

MASONIC EVENT OF IMPORTANCE

Resolution Unanimously Adopted at Chicago Establishing Concordat Between Knights Templar Governing Bodies

ATTAINS OBJECT LONG AIMED AT

Establishes Closer Relations Between Knights of England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada and United States

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The resolution unanimously adopted here, establishing a concordat between the Knights Templar governing bodies, is said by Masons to be the most important step taken by the conclaves in years.

The election of officers for the conclaves of 1911 will be taken up tomorrow. Under the established custom progressive legislative officers advance one step, leaving only the office of Grand Junior Warden to be elected.

JOE GANS' DEAD

Former Lightweight Champion Succumbs After Year's Struggle With Consumption

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Joe Gans, former light-weight champion of the world today succumbed to consumption against the ravages of which he had fought gamely for a year. His death occurred about 3 o'clock this morning at the home of his foster mother.

LONDON POOR

Over One Hundred Thousand Paupers Receive Relief in One Day

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The latest return to pauperism in London shows that on Saturday, July 16 there were 116,931 persons in receipt of relief, of whom 75,642 were in the workhouses and 41,289 in the 747 children boarded out beyond the unions and 12,173 other children under 16 years of age were on the outdoor lists.

Currents Trouble Wires

WINNIPEG, Aug. 10.—Earth currents, the bugbear of the telegraphists, and much of the business between east and west of Fort William during the last twelve hours. Winnipeg appears the further west point affected, as is generally the case when this phenomenon is demonstrated.

Man and Woman Shot

OSGOOD, Ind., Aug. 10.—Rose Wagner and a man that refused to give his name he probably fatally wounded at the Wagner hotel here tonight, and a sheriff's posse is searching for Andrew Wagner, charged with shooting them while they were driving. Miss Wagner and Andrew Wagner are not related. He had been employed at the hotel owned by Miss Wagner's brother.

Estimate of Crops

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—J. G. Turritt, M. P. for East Assiniboia, has returned to Ottawa after spending a month in Western Canada. He denies the report that he is either slated for or wants an appointment in the near future as Lieut.-Governor of Saskatchewan. The Governor in succession to Lieut.-Governor Forget will, it is understood, be a Saskatchewan man. Mr. Turritt says the estimates of Western crop exports vary from 75,000,000 to 85,000,000 bushels.

Montreal Herald Fire

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Chief Tremblay's report on the Herald fire was presented to the board of control this morning. The report gives a description of the disaster and includes a list of those worthy of special mention for bravery displayed during the work of rescuing those who were imprisoned in the building by the fall of the walls, tank and the roof. Forty-two were mentioned for bravery, including Rev. Father Anatole Martin, chaplain of the fire brigade; Rev. Father Elliott of St. Patrick's church; Rev. Canon Renaud, St. Thomas church; Rev. District Chief Arthur Mann and District Chief Oscar Marin.

MONTANA FIRES BREAK OUT AGAIN

Dry Weather of Past Few Days Revive Forest Conflagrations That Were Thought to be Stopped

WHITEFISH, Mont., Aug. 10.—The forest fires, which were slightly abated with the rains here, and were thought to be under control, have taken a serious turn, and now are burning more fiercely than ever after three days of dry hot weather.

BILLINGS, Mont., Aug. 10.—Advices from Yellowstone Park are that forest fires on Bell mountain and Mt. St. Mary's are completely under control. The fire south of Yellowstone lake is not yet in hand, but the situation is not serious. Deer, elk, antelope and bear are flying from the fires, and seeking safety in the lowlands.

Washington Regatta

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Rowing crews from many cities of the United States and Canada are arriving in Washington to compete in the national regatta on the Potomac river Friday and Saturday.

Quebec Rifle Meet

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—The tenth annual prize meet of the Province of Quebec Rifle association opened on the range at Point St. Charles today with all signs pointing to one of the most successful tournaments in the history of the association. An attractive programme covering three days has been prepared for the meet.

Murder of Wm. L. Rice

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 10.—Every theory in regard to the murder of William L. Rice has been under the testimony offered today at the coroner's inquest. The first sensation came when Geo. Freeman, a gun expert testified that the bullet taken from the body of the slain man had not come from a 32 calibre revolver, but belonged to either a Winchester rifle or a Remington-Union rifle. This testimony complicates still further the mystery of Mr. Rice's death but it gives the police a clue which they think may bring results.

RUNS AWAY FROM THE PENITENTIARY

Indian Prisoner Makes Escape and Also Steals Deputy Warden's Coat — Was Working on Grounds

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 10.—A Yale Indian named Charley not only made good his escape yesterday, from the penitentiary, but took the deputy warden's coat with him.

The native was a five-year man, sentenced for burglary. He had been employed in keeping the grounds in order and was working near the warden's residence. While the guard's back was turned for a moment he slipped away, ran along Columbia street and is supposed to have entered the residence of the deputy warden, for a coat was stolen from there some time in the afternoon.

Warden Brown thinks there will be no great difficulty in catching him, if he is not already across the boundary line. The Indian was 2 1/2 years of age, five feet four inches in height, eyes dark and has a scar on his cheek.

JAPAN SUFFERS FROM FLOODS

Many Lives Have Been Lost and Large Amount of Property Destroyed Through Extensive Rainfall

RAILWAY SERVICE IS DEMORALIZED

Damage to Rice Crop Likely to Cause Famine and Hardship Throughout Empire—Suffering in Capital

TOKYO, Aug. 10.—Serious floods continue through Japan. Thousands of houses are submerged, many lives have been lost. The interruption to railway service is demoralized. There is much suffering in Tokyo.

Portland, Ore. Land Frauds

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 10.—David Corbett, the Salt Lake City millionaire sugar king and prominent member of the Mormon church and other interested parties, today announced that he had built Pacific and Eastern to reach that city, connecting the partially built Pacific and Eastern to reach that city, connecting the partially built Pacific and Eastern to reach that city.

TO MAKE REPORT ON WATER POWERS

Secretary of Commission on Conservation Now Visiting British Columbia for Purpose of Gathering Data

VANCOUVER, Aug. 10.—James White of Ottawa, formerly chief geographer of the Dominion and now secretary of the commission on conservation, is here.

Mr. White's western trip was undertaken primarily for the purpose of gathering data for a report on the water powers of the province which will be published about the end of the month.

Mr. White will visit Victoria with the object of seeking certain information from the provincial government. He is an enthusiast about the volume of water power available in British Columbia.

Before returning east he expects to find time to inspect a number of the water powers on the lower mainland, including Lake Butts and Steve lake. His forthcoming report will give in detail the horsepower available in every province from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is understood that members of the commission will deliver addresses on conservation this fall in the various prairie provinces. It is not unlikely that their tour may be extended to British Columbia.

To Work on C. N. R. VANCOUVER, Aug. 10.—Nineteen heavy draught horses, the vanguard of the C. N. R. Johnson Contracting company's outfit, arrived on the Frisco train from Seattle yesterday morning.

New Westminster, where they will be put to work on the Canadian Northern's small one, and several large numbers of horses and grading equipment will arrive in a few days. The Johnson company is one of the largest contractors in the north-west.

Agricultural Editors. ELBOW, Sask., Aug. 10.—The agricultural editors spent a delightful morning in Moose Jaw the programme including luncheon as guests of the city and a thirty mile auto drive through the surrounding wheat fields. The crops will be well up to the average and the visitors were much impressed with the quality of the grain. The dry season, the best we have in route to Outlook.

MR. BABCOCK LEAVES

Former Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries to Fill Important Post in California

Mr. John P. Babcock, formerly deputy commissioner of fisheries, who has resigned his post with the government, yesterday finally severed his connection with the province. He leaves tonight for San Francisco to take up the important position of superintending the fisheries of California, a post in which he will have 120 men under him.

Chinese Laborer Killed

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 10.—A Chinese laborer, Chang Lung, was killed while working in the local freight sheds of the C. P. R. Chang, together with other workmen, was unloading a roll of iron, when it fell, hitting him on the head, crushing his skull. Forty-five was called, but the Chinaman succumbed a few minutes later. Deceased was a young man and had only recently come from Canton. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

Hill Lines in Oregon

PORTLAND, Aug. 10.—President John Stevens of the Oregon Trunk Railway, the big system, today announced that his road will be extended through the Cascade mountains to Medford, connecting with the partially built Pacific and Eastern to reach that city, connecting the partially built Pacific and Eastern to reach that city.

MAY BE END TO YEARS SEARCH

Man Held for Montana Bank Robbery May Be Haney, Train Robber and Murderer of Constable Decker

If the authorities of Dillon, a small town in Montana, are correct, William Haney, fugitive from justice, for whom the hunt has been on since the robbery of the Great Northern train, and the murderer of Constable Decker, may be the same man.

On the night of June 28, Decker, who was patrolling the railway line near Ashcroft, saw two men rowing down the sturgeon river. He halted them to stop and they made a dash for it. The bandits got away and scattering, attempted to make their way to safety.

Decker got on his trail and the whole country searched but without result. On the night of June 28, Decker, who was patrolling the railway line near Ashcroft, saw two men rowing down the sturgeon river.

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FATALITIES AT GRAND PARADE

One Man Killed and Another Mortally Injured in Connection With Knights Templar Procession in Chicago

RECORD NUMBER OF KNIGHTS IN LINE

Wife Sits in Stand Vainly Watching for Husband's Appearance—Many Minor Accidents Are Reported

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—One tragic death, one accident that physicians say will prove fatal and a dozen minor mishaps due to the crowds cast a shadow today over the parade, which Masons say was the greatest number of Knights Templars ever formed in time in any city.

Except for a slight thunderstorm the weather was perfect. From 9 o'clock when the signal to start was given, until after 11, when the last knight had passed before the reviewing stand, the thermometer ranged from 71 to 79 degrees, while a cool breeze prevented any considerable discomfort.

There were over 40,000 knights in line while over 500,000 spectators sat in the reviewing stands. The parade was along the line of march.

The first note of tragedy came when Herman Greshmann, of Chicago, on his way to join his commandery, was struck by a horse and thrown from his horse, and was dragged with his head in the stirrup for a block before the committee in charge and before the end of the week it is thought that everything will be in readiness.

Upon arrival at the C. P. R. docks between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of August 11th he will be met by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, and presented with an address welcoming him to Victoria, and tendering him the freedom of the city. Following this he will be escorted to the Empress Hotel by the Mayor and a delegation from the local Liberal association.

In the evening a public reception will be held in the Parliament buildings, Sir Wilfrid on this occasion being the guest of the provincial government. To this reception the public generally are invited, and the following official notice has been issued by the Provincial Secretary:

"The public of British Columbia and visitors are cordially invited to meet the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., M.C., Premier of Canada, at a public reception to be held by the executive council of the government of British Columbia, in the Parliament buildings, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 9 p. m."

BOY SCOUTS COME WITH THEIR CHIEF

Fifteen Youths Accompany Sir Robert Baden-Powell on Tour of Canada—Luncheon to Noted British Officer

Fifteen Boy Scouts of the British Isles division left England with Lieut.-Gen. R. E. Baden-Powell for the Pacific coast on a special trip to the Rockies, and although no definite word has been received here, it is probable that they have arrived here with the famous Scoutmaster.

In regard to the luncheon to be given by the Canadian Club in the Victoria Hotel, it is probable that if the Chief Scout is willing, it will take place Friday noon, this being the only noon time during the visit that has not been booked. However, nothing will be definite until his arrival tonight.

LIKE BAGDAD TALE

How a Brahmin's Child Was Serpent for Family Reported from Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.—The following story, taken from a Purulia paper, has the flavor of the Arabian Nights: "A child was born to a Brahmin in village Shapur six months ago, and since the very date of birth a servant had been a constant attendant on the babe. One day a reptile was caught and thrown in the river. At night the Brahmin heard the serpent say to him in a dream, 'If you kill me, I shall completely destroy your family. If you do not, I shall not harm you, but on the contrary, do you good.' Since this oracle from the serpent the Brahmin and the members of his family have been careful to keep the child in the ground asleep or awake the serpent spreads its hood over its head like an umbrella. When the child is on the bed the reptile quietly lays itself down under the cot. Once the child's mother took the child to the house of a relation near. The father was following her with an umbrella under his arm. On opening the umbrella he saw that the serpent was inside it. He threw it away. But it forthwith returned to his house. The serpent is still there. The Brahmin gives the reptile milk twice a day, which it drinks."

Crippen Papers Arrive

QUEBEC, Aug. 10.—All the papers authorizing the surrender of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and Miss Leneve to the British police were received today by the provincial authorities from the Dominion government. The prisoners may be taken back to England any time after August 15th.

Sue to Force Arbitration

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 10.—Steps were taken today by the Columbus chamber of commerce to effect arbitration in the street car strike. The Columbus Railway and Light company has declared it will not arbitrate, while the striking employees insist that arbitration offers the only means of settlement. The city has declared that it will not make further appropriations for extra police expenses unless arbitration is consented to.

AVIATORS HURT

Walter Brookings and German Aviator Meets With Accidents While Flying

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 10.—A serious mishap to Walter Brookings, in which the daring aviator was painfully hurt, marred the first day of the aviation meet here.

JOHANNISTADL, Germany, Aug. 10.—The aviator Heim, was seriously hurt in a crash on Monday night. The Wright machine at a height of about 200 feet one of the propellers broke. The engine continued to run, causing the craft to turn over several times. It fell with a crash and was completely demolished. Heim was carried off the field unconscious.

