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l the remnants and oddments...

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Home control urged for Canadian labor...

Rich gold strike reported from Salmo...

ail smelter makes record production...

nd bands hold up Glidden tourists...

Canada's Part in Imperial Defence Means Warships and Dock at Esquimalt

JEROME TAKES PART In Resumed Hearing of Thaw Case at White Plains Today

White Plains, N. Y., July 26.—The several orders of the Thaw case...

Minister Declares Canada's Part in Imperial Defence May Necessitate Important Facilities at Esquimalt

FAVORS DOMINION BUILDING WARSHIPS Hon. Wm. Pugsley Addresses Board of Trade and Is Shown Over Inner Harbor on City of Nanaimo

"I am here to learn," declared Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, in the course of his address...

Immediate Redress. To all of these representations the Hon. Mr. Pugsley gave the most courteous and attentive response...

Four Additional Ships of War to Be Laid Down in April for Completion in March of 1912

London, July 26.—The navy camp again has won the day and four additional super-Dreadnoughts are to be added to the current year's programme...

MOTHER WILL TESTIFY

Annapolis, Md., July 26.—At the opening of the Sutton inquiry today Lieut. Edward A. Osterman...

FATAL FIRE AT SPOKANE

Spokane, July 26.—Three men were burned to death in a fire which broke out in the Farmers' lodging house...

CONSTABLE'S COFFEE CASE

Constable Thompson, of Salmon Arm, Arrives on Coast to Face Trial for Unlawfully Releasing Prisoner

RESIDENTS PETITION ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Aver That Unlucky Policeman Is Victim of Magisterial Mistakes and Indiscretion—Local Paper's Version

A case that is probably without precedent in the courts of Western Canada, and which in its development, promises to prove more than passing interest...

DREADNOUGHTS TO BE LAID AT PORT ROBEY

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Machine Smallest of All

Paris, July 26.—M. Louis Bleriot is one of the most successful and daring of the French aviators...

Honors for Aviators

Paris, July 26.—Orville Wright and Henry Farman, the English aviators, were today decorated by the Legion of Honor...

Charged With Bribe-Taking

Los Angeles, October 17, 1907. Boardman, former chief of police, is on trial today, charged with accepting \$7000 per month bribe for protecting...

IMPERIAL CHINESE SCHOOL

Institution Costing \$25,000 Now About Ready for the Opening

The new Imperial Chinese School on Squamish street, building by the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association...

Channel is Crossed by Flight

Bleriot in His Diminutive Monoplane Wins Pioneer Honors and Captures the Grand Prize of London Daily Mail

HONORS MULTIPLY FOR THE AVIATOR

Start Made at Daybreak and Trip Accomplished in Less Than One Hour—Slight Damages Sustained

London, July 26.—The English Channel has been crossed in an aeroplane, leaving Calais, France, early yesterday morning...

THE LION AT LONDON TOO MODEST TO ROAR

War Minister Haldane Promises the Conqueror of the Channel a "Place in History All By Himself"

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AT BISLEY TODAY

Canadians Again Well to the Fore Among the Prize Money Winners

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INTERNAL DISCORD COMPLICATES SITUATION

Barcelona Under Martial Law—Only Official Reports May Now Be Transmitted By Foreign Correspondents

Madrid, July 26.—Fighting between the Spanish forces under General Marina and the Moorish tribesmen largely reinforced by men from the Rif region...

HIS EXCELLENT ERROR

Sickly Sentimental Swain Mistakenly Believing Himself Murderer Committed Suicide

New York, July 26.—Karl Leskowitz, a young East Side tailor, looked desperate by the refusal of Clara Zeiner to marry him...

