VOL L. NO. 185

LACR**osse Match**

ENDS IN RIOT

Bad Feeling Between Mainland

Teams Leads to General

Battle

is Threatened With

Lynching

Vancouver, Sept. 26.—The final hampionship lacrosse game of the seam between Vancouver and New Vestminster at Westminster this afteroon broke up in the bloodiest row that

n the game from a smash which Ver-on Green of Vancouver is alleged to ave dealt Gordon Spring, who was

pretty designs ave been sellspecial at 356 25c .

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15 Overcoats

bats are full made of cravbeaver cloth nter wear, also th. They are in the latest cuts and are ase any man a dressy, well ment at a mod-Reg. \$12.50 to day and Sat-\$9.75

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Sox, 15c quality black for fall and ong sox. Reg. ıy......**15¢**

s for \$1.25 ade of striped outing collar colors, blue, ad sky. Reg. urday....\$1.25

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binet curtain-Il in a variety will make very Reg. selling ial Friday and

Cream at st Rooms

The Semi-Meekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY SERT. 29, 1908

Richmond Liberals-Halifax, Sept. 26.—Richmond Liberals have nominated G. W. Kyte for

West Algoma Candidate. Webbwood, Ont., Sept. 26.—A. E. Dyment was nominated by west Algoma Liberals tonight.

To Run as Independent Kingston, Ont., Sept. 26.—Rev. T. J. Glover says he will run as an independent in Lennox.

University Appointment CROWD RUSHES ON FIELD Toronto, Sept. 26.—Dr. T. G. Brodie, of London, Eng., was today appointed professor of physiology in the university of Toronto.

> One Year for Mayhen London, Ont., Sept. 26.—George Lovell, a young Englishman, waiter in the G. T. R. restaurant here, was sent to jail for one year by Magistrate Love today for bitting off the ear of Claude Ingersoll, proprietor of the restaurant, who had discharged him for inefficiency.
>
> St. Lawrence Navigation Blocked
>
> Montreal, Sept. 26.—Not a ship is stirring in the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and Quebec, while reports from above Montreal say vessels there are similarly idle as the result of fog and smoke.

Anglican Hymnai.

Oitawa, Sept. 26.—It is practically assured that the governing body of the Anglican church in Canada, now in the Anglican church in Canada, now in a saigraced the game for years. The light, which was embellished by one shot from a revolver, occurred at haif time, to be clock, when Vancouver was toppelessly beaten, with a score of eight to nothing against them.

The bad feeling had started earlier the game from a smeach which Variable Variable (and the same from a smeach which Variable (and the same from th

mon Green of Vancouver is alleged to have dealt Gordon Spring, who was playing in a championship game for the first time. Later Green laid a hard one over Wintenute of Westminster, and just before the half time whistle would have sounded he struck Tommy Gifford.

Gifford and Green began to mix in a scrap, and in a moment friends of both men rushed from the fence and started a riot. From all directions rival players piled into the melee, and first were flying, and the lacrosse game was completely forgotten.

Green was the orgentee. Methodist Missions

fists were flying, and the lacrosse game was completely forgotten. Green was the principal object of the wrath of the Royal City men, and he escaped to the club house. There he was defended by George Paris, the colored trainer of the Vancouver team and a prize fighter of coast repute. Paris pulled a revolver when hard pressed, and Dave Burnett, a city employee, or Westminster, attempted to wrest it from his hand. Burnett grasped the barrel and held the multiple towards the ground when the first shall went off. The bullet scratched his palm and penetrated his coat. A do en man in halling by shall take the same trained over to the property of the IN LARGE MEASURE

Boundary District Passes Million Ton Mark For Year

trom Paris, who was turned over to two policemen.

In the meantime the riot on the field had somewhat quieted, and Rev. T. M. Henderson, president of the Westminster lacrosse club, was able to make himself heard. He endeavored to disperse the crowd which waited around the Vancouver dressing rooms for the appearance of the visiting players. to renew the attack. To help matters, (difford entered and shook hands with Green and with President Henderson and the policemen succeeded in getting Green off the grounds without further injury. 1,007,109 omewhere in the fracas. Referee

Archie McNaughton was hit in the eye with an egg, but he was otherwise unhurt. No effort was made to resume exception of the one shot fired.

A crowd followed the police to the station, but later dispersed.

Vancouver's team was short-handed

Richmond Vancouver's team was short-handed today, and Munn of Westminster played in goal for the visitors.

At the moment of the shotting by Paris, there were cries of "lynch him," "let us lynch him," from the crowd, which closed around the colored player. Only the arrival of the police saved him. Later an attempt was made to get Paris away from the police, and the cries for lynching were repeated.

The car which conveyed the Vancouver players home was spattered with rotten eggs as it left the city. Richmond
Arlington Erie
Rambler Cariboo
Silver Cup
Reco
Slocan Star lewitt

THAW'S PLEA DENIED

Movement For a Jury Trial to Deter-mine Mental Condition is So Far Unsuccessful

REPUBLICAN CLAIM Chairman McKinley Expects His Party to Control New House of Rep-resentatives

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Declaring that the next national House of Representatives would be Republican, but admitting that there were many doubtful districts, Wm. B. McKinley, chalrman of the Republican congressional committee, returned to New York from Chicago today.

tee, returned to New York from Chicago today.

"The control of the House is of more or less certainty," said Mr. McKinley.
"The Democrats have about 122 districts in the solid south to which they are not obliged to give any attention, as the Republicans cannot contest them. This permits the Democratic party to concentrate its strength on districts in the north. Many of the northern districts in the last congressional election were carried by small pluralities, making them doubtful ground."

morthern districts in the last congressional election were carried by small pluralities, making them doubtful ground."

CHOLERA INTERFERES

Manila's Formal Welcome to Battleship Fleet to Be Postponed Until November

Manila, Sept. 26.—As has been predicted, the formal welcome to the battleships of the American fleet has been postponed on account of the presence of cholera in this city. The committee in charge of the reception after a conference with Governor-General Smith and a number of business men decided that it would be wisest and safest to cancel all preparations until the fleet congress and that the first the fleet congress will be held in the county fail here. One of the interesting developments of the day was the formal withdrawal from the Thaw case of District Attorney Jerome, of New York county, who conducted the prosecution of Thaw at both trials, and who has had an active part in the efforts to prevent Thaw obtaining his freedom since he was committed to the asylum for the criminal linsane at Matteawan.

Justice Mills, in his decision today, held that the original commitment of Thaw to Matteawan was lawful and authorized by the criminal code.

Walks Back to Montreal.

Vancouver to win a wager, declines to ride back. So he has decided to walk, but by a different route. On Monday, but by a different route.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 26.—Adam Zimmerman was tonight nominated by West Hamilton Liberals. Fire at Agricultural College

Truro, N.S., Sept. 26.—Fire last night did damage to the extent of \$4,500 to buildings at the agricultural college

Young Horse Thief St. Catherines, Ont., Jept. 26.—Geo. F. Raybould, a young English boy, has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for horse stealing.

in Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 26.—A movement is on foot to establish a new Jewish colonizing agency on an international basis. The heads of the leading bodies in each country have been invited to a conference in Berlin and the scheme will be discussed presumably behind closed doors. Briefly 1213,355
21,872
219,159
62,842
5,730

1,291,129

1,291,129

Deter-So

Deter-So

Charged With Theft

The proposal is to establish "a sort of syndicate for financing from Berlin desirable colonization schemes in the proposal is to establish "a sort of syndicate for financing from Berlin desirable colonization schemes in the proposal is uncertain as yet whether the syndicate will merely lend assistance to existing colonization schemes, or will itself blossom forth into a colonizing agency. The latter scheme is said to be well within the bounds of probability. There is opposition to the project, as it is observed that already an extensive supply of Jewish emigration, and colonization societies exist in the Jewish Colonization Association.

Charged With Theft

TeWER CHOLERA C.

Yesterday's Report in St. Pe Shows improvement—A Shows improvement Total45,845 1,291,129

was denied today by Justice Mills in the supreme court.

At the same time Justice Mills in tormed coursel in the case that on Oct. 5 next he would give Thaw a summary hearing under the application, and that in the meantime the prisoner will be held in the county fail here.

One of the interesting developments of the day was the formal manufacture.

One of the interesting developments of the day was the formal manufacture.

Charged With Theft.

New Westminster, Sept. 26.—Oliver Morency, a former Vancouver boy, arrested today on a charge of theft from the steamer Ramona. He was remanded until Monday.

To Visit German East Africa.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—The under-account tary for the colorion the The Thempton Th

To Visit German East Africa.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—The under-secretary for the colonies, Dr. von I Indequist, has started upon his journey to German East Africa. The tour, which will occupy from four to six months, is being undertaken chiefiy for the purpose of studying the possibilities of the German East African highlands as a settlement area. The colonial secretary, Herr Dernburg, will resume the conduct of affairs at the colonial office upon his forthcoming return from his South African Journey.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 26.—Gloucester county Conservatives today nominated T. M. Burns, of Bathurst.

Many Passengers Meet Death in Wreck of Burlington Road Train

Campbelliard, Ont., Sept. 26.—Paul Bills, 4 year old son of J. R. Ellis, was run over and stilled while playing on the street today.

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FEWER CHOLERA CASES

Yesterday's Report in St. Petersburg Shows Improvement—A Shotgun Quarantine

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—The municipal authorities' report shows 312 new cases of cholera and 153 deaths for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock today. This is a distinct improvement. Among the deaths today are a daughter of Privy Councillor Smirnorff and another student of the Pavlosk academy. A despatch from Kishineff says Roumania has established a shotgun quarantine against cholera along the Russian frontier.

N. Haskell, of the Democratic national committee, who resigned at an early hour today in Chicago, will probably not be made by National Chairman Mack, for several days. The names of Colonel Wetmore, of St. Louis, chairman of the finance committee; Mayor J. N. Adams, of Buffalo, and W. H. Coltra, of St. Louis, are under

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—Lord Milner arrives here on Sunday morning. He will be banquetted by the Manitoba club on Monday evening, going west on Tuesday. He will address the Canadian club on his return.

Winnipeg Suicide

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—Leaving only a pathetic note of explanation, Frederick Peet, aged 75, a civil engineer and one of the oldest residents of Winnipeg, shot and killed himself yesterday. He had been in poor health for some time past

for the murder of Charles Thomet on Aug. 25, at Midway. The men answer to the description of Thomet's murderers. They disappeared the night after the tragedy previous to which they had been working on a mining claim near by. They were seen running away after the shots were fired.

Canadian Teachers in London
Montreal, Sept. 28.—A London special
Montreal Sept. 28.—A London special
Montreal Sept. 28.—A London special
Montreal Representation of their
Montreal Representation of their Representation of their Representation of the Representation of their Representation of the Representation of their Representation of the Representation of th

Toronto, Sept. 26.—Hen. W. J. Bowser, who created such a favorable impression at the big Conservative meeting at Massey hall this week, will address Ontario and New Brunswick electors at several places during the next seven or eight days. Tonight he spoke at Dundas, and next week will speak at Cornwall. Bowmanville and Sarnia. Next Friday evening he will speak at St. John, N.B., and will return to Hamilton for a great meeting to be held there on Oct. 6.

they and other people in other localities so afflicted will again ask the governor to take steps toward the betterment of public lands. John Baggs, who was one of the signers of the petition to the governor, died recently, leaving an affidavit in which he swore that his country court, died early today of pneumonia. He became ill on Wednesday, while engaged in the trial of the Walkem case. That day the evidence was completed, and the trial was adjourned for a day in the hope that Judge Cane would be able then to hear arguments and render judgment. This he has not been able to do, for he grew worse and he was not able to resume work.

Mrs. Cane had been in the east on a holiday trip, and arrived home yesterday morning. She at once made arrangements for the judge's removal.

Hers Ver Buttlerson Batington.

they and other people in other localities agin ask the governor, died recently, leaving an ask the governor, died recently, leaving an affidavit in which he swore that his count had been in the trial of the water for drinking purposes, which formerly furnished the regular supply. The refuse borne on the waters of the Ticonderoga river, which empties into Lake Champlain within the limits of the proposed national park, is visible far out into the lake, and even to the Vermont shore. The Bouquet and Saranac rivers are both seriously polluted by the pulp millis.

able to resume work.

Mrs. Cane had been in the east on a holiday trip, and arrived home yesterday morning. She at once made arrangements for the judge's removal from the Vancouver club, where he had been living, to his home. He was not able to be moved, however. His physicians did not believe his condition really serious until a few minutes before his death, which was immediately caused by neart failure and depression following the heavy work of the Walkem case. When his condition became serious at 1 o'clock Mrs. Cane was sent for, but she did not arrive in time to see him alive.

The Walkem case will be retried next week before Judge Cane will be held next Monday, when the members of the bar will attend in a body. Judge Cane was born in St. Catharines, and was about fifty years of age at the time of his death. His appointment to the bench was made

appointment to the bench was made over a year ago. Mr. Cane's work as a judge has commended itself highly to the bar and the general public and there is much regret expressed over his death.

FEES INCREASED

Manila, Sept. 26—As has been predicted, the formal welcome to the attentions of the American fleet has been postponed on account of the postpo

Eastern Nominations.

Montreal, Sept. 26.—Nominations for the Commons are: Montreal (St. Mary's), L. T. Marechal, Con.; Carletton, Ont., J. E. Caldwell, Lib.; Brant, Hon. W. Paterson, Lib.; Halton, David Henderson, Con.; Hochelaga, L. A. Rivet, Lib.; Montcalm, J. A. Dugas, Lib.; Kingston, Dr. Arthur C. Ross, mayor, Con.

Midway Murder Suspects.

Nelson, Sept. 26.—Harold Green and Jack Rice, two assisted Salvation Army immigrants who have been under surveillance for three weeks, were brought in here and lodged in the provincial gaol by Constable Aston, of Midway, who arrested them at Nicola for the murder of Charles Thomet on Ans. 25. at Midway. The men answer.

Gouverneur, N.Y., Sept. 26.—Charles Quinnette, of Massena, N.Y., and Henry Frego, of Logansburg, N.Y., were killed at Dekalb Junction by the train for which they were waiting to go home on from the Ogdensburg fair. Quinnette was thrown about thirty feet into the six and was dead when Quinnette was thrown about thirty feet into the air, and was dead when picked up. Frego died about an hour later while on the way to the hospital. It is thought that on account of the large crowd on the platform of the depot the men did not see the oncoming train, as they started to cross the tracks directly in front of the engine.

Mr. Gompers' Evidence

Washington, Sept. 26.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, today closed his testimony before Examiner Harper, in the labor contempt proceedings, with the denial of a statement attributed to Broughton of a statement attributed to Broughton Brandenburg, of New York, to the effect that he, Gompers, had attempted to bribe Brandenburg rather than that Brandenburg attempted to bribe Gompers. Mr. Gompers also identified Mr. Brandenburg as the man who, he said, has been charged with manufacturing a letter from the late Grover Cleveland extolling Judge Taft as a presidential candidate.

SEVERE SUFFERING FROM LONG DROUGHT

People on Lake Champlain District Feel Shortage of

Herr Von Puttkamer Retired. Berlin, Sept. 27.—The Imperial Gazette announces that Herr ben Puttkamer, at one time governor of the German Cameroons, has been placed on the retired list with the usual pension and with permission to retain his rank and title. The retirement of Herr von Puttkamer means the Section of the control of the his rank and title. The retirement of Herr von Puttkamer means the final disappearance from the scene of an official whose chequered career has repeatedly given rise to bitter controversy in the parliament and press of this country. Herr von Puttkamer's relations with negro women in Africa caused a great scandal.

official whose chequered career has repeatedly given rise to bitter controversy in the parliament and press or this country. Herr von Puttkamer's relations with negre women in Africa caused a great scandal.

NEW AERIAL LEAGUE

French Society Will Tend to Encourage Art of Aviation

Paris, Sept. 26.—The greatest enthusiasm has been aroused in France by the formation of the new Aerial league, and subscriptions are pouring into the headquarters in the Rue des Lathurins. The efforts which this organization proposes to make to encourage the science and art of aviation will be materially assisted by the regulations issued by M. Lepine, prefect of police, with regard to the parade ground at Issy-les-Moulineaux. For the present the ground is to be to pen to experimenters, and closed to the public.

Manchester, Eng., Sept. 26.—There

WAXES WARMER

FIFTIETH YEAR

Mr. McInnes Accuses Mr. Martin of Getting Funds From Railways

\$25,000 FROM J. J. HILL

Charges Are Also Levelled at Mr. Cowan, Conservative Candidate

Vancouver, Sept. 26.—Characteria-ing him as a degenerate demagogue, W. W. B. McInnes, the Liberal candidate, made sensational charges against Jos. Martin at tonight's rally at Jos. Martin at tonights raily at the Liberal headquarters. At the outset he said that Mr. Martin was responsible for keeping the Dunsmuir government in power, before accusing him of making a fruitless attempt last summer to secure the support of Mr. Kelly, the Liberal leader in Vancouter.

"Mr. Martin," said Mr. McInnes, "has betrayed the great principles he fought for in Manitoba. Seven years ago at Victoria he threw them to the winds when he accepted a campaign subscription of \$2,500 from the White Pass and Yukon Railway and turned a deafear to the clamors of the people of the rorth, who wanted railway competition as the result of the exorbitant freight and passenger rates, and at a period when a syndicate was prepared to build a competing road.

"But this deal falls into insignificance compared with the other deal in which Mr. Martin was the prime factor. I am prepared to prove on the public platform that in the provincial campaign of 1900 he received a sutscription of \$25,000 from J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway.

"If he threw his principles to the winds for \$2,500, what concessions was he prepared to make for the larger gift?" asked Mr. McInnes, and he was cheered by his supporters.

chered by his supporters.
Continuing, he said that Mr. Cowan, the Conservative had gone cast nominally to attend a religious convention, but in reality to extract pledges from the Conservative leader in regard to the Asiatic and other questions that would pever be tuifilled. At the earliest opportunity and on a public platform he was prepared to show that to Vancouver. Mr. Cowan, he added was the chief actor in one of the greatest pieces of political treachery ever enacted in Canada. These and other charges he was prepared to prove as soon as Mr. Cowan returned from Ottawa.

RAKED BY HURRICANE

Island of St. Kitts is Visited By Severe Storm—Inhabitants Had Warning

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 26.— News has come here of a hurricane that has just swept over the British Island of St. Kitts. The inhabitants of the towns on the island were noti-fied of the coming of the storm, and

for the wreck on the Northern Pacific at Young's Point yeserday morning, in which 21 persons were killed and more than twelve seriously injured. A number of railroad officials are in attendance at the investigation. From the testimony thus far adduced, it would appear that the wreck was caused by the freight train reaching the siding too late for the passenger.

JAPANESE POLICY Elder Statesmen Hold Conference— Premier Katsura Foreshadows Development Course

"B" Battery at Kingston.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 26.—"B" battery, R. C. H. A., which has spent the last two years in Toronto, returns to Tete du Pont barracks here this afternoon for permanent residence, the repairs to the artillery park and barracks being completed.

Railway Station Burned. Nelson, Sept. 26.—The new station of the Spokane and B. C. railway at Grand Forks was destroyed by fire today. Loss \$3,000, insurance \$1,500. FIRST HORSE SHOW

We Always Have the Good Things First

COLUMBIA DISC RECORDS AT CUT PRICES

7-INCH DI	SCS, were 35c, now20¢
	ISCS, were 75c, now50¢
12-INCH D	ISCS, were \$1.25, now85¢

Have you heard the 4 new Edison Lauder Records? They are Dandies

LOOK OUT FOR THREE NEW VICTOR LAUDER RECORDS-WILL BE ON SALE OCTOBER 10th.

FLETCHER BROS.,

TALKING MACHINE HEADQUARTERS 1231 Government Street, Victoria.

The Store That Serves You Best.

To Satisfy Epicurean Tastes

imported French Prunes, per 1b	11
Smyrna Figs, per lb	3
Smyrna Figs, per bottle	ĕ
Smyrne Figs, stuffes, per bottle	
Cristal Tags, Statics, per bottle	ä
Stuffed Dates, per bottle	ŝ
Glace Fruits, per box	
Roasted Chestnuts in Syrup, per bottle.	ġ
Almonds and Table Raisins, per bottle	
Pistachio Nuts, per bottle	
Post T	
Rose Leaves, per bottle	
Munins, per dozen	
Crumpets, per dozen	



FINANCIAL EXPERT SUCCESSFUL CLOSE TO **RETURNS FROM NORTH**

Prince Rupert and Its Prospects

"Any visitor to Rupert will return much impressed. In some respects the arrival there of a great trunk system of railroads connecting with the local towns of lower Canada will be likely to start quite new currents of trade. The two points which struck me perhaps most are the surprising wealth of the ocean off the Queen Charlotte islands and the extremely low grades by which the rail reaches that ocean. Acting together these two conditions if they stood alone, must make Rupert an important town. The figures of the cod and halibut fisheries are scarcely credible. A single ship with twelve dorles has caught this season over a hundred tons of halibut in three days. Remember that these are fish of very high quality and that even now by way of Vancouver there is a large and growling market for them so far away as large and growling market for them so far away as lovers when he declared that to the outside entries from Vancouver. Seing market for them so far away as Paris. The mass of these fish and the salmon too which follow the schools will be distributed frozen and in car-loads all over the middle west; the

of herrings in from the deep ocean will be distributed frozen and in carloads all over the middle west; the duty, a cent a pound, will not keep them out of Boston, St. Louis, Chicago. When you recall the wealth that an inferior fish, the cod, and a fish present probably in smaller numbers, bring to the New England towns, it is certain that with cheap Indian labor the development of Rupert as the fish capital of the Pacific will be striking.

"What about minerals?" was asked.

"Oh, that is to some extent in the air. But coal at least is abundant three hundred miles inland, and everyone is talking of the precious metals in combination with lead and copper. A great deal is being claimed and apparently on good authority for the Telkwa district. No doubt presentify Rupert will be a smelting centre. But it is the railway grade that chiefly interests me. A single engine will haul a full load from the Great Lakes to the Pacific. With a maximum grade west of only 21 feet to the mile, will not much of the northwestern wheat trade go to Europe by way of Rupert when the Panama canal opens? That will avoid the long haul and the deep winter snows between the Saskatchewan and the Atlantic, or the long devention of the horse show words will find hearty approbation. The various classes were well represented, with one or two exceptions, and in these what was missing in numbers was fully made up in quality. A feature of the evening was the presentation of the bandsome silver cup, the gift of the Seattle Horse Show association to J. A. Smart, secretary of the Agricultural association, in recognition of his indefatigable efforts in inaugurating the local show.

Mayor Hall, in presenting the prizes, all of which were displayed throughout the evening to the Agricultural association to J. A. Smart, secretary of the Agricultural association, in recognition of his indefatigable efforts in inaugurating the local show.

Mayor Hall, in presenting the local who have development of

"NOT PROVEN!" IS VERDICT OF OFFICIAL

Mr. Moreton Frewen Discusses Week's Events Terminate With W. Fleet Robertson So Dis- H. N. Galer, Manager of Al- Deep Laid Scheme Laid Bare Presentation of Prizes to

outside entries from Vancouver, Sesalmon too which follow the schools of herrings in from the deep ocean of the horse show owed by far the will be distributed frozen and in car-

go to Europe by way of Rupert when the Panama canal opens? That will avoid the long haul and the deep winter snows between the Saskatchewan and the Atlantic, or the long delays and the cost of storage in the elevators at the lake ports. A road that can distribute its loads impartially both cast and west instead of pulling empty cars west and get grain out allowing the winter months, is in a position of great economic advantage."

What about the climate?" was the next query.

Well, if is very wet, no doubt, very wet, but probably for that reason wholesome. The rainfall reduces its aftractions as a residential town no doubt. Its wealthy class will be likely, to winter in this lovely island of yours. The town is "dry," and in consequence delightfully law abiding; as there is no gambiling. And the workers have shaken down to it apparently, and now seem and carpenter, said to me what I should spend in drink will pay for a town lot in four years, and the advance in the value of that lot will at least double my wages. Living there is going to be very cheap for the working classes; the several varieties of fish are priced very low, and by rall and water presently men to find the view of warried anything yet given this

MINE COLICEDS
The growth office the control of the

misses the Ingenika Gold

(From Sunday's Daily)

Victoria's first horse show has finished and while it is impossible to compare it with previous events of its kind, it is quite safe to state that it will be a difficult matter, in future years, to beat the high standard set by this year's affair. That horse lovers of Victoria for five consecutive evenings, attended in large numbers to witness the various classes been reached," said Mr. W. Fleet

went around by Fort Graham, crossing the mouths of the Ingenica and Ominica rivers via Stuart lake, re-turning via the Babine and Hazelton.

DAMAGES NOT LOST BY **FALSE DECLARATION**

Novel Point Arising Out of the Workmen's Compensation Act is Decided

An interesting point of law has just been decided by Mr. Justice Martin, which has been awaited with interest which has been awaited with interest by wage earners. It arises out of the Workmen's Compensation act, which provides for compensation to an in-jured workman unless his injury is attributable solely to his own serious and wilful misconduct.

NEW COAL DEPOSITS OF THE MAINLAND

berta Company, Visiting

(From Saturday's Daily) opening up and development of the International Coal & Coke Company's properties at Coleman, Alberta, of which company he is now vice-president and general manager. He is also president of the Royal Collieries, Limited, which is operating a large coal property near Lethbridge, Alberta.

the Colonist yesterday, Mr. Galer said Victoria impressed him very favorably the signs of progress and prosper-in and around it. He stated that

tent. The company has an additional battery of coke ovens now in operation, which were recently completed by the contractors to meet the demand for this fuel. The output is shipped to the B. C. Copper Company of Greenwood.

Mr. Galer remarked that he had

shipped to the B. C. Copper Company of Greenwood.

Mr. Galer remarked that he had visited the Royal Collieries at Lethbridge recently, and continuing he said: "One of the most promising of the domestic fuel mines in the West today is that of the Royal Collieries. We own the coal rights to some eight thousand acres of these lignite fields, and test bore holes of the formation made by diamond drills have proved for us an enormous body of high grade domestic fuel, rivalling the higher trades of lignite fuel on the light trades of lignite fuel on the light trades of lignite fuel on the higher trades of lignite fuel on the will be shipping three hundred tons per day by the middle of November, as the spur track now under construction will be finished by the end of October. We are pushing two work to completion as fast as we know how on the erection of our plant, and development work on the coal meaning has been proceed in a page 1. now on the erection of our plant, and development work on the coal measure has been proceeding apace. As is well known, intelligent development is the crucial point of economic mining and we are planing carefully along the lines of an output of a thousand tons per day next season. If it were possible to turn out that tonnage tomorrow we could readily dispose of the whole of it, such is the demand for high grade domestic fuel."

IMMENSE FRAUDS IN IMPORT OF CHINESE

With Assistance of Victoria Merchant

With the assistance of Lee Kow, of this city as interpreter, T. O'Hara, deputy minister of and Commerce and Commission Chinese immigration. has unecessions immigration, has un the greatest fraud ever per into Canada. Mong Kow left east a few weeks ago, and sind arrival there the suspicions of the partment as to the illicit traffic een confirmed.

The culminating point of the which is a long one, was reach Saturday, in Montreal, when as sult of personal examination by O'Hara of a number of recently rived Celestials the whole fabric of old scheme was laid bare.

Certificates from Mexico by the signs of progress and prosperity in and around it. He stated that this was his first visit of any duration for several years past.

"I am particularly struck by the progressive spirit, the general change in the tone of business and the increase in the number and variety of buildings," he remarked. "Victoria is being talked about considerably on the outside nowadays, and, judging from the developments that are taking place on the Island, your city has a bright future ahead of it."

Mr. Galer stated that he was very favorably impressed with our fair, and in his opinion the fruit exhibit is equal in quality to anything he has seen. A national apple exhibit is to be held in his city this fall, and he hoped that some specimens of the local fruit would be on exhibition there. He was particularly struck with the fine show of horses and cattle.

Asked regarding the present general situation of the coal mine Mr. Galer starded that he was particularly struck with the fine show of horses and cattle.

Asked regarding the present general situation of the coal mine Mr. Galer starded that he was particularly struck with the fine show of horses and cattle.

Asked regarding the present general situation of the canadian officials. All new arrives at Mexico City. The session of certificates signed at the Chinese legation at Mexico City and describing them as merchants. When the present season of navigation openetic, the present season of navigation of ed. Chinese legation at Mexico City. The session of certificates signed at the Chinese legation at Mexico City and describing them as merchants. When the present season of navigation openetic, thinese bearing similar certificates, commenced to arrive in Montreal. The session of Chanada from the describing them as merchants. When the present season of navigation openetic, thinese beaging to at the Chinese legation at Mexico City.

There were a number of circumstances which aroused the suspicion of the Canadian officials. All new arrivals admitted that he describing the present About a year ago a number of Chinese began to arrive at Halifax in possession of certificates signed at the

hoped that some specimens of the local fruit would be on exhibition there. He was particularly struck with the fine show of horses and cattle.

Asked regarding the present general situation of the coal mine, Mr. Galer said that the demand for fuel throughout the West was good, and that it was unlikely that shipments from western shipping mines would equal the demand. The companies with which he is associated were pushing along steadily with their development work, but that the inadequacy of the car supply was handicapping the output of the international to some extent. The company has an additional battery of coke ovens now in operation, which were recently completed by the contractors to meet the demand for this fuel. The output is shipped to the B. C. Carner (Communication).

The most recent arrivals, those examined by Mr. O'Hara in Montreal on Saturday, consist of a lot of ten brought on the Elder Dempster steamer Bornu from Mexico City. Two who came to Canada on the Virginian bore letters from the colonial office to the effect that they were British subjects, which makes no difference; another party of three from Merida, in Yucatan, came over the New York Central from New York in bond, and paried certificates as merchants, issued by the State of Yucutan, and undoubtedly secured by fraud.

Reveals Big Fraud

Correspondence with Mexico failed

Correspondence with Mexico failed to throw any light on the situation. Recently Mr. O'Hara took a trip to the Pacific coast to look into the methods of handling of Chinese arrivals. Officials of the coast, men of long experience in the work, expressed the conviction that a big fraud was back of the eastern invasion. It was decided therefore to arrange a surprise in Montreal, and in order to carry it out successfully, Mr. Mong Kow, a

R. M. S. Emp Brings Large

THIRTY-THRE

Valuable Cargo ments Value

The R.M.S. Emp Robinson, docked vesterday morning sage from Yokoha ing gale being exp first part of the liner brought 26 s ese passengers of the head tax of \$5 Of the Chinese 31 for Canadian point states and 154 ar rmuda, Maurit The cargo totalled ment, 1118 tons 27,474 packages, of silk, 140 cases dollars, 2,336 cases straw braid, 4,727 and 115 cases of The saloon pas press of Japan in H. Burton of the ment stationed a ment stationed at going home on fu V. Montanar, for in mission work been given a bisl where he will en-ing to Chinese; I well known Philed publisher of the m rapeutics" returne Japan; K. Welli Chinese student Chinese student Fung Ngu Chang to Illinois to ent versity; H. de Pokong & Shanghabranch arrived odon; Capt. J. M. United States Ma United States Man Manila; Mapor Haritish army offic Yokohama is on T. Shimoyesaka, a perter came from Portland for whice a steamer with hapan. Other pa Broeg, Max Coen Gamon, W. Haggi ner, Thos. A. Ki McCollum, T. S. Seaborg, S. W. Tsiang, Miss Mar Hin, Charley Yip, Charley Yip Yewell known Chi Vancouver and w

well known Chir Vancouver and w returned from at China where he ib business in conne ese Empire Reform will after a short leave on a trip States and other on with the verters. The Simon Fra in New Westmins One of the featu will be a number

ed photographs of have been collect government, and adorn the walls building. Premie the exhibition.

Sir Thomas Sh dent of the C. P. rive in town early if he fails to co the year, several principal officers undoubtedly be number of the le have visited Vicent season.

An Ar Among the excentenary will be press, on which British Columbia It was brought that contingent who were quart it will be in chavivors of the coprovince. It can sixties.

CITY OF VI IS OVE

Pleasing Ann ble From of Som

(From The city of V subscribed imme upon the London comment by mo pers as it is in a South Australi which utterly Victoria loan w the list closed expected

This loan is by Stimson and who purchased bonds at 92. to be applied ution system; \$7
high pressure is loan for school loan for additiparatus, etc., a school loan.

The success of testimony to the the British in the capital of B is one of the bodites throughout Mayor Hall et when the announting by the Coother aldermen.

The Home of

the Dress

Beautiful

and Exclusive

FRAUDS IN RT OF CHINESE

Scheme Laid Bare stance of Vic-Merchant

stance of Lee Mong as interpreter, F. C. ty minister of Trade

at Mexico City, and merchants. When st certain that fraud tes from the Chinese

co City. number of circum-

Hara in Montreal or ver the New York w York in bond, and by fraud.
Big Fraud

nt on the situation. to arrange a sur-

clearly developed of the department d. Although it has p to the present time he ramifications of rivals and steamship

DROWNED SER'S MOUTH

ht and George in Monday's

ter, Sept. 24.—Horace of the Phoenix sal-Steveston, and his Beorge Hine, fisherngley, were drowned the Fraser river in ged late on Monday n Tuesday. were young and ert fishermen, left onday evening for b. Mrs. Wright did eat anxiety until

Late yesterday aft-ght, however, search The boat used by s found away over Roberts shore. The still attached to it, sign of life aboard. been so rough that that the two men ugs are out today of the shore for the

siding at Steveston.
Wright, is a stas on Westminster r. Hine was a young nts have resided at a number of years.