PLANS FOR VISIT OF SIR WILFRID

Arrangements for Entertainment of Dominion's Prime Minister Are Announced by Committee

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrives in the city on Wednesday afternoon he will be greeted by one of the most enthusiastic receptions which he has yet met with on his tour through the Dominion. Every arrangement for the event is being perfected by the committee in charge, and before the end of the week it is thought that everything will be in readiness.

Upon arrival at the C. P. R. docks between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of August 17th he will be met by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, and presented with an address welcoming him to Victoria, and tendering him the freedom of the city. Following this he will be escorted to the Empress Hotel by the Mayor and a delegation from the local Liberal association.

In the evening a public reception will be held in the Parliament buildings, Sir Wilfrid on this occasion being the guest of the provincial government. To this reception the public generally are invited, and the following official notice has been issued by the Provincial Secretary:

ALASKA ELECTS MR. WICKERSHAM

Independent Republican Candidate is Again Sent From Territory As Delegate to Congress—Large Majority

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 10.—Judge James Wickersham, independent Republican, was elected to succeed himself as delegate to congress yesterday over Ed. S. Orr, organization Republican, by a plurality variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000. The exact figures will not be known for several days, or perhaps weeks, as many precincts are in isolated sections of the territory, and the returns must be sent by courier long distances to the military telegraph stations.

Orr, who had the support of National Committee-men, P. Shackelford, appears to have led only in the territory about Cordova, where it was conceded that he was strongest.

In the other large centres Wickersham led by large margins. Even in the Valdez district, where Orr makes his home, Wickersham polled 198 votes to his opponent's 84, and in Fairbanks, Nome and Juneau, where Wickersham's strength lay, Orr ran far behind.

WOUNDED MAYOR IS DOING WELL

Doctors Report Mr. Gaynor's Condition as Favorable—Is Taking Nourishment and Resting Well

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The following bulletin on Mayor Gaynor's condition was issued at 9:30 o'clock tonight: "The mayor professes to be in good condition. He has good strength, has rested well, has taken considerable nourishment and is in good condition this evening. (Signed) Wm. J. Arlitz."

Intense sentiment in the mayor's condition, but Gallagher, now professing a trace of penance for his deed, commanded further news from his cell in Jersey City this evening.

REPORTED THREAT OF POLICEMAN

Gallagher Announces That He Is Not Sorry, But Would Now Like to See Mayor Gaynor Recover

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An anonymous letter, vulgarly couched, and threatening the life of Street Commissioner Edwards, whose blows felled Gallagher, was distributed to a crank. Although it predicted for "Big Bill" a fate similar to the mayor's, the letter on his departure for or on his return from Europe furnished no further police inquiry.

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HELP IS NEEDED TO FIGHT FIRES

Flames Threatening Destruction of Forests in Washington, Idaho and Montana—Situation Grows Worse

APPEAL IS SENT FOR SOLDIERS' AID

President Taft Gives Consent to Regulars Acting As Fire Fighters—Loss of Timber Will Be Heavy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The president was apprised today of the danger that threatens the national woodlands in the west, by telegrams from the western forestry and conservation association and from the western pine manufacturers' association.

The danger that confronts the forests is said to be the most serious in the history of the forest service, and it is feared the amount may run into millions.

Secretary Ballinger who is in Seattle, telegraphed to the acting secretary of the interior, Mr. Pierce, that serious forest fires are reported in the Flathead Indian reservation and the new Glacier national park in Montana.

Mr. Pierce immediately communicated with Clement S. Ucker, chief clerk of the interior department, who is in Glacier park on a tour of inspection, to adopt emergency measures to meet the situation.

The forest service has also promised to co-operate with the interior department.

Supt. Morgan, of the Flathead reservation, was requested to report the conditions in his territory. Today he telegraphed to the department that while the fires are raging, he has since July 1, the fires are now under control. He said no big timber has been burned, the losses being confined principally to younger growth.

Associate Forester Potter has sent a telegram to the acting secretary of the interior, Mr. Pierce, in San Francisco, Missoula and Portland, Ore., who have charge of the forests where the fires are raging, advising them that they may call upon the army for aid.

Opium Conference. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Owing to the fact that China has asked for more time in which to prepare for the meeting of the international opium conference, which was to be held at The Hague, beginning September 15, the meeting has been postponed, according to information to this government from the Netherlands. No date has been fixed.

Fraser Valley Crops. NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 8.—Reports from all parts of the Fraser Valley point to good crops this year. Hay is pretty well finished in most parts, and the crops have been excellent one. In Delta the yield runs on an average over three tons to the acre. Other sections report the crop a little better than the average. Grains are heading well, with a tendency to ripen much sooner than last year, on account of the dry spell.

CATHOLICS WAR ON GOVERNMENT

Juntas in Basque Provinces Decide on Vigorous Campaign—Great Manifestation to be Organized

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 8.—The Catholic juntas of the Basque provinces decided at a meeting today to wage a broad campaign "in defence of Catholicism," and to use all efforts to spread the propaganda throughout Spain. As the first step they named a general committee to organize a mammoth manifestation against the government.

Later they will seek to create militant juntas in every province. The Carlist leaders also held a meeting today, but behind closed doors. The suspicion that the Catholics and Carlists are working hand in hand has increased the uneasiness of the authorities.

Garden Suburbs. LONDON, Aug. 8.—Alex. Littleton, chairman of the Hampstead garden suburb trust, states that he told him he was hopeful of introducing the garden suburb movement in Canada.

Killed by Robbers. CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—The theory that Wm. L. Rice, the wealthy attorney whose murdered body was found near his Euclid Heights home on Friday, was assassinated for revenge, was practically abandoned by the police this evening. The discovery of new clues, yesterday and today, all of which point to attempted robbery being the motive of the crime, have confirmed their opinion that hold-up men are responsible for the lawyer's death.

Meritt wants a C. P. R. telegraph office.

DELTA DYKES

Extensive Work to be Done Under Contract Recently Let—Government Gives Aid.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 8.—The contract for placing the dyking on the gulf side of Delta municipality in permanent repair has been let to H. V. Tucker of Vancouver and work will commence immediately. Two miles of dyking on the Gulf of Georgia side are affected and the contract calls for 30,000 yards of gravel at an average price of 35 cents per yard. The gravel will be brought from Chevasin beach by a narrow gauge railway. About \$20,000 will be expended on the work this year and the same amount next year when it is expected to be completed.

The gulf side dyke has been a continual bill of expense to Delta municipality, but when the present work is finished it is believed that there will be no further trouble from this source. In former years the heavy storms that play on this side of the municipality in winter have seriously affected the dyking, tearing away the base and leaving the water on the land. The provincial government is assisting in the work, while the balance of the money is being raised by assessment under the Dyke and Drainage bylaws of 1892 and 1895.

Will Vote on Wage Proposal. DENVER, Aug. 8.—Eighty thousand conductors and trainmen employed on western railroads will vote within the next two weeks on the proposal for an increase of pay submitted by the convention of the Western Association of Railway Trainmen in St. Louis on Saturday.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Aug. 8.—It is reported here that between twelve and thirty persons were killed and many injured tonight in a collision at Ignacio, ten miles north of here, between the Northwestern Pacific railway and a light engine.

The wrecked train was the regular Petaluma and Santa Rosa evening passenger from San Francisco. It is usually well filled, and was carrying tonight an extra number to attend the state convention of the Red-men, which opens in Santa Rosa tomorrow. Reports here as to the number of fatalities are conflicting, varying from ten to thirty. The injured are being brought to this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—General Manager W. E. A. Palmer of the Northwestern Pacific Dr. J. G. Berggren, chief surgeon, and five nurses from the company's hospital here, left for Ignacio at 8 o'clock tonight.

SAUSALITO, Cal., Aug. 8.—The dispatcher's office of the Northwestern Pacific reports that train No. 4, the regular Petaluma and Santa Rosa passenger train, and extra engine No. 18 met in a head-on collision tonight, one mile west of Ignacio. The railroad officials state that a number have been killed and injured, but that they do not know the details of the wreck.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Aug. 8.—Two relief trains with physicians are working at the scene of the wreck. One train is on the San Rafael side and the other is on the Santa Rosa side of the wreck. The wreckage is such that the exact number of dead and injured still remains a question. It is known here that there are at least two dead and fifteen injured. The smoking cars were telescoped and most of the victims were in these cars. In the window of one of the smashed cars a man can be seen sitting, apparently dead.

SAUSALITO, Cal., Aug. 8.—The latest report at the train dispatcher's office of the wreck on the Northwestern Pacific, near Ignacio, is that one dead and 25 injured. The relief train, carrying the victims is expected to reach San Rafael soon.

Resumes Law Practice. NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 8.—J. Stillwell Clute, for the last four years examiner of titles in the provincial land registry office, has resigned his position to resume practice as barrister and solicitor. Mr. Clute will examine and pass upon the titles of land and pass upon the titles of land in the Fraser. The Canadian Pacific railway company in F. J. Coulter, has already been appointed purchasing agent for the right-of-way.

TALKS POLITICS WITH PRESIDENT. Republican Chairman of New York State Makes Pilgrimage to Beverley—Optimistic Over Party Prospects

BEVERLEY, Mass., Aug. 8.—Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican state chairman of New York, talked politics with President Taft for more than two hours today. Mr. Woodruff is optimistic over the outlook in New York and significantly remarked that circumstances might arise that would cause him to be a candidate to succeed himself as state chairman.

The compromise which Mr. Woodruff said would be reached on the primary question means a defeat of Governor Hughes' plan for district nominations. Mr. Woodruff said that the party leaders in the state would not stand for the elimination of the convention principle. He said that President Taft and Col. Roosevelt were in accord as to New York politics, and neither was disposed to force his own views as to any man or thing.

Just how far Colonel Roosevelt will go in the coming campaign in fighting for the "direct" primary system has not been stated.

President Taft stated his position anew today. He also believes in the convention idea, but is for more than a direct primary vote as to assemblymen, congressmen and United States senators.

Alaska Geological Survey. SEATTLE, Aug. 8.—A H. Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, called on the steamship Alameda tonight for Valdez and Seward where he will oversee the work being done by survey for Valdez and Seward where Mr. Brooks has charge of the surveys in the Alaska district, and has several parties at work there now.

A 100-pound sturgeon was caught by an Indian at Creston last week.

PASSENGERS DIE IN TRAIN WRECK

Collision Between Train and Light Engine on Northwestern Pacific Line North of San Francisco

REPORTS CONFLICT AS TO FATALITIES

Numbers Given From One Up to Thirty—Rescue Work Slow On Account of Wreckage Being Tangled

SAUSALITO, Cal., Aug. 8.—The dispatcher's office of the Northwestern Pacific reports that train No. 4, the regular Petaluma and Santa Rosa passenger train, and extra engine No. 18 met in a head-on collision tonight, one mile west of Ignacio. The railroad officials state that a number have been killed and injured, but that they do not know the details of the wreck.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Aug. 8.—Two relief trains with physicians are working at the scene of the wreck. One train is on the San Rafael side and the other is on the Santa Rosa side of the wreck. The wreckage is such that the exact number of dead and injured still remains a question. It is known here that there are at least two dead and fifteen injured. The smoking cars were telescoped and most of the victims were in these cars. In the window of one of the smashed cars a man can be seen sitting, apparently dead.

SAUSALITO, Cal., Aug. 8.—The latest report at the train dispatcher's office of the wreck on the Northwestern Pacific, near Ignacio, is that one dead and 25 injured. The relief train, carrying the victims is expected to reach San Rafael soon.

Resumes Law Practice. NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 8.—J. Stillwell Clute, for the last four years examiner of titles in the provincial land registry office, has resigned his position to resume practice as barrister and solicitor. Mr. Clute will examine and pass upon the titles of land and pass upon the titles of land in the Fraser. The Canadian Pacific railway company in F. J. Coulter, has already been appointed purchasing agent for the right-of-way.

TALKS POLITICS WITH PRESIDENT. Republican Chairman of New York State Makes Pilgrimage to Beverley—Optimistic Over Party Prospects

BEVERLEY, Mass., Aug. 8.—Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican state chairman of New York, talked politics with President Taft for more than two hours today. Mr. Woodruff is optimistic over the outlook in New York and significantly remarked that circumstances might arise that would cause him to be a candidate to succeed himself as state chairman.

The compromise which Mr. Woodruff said would be reached on the primary question means a defeat of Governor Hughes' plan for district nominations. Mr. Woodruff said that the party leaders in the state would not stand for the elimination of the convention principle. He said that President Taft and Col. Roosevelt were in accord as to New York politics, and neither was disposed to force his own views as to any man or thing.

Just how far Colonel Roosevelt will go in the coming campaign in fighting for the "direct" primary system has not been stated.

President Taft stated his position anew today. He also believes in the convention idea, but is for more than a direct primary vote as to assemblymen, congressmen and United States senators.

Alaska Geological Survey. SEATTLE, Aug. 8.—A H. Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, called on the steamship Alameda tonight for Valdez and Seward where he will oversee the work being done by survey for Valdez and Seward where Mr. Brooks has charge of the surveys in the Alaska district, and has several parties at work there now.

A 100-pound sturgeon was caught by an Indian at Creston last week.