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News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

WINNIPEG, July 26.—The death occurred here of George M. Webb, one of the best known horsemen of the Middle West.
TORONTO, July 26.—Detective Murray left Saturday night for Vancouver to bring back Anderson, the young clerk who is wanted here on several charges of forgery, and who was arrested in Vancouver Friday.
MONTREAL, July 26.—C. P. R. returns for the week ending July 21 amounted to \$1,502,000, as compared with \$1,400,000 for the same week last year. The Grand Trunk returns were respectively \$761,670 and \$729,702.
CHICAGO, July 26.—Louis Frank has turned state's evidence in the case of Police Inspector McCann against whom ten indictments for bribe-taking have been returned by the Grand Jury. Detective Griffin, also indicted, surrendered himself Saturday and was released on \$25,000 bonds. Inspector McCann has been suspended, pending the trial of the charges against him.
BOSTON, July 26.—Carl de Mel, who represents himself as an Austrian nobleman, has brought suit against Miss Charlotte Moore for \$5,000 on the strength of an alleged ante-nuptial agreement under which she claims Miss Moore agreed to allow him \$500 a week until he was killed at the same spot and under identical circumstances. The Indians are greatly excited over the matter, deeming that there ever was a dead Siwash had sought revenge.
WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Wright brothers have explained that the reason for their never making it to the moon was that both might have been killed and their bodies disintegrated.
NEW YORK, July 24.—Aggressive-ness will characterize the policy of the United States in the Orient hereafter, according to the newly appointed Ambassador to China, Charles R. Crane, of Chicago. "This nation does not propose to enter the river to become a commercial dictator in the Far East," he says. "This nation will insist upon the strict enforcement of the open door policy, and I am certain President Taft desires that America shall become a powerful factor in the Orient."
PORTLAND, July 24.—The Harriman lines have independently announced a reduced collector passenger traffic rate scale to the Pacific Northwest, operative from September 15 to October 15; while identical with the spring collector rates these new rates will be \$5 lower than similar rates last autumn. The principal departure centres will sell tickets to the Coast at these prices: From Chicago, \$32; Omaha, \$25; St. Louis, \$20.50; St. Paul, \$25. It is expected that the rival roads will meet the reductions, from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas terminals.
ASHLAND, Wis., July 23.—Estimates place the loss by cloudbursts and floods in Northern Wisconsin yesterday at upwards of one million. Traffic of all sorts is paralyzed.
DULUTH, Minn., July 23.—Three persons were drowned in the floods following yesterday's terrific rain-storm. The bodies of the victims were about Duluth is estimated at \$1,500,000.
HOQUIAM, Wash., July 23.—The Northern Pacific depot at Montesano has been robbed of several hundred dollars through the agency negotiating to look the chief while he was in transit.
SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 23.—George H. Orr, a bridegroom of a month, was drowned in the surf at La Jolla, where he and his wife were spending their honeymoon. Mrs. Orr is prostrated.
WASHINGTON, D.C., July 23.—During his stay on the Coast, President Glenn, of Wilcox county, is under arrest. He is charged with the murder of a man, while Chief of Police Duffy has a bullet-hole through the lobe of his ear, as a result of a poker game in which the chief is alleged to have seized a jack-pot when the luck went against him, declaring the game crooked. He is supposed to have been shot by the sheriff as he neared the door in retreat. Then officers entered and arrested the sociable party.
ALBANY, Ga., July 23.—Sheriff Glenn, of Wilcox county, is under arrest. He is charged with the murder of a man, while Chief of Police Duffy has a bullet-hole through the lobe of his ear, as a result of a poker game in which the chief is alleged to have seized a jack-pot when the luck went against him, declaring the game crooked. He is supposed to have been shot by the sheriff as he neared the door in retreat. Then officers entered and arrested the sociable party.
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Young's July Sale

HERE is no money earned so easily as the money saved on purchases. Money-saving opportunities are thicker than berries on a blackberry bush—thicker here than any other store at these Mid-summer Sale Prices. We have gone out of our way to cut prices deep; made every effort to give satisfaction.

Tourists, Motorists and those going on vacation note this Traveling Rug Sale for To-morrow

TRAVELING OR MOTOR RUGS Beautiful colorings, plain and plaids, regular price each, \$8.50, Monday's Price \$6.75

Henry Young & Co. 1123 Government Street Victoria B. C.

B.C. SADDLERY CO., LIMITED MANUFACTURERS OF Saddlery JOBBERS, ETC. Leather, Harness, Whips, Trunks and Valises, Bags, Blankets, Bags, Horse Dressings. Large consignment of Trunks, Valises and Bags of superior quality. In all sizes and prices. Tel. 304. 655 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

Choice Fresh Fruits RED AND BLACK CURRANTS, per box 10c LOGANBERRIES, per box 10c GRAVENSITE APPLES, per pound 10c CHERRIES, imported, per pound 25c CHERRIES, local, 2 boxes 25c RASPBERRIES, 2 boxes 25c PEACHES, 2 pounds 25c BANANAS, per doz 35c ORANGES, per doz 35c PLUMS, per basket 40c APRICOTS, per basket 60c WATERMELONS, EACH 30c

The Family Cash Grocery TELEPHONE 312 COR. YATES AND DOUGLASS STS.