5.—The work of re-nanent structures of ressing rapidly and r will be completed as expected. At the wing large buildings ction: Canadian Bank ling Edward hotel. ing Edward y's store, P. Burns & ton block, J. D. Quail, v's Nest Trading Co., ing Co., Henderson total, Northern hotel, and several pricate

WHITE LINER FROM FAR EAST

Tuesday, September 29, 1908.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan Brings Large Number of Chinese

THIRTY-THREE PAY TAX

Valuable Cargo With Silk Shipments Valued at Over One Million Dollars

(From Sunday's Daily) The R.M.S. Empress of Japan. Capt inson, docked at the outer wharf esterday morning after a rough passage from Yokohama, a strong follow gale being experienced during the t part of the voyage. The white

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the president of the C. P. R., is expected to arrive in town early in October, and even if he fails to come at this period of the year, several of the directors and principal officers of the company will undoubtedly be here. An unusual number of the leading C. P. R. people have visited Victoria during the present season.

An Ancient Press. An Ancient Press.

Among the exhibits at the Fraser centenary will be an ancient printing press, on which the first issue of the British Columbia Gazette was printed. It was brought to this province by the first centingent of Royal Engineers who were quartered in Victoria, and it will be in charge of one of the survivors of the corps who settled in the province. It came out 'n the carly sixties.

COAL DEPOSIT IS

Additional Evidence of the Min-eral Wealth of the Island Laid Bare

Question of Fishing Protection Discussed—Several Ves-sels Needed

sea from Nokohama, a strong following gale being experienced during the period of the covered from white the period of the covered from white the period of the covered from white the period of the covered from the period of the period of the covered from the period from the period of the covered from the period of the period of

Labor Day Tembela

The following Labor Day tombola prizes remain unclaimed: 1,750, 731, 2,145, 2,700, 2,056, 37, 853, 658, 2,924, 1,233. If not called for at the Empire Cigar Store, Douglas street, on or before the 10th day of Oct., 1908, they will be cancelled.

Up Country Fairs. Chief commissioner of lands and works, the Hon/F. J. Fulton, K.C., returned yesterday afternoon from a visit to the fall fairs held this week at Salmon Arm and Kamloops. He says that the fair at the latter place suffered somewhat by clashing with Victoria, but that in both places the fruit exhibits were remarkably good.

BOARD OF TRADE FOUND ON DEEP BAY MEETS ADMIRAL

Laid Bare

Another by coal deposit has been located on Yancouver island and development is being arranged. The new find which has been made by experta who have been engaged in boring for some months past with diamond drills by the Wellington Colliery company is south of thiology as the trial of the company are at present located to supply ships with the fuel brought over the short railway line from the Union collieries about eleven miles further north. The experts have located good coal with a seam of eight feet in hickness. It has been decided to sink as shart and start working the new seam as soon as the necessary machinary can be secured, and, it is understood, bunkers will be built at Deep bay and the coal brought to thewater will result in the transform. The find another coal pert on the Vancouver island coast.

The up Pilot, which reached the outer wharf on Friday, brought various officials of the company and others from the scene of the new find. The pilot was found not to reach far chough was found not to reach far chough many onths ago and the drill used was found not to reach far chough made.

MR. HAYTER REED

ARRIVES IN CITY

MR. HAYTER REED

ARRIVES IN CITY

MR. HAYTER REED

ARRIVES IN CITY

MR. and Miss. Hayter Reed, accompanded by his secretary, Mr. John panied by

LQCAL SEALING FLEET

Take Average of Nearly 400 Addition to Institution to Be Skins—Japanese Had Completed By Next Sat-Larger Catches

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



Exquisite Coats

"WHAT'S THE USE" of buying a stock coat with all the fine points of fashion missing when-FOR THE SAME MONEY, OR POSSIBLY LESS—we can sell you one of our exquisite coat creations, handsomely tailored, exclusive in design, and trimmed down to the minutest detail of correct fashion? If you buy and wear the stock coat you will lose your individuality and be annoyed every time you see an exact copy on somebody else, it will become an eyesore in your wardrobe, a distinct financial loss, for your good taste will forbid your wearing it out; whereas, if you purchase one of our Coats, you are anxious to wear it, because it is exclusive in style, moreover our stock is so large that you are certain to obtain just the coat that gives your individuality that air of distinction absolutely essential to the correctly gowned.



Misses' Department

Our Misses' Department is full of fine and useful garments. We pay just as much attention to the selection of our Misses' Coats and Costumes as to our Adults'. The prices are temptingly low.

Corset Department

The great changes in the cut of this season's costumes and gowns has ne-cessitated radical changes in the shape of corsets; we have all the new shapes and are also Victoria agents for the cele-brated NEMO COR-



HAVE YOU SEEN Our Opera Cloaks?

Children's Department This department is

now replete with durable and pretty coats and frocks for the little ones, By bringing your chil-dren to Campbell's you reduce your cost of living.

> infants' Department

Every day we are getting new customers to this department because our stock of infants' garments is distinctly in advance of anything in this nature ever shown in the West, and the prices are more reasonable.



Ladies: Angus Campbell & Co. Gov't

TO OPEN NEW WING OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

chart of the continue of the c

Newman, of Ottawa; F. F. Jacobs, of Winnipeg; J. A. Fullerton, of Vancou-ver; and T. W. Paterson, Thomas Banford, J. Savannah, Ald. Henderson, Frank Stevenson, J. E. Miller, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, A. J. Dallain, George Fraser and J. A. Smart, all of this city.

Indian Photographs for Archives

Indian Photographs for Archives
Twenty-five large and splendid photographs of Indians, with appropriate and striking backgrounds, were yesterday received at the Provincial Archivist's rooms in the Parliament Buildings, from Mr. E. S. Curtis, photographer of Sestile, who is by many authorities held to be justly entitled to the peculiar distinction of being the greatest living Indian artist in the whole world. These twenty-five pictures are valued at \$590. Mr. Curtis will shortly issue a series of volumes—twenty in number—containing an enormous collection of views, with letterpress, which is priced at \$5,000 per set, and has been fortunate enough to find a customer in Mr. J. Pierrepont Morgan to the extent of \$75,000. These views, representing the Indians of this coast, and the manner of their lives, are considered by connoisseurs to be really beautiful works of art, forming practically a very complete record of this race in all the northwestern states of the American Pacific coast, as well as Alaska, British Columbia heing scarpely touched at all in these very lifelike representations. The Indians of Idaho and Montana figure very prominently in these portraitures.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

FRUIT IN WINDOW ON SALE **TOMORROW**

You have all noted my unmatched display of fruit grown in and near Victoria. Sale of this exceptional fine fruit starts tomorrow (Mon-

25c PER BASKET UP TO \$1.75

To secure some of these you should make a point of coming early.

W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocer Phone 312 Cor. Yetes & Douglas

CET STRAIG TO REAL OUTS AND ADDRESS AND AD	
Onions, 8 lbs. for	25 Almonds, Jordon, per lb.,75
Freen Onions, s bunches	10 Almonds, Cal., per lb.,30
Potatoes, per sack \$1.	00 Cocoanuts, each
Cauliflower, each	
Red Cabbage, per lb.	.02 Chestnuts, per lb
Freen Peas, per lb	OR LEADING THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH
beans, per 1b.	08 Cod. salted, per lb10 te .13
Egg Plant, per 1b	Halibut, fresh, per lb08 to .10
Pomatoes, per basket	25 Hallbut, smoked, per lb06 to .08
Jucumbers, each	as Smoked Herring
Carrots, per 1b	05 Crabs, 2 for
	Oolichans, salt, per lb
Dairy Produce	Black Cod, salt, per lb 121/2
Eresh Island, per dozen	Flounders, fresh, per lb06 to .08
Eastern per dozen 30 to	32 Salmon, Iresh white, per lb08 to .10
Cheese-	
anadian, per 1b	Shrimne ner Ib
NeuIchatel each	
Butter—	Herring, kippered, per lb121/4
Wanttohe new th	35 Finnan Haddle, per lb 20
DEST DEIFY. DEF 1B 20 to.	
Cictoria Creamery, Der 1D	50 Beef, per lb
	50 Lamb, per lb
	40 Tomb now assessed form 195 to 150
	40 Lamb, per guarter, hind 1.75 to 2.40
Fruit	Veal, dressed, per lb15 to .18
Grape Fruit, per doz 1.00 to 1.	40 Lamb, per quarter, hind 1.75 to 2.60 Veal, dressed, per lb 1.5 to 18 Geese, dressed, per lb 1.8 to 20 Guinea Fowls, each 2.8 to 20 St.00
Oranges, per douen25 to	
Lemons, per dozan	Chickens per lb. live weight 124 to 15
Figs, cooking, per lb	we laducks, dressed, Der ID 20 to 25
Pigs, table, per lb	Hares, dressed, each
Raisins, Valencia, per lb	Bacon, per lb
Raisins, table, per 1b25 to.	Pork, dressed, per lb 12 1/2 to .15 Rabbits, dressed, each 50 to .65
Pineapples, each	10 Pigeons, dressed, per pair59
Peaches, Okanagan, per box \$1.	.50
Flums, per basket	THE LADIES OF METCHOSIN are giv-
Melons, Cal., each	
Prunes, per basket	val and dance on the 7th October. The

on the map, and no allowance is made for curvature. To avoid mistakes we may say here that north of the area, which we are now describing as New Columbia, there are 160,000 square miles lying within the prov-ince, about which very much remains to be ascertained. We confine our remarks to the area crossed by the Grand Trunk Pacific, because the energy of the provincial government in pushing surveys and explorations, and the examination of the country by private individuals during the present year enable us to speak of it with greater certainty than has hitherto been possible. This is the region which Mr. McBride had in mind when he spoke of the great responsibility

It must be at least fifteen years ago, and is probably longer, that a provincial land surveyor, the late A. L. Poudrier, was sent in to examine this region. His report was exceedingly tavorable, so much so, indeed, that it was not believed. Men high in official positions discredited his statements, and the public were cautioned, at least semi-officially, not to be misled by it. Those who condemned the report knew nothing themselves about

that A. L. Pondrier was right and the rest of us wrong.

Here are some of the things about which we can speak with certainty, premising, however, that there is much yet to be learned, which will undoubtedly add to the high appreciation in which New British Columbia ought to be held. Moresby Island, of the Gueen Charlotte group, is known to be rich in minerals. How rich has yet to be demonstrated, but that it will be a great copper producer is certain. Graham Island, of the same group, is known to be rich in coal, timber and farming lands. Around these islands are the finest halibut banks in existence, and other fish are taken in profusion. The climate of the Queen Charlotte Islands closer to the Charlotte Islands closer to the continental shore line are heavily time continents and in the government could not be expected to deal with them as if they the absorbing excitement of lesser pursuits. The Empire is perhaps to prosperous at the present moment of lesser pursuits. The Empire is perhaps to prosperous at the present moment of lesser pursuits. The Empire is perhaps to prosperous at the present moment of lesser pursuits. The Empire is perhaps to prosperous at the present moment of lesser pursuits. The Empire is perhaps to prosperous at the present moment of lesser pursuits. The Empire is perhaps to prosperous at the present moment of lesser pursuits. The absorbing excitement of lesser pursuits. The Empire is perhaps to observe are apt to doz of an afternoon, to become fat and flaby, in chariotte Islands is favorable to setlement. The Islands closes to the
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wetter than Victoria or the eastern part of Vancouver Island. When the Coast range of mountains has been passed, the precipitation becomes less, although to render crigation unnecessary. From time to time reference has been made in these columns to the agricultural possibilities of the Naas, the Copper, the Kitsunkelum, the Kispiox, the Bulkeley, the Nechaco, the Ocotas and other valleys, so we shall not go over the ground again. Suffice it to say that there are herehundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land, enjoying a summer climate that permits the growth of all the provinces. The country are very extensive. They include coal, copper, gold, silver and iron. The timber is not as large as that found further south, but it forms a very valuable feature of the assets of this undeveloped region.

The settlement of this great and highly promising region has already begun, and next year it ought to be in full swing. The country is certain to attract very many people It will have mines of various descriptions, employing thousands of men. For diversified investment and industries it is perhaps the best part of North America open today for occupation, if we except Vancouver Island. The settlement and investment and industries it is perhaps the best part of North America open today for occupation, if we except Vancouver Island. The settlement and the development of this great region will have a profound sefect upon the future of the parts of British Columbia that are new occupied. Commerciance of the parts of British Columbia that are new occupied. Commerciance of the parts of British Columbia that are new occupied. Commerciance of the parts of British Columbia that are new occupied. Commerciance of the parts of British Columbia that are new occupied. Commerciance of the parts of British Columbia that are new occupied. Commerciance will be an organized to the parts of the second of the second of the second of

ern British Columbia has witnessed in the past fifteen years should not be exceeded by what will transpire in New British Columbia.

by local considerations. In Lord Mil-ner's case the influence of party is absolutely non-existent; though he speaks sometimes from a Unionist

west by the Pacific ocean. We include in it the islands of the Queen Chariotte group. This area is about 220 miles wide, measuring north and south on the mainland. Its extent ast and west varies. Its area is upwards of 100,000 square miles, exclusive of water surfaces. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway will enter it at the sautheast capter run porthwest. the southeast corner, run northwesterly 181 miles, then westerly 100
miles, then northwesterly 150 miles, or
to within 50 miles of the northern
boundary; then southwesterly to the
bocean. The distance first mentioned
as surveyed; the others are measured
to the market. We have on former occasions spoken of the great area on
the Sanich Peninsula that can be proftably used in this industry, and now that the fruit-growers have got together an exhibit which has been described as the finest in the world, we look forward more hopefully than ever to the time when the country for miles around Victoria will be little

THE TIMBER PROBLEM.

The restoration of the timber of Canada is only second in importance to the preservation of existing forests a few days ago the great cost of reforestation, and have on several occa-sions referred to the necessity of co-operation between the governments of he spoke of the great responsibility forestation, and have on several occaresting upon the provincial adminissions referred to the necessity of coperation between the governments of the provinces and the owners of timber limits. The Toronto News thus discovered the provinces that the provinces are the provinces and the owners of timber limits. cusses one phase of the problem as it applies to Ontario:

In Ontario the government is free to adopt modern methods in the large area that has not yet been licensed, and to cut over the area in such a way as to keep a crop of young timber growing. But what about the limits which have been licensed, and wherein at least semi-officially, not to be miseat least semi-officially, not to be misexpected by it. Those who condemned the
the land is not fitted for agriculture?

If the land were fit for farming the
law provides how the lumberman may
have his lease terminated, but where
no sensible man would suggest farmlap part of it, and especially the country lying between the Blackwater and
the Nechaco rivers. When some years
later the unfortunate man, in a fit of
fespondency, induced, some said by
the failure of the public to appreciate
this work, took his own life, the act
was cited by many people as conclusive evidence that his opinion as to
the adaptability of the country to setlement could not be relied upon. We
know better now. We know now
that A. L. Poudrier was right and the
rest of us wrong.

Here are some of the things about
which have been licensed, and wherein
the land is not fitted for agriculture?

If the land were fit for farming the
law provides how the lumberman may
have his lease terminated, but where
no sensible man would suggest farmlag, how is a period to be put to the
leases. These leases, according to
custom, dating back to the settlement
of Upper Canada, are yearly permits
to cut timber, but by long custom they
have come to be viewed, by lumbermen, at all events, as perpetual leases,
or, at all events, every long term
leases. These men pay into the provincial treasury a revenue of about
two millions per year. It is the cash
which they hand in that keeps this
province from direct taxation. Natype fit the province of Ontario is to
follow the strict path of Imperial duty;
the province and province of Ontario is to
follow the strict path of Imperial ont to conceiving a truly Imperial
policy, ambiti

the government of that country acquiesced in it. Nothing further was done until July 1896, when the Liberale had come in, and on the 29th day of that month, Sir Richard Cartwright, referring to a dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain, then Secretary of State, inquiring if Canada would adhere to the treaty, presented a report to the Cabinet in which he recommended that the treaty should be adhered to but said nothing whatever about the immigration of laborers or artizans. immigration of laborers or artizans. On September 18, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain notified the Canadian Governberlain notified the Canadian Govern-ment that Queensland had refused to accept the treaty unless given freedom of action as regards immigration, and to this Japan acceded, a protocol hav-ing been adopted providing that the treaty should not affect the immigra-tion of laborers or artizans into Queensland as it might be regulated or mobilitied by any laws then or Gueensland as it might be regulated or prohibited by any laws then or thereafter to come into force in that country. In 1905 the discussion of the treaty was again resumed, and we find among the papers submitted to parliament in connection therewith the following despatch to the Governor-General from Lord Lyttleton dated July 14:

"Referring to your confidential des-Imperial interests at stake. In all the work he has undertaken, in all the policies he has framed, he has tried to avoid the evils of opportunism and mere expediency, to look beyond the limited horizon of the present, and forestall the needs of the future. No man in his public capacity has been more bitterly or more unjustly criticised than Lord Milner because of his steadfast refusal to huy approval or

"Referring to your confidential despatch of 7th June, should Japanese Government be informed that your Government wishes to adhere to treaty steadfast refusal to buy approval or stifle opposition by the slightest con-cession to popular or particularist clamour, which he knew, by instinct of 1894 and supplementary convention of 1895 under the same terms and conditions as Queensland in 1897, which Japanese Government then agreed to extend to any other colonies adhering within prescribed period, namely (1) that stipulations contained in first and third articles of treaty shall not in any way affect laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of laborers, artizans, police and public security, which are in force or hereafter may be enacted in Japan or in colony; (2) that treaty shall cease to be binding as between Japan and colony at excession to popular or particularist clamour, which he knew, by instinct or experience, would in the end, be harmful in their effect.

History alone, the history of generations still remote, will prove how wise and good was Lord Milner's work and how foolishly shortsighted were the politicians who have undone so much of it. One has only to turn to the history of the Empire during the last century and a half to note the disastrous effect of the influence of party politics, of political corruption and of narrow-minded, opportunist policy on Imperial development. So long as that system of wholesale corruption, under which political parties fought not for the honors, but the spoils of office, prevailed in England; so long as British statesmen thought less of the future well-being of their country than of the present advantage to their party of dishing an opponent and holding on to power, the Empire made no progress. The Colonies that the great Pitt had given to the country, or that had been won by gallant men, in spite of an incompetent and venal government. either as between Japan and colony at ex-piration of twelve months after notice has been given on either sides of desire to terminate same. "Or are your Government prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve as would appear to be the case from speech of Minister of Agri-culture in Canadian Parliament, June 22? Please telegraph reply."

the country, or that had been won by gallant men, in spite of an incompetent and venal government, either cut themselves adrift, as in the case of the thirteen States of America, or languished for want of nourishment and support. No effort was made to direct the stream of emigration from the Motherland into Imperial channels, and for more than a hundred years practically the whole of the surplus

population of Britain was lost to the flag. Careless or incapable statesmen allowed whole provinces (as in Can-ada) to be filched by enterprising and

Eight weeks after the receipt of this despatch the Governor-General telegraphed to the Colonial Secretary: 'My Prime Minister earnestly hopes that you will press the immediate entry of Canada into the Anglo-Jap-anese treaty."

On the following day the Colonial

Secretary telegraphed to ask what conclusion the Canadian Government had reached in reference to the question asked in his despatch of July 14, above quoted and the following

adhere to Japanese treaty of 1894 and supplementary convention of 1895, ab-solutely and without reserve." This is the official record. It shows that Canada might have retained absolute control of the right of Japanese to enter this country but preferred to surrender it. We can understand why Sir Wilfrid Laurier, apable understand why Sir Wilfrid Laurier, bolicy, who frankly atknowledges that he does not share the opinion of the people of British Columbia on this subject, should not have taken the precaution to preserve for Canada etimes, the same right, as Queensland preparty served for herself, but we cannot understand how Mr. Templeman could have sat in the Cabinet and given his assent to an arrangement so hostile. ambitious in the best sense, broadminded, far-seeing, practical, purposeful, and, above all things, unswervingly stable. The will to apply that policy
is there, but the means are sometimes,
acking. The exigencies of party
politics obtrude themselves, and make
it hard, very hard, for a statesman to
follow the strict path of Imperial duty,
there is a tendency amongst the peopies to forget their Imperial mission in
the fascinating pursuit of pleasure or
the absorbing excitement of lesser purassent to an arrangement so hostile to the best interests of this province. Therefore we repeat that the only true course for the people of this con-stituency, who are opposed to Japan-



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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

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PRAYER

There are not many practical business men, who are ready to avow belief in the efficacy of prayer. w and then one is met, but as a general proposiion, so far as any one except the parties immediately oncerned know, the number of persons, who make practice of asking for divine guidance as to what shall do and for divine assistance to accomwhat they attempt, is small. Doubtless there are thousands of people who do so, but say nothing it; but as we cannot hope to learn anything their practice or experience, we are without much midance in forming an opinion as to the value of er in connection with the everyday transactions This is unfortunate, because there is no that its value in this respect might be very reat, if it were properly employed. We do not claim e able to define just how prayer operates, but the deny that it is an effective force, which is at the of mankind. It may be exceedingly difficult explain the problems presented by a belief in efficacy of prayer, as, for example, where two ersons pray for opposite results; but just as we not insist in relation to physical phenomena that rything shall be explained, but are content to deal with them as they are, so we need not refuse to avail ourselves of the power of prayer, just because there are some things in connection with it which we have no tenable explanation to offer. The great question is as to the value of prayer itself, and on this point there seems to be sufficient evidence to show that this value is very real, and that the influence of prayer upon the ordinary affairs of mankind is very great and might be very much

A great many people, when they pray, are in much the same frame of mind as the man was about his pig. He said it did not weigh as much as he expected, and he never thought it would. Some people ray without the slightest confidence that what they ask will be granted. Others pray without any very efinite idea of what they want. Too lazy, or too timid, or too something else to think out a plan for taemselves, they, as they say, "cast their burden on the Lord," and let it go at that. They neither vacate their minds of all self-confidence and ask for divine guidance, nor decide specifically upon what is best for them and ask for that. The conspicuous modern instances where prayer led to desired results are like those in the case of Muller, who, when he wanted a hundred pounds for his hospital, asked specifically for a hundred pounds. He did not offer to compromise for a bushel of potatoes or a little spiritual comfort. Dr. Cullis, of Boston, Massachusetts, told his hearers one day that the morning's mail had brought him a bill for \$100 for work done in con-nection with his mission. "I had not a dollar in the house," he said, "but I prayed that I might be enabled to pay the bill that day, and before lunch a messenger brought in an envolepe in which there was a \$100 bill." A very prominent Canadian business man once said: "If I pray for guidance in business matters, and then act upon the first suggestion that comes into my mind, I am always successful."

There are persons, who, when confronted with statements of this kind, ask how they are to be explained, but it is not at all certain that we ought to have things explained to us before we make use of them. Thousands of Colonist readers will use the plain how it acts. But you will say that, while this is true, there are people who can explain it. No, there are not. There are people who can tell more about it than others, but the ultimate principle of the whole process is no more understood than the process by which things are accomplished by prayer.

Prayer is the cornerstone of the Christian religion—we do not say of Christian doctrine, but of Christianity as a vital force. It is strongly inculcated by the Divine Founder of Christianity. It can, we think, be said with confidence that Jesus of Nazareth laid more stress upon prayer than upon any other act that man can perform, and greater stress than any other religious teacher before or since His day. He taught that there is a power, external to the visible universe, upon man can lay hold, and by virtue of which he can accomplish all things. The story of the Apostles, read as any other book is read, that is, as a simple narration of facts, and not as a mysterious thing into which all manner of ideas may be read, and out of which all manner of doctrines may be extracted, is the account of the transactions of men, who after the day of Penticost were conscious of a new power. They became veritable storage batteries of an active, efficient, working faith. This we all might become perhaps not to so great an extent as these men, for they lived simple lives, and were not handicapped as we are by generations of artificial existence; but we could attain to it measurably through simple, but

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XXIII.

In this series of papers, two principal objects have been aimed at: To say something of the men, who were responsible for epoch-making events, and to give a general idea of the great racial movements, which have brought thout the political, social and commercial conditions existing today. History, as taught in the schools, naturally deals chiefly with those branches of the human family with which we are more closely connected, for the time at the disposal of the pupils is not sufficient to enable them to study a wider field. But many of the most interesting events in history occurred among people, with whom we have no affinity by race or tradition, and also among them there have been worked out problems in government and sociology, the study of which would be of material assistance to us in the development of our own civilization. At the present time the attention of the world has been concentrated upon what is taking place in Turkey, may be the beginning of a great movement that will have a very far-reaching effect. Therefore it seems essential that some attention should be given in these articles to the race from which the modern Turks sprung, and this is the most appropriate place to do so, because we have just completed our review

of the Byzantine Empire, which was overthrown in A.D. 1453, by the Turkish Emperor, Mohammed II. In one of the earlier articles in this series we spoke of the division of mankind into two great families, the Arvan and Turanian, pointing out that, while it is not to be taken as proved that this division is very accurate, and that it does not embrace all the peoples of the earth, yet for historical treatment remembered that we then pointed out that what we have grown accustomed to speak of as the Oriental everent is, in point of fact, an awakening of the ople of the Turanian stock, a fact which acquires additional interest when we mention that the Turks are of Turanian origin. Their traditions assert that they are descended from Japhet, son of Noah. They seem to belong to the same stock as the Finns, the Samoyeds of Northern Siberia, the Mongols and the Manchus. They do not appear in history at a very early date, although there are some reasons to sup-pose that they were developing their peculiar lingual characteristics as long ago as the time of Alexander the Great, for in the names of persons and places words appear. About 177 B.C. a tribe, which seems

the less commented to the contract of the state of the st

to have belonged to this race, invaded China and met with a very great deal of success, conquering extensive areas. Some confusion arises in connec-tion with this movement, and it is not very easy to determine whether these people were not identical with the Huns, of whose great triumphs we have already spoken. Turkish history begins about A.D. 550, when a people, living in Central Asia, south of the Altai mountains, and working as miners and iron smelters in a sort of semi-slavery, revolted against their masters, and overthrowing them, established powerful an empire that a few years later the Byzantine emperor, Justin II., sent ambassadors to them to secure their friendship. The leader of this rebellion was Suljuk, and as the man, whose name is associated with the rise of the Turkish power to a height which seemed likely to dominate the who world, he deserves a place among the Makers of History. We know very little indeed of Seljuk, although he lived such a comparatively short time ago. The dynasty founded by him continued for eight centuries, and its record is one of the most remarkable in history. The territory over which the Seljuk emperors ruled varied in extent. It embraced all of Central Asia, extended into Siberia, embraced Persia, Arabia and Asia Minor, but its boundaries were never persistent for any great length of time, the tide of conquest flowing forward and backward according as the military skill of the ruling sovereigns was great or insignificant. In A.D. 1300 a terrific onslaught of the Mongols shattered the empire, but that people were unequal to the task of rearing a great nation upon the ruins of the fabric, which they overthrew, and ten separate dynasties arose among the Turks, but their dominions were confined principally to Asia Minor, Arabia and Persia having long before thrown off the yoke of their conquerors, and Central Asia having passed into the hands of another branch of the same great family, who are known as Tatars-commonly, though erroneously, written Tartars. Of these we will have something to say, when

we come to speak of Timur or Tamelane. One of the ten principalities mentioned was that Osman, and its domain was Phrygia. It was the strongest and quickly absorbed all the others, and the new sultanate adopted the name Ottoman, to distinguish it from the other branches of the Turkish family. Osman was a leader of great ability." Attacked on one hand by the Byzantine emperor and on the other menaced by the Mongols, he refused to yield to either, but sent armies into the field against them and was signally successful. As the founder of the Ottoman Empire, he may be accorded a place among the Makers of History. We know much about him, and it is all to his credit. In battle he was courageous, in administration wise, in personal habits above reproach; his admirable appreciation of the claims of justice gained him a reputation far beyond the boundaries of his own dominions. He died at the age of seventy, honored by friend and foe alike. The simplicity of his personal habits may be judged from the fact that his personal belongings consisted, at the time of his death, of three suits of clothes, a few weapons, a

few horses and a flock of sheep. The Ottoman Empire was in dire straits when Timur launched his armies against it, a century after the death of Osman, but it was not wholly subdued, for on the withdrawal of the great Tatar soldier from Asia Minor the Osmanli dynasty was restored. Previous to this time the Ottoman ferces had invaded Europe and extended the sway of their Sultan as far west as the shores of the Adriatic and as far north as the valley of the Danube. They were gradually absorbing the whole of the Byzantine empire, the end of which was steadily approaching. It came in A.D. 1453. For many generations the house of Osman had cherished the ambition of making Constantinople their capital, and the attempts at its capture were frequent, but always unsuccessful. But in the year mentioned, Monammed II. determined to accomplish this great ambition. He discovered a pretext for declaring war against Constantine Paleologus, who was then Byzantine emperor, and led a vast army against the city. He encompassed it by land and sea. The seige was prolonged and characterized by acts of splendid skill and daring. The Greeks seemed for the time to have regained some of their old-time courage; the emperor appeared to be animated by the best traditions of Rome, but all in vain. On May 29, a breach was made in the walls, and Mohammed advanced at the head of the assaulting column. Constantine. with ual courage, led the defenders, and as the oppos ing forces met he fell dead in the very forefront of their ranks. With him fell the great empire of the East, and Mohammed, riding through the breach. that splendid edifice, consecrated to the worship of with the requirements of the worship of Islam. On the night previous Constantine, kneeling in the same place, had received the Holy Communion.

NEBULAE

No reference was made in the short series of papers on astronomical subjects, recently printed on this page, to nebulae, an omission which will now be supplied. Nebulae may be described as patches of luminous matter occurring in the sky. They differ from star groups, because they do not, under telescopic observation, resolve themselves into a great number of stars, but remain large surfaces of varying brilliancy. The Milky Way is a great luminous patch, but under a telescope it is found to consist of an infinite number of stars. It is therefore not were similar to the Milky Way, and that the reason why they could not be resolved into stars was because of their immense distance. There may be such patches of light visible in the heavens. Indeed, there is some reason to believe that there may be, but there are other patches which it is certain consist wholly of stars. Two of these are visible to the naked eye. One is in the constella Andromeda and the other is in Orion. The Nebula of Andromeda is an oval mass, with a centre somewhat more luminous than the remainder, and surrounded with more or less perfect rings. That of Orion is irregular in shape, and seems to contain quite a number of stars. When examined with the aid of a long-exposed photographic plate, it is found that the whole group of stars known as Orion pear as though they were within this nebula. It is worth while to find Orion in the sky. It is the most beautiful of all the star groups, and its distinguishing feature consists of the three bright stars in a line, which are called Orion's Belt. Photography indicates that all the stars in this group, and they number several score, even when viewed with the unaided eye, may be a part of the great nebula, for surrounding them are zones of luminous matter. From this astronomers have been disposed to infer that in Orion we see a great series of stellar systems in process of formation, and rather more advanced than is the case with the nebula of Andromeda, for according to the nebular hypothesis, the broken rings in the latter may be stars in the early stage of their levelopment. In all something over 3,000 nebulae have been observed and catalogued. They are of various forms. Some of them are great whirlpools luminous matter, circling with inconceivable rapidity and giving off great streamers of light. Not only do these masses have a revolving motion, but they are flying through space. We have before us a

picture showing the Orion nebula. It suggests a

fish in general outline, and the idea conveyed by it is

the second of th

that its head is directed towards the earth, its body trailing off for a great distance. The head is brightly luminous and is very sharply defined. A great ribben of light projects from it. It must not be supposed that the nebula always presents such an appearance, for in common with all others it is constantly changing its outline, so much so, indeed, that photographs taken on successive nights exhibit great variety of form. Speaking of the nebula of Orion, Sir John Herschell compared it to the breaking up of a mackerel sky. The nebula of Andromeda has been partially resolved into stars, but they are in a less advanced stage than those in Orion. During the last hundred and fifty years the changes in the Andromeda nebula have been very marked. The distance of these luminous masses from the earth is a matter of the vaguest conjecture. All we know is

that they are immensely remote.