# Children's Wear

## ON SALE, TODAY

GIRLS' PRINT PINAFORES, colored. Regular, 60c, for	40c
GIRLS' POPLIN COTTON DRESSES. Regular, \$2.50 for	\$1.50
Regular, \$4.25 for	\$3.25
GIRLS' LUSTRE COSTUMES, Coat and Skirt. Regular, \$4.00, for	\$3.00
MISSES' WASH COSTUMES, colored Zephyrs, Drills and Poplins, Regular, \$2.50, for	\$1.75
Regular, \$3.50, for	\$2.50
Regular, \$4.40, for	\$3.25
Regular, \$5.00, for	\$3.50
GIRLS' KILTED SERGE SKIRTS, cream, navy and red, Regular, \$2.50 and \$3.00, for	\$1.75
BOYS' GALATEA WASH DRESSES, Regular, \$1.00, for	60c
CHILDREN'S LUSTRE COATS. Regular, \$2.50, for	\$1.90
CHILDREN'S WASH COATS, cotton. Regular, \$1.45, for	95c
WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES FOR GIRLS AND MISSES, Regular, \$5.00, for	\$3.00
Regular, \$3.75, for	\$2.25
Regular, \$2.50, for	\$1.75
INFANTS' WHITE DRESSES, Regular, \$1.65, for	\$1.00
Regular, \$1.00, for	65c

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INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—the most popular butter of the day— 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S MIXED BISCUITS—per lb.	15c
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NICE LOCAL COOKING APPLES— 5 lbs. for	25c
DADDY'S SAUCE, usually sold for 25c per bottle—2 bottles for	25c
While they last	
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—per sack	\$1.75
TRAVERS' ENGLISH PICKLES— Large 18-oz. bottle	15c
PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE— Quart bottle	20c
LOCAL HOTHOUSE TOMATOES— 2 lbs. for	25c
PURNELL'S ENGLISH MALT VINEGAR, quart bottle	15c

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Quarts	\$1.50
Pints	\$1.25
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Quarts	\$1.00
Pints	85c
B. C. SUGAR, per sack	\$1.30
20-LB. SACK SUGAR FOR	\$1.15

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## The Colonist

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

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year .....  
Six Months .....  
Three months .....  
Sent postpaid to Canada and United Kingdom.

### THE INNER HARBOR

Complaints constantly received about the way the Inner Harbor blocked by rafts or booms of the Dominion government is making a good deal of money imply that part of the harbor, but as well call off the dog, if the harbor is to be converted into a holding ground for logs. We without the least argument needless obstacles ought to be in the way of the large and valuable business being carried on by saw mills; but there are other costs and other industries that right to be considered. Take building of motor launches for example. This is a fine industry for high-class skill. It is an important industry. One reason why it has been so long because the Arm has been away for the use of such craft. It is becoming unfit for that purpose, are times when the whole channel is blocked. We are told that on it was nearly impossible to get far as the Point Ellice Bridge, with the sailing schooners and booms of logs. At night no slightest care is taken to mark the way of the boats, and once was a safe and pleasant place is now surrounded with danger cannot be necessary for the harbor as it is now. We repeat we do not wish to interfere away with the exercise by their of their reasonable rights; but think that the rights of others in some degree at least to be regarded.

The position we take is the Harbor Master should see to it no more booms of logs are put in the harbor than can be accommodated there without interfering the right of way, and that in case the logs should be so much to keep them in one place, and allowed to swing backward and forward with the tide. He also insist that the booms should be with proper lights. We are that the claim is made that a raft not brought to the harbor, but rats in booms, and as the does not specify that booms should be lighted, the Harbor Master has jurisdiction to order lights to be on them. We decline to take stock in this distinction. For dictionary definitions of the word is that it is a collection of logs obstructs navigation, another is a collection of logs fastened together for the purpose of convey by water. A boom is a line of nested timbers. That is to say is called a boom of logs is a logs fastened together by a boom eastern rivers the logs are kept together for transportation not continuous boom around the but by cross pieces, floating logs fastened lying between those fastened together. The Harbor Master would be within his right insisting that these so-called are rafts within the meaning of the law, and until shortly before now they were to show that they not. Our view of the case is there is plenty of room to hold logs that the millmen could readily ask without interfering in any way with the use of the inner harbor, but by other purposes; but care must be taken than usual evidence to secure such a result.

### A GREAT JOURNALIST.

Harvey W. Scott is dead. He was the most prominent journalist on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Indeed he may be said to be the greatest newspaper man west of the Mississippi. For half a century he was editor of Oregonian, the great morning of Portland, Oregon, and largely rested in the ownership. As a he was unusually forceful and eloquent in his writing. He was a strong Republican, his paper was rabidly partisan. He appealed the reason of his readers and their prejudices. There were when he approached as nearly as possible to the point of being those as any one could hope to in this lay the great secret of the Oregonian's influence.

Mr. Scott was in his seventieth year, and until shortly before his death was vigorous, mentally and physically as ever. He began to fail only after his return from the E. May last, but his mind retained clearness. He went East several weeks ago for the purpose of using an operation, from the effect which he did not recover. In his newspaper work has lost one of his brightest ornaments. He leaves record of good work well done.

And now a flying machine has burned while in the air. The

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The position we take is that the Harbor Master should see to it that no more booms of logs are permitted in the harbor than can be accommodated there without interfering with the right of way, and that in every case the logs should be so moored as to keep them in one place, and not be allowed to swing backward and forward with the tide. He also ought to insist that the booms should be marked with proper lights. We are told that the claim is made that as logs are not brought into the harbor in rafts but in booms, and as the law does not specify that booms shall be lighted, the Harbor Master has no jurisdiction to order lights to be put on them. We decline to take any stock in this distinction. One of the dictionary definitions of the word raft is that it is a collection of logs that obstructs navigation, another is that it is a collection of logs fastened together for the purpose of conveyance by water. A boom is a line of connected timbers. That is to say what is called a boom of logs is a raft of logs fastened together by a boom. In eastern rivers the logs are kept together for transportation not by a continuous boom around the outside, but by cross pieces, floating logs unfastened lying between those thus fastened together. The Harbor Master would be within his rights in insisting that these so-called booms are rafts within the meaning of the law, and putting the onus upon the owners of them to show that they are not. Our view of the case is that there is plenty of room to hold all the logs that the millmen could reasonably ask without interfering in any way with the use of the inner harbor and the Arm for other purposes; but better care must be taken than now is in evidence to secure such a result.

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Mr. Scott was in his seventy-fourth year, and until shortly before his death he was vigorous, mentally and physically as ever. He began to fail physically after his return from the East in May last, but his mind retained its clearness. He went East again a few weeks ago for the purpose of undergoing an operation, from the effect of which he did not recover. In him the newspaper world has lost one of its brightest ornaments. He leaves a long record of good work well done.

And now a flying machine has been burned while in the air. The aviators

seem determined to run the whole gamut of chances as quickly as they can.

THE SILVER QUESTION

Mr. Moreton Frewer is the most persistent champion of the re-monetization of silver before the public today, and it is to be said of him that he is disinterested, because he has not the slightest intention of making the issue a political one so far as he is personally concerned. His political sympathies are very strongly with the Unionists, and, but he is not in politics anyway. His strongest plea for silver is based on conditions existing in India and the Orient, and the arguments he advances have never been met, from which it may be inferred that there is no answer to them. In a recent article in the Financial News he thus deals with the effect on the demonetization of silver upon India:

If cheap silver was merely coupling up labor in China to destroy many of our chief wage-paying industries—cotton and steel and iron, jute and glass and pottery, and leather—it might conceivably find advocates here, even today; but the closing of the mints in India in 1893, the tampering with the currency of \$20,000,000 of our wards—this comes within the accepted category of great historic crimes, and depend upon it we shall yet have to pay the penalty for this crime. There is no one who can defend it. True, it was an experiment that might conceivably have succeeded. We were told in 1893 that the great and foreseen fall in silver would close down silver mines so that presently the price of silver bullion would rise again to the artificial price of the rupee (16s.). But what was even then a scandalous experiment in finance has long since become a mere experiment in human suffering. A few weeks since I was asked to give evidence before the National Monetary Commission at Washington, and the questions asked me as to the present monetary system in India were answered by the fact that the price of silver bullion would rise again to the artificial price of the rupee (16s.). But what was even then a scandalous experiment in finance has long since become a mere experiment in human suffering. A few weeks since I was asked to give evidence before the National Monetary Commission at Washington, and the questions asked me as to the present monetary system in India were answered by the fact that the price of silver bullion would rise again to the artificial price of the rupee (16s.).

India, all authorities agree, is the most indebted community in the world, comparing mortgage and asset. What does the closing of the mint to silver mean to the ryot in debt to the local moneylender? Here if a man has a mortgage of 100 sovereigns, he can pay it off with any 25 ounces of gold. Suppose we closed our mints and every mortgagee was now obliged to pay 50 ounces of gold instead of 25—what then? In India any ryot who owed 100 rupees could, with mints open, liquidate his debt with any 100 tolas of silver, while today, with mints closed, he must bring in about 150 tolas, and to make this silver still dearer the Indian government has recently greatly increased the import duty. No other government, I believe, either civilized or barbaric, has ever imposed a duty on either of the world's money metals—either on gold or silver.

The question of silver must be finally taken in hand. That the exchange metal of \$20,000,000 of Asiatics can continue to rely for its value on the accident of a fortnight's monsoon rain evidences an ignorance and levity discreditable to our western civilization. These statements are exceedingly serious. Many of the leading financiers of England denounced the closing of the Indian mints at the time the act was done as a grave error and as certain to result in disaster. The mysteries of finance are past finding out by the man on the street, but it seems more than inscrutable why the Indian government should have imposed a duty on silver, knowing perfectly well that its possession is so vital to the welfare of the people of the country. The whole matter is involved in a most extraordinary way. We showed not long ago that the demonetization of the white metal has decreased the purchasing power of the Chinese so far as foreign goods are concerned, and enabled those people to compete very successfully with the manufacturers of the Occident. This comes very close to home to the people of this coast. Three years ago British Columbia lumber in Shanghai at \$30 a thousand could be bought there for 32 taels; now owing to the depreciation in silver it takes 48 taels to pay for it at the same price in gold. If the wages of the Chinamen had advanced proportionately this would make no difference, but they have not and consequently his purchasing power of our lumber is less than it was three years ago in proportion as 48 is greater than 32. On the other hand, we have in this province the best iron ores on the Pacific coast. When the Western Steel Corporation began the establishment of its plant, it intended to rely chiefly upon British Columbia iron ore. But it finds it can buy its ore and pig iron away up the Yangtze river and deliver it at the smelter cheaper than it can mine or make them here, and hence

while it is using some of our ore it is only using half as much as it otherwise would, and whereas it intended to make pig iron here for export to its steel plant, it is buying its pig in Hangkow. The re-monetization of silver got a black eye in America because it was taken up chiefly by people who were more or less fanatics; but it is beginning to look as if that were a case when certain things were kept from the wise and revealed unto babes.

It is estimated that the late Census will show the United States to have a population of \$2,000,000 people.

General Booth announces that he has made all arrangements for his successor, but he adds that he has made up his mind to live as long as he possibly can.

Dr. Robertson, of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, has expressed the opinion that hereafter there will be a general disposition to establish industrial establishments in smaller towns, other than in the cities.

Mr. Aquitt's statement, that the British government "would welcome an Anglo-German agreement in naval matters with joy," has caused the Berliner Tageblatt to say "the joy would be shared by an overwhelming majority of the German people." What, then, is the obstacle in the way of such an agreement?

Over in Seattle they have been trying the experience of mixing up preaching with dancing. They began with a two-step; then came the sermon; at the close of the sermon all those present joined in the Lord's Prayer, and the dancing was resumed. Now do not be in too great a hurry to say that this was wrong, although it may be granted that it was decidedly unusual.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that he is not satisfied with his visit in the West, because it is too short. And he has not yet seen Victoria. When he does, he will think he ought to come West and grow up with the country. Just why a man should want to live where it is six months winter and six months late in the fall, when he can come out here, is one of the unsolved questions of the present day.

And now we are told that the Turk Sultan Abdul Hamid back on the throne. The mistake the present Sultan made was in not following the example of his predecessors. They took no chances of reaction, and more or less gracefully adopted the necessary precautions to see that deposed sultans were safely laid away in the tomb. The old fashions have their advantages.

We commented a few days ago with dissent upon a London telegram which said that there were strained relations between the King and the Queen Mother, and gave the latter's prolonged occupation of Buckingham Palace as proof of it. The custom has been for the occupants for to vacate the Palace immediately after a sovereign's funeral; but it appears, in the present case that the Queen Mother remained in possession at the express wish of the King, who asked her to consult her own convenience as to the time of her departure. Thus is another scandal nipped in the bud.

The good folk of Paris want to abolish handshaking. They do not say what they propose to substitute. Our Parisian friends are accustomed betimes to salute each other with kisses, and while it is not impossible to conceive some cases where this might not be as objectionable as in others, it has its dangers. There is an old song that says: "Few very easily things go wrong, A kiss too much, or a kiss too long, And the world is never the same again."

So we view with some apprehension just what the people in the fountain head of fashion propose to substitute for the grasp of the hand.