Corundum and Emery Wheels of All Descriptions Foot Power and Hand Power Grinders The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. 544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

Delicatessen Suggestions for Camp or Picnic ROAST BEEF, per lb. 40c ROAST PORK, per lb. 50c ROAST VEAL, per lb. 50c YEAL LOAF, per lb. 50c SHEEP TONGUE, per lb. 50c CORNED BEEF, per lb. 25c BRISKET BEEF, per lb. 30c BOILED HAM, per lb. 40c OX TONGUE, per lb. 50c JELLIED LAMBS TONGUE, per lb. 50c SARATOGA CHIPS, per lb. 35c POTATO SALAD, per lb. 30c PICKLED PIG'S FEET, each 5c Sweet and Sour Pickles, Dill Pickles and Olives in bulk.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers 1317 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052 and 77 Advertise in THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COL

PROVINCIAL NEWS TOLD IN FEW WORDS

Kamloops has elected four delegates to attend the irrigation convention at Lethbridge in August.
Much interest was evinced in a cricket tournament last week at Nelson, in which the elevens of Nelson, Proctor, Castlegar and Grand Forks participated.
The New Anglican Church of St. John the Evangelist at New Vancouver, is to be opened on Thursday evening next with special sermons by Rev. A. H. De Pencker.
The Knights of Pythias had an interesting reunion last week at Midway, the lodges of Grand Forks, Phoenix and Greenwood joining for installation of officers and to confer degrees.
George Olten, a native of New Brunswick employed at the switch board of the Nelson Power Plant at Upper Bonington Falls, was instantly killed Saturday by contact with a live high-power wire. He leaves a widow and three children.
Sheep Creek district, in West Kootenay, is looking more promising than ever before. All the mines are working at full strength, and the discovery of rich new veins is being constantly reported. Some exceedingly valuable strikes having been made during the past fortnight.
As a result of a fracas with Robert Reid, Joe Reynolds, the veteran member of the Vancouver Terminal team, is in hospital with a fractured leg so seriously injured that his life is in danger. Reid, who has been assistant manager of the team for many years, is held in police headquarters, pending developments.
A new and busy little town has this summer been ushered into existence on an elevated plateau at the foot of Little Shuswap Lake, of which it commands an excellent view. Chase, the name of the new town, is a ready-made town, with its own churches in erection and two saw mills in operation. A \$20,000 hotel is also in construction, the intention being to cater to first-class tourist trade.
E. F. Mortimer, a man of thirty-eight who had spent practically all his life in that town, was killed at Midway on Friday last, under particularly distressing circumstances. He was driving a hay mower when the rear wheel ran away and he was jerked from the seat, falling in front of the mowing machine. His head was severed from the body, and the latter also was frightfully mangled. Mortimer had only been at work for his first employer half a day when the accident occurred.
Martin Kelly was drowned a few days ago at Macaulay Rapids, near the 14-Mile House, Cariboo. The body has not yet been recovered.
Factory Inspector C. R. Gordon, paying an official visit to Nanaimo, B. C., on his way to Victoria, was invited to visit all factories where five or more workmen are employed and verify compliance with legal regulations for safety and health. After completing his work in Nanaimo, Mr. Gordon comes to Victoria.
Greenwood Mines Resumes The British Columbia Copper Company will at once resume work at the Greenwood mines and smelters and some 400 men will be employed. The close-down since the strike caused by the strike at the coal field and the consequent coke shortage and other troubles now settled.
Rich Strike Near Salmo A gold discovery, apparently of considerable importance, has been made on the north side of the Salmo district in rushing to the scene. It is estimated that gold worth \$100,000 is the nearest point for provisions, being eighteen miles northeast of New Discovery.
Reform of the Royal City An organized campaign has been inaugurated by New Westminster for the suppression of the social evil of that city. The restricted district was abandoned some time ago, and the inhabitants have since spread throughout the city and are more numerous than ever. Commissioners are giving the subject special attention.
Mica Mines Soon to Ship Further details are received in a large outfit of men, horses and supplies, has left for the mica field of the Big Bend Mica Mines, Ltd., in the Canoe river. A Pirie, one of the rectorors, took in a number of men and four boats about a month ago; in their four boats about a month ago; in their lake he had the misfortune to be killed by drowning. Twenty men are employed in the development and it is expected in development and mica in large quantities will begin soon as the new trail to the mine is completed.
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TELEPHONE 312 COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS

