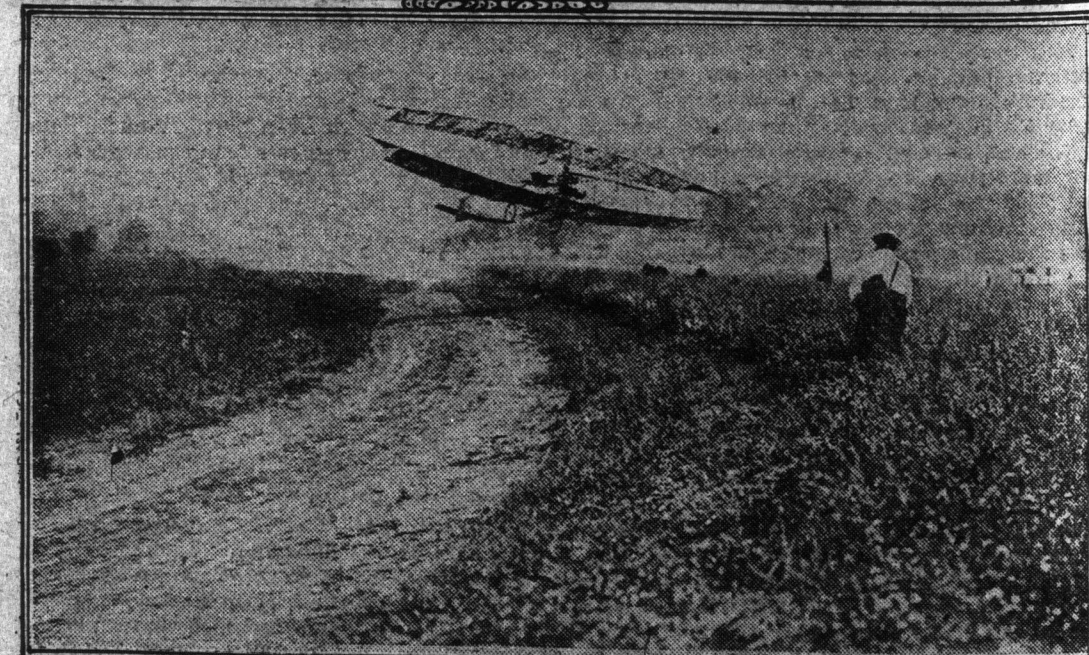
Some few years back the idea of a dirigible balloon or airship was much discussed, and designs for such vessels were prepared by officers of our military Balloon Department and by civilian and professional aeronauts both in England and abroad.

This was a step in the right direction, and the Nulli Secundus was much designed, her envelope commenced, and various types of machines considered for working her propellers. Whilst this idea of a navigable aerostat was being slowly carried out in England, aeronauts in other countries were busy themselves 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



ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP ABOVE ZURICH

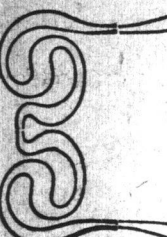
ascents before Colonel J. E. Capper, the present head of the Balloon Department, accompanied by Mr. Cody, brought her from the shed at Farnborough up to London, circling the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and eventually alighting in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, when it was found that the return 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 alterations and improvements have probably been carried out, and the expected early reappearance of the Nulli



THE AEROPLANE "JUNE BUG" IN FLIGHT

Secundus is awaited with great interest. The view of Count Zeppelin's famous airship, is of special interest at the present time,

in the face of the announcement that the machine has been totally destroyed after completing a very successful flight.



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# Mr. 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.

Lord Salisbury said that the principle of the league was the maintenance of 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 in 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 it—there 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 Act.

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 if 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 undoubtedly right in building upon the historic foundation. It would have been absolutely impossible 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 be managed. It is not on the secular side, it is 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 the 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 imperfections of the Act of 1870, mitigated them, alleviated them in all the respects of which the Nonconformists complained. It mitigated the grievance of the Nonconformist teacher; it mitigated the grievance of the single-school area. There is not one of the Nonconformist grievances which was not alleviated—I do not put it higher than that—by the Education Act of 1902. But I quite agree that it found anomalies, it found inequities, which it might have mitigated, but which it did not wholly remove, and which remain to the present day;

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 moment 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, educationally, is to allow 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 increasing 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 solution 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 preferential treatment to the Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.) 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.

There are really only two directions—only

two, at all events, that my ingenuity or that of 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 happen to any community 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 education 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 any 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 singly 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 altogether 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 keenly alive to what they consider to be the justice 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. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that I have any

particular love for a majority (laughter); I do 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, it is 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 denomination. 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 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 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

say the case of the Church of England before 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 offence another 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.)