We have said that these great luminous objects seem to be great groups of stars in the process of formation, not simply in any case into a single star, like our Sun, with its attendant planets, but a great number of suns with their families of worlds. Let us very briefly attempt to read their story. First a formless void; then motion, which out of the formless emptiness evolves matter; then light; then a thickening of the matter at various points; then the formation of rings of matter; then the breaking up of the rings; then the solidification of the bro rings into denser masses; then the contraction of these masses into stars; then the repetition of the process in the stars, until in turn new and smaller rings are formed, revolving around each of them, as the rings revolve around Saturn; then the breaking up of these rings into planets, which in long ages become fit to be the scene of life. This is the process which seems to be going on in the sky above us. It reads a good deal like the story told in the first

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

LA FAYETTE

When war had begun between England and the United States in 1777, France was deeply interested in the struggle of the American colonies for independence. She had already suffered a great blow in the result of the famous battle on the Plains of Abraham, and every Frenchman's heart was full of bitterest enmity towards England. Lord Chatham, who realized the extent to which this feeling was leading France which supplied not only arms and ammunition, but against allowing this assistance to continue, "Franc has insulted us," he cried in his usual impetuous style in Parliament. "She has encouraged and supported America, and be America right or wrong the dignity of this nation requires that we should thrust aside with contempt the officious intervention of France ministers and ambassadors from those whom we call rebals and enemies are received at Paris, there they treat of the mutual interests of France and America; their countrymen are aided; provided with military resources, and our ministers suffer it, they do not protest. Is this maintaining the honor of a great kingdom, of that England which but lately gave laws

the House of Bourbon?" But in spite of the pleadings of Lord Chatham, in spite of the intervention of Emperor Joseph, and of the refusal of the king of France to permit Frenchmen to enlist in the American army, many illustrious tlemen sailed for the colonies, and cast in their lot with the rebels. The most famous of all among them was that man who was destined to prove his not only during his youth while abroad, but later when, years having crowned him with honor and the wisdom of experience, he was to become the guide and the support of the tottering government in his own country. This man was the Marquis de La Fayette. As a mere youth he left his native land, his young wife, many luxuries and a host-of friends to take up arms in a foreign cause which he believed to be just from the knowledge of doing one's duty. He was the first of the French volunteers who managed to win Washington's regard we are told. But the general was at once surprised by the young man's courage a son. He was given the title of Major-general and thus began his first campaign. It is not the intention to follow La Fayette in his American adventures, but regard him rather in his later career when as the head of the National Guard, he worked with Mirabeau and others of the great revolutionary leaders to reform his country and to prevent the destruction which at first threatened and finally overwhelmed nhappy France. It is not too much to say, however, for this eminent soldier and politician that had it not been for his bravery, his skill and far-sightedness the rebellious colonies of the United States would have had a much harder struggle to gain their inde-

During the administration of Necker, La Fayette commanded the militia and to him belongs the credit of originating the tricolor cockade. La Fayette in presenting the colors to his men upon the memorable occasion of the king's return to Paris after the demolition of the Bastille, said to them, "I bring to you a cockade that will go round the world." But while the great soldier had every sympathy with the Revolu-tionary movement, he worked with Mirabeau to avoid all extremes, and to establish a new constitution Louis XVI, as its head. But even his great influence higher and higher after Mirabeau's death and finally engulfed the whole country in a flood of devastating

On the 28th of June, 1791, occurred the invasion of the Tuileries by the maddened people. The movement began at daybreak and by the time the Assembly had taken their seats eight thousand men and armed with various weapons had gathered at the doors of the hall demanding admittance. They were allowe to enter, and they came waving above their heads flags with the words "The Constitution or Death" upon them. One man displayed a calf's heart on the end of a stick with this motto, "The heart of an aris-He was forced to withdraw and hastened to the Tuileries where he later showed his horrible en blem to the king. When the vast throng had com-pelled the guards to admit them to the palace, Louis XVI, the queen, the royal children, the Princess Elizafuge in the king's apartment. And it was he the inturiated people sought them, shouting taunts and insults. They forced the king and the dauphin to don the red cap. They treated the queen with rough discourtesy, and when she strove to appeal to the sympathy of the mothers among them, a few wept but their sobs were drowned by the shouts and je The palace everywhere bore marks of violence, windows were broken, costly ornaments destroyed or

sembly. He believed in his popularity and trusted to lead the people by the force of his eloquence. He came, he said, as the mouthplece for his troops. "The soldiers are asking themselves if it is really the cause of liberty and of the Constitution which they are defending. I beg of the National Assembly to give orders that the instigators of the crimes and violences committed in the Tuileries on the 20th of June should be prosecuted and punished as guilty of treason; to destroy the faction which attacks the sovereignty, and whose public discussions leave no room for doubt as to the atrocious projects of the men who are directing them. I beg of the Assembly in my name and in the name of all honorable people in the kingdom to take efficacious measures to make the Constitutional authorities respected, especially your own and that of Constitution will receive no hurt from within whilst brave Frenchmen are freely spending their blood in defence of the frontiers."

His remarks met with an uproar, which at length ed the honors of the sitting by a large majority. Later he sought the king and begged him to command a review of the troops on the morrow, to address the troops himself and to allow La Fayette to accompany him. The king consented, but the queen who seemed to have the unhappy suspicion of every minister and officer who worked honestly in the king's behalf countermanded the order for the review, and the general, baffled in his worthy effort to conciliate the people set out again for the army.

THE STORY TELLER

Once Mr. Gladstone had been cutting down a tree in the presence of a large concourse of people, including a number of "cheap trippers." When the tree had fall-en, and the Prime Minister and some of his family en, and the Frime minister and some of his family who were with him were moving away there was a rush for the chips. One of the trippers secured a big piece, and exclaimed: "Hey, lads, when I dee, this shall go in my coffin." Then cried his wife, a shrewd, motherly old woman, with a merry twinkle in her eye: "Sam, my lad, if thou worship God as thou worships Gladstone, thou'd stand a better chance of going where

A German-American who had recently arrived at the estate of riches attended his first banquet. The wine was particularly vile, and so several gentle-men who were seated near the German were quite men who were seated near the German were dute satisfied to have him empty the bottles that had been set apart for their common use. Neither the quality nor the quantity of the wine in the least disturbed. The Teuton, and, after draining the last glass, he looked around jovially and said: "Shentlemen, I had now drunken all your wine, and safed you the trouble of trinking vat you did not like. I tink you ought to vote me a public tank," They did.

The other night when a Bryn Mawr man was put-ting his four-year-old daughter to bed the following dialogue took place: "Can God hear what I say now?" from the daughter.
"Yes," replied the father.
This time in a whisper: "Did he hear then?" in-

"Yes. He hears you just the same," was the reply.
This time apparently lower: "Did He hear me then?" asked the child.

"Why, yes, of course He does," said the father,
"Well, I did not say anything that time at all," de-clared the child in triumph.

Mr. Emil Menken, the well-known bookseller of Great Russell street, whose death has just occurred at the age of 62, counted Mr. Gladstone among his customers, and had an extensive collection of his catalogues marked with the orders of the statesman, who always insisted on discount cash.

Apropos of Mr. Gladstone's orders, it is stated, the Time says, that a hockseller who exhibited one of

Time says, that a bookseller who exhibited one of these catalogues in his window was once accosted by a pronounced Tory with the remark:
"I see you've got a list marked by Gladstone's initials in the window." Then, lowering his voice, he fiercely demanded, "Does he pay you?"

A young enthusiastic Revivalist had been exhort-ing a congregation in a small town for over two hours without perceptible effect. He was somewhat dis-couraged until a rough old miner interrupted him

Say, brother, I'd like to ask a question." "Say, brother, I'd like to ask a question."

The young Revjvalist beamed. "Thank you, my man, for your interest," he replied. "I shall be more than glad to set you right on any question. Your desire for enlightenment is a good sign, which I am very very glad to see. Now, what is it you want to

"Can I smoke?" asked the miner

In a Dublin Cometery

A pathetic story of a child's heroism is told by a Dublin gentleman. Recently he proposed to drive with his wife to the beautiful Glasnevin cemetery. Calling his son, a bright little boy, some four years old, he told him to get ready to accompany them. The child's countenance fell, and the father said:
"Don't you want to go, Willie?"

The little lip quivered, but the child answered, "Yes, papa, if you wish."

The child was strangely silent during the drive, and when the carriage drove up to the entrance he clung to his mother's side, and looked up in her face with pathetic wistfulness.

The party alighted and walked among the graves and along the tree-shadowed avenues, looking at the In a Dublin Cometery

The party alighted and walked among the graves and along the tree-shadowed avenues, looking at the inscriptions on the last resting-places of the dwellers in the beautiful city of the dead. After an hour or so thus spent, they returned to the carriage, and the father lifted his little son to his seat. The child looked surprised, drew a breath of relief, and asked:

"Why, am I going back with you?"

"Of course you are; why not?"

"I thought when they took little boys to the cemetery they left them there," said the child.

Many a man does not show the heroism in the face

Many a man does not show the heroism in the face of death that this child evinced in what, to him, had evidently been a summons to leave the world.—London Telegraph.

Went and Tried It.

The wealthy proprietor of a large commercial firm had noticed for some months the melancholy of his head cferk, a young man whom he held in high regard. The clerk's pallor and increasing leanness, his frequent sighs, and absent-mindedness worried the proprietor. He questioned the young man daily. And finally the clerk admitted to him that he was in love. "Well," said the head, "marry her. Your salary is big enough."

"Ah," said the clerk, sadly, "you don't understand. Her father is a millionaire."

"Ah," said the clerk, sadly, "you don't understand. Her father is a millionaire."

"Well, maybe he wasn't when he married. You have a good position and a good name. You are a fair match for any girl," said the other.

"It's no use," sighed the clerk. "Her parents would not listen to me for one moment."

"Then," said the head, "clope with her,"

"Do you advise that?" the clerk asked, excitedly.

"Certainly I do. Is she—do I know her?"

"Yes. She will be at your dance tomorrow night."

"Well, look here," said the head; "I'll have my coachman out in front of my gate. Rush the girl off into town and marry her. I'll arrange everything for you."

dows were broken, costly ornaments destroyed or stolen and from that day war was declared between the monarchy and the Revolution.

News of the terrible condition of things reached La Fayette and he hastened to Paris on the morning of the 28th, presenting himself at once at the As
would be forgiven.

WITH THE POETS

Ah, love is strong as the lawless winds
That bear bold waves to the beaten shore;
And love is weak as a cobweb cloud

Ah, love is bright as the burning sun, But love is perilous sweet!

-Marguerite Ogden Bigelow in Current Literature.

Life

The flush of youth—the blue sky flecked with gray; The odor of the grasses; far away The locust's strident hymn—the dawn of day.

The strife of manhood-on the heavy air The vibrant hum of insects; everywhere Parched earth and blazing sky—the noonday's glare.

The flood of years-the shadowed earth: the flight Of home returning birds; the gorgeous light That glows upon the clouds—the fall of night. -Francis Lyman Windolph, from "Today and Other

The Song Maker

I made a hundred little songs
That told the joy and pain of love,
And sang them blithely, tho' I knew

I was a weaver deaf and blind: A miracle was wrought for me. But I have lost my skill to weave Since I can see.

For while I sang—ah, swift and strange' Love passed and smote me on the brow; And I who made so many songs, Am silent now.

-Sara Teasdale in Harper's Magazin-

A Dragoman

I still can see him, lean and languid-eyed, Beneath his fez his clear-cut features dun With the swart touch of the Egyptian sun. A trifle stooped, yet with a hint of pride a still can hear his soft voice like the tide Of Nile at nightfall when the stars have won Their immemorial places, and begun Their march across the desert, waste and wide I still can feel about him the strange spell

That dominates his land, a kindredship
With all inscrutable and ancient things,
And fancy, if he would, that he might tell
The secrets of the Sphinx's sealed lips
And of the pyramids and mummled kings.

-Clinton Scollard, from "Voices and Visions."

Beauty calls and gives no warning, Shadows rise and wander on the day. In the twilight, in the quiet evening We shall rise and smile and go away. Over the flaming leaves Freezes the sky.

It is the season grieves,
Not you, not I.
All our springtimes, all our summers,
We have kept the longing warm within.
Now we leave the after-comers
To attain the dreams we did not win.
Oh! we have wakened. Sweet and had o Oh! we have wakened. Sweet, and had our birth. And that's the end of earth; And we have toiled and smiled and kept the light, And that's the end of night.

-Ridgely Torrence from the July Atlantic Monthly

A Ballade of Today You ride where once we walked, my dear; One of the passing crowd, I view Your fur-decked chauffeur deftly steer His way adown the Avenue. Do you remember how we two Strolled here in winter twilights, when We envied none of Midas' crew? Are you as happy now as then?

You yawn where once you wept, my dear; Your opera-box is far, 'tis true, From that exalted atmosphere
Where once our joy ecstatic grew.
And yet tonight I saw that you
Smiled listlessly, nor turned again
Where Mimi's death once thrilled us through; Are you as happy now as then?

You feast where we had fasted, dear; Yet when you dine the lofty few Do you remember still what cheer Came to those little feasts we knew When Francoise poured the wine, whose hue
Was like to nothing known of men?
And now we laughed above the brew! Are you as happy now as then? L'ENVOI

Princess small right had I to sue-The sceptre's mightier than the pen; Yet, answer for our old joy's due, Are you as happy now as then? -Theodosia Garrison, in Harper's Weekly.

"Now hath the summer reached her golden close, And, lost amid her corn-fields, bright of soul,

Scarcely perceives from her divine repose
How near, how swift, the inevitable goal:
Still, still, she smiles, though from her careless feet
The bounty and the fruifful strength are gone.
And through the soft long wondering days goes on
The silent sere decadence sad and sweet.

'Where the tilled earth, with all its fields set free, Naked and yellow from the harvest lies, By many a loft and busy granary, The hum and tumult of the thrashers rise; There the tanned farmers labor without slack Till twilight deepens round the spouting mill, Feeding the loosened sheaves, or with fierce will Pitching walst deep upon the dusty stack.

"I see the broad, rough meadows stretched away Into the crystal aunshine, wastes of sod, Acres of withered vervain, purple-grey, Branches of aster, groves of golden-rod; And yonder, toward the sunlit summit, strewn With shadowy boulders, crowned and swathed with

weed, Stand ranks of silken thistles blown to seed, Long silver fleeces shining like the noon.
"In far-off russet corn-fields, where the dry
Grey shocks stand peaked and withering, half con-

cealed
In the rough earth, the orange pumpkins lie,
Full-ribbed: and in the windless pasture field
The sleek red horses o'er the sun-warmed ground
Stand pensively about in companies,
While all around them from the motionless trees
The long clear shadows sleep without a sound.

e e selecte de de la companya de la "Thus without grief the golden days go by, So soft we scarcely notice how we wend,
And like a smile half happy, or a sigh,
The summer passes to her quiet end;
And soon, too soon, around the cumbered eaves
Sly frosts shall take the creepers by surprise,
And through the wind-touched reddening woods shall

October, with the rain of ruined leaves. -Archibald Lampman Admiral Attractions and Beautiful Weather Features of Fourth Day

(From Saturday's Daily) Another bumper crowd, unexception-weather, and a series of admirable Victoria's annual exhibition. While yesterday's attendance did not come within a long way of reaching the record established on Thursday it was exceedingly creditable. Over 8,000 paid admission at the main gates which brings the total number having visited the ground of the ground brings the total number having visit-ed the grounds since the opening day up to the creditable figure of 38,000. Of course, this is only are accountable of the creditable of the creditable of the creditable figure of 38,000. Of course, this is only an approximate estimate, it being impossible to obtain an exact account while the show is J. T. Maynard, Cheam at its height.

printe manner yesterday morning when some of the comparatively inexperienced fanciers were given an opportunity to test their skill in picking the winners. There were two distinct contests, one for men over twenty-one years of age, and another for the younger enthusiasts. In the first there were a large number of entries and R. W. Hedgson, provincial live stock commissioner, who officiated, had some difficulty in deciding which displayed the keenest insight into the requisites of the blue ribbon animal. After each of the blue ribbon animal. After each had been given a trial, Mr. Hodgson thus placed those who entered the competition for men above twenty-one years: 1st, D. T. Evans; 2nd, J. Morrison; 3rd, James Turner; 4th, H. Bamford; 5th, J. Patterson; 6th, J. Thompson. The youths then were confronted with the same problem and, according the same problem and according to the same

Bull, three years and over-1, J. T. Bull, one year—1 and 2, J. T. May-ard. Cheam.

Solver six and under t months—1 and 2, Jos. Thon Chilliwack; 3, H. Webb, Sardis. Junior bull calf-1, J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack.

Maynard, Cheam.

Cow, three years and over—1 and 2.

J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Helfer, two years—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Maynard, Cheam.

Sow, any age—Diploma, Joseph Thompson, Chilliwack.

Joseph Thompson, Chilliwack. Helfer, two years—1 and 2, J. T. The Maynard, Cheam.
Senior helfer, yearling—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

SHEEP.

Class 2.-Lincolns. Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, . C. Wells & Son, Sardis. Ram, shearling—1, A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis. Ram, lamb-1, A. C. Wells & Son,

Ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2.

A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis.

Ewe, shearling—1 and 2, A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis.

Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, A. C. Wells & Son Sardis.

Son, Sardis.

Pen, one ram, any age; ewe, two shears or over; ewe shearling, ewe lamb—1 and 2, A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis. Class 3.-Leicesters.

Ram, two shears or over-1, J. Richardson, Port Gulchon; 2 and 3, Ram, lamb-1, 2, 3, Wm. Bamford,

Ewe, shearling—1 and 2, Wm. Bam-

adwin, Duncan.

Ewe, shearling—1, J. H. Hadwin, Sow, any age—Diploma, 1, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack. Ewe, lamb-1, J. H. Hadwin, Dun-

shearling-1, 2 and 3, Dr. Ram, lamb—1, Dr. Watt, Victoria:
2 and 3, D. Evans & Son, Somenos.
Ewe, two shears or over—1, 2 and
3, Dr. Watt, Victoria.
Ewe, shearling—1, 2 and 3, Dr.
Watt, Victoria.
Ewe, lamb—1, D. Evans & Son, Somenos; 2, Dr. Watt, Victoria; 3, D.
Evans & Son, Somenos.

Evans & Son, Somenos.

Pen: One recommends with the contraction of the contr lamb-1, Dr. Watt, Victoria: nard, Cheam.

Class 6-Oxford Downs two shears or over—1, Mr. Ladner; 2, John Richardson, Ram, two snears of overly,
Davie, Ladner; 2, John Richardson,
Port Guichon.

Ram, shearling—1, Mr. Davie, Ladner; 2, Geo. Sangster, Sidney.
Ram lamb—1 and 2, Mr. Davie,
Ladner; 3, Mr. Richardson, Port
Guichon.

Class B. Bacon Hogs.

Best Bacon Hogs.

Best Bacon Hogs.

Best Bacon Hogs.

Best Bacon Hogs.

Chillwack; 3, Alex. Davie, Ladner; 4,
F. Thompson, Westham Island.

Best registered boar and sow, over 6

The shears of overly, and by one exhibitor, spe-

and.

Ewe, two shears or over—1, J. Richardson, Port Guichon; 2, W. Grimmer, Pender Island.

Ewe, shearling—1, W. Grimmer, Pender Island; 2, J. Richardson, Port Guichon; 3, W. Grimmer, Pender Island

and.

Ewe, lamb—1, J. Richardson, Port Guichon; 2, W. Grimmer, Pender Island; 3, J. Richardson, Port Guichon.

Pen: One ram, any age; ewe, two shears or over; ewe, shearling; ewe lamb—1, J. Richardson, Port Guichon. Class 8.—Suffolks.

Guichon.

Ram, lamb—1, 2, 3, J. Thompson,

Class 9.-Dorsets.

Ram, two shears or over-1 and 2, height.

judging of the stock was nard, Cheam.

Ram, shearling—1 and 2, J. T. May nard, Cheam. brought to a conclusion in an appro-priate manner yesterday morning when Cheam. Cheam.

Class 1.-Yorkshires. Boar, two years or over-1, H. Webb, Sardis, B. C.

with the same problem and, according to Mr. Hodgson, displayed a marked capacity for selecting those entitled to the premier honors. The results follow: 1st, W. Maynard; 2nd, D. Grimmer; 3rd, J. Aitken; 4th, S. Laurie; 5th, T. Holmes; 6th, A. Melbourne.

Class 10.—Red Polled Cattle.

Chilliwack.

Boar, over three and under six months—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson, Chilliwack; 3, H. Webb, Sardis.

Sow, two years and over—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson, Chilliwack.

Sow, one year and under two—1, H. Webb, Sardis; 2 and 3, Jos. Thompson, Chilliwack.

Sow, over six and under twelver nonths—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson Sow, over three and under six months—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson,

Cheam.

Champion bull, any age—1, J. T. Maynard, —1, Jos. Thompson. Chilliwack; 2, H. Maynard, Cheam.

Cow three years are a second as a second and two sows, any age —1, J. T. Webb. Sardis.

Class 2.-Chester White. Senior heifer, yearing—1 and z, J.
T. Maynard, Cheam.

Heifer calf, under one year—1, J. T.
Maynard, Cheam.
Champion female, any age—1, J. T.
Maynard. Cheam.
Sow, one year and under two—1, and 2, G. E. Knight, Sardis.
Sow, two years or over—1, G. E.
Knight, Sardis.
Sow, one year and under two—1

Maynard, Cheam.

Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, J. T.

Maynard, Cheam.

Herd, bull and three females, all under two years of age—1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Herd, three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull—1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Kinight, Sardis.

Sow, one year and under two—1, and 2, G. E. Knight, Sardis.

Sow, over three and under six months—1, and 2, G. E. Knight, Sardis.

Herd, Boar and two sows, any age—1, and 2, G. E. Knight, Sardis.

Sow, one year and under two—1, and 2, G. E. Knight, Sardis.

Sow, one year and under two—1, and 2, G. E. Knight, Sardis.

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Sow, ore year and under two—1, and 2, G. E. Knight, Sardis.

Sow, ore year and under two—1, and 2, G. E. Knight, Sardis. Sow, any age—Diplo., G. E. Knight, Sardis. Class 3.—Berkshires.

Boar, two years and over-Horatio Webb, Sardis. two years and over-John Class 3.—Berkshires.

Boar, any age—Diploma, Horatio Webb, Sardis, B. C. Class 4.—Poland China.

Boar, over three and under six nonths-1, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack. Sow, two years or over-1, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack. Sow, one year and under two—1, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack.
Herd, boar and two sows, any age—
1, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack.
Boar, any age—Diploma, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack.
Sow, any age—Diploma W. M.

Class 5.—Tamworths hilliwack.

Ewe, two shears or over—1, 2, 3, Boar, two years or over—1 and 2 W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack. Boar, one year and under two-1 and 2, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack.

ford, Chilliwack.

Ewe, lamb—1, 2, 3, Wm. Bamford,
Chilliwack.

Pen, one ram, any age; ewe, two
shears or over; ewe shearling, ewe
lamb, 1 and 2, Wm. Bamford, Chilliwack.

Class 4—Shropshires

and 2, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack.

Sow, two years or over—1, 2, 3, W.

M. Bamford, Chilliwack.

Sow, one year and under two—1
and 2, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack.

Sow, over six and under 12 months Ram, two shears or over—1, J. H. Sow, over six and under 12 months Hadwin, Duncan; 2, Mr. Richardson, —1 and 2, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack ort Guichon.

Ram, shearling—1, J. H. Hadwin, uncan.

Sow, over three and under six months—1, 2, 3, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack.

Ram, lamb—1, J. H. Hadwin, Dun-an.

Ewe, two shears or over—1, J. H. adwin, Duncan.

Ewe, two shears or over—1, J. H. adwin, Duncan.

Ewe, two shears or over—1, J. H. Boar, any age—Diploma, 1, W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack.

Class 7, Essex. Pen; one ram, any age; ewe, two shears or over; ewe, shearing, ewe lamb—1, J. H. Hadwin, Duncan.

Boar, one year and under two, 1, J. T. Maynard, Cheam; 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam. Class 5—Southdowns

Ram, two shears or over—1, D.

Evans & Son, Somenos; 2 and 3, Dr.

Watt, Victoria.

Ram, thought a shear of the she

Sow, two years or over, 1, J. T. May-

Evans & Son, Somenos.

Pen: One ram, any age; ewe, two shears or over; ewe shearling; ewe lamb—1 and 2, Dr. Watt, Victoria.

Herd, boar and two sows, any age, 1 and 2, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Boar, any age, diploma, J. T. Maynard, Cheam.

Sow any age diploma, J. T. Maynard, Cheam. Sow, any age, diploma, J. T. May-nard, Cheam.

two shears or over—1. Mr. dson, Port Guichon; 2, Mr. Ladner; 3, Mr. Richardson, Breeders' Assn., 1, W. M. Bamford,

ardson, Port Guichon; 3, Mr. Davie, Ladner; Ladner, Lewest of the Cascades.

West of the Cascades.

Mr. Davie, Ladner, Lewest of the Cascades.

Mr. Davie, Ladner, Lewest of the Cascades.

Best display of fruits, commercial varieties, packed for market in standard varieties, packed f

Commercial Fruit (Open). Best display, 3 commercial varieties fall apples, 2 boxes of each variety, 1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, F. R. Gurtell, Summerland; 3, Thomas Brydon, Victoria.

Best display of 3 commercial varieties

ties, winter apples, 2 boxes of each variety, 1, Thomas Earle, Lytton; 2, Thomas Brydon, Victoria; 3, W. E. Scott, Ganges Harbor.

Best display 5 boxes, one variety fall apples, 1, Thomas Brydon, Victoria; 2, Edgar Fleming, Victoria; 3, F. R. Gar-

trell. Summerland. Class 8.—Suffolks.

Ram, shearling—1 and 2, J. Thompson, Chilliwack; 3, J. Richardson, Port Guichon.

Ram, lamb—1, 2, 3, J. Thompson, Chilliwack.

Ewe, two shears or over—1, 2, 3, J. Thompson, Chilliwack.

Ewe, two shears or over—1, 2, 3, J. Thompson, Chilliwack.

Ewe, two shears or over—1, 2, 3, J. Thompson, Chilliwack.

Sere, Victoria.

Best display of plums and prunes, 5 commercial varieties, 2 crates of each variety, 1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, F. R. Gartrell, Summerland.

Best collection by individual growers, 6 varieties, 5 each—1, T. A. Brydon; City, 2, F. R. Gartrell, Summerland. Gravenstein, 5—1, Thos. A Brydon, City; 2, Cowichan Agricultural Association, Duncan.

Alexander, 5—1 W. E. Scott, Ganges;

Cowichan Agricultural Association, Maiden's Blush, 5—1, F. R. Gartrell, ummerland; 2, James Townsend, Mt.

Wolf River, 5-1, F. R. Gartrell, Twenty-Ounce Pippin, 5—1, F. R. Gartrell, Summerland; 2, Errington & Gartrell, Summerland; 2, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney.
Snow, 5—1, James Townsend, Mt. Tolmie; 2, John Riddle, Victoria.
Wealthy, 5—1, Edgar Fleming; 2, J. McKinnon, Peachland.
Blenheim Orange, 5—1, R. H. Nunn, City; 2, T. A. Brydon, City.
Fall Pippin, 5—1, T. A. Wood, Jr., Duncan. McIntosh Red, 5-1, J. McKinnon

eachland.

Any other fall variety, 5—1, T. A. Brydon, City; 2, Palmer & Andrews, Mt. Tolmie. New named fall variety, 5—1, F. R. Gartrell, Summerland; 2, Tanner Bros., King of Tompkins, 5—1, F. R. Gart-ell, Summerland; 2, T. A. Wood, Jr., Duncan.

Ribston Pippin, 5—1, T. A. Brydon, City; 2, Errington & Cantwell, Sid-

Rhode Island Greening, 5—1, R. H. unn, City; 2, James Townsend, Mt. Tolmie.

Baldwin, 5—1, F. R. Gartrell, Summerland; 2, Tanner Bros., Keating.

Northern Spy, 5—1, T. Kingscote,
Heal; 2, F. R. Gartrell, Summerland.

Spitzenberg, 5—1, F. R. Gartrell,
Summerland.

Golden Russet, 5—1, F. R. Gartrell,
Summerland: 2, Palmer & Andrews,
Mt. Tolmie.

Bell Flower, 5—1, Loyell Sea, Vic.

Mt. Tolmie.

Bell Flower, 5—1, Lovell Sea, Victoria; 2, W. E. Scott, Ganges.

Stark, 5—1, F. R. Gartrell, Summerland; 2, Erihgton & Cantwell, Sidney.

Canada Reinette, 5—1, W. E. Scott,
Ganges; 2, Mrs. Goss, Colwood.

Grimes Golden Pippin, 5—1, Thomas
Kingscott, Heal; 2, Tanner Bros., Keat-

ing.

Hubbartson Nonsuch, 5—1, F. R. Gartrelly, Summerland; 2, T. A. Wood, jr., Duncan.

Jonathan, 5—1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, T. A. Wood, jr., Duncan. can. Ontario, 5—1, Palmer & Andrews, Mt. Tolmie.

Lemon Pippin, 5—1, James Townsend, Mt. Tolmie; 2, Geo. Heatherbell, Bottle Greening, 5-1, Wm. Baylis, Salome, 5—1, F. R. Gartrell, Sum-merland; 2, Arthur Stewart, Mt. Tol-

mie.

Red Cheek Pippin, 5—1, Edgar Fleming, city; 2, T. A. Brydon, city.

Cox's Orange Pippin, 5—1, Palmer & Andrews, Mt. Tolmie; 2, F. Borden, Peasgood's Nonsuch, 5—1, A. W. Vowell, city; 2, Edgar Fleming, city. Roxbury Russets, 5—2 and 3, F. Lere, Mann, 5-1, F. R. Gartrell, Summer-

York Imperial, 5—1, James Towns-Sorby, Victoria. t. Tolmie. Ben Davis, 5—1, F. R. Gartrell, Summerland; 2, T. Kingscote, Heal.
Any other Winter Variety, 5—1, John Riddle, Victoria; 2, James Townsend, Mt. Tolmie.

Pears Best collection by individual growers, 5 varieties, 5 each—1, F. Sere, Victoria; 2, T. A. Brydon, Victoria. Louise Bonne de Jersey, 5-1, T. A. Brydon, Victoria; 2, John Riddle, Vic-

Duchess d'Angouleme, 5-1, T. R. Cartrell, Summerland,
Beurre Hardy, 5—1, Flewin's Gardens, Victoria; 2, F. Sere, Victoria.
Beurre Boussock, 5—1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, Arthur Stewart,

Any other fall variety, 5—1, Palmer Any other fall variety, 5—1, Palmer Andrews, Mt. Tolmie; 2, Edgar Fleming, Victoria.

Beurre Clairgean, 5—1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, Arthur Stewart, Beurre d'Anjou, 5-1, F. Sere, Vic-

Winter Nelis, 5—1, F. Sere, Victoria; 2, E. J. Parsons, Victoria.

Vicar of Winkfield, 5—1, Edgar Fleming, Victoria; 2, R. H. Nunn, Victoria. Fleming, Victoria, 2, Miss McVictoria, 3, Miss

ual growers, 12 each—1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, Palmer & Andrews, Mt. Tolmie. Coes' Golden Drop, 12—1, Arthur Stewart, Mt. Tolmie; 2, Palmer & Andrews, Mt. Tolmie.

Yellow Egg, 12—1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, Palmer & Andrews, Mt. Tolmie.

Pond Seedling 12—1 Pond Seedling, 12—1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, F. Borden, Victoria.

Prince Engelbert, 12—1, Palmer & Andrews, Mt. Tolmie.

Damson, 12—1, Philip A. Coepel, Colquitz; 2, Thomas Kingscote, Heal. Rivers' Black Diamond, 12—1, Edgar Fleming, Victoria; 2, F. Borden, Victoria. Victoria.

Fallenberg or Italian prune, 12—1,
Thomas Kingscote, Heal; 2. William
Giant Prune, 12—1, Palmer & AnHolmes, Mt. Tolmie.
drews, Mt. Tolmie; 2, John Riddle,

Victoria.
Golden Prune, 12-1, F. R. Gartrell,

Quinces, Crab Apples and Packed Fruit Nectarines, 6—1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, Andrew Wood, city.
Crab apples, Transcendant, 12—1,
W. Noble, Oak Bay; 2, Thos. Kingscote, Heal P.O. Crab apples, Hyslop, 12—1, J. Mc-Kinnon, Peachland; 2, Cowlehan Ag-ricultural association, Duncan.

Crab apples, any other variety, 12—1, J. W. Bellhouse, Gallano; 2, J. W. Bellhouse, Gallano Bellhouse, Gallano.

Best packed apples in box for shipping—1, F. R. Gartrell, Summerland; 2, A. B. Cartwright, Ganges; 3, T. A. Brydon, city. Brydon, city.

Best packed pears in box for ship-

ping—1, F. Sere, city; 2, T. A. Brydor city; 3, A. B. Cartwright, Ganges. Blackberries, best plate—1, R. H. Nunn, city: 2, Blackstock Bros., city. Best 20 lbs. of comb honey in sec-tion, in most marketable condition for retailing and display—1, S. Morley, Ladner, B.C.; 2, Frances H. Jones, Westholme; 3, Edgar Fleming, city. Best 20 lb. of liquid extracted honey

in most attractive package for retailing—1, J. H. Hughes, Maywood; 2, Edgar Fleming, city. Edgar Fleming, city.

Best 12 lbs. of comb honey in sections, cased and glazed for retailing and display—1, S. Morley, Ladner; 2, Francis H. Jones, Westholme; 3, Ed-

Hughes, Maywood. Best display of Apiarian supplies demonstrative nature—1, Francis Jones, Westholme.

Butter and Cheese Creamery butter, not less than 50 lbs., in tub or box-1, Cowichan Creamery association, Duncans; 2, Victoria Creamery association, Victoria. Creamery butter, not less than 50 lbs., in prints—1, Cowichan Creamery association, Duncan; 2, Comox Creamery association, Courtney; 3, Victoria Creamery association, Victoria. Dairy butter, not less than 10 lbs., in prints—1, Mrs. Veith, Clover Hill.

Dairy butter, not less than 10 lbs., in crock or tub—I, Mrs. Veitch, Clover Hill.

Dairy butter, butter to the control of the con ery association, Courtney; 3, Victoria

Dairy butter, best 4 lbs., in prints, nade by person keeping only one cow -1, Mrs. W. Palmer, Mount Tolmie; , J. M. Abbott, Victoria; 3, I. Moir,

Parson's Bridge.
Two cheese, factory, not less than 30 lbs. each, to be exhibited by the maker—1, Frank Moulton, Langley, B.C.