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Suggestions or Picnic

- ROAST CHICKEN, per lb. .50c
HEAD CHEESE, per lb. .25c
PORK PIES, 3 for 25c and 3c
VEAL AND HAM PIES, 3 for 25c and 3 for 25c
FISH CAKES, per doz. .30c
SAUSAGE ROLLS, per doz. 30c
MACARONI AND CHEESE, per tin15c
PORK AND BEANS, per tin. 15c
DEVILED HAM, per jar. 25c
HAM SAUSAGE, per lb. .20c
CHIPPED BEEF, per lb. .60c
FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER (exceptionally fine), 3 lbs. \$1.00

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Black Hand at Grand Forks. Further details are received in mail advices of the threats directed against Magistrate Cochrane and a number of the Black Hand terrorists of the Kootenay districts. The letter came through the postoffice in Grand Forks and had been posted at Grand Forks, as evidenced by the dating stamp. The missive contained a series of threats with the skull and crossbones at the top and also the words: "Death to tyrant." Further down the letter was drawn a hand which had been smeared with blood and also a dagger. The words "you are numbered" were written, your days are numbered" were written in the words "all done in printed letters, the handwriting being regulated by a printing press. The letter was immediately placed in the case with the provisions of rounding off parties, and it is stated that the case will also be brought up to the case and bring the case to justice.

Record Production at Trail.

During the year ending June 30, the consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's smelter at Trail, produced gold, silver, copper and lead to the value of \$5,506,000—a new record for the plant. The fact is more noteworthy in view of the exceptionally low values prevailing in the metal market during the period in question. Extensive improvements have been made in the plant, including several new and large blast furnaces. The total tonnage for the year was 347,000 as against 305,959 for the previous twelve months. In face of the present conditions, the returns for the past year, which was hitherto the record. One of the most satisfying features of the year's returns is the large output of the company's electrolytic refinery, which totaled 2,700,000 lbs. nearly half the company's total product. This figure, satisfactory although it is, would have been much larger had the capacity of the refinery such that it could have handled all the lead bullion produced by the smelter during the past three months. The company already has plans under way for largely increasing the capacity of the refinery, and when these have been carried into effect the necessity for sending any lead bullion out of the country for refining will be obviated and the company's production of pure gold, silver and lead be greatly increased.

Railway Activity

That the C. P. R. intends completing the gap between Spences Bridge and the end of their line which enters British Columbia at the Crow's Nest Pass, is what is to be expected, and what was, as a matter of fact, current report a couple of years ago. The C. P. R. and G. T. P. appears to be hastening the day when the gap will be bridged and the announcements made this week may be taken as a fair notice to the public and others concerned of what is intended to be done, or attempted to be done, to keep the southern portion of the province as much as possible in the hands of the regnant railway company. With the linking up of Midway and Vancouver by the construction of a railway up the Coquahalla river and through the Hope Mountains, and by the building of a line from Cisco Flat down the east bank of the Fraser river through the canyon and as far as a point between Ruby Creek and Agassiz, subsequently connecting with Midway via Spences Bridge-Nicola route, the C. P. R. will possess a second transcontinental road. Not only will it then possess two lines across British Columbia, but two lines across the province of Alberta; indeed with the extension of a short stretch of 257 miles between Danmore Junction and Moose Jaw, the C. P. R. will then control what will be practically another transcontinental railway in addition to the present route. This new transcontinental will run from Vancouver to Saint Ste. Marie whence there is a water route down the lakes to the Atlantic. That the C. P. R. will build down the east bank of the canyon is a matter of course, and it is not far distant when a double track will be a necessity for this railway, as well as for the main line in British Columbia. Railway men declare that the C. P. R. has made for the establishment of a trunk line for it also, and that the C. P. R. will create harmony and peace and the prevention of strikes, so subside and discontinue the present war between employees, and the province of Nova Scotia as well.