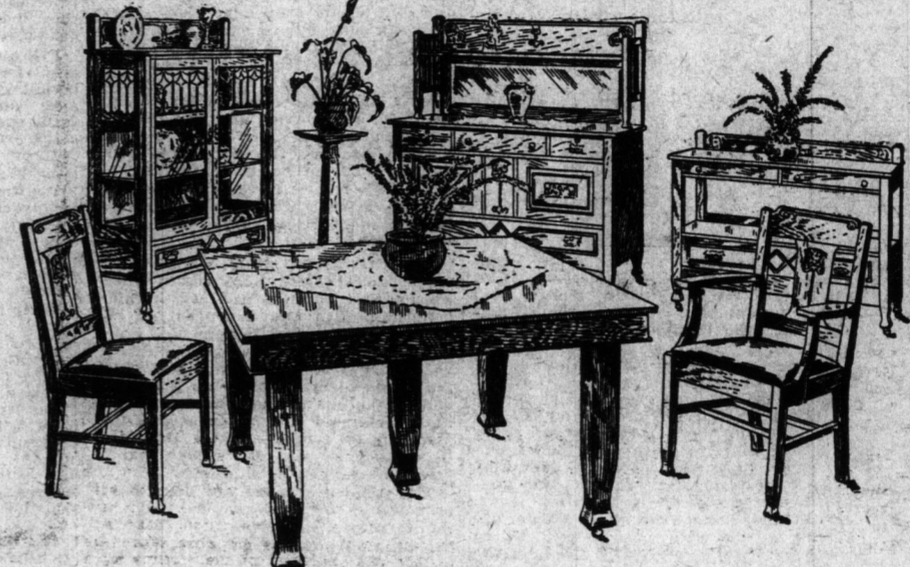
A somewhat surprising demand comes from a respectable German newspaper to the effect that the United States should be given notice to keep its hands off Liberia. It is not very easy to see what special business it is of Germany what the United States does in respect to Liberia. This colony, founded by negroes from the United States, lies between British and French territory and Germany can have no territorial interest in its affairs. As a government it has not proved much of a success, but surely if there is any nation in the world which ought to have something to say about it, it is the United States, which is its Mother Country. The sort of talk that comes from Germany in use of the things that follow from the unaccustomed possession of growing seapower.

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If you contemplate buying dining-room furniture—you will do yourself an actual injustice if you do not FIRST visit Weiler's. There is no possible dining-room furniture need that cannot be satisfactorily and economically supplied here.

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- Pedestal Extension Tables in quarter cut oak, golden finish, round, 44-in., extending to 6-ft. .... \$30.00
  - Similar to above, 48-in., extending to 10-ft. Price \$50.00
  - Pedestal Extension Table, square, 40-in., extending to 10-ft., quarter oak ..... \$45.00
  - Massive Extension Table, claw feet, 48-in., extending to 10-ft., quarter cut oak, golden finish ..... \$60.00
  - Round Table, 52-in., extending to 10-ft., quarter cut oak, golden finish, five massive legs ..... \$50.00
  - Early English Designs, Round Extension Table, 45-in., extending to 6-ft. .... \$15.00
  - Round Pedestal Table, 45-in., extending to 6-ft. .... \$18.00
  - Round Pedestal Table, in solid quarter cut oak, 48-in., extending to 10-ft. .... \$45.00
- We also have a variety of lower priced tables, such as Dining-room Tables, in fir, golden finish, 42-in., extending to 6-ft., at \$7.50.

### China Cabinets

A most necessary addition to the correctly furnished dining-room, a piece of furniture that enables you to charmingly display your fancy and antique chinaware.

China Cabinets, in Early English oak finish, from ..... \$18.00  
China Cabinets, in Early English oak, from ..... \$25.00  
China Cabinets, in golden oak, from ..... \$25.00

### Dining-Room Chairs

- Very pretty set, in solid oak, golden finish, solid leather seats. Six in the set ..... \$28.00
  - Handsome set in quarter cut oak, leather seats, at \$39.00
  - Hand-carved set, six small chairs and two arm chairs, beautifully upholstered, and in quarter cut oak .... \$260.00
  - Sets of six, in Early English finish, saddle seats. \$17.25
  - Sets of six, solid oak, Early English finish ..... \$25.00
- Of course we carry a most extensive stock of chairs not mentioned in the above list, and which are also sold in individual pieces.

### Sideboards and Buffets

Next to the Table the Sideboard or Buffet is the important item, and we give you below a few prices which will interest you:

- Sideboards, in Golden Elm, from, each ..... \$15.00
- Sideboards, in Golden Surface Oak, from ..... \$17.00
- Sideboards, in Solid Oak, golden, from ..... \$20.00
- Buffets, in Golden Surface Oak, from, each ..... \$25.00
- Buffets, in Solid Golden Oak, from, each ..... \$32.00
- Buffets, in Early English Oak finish, from ..... \$25.00
- Buffets, in Early English Solid Oak, from ..... \$35.00

Many people like a particular style of upholstery, and we are at all times willing to receive and carry out your ideas, not only in the upholstery, but in the designing as well.

### In Conclusion

More people are visiting us THIS MONTH than in any August before. They realize that Weiler's prices represent the REAL saving, that Weiler's policy is ONE PRICE TO ALL, that an article is not sold at "less than cost price," and then made up on another to the innocent buyer, but that every purchase made here is a good and sound investment.

Use the Ladies' Rest Room

# WEILER BROS

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\$1.75  
60c  
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95c  
\$3.00  
\$2.25  
\$1.75  
\$1.00  
65c

Latest Ideas in High class exclusive Millinery. Dent's Gloves. Morley's Hosiery. Dr. Deimer's Linen Mesh Underwear.

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this week  
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NT STREET

Study, But Mean  
Old English Song.  
much money with this meat, soup, vegetables,  
per dozen ..... \$1.95  
dozen ..... \$1.50  
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dozen ..... \$1.00  
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dozen ..... \$1.15

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rtise in THE COLONIST

PROPHESIES VICTORY OF CONSERVATIVES

Mr. O. S. Crockett, M. P., Speaks of Trend of Political Opinions in Canada and Prospects of Next Election

Interesting views on the trend of political opinions in Canada and deductions from them as to prospects in the next federal election as told by Mr. O. S. Crockett, Conservative member for York, New Brunswick, who is now visiting here, seem to indicate that the outlook for Mr. Borden's party was never brighter during the last four years.

SETS NEW RECORD

Royal Edward Makes Atlantic Passage—Bristol to Quebec—In 10 Days and 20 Hours

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—All Canadian records were broken today when the Canadian Northern steamer Royal Edward arrived at Quebec at 8 p. m. Thursday last (8:15 a. m. local time), the voyage thus occupying 10 days and 20 hours.

NATIONAL FIGHTS WITH PORTUGAL

Smaller Kingdom Follows the Example of Spain in Differing With the Church Authorities at Rome

LISBON, Aug. 8.—Portugal, like Spain, is almost on the verge of an open rupture with the Vatican, due to the government's refusal to accept a papal bull which would deprive the archbishop of Braga for his support of the republican cause.

AT PRAIRIE FAIRS

Provincial Fruit Exhibit is Making Remarkably Good Showing

"Nothing succeeds like success," and the reports that continue to come in from the department of Agriculture as to the success of the prairie exhibition, are most gratifying.

TENTH REPORT ON B. C. FRUIT

Mr. J. C. Metcalfe, Special Market Commissioner for Prairie Provinces Speaks of Local Shipments

A tenth report has just been received at the provincial department of British Columbia's special market commissioner to the Prairie provinces.

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PREMIER URGES SOCIAL REFORM

Head of South Australian Ministry Denounces Gambling and Other Forms of Immorality

MELBOURNE, Aug. 8.—South Australia's new labor premier, John Verran, has placed himself and his party in line with the forces that are agitating for social and moral reform.

AT PRAIRIE FAIRS

Provincial Fruit Exhibit is Making Remarkably Good Showing

"Nothing succeeds like success," and the reports that continue to come in from the department of Agriculture as to the success of the prairie exhibition, are most gratifying.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

HORSE SHOW THE FEATURE OF FAIR

Special Effort Being Made to Make Exhibition's Entertainment Side Pronounced Success

That there is every indication that the British Columbia Agricultural society's 1910 exhibition is going to be the biggest yet was the opinion of members of the advisory board after listening to reports from various sources at a meeting the other evening.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Seattle Motor Club held a meeting at Vancouver on Saturday last.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities.

INSANE MOTHER KILLS CHILDREN

California Woman Drowns Little Ones in Bath Tub and Hangs Herself—Was Recently in Asylum

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—A woman who had been in an insane asylum was found dead in her bath tub, with her two young children also dead.

RESTORING ARMS TO IRISH OWNERS

Action Taken by Government Causes Much Sensation in Green Isle—Credited to Secretary Birrell

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—For over a year past the Government has been issuing a notice to each of the owners of arms and ammunition surrendered under the peace act of 1881 and 1886.

NO SIGN OF END TO DRY SPELL

Present Stretch of Drought With One Unappreciable Exception, Second Longest in History of City

Since June 21 last, a period of 61 days, the rainfall in Victoria and Excluding this precipitation, which is practically an unappreciable character in the present spell of dry weather is the second longest in the meteorological history of the city during the last 28 years.

ARMAGH RIOTS PROVED SERIOUS

Arose Out of Long Standing Rivalry Between Unionists and Nationalists—Professed Dickey on Irish Politics

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WILSON'S Fly Pads advertisement with an illustration of a fly and text describing the product's benefits for horses.

Various small advertisements and notices including 'MARRIED', 'DEED', and 'NOTICE' sections.

RESTORING ARMS TO IRISH OWNERS

Action Taken by Government Causes Much Sensation in Green Isle - Credited to Secretary Birrell

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—From the consular office in Dublin Castle there has been issued a notice to each...

The government has approved of a notice being given to each of the owners (or their legal representatives) of arms and ammunition...

The Liberal government has now been necessary to restrict the free sale of arms and ammunition...

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ARMAGH RIOTS PROVED SERIOUS

Arose Out of Long Standing Rivalry Between Unionists and Nationalists—Professor Dicey on Irish Politics

(By Timothy J. O'Connor.) DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—Four hours a riot has raged in the city of Armagh and it was after 3 o'clock in the morning when the rioters succeeded in restoring order.

The riot was a serious one, and it was after 3 o'clock in the morning when the rioters succeeded in restoring order.

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GENERAL BOTHA TELLS OF HIS PROGRAMME

New Premier of United South Africa in Manifesto Outlines Programme of Government

(By J. M. Egan.) JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 9.—In the course of a speech at Pretoria, General Botha read a manifesto which he had drawn up and signed, embodying the salient features of the policy of the union government of South Africa.

The political union of South Africa is no longer an ideal, but a fact, under the guidance of Providence, he believes, a fact which has been accomplished through the joint labors and sacrifices of the white races of all parts of British South Africa.

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SEES PROSPERITY IN EVERY HAND

Premier McBride, Back From Mainland, Speaks of Bright Outlook for Kamloops and Other Sections

Of the importance of the Irrigation Congress, which has just concluded at Kamloops, Premier McBride, on his return from the mainland, speaks in the highest terms.

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ESCAPE OF CHINESE CAUSED A DELAY

Kumeric Held Owing to Dispute As to Whether Wire Line or C. P. Responsible for Escape

VANCOUVER, Aug. 9.—The vessel Kumeric did not get away from here for Seattle until noon on Sunday owing to a dispute as to who was liable for the escape of one of the Chinese passengers.

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VIEWING THE LAND

Party of American Agricultural Editors Making Tour of Prairie Country

BRANDON, Man. Aug. 9.—A party of American agricultural editors, making a tour of the prairie country, visited Brandon this morning.

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WHEAT IN CANADA

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on Saturday, August 8, was 4,010,000 bushels, a decrease of 252,000.

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ROLL OF DEAD IN CALIFORNIA TRAIN DISASTER

Disaster May Yet Be Increased—Many Suffer From Injuries

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Twelve men are dead and a score are suffering from painful injuries as a result of the collision on the Northwestern Pacific railway yesterday at Ignacio station.

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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

NORTHWEST LIMITED SAYS MR. CHAPMAN

Publicity Expert Interviewed in Portland Upon His Return Tells Results of Trip—Progress of the Coast

Portland will have the support of every city in the Pacific northwest in the convention campaign, which has just been launched by the Portland Commercial Club.

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"I FEEL IT MY DUTY TO GIVE YOU A STATEMENT IN REGARD TO 'FRUIT-A-TIVES'"

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Act like a charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA. COUGES, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Red Jacket Force and Lift Pumps. "So Easy to Fix". The Hickman Tye Hardwar Company, Limited, Victoria, B. C. Agents.

TO BITTER CREEK GO MANY PILGRIMS OF COLLISION. Gold Lures Many From London Streets to the Mountains. Back of Stewart—Varied Equipment.

Wheat in Canada. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The visible supply of wheat in Canada on Saturday, August 8, was 4,010,000 bushels, a decrease of 252,000.

Proposed Panama Exhibition. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Governor Sanders tonight issued a proclamation concerning the Louisiana exposition, proposed to be held at New Orleans in 1915.

# SINGING IN THE VILLAGE

By Leo Tolstoy

Voices and an accordion sounded as if close by, though through the mist nobody could be seen. It was a workday morning, and I was surprised to hear music.

"Oh, it's the recruits' leave-taking," thought I, remembering that I had heard something a few days before, about five men being drawn from our village. Involuntarily attracted by the merry song, I went in the direction whence it proceeded.

As I approached the singers, the sound of song and accordion suddenly stopped. The singers, that is the lads who were leave-taking, entered the double-fronted brick cottage belonging to the father of one of them. Before the door stood a small group of women girls and children.

While I was finding out whose sons were going, and why they had entered that cottage, the lads themselves, accompanied by their mothers and sisters, came out at the door. There were five of them, four bachelors and one married man. Our village is near the town where nearly all these conscripts had worked. They were dressed town-fashion, evidently wearing their best clothes: pea-jackets, new caps, and high, showy boots. Conspicuous among them was a young fellow, well built though not tall, with a sweet, merry, expressive face, a small beard and moustache just beginning to sprout, and bright hazel eyes. As he came out, he at once took a big, expensive-looking accordion that was hanging over his shoulders, and having bowed to the spectators, he began to play the merry tune of "Barynya," running his fingers nimbly over the keys and keeping exact time as he moved with rhythmic step jauntily down the road.