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 believe 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 opponents, 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 permeate and influence 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 acclamation. Votes of thanks to Mr. Balfour and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

# The Milton Tercentenary at Cambridge



THE tercentenary of the birth of John Milton was celebrated recently at his college, Christ's College, Cambridge, where 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 academic 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 included 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-

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 literature—he 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 he thought of "Paradise Lost" composed in darkness, preserved in memory, dictated in fragments, 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, in a different atmosphere from his contem-

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 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 that it was a production of exceptional beauty 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 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 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 generalship 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 his 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 impossible.

The heads of the army are always familiar personages, just as the Horse Guards with its splendid sentinels seems always more prominent than the admiralty to the eye of the passer-by in Whitehall. Yet the commander-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 commander-in-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 committee-rooms, not in the ballot boxes, battles are settled before they are fought; and they are decided by the efforts which have been 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 Rooon 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 is 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 sixty-seven. 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 estimates every penny which did not yield 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 round 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 gun-platforms; 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 formidable 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 you 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 Sympathiser 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 was.

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 in silencing the Egyptian battery. For ninety

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

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 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 2½ knots against the Nile stream, when

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 British 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 admiralty did not at once accede to his views, and he brought pressure of every kind to bear, while his subordinate, 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 to-day, 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 Cervara or MacMahon, 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 uneasiness. 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 protagonists.

My humbler duty here is to attempt to give some idea of the personality of the two great officers. Lord Charles Beresford, having known him for many years as a member of 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 walks in 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 fiend; and finally the voice is loud, hearty, and as harmonious as a fog-horn. 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 fog-horn voice pitched to such a high note that you could hear him down on the Terrace and even across the Thames in the wards of St. 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 Archbishop's 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—who took a prominent part in the Convention which settled the new constitution of the Church after Disestablishment. A courtier 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 rigid, 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 stout of Popery.

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 under-secretary 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 parted, and so she died, and so she died she was the whole country poor, all of another—though, I believe, later years. Lord was always, like his the hounds; kept county—Waterford hunting county—gaily recovered. The House of Lord at its height. I had when, one Hoise of Lords, I trating and rapid, the voice of the reason of my perpp ford speaking, but not standing; he w sequence of his in agonies which his



"ENGLAND EXPECTS—"  
SHADE OF NELSON: "I see you're hoisting my old signal."  
BRITANNIA: "Yes. One 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 devilish fort, and even the dervishes could not miss so slowly moving a target. They winged the Safieh 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 first 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 in those days was miserable. In force, according 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. But next year came the Naval Defence act,



HE following livers by the House of Commons. Mr. Spe committee remark w condition. on the basis usual of late years r summing up of the r and, to a certain exte with regard to it, wh from on the present o is particularly time of the more recent o to Canadian financ the conditions of thi fine. The Governme about twelve years. tion of the principles they propounded bef have been gone ov there remains not ver ition it in a review.

The three principa finance of Canada at the country, the exp the increase or otherw the sum. The Govern before 1896 profess declared that the tax excess, and that the power it would be the it. Today the matter the per capita tax in 1898 raised to \$11.70 p 1896, amounting to \$27 per to \$12,000,000, an cent increase. A review of the history of taxat in taxes has been pa the Government's mot ion enacted in 1896 ha the eleven years and. The Government's review the people in tax \$4,000,000 yearly, and in Canada a little ov collection of \$76,000 more than six million pared, with about five creases in rate in v taxation has been inc increase of population.

Coming next to ex part, which was an expenditure of that cessive, have raised the country from the amount of the expen to \$12,000,000 in 1898, that period, being an increasing to know the and three-quarters \$3 by this government of 1,000,000 yearly, and dures of the country 000 in 1896. Although the ordinary expendi period, when we appr find that the expendi plated is far and away history of Canada. The times of 1907-1908 a in parallel columns:

Supplementary . . . . .	1,000,000
Main . . . . .	1,000,000
Subsidiary . . . . .	1,000,000
Other Items . . . . .	1,000,000
Bounties (estimated) . . . . .	1,000,000
Total . . . . .	5,000,000
Excess, 1908-9 . . . . .	1,000,000
Subsides . . . . .	1,000,000
Excess, Supplementary . . . . .	1,000,000
Other Items . . . . .	1,000,000
Bounties (estimated) . . . . .	1,000,000
Total . . . . .	5,000,000

Loans—  
Quebec bridge . . . . .  
Mont. harbor . . . . .  
R. Guaranteed B.