Best display—1, Victoria Creamery association, Victoria.

For Amateurs Only Best collection of fancy work. person's work, (amateur). Collection to consist of not less than ten different classes—1, Mrs. J. Bellanger, Victoria; 2, Mrs. De Bald.

Silk embroidery on silk or satin—1, Mrs. P. Gooth, Victoria; 2, Mrs. D. R. Harris, Victoria; 3, Mrs. D. R. Silk embroidery on linen—1, Mrs. J. Johnson, Victoria; 2, Miss F. Reed. Embroidery, Mount Mellick, any article—1 ticle-1, Miss Gladys Rutter, Esquimalt; 2, Mrs. D. R. Harris, Victoria. Danish Hebedo, any article-1, Mrs. M. C. Ironside, Victoria.

Best specimen drawn work, any article—1, F. W. Sorby, Victoria; 2, Charlotte Work, Victoria. Hardanger work any article—1, Mrs. M. Eng, Victoria, 2, Mrs. Bellanger, Cross stitch of finen, any article—1. Mrs. D. R. Harris, Victoria; 2, Mrs.

Bellanger, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Bellanger, Victoria, English eyelet—1, Miss M. J. Wollarton, Victoria; 2, Mrs. J. Johnson, Victoria, Ribbon work—1, Mrs. D. R. Harris, Victoria; 2, Mrs. A. J. Gray, Victoria, Lazy dazy—1, Mrs. R. C. Bittancourt, Victoria Wallachian embroidery—1, Mrs. M. Wollaston, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Creed, lictoria. Fire screen, hand painted—1, Mrs. D. R. Harris, Victoria; 2, Miss M. E. Stewart, Victoria.

Fire screen, hand embroidered—1, Mrs. R. Peden, Victoria; 2, Miss Nellie Sharwood, Victoria;

Sherwood, Victoria.

Photo frame, embroidered—1, Mrs. P. Mann, 5—1, F. R. Gartrell, Summer-land.

Bell de Boskoop, 5—1, Errington & Cantwell, Sidney; 2, Edgar Fleming, city.

Mrs. D. R. Harris, Victoria; 2, Miss Sorby Victoria; 2, Miss Mrs. J. Johnson, Victoria; 2, Mrs. J.

Mrs. J. Schiller, Victoria,
Bellanger, Victoria,
Tea cosy, embroidered—1, Miss Muriel Collis, Esquimalt; 2, Mrs. P. Gooch. Victoria.

Pair pillow shams, hand embroidere

—1. Mrs. R. Peden, Victoria; 2, Miss Edith Creed, Victoria. Corset cover—1, Miss Gladys Rutter, Victoria; 2, Miss A, Mansell, Victoria. Night dress—1, Beatrice Hall, Dun-Linen hat, made up, hand embroidred-1, Mrs. A. Owens, Maywood; 2,

Mrs. E. Collinge, Victoria.

Shirt waist—1, Mrs. T. H. Cotrem,
Victoria; 2, B. Brandsome, Victoria.
Child's dress, summer, hand made—
1, Miss M. J. Wollaston, Victoria; 2,
Mrs. H. Wonnacott, Victoria.
Hand meds less Battenberg, 1 Mrs.

A. W. Tuckey, Victoria; 2, Mrs. A. W. Tuckey, Victoria; 2, Mrs. A. W. Tuckey, Victoria; 2, Mrs. A. W. Tuckey, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Joseph Maynard, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Joseph Maynard, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Alice King, Cedar Crook, Victoria West,
Hand made lace, Carrichmacross—1,
Miss L. Black, Victoria; 2, Miss Mc
Victoria; Z, Miss Mc
Meat pie—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal, Royal
Oak; 2, Mrs. Joseph Maynard, Victoria,

Victoria; Z, Miss Mc
Meat pie—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal, Royal
Oak; 2, Mrs. Joseph Maynard, Victoria,

Victoria; Z, Miss Mrs. J Maynard, Victoria;

ly, Victoria.

Crocheted tie-1, Mary Lawson, Vic-

Victoria.

Slippers, crochet—1, Mary Lawson,
Victoria; 2, Mrs. A. J. Gray, Victoria.

Slippers, knited—1, Mrs. A. F. Longfield, Victoria; 2, F. W. Sorby, Victoria.

Gloves, knitted—1, Mrs. Frank Burrell Oak Bay.

Meat Jellies—1, Mrs. Geo. McMorran,
Mt. Tolmie.

Best Display by one person of articles not entered in any other class—1,
Mrs. A. E. Richards, Oak Bay; 2, Mrs.
W. M. Ritchie, city.

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco The big black plug.

Pyrography, tinted—1, Mrs. F. Babington, Victoria; 2, Miss S. Babington, Victoria; 2, Miss S.
Mercer, Toronto.
Wood carving—1, Mrs. D. R. Harris,
Victoria; 2, Mrs. S. F. Hiscocks, Vic-Best specimen hand painted china

any article, (amateur)-1, Miss Pi Best display hand painted china, professional)—1. Miss Cowper, Vic-(professional)-1, Miss Ladies Over Sixty Years of Aga

Knitted socks, plain—1, Mrs. Brown-ee, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Hansen, Victoria Crocheted lace-1, Mrs. Hansen, Vic oria, Knitted lace—1, Mrs. John Sayyea, /ictoria; 2, Mrs. Orchard, Victoria. Netted doylies—1, Mrs. W. Noble,

Ladies Over 60 Years of Age. Fancy knitted stockings-1, Mrs. Hay, Victoria. English eyelet, any article—1, Mrs. Orchard, Victoria

Girls Under 15 Years of Age. Trimmed pinafore, hand-made—1, Miss Gertrude Mussen, Victoria. Hemstitched handkerchief—1, Miss Edna Grant, Victoria; 2, Miss Phyllic Edna Grant, Victoria.
Wollaston, Victoria.
Bahv Bootees, crochet—1, Miss Baby Bootees, crochet—1, Miss Denise Harris, Victoria.

Darned socks or stockings—1, Dorothy Hay, Victoria.

Crocheted lace, cotton—1, Florence Richards, Victoria; 2, Miss D. Harris, Victoria,
Buttonholes on linen—1, Miss Denise
Harris, Victoria. Harris, Victoria.

Drawn work, any article—1, Miss
Denise Harris, Victoria.

Silk embroidery on linen—1, Miss
Mamie Neal, Victoria.

Embroidered sofa pillow—1, Miss
Louise Whitely, Victoria; 2, Annie
Aubel, Victoria Aubel, Victoria

Darning on huckaback—1, Miss Denise Harris, Victoria; 2, Miss E. Taylor, Victoria. Boys Under 15 Years of Age.

Pincushion—1, Miss Phyllis Wollas-con, Victoria; 2, Francis Norris, Vic-

Best specimen of needlework-1 Cecil Hay, Victoria Girls Under 12 Years of Age. Darned stockings or socks.—1, Mauc Christie, Victoria; 2, Doris Croft, Vicoria.

Hemmed handkerchief—1, Miss Marorie Mussen, Victoria; 2, Norah Eng, Victoria.

Best dressed dell—1. Miss Louise Whitely, Victoria. 2. Miss Victoria Wyfde, Victoria.

Outline work, any article—1. Miss Victoria

Lillian Robson, Mayne Island, B.C.; 2, Ybytte Williams, New Westminster. Kettle or iron holder—T. M.S. De-nise Harris, Victoria; 2, Miss Mary Nelson, Victoria.

Hemstitching—1, Miss Norah Eng.
Victoria; 2, Vera D. Lane, Victoria.

Darning on huckaback, any article—1, Miss D. Harris, Victoria; 2, Miss Norah Eng, Victoria.

Domestic Science.

(Non-professional). Bread, white (two loaves baked in a oan)-1, Mrs. M. A. Wylde, Victoria; 2, Miss Earnshaw, Victoria.

Bread, brown (baked in a pan, two loaves)—1, Mrs. A. E. Clayton, Vic-toria; 2, Mrs. M. A. Wylde, Victoria. Bread, Boston brown, one loaf—1, Mrs. J. Sherburn, Victoria; 2, Mrs. W. M. Ritchie, Victoria

M. Ritchie, Victoria.

Dinner or bread rolls, six—1, Mrs.
James Townslie, Victoria; 2, Mrs. W.
E. Heal, Royal Oak.

Plain biscuits, one dozen—1, Miss A.

For the Best Loaf of Bread made by any lady non-professional, from "Royal Standard" Flour, special, donated by the Vancouver Milling Co., per Bannerman & Horne—1, Mrs. A. McKinnerman & Ho E. Heal, Royal Oak.
Plain biscuits, one dozen—1, Miss A.
King, Cedar Hill; 2, Mrs. C. J. Nelson, Maywood. aywood. Scotch shortbread—1, Mrs. Lumsden, Scotch shortbread—1. Mrs. Lumsden, Victoria; 2, Mrs. W. S. Terry, Victoria. Cookies, one dozen—1, J. McDonald, Saanich; 2, Mrs. Wormacott, Victoria. Cake, pound—1, Mrs. Crompton,

Cake, layer—1,Mrs. G. W. Miles, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Lindsay, Victoria. Cake, sponge, not layer—1, Mrs. A. Longfield, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Geo. Mc-Morran, Mount Tolmie. Cake fruit—1, Mrs. J. Bellanger,

1. Miss M. J. Wollaston, Victoria; 2, Mrs. H. Wonnacott, Victoria. 2, Mrs. H. Wonnacott, Victoria. 2, Mrs. H. B. Middleton, Ganges Harbor; 2, Miss I. Mansell, Victoria. 4, Miss I. Mansell, Victoria. 4, Miss L. Black, Victoria; 2, Miss C. Pinch, Victoria. 4, Miss L. Black, Victoria; 2, Miss C. Pinch, Victoria. 4, Misc M. Braik, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Lumsden, Victoria, Cake, seed—1, Mary Lawson, Victoria; 2, Mrs. J. Sherburn, Victoria, Plum Pudding—1, Mrs. A. E. Clayton, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Spain, Victoria. 4, Mince meat—1, Mrs. M. A. Wylde, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Geo. McMorran, Mount Tolmie. 4, Mrs. Joseph Morran, Mount Tolmie. Meat pie—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal, Royal

Oak Bay.

Tatting, any article—1, Mrs. A.
Braik, Victoria.

Irish crochet lace, any article—1,
Miss E. Hiscocks, Victoria; 2, H. Hamilton, Victoria West.

Crochet lace cotton, in lengths—1,
Miss A. Mansell, Victoria; 2, Mrs.
Crompton, Victoria.

Knitted lace cotton, in lengths—1,
Wrs. Orchard, Victoria; 2, R. S. Griffin,
Victoria.

Knitted tie coften, in lengths—1,
Mrs. Stevenson, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Sol
Mrs. A. McTavish, city;

Akinds)—1, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, city;

Mrs. Louise Nunes, city.

Best Assortment of Jams (at least 3 kinds)—1, Mrs. A. E. Clayton, city;

Mrs. M. A. Wylde, city.

Best Assortment of Jams (at least 3 kinds)—1, Mrs. A. E. Clayton, city;

Mrs. M. A. Wylde, city.

Best Assortment of Jellies, (at least 3 kinds)—1, Mrs. A. E. Clayton, city;

Mrs. M. A. Wylde, city.

Best Assortment of Jellies, (at least 3 kinds)—1, Mrs. A. E. Clayton, city;

Mrs. Mrs. Mylde, city.

Best Assortment of Jellies, (at least 3 kinds)—1, Mrs. A. E. Clayton, city;

Mrs. Mrs. Stevenson, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Sol
Mrs. Stevenson, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Sol
Mrs. Stevenson, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Sol-

city.

Best Assortment Bottled Fruit, ladies Crocheted tie—1, Mary Lawson, Victoria; 2, Mrs. J. Maynard, Victoria.
Purse, bead work—1, Miss E. S. Mc-Clure, Victoria.
Belt, bead work—1, Mrs. J. Maynard, Victoria.
Belt, bead work—1, Mrs. J. Maynard, Victoria.
Slippers crochet—1, Mary Lawson, Mr. Tolmie.

Best Assortment Bottled Fruit, ladies over 60 years of age—1, Mrs. C. G. Quick, Royal Oak; 2, Mrs. Joseph Maynard, city.

Marmalade, Orange—1, Mrs. J. Sherburn, city; 2, Mrs. Brownlee, city.

Meat Jellies—1, Mrs. Geo. McMorran, Mr. Tolmie.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

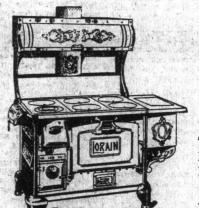
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Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG P. O. Box 48.

We Have Just Received a Carload of



Lorain Ranges

DO YOU NEED A

The Lorain is a work of art. Do not fail to see a Lorain. Let us tell you about its

And you will enthuse with

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Corner Broad and Yates Street Post Office Box 683 Phone 82

Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkua, Omenica or Ingineca Camps

will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my

general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points. R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

oria, 2. Edna Grant, Victoria. Plain Cookies I. Miss K. Herber-NOTICE er, city; 2, Carrie Thomas, city. Beefsteak Pie—1, Ruth Fox, city; 2, Beersteak Pie—1, Ruth Fox, city; 2, Dorothes Hay, city.
Plain Cake, Iced—1, Carrie Thomas, city; 2, Miss Minnie Creed, city.
Layer Cake—1, Grace Watson, city; 2, Miss K. Herberger, city.
Nut Cake—1, Emily Hobbs, city; 2, liace Terry, city.
Table Jellies—1, Edna Grant, city; 2, Dorothes Hay, city. RAYMOND & SONS

nerman & Horne—1, Mrs. A. McKinnon, Duncan; 2, Mrs. Gunter, Oak Bay.
Manual Training—Diploma, 1, North
Ward Centre, principal, F. Waddington, 15 Dallas avenue, Victoria.
Manual Training—Diploma, 1, Central School Centre, principal, W. H.
Binns, Belmont avenue, Victoria.
Manual Training—Diploma, 1, Kingston Street School, principal, Miss E.
Lawson, Victoria.

Manual Training—Diploma, King-on Street School, principal, Miss E.

ston Street School, Principal, Lawson, Victoria.

Manual Training—Diploma, Hillside Avenue School, principal, Miss Black-well, Victoria.

Hemming and sewing—1, Josie Crowther, city; 2, Elsie Hole, city. Buttonholes—1, Flora Hagenback, city; 2, Hazel McKitrick, city, Patching—1, Marjorie Florence, city;

Patening—I, Marjorie Florence, city; 2, Eva Pervis, city.

Miscellaneous (Individual Exhibits) For drawing, pencil or orayon—I, Eliste Creeden, Victoria; 2, R. L. Christle, Victoria; 3, Miss O'Petherick,

For drawing, freehand-1, R. Litch-

For drawing, animals or heads-1

Miss C. Petherick, Victoria; 2, R. Litchfield, Victoria; 3, R. Christie.
Painting, flowers—1, Maud Christie,

Victoria; 2, R. L. Christie, Victoria. Painting, figures—1, R. Litchfield.

Anconas, mottled, cock-1, W. H.

Anconas, mottled cockerel—1, 2, 3,

613 PANDORA STREET Table Jellies—1, Edna Grant, city; 2, Dorothea Hay, city.
For the Best Loaf of Bread made by any lady non-professional from Lake of the Woods Milling Co.'s "Five Roses" Flour, special, donated by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.—1, Mrs. Lofting; 2, Edgar Fleming.
For the Best Loaf of Home-made Bread, made by any lady non-professional from Ogilvie's "Royal House-hold" Flour, special, donated by the Ogilvie Flouring Mill Co.—1, Mrs. H. W. West, city; 2, Mrs. B. Bittancourt, city. Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of GRATES English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles Full line of all fireplace goods.



EVERY BIT of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

The Sprott-Shaw O BUSINESS Painting, scenery—1, R. Christie, Victoria; 2, Maud Christie, Victoria.

Painting, any subject—1, Miss C. Petherick, Victoria; 2, Miss Dolly Smith, Victoria. University

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions Anconas, mottled cockerel—1, 2, 3, W. H. Smith, City.
Anconas, mottled, pullet—1, 2, highly commended, W. H. Smith, City.
Andalusions, hen—1 and 2, Mrs.
Bradley Dyne, Saturna Island.
Andalusians, pullet—1 and 2, J. T.
Smith, City.
Brahamas, light, hen—1 and 2, Wm.
Brahamas, light, hen—1 and 2, Wm.
Brahamas, City.

Brahamas, City.

Great Demand.

Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special ists.

H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Presiden L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand. Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-ists.

FOR SALE-To make room I have to sell one grade cow, registered Jersey cow and two exceptionally fine young Jersey bulls ,all from prize-winning stock. See me at the Victoria Fair, where I shall be exhibiting. Gwortley Bellhouse, broeder of purebred Jersey cattle, Galiano Island. s9

Game, Cornish Indian, cockerel—
1. T. Longland, City.
Game, Cornish Indian, pullet—1,
T. Longland, City.
T. Longland, City.

FIFTY TH

Tuesday, Sept

Neek's Attend Most Succe

CLOSING

Races and Spi Delighted

"Get (From Su The final day hibition found ci alike desirous of alike desirous of races, the variou and of making a lings containing displays which ha tributed towards 1908 the reputati record in the anni cultural associati first event of gramme was calle more were throng was filled to its ca and pedestrians, lined the track. ment afforded could be no dou was accorded th plause which on eously from a sat while it was up general busi ervatively, t saw the fair. T four days, as pul ist yesterday, am the addition of missions yester mount well into purchased seaso

whom complimer tioned as the gra attendance, it is Such a result i Such a result is atisfactory.
The final ascer the aeronaut, wa of yesterday afte took place befowhile the horse gress. The box successfully on I peated. The proself with shacklikles. Thus bor given its freedoits usual velocits usual velocits ceptionally high a little more wildays and the aer a little more wi days and the aer wards the water. go fast enough to the briny necessi irons, which he h from his limbs tached to a tiny larger one and co lar fall. The um was in full-view said the its in earth. As it go fected by anoth was carried bac tion grounds. S towards the nor the enlockers with

perrince of the balldings situate Tolrie slope.
The hippodron of yesterday we fore, at interv tore, at letervals events of the riders, in their guiding their p standing uprig created favorable display of skill thoroughbreds thoroughbreds speed about th siasm. Their hariots also undivided attention comment. drew's pipe bar and for the las the handsome the handsome which had carri of the best loca of the agricultu The attraction

the onlookers v

The attractive horse races, were sion by the exhing by W. H. ton Riffe Co., crowd for some utes by illustrative a high power a Asked for an as to the success ecretary of the sociation was s did not care to deeming that it for one so pron the arrangemen the arrange to remark that pleasure to not eral satisfaction celing among hat there had broughout the ous years, the thought this sability of the j

carefully and experts employe this, he deemed of members of for on them ha the selection of ne light task, a ly, that had be judgment.
Of the horse that it was a have to be cont it had come nt had come every respect a gather, it fille lacking in the bitions. Now attraction of bring out the which gave the for remaining grounds at nig was the first our affair was omissions whi defects which and improvement which became call experience

cal experience would receive it was hoped horse show, i

In the course just concluded tions which mind of the se ch, would make greater success Firstly, he i present main

STORE

UNG TORIA, B. C

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, Ltd. 683 Phone 82

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TICE

VD&SONS ORA STREET and Styles in all Dak Mantels

RATES and American

il fireplace goods. y, etc., always on



Y BIT to our harness is the in buy. Every bit of hat the highest skill

. 566 YATES STREET

rott-Shaw resity I, B. C. INGS ST. .W. et 2 to 4 Positions

Students always in

A., Principal.
B.A., Vice-President
Gregg Shorthand.
Pitman Shorthand.

variety, cockerel-City.

FIRST CONCRETE

WEIGHT CONTROLLED TO THE CONTROL

Henry Young Company

Butterick Patterns

Accurately Reproduce Latest Styles

This is the verdict from the heart of fashion-what discerning purchasers the world over truthfully declare. We are reappointed sole agents in Victoria for these unrivalled

A Butterick Pattern Given Away FREE with every 25c Fashion Book Purchased Here

We also sell "The Delineator," a splendid monthly magazine with beautifully lithographed illustrations, containing latest Paris fashions, choice literature, good stories, poems, family recipes, etc. Per copy 15c. Yearly subscription \$1.00



Home of the Hat Beautiful' Latest Ideas in High-Class

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Look for this Trademark



This trademark makes every man r. judge of fine hand-tailored garments.

When he finds the Fit-Reform Wreath, he has found everything that constitutes the best in tailoring.

Cloth, trimming, workmanship, style, fit and wear-all are included in the guarantee that goes with this trademark.

It is a good thing to look for and a mighty good thing to find—and you will always find it in the genuine Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats, made by the founders in Canada of hand-tailored garments.

Suits and Overcoats, \$15 to \$35.

ALLEN & CO.

Victoria, B. C.

f any breed—1 (English class), Valter Harvey, Ganges; 2, H. D. Reed, ity. Indian runner duck—1, W. Baylis, Aylesbury duck—1, W. Baylis, City Bantams—1, Miss Olive Duncalfe

Class 2.—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks. Duck, Rouen, male—1, Alexander M. Watt, Heals P. O. Duck, Rouen, female—1 and 2, Alex. M. Watt, Heals P. O. Duck, Aylesbury, male—1, W. Baylis,

Watt, Heals P. O.
Duck, Rouen, female—I and 2, Alex.
M. Watt, Heals P. O.
Duck, Aylesbury, male—I, W. Baylis, City.
Duck, Aylesbury, female—I, W. Baylis, City.
Duck, Pekin, male—I, J. M. Abbott, City; 2, Jack James, City.
Duck, Pekin, female—I, J. M. Abbott, City; 2, Jack James, City.
Duck, Pekin, female—I, J. M. Abbott, City; 2, Jack James, City.
Duck, Indian runner, male—I and 2, K. Bradley-Dyne, Saturna.
Duck, Indian, runner female—I, Thos. Kingscote, Heals P. O.; 2, K. Bradley-Dyne, Saturna.
Duck, crested, male—I and 2, Thos.
Kingscote, Heals P. O.; 2, K. Bradley-Dyne, Saturna.
Duck, crested, male—I and 2, Thos.
Kingscote, Heals P. O.; 2, K. Bradley-Dyne, Saturna.
Duck, crested, male—I and 2, Thos.
Kingscote, Heals P. O.; 2, K. Bradley-Dyne, Saturna.
Duck, crested, male—I and 2, Thos.
Kingscote, Heals P. O.; 2, K. Bradley-Dyne, Saturna.
Duck, crested, male—I and 2, Thos.
City; 3, James Sirong, City.
Dragon, cock or hen, blue—I, Midelestat Bros., City, 2, Land 2, L. Harris, City, 2, H. Cousins, City, Class 3.—Pigeons.
Owls, cock or hen, any other color—I, 2, 3, Middlestatd Bros., City, Flying homers, cock or hen, any color—I, Edward Bull, Royal Oak, Show homers, cock or hen, any color—I, 2, 3, Middlestatd Bros, City, Flying homers, cock or hen, any color, likeliest for flying 200 miles—I, W. H. Creech, City; 2, and 3, M. T. McDowell, City.
Flying homers, cock or hen, any other color—I, 2, 3, Middlestatd Bros, City, Flying homers, cock or hen, and 3, Middlestatd Bros, City, Flying homers, cock or hen, 25, Mills—I and 3, Middlestatd Bros, City, S, B. Lemon, City, S, L. J. Liddell, City; S, L. J. Currie, City, Jacobins, cock or hen, any other color—I, Scott & Roberts, City, Jacobins, cock or hen, any other color—I, Soott & Roberts, City, Jacobins, cock or hen, white—I, H. J. Currie, City, Jacobins, cock or hen, any other color—I, Scott & Roberts, City, Jacobins, cock or hen, any other color—I, Soott & Roberts, City, Jacobins, City, The Mills—I and Jacobins, City, Jacobins, cock or hen, any other color—I, Jacobi

Best pen of male and three females of any breed—1 (Mediterranean class), Blackstock Bros., City; 2, J. T. Smith, City; 3, Albert Smith, City.

Best pen of male and three females of any breed—1 (American class), Mrs. E. Griffiths, Maywood; 2, Blackstock Bros., City; 3, W. O. Carter, City.

Best pen of male and three females of any breed—1 (American class), Mrs. E. Griffiths, Maywood; 2, Blackstock Bros., City; 3, W. O. Carter, City.

Best pen of male and three females of any breed—1 (American class), Mrs. E. Griffiths, Maywood; 2, Blackstock Bros., City; 3, W. O. Carter, City.

Best pen of male and three females of any breed—1, Scott & Roberts, City; 2, James City.

George E. Martin, City; 3, James City.

Guinea pigs, Abyssinian, pair—1, W. Baylis, City.

Tumblers, muffled, cock or hen, black—1, A. T. McDowell, City; 2 and 3, Edward Bull, Royal Oak. Tumblers, muffled, cock or hen, any other color—1, 2, 3, James Strong, City.

Tumblers, any other variety—1, Scott & Roberts, City; 2, A. T. Mc-Dowell, City; 3, Scott & Roberts, City. Russian trumpeters, cock or hen, any color—1, Robert Hall, City.

Swallows, any color—1, Jas. Strong, City.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where to cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13858, intend, sixty days from date, hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Gross No. 2 mining im, situate in the Quatsino mining rision of Rupert district. Where logical was a constant of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Oore, free miner's certificate No. B \$53, intend, sixty days from date reof, to apply to the Mining Recorder a certificate of improvements, for

18893, Intelled, Size of the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of the accomments. ROY C. PRICE,

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.— Red Cross No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13353, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. of the above claim.

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

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining & Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of ROY C. PRICE.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eagle No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A, Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE, Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

ROY C. PRICE,

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13353, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Gut (specialty) from finest drawn to strongest salmon, fresh and good from the plus of Repert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13553, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Gut (specialty) from finest drawn to strongest salmon, fresh and good from the plus of greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all ones that I was a complete of greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all ones that I was a complete of greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all ones that I was a complete of greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all ones that I was a complete of greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all ones that I was a complete of greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all ones that I was a complete of greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all ones that I was a complete of greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all ones that I was a complete or greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; files; tackle-books

ROY C. PRICE, Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 5 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A Moore, free miners certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE, Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 6 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mising Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Sunrise mineral claim, situate in the Quatsine mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsine Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B. 18852, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE,

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Victoria mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located. West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that I James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B. 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE, Agent.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

The better way is to give the children. "Fruit-a-tives," which are tablets made of concentrated fruit juices with valuable tonics added.

"Fruit-a-tives" have the combined effect of the different fruit juices, helping all the eliminating organs to work properly, curing constipation, toning up the system, and keeping the children plump and rosy. 25c for a trial box. 50c for regular size—6 boxes for \$2.50. Fruit-a-tives Limited, of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, and further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE

The better way is to give the children made of concentrated fruit juices with valuable tonics added.

"Fruit-a-tives," which are tablets made of concentrated fruit juices with valuable tonics added.

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"Fruit-a-tives," which are tablets waluable tonics added.

"Fruit-a-tives," have the combined effect of the different fruit juices, th

ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eureka No. 2 mineral talaim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I James A Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, inder section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in the Nanaimo District, and being portion of an Indian Reserve, lands, situated in Nanaimo District, Reserve:—Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Nanaimo River, at the southeast corner of the Reserve. Section 3, Nanaimo District, thence west 35 chains, thence north 64 chains, thence southerly, following the banks of the river, to place of commencement; containing about 123 acres, more or less. Dated this 19th day of August, 1908.

W. M. BANNATYNE. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE—Red Bug No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE. Agent. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Red Bug No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty, days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE, Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

NOTICE.—Bagle No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

POY C. PRICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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TAKE NOTICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino plants of the Quatsino of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino plants of the Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE.—Red Diamon land is a plant of the Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE. The Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE.

ROY C. PRICE, Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROY C. PRICE.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

TAKE NOTICE that the Saanich Lumber Company. Limited, of Sidney, B.C., Intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at high water mark about 500 feet east of the southwest corner of Block 15, Sidney. Townsite, Saanich District, British Columbia, thence east 300 feet, thence north 1035 feet, thence north 1035 feet, thence in a southerly direction following the high water mark to point of commencement. SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY. LIMITED.

J. C. Billings,
Agent. NOTICE.—F. H. C. No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROY C. PRICE,

NOTICE.—F. H. C. No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, and further take notice that action, improvements.

ROY C. PRICE, Agent.

ROY C. PRICE, Agent.

ROY C. PRICE, Agent.

Dated this 23th day of July, A.D.

Dated this 23th day of July, A.D. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

1908.

Improvements.

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

1908.

Thousands Thronged the Fair Grounds Yesterday Morn-In a growing, active child the cells ing and Afternoon

It Helps to Keep Them Well

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to send full particulars of the same duly verified to the undersigned before 1st November, 1908, after which date the executrix will proceed to distribute the estate having regard only to such claims of which she shall have notice.

Solicitors for Marian E. Downey. Dated 15th September, 1908.

CREASE & CREASE,

E. W. HARRISON. P. Collins, Agent

Form of Notice.

Victoria Land District District of Victoria.

MINERAL ACT

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

(Form F.)

In a growing, active child the cells of which the body is composed are being worn out—and replaced—very rapidly. This dead tissue must begotten rid of somehow, and the danger is that the eliminating organs—the bowels kidneys and skin—may not do their work well enough. Then the blood becomes poisoned and the child does not thrive. (From Friday's Dally)

Complying with the request made by His Worship Mayor Hall, many of the proprietors of business establishments had closed their doors to give their employees an opportunity of participating in the festivities under pleasanter conditions than those which prevailed on Wednesday—the civic holiday. Everybody went to the show, or, at least, all who had not important private affairs to attend to. show, or, at least, all who had not important private affairs to attend to. The management of the tramway company rose to the emergency admirably. Although transportation to and from the grounds was not as expeditious as might have been desired the majority reached the race track in the afternoon in time for the initial event, while there were plenty of cars at the Willows' terminus to convey the crowds back to the city.

One of the features of the attractions was the stock parade which took place during the horse races. It was headed by the St. Andrews' Pipers band, which rendered the stirring airs of the "land o'cake" while the pure bred horses pranced behind. The spectators were shown an exceptionally fine assortment of represents. spectators were shown an exceptionally fine assortment of representatives of the aristocracy of horsedom. There was every variety from the massive Clydesdale to the classy and spirited standard bred and the Shet-Take Notice that probate of the last will of Annie Camp has been granted by the Supreme Court to Marian E. Downey, the executrix of said will to whom all moneys due to the deceased are payable forthwith at the office of the undersigned. spirited standard bred and the Shet-land pony. In beef cattle also the critics were afforded a genuine treat. In short, the procession was a source of unalloyed pleasure to those who delight in the sight of first-class stock and many of the blue ribbon holders were heartily applauded as they passed through the entrance gate on their way to the grounds

on their way to the grounds.

At an early hour in the forenoon the judging continued and was prosecuted throughout the day. The arrangements being complete in every detail, the officials were able to take rangements being complete in every detail, the officials were able to take up each class in its turn and, consequently, all were disposed of even sooner than the most sanguine anticipated. The award of prizes was finished before dark last night and those who had the supervision of the delicate task of placing the prizes are one in the verdict that the exhibition is one of the best balanced ever held on the coast. They state that the stock is as good as the most ambitious could look for; Dr. Bell, who had the poultry in hand, expressed the opinion that the birds in competition, taking them all through, are of a most creditable quality, while the judge of the fruit, J. Shepherd, of Salem, Oregon, is enthusiastic in his praise. Summing up their impressions, the consensus of opinion is that the present exhibition is among the finest, ever held in the north Pacific. Apart from the horse races the event of the afternoon was the third flight of the aeronaut, Prof. Sylvan. Before the balloon was set free the operator was shackled, hand and foot, and securely nafled in a box, The latter haying been made by D. Spencer Littly He had see

ortheast corner of Section 1, Range 7, Kanaimo District; thence west 65 chains of the bank of Nanaimo River; thence outherly, following the bank of the iver, to place of commencement; conaining Sections 19 and 20, Range 7, Tanberry District, and Section 1, Ranges 6 and 7, Nanaimo District (and leing a portion of the Indian Reserve); containing about 260 acres, more or less, Dated this 19th day of August, 1908. company, was watched with closest attention by those acquainted with the difficulty of mastering both shot gun and rifle marksmanship. Mr. Hillis first gave a deministration of short range pigeon firing, breaking two out of three birds, thrown from the hand, at every attempt. With a 22 he cracked a marble, less than double the size of the bullet, while it was dropping to the ground. With a high power cartridge he found the centre of a half-inch plate of steel, also, throwing the latter some distance into the air.

CATTLE.

Class 1.—Shorthorns.

Bull, three years and over—1 and 2, Inyerholm Stock Farm, Ladner; 3, Joseph Tamboline, Westham island.
Bull, senior yearling—1, Jos. Tamboline, Westham island.
Bull, unior yearling calved on or after Jan 1, 1907.—1, Jos. Tamboline, Westham island.
Bull, unior yearling calved on or after Jan 1, 1907.—1, Jos. Tamboline, Westham island.
Bull, unior yearling calved on or after Jan 1, 1907.—1, Jos. Tamboline, Westham island.
Bull, unior yearling calved on or after Jan 1, 1907.—1, Jos. Tamboline, Westham island.
Bull, unior yearling calved in or after Jan 1, 1907.—1, Jos. Tamboline, Westham island.
Bull, contend the centre of the proposed in the province. (Applause.)