Beside him walked a thick-set, fair-haired lad, also of medium height. He looked gaily from side to side, and sang seconds with spirit, in harmony with the first singer. He was the married one. These two walked ahead of the other three, who were also well dressed, and

not remarkable in any way except that one of them was tall.

Together with the crowd I followed the lads. All their songs were merry, and no expression of grief was heard while the procession was going along; but as soon as we came to the next house at which the lads were to be treated, the lamentations of the women began. It was difficult to make out what they were saying; only a word here and there could be distinguished: "death . . . father and mother . . . native land . . ." and after every verse, the woman who led the chanting took a deep breath, and burst out into long-drawn moans, followed by hysterical laughter. The women were the mothers and sisters of the conscripts. Beside the lamentations of these relatives, one heard the admonitions of their friends.

"Now then, Mitya, that's enough. You must be tired out," I heard one woman say, consoling another who was lamenting.

The lads entered the cottage. I remained outside talking with a peasant acquaintance, Vasily Orehof, a former pupil of mine. His son, one of the five, was the married man who had been singing seconds as he went along.

"Well," I said, "it is a pity!"

"What's to be done? Pity or not, one has got to serve."

And he told me of his domestic affairs. He had three sons: the eldest was living at home, the second was now being taken, and a third (who like the second had gone away to work) was contributing dutifully to the support of the home. The one who was leaving had evidently not sent home much.

"He has married a townswoman. His wife is not fit for our work. He is a lopped-off branch and thinks only of keeping himself. To be sure, it's a pity, but it can't be helped!"

While we were talking, the lads came out into the street, and the lamentations, shrieks, laughter and adjurations recommenced. After standing about for some five minutes, the procession moved on with songs and accordion accompaniment.

One could not help marveling at the energy and spirit of the player, as he beat short, and then, after a pause, again took up the melody most merrily, exactly on the right beat, while he gazed around with his kind, hazel eyes. Evidently he had a real and great talent for music.

I looked at him and (so at least it seemed to me) he felt abashed when he met my eyes, and with a twitch of his brows he turned away, and again burst out with even more spirit than before. When he reached the fifth and last of the cottages, the lads entered and I sat round a table covered with a cloth, on which were bread and vodka. The host, the man I had been talking to, who was now to take leave of his married son, poured out the vodka and handed it round. The lads hardly drank at all (at most a quarter of a glass) or even handed it back after just raising it to their lips. The host cut some bread, and served slices round to eat with the vodka.

While I was looking at the lads, a woman, dressed in clothes that seemed to me strange and incongruous, got down from the top of the oven, close to where I sat. She wore a light green dress (silk, I think) with fashionable trimmings, and high-heeled boots. Her fair hair was arranged in quite the modern style, like a large round cap, and she wore big, ring-shaped, gold earrings. Her face was neither sad nor cheerful, but looked as if she were offended.

After getting down, she went out into the passage, clattering with the heels of her new boots and paying no heed to the lads. All about this woman—her clothing, the offended expression of her face, and above all her earrings—was so foreign to the surroundings, that I could not understand how she had come to be on top of Vasily Orehof's oven. I asked a woman sitting near me who she was.

"Vasily's daughter-in-law; she has been a

housemaid," was the answer.

The host began offering vodka a third time, but the lads refused, rose, said grace, thanked the hosts, and went out.

In the street the lamentations recommenced at once. The first to raise her voice was a very old woman with a bent back. She lamented in such a peculiarly piteous voice, the sobbing, the women kept soothing her by her elbows.

"Who is she?" I inquired.

"Why, it's his granny; Vasily's mother, that is."

The old woman burst into hysterical laughter and fell into the arms of the women who supported her, and just then the procession started again, and again the accordion and the merry voices struck up their tune. At the end of the village the procession was overtaken by the District Office. The weeping and wailing stopped. The accordion-player, getting more elated, bending his head to one side and resting on one foot, turned out the toes of the other and stamped with it, while his fingers produced brilliant "fiortures," and exactly at the right instant the bold, high, merry tones of his song, and the seconds of Vasily's son, again chimed in.

Old and young, and especially the children who surrounded the crowd, and I with them, fixed their eyes admiringly on the singer.

"He is clever, the rascal!" said one of the peasants.

"Sorrow weeps, and sorrow sings!" replied another.

At that moment one of the young fellows whom we were seeing off—the tall one—came up with long, energetic strides, and stopped to speak to the one who played the accordion.

"What a fine fellow," I thought; "they will put him in the Guards." I did not know who he was or what house he belonged to.

"Whose son is that one? That gallant fellow?" I asked a little old man, pointing to the

fine lad.

The old man raised his cap and bowed to me, but did not hear my question.

"What did you say?" asked he.

I had not recognized him, but as soon as he spoke I knew him at once. He is the hard-working, good peasant who, as often happens, seems specially marked out for misfortune: first two horses were stolen from him, then his horse burnt down, and then his wife died. I had not seen Prokofey for a long time and remembered him as a bright red-haired man of medium height; whereas he was now not red, but quite grey-haired, and small.

"Ah, Prokofey, it's you!" I said. "I was asking whose son that fine fellow is—that one who has just spoken to Alexander?"

"That one?" Prokofey replied, pointing with his head and mumbled something I did not understand.

"I'm asking whose son the lad is?" I repeated, and turned to look at Prokofey.

His face was puckered and his jaw trembled.

"He's mine!" he muttered, and turning away and hiding his face in his hand, began to whimper like a child.

And only then, after the two words, "He's mine!" spoken by Prokofey, did I realize, not only in my mind but in my whole being, the horror of what was taking place before my eyes that memorable misty morning. All the disjointed, incomprehensible, strange things I had seen suddenly acquired a simple, clear, and terrible significance. I became painfully ashamed of having looked on as at an interesting spectacle. I stopped, conscious of having acted ill, and I turned to go home.

And to think that these things are at the present moment being done to tens of thousands of men all over Russia, and have been done, and will long continue to be done, to the meek, wise and saintly Russian people, who are so cruelly and treacherously deceived!

## An Unpretentious Poem

Suggestive to some extent of Tom Hood, and yet charmingly original, the following unpretentious little poem, "The Washerwoman's Song" which has become familiar to hundreds of readers, and which has grown yellow in many a scrap-book, was first published under the pseudonym of "Ironquill." Its excellence along with the excellence of other lines given to the world by the same anonymous writer, created a curiosity as to the author's personality, which eventually discovered him to be Mr. Eugene F. Ware, ex-Commissioner of Pensions for the United States of America. The lines follow:

In a very humble cot,  
In a rather quiet spot,  
In the suds and in the soap  
Worked a woman full of hope;  
Working, singing, all alone,  
In a sort of undertone.  
"With a Saviour for a friend,  
He will keep me to the end."

Sometimes happening alone,  
I had heard the semi-song,  
And I often used to smile  
More in sympathy than guile;  
But I never said a word  
In regard to what I heard,  
As she sang about her friend  
Who would keep her to the end.

Not in sorrow nor in glee,  
Working all day long was she,  
As her children, three or four,  
Played around her on the floor;  
But in monotones the song

She was humming all day long,  
"With the Saviour for a friend,  
He will keep me to the end."

It's a song I do not sing,  
For I scarce believe a thing  
Of the miracles of old;  
But I know that her belief  
Is the anodyne of grief,  
And will always be a friend  
That will keep her to the end.

Just a trifle lonesome she,  
Just as poor as poor could be,  
But her spirits always rose  
Like the bubbles in the clothes;  
And though widowed and alone,  
Cheered her with the monotone,  
Of a Saviour and a friend,  
Who would keep her to the end.

I have seen her rub and scrub  
On the washboard in the tub,  
While the baby, sopped in suds,  
Rolled and tumbled in the duds;  
Or was paddling in the pools,  
With old scissors stuck in spoons,  
She still humming of her friend  
Who would keep her to the end.

Human hopes and human needs  
Have their root in human needs;  
And I would not wish to strip  
From that washerwoman's lip  
Any song that she can sing,  
Any hope that song can bring,  
For the woman has a friend,  
Who will keep her to the end.

## THE OLDEST SHORT STORY KNOWN

Many of the stories one hears at the club, or at other places where folks do congregate, not excepting the excellent tea rooms of Victoria, are the vintage of 4872½ B.C. Nay, we should say that MOST of the stories so heard are of such vintage. And, moreover, the tellers have not the grace to admit the honorable age of their products. Such is not the case with the following yarn. It is admittedly old, the oldest on record, in fact, and, if any of our readers wish to doubt the statement, they may communicate their doubts to us and we shall be glad to have them set forth. This story, all about an old pack tar who, in the reign of Pharaoh, found a wonderful island, was recently translated for the London Spectator from an ancient Egyptian manuscript in the state-museum at St. Petersburg. History saith not whether it was ever submitted to an editor; therefore we know not if it was accepted. We do not vouch for the truth of it, as it was told by a sailor. With these few preliminary remarks, we launch forth into the tale:

Be glad, O prince! See, we have reached the capital; they have taken the mallet and driven in the mooring-stake, and the ship's cable has been laid on land. They praise and thank God, and every man embraces another. Our soldiers have returned in safety; not one of our warriors is lost, for all that we reached the uttermost parts of Nubia, and have now have come home in peace; we have reached our own land!

I will recount to thee, therefore, a like thing which happened to myself when I journeyed to a mine of the king, and went down to the sea in a ship of one hundred and fifty cubits in length and forty cubits in width. Therein were one hundred and fifty sailors, of the best in Egypt. They looked on the sky, they looked on the land, and their hearts were stouter than those of lions.

They foretold a storm before it had come; and foul weather when as yet it was not. The storm broke while we were upon the sea, be-making a clamorous sound, and brought with it a wave of eight cubits. There was a piece of wood against which I struck; but the ship perished. As to those that were therein, not one of them was remaining. I was cast upon an island by a wave of the sea. Three days I passed alone with my heart as my companion, and I lay in the midst of a thicket, and the shadow covered me. Then I stretched forth my legs to know what I should put into my mouth.

I heard a noise of thunder. I thought: "It is a wave of the sea." The trees cracked, the earth shook. Then I uncovered my face; I found that it was a serpent which was approaching. He was thirty cubits long, and his tail was more than two cubits. His body was covered with gold, and the rings around his eyes were as real lapis lazuli. And the side was more splendid than the front.

He opened his mouth to me while I was upon my stomach before him, and said to me: "Who has brought thee, who has brought thee?"

little one, who has brought thee? If thou hasten not to say who has brought thee to this island, I give thee to know that thou shalt be in ashes, becoming somewhat that cannot be seen. Speakest thou to me? I hear it not. I am before thee, and thou knowest it not." He took me in his mouth and bore me off to his resting-place, and laid me down without harming me.

## A CASTLE OF DREAMS

What is the tale that I love best?  
Tell, O tell it at last for me,  
Waves that wash the golden west  
And that old castle by the sea.

The clump of thrift that we carried home  
Still blooms on our own grey wall for me,  
Bright as it nodded above the foam  
In that old castle by the sea.

There a tale that never was told  
Echoes, and crowns with light for me  
Ruined towers on the sunset's gold  
And crags that crumble over the sea.

A ruined castle where no one dwells,  
A haunted castle of dreams for me,  
And all around it sinks and swells  
The thunder-music of the sea.

Behind it throng the fir-clad hills  
Where many a song-bird built for me,  
And the deep ravines and the sparkling rills  
Of the little land by the western sea;

Glens of fern where I used to dream,  
And all the dreamers dreamed for me:  
Whisper of wings and waves gleam  
Shadow of boughs and shine of the sea.

Bound the poets in fairy gold,  
But none, but none so fair to me  
As one dear tale that never was told  
Of that old castle by the sea.

Yours the tale and but half begun,  
Cast aside; but it stands for me,  
Strong and sure in the noonday sun  
And washed by the great eternal sea.

Father, the page of your tale untold  
Shines bright for your son, shines bright  
For me,  
As it shone for the child that was eight years  
old,  
A castle of dreams by the singing sea.

The pink thrift nods on its crumbling walls,  
There are forests of flowers on its cliffs  
for me,  
And caverns below where the sea-tide calls,  
And white sails drifting out to sea,

And a grass-grown moat where the children  
play!  
Listen for me, listen for me;  
For there do my childhood's feet still stray  
By the little paths above the sea,

Winding paths that end on the sky,  
Even the tale half-told for me—  
The dream that died and that cannot die  
Till the old grey castle sink in the sea.  
—Alfred Noyes.

## INBORN

Adam—What are you doing to that fig leaf?  
Eve—Altering it, of course. It's all out of style.—Smart Set.

## Mr. Shaw and Aristotle

Mr. George Bernard Shaw was recently accused of "leaving Aristotle out" in his workmanship. Mr. Shaw recently explained himself in a letter to the London Times as follows: "Leaving Aristotle out"

Sir—The writer of the article under the above heading challenges me so repeatedly and pointedly that it would be discourteous to pass his article over without a word of explanation. Let me briefly offer him the following assurances:

1. I am no party to Mr. Granville Baker's demand for the omission of Aristotle. I take the greatest pains to secure "unity of impression, continuity, and cumulative force of interest"; and it is noteworthy that such mastery as I have been able to achieve has led me, finally, to the Greek form of drama, in which the unities of time and place are strictly observed. And whenever I find a critic complaining that my plays are no plays because my scenes do not jump from Jerusalem to Madagascar, and my playbills are not filled with such aids to the spectator as "Six weeks elapse between Acts I. and II. and two years between Acts II. and III.," I conclude that the critic has learnt his business from Sarcey, and not from Aristotle.