This is extremely a account the condition, and throughout the compared with the ce you would naturally ic and if anything a cur find a very large and indication in this of a Finance Minister or the of the country or the in the world. If they conditions they have men in business, bank lions always are read. Buy the expenditure a has a feature in it wh the measure of the v items of estimates, par These are what you r a very large portion of works which in the adequate examination. Estimates were passing t very large figures, but are the initiative vot completion.

There is also this y dies amounting to som millions of dollars, tends over a period of we take for granted prices and will be ca expenditures, and inde experiment for the la to be no species of ex public help; to expen of each department a continuing sense of the expenditure of Dor be avoided. The limit of the marine and P I believe it made in a



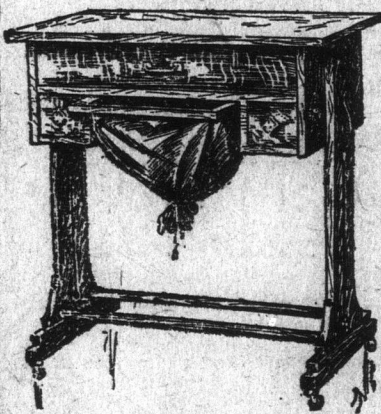




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**\$16.50 Mission Sewing Table**  
Now **\$11.00**



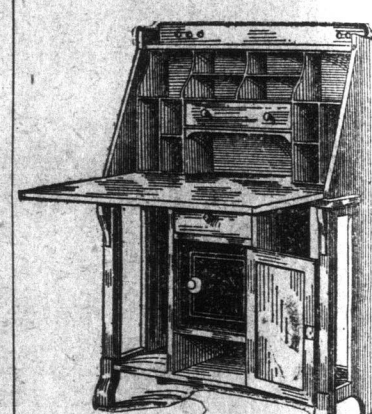
SEWING TABLE, reg. value \$16.50. August Sale **\$11.00**

## Extraordinary Offering of Axminster Carpets for Monday

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

This is in really 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-rooms, 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 it would be well to act promptly, as a chance like this is not to be had every day. Our entire stock of Axminster Carpets regular price \$2.00, on sale Monday at, per yard **\$1.25**

**\$60.00 Mission Safe Desk**  
Now **\$40.00**



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

### Carpet Squares Much Underpriced

- Size 9 ft. by 9 ft.
- BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$16.75. Aug. Sale **\$13.40**
  - BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$17.50. Aug. Sale **\$14.00**
  - BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$18.50. Aug. Sale **\$14.75**
- Size 9 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.
- BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$17.50. Aug. Sale **\$14.00**
  - BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$18.75. Aug. Sale **\$15.00**
  - BRUSSELS SQUARES, regular price \$19.50. August Sale **\$15.50**
  - 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 **\$10.25**
  - WOOL SQUARES, reg. price \$14.40. Aug. Sale **\$11.50**
- Size 9 ft. by 9 ft.
- AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price \$21.00. August Sale **\$14.75**
  - AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price \$22.50. Aug. Sale **\$15.50**
  - 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**
  - VELVET SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 9 ft. Reg. price \$21.00. Aug. Sale **\$13.50**
  - VELVET SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. Reg. price \$24.00. August Sale **\$15.75**
  - VELVET SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Reg. price \$27.50. August Sale **\$18.50**
  - TAPESTRY SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Reg. price \$10.50. August Sale **\$13.75**
  - TAPESTRY SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Reg. price \$21.75. August Sale **\$13.75**

### 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.

**\$24.00 Princess Bureau \$14.75**  
PRINCESS DRESSING BUREAU, made of golden oak, size of mirror 36 inches by 16 inches. Regular price \$24.00. Special Monday **\$14.75**

**\$70 Bureau and Washstand \$45**  
CHEVAL DRESSING BUREAU AND WASHSTAND, very handsome colonial design. Bureau has oval mirror 48 inches by 20 inches, between two pedestals of five drawers. Reg. price \$70.00. Special Monday **\$45.00**

**\$48 Bureau and Stand \$32**  
MAHOGANY BUREAU and WASHSTAND, with bow fronts, British plate mirror, 33 1/2 inches by 26 inches. Bureau has two long drawers and two short drawers. Reg. price \$48.00. Special Monday **\$32.00**

**\$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 **\$30.00**

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

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

### Substantial Savings on These Couches

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-sawn 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**

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**

**HANDSOME MODERN COUCH**, in solid golden oak frame, deep spring seat and head, covered with genuine No. 1 Spanish hide of Marone color all hair stuffed throughout. Reg. value \$60.00. August Sale **\$58.00**