Senior bull —calf—1, Inverholme Stock Farm, Ladner.

Son, Pender Island: 2, J. W. Bell, work than island: 2, J. W. Bell, work than island: 3, Quielland, 13, Quielland, 13, Quielland, 2, J. W. Bell, work than island: 3, Quielland, 3, Qui

in order to furnish them with the finest fishing materials at moderate rates. from the largest gut manufacturing establishment in the world.

Gut (specialty) from finest drawn to strongest salmon, fresh and good from the 1908 crop. Salmon and trout rods of greenheart or built came: reels; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all other fishing materials for river, lake, or sea supplied of best quality at almost wholesale rates.

sentor yearling-1, James STOCKMEN'S DINNER Bray, Victoria.

Bull, junior yearling, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1907.—1, James Bray, s Bray, Bull calf, senior 1 January Broke

Class 6—Holsteins
Bull, three years or over—1, H.
Bonsall, Chemainus.
Bull, one year—1, Bishop & Clarke,
Victoria; 2, G. I. Corfield, Corfield;
Bull calf, senior—1, H. Bonsall, Chemainus.
Junior bull calf—1, G. E. Knight,
Chemainus; 2, H. Bonsall, Chemainus.
Champion bull, any age, Canadian.
Holstein-Freisian society—1, H. Bonsall, Chemainus.

sall, Chemainus. Cow, three years or over—1 and 2, H. Bonsall, Chemainus; 3, G. I. Cor-

H. Bonsali, Chemainus; 3, G. 1. Corfield. Corfield.

Heifer, two years—1, H. Bonsall, Chemainus; 2, G. I. Corfield, Corfield; 3, H. Bonsall, Chemainus.

Senior heifer, yearling—1, G. T. Corfield, Corfield, B.C.; 2, and 3, H. Bonsall, Chemainus. i, Chemainus. ali, Chemainus.

Junior heifer, yearling—1 and 2, Mr.
Bonsall, Chemainus; 3, G. T. Corfield,
Corfield.

Heifer calf, under one year—1, H.
Bonsall, Chemainus; 2, G. T. Corfield,
Corfield, B. C.; 3, H. Bonsall, Chemainus

was to be found upon the grounds, while they hoped that a stimulus would be imported which would result from year to year in still greater improvements in all these respects. (Hear, hear.) The directors regretted very much that they had not been able to afford the exhibiting stockmen as good accommodation as might well. able to afford the exhibiting stockmen as good accommodation as might well be desired and consequently some of the very fine stock which had been brought to the fair had not been housed as comfortably as might easily have been expected, this being due to shortness in funds as well as to other reasons which he need not specify in detail. But although they had been absolutely compelled when they been absolutely compelled when they were making their arrangements for the present season to limit their expenditure under this head their expensions of the province while head their expensions of the present season to limit their expensions of the present season to limit their expensions of the present season to limit their expensions of the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the present season to be a province while head the province whi

District of Control District of Champles Dell' in Problem Stock Farm, Ladies 1, 2 and 1 an

particular case, (hear, hear); but had done a great deal of judging is his time; indeed, he had been mor or less occupied in these duties dur after Jan. 1, 1907—1, James Bray. Victoria.

Bull calf, junion calved on or after season of the part o or less occupied in these days for less occupied in these days seven years, and flection came to him as the difficulty flection came to

mainus.

Champion female, any age—Diploma, H. Bonsall, Chemainus.

Herd, bull and four females, all under the dors of the exhibition were opened her two years—I, H. Bonsall, Chemainus.

Herd, bull and three females, all under two years—I, H. Bonsall, Chemainus, the get of one bull—I and 2, H. Bonsall, Chemainus; 3, G. T. Corfield, Corfield.

Two calves under one year old, brea and owned by one exhibitor—I, H. Bonsall, Chemainus; 2, G. T. Corfield, Corfield.

Class 7—Ayrshires

some was bank of Nanatine River, at had the ponity in hand, extremed a chain, thence were the opinion that the birds in comparing the state of the politic hand the birds in comparing at a politic hand with the state of the sta

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Carberry at he had enjoyed since his arrival in especially had this one, he could see no in all the circumin a place which situated for the y situated for the hear, and applause.) case every isted for improve espects; and as time ed of the one-man it certainly gave n than the olde as further true that ing was accomplished (Applause.) It gave t pleasure and satis-ipon the grounds so nens of horses cattle, e. As a matter of here some of the that he had ever seen la. (Applause.) things and he believe

ner Responds odgson, the provincial missioner, said that very little, indeed, to Gray and Baron, he dvantage of this opthe very efficient they had given him difilling, to the best duties of his pres-plause.) He further atulate the director on their very excel exhibits of ep and swine. (Ap

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pplause.)

GERMANY DECLARED WAR ON ENGLAND is a large word, said somebody. A few weeks ago people in England were busily discussing what would happen if Germany declared war on England. A. A. Alsager Pollock, writing

terrible picture of the German in-

vasion, with, of course, the necessary "If." cessary "If." Of course, also, war was not declared, but if it had been—. On May 19—a party of Australian traders, having first endured great provocation, violently rescued one of their number from the police in German New Guinea, and escaped by sea. The interchange of diplomatic notes which followed pursued an apparently friendly course, giving rise to no apprehension that any serious difficulties might obstruct a satisfactory settlement of the affair. Indeed, outside the foreign office, the whole matter was very soon, practically speaking, forgotten, and when on rare occasions the negotiations were alluded to in the newspapers, the references made to them invariably foretold their early completion; while even the bare possibility of war had never from the beginning been so much as

On August 14 the annual German manoeuvres commenced, the scheme of operations being aranged so as to reproduce some of the features of the disastrous campaign of Jena, but with a view to showing how under better staff direction the wreck of the Prussian army might have been saved and reassembled after its defeat in the twin battles of Jena and Auerstadt, October 14, 1906. A considerable number of British officers of the general staff attended to witness these very interesting manoeuvres, by permission of the German emperor. Newspaper correspondents were not permitted to attend, but officers of the general staff on the spot were allowed to transmit to the British war office narratives of the operations for communication to the Press. Nobody in England, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs downwards, gave a thought to the Australasian dispute, a final settlement of which seemed likely to ensue within a few days. The weather at this time was extraordinarily fine; the "gentle zephyr" blew, scarcely perceptibly, and the North sea was dead calm.

On Friday, August 21, the German Ambassador called at the foreign office, and ignoring the fact that the case of the offending traders had already been dealt with by the Australian courts, suggested that they should be surrendered to stand their trial before the courts of Kaiser Wilhelm Land; the proposed surrender, he pointed out, would completely demonstrate the willingness of the British government to make all the reparation in its power for the outrage that had been sustained by the German flag. The Foreign Secretary met this rather extraordinary proposition with perfect politeness, but intimated at the same time that apart from his own objections to it, he was quite sure that in any case the Australian Commonwealth would most certainly reject it. The German Ambassador exhibited neither surprise nor displeasure, he merely stated that he would report to his Government the reply that had been received, and took his leave in the usual friendly manner. The Foreign Secretary felt no alarm, and indeed laughed over the interview when casually mentioning it to the Prime Minister the same Meanwhile the newspapers were full of highly interesting reports of the manoeuvres, in the course of which the force representing Blucher's army had now arrived in the vicinity of Lubeck, hotly pursued by the superior enemy. Speculation was rife as to the exact manner in which the crowning disaster of 1806 would now be avoided, while some sceptics foretold that in actual fact it

would be repeated almost to the letter. At 6 p.m., Saturday, August 22, the German Ambassador revisited the Foreign Office in order to explain that he was instructed by his Government to say that as the friendly proposal made by him on the previous day had been rejected no other course. than an appeal to arms remained open. He deeply regretted that the controversy should have been allowed to reach so unpleasant a climax, but the fault was not his: his orders were to quit London forthwith, and for this purpose he had chartered a specia! steamer om Dover to Ostend. At this juncture, the

less than 40,000 men were embarked for England, and at the hour when the useful, though incomplete warning was received, many of the transports had already accomplished more than three-fourths of the voyage, while a few fast vessels, which had started early, had almost reached their destinations. Moreover, merchant steamers which had sailed from various ports on the 20th were, though the British authorities knew it not, already busy laying mines in the Straits of Dover, and also in the Thames so as to block up the Nore Division of the Home Fleet. At the Hague Conference, Germany, it will be remembered, declined to enter into any agreement against the use of mines at sea, for the very good reason that the result would have been to weaken very seriously her means of opening a successful campaign against the United Kingdom.

Orders for the immediate mobilisation of the sea and land forces had been despatched from London to all home stations before the collapse of the telegraph; and in the majority of cases, though not in all, had been delivered in due course. Great efforts were made to collect motor-cars, by means of which to gain touch with telegraph offices in the country, and civilian and military telegraph mechanics were also sent to repair the lines as quickly as possible. The news spread like wildfire, so that by midnight quite a large number of motors had been lent or engaged for the public service. By I a.m. the motor service was in working order, and various items of information, usually of an exceedingly unpleasant character, commenced to reach the authorities.

Shortly after I a.m., a message from Sheerress announced that the Dreadnought, while leading the Nore Division of the Home Fleet seawards, had struck a mine, and with difficulty regained port in a sinking condition. Measures were being adopted with a view to effecting the clearance of the fair-way, and meanwhile the rest of the fleet was cor harbor. At 1.30 a.m. the first of a series of reports was received from the south coast, announcing that eastward-bound vessels just arrived in port had been warned by German torpedo-boats not to pass through the Straits of Dover, which were alleged to have been freely sown with mines. At 2.30 a.m. a report was received from Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the Channel Fleet at Portsmouth, that he had received information as to the mines in the Straits of Dover, and was collecting merchant steamers, which he intended to man with skeleton crews of the Royal Navy and send in advance of the Fleet to explode the mines.

At 5 a.m. a report from Dover stated that eighteen German battleships and ten large cruisers, with various smaller craft, had been sighted at 4 a.m.

From 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. a succession of reports announced the arrival of great numbers of German transports, escorted by cruisers, off Cromer, Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and Aldeburgh-on-Sea, Troops commenced to land from about 2.30 a.m. Landguard Fort and also the defences on the Harwich side of the Stour estuary had been stormed and captured by surprise at 2.30 a.m. The garrisons had received information of the declaration of war, but many of the men being absent on "weekend" passes, and the Coast Defence Territorials not having yet arrived, sufficient strength was not available for the defence. No immediate attack, had, however, been anticipated, and in almost every case the enemy had gained access to the works before being discovered.

At 8.30 a.m. the officer commanding Norwich reported that his patrols were at 6.45 a.m. engaged with German cyclists in the vicinity of Reedham. By other reports received about the same time it transpired that the bridges over the River Stour at Manningtree, Dedham, Lamarsh and Sudbury had all been destroyed between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. This latter information had been delayed by a series of breakdowns en route.

At 9 a.m. a report was received from the fficer commanding fourth battalion Suffolk Regiment via Ipswich (7 a.m.), that with about 300 of his battalion, still in process of assembly, and L Battery R.H.A., he is engaged with German cyclists on the River Deben about Wickham Market.

From 10 a.m. to 12 noon there arrived a

and 10,000 about Great Yarmouth and Aldeburgh-on-Sea respectively, while transports in large numbers were landing men or arriving off the coast in the vicinity of the two latter places. A fourth fleet of transports, escorted by ten battleships, was reported to be approaching Harwich at 8 a.m., apparently from Dutch ports.

At 11 a.m. Lord Charles Bereseford reported that at 9 a.m. he had attempted to send merchant vessels through the Straits of Dover, but without success, the steamers having with one exception been sunk by the fire of the German fleet before reaching the mine field. Loss of life not great in the circumstances. He ions. As for fighting value, when actually arproposed to collect other steamers, and renew nis effort after dark.

The further information at the disposal of the British authorities up to 3 p.m. disclosed the following situation:

Armies, numbering about 40,000 men each, are on shore about Cromer, Great Yarmouth, and Aldeburgh-on-Sea, while a fourth army, estimated at 30,000 men, has landed about

The Straits of Dover being blocked with mines, the Channel Fleet and the Portsmouth and Plymouth Divisions of the Home fleet are for a time unable to take action against the hostile fleets; and the Nore Division of the Home fleet, although no longer hindered by mines in the Thames, is incapable of offering any serious opposition to the superior forces at sea against it, more especially as the Dreadnought has already been rendered hors de

Various local forces, in pursuance of orders or on the initiative of their commanders, are endeavoring to delay the enemy, whose cyclistscouts have already penetrated some distance inland at various points.

Further reports continued to arrive, and by 4 p.m. the information to hand left little doubt that the strength of the enemy's forces actually landed in England was roughly as follows:

 About Cromer
 40,000

 About Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft
 40,000

 About Aldeburgh-on-Sea
 40,000

 About Harwich
 30,000

 Total 150,000

The first arrivals consisted of infantry in cluding a considerable force of cyclists, with which our local troops have been engaged all day. The infantry were conveyed in large ocean steamers, and were landed on the beach. Small forces of cavalry and artillery and transport were subsequently landed at the quays of various harbors, from smaller steamers which commenced to arrive during the disembarkation of the infantry. The Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft force is reported to be marching rapidly on Norwich, and the Cromer force to be heading towards the west of that place. The Adleburgh-on-Sea force is moving inland in a more leisurely manner, while that of Harwich, with the exception of cyclists who have been encountered along the line, Bradfield-Wicks-Oakley, shows no immediate sign of any intention to do more than deploy into position to cover the harbor.

It would be useless to speculate as to the exact nature of the preliminary arrangements that would in the circumstances suggested have been made by Sir John French during the night, or to pretend to indicate the further ac-tion of Lord Roberts after his arrival in London from Scotland; nor is it necessary to argue at length the question of whether the Germans could actually prepare and embark so large an expedition with such secrecy and despatch that the actual arrival of the advanced guard should take place within a few hours after the first warning of danger reached England. What is far more important is to consider the numbers and value of the forces immediately at our disposal to resist such an invasion if made. It may be that the Germans would need another twenty-four hours, and if such be the case, so much the better for ourselves; but for the present purpose it seems desirable to assume for the sake of argument that the rapidity of the suggested attack does not transgress the limits of at least remote possibility. It is quite certain that one Atlantic "liner" of, say, 10,000 tons, could convey 5,000 infantry from Hamburg to the Sussex or Essex coast in less than twenty-four hours, and that, assuming favorable weather, the men could be landed within three hours on the beach by means of the steel "lighters" which have already been prepared for such enterprises. What one such steamer could do could be done by more, and a simultaneous landing is only a question of the available extent of beach. There are miles of suitable beach on our east coast. England succession of reports to the effect that not is not a country adapted for the employment less than 40,000 men had landed about Cromer, of large forces of cavalry or artillery, and the

small proportion of these two arms of the service required could easily be landed, after the infantry had made good their footing on shore, by means of smaller steamers brought alongside the quays of the few suitable harbors. Of course, if we could defeat and drive the infantry into the sea without delay that would be quite another story; obviously prompt action on our part is urgently called for, and it now remains to state what means are at our disposal for that purpose.

We will assume that General French has done his best to arrange that the enemy shall not disembark and advance entirely unopposed, and that he has ordered the concentration of the available forces in accordance with the "Defence Scheme" as worked out by the General Staff, subject to any modifications dictated by the actual situation.

It may fairly be assumed that the Militia (now called the "Special Reserve") would require at least twenty-four hours to assemble, and from thirty-six to forty-eight hours to reach the selected points of concentration in the vicinity of the scene of action. For immediate use the Militia may therefore be struck out, with the exception of a few local battalrived, we may take it that one German regular would count as much as three newly embodied militiamen.

The Volunteers and Yeomanry, or "Territorial Forces," could be assembled rather, more rapidly than the Militia; and scratch detachments of the local corps, gradually reinforced and organized as the assembly of the men progressed, might probably be able to offer resistance to the enemy's cyclist-scouts within a comparatively short time after the alarm had been given. The assembly of brigades conveyed to the scene of action by rail would, however, require time according to distance. At all events, like the Militia, the bulk of the Volunteer Force must be left out of count for immediate use. The fighting value of the Volunteers may be taken at much the same as that of the Militia. The Volunteers are more intelligent men, but as a rule are even less instructed than the Militia. The Yeomanry, for their numbers, would prove much more -useful than either if they had

For immediate service the Commander-in-Chief would have only the Regular troops, and even these, in the circumstances, in case of an alarm raised late on a Saturday night. could not be despatched by rail until after a considerable interval. We will, however, ignore all the difficulties, assume perfect preparation, and that few of the men are absent from their quarters on "week-end" pass. It is sufficient now to deal with the nominally available numbers.

There are in England thirteen cavalry regiments capable of turning out some 4100 sabres. Of these thirteen regiments, ten are quartered at Aldershot and at stations north of the Thames, the three others being at Canterbury, Shorncliffe and Tidworth respectively. There are fifty-seven battalions of Infantry in England, Wales and Scotland, capable of turning out some 35,000 men and boys. Of this total there are about 15,000 in the Aldershot command, including the 4th brigade (Guards) in London; and adding to these the battalions at stations in England north of the Thames, this combination amounts to about 12,200 men. The battalions south of the Thames and in Scotland, with one battalion in Wales, number about 13,800, and so raise the total fighting strength to about 35,000. As regards artillery, we need not trouble ourselves; the batteries at Aldershot and Colchester alone would suffice. England, as aforesaid, is not a suitable country for the employment of a numerous artillery. But Ammuni tion Columns would require to be improvised, and many of the batteries have but four gans for which teams are available.

We have already given the Germans credit for the very utmost they could possibly have accomplished within the time allowed them, and we will therefore take an equally optimistic view of our own proceedings.

Let it be assumed that within twenty-four hours after the first alarm all the Regular Cavalry and Infantry in Great Britain, with a force of artillery considered sufficient for the purpose, have been concentrated upon the points selected by Lord Roberts, that local Territorials have relieved the Regulars quartered in fortresses, such as Portsmouth and Plymouth, and that the regular reservists are being rapidly despatched in considerable numbers to join their units at the appointed rendezvous. Thus Lord Roberts might have under his hand by midnight on Sunday, August 23, roughly speaking, 45,000 combatants, which number might by the subsequent arrival of reservists be raised to 50,000 by noon on Monday, the 24th. But by this time the Cromer and Yarmouth German armies would probably have approached one another so nearly that the defeat of either could scarcely be effected before the other could come to its assistance. The army of Harwich may be as-

(Continued on Page 19.)



in time to announce, as the German Ambassador was about to quit the room, that his Government had decided to support Germany in the present crisis, so that he also was obliged to quit London, which the two diplomatists proceeded to do in company.

At 8.30 p.m. all members of the Cabinet and of the Defence Committee who could be found, together with sundry members of the Army Council and Sea Lords of the Admiralty were assembled in answer to urgent messages which had been sent forth without a moment's delay. Some of the Ministers refused to believe that the final word had yet been said, and vehemently asserted that however brusque the proceedings of the German Government might appear, there was really no intention to proceed to extremities, provided at all events that Great Britain exhibited a reasonably accommodating spirit. Peace, they exclaimed. was more important to the Empire than the liberty of half a dozen Australian traders who were, moreover, in all probability men of little character. The advocates of 'Peace at any Price," however, formed but an insignificant minority, and though the matter was debated at considerable length, and with much heat, the more courageous and sensible views of the majority eventually prevailed. After further discussion, during the course of which regret was expressed by several of those present that no Commander of the Forces already existed, it was decided to appoint Lord Roberts generalissimo with almost unlimited powers, civil as well as military, and Sir John French, who reached the council chamber in the nick of time, was directed to commence at once the preparatory measures he considered suitable in anticipation of the arrival of his chief.

It was providential that the message to Lord Roberts had been despatched without loss of time, for at 10 p.m., only about a quarter of an hour after the telegram had been sent off, a terrific explosion took place in the telegraph department of the General Post Office, while about the same hour the telegraph lines from London were cut in all direcions, at various distances from the capital. Very fortunately a telegram of the utmost importance, received via Belgium, had been safely placed in the hands of a messenger before the catastrophe, and this duly reached the authorities at 10.10 p.m. This telegram announced that on the evening of the 20th all British secret agents in Germany had been seized by the police, and that all telegrams purporting to have been sent by any of them since that date must therefore be forgeries. The officers of the British General Staff attending the manoeuvres had also been confined on the morning of the 21st, and large bodies of troops were moving by rail towards the North Sea ports, and also towards Holland. The sender of the telegram had with great difficulty succeeded in passing the frontier, which was strictly guarded. This information proved to be perfectly correct; but one very important item had been omitted from the telegram, having unfortunately feiled to come to the sender's knowledge; namely, that dur-Dutch Minister drove up in great haste, just ing the afternoon and evening of the 21st no

The Present Position of the Coal Dust Problem

(By Messrs. James and John Ashworth, Mining Engineers)

HE subject of coal-dust is still one of the most important questions which can be discussed by any meeting of mining engineers, and it therefore deserves very careful and detailed treatment, but for the purpose of the present meeting and for the useful advance-

ment of information on this particular subject, the authors have condensed their matter so as to provide ample scope for the discussion of possibly every phase of coal-dust theories.

At the outset it may be of advantage to state what they mean by "Coal-Dust," as connected with colliery explosions—generally speaking therefore when they refer to coaldust they will have in mind the very fine dust which is ordinarily present in coal mines and continuously produced from the coal in course of transit from the working face to the pit shaft by friction and that such dust is more dangerous than the older dust which has settled on the sides, roof and timbering of the

authors submit the opinion that this dust is the most dan-gerous factor in all collieries, par-ticularly where firedamp is produced, and think that the many disasters which have occurred in Canada and the United States of America, are sufficient in themselves to take as examples, to convince every careful observer and student of coal-dust phenomena, that terrible disasters such as Monongah and Darr were mainly due to the part played by floating coal-dust, and that the incomplete combustion of this dust, coupled with the heat due to the pressure developed, acting on the older dust, created the huge volume of carbonmonoxide gas which is the actual life destroymake their views on the universal production of carbon-monoxide gas more clear, they have to express the opinion that the enormous and sudden pressure created underground by explosions of mixtures of firedamp and air, or of firedamp and coal-dust, or of air and coaldust, is sufficient by itself to produce huge volumes of carbon monoxide gas without the addition of actual flame, and in support of this contention quote the latest estimates of these pressures made by Mr. J. T. Beard, of the Universal Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., and of Prof. H. M. Payne, of West Virginia University, U. S. A. The former in his recently issued text book, entitled Mine Coast and Explosions estimates. titled Mine Gases and Explosions estimates the possible pressure at 196 lbs. per square inch. and the latter at from 50 to 146 lbs. per square inch. (Mines and Minerals, February, 1908) and the difference in these estimates arises from the volume of air available, and particularly so in Prof. Payne's estimate which was based on what he considered did actually occur at Monongah.

The sudden and instantaneous effect of these great pressures on the miners, is to produce loss of consciousness or in some cases death by concussion of the brain, and thus men are found in the precise positions they occupied at the moment of the explosion, or when less severe pressure is produced they are overtaken by the afterdamp before they recover consciousness and are thus poisoned and killed in a few seconds.

Authorities are divided as to whether a small quantity of dust or a dense cloud is the more dangerous, but the authors' experience and observation leads them to the conclusion that in the majority of instances it is the dust floating in the air which is dangerous, and therefore if more than this comparatively small quantity is present there is then an insufficient volume of air to complete the combustion, and the flame is smothered out. Experience and observation also lead them to conclude that dust is more dangerous in a damp atmosphere than in a dry one and that there are numerous cases on record where a mine has been described as dry and dusty whereas the air was either saturated with moisture or so nearly saturated that not more than one grain of water vapour per cubic foot would have completed the saturation.

Writers and experts on coal-dust phenomena are generally in accord in treating coaldust as a very small solid, but the authors of this paper think that it ought not to be treated as a solid but as a concretion of gases, because Prof. Bedson, D. Sc., of the Armstrong College Newcastle on Tyne, has proved by experiments extending over many years, that every particle of coal-dust freshly produced from-the coal face, contains both firedamp and other gases of the paraffin series under pressure, and that these are continuously giving off until the supply is exhausted, and that they are then replaced by oxygen from the atmosphere and not by air, as the atoms of nitrogen are too large to pass through the pores, and are therefore filtered out. Consequently it will be readily understood that freshly produced coal-dust being surrounded by the gases escaping from the store occluded in its own small body, floats as it were in its own balloon of gas, and is therefore immune from any dampness in the air current or in fact from any form of water. In many instances the expert evidence given to ascertain the initiatory cause of an explosion is evenly divided between coal-dust only or firedamp only, being the agency by which the original cause, generally a flame from a shot, was extended some distance into or throughout a colliery and the authors submit that no enquiry of this class can in any case be complete, without the dust has been examined by what they may term the "Bedson process," and that such an investigation would be still

more complete if the structure of the dust were examined under the microscope, as was done by Mr. W. E. Garforth after the explosion at Altofts, in England, several years ago (see the report of the Royal commission on Explosions from Coal-Dust). Taking these two sets of experiments (both due to private initiative and not to the application of public funds) into plain matter of fact consideration the authors conceive that it has been proved by Mr. Garforth without the possibility of dissent that coal-dust is not a solid but is possessed of pores, and by Prof. Bedson that gases exist in these pores under considerable pressure, and therefore that every particle of freshly produced coal-dust ought to be practically considered as a "gas" and not as a solid. As a gas bag surrounded by air it is in its most favorable condition and position to inflame, and explode, and thus to initiate or extend the effect of any flame which is of sufficient intensity to ignite it.

This course of argument and practical demonstration naturally leads up to another of their conclusions on the use of explosives, viz., that it is not possible to use any known explosive with absolute safety in a gaseous

There is, however, another danger which is probably never taken into account, viz., that due to detonation. Every high or so-called flameless explosive requires the application of a detonator, and if the detonator is not sufficiently strong, ignition and not detonation is the result, but assuming that the detonation is complete and that it is an over weighted shot, we have then to contend with results

which are in some senses more dangerous than a blown out powder shot, because we have created a huge detonating vibration which is unaffected by any amount of watering, and which may be communicated to the most distant corners of a mine without demonstrating any affects en route. Supposing therefore that either large or small accumulations of firedamp mixed with air exist in any part of a mine, these may be simultaneously exploded by this detonating effect. The Wattstown explosion in South Wales was probably an instance of this effect.

The question which naturally seems to follow this line of thought is "What percentage of firedamp is permissible in a mine or place where explosives are used?" and this is not so easily answered, because experiments have already demonstrated that less than one per cent, may be dangerous. If then one per cent. of firedamp will make a mine dangerous, it would appear rather absurd to blast excepting in such cases where it is absolutely necessary, and then only under the most stringent precautions, but the absurdity of the position is increased when we find that the usual tests for firedamp are made with safety lamps which are incapable of discovering less than two per cent. and on this showing the mine is certified as clear from gas and safe for shots to be fired. The only possible safeguard which the authors have to suggest to add to the safety of gaseous mines when explosives are used, is to limit the weight of the explosive in each shot, that is to say, a large number of small shots might be safe where the same weight of explosive in one shot

might cause a disaster,-for this valuable discovery, "the charge limit," the writers believe we are mainly indebted to French engineers. The conclusion of the writers is that not more than one per cent. of firedamp is permissible, and that the weight of explosive per shot hole should be limited.

As to whether it is possible to render a coal mine safe against the initiation or extension of an explosion by any application of water, the writers are of opinion that it is positively impossible to restrain the extension of an explosion by any known means of applying water, and further that any form of water to dampen the air assists in the extension of an explosion, because as proved by Prof. H. B. Dixon the maximum explosive effect of mixtures of gas and air are only obtained when the atmosphere contains five per cent of water vapour, and as this percentage can only be attained by the use of steam it is therefore an impossible application and the writers say positively that there is no known means of applying water so as to control the extension of an explosion.

The difficulty of applying water does not, however, end here, because the weight of water which will saturate an air current may vary from say 4 to 13 grains per cubic foot, and therefore either 4 or 13 grains ought to be equally effective in controlling the extension of an explosion, but this proposition is absurd when we have already proved that five per cent. of the weight of the air and gas mixture is required to give the maximum explosive effect, that is to say not less than 25 grains per cubic foot of the mixture.

Possibly resulting from the escape of the occluded gases from coal-dust, it has been found to be extremely difficult to dampen fresh coal-dust, and a practical demonstration of this fact was given to the jurymen at the Monongah inquest by putting about a pound of fine dust into a basin of water, and after stirring it up, and pouring off the water, blowing into the dust when it immediately flew about the court room like soot.

The possibility of rendering a deep, dry and dusty mine proof against the extension of an explosion by water saturation has, however, another barrier against its adoption, and investigation has demonstrated in the most positive manner possible, that if miners are to work in such mines with any degree of comfort or efficiency the air must be kept as dry as possible, so that the perspiration from their bodies can pass into the air and afford a sense of coolness, but if it does not, then the body temperature rises until what is now described as "heat apoplexy" results, with loss of muscular power, and the men die. In many deep mines the heat ranges from 75 to 90 degrees Fahr, and therefore if the air were saturated with water (9.4 to 14.8 grains) the miners could not possibly work. About 8 grains of water vapour per cubic foot of air should be the maximum dampness permissible in the air of a deep mine.

Another phase of the coal dust problem still remains to be considered, viz., the explosion of dust in mines where firedamp has never been discovered, such as Camerton and Timsbury, in the Somersetshire Coalfield, in England, and so far no experiments have been made to ascertain if any or what gases are occluded in such coal-dust and as these explosions have originated in old roads, it is possible that the dust had become altered by exposure to the air current and having absorbed oxygen had become more susceptible to the influence of flame. Only by submitting such dusts to courses of experimental research similar to those already referred to can its ignition or explosion when exposed to a flame

great intensity be satisfactorily explained. The possible speed of a coal-dust explosion has frequently been debated, but without reliable data on which to base an opinion, until the Monongah disaster, when the difference of time between the explosion reaching the surface outside of No. 8 and No. 6 mines respectively was observed to be five seconds, and one of the writers has calculated that this would give a speed of 3,000 feet per second. This fact is particularly interesting because it quite upsets those theories which require a considerable time to produce a series of explosions which are not instantaneous, and do not take into account the effect of cooling or condensation.

The writers trust that these few notes on a subject which has such a wide range of interest may be sufficient to provoke very considerable discussion and result in the gathering together of much very valuable information and also produce suggestions for some better and more effective means of exorcising the demon of coal-dust than the present day inef-

fective systems of watering.

Note.—Messrs. J. B. and W. N. Atkinson,
E. Bainbridge, W. E. Garforth and W. Galloway made an estimate of the velocity of the explosion at Altofts based on the movement of materials and this was placed at 90 to 100 miles. Coal-Dust Report Q 3821.

If per minute this would be 7920-8799 feet per second or more than the speed at Monogah, but if per hour this would only be 132-147 feet per second.

GASES ENCLOSED IN COAL AND CERTAIN COAL DUSTS

(By F. G. Troubridge, Society of Chemical Industry.)

To show that coal after removal from the mine hot only gives off its "enclosed gases" but takes up gases from the air and oxygen preferentially to nitrogen, analysis was made with the following results.

	reshly n Coal.	Coal aft exposur to the air
Carbon-mon-oxide	1.65 .8.79 44.60	1.18 23.80 3.58
Nitrogen	00.00	71.44

In sample of dust from the Fernie mine (remarkable for its fineness) the gases differ from those of the dusty seam in character of the combustible constituents, which are undoubtedly mixtures of higher homologues of the marsh gas series. In fact, the composition of these gases is not dissimilar to that of the gases obtained by Bedson from the Ryhope coal-dust and coal.

Fernie coal dust at ordinary temperature gave 12.8 c.c of gas from 100 grammes of coal. The coal at atmospheric temperature gave (d) 22.2 c.c. and at 100 Cent. (e) 23.1 c.c., and Carbon dioxide 35.4, Oxygen 1.0, CnH2n, 0.4, Carbon monoxide 7.9 (CnH2n plus 2 equals 52.7 paraffines) and N2.6.

When ordinary analysis of coal is being made the sample is usually dried at a temperature of 100 deg. Cent. and therefore the gases given off as above are dissipated before

the ordinary analysis commences.

Mr. W. E. Garforth's microscopic examinations of coal dust showed the presence of spores of cryptogams also the megaspores and microspores of some cryptogamous plants

Every time an engagement is announced men wonder what she can see in him and women wonder what he can see in her.