2. I entirely agree that "right views, sound opinions" are more desirable than "original views." At the same time, I regard a writer who is convinced that his views are right and sound as a very dangerous kind of lunatic. He is to be found in every asylum; and his delusion is that he is the Pope, or even a higher authority than the Pope. Original views, in the sense—the only possible sense—of being sincere, unaffected, unborrowed views, are at least humanly attainable. This point has been admirably demonstrated by no less able a critic than Mr. A. B. Walkley, to whose collected articles I would refer the author of your weekly notes on the theatre.

3. I most solemnly protest that I have never "told my critics how they ought to criticize my next play." I have told them repeatedly how they actually would criticize it; that is, by falling victims to "the psychology of the crowd" (Mr. Walkley will explain), and help-invented by the least competent and least able to utter the same, and having no relation either to the facts of the theatre or the science of criticism. And on every such occasion they have fulfilled my prophecy to the letter.

4. I am quite aware that my phrase "the vituperation of the Press" would be neither accurate nor grateful if the Press consisted of your contributors reads. Unfortunately the Times, which is apparently the only paper of your contributors reads. Unfortunately the Times is in this matter, as in others, an exceptional paper. Let me state one fact which speaks for itself. From Germany I have for years past received repeated and urgent requests to allow my plays to be produced in the first instance in Berlin, on the ground that the announcements of their unutterable tedium and disastrous failure which invariably follow their production in London makes it necessary to hold them back in Berlin until the verdict is forgotten. Your contributor is misled by that "handsome tribute from criticism" which consists in praising my old plays in order to throw into greater relief the infamy of my new ones. Thus "Misalliance" was unworthy of the author of "Getting Married"; "Getting Married" had none of the brilliance of "The Doctor's Dilemma"; "The Doctor's Dilemma" was

a pitiful falling-off from "Major Barbara"; and nobody could sit out "Major Barbara" without asking why the author did not give us another masterpiece like "John Bull's Other Island"—poor "John Bull," which first established the tradition that my plays are not plays, but mere talk! Substitute for these titles "The Marriage of Ann Leete," "The Voyage Inheritance," "Waste" and "The Madras House," and the story applies equally to Mr. Granville Barker. To say that "these reservations turn the whole praise sour for us" is quite true. They do.

When I am told that it is a pity that a man who only last year was so honest as I should have become a thief, a liar, a blackguard, an incendiary, and a murderer, and I lose some thousands of pounds and a great deal of credit in consequence, it is perhaps ungrateful in me to overlook the compliment to my previous good character. It may even show an appetite for "indiscriminate and fulsome praise." But I cannot help it; I am built in that hypersensitive way. When I am held up to the world as a "go-as-you-please dramatist" I don't know exactly what is meant, and neither would Aristotle; but for the life of me I cannot feel as if were receiving "a handsome tribute from criticism." I actually prefer the downright vituperation.

5. I greatly regret that your contributor should have succeeded in dashing the faith Mr. Walkley once had in my work. Mr. Walkley's very handsome tributes in Le Temps were the beginning of my literary vogue in France. Even when he seized the opportunity of a recent public dinner to make a quite unprovoked attack on the projected National Theatre, and to assure the public that he had allowed his obscure fellow critics to convert him to the vulgar view of the work at which Mr. Barker and I are toiling—a view which I confess I cannot distinguish from the Rosherville view of a Beethoven symphony—I held my peace. I shall continue to hold it, because my personal and private feelings are entirely friendly to him. But it is my steady and impenitent purpose to "permit myself," whenever, like Mrs. Gamp, I feel so disposed, to do with his ungrateful colleagues what Heine reproached Lessing for doing—namely, not only to cut off their heads, but to hold them up on the scaffold to show the public that there is nothing in them.

G. BERNARD SHAW.

## WIDOWERS

It is a sad thing to be a widower. If a widower mopes around and won't mingle in society and refuses to take part in any little innocent amusements, the women say he is putting it all on for fear folks will think his grief is not real.

If he mourns for the conventional period and then begins to sit up and take notice, the women say he is a callous brute and they pity the woman who is foolish enough to marry him.

If he puts in all his spare time with his children, they say it is too bad he doesn't pick out some motherly women and marry her and give his children a real home.

If he doesn't spend all his spare time with his children, they say the poor little things are cruelly neglected, and that's what might be expected of a man, anyhow.

## The

### TRAIL-TALK AND

(Richard I)

#### The Opening of

Since the publication of the Game Act for seasons during 1910, there has been other columns, there has been criticism of the decision of the day for grouse shooting that has been for the good sportsmen being a great mistake to open the First of October. These opinions were not as the powers that be, by the framing of the regulation, anxious to do what was present and future sportsmen forming their conclusions getting at the real opinion to judge best of the in the various districts of

However, as there see opinion against the opening earlier this year than last come in from some districts and backward birds, by the birds the benefit of a servation of wisdom, and to this year, or else keep same as in the last two years free from politics, and and to the interests of sportsmen of a fair stock of birds be discussed without acrimony.

The opening of the game on September 15 was a umn last May, on the stragulation of plenty of grouse with which I am acquainted the strength of the home good sportsmen who had subject.

But we do not pretend personally, whatever my the desirability or other shooting on a certain date to the opinion of others who differently, even though minority, and, if there is as to the wisdom of the means all means give the birds doubt.

#### The Pheasants, the Chie Sports

Speaking of game laws good story heard the other some years ago now, so, it of the Game Warden, it to me for evidence, besides hearsay anyway, and the tells me that that doesn't for the yarn:

They were two ardent had had a long and weary deal to show for it. Driving they paid a call on a prominent district in which they had hope of getting a little. They were observed by a pulled up at his gate, to der the seat of the buggy, a bush at the side of the mystery which had to be After receiving his guests himself for a moment to g freshness and seized the cure and examine the mys

In it he found two hen- der was out. Of course to was to denounce the offen over to justice; but the dis saw his way to the admiral poetical justice, and took dole out the punishment.

He knew his men, and them, he apologized for, unfortunately his stock of spirit temporarily out, but he had milk. They drank the milk and there was no whiskey; drink the milk, they took and started for other part something stronger to be

On arriving in Victoria certain restaurant preside known and distinguished handed him the sack, with would see that justice was paration of the pheasants, it contained, for their supp

Then they satisfied their after a good clean-up and a in anticipation of the enj- ulti of their skill and the some they received was what they expected. Inst- face of the artist of the k- were accustomed to see, the exact Frenchman indeed, with samples of his choices the air cleared a bit and the a word in, they equired by what was the matter. "Sacre blank, etc., etc. bring me crows to cook, an pheasants!"

The proprietor of the co- they had been regaled with practicing before they caw- crows in his orchard. It v- a few seconds to make the had discovered what was somebody had pheasant for- ng, if not the men who sho



# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## TRAIL-TALK AND TARADIDDLES

(Richard L. Pocock)

### The Opening of the Shooting Season

Since the publication of the regulations under the Game Act of 1910, which will be discussed in another column, there has been much discussion and criticism of the decision to make the opening day for grouse shooting two weeks earlier than it has been for the last two seasons, many good sportsmen being of the opinion that it is a great mistake to open the season at all before the first of October. It is a great pity that these opinions were not voiced a little earlier, as the powers that be, who are responsible for the framing of the regulations, were of course anxious to do what was best in the interests of present and future sport, and to help them in forming their conclusions were desirous of getting at the real opinions of those in a position to judge best of the conditions prevailing in the various districts of the Province.

However, as there seems to be a very strong opinion against the opening of the season any earlier this year than last, and reports have come in from some districts of small broods and backward birds, by all means let us give the birds the benefit of any doubt, and, preferably, close down grouse shooting altogether this year, or else keep the opening date the same as in the last two seasons. Sport should be free from politics, and a question of importance to the interests of sport and the maintaining of a fair stock of birds on the Island should be discussed without acrimony or personalities.

The opening of the grouse shooting season on September 15 was advocated in this column last May, on the strength of personal observation of plenty of hooters in the districts with which I am acquainted, but even more on the strength of the honest opinions of many good sportsmen who had spoken to me on the subject.

But we do not pretend to know it all, and, personally, whatever my opinion may be as to the desirability or otherwise of opening the shooting on a certain date, I am willing to defer to the opinion of others who may know or think differently, even though they may be in the minority, and, if there is any doubt whatever as to the wisdom of the policy decided on, by all means give the birds the benefit of the doubt.

### The Pheasants, the Chief, and the Thirsty Sports

Speaking of game laws reminds one of a good story heard the other day. It happened some years ago now, so, if this catches the eye of the Game Warden, it is no use his coming to me for evidence, besides it would only be hearsay anyway, and the lawyer of the office tells me that that doesn't count; so here goes for the yarn.

They were two ardent shooters, and they had had a long and weary day without a great deal to show for it. Driven home in a buggy, they paid a call on a prominent resident of the district in which they had been shooting, in the hope of getting a little liquid refreshment. They were observed by their host, as they pulled up at his gate, to take a sack from under the seat of the buggy and cache it behind a bush at the side of the road. Here was a mystery which had to be investigated at once.

After receiving his guests, the host excused himself for a moment to get the aforesaid refreshment and seized the opportunity to secure and examine the mysterious sack.

In it he found two hen pheasants; the murder was out. Of course the right thing to do was to denounce the offenders and hand them over to justice; but the discoverer of the crime saw his way to the administering of a little poetical justice, and took upon himself to dole out the punishment.

He knew his men, and, on returning to them, he apologized for the fact that unfortunately his stock of spirituous liquors was temporarily out, but he had plenty of nice fresh milk. They drank the milk; they were thirsty and there was no whiskey; therefore, having drunk the milk, they took a speedy departure and started for other parts where there was something stronger to be had.

On arriving in Victoria they pulled up at a certain restaurant presided over by a well-known and distinguished French chef, and handed him the sack, with the request that he would see that justice was done to the preparation of the pheasants, which they told him it contained, for their supper later in the evening.

Then they satisfied their thirst and returned after a good clean-up and a change of raiment, in anticipation of the enjoyment of the results of their skill and the chef's. The welcome they received was very different from what they expected. Instead of the smiling face of the artist of the kitchen, which they were accustomed to see, they met a very indignant Frenchman, indeed, who regaled them with samples of his choicest Parisian. When the air cleared a bit and they were able to get a word in, they enquired mildly and politely why was the matter.

"Sacre blank, etc., etc., dash, dot! You bring me crows to cook, and you say they are pheasants!"

The proprietor of the country place, where they had been regaled with milk, had been practicing before they came along on the crows in his orchard. It was only the work of a few seconds to make the exchange after he had discovered what was in that sack, and somebody had pheasant for supper that evening, if not the men who shot them.

### More Poetical Justice

It is of the same man as played host on this occasion that the story is told, that, being annoyed at the way poaching gunners were in the habit of getting over his fence, taking a crack at his pheasants, and then hiking for the road again, without his being able to catch them, he determined to get some incontrovertible evidence against some man with a kodak.

He therefore armed a kodak and posted him behind the fence with instructions to get, if possible, a snapshot of anyone who should come over "trespassing in the pursuit of game."

The photographer was lucky; he did not have a very long wait before a hunter with gun and dog came within range, and was duly caught by the camera. There were no facilities at hand for developing the plate, and it was despatched next morning to a Victoria professional to be developed and printed. Imagine the astonishment of the photographer when, on developing the plate, he found an excellent representation of a man with a gun and a dog, the man himself, the gun and dog his own. History does not record what he did to that plate; but photographers are human, and it is astonishing what can be done by a skillful operator.

### Dogs and the Breeding Season

There has been a strong klick registered here lately about the practice of taking dogs into the woods for training or exercise in the close season. There is no law against it, except the unwritten law of good sportsmanship and unselfishness, and the man who thinks of the welfare of the game and the interests of his neighbor is careful to exercise his dog in places where there is no danger of his doing damage to the game. To say that dogs can be taken into the woods at this time of year without fear of their doing any harm, hardly seems reasonable. An exceptionally well-trained dog, which can be and is kept close to heel all the time he is out, may be alright, but how many such are there among the animals which accompany their masters in their country outings at this season of the year? It is said that many are in the habit of taking their dogs out before the season opens, and even as early as this and earlier, for the express purpose of training them on birds. There could hardly be anything more detrimental to the game than this; dogs are necessarily only partly broken and not under complete control, and they must in the nature of things do immense harm in the way of scattering young broods, even if they do not actually kill any of the birds. Many are the trials and vicissitudes of the mother bird and her brood, and many the ways for the destruction of the young ones, without their being chased and harassed by unbroken and partly broken dogs. Particularly is this the case with pheasants. A hen pheasant is notoriously the worst mother of any of the game birds, and more apt to lose a percentage of her brood than the mother grouse, but it is well known that there is nothing which does so much damage to any game in the breeding and rearing season than a dog in the covers.

Play the game, gentlemen, and keep your dogs broken or unbroken away from the birds until the shooting season opens!

### GAME REGULATIONS

Regulations made under the Game Act for the open and close seasons during 1910 are as follows:

Cock Pheasants may be shot in the Cowichan Electoral District, between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive, in the Islands Electoral District, except the municipality of North Saanich, between 1st October and 31st October, both days inclusive. No pheasant-shooting is allowed in any part of the Province.