**QUARTERED OAK FRAME COUCH**, in red horsehide, best work throughout. Reg. value \$52.00. Aug. Sale **\$41.00**

**BUTTONED TOP GOLDEN OAK COUCH**, in Pantasote. 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**

**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**



### 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 CARRIAGE, with strap springs. Regular value \$31.00. August Sale **\$24.00**
- No. 90—WHITE BOAT PERAMBULATOR. Regular value \$23.00. August Sale **\$18.00**
- No. 90—GREEN BOAT CARRIAGE. Regular value \$22.00. August Sale **\$17.50**
- No. 90—BLUE BOAT-SHAPED CARRIAGE, regular value \$22.00. August Sale **\$17.50**

### Rugs at Splendid Savings

- WILTON AND VELVET RUGS**
- 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**
- SMYRNA RUGS**
- RUGS, 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**
- MYSORE RUGS AND MATS**
- 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**
- ASTORIA RUGS**
- RUGS, regular price \$9.50. August Sale **\$7.50**
  - RUGS, regular price \$14.50. August Sale **\$11.00**

### Children's Carriages and Go-Carts at Savings

- CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES**, with best reed body, enamelled steel gearing and steel tyres. Regular value \$9.00. August Sale **\$7.25**
- 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**, similar to above, upholstered in tapestry. Regular value \$15.50. Aug. Sale **\$12.50**
- CARRIAGE**, good style and finish. Regular value \$18.00. August Sale **\$14.00**
- CARRIAGE**, superior build and finish. Regular value \$20. August Sale **\$16.00**
- GO-CART**, nicely upholstered. Regular value \$18.00. August Sale **\$14.00**
- 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 Sale **\$2.50**
- No. 460—FOLDING GO-CART. Reg. value \$4.50. August Sale **\$3.50**
- No. 660—FOLDING GO-CART. Reg. value \$9.50. August Sale **\$7.50**
- No. 760—FOLDING GO-CART. Reg. value \$8.50. August Sale **\$6.75**
- "ALLWIN" FOLDING GO-CART, reg. value \$10.00. August Sale **\$8.00**
- "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**

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 ARR

Movement in Mon Sir Thomas S Strik

NEW MEN IN AN

Officials Say Th Building and P gress

Montreal, Aug. 12— on foot here to me Shaughnessy, preside sole arbitrator betw mechanics and the satisfaction is expres aspect of affairs.

There are 1,800 me at the Angus shops, of the men who have since last Wednesday got all the men nec faughan, assistant t dent, "but we are ge well."

"We're doing pretty Johnson, superintendent "We turned out on day, we got out three we hope to get out an Toronto, Aug. 12— are now at work in the shops of the C.P.R., waiting to be taken to North Bay, Aug. 12 ing of citizens was the government to sta and bring the C.P.R. striking mechanics t

DEATH OF Archibald McGregor, Victoria in 1849, at Vanco

Vancouver, Aug. 12 the pioneers of Brit the person of Archib 860 Burrard, passed at the family resid evening at the age Gregor was an engine the first British C.P.R. Victoria, being one of Hudson's Bay compa Victoria was but a t party came on the b boat to make the England.

The tales of gold tracted the late Mr. land of argonauts in followed the fortune and in the end to always in search of In the early sixties turned to British C. Nanaimo, where he in connection with about five years ago, Vancouver. He has three sons. Mrs. M pioneer of the Paco during the civil wa Illinois to Oregon t prairie schooner. The eldest son, Art dent of Nanaimo. Ch with the Vancouver and Archie is a me mechanical staff. T place today.

Alert Bay Native M and St. Mike Const

Vancouver, Aug. Constable Woollec Alert Bay last even prisoner named Kl been committed for assist for assaulti August 6. The yo passing through the Alert Bay, when she tacked by Klathi. stable Woollocott in the vicinity and at arrest Klathi. The desperate fight and exerting himself to officers succeeded in man and handcuffing feet, with cords and assistance of three In prisoner.

Chief Awaklaglivi Rupert Indians, int ceedings and attempt prisoner and was ar by Indian Agent H Dorker, J.P. There tress of similar In Indians in the vicin first time a white tacked.

Klathi was sen months last year to to other Indians an for assaulting an l he was not convict

The Timbe Vancouver, Aug. 12 will be established M. E. Jeffers, of Ja Rufus E. Roy, of their Harrison Lab comprise some 23,000 quired the land ab and at that time th the Western trend gustry and are now timber proposition purchase. Whether engage in the saw have not decided upon whether they ber limits.