(Continued from Page 9.) sula, with its right flank on the estuary of the Stour, and its left on the sea, and is therefore. secure in its isolation, unless attacked by enormously superior numbers. There remains the Aldeburgh-on-Sea army; but even assum-ing that 50,000 can attack and defeat 40,000 safely withdrawn inland before the enemy could scarcely be decided before the Yarmouth army would be threatening the left of the British. It will be remembered that the railway bridge at Manningtree had been destroy, way bridge at Manningtree had been destroy, and waiters from Lon-

don), and a glance at the map will suffice to show the consequent limitations of access by rail to eastern Suffolk. It is in any case impossible for troops to be detrained close to a battlefield, unless the rail-head has first been amply secured, and a certain amount of marching is therefore inevitable. Wherever the British army might concentrate, the Germans from Yarmouth could certainly be as near to Aldeburgh-on-Sea as the former could be, by the morning of Monday, August 24. The chances of Lord Roberts being able to defeat the enemy's forces in detail appear to be very small, quite apart from the fact that his infantry would actually be inferior in efficiency to that of the Germans; many boys would be in the ranks and the reservists would not have had time to "shake down" in their places. To attack successfully a well-trained enemy, reasonably well posted, a superiority of at least two to one may be taken as the essential minimum. Such superiority would be denied us, and upon the contrary an attempt against any one of the hostile armies, except

that at Harwich, would

probably involve being

caught in the act by

another of them. Assuming that the British Commander-in-Chief found himself unable forthwith to attack and defeat the enemy in detail, it is interesting to consider a possible development. The Germans are at least as well acquainted with the topography of our Eastern counties as we are ourselves. German officers have motored or ridden bicycles along every road and noted everything; and it is alleged that they have even gone so far as to earry out very extensive and carefully arranged "Staff Rides," with especial reference to all sorts of conditions that might arise in case of an invasion taking place. Marches would therefore be rapid unless vigorously opposed. From Cromer to Thetford is less,

than forty-five miles, or say three days' march, and from Yarmouth to Stowmarket is about the same distance. Aldeburgh-on-Sea to Ipswich is about twenty-five miles. We will assume that practically the whole of the rolling-stock of the Eastern Counties Railway was saiely withdrawn inland before the enemy could lay hands upon it. Therefore the in-vader is compelled to march on the roads, and



A FINE IMPARTIALITY Dame Europa: "Of course, as they're fighting outside the school premises, I look the other way. But-if I may use the expression-I back the winner!

Lord Roberts would meanwhile have been able to concentrate every available man-Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers-who could, even at grave risk, be withdrawn from other parts of the kingdom. Let us further assume that the Channel has been re-opened, that the united British Fleet is in the North Sea, and that it is victorious, or at all events unbeaten. . Reinforcements cannot reach the invaders, and all we have to do is to defeat his now united army of 150,000 combatants. Can we do it?

The Reserves of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Army Service Corps, etc., are of little use to us; we are unable to provide trained

horses even for the whole of the cavalrymen actually serving with the colors, and of guns we have enough. The infantry battalions cannot conveniently be swelled beyond about 1100 apiece. Therefore there is a surplus of infantry reservists which would doubtless be utiliz-

nnteers, 200,000; and of Militia, 50,000; total, 370,000 men. The Reg-ulars having been has-tily mobilized, and officers and non-commissioned officers and men being therefore to a great extent strangers to one another, the lighting value of the 120,000 may be put at 100,000 at the outside. and that of the 250,000 Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers at perhaps 85,000. We have thus a net value of 185,000 to put against 150,000. Could we with this motley array feel assured of victory over a homogeneous army encouraged by the success which has hitherto attended the enterprise upon which it has engaged, whereas those portions of the British forces that have as yet unavailingly opposed it must have been correspondingly discouraged? Men fighting for their national existence will do and dare much; yet the hazard involved is a terrific one to contemplate. Who shall say what the result might be? Let us hope that we may never be confronted by such a crisis, and meanwhile that we may be awakened, as a nation, to the need of preparing betimes so as to prevent it from arising. The sooner the proposed new Naval base at Rosyth is established the better, and a strong North Sea Fleet kept permanently in commission in connection with

If it be indeed true, as Mr. Haldane has recently suggested, that it may be found impossible for us to maintain in perpetuity the 'two-Power Standard" for the Navy, then we must provide a cheaper defence on shore by raising the new Territorial Force to a strength of at least 500,000 men, recruited by compulsion if needful, and see to it that this national army shall be capable of mobilization in a condition of thorough efficiency for service, within the space of twelve hours.



THE GARDEN C

Prepare Boi weeks by deep Perennials, Ros early. Plant: Har Hardy Climber especially—Ros thrums, Delph green Shrubs, Strawberries, I perials, Irises, Snowdrops, So Amaryllids, Po Tulips, Pot Cr cinths, Cabbag Mustard and Salad, Lettuce



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Whateve as an outdo beautiful ob lar, the fine to summit whole plant pearance, ar It will become Crimson Ran who grow tl Not only

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LARGE

Illustrated.

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shell-shaped

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COAL AND DUSTS

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THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE HOME GARDEN GARDEN CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER

Prepare Borders, Beds etc., now and the next few eks by deeply Trenching and Manuring for Hardy cannials, Roses, Fruit, etc., which should be ordered

Plant: Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Biennials, dardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Bulbs. And specially—Roses, Phloxes, Violets, Paconies, Pyrehrums, Delphinium, Gaillardias, Carnations, Everthrums, Delphinium, Gaillardias, Carnations, Evergreen Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Ampelopsis, Ivies, Strawberries, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crown Imperials, Irises, Liliums, Solomon's Seal, Daffodils, Snowdrops, Scillas, Allium, Lily of the Valley, Pot Amaryllids, Pot Hyacinths, Pot Narcissi, Pot Early Tulips, Pot Croci, Pot Tuberoses, Pot Roman Hyacinths, Cabbages, Endives.

Sow: A little Cauliflower, Cabbage, Horn Carrot, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Radish, Turnip, Corn Saiad, Lettuce, Spinach.

ROSE TAUSENDSCHON

HIS new Rambler Rose marks as distinct a break among Climbing Roses as was witnessed when Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins were introduced. It seems to have a large proportion of Tea blood in its composition, although there is no perpetual-

flowering propensity, which we fain would see. The individual flowers are very large for a Rambler. They are fully 3 inches across, and of a most elegant form, nothing stiff, double, and unnatural, but as beautiful as a semi-double Azalea bloom. The color is a delightful shade of rich silvery-rose pink, with a base of white, sometimes merging to primrose-white. The glorious trusses are in themselves a veritable posy, as may be readily imagined when we remember these trusses will often contain as many as twelve flowers, and each one well displayed, the whole more in the form of a corymb than a panicle, differing in this from most of the Rambler tribe.

Whatever may be the destiny of this Rose as an outdoor Rambler, there can be no more beautiful object for pot work, grown as a pillar, the fine clusters being produced from base to summit upon well-ripened plants. The whole plant presents a light and graceful appearance, and the flowers are very durable. It will become, I feel sure, as indispensable as Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins to all who grow these Ramblers as forced plants.

Not only is it useful as a tall pillar, but it may be grown as a dwarf plant. Grafted or own-root plants, one-year-old, pruned back to within an inch or so from top of pot, will send up two and three growths, which frequently will produce fine clusters of blossom, although some will fail to do so. This failure, I believe, is more a question of the want of thorough ripeness than anything else. I am told Tausendschon makes a splendid outdoor wall plant, and I quite believe it, for its shiny folage and smooth wood have much of the Tea and Noisette nature about them, and, apparently, it escapes the ravages of red-spider when thus grown. The true Multifloras, represented by Crimson Rambler, should never be planted against hot walls. Tausendschon was introduced by Herr Schmidt in 1907, the same year that he introduced the dwarf, freelowering Polyantha Rose, Aennchen Muller. This latter is a very charming Rose, although much addicted to mildew, but in color it has a near resemblance to Tausendschon, a fact which makes me think they both emanated from the same cross. Aennchen Muller is said to be the result of a cross between Crimson Rambler and the dwarf-flowering Tea-like Polyantha Rose Georges Pernet, and it is not difficult to imagine a Rose such as Tausendschon springing from the same cross. As time goes on, I feel sure we shall see some remarkable breaks in the Rambler Roses resulting from cross-fertilization, and no one would believe the strange vagaries that result from various crosses-totally different, as I have proved, from what one might reasonably expect. Wherever the Rose under notice is planted as a pillar it should, if possible, be surrounded by an undergrowth of Aennchen Muller. A most beautiful bed could be obtained by planting, say, a dozen Tausendschon about 6 feet apart, with A. Muller 18 inches apart beneath. Tausendschon should be good as a standard. should say it will make a most striking effect when thus grown, as the charming foliage is almost as interesting as the blossom.-Garden

LARGE-FLOWERED HYBRID TEA ROSES

These extra large Roses are multiplying so fast that there will soon be no difficulty in offering special prizes for collections of them. Personally, I admire the extra large semidouble or single flower as much as I do the magnificent double show bloom, and for this reason I believe, when known better, the two recent Roses, which I have noted more than once—namely, Lina Schmidt Michel and Sarah Bernhardt-will be popular.

I believe we shall have single Roses of the Hybrid Tea race larger than any known sort at the present time, because so many of the hybridized seedlings have a tendency to come single, and we shall have them with one color on the inside of the petals and another color on the outside. I suppose the new Rose.

William Shean, will prove to be one of the argest of modern Roses. It has glorious flowers of purest pink color. The flowers are

long, and the form and also the growth are when the sorts are only seen under glass. It

Plorence Pemberton is a Rose alike for the garden as for the show-stand. In color it is a delicate creamy-white, the petals sometimes flushed with peach. The form is grand, the high centre of the blossoms endearing the Rose to the exhibitor. The growth is so good that sometimes think it must be of the Caroline Testout race.

Earl of Warwick has increased in popularity each season it has been grown. I look upon this Rose as a great gain. The soft salmonpink color, with a rich vermilion centre, is a delightful combination, and the huge petals unfold beautifully. It will make a grand freeheaded standard or half standard, and as a bush nothing can look finer when its huge blossoms are developing.

J. B. Clarke is as much a Hybrid Perpetual as it is a Hybrid Tea. The fine big blossoms are showy, but it is rather a disappointing Rose on the plant, which, perhaps, is to be attributed to our ignorance as to its proper management. I think it should be treated as a semi-climber, and the lovely plum color and really marvellous petals will be admired.

Melanie Soupert is a superb flower, with the grand petals of a White Lady, but of a delightful salmon-yellow color, with a suffusion of carmine. It is a good grower, but the to be a good garden Rose. Several have told blooms are somewhat thin. Last year many exhibitors took a great fancy to this Rose, so that we may soon see it on the show-board. Mons. Pernet Ducher has not been slow to use and the time will come when all bad growers

is a remarkably full Rose, of a great depth of petal, and almost dead white in color. It is one of those close, firm Roses that might give trouble in a dull, wet season.

Alice Lindsell is one of the good show Roses that one may see in nearly every box. It is creamy-white, with a pink centre, and delightful in form.

Mme. Charles de Luze is a flower of the Viscountess Folkestone type, but with a rich apricot centre. The wide, expansive blooms are beautiful, and although they fail as regards form, I would rather have such a Rose as this for garden decoration than many varieties' found in the exhibition box. It possesses a delicious scent, almost Violet-like

Countess Cairns, when better known, will be acclaimed as one of our best garden Roses. It sends up its trusses on great thick shoots, and every truss is like a bouquet, the individual flowers often measuring 5 inches across. They are of the rich, warm pink of Camoens. It possesses much of the Caroline Testout habit, from which it was raised as the result of a cross with that good old Tea Rose, President. The wood is distinct-a sort of mottled mahogany-brown.

Dean Hole is a superb flower, grand in every way, but I doubt whether it will prove me the growth the second year is very indifferent. We really want Roses that improve each year in growth rather than the reverse,

did seed-bearer, and no doubt many of our Hybird Teas have originated from this marvellous Rose.—Rosa.

THE TROUBLES OF HARDY FLOWERS

What a revolution has come since the days of our grandmothers when there were a thousand-and-one different afflictions of cultivated plants to be borne in mind with a separate 'cure" for each, no knowledge of germs and little understanding of principles, reasons, causes! We now know that there are only three great classes of enemies to be looked for and we have a wholesale method of destroying

(1) Biting insects, such as caterpillars and beetles, are killed by poisons which have to be swallowed by the insects.

(2) Sucking insects, such as bugs and plant lice, are destroyed by oils or powders which kill by penetrating the skin or clogging the breathing pores.

(3) Diseases are nearly all caused by fungi or other germs which are usually inside the plant attacked, so that no cure is possible, as a rule, for badly affected plants. The way to prevent the germs getting in is to spray the plants early in the season with a germicide and keep the whole plant covered until danger of infection is past.

Poison for the Border

The best poison for use in the hardy border is arsenate of lead. This is better for the

insect powder costs twenty cents and an excellent plant duster eighty-five.

Prevention Better Than Cure

The best preventitive for diseases of perennial flowers is ammoniacal copper carbonate. It costs more than Bordeaux mixture but has the advantage of not discoloring the, foliage. A quart can costs fifty cents and will make twenty-five gallons of spraying material.

All these materials can be had at local seed stores or ordered from the large seedsmen of national reputation.

The following enemies deserve special

Columbines are often disfigured by leaf miners. There is nothing to do but pick the affected leaves and burn them.

Hollyhocks should be sprayed in April or as soon as growth starts. Keep the leaves covered all the time until July with ammoniacal carbonate of copper. If plants are already diseased put two tablespoonsful of permanganate of potash in a quart of water and apply directly to the spots and diseased leaves with a sponge, not a sprayer or sprinkler. Burn badly infested plants.

Larkspur.-The cause of the blight is unknown and no'cure has been discovered. It will kill all choice named varieties in three or four years unless you propagate them by cuttings. Send specimens to Dr. Erwin T. Smith. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Burn badly affected plants and spray others with ammoniacal carbonate of copper.

Peony.—The light-colored flowers are likely to be ruined by rose chafers, commonly called "rose bugs." There is no way of exterminating them and no easy way of controlling them. Hand picking in the early morning is considered the best method. Carry a small vessel half-filled with kerosene and drop the insects into it. Arsenate of lead will control them if used at the rate of five pounds to fifty gallons of water, but the work must be done frequently and with exceptional thoroughness.

HOW TO PROPAGATE CLEMATIS

The different species of clematis may be propagated by seed but the varieties and numerous hybrids, like Jackmanii, can be propagated only by grafting, cuttings, or layers. For grafting (which is not practical unless one has a greenhorse), the roots of C. flammula or C. viticeila are used as stocks. The cions are taken from plants grown under glass; cions taken from plants growing in the open do not seem to succeed. After the cions have been inserted the plants are put in a moist, cool house and given a gentle bottom heat. One of the biggest growers of clematis in this country propagates most of his plants by cuttings. The work is done in May or June, and necessitates a cutting bench which has bottom heat. / Use young or growing wood; hardwood cuttings will not strike as well. If you cannot make cuttings, the clematis may be increased by layering. This is done in the early summer. Give every other joint a twist which will split the bark lengthwise; then bury the stems in soil until the following spring, when they should have

VINES FOR THE PORCH

Some of the stronger growing vines which can be grown on porches are woodbine (Ampelopsis quinquefolia), trumpet vine (Tecoma radicans), Dutchman's pipe (Aristolochia Sipho) and kudzu vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana). The trumpet vine is liable to get into the joints of your house and force it apart, so you can do as you wish about planting it. It has very pretty red trumpet-shaped flowers. Other vines are Actinidia arguta, with white flowers, bitter sweet (Celastrus scandens), which has beautiful clusters of orange colored fruit; Clematis paniculata and C. Virginiana are two very beautiful vines which produce a profusion of white flowers; Clematis Jackmani; velvety purple with a central tuft of pale green stamens; Akebia quinata, which has chocolate-colored flowers; and Wisteria Sinensis, having large, pendant cone-shaped clusters of purple, pea-shaped flowers.

pound can of it at a local seed store for twenty-five cents and you ought to have some this year, if only for use against the "rose bug," which may otherwise ruin your best roses and peonies. The only drawback to its

For the Sucking Insect It is impossible to say that there is any one 'best' remedy for sucking insects, such as plant lice and bugs, but there are three standard methods, all of which you should try this year.

use is that it shows white on the foliage.

purpose than paris-green because it is not so

quickly washed off by the rain, and it does

not injure tender young foliage, and the poison

is more evenly distributed. You can get a

(r) Kerosene emulsion is a nasty and difficult thing to prepare from experiment station formulas, but you can get a quart of the condensed liquid, to which you can add twenty-five to fifty parts of water. This is invaluable in the warfare against rose bugs, if you use it early in the day while the creatures are inactive and can hit them with it. It does not discolor foliage.

(2) A strong solution of common soap is the cheapest insecticide of this class and when the red plant lice appear on your plants of golden glow you can spray it on them with an atomizer. Ivory soap is preferred by professional florists for this work.

(3) The chief powders are tobacco dust and hellebore. The former is much cheaper than the latter, and, also, in addition to its use on foliage it can be sprinkled on the ground to repel slugs and other insects that live in the earth, especially plant lice that attack the roots. It is also thought to have some value as a fertilizer. Fine tobacco dust costs ten

MILDEW DISEASE OF PHLOX

Mildew disease on phlox is due to a fungus which grows on the surface of the leaves and can be controlled, where there is free circulation of air and not an undue amount of atmospheric moisture, by flowers of sulphur ducted on the foliage. The phlox likes a rich, moist soil, but it can hardly be said that the soi! has an influence on the appearance of the mildew. Certain varieties are certainly more susceptible than others. Kerosene emulsion applied early will control the mildew, and a spray of sulphide of potassium, using one ounce to three gallons of water, is also a good remedy. There are other disease of the phlox which may affect the leaves at the same time as the mildew, and which can only be controlled by means of Bordeaux mixture.

CLEAN UP THE ASPARAGUS BED

Cut the asparagus tops off in September or before the berries ripen, and burn them. By doing this, you avoid seedlings of asparagus coming up promiscuously in the bed. There is a rust infecting the asparagus which fruits about this time. If the asparagus is cut and burned before the fungus fruits, the spread of the disease is checked and cleaner plants next cents a pound. A small gun for distributing year are insured.



this superb Rose as a seed-parent, for he has given us the Lyon Rose, a variety which, he says, sprang from Melanie Soupert crossed with a seedling of Soleil d'Or.

White Lady is first rate as an early show bloom. It comes in the cool June days, and it is a large-petalled bloom, but the flower, being somewhat thin, cannot stand the heat of a July day so well.

Lohengrin is a huge flower of the Caroline Testout type, but with a more pointed centre. notes. It is this pointed form that gives the Rose a distinctness from the other pinks which are in

Albatross was shown recently before the Royal Horticultural Society, and, judging from its appearance, it is likely to rank high as a show flower. The color is white, with a fawn shading.

Konigin Wilhelmina is a flower of wondrous size, rather rough in form, perhaps, but yet beautiful. The color is rose-pink, with a warm vermilion-pink centre. It reminds one of Mrs. E. Mawley to some extent.

Konigin Carola.—No one should miss adding this superb Rose to his collection. There is something entrancing about its immense petals, and they are so clear in their satin-pink color. Although a seedling of Caroline Testout, one can distinctly trace the blending of Viscountess Folkestone. Some of our hybridizers try to make somewhat a mystery about their blending of various types, but if one can obtain such superb flowers as the above from a cross between two well-known Roses, I do not think we need trouble about the somewhat labored method advocated. Let us be assured we have two good parents, and then try to blend their good characteristics.

Nadia, I believe, will prove to be a good shell-shaped, having petals 4 inches to 5 inches. Rose, although one is sometimes deceived

will be eliminated from our collections, or grown only by exhibitors.

Betty must become a general favorite. If it were only a single Rose, I would still commend it for its exquisite color tints and the lovely long buds. Perhaps some may say it is little better than single; anyhow, it has great charms, and is a splendid grower. Two other gems in the semi-double line are the two I mentioned at the commencement of these

Lina Schmidt Michel and Sarah Bernhardt. -The former is a flower of the Mme. Abel Chatenay coloring, but with a wide, expansive bloom, like a huge single Paeony. The latter, Sarah Bernhardt, is most brilliant in coloring, as scarlet as Duke of Edinburgh, with a petal as large as in J. B. Clarke.

Mme. Wagram deserves mention here, because it belongs to the neglected Roses; but whenever anyone obtains it, especially as a standard, he is not slow to extol its merits. The delicate satin'pink of its double blossoms and the delightful shining bronzy-green fol-

iage are most pleasing. Hon. Ina Bingham has enormous petals of the purest pink. The flowers being carried on erect stems, this variety presents a gorgeous sight when massed, and it should be planted as such by all who admire these semi-double Roses. I must not conclude without mention-

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, for it is one of the earliest of the Hybrid Teas to bloom, and one must always admire it, even though the growth is so poor. Planted in a bed by itself, as I saw it when the late Henry Bennett first sent it out, it was beautiful. Such diminutive plants, carrying enormous Paeony-like blooms, were a surprise, and they certainly helped to

popularize the Hybrid Teas. It was a splen-

GERMANY IS AFTER BELGIUM



ENE HERBERT FEIBELMANN writing in the National Review, delivers the following warning against Germany in Europe:

The little kingdom over which King Leopold rules is, at the present moment, confronted by two very serious dangers, which may have a serious bearing upon I do not intend to deal here with

its future. I do not intend to deal here with the first of these two perils—i.e., the management of the Congo Free State; too much literature has already flooded the English newspapers on this subject and, besides, the question is on its way towards a satisfactory solution.

The second, and I believe the gravest, is the "German peril," which is daily threatening Belgium more acutely. I will try to explain the facts of the case, but as they are somewhat complicated a short retrospect is necessary.

To be able to grasp the question in its entire magnitude a fact must be borne in mind which is often forgotten by students of purely Belgian affairs, viz., that the people of Belgium include two races, entirely different in language, in sentiment, and in ideas. Northwards we have the Flemish race and southwards the Walloon, and if you draw a straight line across Belgium from Ostend to Verviers, you will find that above the line, in the valley of the Scheldt, live the Flemish people, of German and Dutch descent; below the line, on the banks of the Meuse, and of its tributary the Sambre, are the Walloons, of Gallician descent. A century ago the Walloon territory was still incorporated in Napoleon's empire and that of the Flemings in the kingdom of Holland; but the two conflicting races were constitutionally united in 1831, and this reunion formed the Belgian kingdom of today. In spite, however, of this legal union, the struggle between the two races has been going on ever since 1831 with renewed intensity. A great many Flemings have resented and still resent the separation of the Flemish provinces from Holland, and they have always regarded the Revolution of 1830-31 as a mere adventure brought about by a handful of men who were mere tools in the hands of the French government. In fact, the Revolution quite naturally established the predominance of the French spirit in Belgium, all the more as the whole movement which culminated in this Revolution had originated in a strong ill-feeling against King William of the Netherlands, provoked by his wish to compel the Belgians to learn the Dutch language, while the majority of them only spoke French. This was the first, the initial reason of the Revolution of 1830; so much so that the Belgians, in order to prevent any further possible curtailment of the freedom of languages, included in their Constitution a provision (art. 23) establishing "the absolute freedom of all citizens with regard to languages."

The insertion of this clause in a constitution which embraces some three million Flemings and only two and a half million Walloons was looked upon as nothing short of a defiance flung into the face of the Flemings; and thus, as a protest, a "pro-Fleming" or flamingant agitation was started in the country. It was never discontinued one moment during seventy-seven years, and today even, in spite of more than three-quarters of a century's' constitutional union, Walloons and Flemings are as hostile to one another as in 1830. And they have remained wonderfully different from one another. The people of Belgium, one may well say, have two consciences, for they have two bloods; the Flemish blood, which is wise, pacific, stubbornly attached to its most antiquated traditions, fervently catholic and staunch in defence of the Roman Catholic religion; on the other hand, the Walloon blood, which is more pugnacious, is politically liberal and philosophically free-thinking. Thus the two people are entirely different, and are both devoted to their race and to its expansion. The Belgian government have had abundant evidence of the mutual jealousy of Flemings and Walloons and realize how difficult it is to govern so as to satisfy them both; and they have experienced it recently more acutely than ever when the Chamber of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of a Bill introduced by M. Coremans, deputy of Antwerp (Antwerp is the strongest Flemish fortress of the country), providing for compulsory teaching of Flemish in several classes of government schools. The Bill provoked universal criticism in the ranks of the Walloons, who deeply resent this "compulsion" in the teaching of their rival's language. From a practical point of view, the Coremans Bill is of no value and would involve many Belgians in serious difficulties, as the Flemish language is of no earthly use outside three or four Belgian provinces, and to make its teaching compulsory is simply preventing the numerous Belgian scholars, who have no time to learn more than one language, from learning thoroughly a much more useful language-i.e., French. French is spoken in every part of Belgium, and to give an official character to another language, which, by the way, is considered by many people as a mere Dutch dialect, is a measure of no practical utility. But it has, from a Flemish standpoint, great political importance. By instituting "compulsory Flemish" in the Belgian schools, the Conservative government wants to give unqualified support to the Flemings to the detriment of the Walloons. The reasons of this singular attitude are the following: the Walloons are, intellectually speaking, Frenchmen; all their cities,

i.e., Liege, Namur, Tournai, etc., are more French than Belgian, and above all the French spirit, which the Walloon domination entails, is the spirit of anticlericalism. The more powerful the French element becomes in Belgium the weaker-will be the Catholic party (they have been in power since 1884). The latter, therefore, dreads nothing more than the increase of the French spirit in Belgium; the Catholic party has always been supported by the Flemish provinces, while the Walloon provinces have as consistently supported the Liberals and the Socialists; this is the real reason of the support the government, irrespective of possible trouble, are giving to the compulsory Flemish Teaching Bill.

Sus aux Francais! is the war-cry of the innumerable Catholic electoral agents. During the last elections, in 1906 and in 1908, the Catholic propaganda had as its watchword, A bas le Combisine! thus threatening the people that, if they failed to vote for the Catholics, the Roman Catholic Church would be treated in Belgium as it had been in France under the premiership of M. Emile Combes.

For the moment the Flemings have the best of this internal struggle. Should they ultimately win, the influence of France over Belgium would be a thing of the past, which would be a moral and material disaster for King Leopold's country. This crisis is still distant, but it is approaching. This is why the situation requires watching.—Were French influence ousted from Belgium, that country would fall under the influence of Germany, who is, not without reason, suspected of backing the pro-Flemish movement.

This is the peril to be instantly signalized. The Germans are slowly but surely invading Belgium, and they regard that little kingdom as their future prey. How could it be otherwise? The Pan-Germans, who are almighty just now in Berlin, are ambitious-German trade would gain much by the adjunction of the Belgian coast to Germany's. This is, I am well aware, only a dream at present, but every one knows that the Pan-Germans are not mere dreamers. The population of Germany, the trade of Germany are daily expanding. Where will the surplus of the population go? Certainly not to the German colonies, where the rule of Germany has not hitherto been very successfully established. Where then? To the Western hemisphere—and failing the means of emigrating so far away from home, the German emigrates to Belgium and to Holland. Then, again, through what channels will the overflowing exports of Germany reach their destination? Hamburg, Bremen, Altona, etc., etc., are already too small for present needs. It is common knowledge that the Germans have their eye upon Antwerp.

Of late emigration towards Belgium has

been systematically encouraged in Berlin. No stone has remained unturned by the Wilhelm-strasse authorities. The number of German consulates in Belgium has been increased; cheap railway arrangements have been made for emigrants, etc., etc., and consequently the number of Germans living in Belgium has risen. According to the census of 1890 there were 45,000 Germans in Belgium; according to that of 1900 there were 54,000,, and so rapid has been the movement this century that were a census drawn up today the figure would not be far from 100,000. And the tide is rising daily.

Respecting the trade, one can assert that Germany has ousted from the Belgian field all her competitors save Great Britain and France; and while her imports into Belgium used to hold, say ten years ago, the fifth or sixth rank, they have risen this year to the second or third. Germany has, wisely enough, secured a solid foothold in every Belgian city. In Ant-werp, the commercial metropolis of the kingdom, she controls the entire shipping trade through the two powerful German combines of the Hamburg-Amerika line and the North-German Lloyd, and the banking and export business is largely in German hands. The Antwerp Exchange has given seats to a great number of German brokers, and the rest of the trade is carried on by a heavy proportion of Germans. I have myself often noticed the somewhat significant fact that in Antwerp the "man in the street" knows no word of French, very little Flemish, but speaks German fluently, a result of the steady policy of germanization which is carried on, not only by the Germans individually, but also by the numerous Vereine which have in recent years been created everywhere in Belgium. There are some Vereine in Brussels, in Antwerp, in Ghent, and in every other large town, which conduct a ceaseless propaganda in favor of Germany and the Germans. These Vereine meet and publicly celebrate the innumerable "Geburtstage" of the members of the Imperial family, from the Kaiser to the youngest princes. Last year the Antwerp Verein, the chairman of which is the local director of the North-German Lloyd, organized a visit of German burgomasters to several Belgian towns. These Vereine distribute pamphlets throughout the country, representing Germany as the saviour of all the small countries and as the principal guarantee of the independence of the neutral states, such as Belgiumt I have before me one of these pamphlets, from which I take the following extract:

The Flemings can, just as easily as the North-Germans (who only speak "Platt"), learn the Hoch Deutsch, which is the literary language of some 70,000,000 people. German science, the German language, the German culture now play a prominent part in the world. Germany contests England's world supremacy

in trade. Germany is not only the country of poetry and philosophy, but also of business and enterprise. Everybody knows that, even in France, except a few French novelists like M. Rene Bazin and M. Maurice Barres, who still believe in the superiority of the French race.

This pamphlet was written by M. Louis Germain, and published in Antwerp a few months ago, and, reading between the lines, it is easy to see by whom it is inspired. Such literature is widely circulated in the country, and inevitably produces an effect. Thanks to the Germans in Belgium, several German schools have been established where German and Belgium children are educated in German. Two schools of this kind exist in Antwerp, one in Brussels, and several others in minor cities. They are crowded with German children, and meet with more and more success. They shape the intelligence and character of a considerable number of young boys and girls who will one day be Belgian citizens, but whose character and intelligence will be in entire conformity with German ideas and ways of thinking. The founding of these schools is one of the most remarkable phases of the Germanization scheme of which I am writing, and which actually is in operation all over the country, especially in the Flemish provinces and in the Belgian districts adjoining the German frontier. In Verviers, for instance, and around Verviers (province of Liege), all the farm laborers are Germans, and I have myself in late years often found it difficult to go about in that region without German. Moreover, German homesteads have been created there, and also in the Belgian province of Luxemburg, where German is universally spoken. In fact, German is the only language of thousands of people, who are Belgians by birth, but who have always lived amongst German-speaking communities, and who are already Germans in heart and by feeling. Further, every summer the Belgian seaside resorts are literally invaded by Germans. Ostend, where Englishmen and Frenchmen used to feel at home, is flooded by Berlin and Hamburg merchants, and it is about the same with another seaside place, Blankenberghe (to which a London paper referred some weeks ago as the "German Ostend"). The French. English, and even Belgians, are almost expelled from the littoral by the ever-increasing Germans, who generally buy houses and vil-las there, and thus become owners of landed property in Belgium.

All these circumstances have sufficiently significant to call for no further comment. The German hand is slowly but surely overwhelming Belgium; signs of this are at hand in every corner of the kingdom, and this state of things causes no little uneasiness amongst a great many Belgians. A group of very distinguished men (politicians, newspaper edi-

tors, etc.) became aware a year ago of the danger confronting their country; further inquiry soon proved how grave it was, and moreover that it was as serious for Holland as for Belgium. In the Netherlands, too, the Pan-Germans are at work, and the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina with a German prince stimulated their nefarious activity in the land of the tulips. It was from this "German peril" threatening the two kingdoms that the idea of an entente between Belgium and Hol land originated. The project was approved in the high political circles in both countries, and was about to be discussed officially, when discouraging news came as to the effect the intended entente had produced in the Wilhelmstrasse. The Kaiser's government had not been slow to notice that such an entente (i.e., military, naval, industrial, and postal) would check the development of Germany in the Low Countries; Germany is quite willing to fight those who oppose her development in Belgium and in Holland, but only to fight them separately, thus being sure to fight with advantage. But she is most reluctant to have to oppose the two states in combination; therefore the semi-official intimation came from Berlin to the effect that a Belgian-Dutch entente of the kind suggested by the articles of M. Eugene Baie in the Brussels Petit Bleu would be viewed with little satisfaction. In reply to this communication it was at once decided to abandon the provisions regarding the "military" and "naval" entente, this decision being nothing short of the abandonment of the scheme. Once more Germany has shown what importance she attaches to seeing her influence in the Low Countries re-

maining unchecked. What will be the end of this slow, steady infiltration? Sooner or later Germany will acquire a free hand in Belgium. She has already hinted to the Belgian government that German might advantageously become an official language in Belgium through an article in the Koelnische Zeitung in May 1906, obviously inspired by the Wilhelmstrasse, wherein the German organ coolly suggested that Germany should allow Belgium to incorporate in her territory the contested district of Moresnet-Neutre, situated on the German-Belgian frontier, if, in return, the Belgian government would recognize the German language as official; a measure, by the way, which would involve the creation of German official schools and the appointment of German officials in Belgium. This amazing proposal was strongly and wisely rebuked at the time by the Independance Belge. "One won-ders," said that Belgian paper in a weighty editorial, "which is the more conspicuous, the naivete of the Koelnische Zeitung, or its duplicity. Nobody in Belgium would ever consent to such a combination as the one suggested, as it would inevitably lead to the Germanization of Belgium.'

And this time the "ballon d'essai" burst. But the situation develops rapidly. In two years the number of Germans in Belgium has remarkably increased, while the Compulsory Flemish Bill if ever voted would slowly but surely check the influence of France and gradually decrease the number of Frenchspeaking Belgians. It is moreover admitted that the Flemish language cannot suffice to all the Belgians, as it is not even spoken in the whole of Belgium-and nowhere outside that country. What other language besides Flemish will the Belgians learn? German, of course, all the more as it is spoken throughout the world, and as the knowledge of Flemish greatly promotes the study of German. Thus the Coremans Bill, if passed in the Belgian House of Representatives, would bring about the complete Germanization of Belgium. When the Bill had been in operation, say for some fifteen years, the study of German would become a necessity-in twenty years it will be compulsory.