Grouse of all kinds may be shot on Vancouver Island, the islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands Electoral District, between 15th September and 31st December, both days inclusive, with the exception of willow grouse in the Cowichan Electoral District; Blue and Willow Grouse in the Richmond, Dewdney, Delta, Chilliwack, and in that portion of the Comox Electoral Districts on the Mainland, and islands adjacent thereto, on Texada Island, and in that portion of Kent Municipality situate in Yale Electoral District, between the 15th October and 31st December, both days inclusive; of all kinds in the Fernie and Cranbrook Electoral Districts may be shot only during the month of October. Blue and Willow Grouse and Ptarmigan may be shot throughout the remainder of the Mainland between 1st September and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Quail may be shot in the Cowichan, Esquimalt, Saanich and Islands Electoral Districts, between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Prairie Chicken may be shot throughout the Province during the month of October.

Ducks, Geese and Snipe may be shot throughout the Mainland and the islands adjacent thereto, between 1st September and 28th February, both days inclusive. Ducks of all kinds and snipe may be shot on Vancouver Island and islands adjacent thereto, and in the Islands Electoral District, between 15th September, 1910, and 28th February, 1911, both days inclusive, and Geese at any time.

Columbian or Coast Deer may be shot on Vancouver Island, the islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands Electoral District, between 15th September and 15th December, both days inclusive. Throughout the remainder of the Province, except the Queen Charlotte Islands, they may be shot between 1st September and 15th December, both days inclusive.

### FISH FARMING IN UNITED STATES

It is nearly forty years since the United States Government awoke to the necessity of conserving the fishery resources of the country and began those elaborate operations in favor of fishes, fishermen and fish consumers in general. It was thought to be a better policy to spend a certain amount of the public money in making fish so abundant that they can be caught without restriction, and serve as a cheap food for the people at large, rather than spend a much larger sum in preventing the people after generations of improvidence. It was in 1871 when Congress took the initial step towards a national fishery service, by the passage of a joint resolution creating the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Government fish culture in America exceeds in extent of importance that of all other countries combined. At the end of the first ten years of the Bureau's existence, the fishes that were being regularly cultivated were shad, carp, chinook salmon, Atlantic salmon, landlocked salmon, rainbow trout, brook trout and whitefish. The list is now six times as long, and the annual output is ten times the aggregate for the ten year period ending in 1881.

The main energies of the Bureau are devoted to the multiplication of the more important commercial fisheries, such as shad, whitefish, lake trout, Pacific salmon, white perch, yellow perch, cod, flatfish and the lobster, which are hatched in lots of many millions annually. In addition to these many game fishes are cultivated, and although these represent only about one per cent of the output of the hatcheries, this feature of the work is most important, as supplying choice kinds of fish for public rivers, lakes and ponds, for fishing preserves, and for private ponds and streams in all parts of the United States. The fishes most in demand for those purposes are the landlocked salmon, different species of trout, grayling, the basses, the crappies, the sunfish and catfishes and various others, that are also handled.

The results of fish culture, as shown by numerous riparian waters and by actual returns in fish, might easily be made the subject of lengthy reference, but is here alluded to incidentally. One point to be emphasized is that the fish-cultural work of the Bureau is of two classes, with respect to its economy. Many of the most valuable food fishes, being in their prime for market purposes just prior to the spawning season, are most extensively captured at the very time they should be spared for the perpetuation of their kind. Whenever possible, the Bureau procures the eggs of these fish from the fishermen. Fully ninety-six per cent of all the eggs collected and hatched by the Bureau are taken and fertilized from fishes destined for the market, and this without detracting from the value or edible qualities of the fish.

Some of the fresh water species, valued chiefly as game fishes, are cultivated by confining them under conditions which will secure the maximum reproduction by processes. Practically all the commercial fishes can be propagated, and much more numerously, by stripping them of eggs, milk by hand and incubating the fertilized eggs in hatcheries. It is with these that the Bureau is most largely concerned, their numbers being nearly ninety-eight per cent of the entire output of the hatcheries.

The hatching processes are generally speaking, of three classes with respect to equipment, determined primarily by the specific gravity of the eggs. Heavy eggs, such as those of trout, salmon and the grayling, are incubated in wire bottomed trays, or wire baskets set in troughs of running water. The mesh of wire is of a size to suit the size of egg, and to permit the young fish as they hatch to drop through into the trough. The troughs are usually plain, open boxes, varying in length from twelve to sixteen feet, and in depth from four to twelve inches to suit conditions. An arbitrary width of fourteen inches, inside measure, has been adopted, uniformity of width being desirable for economy in interior equipment.

The fish-cultural work of the Federal Government has now attained a magnitude that cannot be readily comprehended, and is increasing at a very rapid rate. This is especially marked during the last ten years, owing partly to the establishment of new stations, partly to the extension of operations and existing stations and largely to the greater efficiency of methods and appliances. The work during the fiscal year 1909 reached larger proportions than ever before, over 3,000,000,000 being produced and planted. During the fiscal year 1910 another record will be made, and the output will exceed that of the previous year by several hundred millions.

The tremendous importance of the Government's work in the conservation and multiplication of fish, will be understood when we say that the Government had not engaged in this work until 1871, and that the 95 per cent of the food fish shown would

### Wapiti are not allowed to be shot anywhere in the Province

Sale of Game—Columbia or Coast Deer may be sold on the Mainland only between 1st September and 15th November, both days inclusive.

Ducks, Geese and Snipe may be sold throughout the Province during the months of October and November only.

Nothing contained in the above regulations affects Kaituma Island, the Yalakom Game Reserve in the Lillooet District, or the Elk River Game Reserve in the East Kootenay District.

### Wapiti are not allowed to be shot anywhere in the Province

Wapiti are not allowed to be shot anywhere in the Province.

Never have existed, because they would have been sent to the market in the form of eggs. Last year the Government planted 75,839,430 trout eggs of all species. For brook trout eggs the Bureau depends largely on commercial trout raisers, eyed eggs being obtained from them at lower cost than it is possible to collect from wild fish at most places, or from brood fish maintained only for their eggs. About 8,000,000 eggs are annually purchased from ten to eleven dealers.

At some stations, however, eggs from wild trout are more satisfactory. It has been found that eggs in the domesticated fish, hatched and reared in spring water, which is not subject to seasonal variations, do not produce good results. This is especially so where the temperature of the water supply in the hatchery is below thirty-five degrees, or is subject to variations of several degrees. Vermont and Colorado are the only states in which eggs of the wild brook trout are collected in sufficient numbers to stock the Bureau's hatcheries in those states, as well as to have a surplus for distribution to other hatcheries.

When the fry are hatched from the eggs they are found provided with a sack, containing food material on which the fry live, until they are able to consume food on their own account. As soon as the fry swim around looking for food, they are fed several times a day on an emulsion of finely ground liver. This diet is continued as the young fish develop, with the difference that the liver is less finely ground and is given less frequently—two or three times a day being sufficient when the fish have attained a length of two or three inches. The kind of liver used varies at different stations, that of sheep, beaves and hogs being extensively used and the relative value of each being in the order named. The food for the large fish consists of the liver, lungs and hearts of the animals mentioned.

The period of incubation of trout eggs depends entirely on water temperature. In a temperature of 50 degrees the eggs will hatch in about fifty days. That is rather high temperature for hatching, however, and for every degree lower it takes nearly ten days longer. In water at practically freezing temperature, it requires nearly 200 days to hatch the eggs.

The time that the fry carry the food sac depends on water temperature. Ordinarily the water temperature is a little higher after the eggs are hatched, and, of course, this means that the fry are ready for food much earlier. They take food immediately after the sac is entirely absorbed.

The fry of all fish hatched from eggs, whether marine or fresh water, are supplied with a food sac when hatched. The size of the sac varies materially and the period of incubation of various fish also varies. That of the salmonidae ranges like trout with the temperature; the eggs of the shad hatch in a very few days at normal temperature, and the sac is usually absorbed in two or three days.

Fishes are distributed at various stages of development, according to the species, the number in the hatcheries, and the facilities for rearing. The commercial fishes, hatched in lots of many millions, are necessarily planted as fry. It is customary to distribute them just before the umbilical sac is completely absorbed; Atlantic salmon, landlocked salmon, and various species of trout, in such numbers as the hatchery facilities permit. Some are reared in fingerlings from one to six inches in length; the remainder are distributed as fry. The basses and sunfishes are distributed from the fish-cultural stations and ponds from some three weeks after they are hatched, until they are several months of age. When the last lots are shipped the basses usually range from four to six inches, and the sunfishes from two to four inches in length. The numerous fishes collected in overflooded lands—basses, crappies, sunfishes, catfishes, yellow perch, and others—are two to six inches in length when taken and distributed. Eggs are distributed only to state hatcheries or to applicants who have hatchery facilities.—John W. Titcomb in Field and Stream.

### WOODPIGEON SHOOTING WITH DECOYS

However unwelcome woodpeckers may be to the farmers, sportsmen have nothing but praise to bestow on them, since they afford capital shooting at practically no cost except for the cartridges used. Farmers on whose land they feed are as a rule only too glad to give permission to any responsible person to shoot them free of charge, while those who possess woods in which they roost may have splendid shooting as the birds come in of an evening. The flight only lasts about thirty-five minutes as a rule, and it is more than likely that the number of empty cartridge cases will largely outnumber the birds killed.

The usual way of shooting them, however, is when they are feeding on the fields in the daytime; in summer it is generally peas or laid corn that attracts them, the former being their favorite food. A good plan is to make a hut with sticks and tree boughs in a hedge of the field in which they feed. Before doing so, however, it is well to ascertain from which direction they usually arrive. As a rule the first arrivals will pitch in a tree or clump of trees before alighting to feed, the same trees being always used, and are easily recognized by the droppings underneath them. The hut should be made in the centre of these trees, and there the shooter must wait for the arrival of the pigeons.

There is much uncertainty about this sport; some days one may kill thirty or forty birds, another day, to all appearances equally favorable, not a shot will be fired. If there is abundance of food in the district large bags will be the exception, for when driven from one field the birds will alight in another, and afford only indifferent sport. In winter, should there be much snow, the pigeons become very hard pressed for food. All the clover layers and stubbles are covered too deeply for them to pick up seed or grain. A field of turnips or cabbages will then attract large flocks, and plenty of shooting may be had; bags of over a hundred birds in a day have been obtained by one gun.

In winter, when the hedges are bare of leaves, erecting a hut is a more difficult matter. The best plan is to get some brambles and intertwine them with sticks, covering the whole with grass. The brambles hold the grass in place, whereas it would slip off other sticks. The hut should not be made too small; ample room should be left in which to turn freely in for a right and left at crossing birds. Care should be taken not to make the hut too far from the nearest tree. It is extraordinary what a quantity of shot a pigeon will take before succumbing, especially one sitting in the tree, where branches may impede most of the shot. Twenty yards is ample distance. Many times have I made a hut at which I thought a fair distance from the trees. My first few shots had no effect, except knocking out a few feathers, until I remade the hut several yards nearer.

For this kind of shooting decoys are very important. There are several different sorts. Some people keep a live bird for the purpose. Although certainly effective, I do not think they are worth the trouble they entail, being inconvenient to carry to and from the field if it is at any distance from home. Moreover, one must be extremely careful that a stray shot or ricochet does not kill or injure them. The best decoy in my opinion is a stuffed pigeon. If a good specimen is secured, and the taxidermist understands his work, this kind will stand a fair amount of hard usage, although it must not be left wet for any length of time, nor can it be carried in one's game pocket like a wooden decoy. It should be set up on a T-shaped frame, the cross piece being made of wood, on which the bird is perched, and fixed on an iron spike to stick into the ground. Pigeons have sometimes settled on the ground by my stuffed decoy, and have started bowing and cooing to it, in the belief that it was alive. Specimens to be set up should not be killed in the breeding season, for the feathers, always extremely loose, come out easier at that season than at any other.

The most common decoy is the wooden one, shaped and painted to resemble the live bird, made with a wooden or iron spike to stick in the ground. These are much more handy to carry about, there being no fear of spoiling them. Nevertheless, though generally effective, they are not so good as the stuffed decoys; the pigeons seem to tell the difference very quickly. Another good decoy is a dead pigeon put out with its head in a fork-shaped piece of wood, and made to look as natural as possible. One thing to remember is always to place the decoy's head to wind, which then does not ruffle the feathers. This is a very important point. Another point is to remove any litter of feathers that may have fallen from birds killed near the decoys, otherwise any newcomers will see them and be warned off. For this reason it sometimes becomes necessary to move to another place. I generally begin with two decoys, which I bring with me; one I place in a line with the hut, on the side of the hedge from which the birds come, the other in the field in which they feed. Seeing the first decoy as they arrive, it brings them over the second, which otherwise they might not see, and near which they will pitch if not frightened. The first three or four killed are put out in prominent places on the feeding field, round the other decoy, with their heads propped up by sticks. No more need be put out with the first decoy, as one does not want them to pitch there, at one's back, the decoy there being only intended to bring them over the other decoys. These should not be placed too far away; twenty yards is ample, for many pigeons will pitch on the far side of the dum-mies.



**Sportsman's Calendar**  
AUGUST  
The Salmon-Trollers' Month—Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the Coast. One of the best months for stream-fishing for Trout.

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## Tolstoy

man raised his cap and bowed to not hear my question. "Did you say?" asked he. "I recognized him, but as soon as he saw him at once. He is the hard peasant who, as often happens, is marked out for misfortune. I was then his wife died. I Prokofey for a long time and rem as a bright red-haired man of ht; whereas he was now not red, y-haired, and small. "Prokofey, it's you!" I said. "I was son that fine fellow is—that one spoken to Alexander?"