This situation is, I believe, very grave. The fact is this: Belgium, a neutral country, whose neutrality is guaranteed by the great European Powers, is slowly becoming a mere dependence of one of these Powers. And this is happening during the reign of Leopold II., who is a great admirer of France and of the French spirit, and who spends a great deal of his time in France. What will happen when the crown reverts to the Crown Prince Albert, a son of a princess of Hohenzollern, and an avowed Germanophile?

Measures ought to be taken to check the growing influence of Germany in Belgium; of course, at present, the majority, the great majority of Belgians still speak French; but time and statistics show that this majority is slowly diminishing. Will Germany be allowed to abuse her force to make Belgium a mere province of the empire? Everybody knows that Leopold II.'s kingdom is a very desirable cake, especially when it has annexed the Congo colony. The covetousness of Germany is intelligible. But will the other Powers who guarantee the independence of Belgium, and to whose welfare the maintenance of this independence is necessary, will these Powers, by their apathy or by their ignorance of the facts of the case, be the involuntary accomplices of those who are working out a scheme carefully prepared in the Wilhelmstrasse, aiming at the slow Germanization of Belgium, and against which the Belgian government, for mere political reasons, is unable or reluctant to take suitable action?

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The Legion of Frontiersmen

(By the Founder.)

N the first two years of its existence, the Legion of Frontiersmen has been granted official recognition in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, British South and East Africa, and the Presidency of Bombay. Already the semi military society is able to place in the field and at the disposal of the military authorities, about 3,500 men, trained and ready for service, and the number grows steadily at the present rate of a thousand men a year. So far, although the bulk of the membership is scattered far and wide over the face of the earth, 16 Commands have been formed in the United Kingdom, 22 Units started in Canada, with 186 members; there are 500 men on Command in the Transvaal; 200 in Cape Colony, and groups in various stages of formation in almost all the provinces of the Empire. There is naturally long delay in finding Honorary Organizing Officers for all districts whose worth can be verified by the governing council. There is also a tendency to look more and more closely into the qualifications of men who apply for membership, and the council seeks for quality rather than for numbers. This accounts for the slow growth of the Corps, scattered as the Commands are from Yukon to Newchang.

The purpose of the Commands is Home Defence in each country where leave has been granted to organize. Only where men can be spared from the country will they be able to offer their services in campaigns of the

The Legion seeks to enrol pioneer workers of all trades in wild countries, men of the veldt, the scrub, the camp, the Prairie, men finally discharged from His Majesty's Forces, who have record of foreign or active service, and mariners of the Merchant Service and fisheries. Limited to fully trained pioneers, soldiers and seamen, the Legion has no hope of training regiments for the fighting line, because scarcely any of the men could comply with the conditions of annual camps and steady drill. But it is easy to provide men whose past training will make them useful to troops in the field. The men of the Legion are merely pledged to obey orders, and each man and each group will be told off for the special duties for which past experience has given necessary training. Ordered to find out the position of an enemy, to destroy a bridge, to raise transport of dog trains, or

camels, or to get native workers for trenching, the Legionaries can be trusted to do their join the nearest Militia, while Officers Common work in their own way.

Once a man has with moderate success, worked at the edges of the earth, he possesses an understanding, initiative, and adaptability rarely obtained by men of the inner lands. He is trained to face difficulties, and the scantiest of makeshift materials, such as a bit of wire, or a few rusty nails, represent to him a value which would not be realized by civilized workers. The ex-sailor can do wonders with a bit of rope; the expert teamster miracles with a scrub team and a broken wagon, and so on, right along the line. Such makeshift handiness can be utilized at every turn in warfare.

At its offices in the Adelphi, London, the executive is at work expanding the Legion idea, the raising of adaptable men for the emergencies of war. Aware that only the best men are of real use and that only those of good character will be a credit to the Corps in time of peace. The council is able to offer to thousands of patriotic men the first chance they have had of putting their patriotism into

The workers at Headquarters are not-without experience themselves. Sir Henry Seton-Karr, the well known big game hunter, was knighted for raising three regiments for the South African War. Major P. W. Forbes, an old cavalry-officer, commanded the first Matabele campaign. Coi. D. P. Driscoll, D.S. O. was a civil engineer in Burma before he raised and commanded his own column in South Africa. The rest of our working group are all old Colonials, trained in the trades of the frontier, and in the campaigns of the Empire. The council works under the general direction of the Earl of Lonsdale, who hunted in the Rockies and explored in Arctic America, before he became known as the first horse master in England.

So far, the Legion has been welcomed by the authorities as a means of getting at least a registration of trained men, otherwise lost to the Forces: discharged fighters, men in trades of travel, who cannot conform to Militia or Volunteer rules, and the men outside the military areas who are actually doing the pioneering of the Empire. Precautions were needed to prevent the Legion from competing for recruits with the Forces of the Crown, as well as to limit the Corps to men well enough trained for Intelligence services in the field. In practice, it is found that untrained men

manding frequently recommend their discharged men to join the Legion. So the new machine works without friction. Cautiously, for lack of experience, slowly, for lack of funds, the foundations are being laid of a new school of military thought, which brings civilian experience to bear upon the civil needs of an army. In conjunction with the Forces, there is much work for which civilians are just as well trained as soldiers, and every man produced for these duties, releases one trained soldier for actual service in the fighting line. So the Legion will strengthen the Army with its guides, scouts, craftsmen, and Irregular Mounted Rifles, and what is in peace only a brotherhood for mutual help of men with a taste for the cutdoor life, for camp and trail, may prove in time one of the main factors in Imperial Defence.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE

The Earl of Dalhousie kept last week his thirtieth birthday. He succeeded to the title when he was nine, after losing both his father and his mother under the saddest circumstances. His mother, a daughter of the late Earl of Tankerville, and one of the most beautiful women of her day, died whilst crossing the Atlantic, after a few hours' illness. Her husband (says the Evening Standard) was so affected by the shock that he died next day. At Edzell, the popular Forfarshire resort at the foot of the Grampians, is a memorial arch to commemorate the tragic event.

The ninth Earl of Dalhousie was a distinguished military commander who shone at Waterloo. Sir Walter Scott writes of his home and of him in his diary in 1828-"We then drove to Dalhousie, where the gallant Earl, who has done so much to distinguish the British name in every quarter of the globe, is repairing the castle of his ancestors, which of yore stood a siege against John of Gaunt. I was his companion at school, where he was as much beloved by his playmates as he has been ever respected by his companions in arms. The old Castle of Dalhousie—seu potius Dalwolsey—was mangled by a fellow called, I believe, Douglas, who destroyed, as far as in him lay, its military and baronial character. Burn is now restoring and repairing it in the old taste, and creditably to his own feeling. God bless the rooftree."

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Rockies, we know of none more suitable for a prolonged stay than "Banff the Beautiful." Nature has done so much, and man has so successfully supplemented her work by the additional advantages of good hotels, museums, etc., that it

entirely the fault of the tourist himself if he has not a profitable as well as a pleasant visit to this lovely spot. No matter what amount of love and veneration we may possess for mountain scenery, there is little doubt that very much of our enjoyment in such resorts is greatly enhanced by the comforts of our surroundings. A wet day on the top of the most beautiful peak in the world gives but little real pleasure, and on such occasions the desirability of Banff as a stopping place comes into strong evidence. It might be fairly said to abound with hotelsit possesses no fewer than three museums, one of which has a comfortable reading and writing room. It has the nucleus of a capital zoological garden in which we must plead guilty to having spent a large portion of our time, in feeding the "tame wild animals." One of the latter, indeed, a bear, like a brother of his who resides at Field, has quite independent quarters for himself outside the collection, being merely chained to a tree in front of one of the museums, and here he promenades his somewhat limited domain or else sits up like a huge dog and receives passing contributions, with such a gentlemanly manner, in his great paws, or sometimes his mouth, that it seems quite a pity such a well conducted beast should not be restored to his native liberty. But after all, to make excursions is the chief interest of everyone arriving at Banff, and the visitor so minded has a very good list to select from. First of all, Sulphur Mountain, though not of the highest, will perhaps, by its remarkable nature, first arrest his attention. On it, at different elevations, are situated the celebrated Sulphur hot springs which presumably first made the town famous. These springs are three or four in number and at two of them the Dominion government has erected fine bath-houses with large swimming pools for mixed bathing, which appear to be well patronized. The upper springs are eight hundred feet above the great C. P. R. hotel and have good boarding accommodation around them for those who prefer to stop up there. Between these and the lower springs are situated what are called the Middle, which, seemingly, have been left in their original state. The



lower springs constitute the cave and basin, at which, as in the case of the upper, there is a good bathing establishment. The basin, a natural hollow in the rocks, forms an ideal swimming pond, and close by is the cave, now closed as a bathing resort in consequence of the change within the last few years of the rocky bottom to a shelving quicksand. Now the visitor gains admittance to it under the care of a guide provided with a lamp which

illumines the artificial tunnel which gives access to a narrow wooden platform partly encircling the cave, the only natural light of which comes through a hole in the centre of the domed rocky roof which with its walls has many deposits of sulphur. Higher up the mountain is a lithia spring, of which Analyst McGill reports that the quantity of lithia is at least one hundred times as great as in some of the so-called lithia waters which are placed on the market. On the summit of the mountain, eight thousand feet high, there is a government observatory, from which one gets a magnificent view over the Bow valley. This Bow is a grand river. We first made its acquaintance at Calgary, where we saw its magnitude increased by the confluence of the Elbow. Here at Banff it forms with the Spray some very beautiful rapids eighty feet wide, generally described as the Bow Falls. A favorite short excursion undertaken by every unambitious climber is that up Tunnel Mountain. It has a seven miles spiral drive round it at an altitude of over five thousand feet, and the summit can be reached by an average fair walker over a good bridle path. Opposite to it rises Mount Rundle, almost ten thousand feet high. It is supposed that at some time in the wonderful history of the "Everlasting Hills," Tunnel was but a shoulder of Rundle, till some tremendous effort of Nature tilted the former northward and the restless Bow river forced itself through the opening. For those who attempt more ambitious work; Cascade Mountain, nine thousand, eight hundred and twentyfive feet high, will appeal. Under its shade, at the village of Bankhead, are the only anthracite coal mines opened in Canada. These have been acquired and developed by the C. P. R. Co. and lie about half way to another of Banff's famous excursions, Lake Minmedanka, or Devil Lake. Some three miles or 'so from



the town is a pleasant drive or walk to the zoological collection at Banff, we should have Sun Dance Canyon, which for our part we should have enjoyed much more, but for the very troublesome attentions of the mosquitoes which really, in some parts at least of the Rockies, render the tourist's lot a hard one. To those who go in for something great and grand, Mount Edith affords a dolomite climb, said to be equal to anything in the Tyrolese Alps; while twenty miles south of Banff is Mount Assiniboine, styled the "Matterhorn of the Rockies," rising to a height of eleven thousand, eight hundred and sixty feet and reported as one of the most difficult mountains in America to ascend. In speaking of the

alluded to the magnificent herd of eighty buffalo, the last of their race. This remnant of the countless bison which once roamed as monarchs of the plains, is now confined in a large corral of two thousand acres situated between the villages of Bankhead and Banff, at the side of the railway track. We should have liked to have got a closer view of these animals than we did, but unfortunately for us they were some distance within the enclosure, and it is not safe to approach them except on horseback or in a carriage, we, being on foot, were obliged for prudence sake to keep the fence between us.-S. A. G.

Battleships of the Future

Fighting Ships:"

"How can the 20,000 tons of displacement of the battleship of the future be divided so as to meet the necescities of a combat by day and equally so those of a combat by night?

"It is certainly not possible to balance these conflicting requirements so accurately as to obtain a type which will serve indiscriminately for all the navies of the world, and still less is this possible if it be contemplated to make such a type serve against any and every adversary. We have seen that each war has been followed by re-groupings of interests, which, even when not cemented by distinct alliances, may yet rapidly and entirely change the orientation of a navy.

"When such a change in orientation takes place, in most cases it would involve also a considerable change in the type of the war material, which, of course, is not always practical nor opportune. In ... y case, it would only be a Great Power with ample funds at its disposal, which could afford repeatedly to transform its vessels and their armaments according to the new direction of its political aims.

"The new orientation which has recently taken place consequent on the Anglo-Francoapanese alliances will certainly tend to assimlate types, although many Japanese ships are of French origin, while others are of English construction.

"Amongst these three great navies, the British certainly predominates, but whilst it is hardly likely that the other two will modify their ideas in warship construction, to bring them into accordance with those of the British as the result of the new orientation, possibly the general trend of constructive ideas of the British Navy may now be modified, as a war between Britain and her two allies is altogether improbable.

"So that, of other potent maritime Powers to be confronted with the British, it is only necessary to consider the United States and

Colonel Cuniberti anticipates that in the lisaster of a war we shall probably see a repetition of recent war history—the other Powers will remain neutral and seek to intervene for peace at the earliest opportunity.

"In the first case the theatre of war would be the high seas; in the second case it would

HE Battleship of the Future" is be the North Sea, and possibly also the Baltic. thus described by Col. Cuniberti, In the first of these cases the land armies of Instructor to the Italian Navy, on the two Great Powers would have little to do, if we exclude possible warfare in their colonies; whilst in the second case the far greater power of the land armies of Germany could in no wise compensate for the greater power of the British fleets on the sea.

"Battleships of great displacement, capable of keeping the sea for a considerable time, and without frequently having to replenish their fuel supply, will, in the first case, be indispensable, as also equally indispensable will be fast and very powerful cruisers, so that the Dreadnought and the Invincible types seem exactly designed to meet such needs, and for long runs across the Atlantic. But, in the second case, would they be of the same service? The difficulties of the scene of battle in that case are indeed most serious for such vessels: the shallow coastal waters of the North Sea, the difficult Straits of Denmark, and many other drawbacks, show at once that in this second case the conditions are totally different.

"Amongst other possibilities that may arise there is one that must not be overlooked, namely, that we might see two repetitions of the case of Port Arthur, one within, and the other beyond, the Danish Straits. And such blockades might protract the war for months and months without any definite result to either side, except for the effect on their commerce.

"The most probable situation will be that the land armies will be vigilant and ready, that the German ships of war will be in their ample and well-protected harbors of refuge of comparatively little depth, and that the British ships will be keeping watch outside so that no hostile cruiser may get away unobserved to play havoc with the commerce of Britain and disturb her food supply.

"The blockader will find himself in this dilemma-either he maintains a really strict blockade, and then there is a serious risk that his ships go the way of the Hatsuse, Petropavlovsk and others, or he keeps them well out of danger, and then the blockade is but a fictitious one, and in such a case British commerce has everything to lose. What possible use then would be those big guns of the Dreadnoughts and of the Invincible? Certainly they would be useless for the purpose for which they were originally designed-a fight in the open, in the Atlantic, for example, in full daylight, with a final strenuous effort of the Tsushima type.

"Thousands and thousands of tons of dis-

placement have been utilized in the construction of vessels to carry those great pieces, which, however, at night are comparatively useless. It is, however, in those twelve dark hours that the enemy is the most active, as it is break the blockade, to torpedo the ships, or to send them to the bottom with mines. Moreover, the value of the hours of darkness are also enhanced when it is considered that, should a cruiser succeed in breaking the blockade and eluding the vigilance of her enemy, she might range at large, and would be able to inflict on British commerce a damage far exceeding the value of a battleship.

"It will thus be seen that the proportion between the number of tons to be employed for the service by day, and for each possible enemy it may be called upon to contend with.

The problem is not an easy one to solve, but if the naval constructor contemplates that what has to be faced is no longer the enemy's great armorclads, armed with heavy guns, but only torpedo-boats, destroyers, submarines, mines, etc., the real comparative value of the conditions will begin to reveal itself to his eyes. A new type of large warship, built especially for night warfare, may be called upon to fight in day battles.

"And so we come to a vessel that may be able to change front when required, and, like a beautiful woman, who, after reigning triumphantly in the open day with her face unveiled, veils herself at night in a domino to continue her conquests at a masked ball, so we may have ships, which at the time when their huge guns and thick armor are comparatively useless, may be metamorphosed for night warfare; and, utilizing efficiently the means provided with the 10,000 tons assigned for that purpose, may with confidence withstand the onslaught of the enemy's attack at short range with his torpedoes, his mines and his submarines."

London, Sept. 27.—The motor omnibuses, of which there are now over a thousand in the streets of London, still travel more rapidly than their horse-drawn rivals, but their pace been. People who are not passengers rejoice because the dangers of the streets are reduced. The change has been brought about by the amalgamation of the three leading , omnibus companies, who, had they continued in competition much longer, would soon all have been in the Bankruptcy Court. One of them-the London General-scored a loss during the past twelve months of £140,000, which compares with many years of prosperity in times gone by, when 8 per cent. was deemed a poor divi-

Defense of Human Nature

precisely at night when efforts are made to HE human spirit or essence is on fair. When men say that is hu- his little brother from be man nature' they do not always mean compliment, and quite frequently they mean the reverse," says the Academy. "Indeed, the modern excuse for peccability and downright obliquity would seem to be 'human nature'-which in the lump, say the wise, is a bad lot. For all that there are persons in the world who believe in the ultimate goodness of humanity. Of course, goodness is a quality which some philosophers do not greatly prize. When the critic of humanity wishes in some sort to belaud the species his method is to look rather for greatness than for goodness. Hence it comes to pass that for fifty monuments to greatness you will find one to goodness, and that usually a very little one.

"Yet we all know in our secret hearts that it is goodness which matters. For while it is not in the power of every man to be great, it s well within the power of every man to be good. And by goodness, of course, it is not necessary that we should mean such-and-such a view of morality and still less such-and-such a view of religion and theology. To be good really is to be human-unwarped, unsoured, and possibly unwise, as the world is supposed to go. And it is not, as we know, to be free from either failing or fault. In our mind the great beauty of human nature, or, as we may say, human goodness, is that when you put it to supreme tests it works out always' triumphant, and comes up smiling, as it were. Whether your subject be gentle or simple, cultivated or unlettered, devout or otherwise,

"During the week, in an obscure and huddled-away public garden, known because of its propinquity to St. Martin's-le-Grand as the Postman's Park, there have been erected a today is leisurely compared with what has row of twenty-two tablets to commemorate the self-sacrifice and human goodness, or, as the reporters put it, 'heroic deeds' of twenty-two comparatively undistinguished human persons. The point and meaning of these tablets may be best inferred from the inscriptions which they bear." The Academy quotes a long list; here are three:-

"Ernest Benning, compositor, aged twentytwo, upset from a boat one dark night off Pimlico Pier, grasped an oar with one hand, supporting a woman with the other, but sank as she was rescued.

"William Fisher, aged nine, lost his life in the whole a greatly maligned afRodney Road, Walworth, while trying to save

"George Frederic Simonds, of Islington, rushed into a burning house to save an aged widow and died of his injuries.

"These noble persons are all of them what certain writers might term 'heroes in humble life.' Furthermore, quite a number of them were young children. Without wishing in the smallest degree to detract from the honor and excellence which now attaches to their names and memories, it is certain that few people will read these inscriptions and the like of them without reflecting that in similar circumstances nine persons out of ten would do exactly as much as these 'heroes' did. It is human to do as much, and it is being continually

"One hears a great deal nowadays about the necessity for 'writing down' to the common man. Much endeavor is spent in this direction, and much profit seems to attach to it. If we only knew, our real business and difficulty are to write up to him. Our writing should not appeal to what we cynically consider the baser side of him, but simply and solely and always to what we know is the nobler and more excellent side of him. It is impossible really to destroy the greatness and goodness that are rooted in him by reason of his humanity. But to overlook that greatness and goodness and, especially, to deny it and pretend that for practical purposes it is not there, is to make a wanton and scandalous mock of God's handiwork."

LORD ROSEBERY PROTESTS

Lord Rosebery writes to the Times an amusing letter on a serious subject. He is a resident of Epsom, and he has to complain that the London lunatics are paraded about the locality without sufficient safeguards, a consequence being that twelve or fourteen have escaped during the past twelve months and have not been recaptured. Here may be some explanation of certain horrible crimes whose perpetrators remain undiscovered. Lord Rosebery very reasonably demands more watchfulness over these afflicted and often dangerous persons, and would prefer that they should not be paraded in public places at all. The authorities concerned are taking the situation very easily, but they are used to the lunatics, and think it unkind that anybody, should find fault with the poor creatures.



NE day, early in the summer of 1894, a stranger applied to the civic authorities of the Colorado city of Denver for a permit to sell a certain brand of soap. He proposed to erect a small stand on a street corner where all day long surged a mighty tide of humanity afoot, and

dispose of his wares after the manner of the street faker or peddler. When evening came the man mounted a packing case and on a small table opened out his stock. Each cake of soap was neatly wrapped in paper and a flaring placard, which was lighted by a flaming jet of gas, informed the people that every tenth wrapper contained a five dollar bill. which went as a prize to the lucky purchaser.

The man was of medium height and of spare figure. His hair and whiskers were of jet black and his complexion swarthy. He was neatly garbed in a suit of dark goods and wore a shiny silk hat, after the manner of men of his profession. The power of his lungs was forty-horse. His voice could be heard a block away above the rattle and roar of the street traffic, and his witty remarks in directing attention to the article he had for sale provoked sallies of laughter from the crowd that had gathered to hear him. His repartee showed a ready and quick intellect, and he never failed to excite his hearers to laughter when he replied to questions as to the genuineness of his pledge that a five dollar bill was concealed in every tenth package, the cost of which was fifty cents. If every tenth package contained a prize, argued some, the man is giving more than he receives, when his license and expenses are considered. For many minutes the vendor continued to laud his soap, and described his methods of giving prizes, without results. At last a young stranger bought a package, and retired to the edge of the crowd to open it. Curious eyes eagerly watched as he unrolled the package, and when the wrapper had been removed, there, sure enough, was a five-dollar greenback. The young fellow was so elated by his success that he bought two more packages, changing the bill to pay for them; but luck had changed and he walked away with the rest of the money, chuckling that he was \$3,50 ahead of the game anyhow.

Another stranger, this time a woman, tested her luck, and to her own delight and the surprise of the assemblage found \$5 in the roll. From that on the sale was brisk, and in a short space of time the faker had disposed of his stock and the sale was closed. Except the two fives that were drawn at the start there were no prizes that day.

The following night the same scene was enacted. Two prizes were drawn and to the rest of the purchasers fell blanks; but the gullible buyers were not to be deterred by the ill luck of others, and the entire stock was disposed of and the public still demanded more. In the meantime the faker had made many acquaintances. He had registered at the hotel as Jefferson Randolph Smith; but in consequence of his business the Denverites dubbed him "Soapy" Smith, and that cognomen clung to him until he died, after a career of crime that has scarcely been surpassed on this coast.

From Denver Soapy Smith went to other towns of Colorado, at each of which he drove a large trade by the same methods he had pursued while at Denver, the drawers of the lucky packages being confederates who were used to attract the innocent into the net. At one of the towns, it is said, Smith tried his hand for the first time at gambling, and won a considerable sum. After one or two more experiences he abandoned his business and became a professional gambler. He was soon recognized as the most expert gambler in the State, and, possessing a forceful and overbearing manner when in drink, he was by common consent made leader of a gang of villains who lived by preying upon their fellow

One evening, while dealing faro, Smith was accused by a victim of cheating. He drew a revolver and killed the man. Self defence was pleaded and the murderer got off. A little later he was accused of killing another man for a real or fancied offence, and rather than stand trial he fled to California.

In 1896 and 1897 the Klondike fever raged and the subject of this narrative with some of his friends joined in the rush. On arriving at the primitive town of Skagway he pitched his tent there and opened a gambling house and bar. His confederates, who were scattered through the town, induced many unsuspecting miners to enter "Soapy's" den under many pretexts. There they were often drugged and robbed and turned loose to wander helplessly through the streets or led to the wharf after dark and pushed into the harbor, where they were drowned. When the bodies were washed ashore a verdict of "found drowned" was invariably returned, and the authorities buried the remains. At least a score of unknown men were thus disposed of and their mystified friends to this day are in ignorance as to their fate. They only know that they disappeared at Skagway.

One day a double tragedy occurred which almost brought the criminal career of "Soapy" Smith and his gang to an end. A Klondike miner was robbed in a saloon by the aid of the bartender. The man complained to the United States marshal, and the two entered the saloon to demand restitution, whereupon the

barkeeper killed both men. Public feeling was aroused to a high pitch by this murder, and a igilance committee was formed, from which a jury of twelve citizens was selected to try the criminal. He was acquitted on the plea that he shot in self-defence. Soapy Smith then organized as a counter irritant a "Law and Order League of 303," of which he was the elected head, and the vigilance committee, fearing a collision, dissolved.

By this time "Soapy" had become an important individual. He was virtually the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and all the other officials of the town of Skagway, for nothing could be done in the way of civic business without his consent being first obtained. Good men hated Smith and his works. They saw that his presence in the community was a menace to trade, because travellers and miners avoided the town lest they might share the fate of the unfortunates who had gone down to death or lost their valuables there. But while the business people hated, they also feared the desperado and his confederates, and endeavored to impress the uncrowned king by their words and actions that they were not inimical to him, while all the time their hearts ached and their fingers itched to dethrone him and put a noose about his neck. To curry favor with the king of Skagway, upon the arrival of a steamer, distinguished visitors were lined up at Soapy Smith's bar and treated to the best the house had on tap. A United States Circuit Judge and all territorial officials were welcomed by Smith with a glad hand, The mayor and other civic officials daily 'moistened their clay" with his whisky side by side with known thieves, murderers and gam-

About this time the war with Spain broke out and Smith tendered the government a company of volunteers which he proposed to raise Skagway. He signed his name to the offer 'Jefferson Randolph Smith," and the answer from the War Department was addressed through some error to the "Honorable Jefferson Randolph Smith." From that on Soapy adopted the title of Honorable and discourag-

ed so far as possible the term "Soapy" as ap-

A peculiarly atrocious assassination that occurred between Skagway and the summit of the mountain again aroused public sentiment to a striking point. A middle-aged man bought a bill of goods at a Skagway store and placed them in two conveniently sized packs, his intention being to leave one sack behind until he had reached the summit, and then to return and carry the second sack to where he had left the first. He was a quiet, sober, respectable man, and in paying for the goods had unconsciously displayed a considerablesized roll of bank bills. It was always thought that one of the evil wretches who infested the town saw the roll and set out to possess it at any cost. The man left the town with pack number one, and was met toiling his way slowly up the steep toward the spot where he proposed to deposit it and come back for the number two load. An hour or two later a party of miners were coming out on their way to Skagway, and came across the unfortunate man lying dead on the trail by the side of his pack. He had been shot through the head and the body was still warm. The roll of bills had not been disturbed, showing that the murderers, hearing the party approach, had fled, and so lost their intended plunder. No one knew the man. In a pocket next his heart was found a small memorandum book on a leaf of which were written these lines from one of Browning's poems:

"The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
But time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me."

There were memoranda of goods purchased at Skagway, but nothing to indicate whom or what he was or where he came from. His hands were as soft as a woman's, showing that he was a stranger to hard work. The body was interred where it lay.

The 4th of July, 1898, was ushered in with the usual patriotic ceremonies. A procession was formed with Soapy Smith as Grand Mar-shal. Mounted on a white charger of goodly

size and showy movement he headed the line and presented a striking and picturesque appearancee. He rode on a Spanish saddle with lariet and all other fixings and as his horse pranced through the street he and his rider were the objects of general admiration. He seemed bursting with pride, and the horse appeared to have caught the infection and to be as proud as his rider of his exalted positsion. There was nothing to indicate in this man's manner or in his large, expressive eyes and not at all unhandsome face, or in his speech, for he was slow and measured in his talk when not overloaded with drink, and in the presence of women he was ever polite and gracious—there was nothing, I say, in all these to indicate that he was a ruffian of the deepest dye, who had murdered men in cold blood and robbed them of their property. Neither was there aught to indicate on that festive day when "Soapy" Smith's heart was swollen with importance at his selection as the biggest man and the first citizen of Skagway, that he was within four days of the hour when his clock would run down and time for him would be no

Three days after the shouting and the tumult incidental to independence day had died away, a miner named J. D. Stewart came out of the Klondike with a bag of gold dust valued at \$2700. He was inveigled into Smith's saloon under the pretence of seeing a captive eagle. While he gazed at the bird the bag of gold was snatched from his hand by one of the desperadoes who made off with it. Heart-broken at his loss, which represented two years of work at Dawson, Stewart was assured that the taking of the gold was a practical joke and that it would soon be returned to him. Several hours elapsed before the miner realized that he had been robbed. He complained to the United States marshal, but that official did nothing. He then appealed to the leading citizens and they convened a meeting on the wharf to consider the matter and revive the vigilance committee. The vigilantes were armed with rifles and revolvers, and a committee was appointed to guard the ap-

proach to the wharf. The head of that committee was named Frank H. Reid. He was city engineer and was known as a fighting man who had already slain one victim and was not averse to killing a few more when opportunity offered. Soapy Smith heard of the meeting and its

object. He was in his saloon half drunk when the news reached him. Hastily thrusting two revolvers in his waistband and seizing a Winchester rifle he headed for the wharf on a half run, swearing and gesticulating as he run. At the entrance to the wharf he saw Reid and his fellow committeemen standing. Approach Reid he shouted "You-, what are you doing here?" at the same time striking at him with the rifle. Reid grasped the weapon in his left hand as it descended, pushing it down towards the ground, for he was a stronger man than Smith. The outlaw pulled the trigger, and the ball entered Reid's groin and passed through the body. At the same instant Reid fired twice. The first ball traversed Smith's breast and entered his heart and he fell stone dead in his tracks. Reid, who was mortally wounded, fell by the side of the desperado. The dead and dying were taken to the hospital, where, despite the tenderest care and sympathy, he died four days later. His funeral was attended by all the good people of Skagway, and the remains now lie in the cemetery beneath a handsome granite monument on which is a record of his great services in the interest of good government and a statement of how he met his death. Near his grave there is a lovely fall, the waters of which, as it murmurs over the rocks, and the sighing of the winds through the tall pines sing a requiem to the departed hero, whose sturdy bravery rescued the community of Skagway from the hands of an organized band of ruf-

All that is mortal of "Soapy" Smith lies in the same cemetery beneath a simple headstone. He was a strange man. None knew his origin. He was ever silent as to his antecedents, but he was believed to be an American by birth. He was a well educated man, could speak two or three languages, and at times gave evidence of a sound early training. Once or twice he spoke affectionately of Old Yale, which gave rise to the belief in some minds that he was a graduate of that institution of learning; but none ever tried to penetrate his incognito without meeting an ingracious rebuff, which tarrht them to allow his dead past to remain

Stewart's bag of gold, \$600 short, was recovered by the committee. It was found in a box in the back room of Soapy Smith's bar.

The visit of the American fleet to Australian waters, which is just coming to a close, has been successful from the point of view of hospitality and the assertion of common race ideals. No untoward incident worth mentioning has marred the celebrations, and though the idea of the dominance of the White Man in the Pacific, in general, and of a White Australia, in particular, has been repeatedly emreal danger which evidently was very skilfully

were the officers and sailors of the American fleet officially entertained but that many of them were guests at the family board, particularly on Sundays, at Sydney and Melbourne. This is the hospitality that counts and is the real touchstone of congeniality. Elaborate official entertainments penetrate little below the surface and they do not necessarily imply esteem or regard between those who tender and those who receive the compliment; but when there is enough of sympathy and mutual comprehension to cause a guest to be made at home and to feel at home in a family, the hospitality ceases to be formal and becomes the genuine expression of a spontaneous and na-

PEAKING of "Australia's Great tural attraction which in five minutes places Need," the Mexican Herald says: strangers of similar ways of thinking at ease with one another.

> It is quite right and proper that the people of Australia should desire to keep that country for colonization and development by the white race and as the future seat of another great and powerful English-speaking community. English-speaking people everywhere will

sympathize with that aspiration.

But it is high time that the Australians should wake to some other facts and realize phasized, no utterance or occurrence during that if they are to strengthen their position as the course of the entertainments was of a na- a white race in a domain of continental dimensions, they must fill up the vacant spaces and present a more serried front to the active and enigmatic yellow man, whose industry is

There must be no race suicide in Australia. among the white people, if the brown and yellow man is to be kept out. And in addition, Australia will have to endeavor to attract a

large volume of white immigration. Let it be considered that the area of Australia is greater than that of the United States proper-2,974,581 square miles against 2,970,-230. Of course we are aware that the territory of Australia does not abound in resources as uniformly and has not been so favored in physical and climatic conditions as the territory of the United States, but making due allowance for that fact, it is none the less

noteworthy that whereas the United States has a population of some 84,000,000, or 28 per square mile. Australia has a population of only

Nothing can prevent an overcrowded population from overflowing into a neighboring, or not distant, sparsely populated region. It is almost as inflexible as a natural law.

The Australians should look to this. Postprandial oratory about "the white arm stretched across the Pacific" is well and good, but facts are stubborn things and if the Australians are to enforce their ideal of keening their island-continent a "white man's country -and all people of English speech will sincerely applaud the aspiration-they must make up their minds to address themselves to a hard practical task, that of building up their

Mexican View of Australia's Need

ture to give umbrage to Japan. This was a guarded against. The press dispatches show that not only

4,119,481, or less than 2 per square mile.

The following is the population per square

Italy..... 304 Netherlands..... 448 Spain..... 96 United Kingdom..... 363 Japan..... 322

patient and unwearied, and who can bide his time and who multiplies fast.

huge domain in the larger sense.

And Population is their first need.

Speculation and Wages in Cotton Industry

VERY serious situation has arisen in the cotton trade owing to the disagreement between the Employers' Association and the Operatives' Societies upon the question of wages," says the Morning Post. 'Some months ago the exceptional prosperity which the cotton industry had enjoyed for the

past three years came to an end; the employers demand that there shall be a reduction in wages of 5 per cent. on the existing rates; the cardroom operatives have refused by a large majority to accept their proposal, and there seems to be no doubt that the spinners will take the same line. There is therefore for the present a disagreement upon a perfectly plain ssue, and though there is plenty of time for the good offices of outside mediation to bring the parties together before a lockout is declared, the menace to Lancashire is undoubt-

edly very grave.
"Behind this disagreement as to wages there is a real and fundamental difference of view as to social expediency and the proper way of adjusting the circumstances of the industry to meet a time of temporary depression. The employers point out that during the past perity of the trade by receiving two rises of 5 over-production of yarn.

per cent. each upon current rates; they see that there is likely to be a good crop of raw cotton coming in, and that if they can get rid of the yarn which is on the market good times may again revive. They hold that the best hope of attempting orders is to lower prices by reducing wages, and they are possibly influenced by the thought that if the worst comes to the worst, and no agreement is attained, they will not suffer very much by a cessation of work which will ease the market and let existing stocks be worked off.

"There is obviously a connection between the condition of trade at any given moment and the wages which can be paid to those in it. But it has always seemed to the manual workers one of the hardships of their position, a hardship which which they cannot avert, but which presses nevertheless heavily upon them, that they should have to submit to a reduction when the industry is suffering from a depression which is not caused by any shortage of raw material or unexpected fluctuation in the demand, but to the reckless speculation of capitalists who have put up new mills and overstocked the market with unsaleable products. There does not seem to be any doubt two years the operatives shared in the pros- that the present crisis is mainly due to the

"No one who has travelled through Lancashire in the course of the last year can have failed to be struck by the immense number of new mills which are in process of construction. Tempted by the enormous profits of the last few years capital has poured itself into the trade, only to find that the market for yarn has disappeared before the mill is complete and the machinery installed. Both masters and workmen feel the pinch, and both of them have said strong things about the mania for speculative mill-building.

"As industry is at present organized, supply is adjusted to demand by the estimates of individuals who form their calculations in ignorance of each other's movements, and as long as that continues perfect adjustment, or anything approaching it, must be the exception and not the rule. It is difficult to believe that such a state of things, though it undoubt-edly eliminates the weakest competitors, and so far makes for economic progress, can be the last word of civilized society.

"Didn't you say that your dog's bark was worse than his bite?"

Then, for goodness' sake, keep him from barking; he has just bitten me. Chun

BACK TO THE LAND

There is no country in the world where the land is so sub-divided as in France. Yet here, as elsewhere, the large towns are constantly absorbing the rural population, and the now familiar phrase "back to the land" represents a problem which a few thoughtful politicians are making an earnest endeavor to solve. The latest experiment is less ambitious than the famous "three acres and a cow" idea, of which so much was heard in England a couple of decades ago. It is a scheme which may be summed up as "half an acre and a homestead." Parliament sanctioned it in April last, but as the Bill passed through without discussion nothing was heard of it at the time. The plan is now beginning to come into operation.

What M. Ribot and the other promoters of the measure aimed at was to give working men in the towns and laborers in the country an opportunity to acquire, on easy terms, a plot of land and a modest homestead, arguing that this would be a more practical kind of provision for the evening of life than any old age pension fund. It was, indeed, while the Old Age Pensions Bill was under discussion that, as M. Ribot has been telling an interviewer, the idea occurred to him. Some of his constituents in the Pas de Calais had suggested that they would rather invest their savings in this way, and he at once sought to secure them the option of setting aside their prospective pensions as part payment of the purchase money required to buy a plot of land and a

The field or garden must not cost more than £48, and its extent is limited for the present to a little over half an acre. The intending purchaser must possess £9 12s. If not, he is helped by the State, and the moment he deposits the money he becomes proprietor of the holding. He must undertake that he, or his children, will cultivate it, and he must also insure his life. The State does not deal direct with the purchaser, but with an intermediary and guarantee company formed in each dis-A capital of £4,000,000 has been set aside for loans at 2 per cent, and each local company must have a capital of £8,000, of which half is to be held in reserve. The original idea was to provide town or country workers with a home when they had reached the age of 50 or 60, but it will be seen that any one who has saved one-fifth of the purchase money, less than £10, can at once become the possessor of "half an acre and a homestead." At the ages mentioned, the family is generally dispersed, but it is hoped that the liberal facilities accorded will induce younger people—soldiers on completing their period of service, for instance—to settle on the land, marry, and bring up a family. Should the experiment succeed, its promoters will come back to Parliament and ask for larger

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gained in An The most done in this Chinese or C a score of ve imported fro Willamette v Chinese varie English bree in this beaut miles in ext the influence rent of Japan Oregon h

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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE CHINESE PHEASANT AND THE Hungarian variety. He seems to be a coming to take care of the brood, but the pheasant's bird. Extremes of climate do not seem to afmaternal instinct is not nearly so reliable. AMERICAN UPLANDS

(Portion of a striking article by Ernest Mc-Gaffey in Recreation.)

> ARADOXICAL as the statement may seem, the future of imported game birds seems brighter than that of our native game birds. The importation and propagation of foreign birds for restocking or adding to native coverts was long ago proven practicable. The success of the

mitial experiments and the widespread interest and increasing outlay for eggs and fullgrown birds from Europe and Asia attests he firm hold which the movement has already

rained in America.

The most notable instance of what has been one in this line is the introduction of the Chinese or China pheasant into Oregon. Over score of years ago ring-neck pheasants were ported from China and turned loose in the illamette valley. They were of the true Chinese variety, as distinguished from the English breed. The beautiful supply of cover in this beautiful valley, which is 8,000 square miles in extent, the mild climate tempered by the influence of the Kuroshiwo or Black Current of Japan, and the fertility of the valley itself, combined to make the location an ideal

Oregon has now a greater abundance of China pheasants than China herself has. Fifty thousand of these splendid birds were killed in one day within the last four years, and yet they are increasing so rapidly that there has een no apparent diminution of their number. Where they are just getting a foot-hold as to propogation they are being rigidly protected, as in the country east of the Cascade mountains. As no sale of the birds is allowed, nor shipment for sale, the market hunters are shut out. Sales for breeding purposes being allowed, neighboring states are beginning to buy birds and stock up. Prices range from \$6.50 to \$7.50 a pair, and they can be obtained from all dealers in the state. It is instructive, also, to note that Oregon has an open season from October I until December I, on English partridges, capercailzie, moor hen and silver, golden, copper, green Japanese and Reeves pheasants, so that her initial step in pheasant rearing has been followed up extensively with additional foreign importations.

Perhaps the most significant feature about ne raising of these birds is the fact that they ot only thrive in districts where the weather s mild, like the Coast states, and the South and Southwest, but they are hardy and can withstand the severe cold of northern winters in such states as Illinois, for example. The state game commissioner of Illinois, Hon. John A. Wheeler, says they can stand any kind of cold and are "great hustlers for feed." This means that they have the hardiness and persistent habits of food seeking of our native ruffed grouse. But, unlike the ruffed grouse, and to the decided advantage of the China pheasant, the imported birds seem to stay in the fields most of the time, excepting in winter, and apparently prefer the cultivated tracts rather

than the forest fastnesses.

This means, then, that less cover is needed where they are raised than is necessary in the case of ruffed grouse, and that they can endure northern winters with safety where quail would often freeze in entire coveys. This being the evidence of men who have observed their habits and had years of experience in raising and experimenting with them, it is safe to assert that they are the bird for the future where the diminution of cover has thinned out or driven away the ruffed grouse, and in those parts of the country where the winter months make the existence of quail a hazardous uncertainty. Couple this with the further fact that the beauty and size of the China pheasant are remarkable, and the flesh delicious, and the reasons for prophesying that the birds have come to America to stay are many

The China pheasant is one of the real game birds of the future here in America. The eggs can be hatched out under a barn-vard owl, and with adequate protection and judicious game laws, there is no reason why in the years to come the birds should not be plentiful in every state in the Union, save perhaps those states so far north that the deep snows vill, during long winters, prevent them from

finding enough feed to keep them alive. As to the claim that pheasants will drive out the ruffed grouse, this does not hold good in the case of the Chinese variety. The ruffed grouse stick to the deep woods; the China heasants prefer the more cultivated spaces. n the winter, where both kinds of birds might e in the same locality, the ruffed grouse would be more apt to take to the trees in case of neighborhood differences, and the pheasants would be likely to skulk on the ground. In any event, considering the scarcity of cover, ruffed grouse shooting is a sport for the remote districts, while China pheasant shooting will be a sport which will thrive around the farms where there may be only sparse cover, and in extent so small that ruffed grouse

yould not thrive there. ving or leg, I do not believe they can be driven out by any birds short of the game-destroyers, such as hawks, crows and owls. Quail and ruffed grouse occupy the same coverts and there have been no data to show that the China pheasant and Bob-white will not "in

their little nests agree." Coming next to the question of the European partridges which are being brought into the United States, apparently the consensus of opinion favors overwhelmingly the the partridge mothers may be depended on

fect him, and this is of course one of the most valuable attributes of upland game birds. Teasdale-Buckell, the celebrated English sporting writer, in considering the introduction of the English gray partridge into America contends that the Hungarian partridge would be even more suitable, because the variations of heat and cold are greater in Hungary and Bohemia (and in America) than in igland. He also briefly mentions the advisability of crossing these breeds.

English gray partridges are so wild nowa-days that they will fly as far or farther than our prairie chickens when flushed, and they are usually driven over the shooters the same as pheasants. But on the continent, the Hungarian partridges are walked up in a similar manner to that by which we hunt quail in America. In a number of the states experiments are being conducted with these partridges, and in very nearly every state where the importation and propagation of foreign game birds has received any attention the Hungarian partridge has come in for a share

In Kansas 610 pairs of Hungarian partridges were liberated in 1907, and the results have een eminently satisfactory. It is not a bird which prefers to frequent the timber, but one which will be found more often in the fields and stubbles, although flying to the hedges and cover for protection. It will also seek cover for its nest, and thereby follows the natural instinct of an upland bird for seclusion and safety from natural enemies. It is very hardy, and the only thing to be feared in bringing it into the most northern states would be the problem of whether it could scratched up enough food during the extremely bitter and snowy weather to sustain it until spring.

Comparatively little cover will suffice for their nesting and protection, and in this respect they are similar to the China pheasants. On almost any farm there may be found a small patch of timber or brush, some hedge or thickety gully, which would afford ample cover for a covey of these partridges, yet which would not make enough for a solitary ruffed grouse to hide in. They will nest in grass patches, in fence corners and berry thickets, and in hedges and wood pastures.

W. B. Mershon, of Saginaw, Mich., the author of "The Passenger Pigeon," and a well known angler and hunter, is a reliable authority as to the Hungarian partridge. He advises liberating them in early spring and fattening them well after their ocean journey by keeping them in confinement before setting them out. He gives to this partridge the credit of being the best mother of all the game birds, unless excepting the ruffed grouse. The mother keeps count of her brood, and will hunt up a stray chick, where a mother pheasant will start off in search of food and leave her progeny to follow as best they can. Mr. Mershonls experience with these partridges has been most satisfactory, and those he has brought into Michigan and liberated have lived through one winter and brought out their broods in various portions of the

In Illinois Game Commissioner Wheeler ed in these birds since 1006. In that year Illinois purchased 530 pairs of Hungarian partridges, distributing most of them throughout the state. Good reports were received concerning them, and it was understood they were increasing rapidly and doing well. In 1908 about 1,000 pairs were distributed. All these were brought from American importers. Partridge and pheasant eggs are both placed under common barn-yard hens for hatching purposes at the Illinois game farm. The custom of distributing these partridges in pairs, as quail are often "set out," and as is practised by the Illinois commission, is not followed by Mr. Mershon, as he claims not only that it is difficult to distinguish the male from the female bird, but that if put out in pairs one bird may meet with an accident. His experience has been that about six birds in a place was the most successful way in which to distribute them.

Hungarian partridges will eat the small grains, seeming to prefer them to corn, cabbage leaves, celery tops, apples, insects, bugs, etc., and they require plenty of water. According to Mr. Mershon, in releasing them they should be set down where they are to be liberated some evening in a box with some brush placed around it, and a little enclosure made in which food is placed. After dark the cover of the box should be removed. When received from the importer a pen with the sides and top screened should be provided for them. A common chicken coop will answer, provided it is thoroughly cleansed and protected at the sides and top by some evergreen or other branches or corn stalks, so that the partridges, if frightened at the approach of any one, cannot injure themselves by flying against the

side of the pen or the top of it. Raising both pheasants and partridges by hand is not nearly so difficult as raising the common turkey. Strict cleanliness should be observed, and it is always best to feed them As for the quail, cunning and swift of either on boards or in boxes so that they will not tread the food into the ground or get it mixed with their droppings. Boiling the water when the chicks are very young, and, in fact, as long as the birds are in the pen, is a wise precaution, and the pens should be kept scrupulously clean and free from insects. It is not even necessary to have the adult birds when eggs can be procured, since an ordinary barn yard hen can batch the eggs as well as a mother bird. In the case of the partridges,

maternal instinct is not nearly so reliable.

In nearly every state in the Union there is a little timber left. Even in the prairie states the hedges and orchards are not all gone. In such localities the Hungarian partridge will certainly thrive, even where the prairie chickens seem to disappear. They will raise from fifteen to twenty birds in a covey, and with a rigid adherence to protection until they are plentiful, and with a limit of from eight to ten birds to a gun in a day, they can easily become numerous in every state of the Union, barring, possibly, the extreme northern and northeastern states, and even in these states, as Mr. Mershon's tests will show regarding Michigan, the Hungarian partridge has made the strongest kind of bid for high honors as one of the hardiest of upland game birds.

The famous Reeves pheasant, with its fivefoot tail, the other various breeds of pheasants and grouse may or may not become, in the future, birds to be reckoned with in the practical problem of restocking American covers and keeping up the sport of upland game bird shooting for Americans. The capercailize, that enormous and at one time reported extinct cock of the woods, has been brought to America, and in her still occasional primeval woods finds a congenial habitat. The black and sand grouse are yet to be reported in numbers sufficient to inspire the confidence that we have found a substitute for our own unrivalled ruffle, blue pinnated, and sharp-tailed grouse. The English partridge is undoubtedly a bird which will acclimatize itself and prove easy of adoption in the southern and coast states. The experimentative spirit of American breeders and sportsmen will not stop at the last possible trial.



An interesting hybrid, a cross between a Chinese pheasant and an American blue grouse. This would be an excellent cross, but unfortunately the mule is not fertile. It may be noted the photograph was made from a mounted specimen.-Reproduced From Recrea-

What ardent sportsman but would willingpay so much a bird for good shooting? Is coming to that? It has come to that already in many localities. And again, it will be a simple matter for a pair of sportsmen, a group of them, or a gun club, to lease several adjoining farms, stock up with pheasants and partridges and have good shooting right along, year in and year out. Quail shooting is manof the densely settled states. Pheasant shooting, however, will not be so much of a sport where the work of the dogs will show to advantage as the partridge shooting will be. The long-tailed flyers are incorrigible runners and skulkers, and yet they present large marks on the wing. A brace of them should make almost any sportsman proud. The partridges, from the accounts of Hungarian and Bohemian shooters, lie well to the dogs and afford prime sport.

Such, then, is the outlook for at least two, and doubtless the most important two, of the upland game bird importations from foreign countries. It is decidedly a favorable condi-tion to say the least. We have game commissioners and private individuals, both sports-

men and others, who are deeply interested in the work and who are busying themselves with experiments in all parts of the Union. There is no lack of money to carry on the scheme among the owners of private pre-serves, and it is to be hoped that an aroused enthusiasm among shooters all over America may communicate itself to the various state legislatures with a view to a game farm for every state, and a wide-awake commissioner at the head of it who will be furnished with sufficient means to proceed in the plain path already marked out so successfully by Oregon.

living where the crows fly south for the winter. The men empowered to know, say that either the China pheasant or the Hungarian partridge is quite or nearly quite as able to withstand climatic severities and food conditions in the wintry season. It would follow, then, as the day the night, without touching on the merits of any other foreign upland game bird as adaptable to our country, without advertising or seeking to advertise any man's business, that the China pheasant and the Hungarian partridge are two upland game birds whose merits have been tried and found peculiarly acceptable; and that they offer a wide field for distribution, with well grounded assurances of giving general satisfaction to the sportsmen of America.

The ruffed grouse of America can make a

A GRATEFUL CRAB

All the fish stories since prehistoric times have been eclipsed by the tale of the grateful crab told in this week's "Era." The heroes of the story are Mr. Alfred

Sommerlad, musical director of the Devonshire Park Theatre, Eastbourne, and Mr. Edgar Bateman the song-writer.

Mr. Bateman, marching along with his rods, met Mr. Sommerlad, and told him he was on his way to the Hippodrome to borrow a "professional's" dress-basket, as no creel would hold his average catch.

"I've heard of your prowess with the rod," said the musician, "and now I'm coming to the pier with you to see whether it is

Nothing abashed, Mr. Bateman led the way to the staging under the pierhead, which was deserted, and, dropping down a line, soon hooked a fine specimen of the edible crab,

He was about to destroy the creature, when Mr. Sommerlad begged that its life might be spared. It was then tossed back to the water, and at that moment an accidental kick sent the tin box containing the lug and ragworms after the crab, and all the bait was gone!

There were no other persons fishing from whom worms could be begged or borrowed, so the disconsolate song-writer lowered the line again into the sea, as one solitary fragment of bait was adhering to the hook, and sadly led the way to the refresh-

ment department. Then the time approached for Mr. Sommerlad to get to the theatre, and Mr. Bateman went to fetch the rod, having decided to walk with him on the way.

Judge the twain's amazement to find the basket they had left empty on the still deserted stage full to overflowing with fine floun-

ders, sole, rock-whiting, and plaice! They rubbed their eyes with astonishment at what seemed a miracle, when suddenly the explanation was forthcoming.

Painfully making its way up the fishing line came the creature whose life had been spared, bearing in its nippers a fine young conger, which it carefully placed with the other fish on the basket. Then it dropped back into the water, to return no more.

Apparently the grateful crab, knowing by instinct that he had caused the bait to be lost. had deposited 15 1-2 lbs. of live fish in the song-writer's creel as a thankoffering for its life being spared.-Glasgow News.

BIG GAME HUNTING IN INDIA

It was in connection with elephant hunting two years ago that I was fortunate enough to shoot the third largest elephant ever killed in India. It measured ten feet four inches in height from the shoulder, and the circumference of foot was sixty-two inches; it was a "goonda"-a solitary male. It had been giving considerable trouble fighting our keonkies, and I applied to the Government for permission to shoot the brute. One night the elephant amused itself by breaking down the servants' tents and nearly killed two

I had a small camp, and several friends were staying with me to see the wild elephants taken out of the stockade. We were all admiring them, when one of my elephant hunters rushed up and said that the goonda was going for the keonkies. This was most serious, as some of the wild elephants were at that very moment roped to tame ones and being tied up to trees. If the goonda got among them some elephants would probably be killed and certainly some of the drivers. There was only one thing to do. The goonda must be stopped at all costs. Seizing my rifle, a .450 bore high velocity, I ran into the forest to cut him off. I had not gone more than twenty yards in the forest before I saw the huge brute, but what was more to the point, he also saw me. There was just one moment of hesitation, when he seemed undecided whether to go for the keonkies or to come for me. He decided on the latter course, and with a shrill trumpet charged straight down on me, the very incarnation of rage. It was a glorious sight, one of those moments which make life worth living. I let him get within Stream.

ten yards, then shot him clear through the brain. He dropped stone dead to the one shot, shaking the earth as he fell, and one more trophy was added to my collection.— Forest and Stream.

DISTANCE JUDGING IN THE FIELD

The average man usually thinks himself a pretty fair judge of distance, and the average hunter will tell you the range within a few yards at which he shot the big buck, or missed it, as the case may be, with the utmost confidence. The fact of the matter is, however, that very few men indeed are gifted with the faculty of accurately judging distance in unknown country, and the extent of error that most will make is extraordinary.

Even among expert rifle shots this faculty is developed to a very slight extent, as was shown in the very interesting new feature introduced into one of the competitions at Bisley this year. In the Barlow competition the final stage was made a distance judging comeptition pure and simple. Now the Bisley competitors are the pick of the rifle-shooting world, and the competitors left in the final stage of this competition are part of the creme de la creme, so the attempts they made at accurately judging the distances in the competition are of even more interest than they would be if made by just ordinary individuals.

The method employed was to range the competitors in line, facing one direction, when a man rose into view, calling attention to his presence by the firing of blank charges. Each competitor in turn was then called upon to write his estimate of the distance of the imaginary enemy on his score card. The line of competitors was then faced in another direction, and another enemy made his appearance in the new direction in which they were facing. Altogether there were six varying disdistances to be judged.

Some of the variations in estimating disfance were quite extraordinary, and, when it is borne in mind that they were made by some of the world's best rifle shots, the ordinary man may be excused for speculating on the exact amount of value to be placed on these men's skill at the targets at known ranges when brought into the field under conditions of actual warfare.

SALMON THAT DO FEED IN FRESH WATER

In one of the tanks in the diving birds house are two small salmon, the survivors of four young fish presented to the Zoological Society by the Thames Salmon Association in February, 1006. They have consequently been in the fresh-water tank for two years and a half. One has done well throughout, and is now a little over a foot long, and probably about a pound in weight. The other is much smaller, having grown very little since June, 1906. This, Waterman, the keeper, attributes to the fact that for a long time it was disinclined to take the small gudgeon put into the tank for food, so that its companion got the larger share. Of late, however, it has shown signs of improvement. The usual daily allowance for each is a gudgeon about three inches long in the morning and another in the evening, with a little chopped meat or the daytime. Sometimes the gudgeon are neglected, and occasionally two or three may be seen swimming about the tank. The respite. however, is a short one, for there is no rockwork or other hiding place in which they can take shelter. One notable circumstance about these young salmon is their restlessness in early summer, at the time so many of their fellows are off to the sea. Then they assume the silvery coat—the "sea jacket" as fishermen call it—which is, however, before long replaced by soberer garb of olive-green and brown. -Hy. S. in the Field.

A PROTEST OF THE WILD

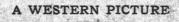
On the night of August 9 last, the night watchman in the yards of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Billings heard strange sounds which must be investigated. As he proceeded in the direction of the sound, hurrying along rapidly swinging his lantern, he saw what he supposed was a drunken tramp throwing railroad ties into the turntable. The watchman was indignant. He felt that a tramp who would amuse himself in this fashion must be unusually drunk, or else drunk on an unusual brand of alcohol, and he promptly rushed up to him to throw him out of the yard. Before he put his hands on the supposed tramp, however, he discovered that it was a large and apparently able-bodied grizzly bear, and the speed with which that watchman got out of the yard would probably have won him a record had he displayed it at the Olympic games in England.

The bear stopped work in the yards for three hours. A great crowd gathered and watched the fun, but finally the animal was roped, tied, put in a cage, and deposited in the

Billings Park.

The reporters hailed the bear as a Godsend; got out their dictionaries of synonyms and wrote him up at space rates. The newspapers gave him display headlines with their biggest block type, while the dispatches regarding his extraordinary conduct kept the wires hot.

No one, however, seems to have understood just what was the motive which prompted his entrance into the railroad yards and the efforts to block the turn-table.—Forest and



In the heart of Puget Sound, Pure of air and clean of ground, Lies an emerald-wooded island Lapped by waters wild all 'round.

Where the grey roads meet and stray, A white house looks o'er the bay, Taking toll from all the sunsets In the red fires that they pay.

Black canoes go drifting by, Red prows pointing to the sky— Swarthy Indians slowly paddling Down to where the hop fields lie

Neath the pier, when the sun smiles, Lighting up the watery aisles,' You can see the starfish clinging To the ancient moss-grown piles

See the gleam from scale and fin, As the lordly salmon win To the place of their desire Where the fresh brooks tumble in. Great snails in the dark woods deep

Climb the high fern's graceful sweep, While their silvery paths are cancelled By the dews, and fir boughs weep. Where the rain drew its white lines 'Gainst the background of the pines, Now the clouds disperse in heaven And the star of evening shines.

Through the dripping forest damp, With the pale moon for a lamp, Now the hunters come, returning To their welcome fire-lit camp.

Soon the darkness all around In its depths their fire has drowned. And the little isle lies sleeping In the heart of Puget Sound.

-Haven Charles Hurst in Western Field.

New Goods The Big Store Offers

We have so many new and attractive lines that we wish brought to your notice that it is difficult to do all justice. New Goods have been pouring into The Big Store during the last few days, many are special purchases, the kind that save you money on every dollar you spend, while many are novelties shown for the first time. We call particular attention to a new lot of Fancy Neckwear that just arrived, comprising all the latest neckwear novelties, and some new arrivals in Women's Costumes and Coats.

Some Belt Novelties

Just placed on sale a lot of the very latest Belt Novelties, representing the newest ideas for Belts, some of which are quite out of the ordinary and very handsome.

AT 25¢-Pretty colored tinsel Belts and fancy embossed leather belts in all colors.

AT 35¢-Stitched corded leather Belts in all colors. AT 50¢-Fany shot tinsel Belts, pretty color com-

binations and plain leathers in all colors. AT 40¢-Fancy shot tinsel Belts, with large pearl

AT 65¢, 75¢ and \$1.00-Plain Elastic Belts, silk elastic in plain black.

AT 75¢, \$1.00 and \$1.50-Elastic Belts in black, handsomely trimmed with cut steel, silk elastic. AT \$1.50-Leather Belts, all colors, handsome cut steel buckles front and back, all colors.

AT 90¢, \$1.25 and \$2.00-Fancy Belts, in colored silks and rich effects in fancy tinsel, the

Gloves Just Opened

A new lot of Gloves for Fall Wear has just come to hand in all weights and styles.

TREFOUSSE KID GLOVES FOR WOMEN, all the newest shades, at \$1.50 and \$1.75 WOMEN'S DOGSKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES,



Beautiful Millinery Creations

The millinery seems to be getting more beautiful and attractive as the season advances. We are constantly receiving new models and style. Every day sees something new opened and apparently more striking and handsome than its predecessors. Then our own expert staff have been busy evolving new ideas and copying exclusive models. We have hats of enormous size and conservative style of all kinds, colors, shapes and sizes. Our millinery showing is extensive, in fact there is no store on the coast as well equipped for supplying your millinery needs as we are. Our assortment is large, our styles exclusive, our prices moderate.

Furs, as Illustrated

For fur values we cannot be beaten, as we make up our own high grade furs. The skins are all most carefully selected and the styles made up are in harmony with fashion's dictates and suitable for local conditions of climate. We illustrate and describe a couple of handsome lines that are splendid value.

WOMEN'S WHITE FOX FUR, 80 inches long, and lined throughout with white satin and trimmed with two heads and six tails. Muff is large, new Empire shape, with two heads and tail. MUFF .. . \$25.00 STOLE \$50.00

SET OF HUDSON BAY MARTEN, as pictured above, handsome stole effect finished at back with three heads and tails lined throughout with satin. Large muff with four heads and tails. MUFF .. \$120.00 STOLE ... \$180.00

Fall and Winter Blouses

Our range of New Waists is very complete and exceptionally good. The lines opened cover practically all kinds, the New York tailored linen waist, plain and very dressy. Heavier styles in Delaines, Velvet and Lustres. Also a fine lot of new Silk Waists. These are some of the prices:

AT \$2.50-Waists made of fancy delaines in all different designs and colorings.

AT \$2.75 Waists made of cream delaine in neat and pretty styles.

AT \$3.50—Waists made of delaines in plain cream color. Also a rich assortment of fancy effects in

AT \$3.50-Waists made of fancy striped velvet, the very newest waist material and very hand-

AT \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.00—Waist made of soft linen in the strictly tailored style, with linen collars and cuffs, some embroidered, New York's most popular waist.

AT \$4.50, \$5.75 and \$6.75—Waists made of taffeta silk, nearly all in the plain style, with neat trimmings in tucks and pleats. All colors and some very pretty styles.

A splendid assortment of dressy styles in fancy laces and nets of different shades and designs. Some handsome styles for afternoon and evening wear. The prices start at \$6.75 and run upwards.

Women's Costumes Attractively Priced

The attractiveness of this season's costumes is admitted by all, the styles being the kind that are becoming and dressy and add to the natural attractiveness of the wearer. New models are being added to our collection all the time, many of which are exclusive styles that are so much desired by women wanting a suit of the somewhat different kind. In popular priced lines we have some excellent special values, suits that we bought away below the regular figure and which we are offering at the following savings. Suits that should sell for \$25.00 and \$30.00 are priced at \$18.75, suits that should be marked \$35.00 and \$37.50 are marked for quick selling at \$25.00. In coats, you will find that we are well equipped to supply your needs, a beautiful assortment of the season's latest offerings being in our showrooms. Some very handsome styles are

shown in long length coats in fancy covert cloth, coats that carry with them an immense amount of style We also have some tweed coats that are sure to appeal to all. They are made of cloths that are new and different and made up in the prevailing long style they make very attractive garments. The garment shown in the cut is a new model.

WOMEN'S COSTUME, single breasted coat, 32 inches long, with pointed effect, semi-fitting back, front, collar, cuffs and round bottom of coat trimmed with stitched braid of satin. Skirts pleated front and circular cut side, and satin trimmed. Coat lined throughout with satin. Price . \$40.00

"Quite Right" Fall Footwear for Men

Appearance, Comfort and Good Service are three essential qualifications in correct shoemaking.

"Quite Right" Shoes have these virtues, besides which, you don't have to break "Quite Rights" in and they won't break out.

The "Quite Right" Boot here illustrated, is made on the deservedly popular Happy Hit

A snappy medium boot, with all the comfort of a broad freak toe and all the style of a

The materials used are the highest grade of gun metal calf or vici kid tops and genuine oak bark tanned, goodyear welt soles. Nothing better known in shoes than these "Quite Right" specialties at \$5.00

Don't put off trying a pair.

And look into our Free Shine proposition.

Cold Lunches All Home Cooking at Our New Tea Rooms



Overcoats and Raincoats

The man wanting a new overcoat has much to choose from this fall. The variety is very large, ranging from the covert Cloth Topper and the dressy Knee Length Coat to the full length styles in Raincoats and Winter Coats. The loose wide coat still has the call, although semi-fitted coats will also be considerably

Our overcoats carry that cut and swing that denotes the properly made and finished tailored garment. The most fastidious dresser will admit on inspection that our garments are all we claim them to be.



Attractive

This is a matter of the greatest importance—the price. We handle enormous quantities of clothing, and in this way we can buy at the very lowest prices. In fact we sell at prices lower than many dealers have to pay for their lines. The Spencer clothing at the Spencer store makes a combination that is hard indeed

Overcoat prices start at \$10.00



Our Prices are

to beat.

Suit prices start at \$6.75



All Kinds of

Suits

No very radical changes are

Attractive indeed and smart

People living out of the city should become acquainted with our mail order shopping system. We maintain a large and well trained staff under expert supervision to attend to the wants of our mail order customers. You are sure of just the same treatment as though you were shopping personally. We issue a large and complete catalogue that we would be pleased to mail to you if you have not got one already.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Try the Mail Order Department

Jumper and Shirt Waist Suits The cool days make everybody think

about heavier clothing, and nothing could be much nicer for all round useful wear than a cloth Jumper Suit. These suits are very prettily made and nicely tailored, in different cloths of medium weight, being useful for wearing out-of-doors or indoors, and are marked at most moderate prices. This cut illustrates a Women's Jumper Suit of fine French Panama, colors blue, brown and black, pleated skirt and trimmed



Some Furniture News

These Couches are our own make, made right on the premises. We have a reputation in the making of upholstered furniture, and we take good care to sustain it. These couches are marked at attractive prices and will give every satisfaction.

HANDSOME MODERN COUCH, in solid golden oak frame, deep spring seat and head, covered with genuine No. I Spanish Hide of Marone color, all hair-stuffed throughout. Price.... \$60.00 OUARTERED OAK FRAME COUCH, in red horsehide,

SOLID QUARTERED OAK COUCH, in green horsehide. Price.....\$48.50

PLAIN TOP GOLDEN OAK COUCH, in Pantasote. \$32.50 BUTTONED TOP GOLDEN OAK COUCH, in Pantasote. Price.... \$28.00 OUARTERED OAK FRAME COUCH, in fine English tap-

estry, deep spring seat and scroll, all best material throughout. Price.....\$32.00 S. E. COUCHES, in green tapestry, with spring edge. \$22.50 COUCH, IN GERMAN TAPESTRY, with spring edge. Price......\$22.50 COUCH, IN BLUE TAPESTRY, with spring edge. . \$21.50 COUCH IN GREEN TAPESTRY, with spring edge...\$21.50 COUCH IN GERMAN TAPESTRY, with spring edge. Price \$21.50 COUCH IN ENGLISH TAPESTRY, with spring edge.

Price.....\$20.00 COUCH IN RED ENGLISH TAPESTRY, with hard edge, spring seat.....\$19.00 COUCH IN BLUE GERMAN TAPESTRY, with plain edge. Price.....\$16.50 COUCH IN RED ARMURE with plain edge......\$16.50

> Afternoon Tea and Ice Cream at Our New Tea Rooms

VOL L. NO.

ELECTION

The Kooten Break Pro

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