"Prokofey replied, pointing with is head to the tall lad. He shook mumbled something I did not un- g whose son the lad is?" I repeat- ed to look at Prokofey. "I was was puckered and his jaw trem- ed," he muttered, and turning ng his face in his hand, began to a child.

then, after the two words, "He's by Prokofey, did I realize, not ind but in my whole being, the was taking place before my eyes e misty morning. All the dis- prehensible, strange things I had ac- quired a simple, clear, and ter- ce. I became painfully ashamed on as at an interesting spec- ed, conscious of having acted ill, o go home.

nk that these things are at the nt being done to tens of thou- all over Russia, and have been long continue to be done, to the saintly Russian people, who are treacherously deceived!

## Aristotle

off from "Major Barbara", and out "Major Barbara" without author did not give us another "John Bull's Other Island" which first established the y plays are not plays, but mere e for these titles "The Marriage "The Voyage Inheritance," "The Madras House," and the ally to Mr. Granville Barker. ese reservations turn the whole us" is quite true. They do, ad that it is a pity that a man ear was so honest as I should chief, a liar, a blackguard, an a murderer, and I lose some und and a great deal of credit it is perhaps ungrateful to me e compliment to my previous e. It may even show an appetite ate and fulsome praise." But I am built in that hypersensi- I am held up to the world as ase dramatist" I don't know neat, and neither would Aris- e life of me I cannot feel as if e a handsome tribute from ctually prefer the downright

regret that your contributor eeded in dashing the faith e had in my work. Mr. Walk- some tributes in Le Temps ing of my literary vogue in hen he seized the opportunity dinner to make a quite unpro- the projected National Thea- the public that he had allowed e critics to convert him to e work at which Mr. Bar- ling—a view which I confess ish from the Rosherville vogue in mphony—I held my peace. I hold it, because my feelings are entirely friendly to, y steady and impenitent puny- myself" whenever, like Mr. disposed, to do with his un- what Heine reproached Les- samely, not only to cut off o hold them up on the scab- ible that there is nothing in

G. BERNARD SHAW.

## WIDOWERS

g to be a widower. mopes around and won't min- e refuses to take part in any eements, the women say in e for fear folks will think his

or the conventional period sit up and take notice, the callous brute and they pity s foolish enough to marry

his spare time with his chil- too bad he doesn't pick out gen and marry her and give home.

read all his spare time with e poor little things are and that's what might be nyhow.

Visit Our Tea Rooms, Third Floor. A Cup of Good Tea is the Best Refreshment You Can Have.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

All of Our Chocolates Are Made on the Premises. They Are Pure and Wholesome

## Odd Pieces Furniture, Today, \$2.90

### Stands, Trays, Tables, Paper Boxes, Etc.--Mission Finish

#### Special Values in Fancy Linens, Doylies, Etc.

Crochet Doylies, with linen centres in a large variety of designs 25¢  
 Battenburg Scarfs, 18-in. wide x 36-in. long. Useful for dresser stands, etc. 50¢  
 Fancy Dresser Scarfs, in net with applique, white, cream and ecru, 50-in. x 54-in. long 75¢  
 Draw-Thread Work Scarf, 18-in. x 45-in. wide, with neat hemstitched borders 85¢  
 Fancy Centrepieces, of linen, with drawn-thread work centre and Battenburg lace edges 85¢  
 Fancy Linen Centrepieces, 30-in. x 30-in. square, with hemstitched borders, with drawn-thread work in centre 1.50  
 Battenburg Lace Centrepieces, with fancy linen centre. Some pretty designs. 27-in. x 27-in. and 30-in. x 30-in. square. Each 1.50

#### Household Articles Which Are to Be Had in the Annex at Extremely Low Prices

Food Choppers, with fine medium and coarse cutters, that sharpen while in use. Will chop all kinds of fruit, meat and vegetables. Three sizes. August Prices, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75¢  
 Jelly Glasses, two sizes. August Price, per dozen, 50¢ and 35¢  
 Decorated Galvanized Ice Boxes, with compartments and shelf. August Price 4.25  
 Scotch Mush Bowls, made of earthenware, which makes it free from metallic taste. August Price 25¢  
 Earthen Casseroles, with lid, has beautiful finish, and white lined. Fine for stews, as the meats retain their natural flavor. Three sizes. August Prices, \$1.25, 85¢ and 50¢  
 Vitrified China Meat Platter, 17-in. size. A very hard substance, made to stand heavy wear. Neat pattern. Regular 80¢. August Sale Price 50¢  
 Vitrified China Milk Jugs, 3 quart size. Very strong and good shape. Regular 65¢. August Sale Price 35¢  
 Vitrified Cream Jugs, 1-2 and 1 pint sizes. Regular 20¢. August Sale Price 10¢  
 Glass Berry Sets, good-pattern, 7 pieces. Special, per set 35¢

#### Are You Run Down?

If you are, you want a tonic. We can supply you at a reasonable price. The following list comprises the best tonics and appetite producers:

English Orange Quinine Wine, per quart bottle 40¢  
 English Quinine and Iron Tonic, per large bottle 25¢  
 Quinine and Iron Wine, per large bottle 40¢  
 Beef, Iron and Wine, Lebligs, \$1.00 size for 65¢  
 Ferrovim, D. & L., \$1.00 size for 85¢  
 Genuine Blaids Iron Tonic Pills, per bottle of 100 pills 25¢  
 Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites 1.25  
 Peptomangan, Guides 1.00  
 Chases Nerve Food, 50¢ size for 40¢  
 Ferrazole Tablets 45¢  
 Williams Pink Pills, 40¢ or 3 for 1.10  
 Pinkhams Vegetable Compound, \$1.00 or 6 for 5.00  
 Paines Celery Compound 90¢  
 ENO'S FRUIT SALT, \$1.00 Size for 75¢

#### Ladies' Fine Linen Coats, Special, Today, at \$3.75

Have you any use for a Linen Coat? If so, this is a splendid opportunity to get one extremely cheap. These are in full length and three-quarter styles. Made of an extra fine linen, in shades of white, blue, pink and mauve. Some of these are handsomely trimmed with lace panels. Today you may have your choice of these at \$3.75

#### Boys' Wash Suits, Values up to \$3, Today, for

**\$1.25**

A finer aggregation of Boys' Wash Suits at such a tremendous saving could not be wished for. They are in all kinds of stripes, broken checks, etc., in piques, crashes, stylishly made, and will stand all kinds of rough usage. Regular values up to \$3.00 for \$1.25



#### Boys' Fine Norfolk Suits, Reg. Values to \$3.50, Today, \$2.25

This is a saving which is well worth taking advantage of. Just the kind for school wear, very strongly made in Norfolk. Any mother will be proud to see the little fellow dressed in one of these suits. The usual selling price of these were \$3.50. Special price today \$2.25

#### Mattresses at \$2.90

Mattresses, covered in strong sateen ticking, cotton top and bottom, with sterilized excelsior in the centre. Well made, will wear for years. Single size only. \$2.90

#### Solid Golden Oak Bureaux at \$16.90

Solid Golden Oak Bureaux, beautifully finished in pleasing colonial design. Large bevelled plate mirrors. This is an exceptionally good bargain \$16.90

#### Solid Oak Bureaux, reg.

**\$18.75, Today, \$12.75**

Bureaux, solid oak, finished golden, large bevelled plate mirror. These are a large bargain. Regular \$18.75. Special today at \$12.75

#### Japanese Matting Squares

**at \$1.00**

Japanese Matting Squares. These are a splendid floor covering for bedroom, easy to sweep and keep clean, in a large variety of designs and colorings. Size 6 x 9. Price \$1.00

#### 3-Piece Parlor Suite, \$38.90

Splendid value indeed in this. Made of mahogany, beautifully upholstered in green leather and splendidly finished. Today's price at our August sale \$38.90

#### Brussels Carpet Squares at \$13.75

Brussels Carpet Squares in a large range of colorings and the new season's designs. They come in reds, greens, fawns, etc. These are a snap. Size 9 x 9. Price \$13.75

#### Men's Imported Outing Shirts, Friday, at 75c

The line of outing shirts which we are placing on sale Friday will at once commend themselves to any man wishing to make a saving and a substantial one at that. These are in fancy cotton mesh with colored stripes, also in cream cotton with stripes. Friday \$75¢

#### Another Lot of Lace Curtains Go on Sale, Today

Thirty Pairs only, Nottingham Lace Curtains, in ecru shade, all in strong double thread, 3 yards long. These are a great bargain. See Broad street windows. Price \$2.90

#### Friday Specials in Our Staple Department

72-In. Bleached Table Damasks in good designs, yard 65¢  
 Full Sized Bleached Bed Sheets, Pair 1.75  
 Our remaining stock of Muslin and Dress Linens. Reg. 50¢ to 75¢ Wednesday yd. 25¢  
 25 Doz. Huckabuck Towels 2 for 25¢  
 White Grecian Quilts 85¢  
 Roller and Glass Towelling in checks and plain 10¢  
 16 Only, Eiderdown Comforters Reg. \$15.00. \$9.75

#### Corset Covers at 25c

25c is a very small price indeed to pay for such fine quality Corset Covers. They are made of fine cambric. These have two rows of fine lace insertion, made in a style which will appeal at once to any lady wishing a fine corset cover at very little price. Today's price 25¢

#### Easy Chairs, Today, at \$13.75

Two only, Easy Chairs, upholstered in fine woven tapestry, best quality springs and materials only used in the making of these chairs. They are roomy and give every comfort when in use. Today's price \$13.75



#### Oilcloths, Today, at 25c

We are placing on sale for Today Oil Cloths at the low price of 25c per square yard. These come in a big range of designs and colorings, both floral and tile, and are largely used for dining-room, bedroom, kitchen and bathrooms. You will need to be here early today to secure this bargain. See Broad street windows. Per square yard 25¢

#### Inlaid Linoleum, yd., 75c

Inlaid Linoleums, in floral and tile designs and rich colorings. This make is adapted for very hard wear and makes a good floor covering for dining-room, bedroom, bathroom and kitchen. Per square yard 75¢

#### Davenport at \$49.75

Davenport, built of solid quarter cut oak, finished golden, upholstered in best quality leather. August Sale \$49.75

#### Ladies' Handkerchiefs Specially Priced at, each, 5c and 15c, for Friday

Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs, with 3/4-inch hemstitched borders. Each 5¢  
 Fancy Handkerchiefs, with pure linen centres and edged with pretty Valenciennes lace edgings, 1/2 to 2-in. wide. These are exceptional values at, each 15¢

#### Chamois Gloves for Ladies

There is nothing more useful for present wear than Chamois Gloves. They wash so well. Our new stock has just arrived. Two-button length, in white and natural. Per pair \$1.00  
 Twelve-button length, in natural only. Per pair \$1.50

#### Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas

We have just opened up a new delivery of Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas. There is a big variety, fancy handles, natural wood with silver and gold plate mounts, and pearl with fancy mounts. The covers are a lovely quality silk and wool, and are absolutely fast black. All are fitted with steel frames and tubes. Ladies \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.50  
 Gents', each, \$3.00 and \$2.50

#### We Have Just Received Another Delivery of Fancy Neckwear, Mostly in the Baby Irish Lace Effects

Some real dainty designs in Jabots, at 50¢, 75¢ and \$1.00  
 Pretty Dutch Collars, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 \$2.00  
 Dutch Collar and Cuff Sets, in white and cream. Per set \$2.00  
 Ladies' Cotton Hose, double heels and toes. Fast colors, in black, tan, ox-blood, green, helio, sky, pink, navy blue and white. 25¢  
 Ladies' Cotton Hose, fast, stainless dye, in black with white cotton feet. All sizes 3/4 to 10 25¢

#### Clearance Sale of Ladies' Outing Hats. Reg. \$4.50, Friday, for \$1.00

Friday means a general clearance of outing hats priced up to \$4.50. Amongst these will be found many very fascinating and becoming shapes, very prettily trimmed. Friday's clearance price \$1.00

#### Oak Stools at \$1.85

Stools made of solid oak, finished Early English, Mission style, top upholstered in solid leather. Special Thursday \$1.85

#### Smokers' Stands at \$1.90

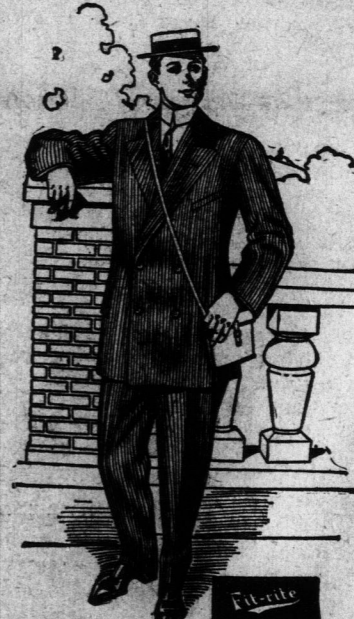
Smokers' Stands in solid oak, Early English finish, with brass fittings. Special today \$1.90

#### Mattresses, Today, \$5.90

Mattresses, built of fine quality felt in best sateen striped tick. Cannot get displaced or become lumpy, sanitary in every degree. All sizes. These are a splendid bargain. Today \$5.90

#### The Advance Styles in Clothing for Men Will Please Those Whose Aim is to Wear the Best at the Lowest Price

We are ourselves surprised in the extreme at the splendid quality materials which has been used in the construction of these fine suits, every one shows the master stroke in fine tailoring and finish. They are in a number of very desirable mixtures and shades, and are exceptional value to say the least. Priced at from \$10



#### Men's Imitation Panama Straw Hats, Values up to \$2 for 75c

There is plenty of time yet for the use of a Straw Hat, and it will pay you to purchase here today at such a saving. Our reason for such a reduction lies in the fact that we don't wish to carry any over until next season, hence this bargain. Today 75¢