"In the meantime the two societies are strongly in favor of managing out together and try to work out the problems before them in a spirit of loyalty to the country in which they live and in which they are engaged. In the minority report Mr. McDougall says: "Regarding recognition for the United Mine Workers of America, that body has assumed such a character in Nova Scotia, both in numbers and public sympathy, that I feel the board of directors should recommend that the company give recognition to this union."

International Commissions.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, of California, and Professor Edward E. Prince, of Ottawa, respectively United States and Canadian representatives upon the International Fisheries Commission, spent Friday and Saturday at New Westminster and on the Fraser, accompanied by their secretary, Herbert R. Stoliz. They have come to the Coast from Manitoba where they have been investigating the border waters between Canada and the United States, and are now about to visit the waters of the Straits of Georgia and English Bay, to acquire information on various points in connection with the salmon fishing industry; and the result of their investigations will be submitted to the Dominion and United States governments at a preliminary set of fishery regulations which will apply equally to Canadian and United States waters on the International boundary line. Discontent has prevailed among the fishermen and the canners on the Fraser river and in the Straits on account of the deslimerity at the First of July, that the boundary of the line and the desire has been expressed by fishermen and canners for a strict International regulation of the fishing industry. The preparation of these regulations was entrusted to Professor Prince and Dr. Jordan, Commissioner of Fisheries. Dr. David Starr Jordan is president of the Stanford University of California and is regarded as an authority. The regulations drafted will be submitted to the governments of the two countries and before being made public. Expecting to find the sockeye run in full swing, the commissioners came direct to New Westminster. They went from there to inspect the traps in the Sound and will return to the Royal City within the fortnight. Afterward they will go North and investigate conditions on the Naas and Skeena rivers. While at Bellingham, Professor Prince was interviewed in connection with the prohibition enforced in Canada against the use of American fishing gear heretofore carried on. Said he: "The statement that the Dominion officials intend to drive the American fishermen out of Canadian waters is correct. That is the object of the restriction. The Americans, under a strict interpretation of the International fisheries treaty as it applies to the Pacific Coast, have no right to buy bait or maintain headquarters or to catch fish on the Canadian side of the line."

FROM THE PREMIER'S PEN

British Columbia's First Minister on Dominion Day

The following from the pen of Premier McBride appeared in the Dominion Day issue of the Winnipeg Telegram.

Victoria, July 25.—Many Canadians living today will remember the eventful First of July that witnessed the Dominion of Columbia into existence. "The West," the magic land now, with lightning rapidity, is being transformed in the development of half a continent, was then hardly given a passing thought, hesitated and was slow in coming beyond the Great Lakes, and British Columbia rarely heard of.

The industrial changes—the growth, the enterprise and the spirit of the West are the dominant notes in Canada now. Thither press the waves of immigration, its commerce is the prize for which the great railroads are struggling in competition, the centre of population moving rapidly westward and increasing representation in Parliament at Ottawa is gradually striking a balance between the East and West. And with it all comes responsibility. Growing in stature, in wealth and strength, Canada holds a larger place in the eyes of the world, and must take upon herself her due proportion of those duties which true loyalty imposes, not as a burden, but from the sense of self-respect and a realization of the inestimable privilege of being an ever-increasing power in the empire.

Cowichan Fishing

The fishing at Cowichan was very good this week. The southward bound heavily Saturday and Sunday, the anglers were out in force. T. Geiger made a good catch and Mr. Gillespie who is spending a prolonged vacation at the lake, also returned with a full creel.

The agent of the trade and commerce department at St. John's, N. E. says he has spoken of the trouble in storing millions of pulp lumps at Bay Des Peres, and put on a line of steamers to New York.

CANADA TO CONTROL HER OWN LABOR AFFAIRS

(Continued From Page 1)

gratified when the minister in his reply announced that he was in search of information that would be of assistance in the government's power would be tendered residents of Vancouver Island in achieving the realization of their ambition.

Imperial Defence. The feat of Hon. Mr. Pugsley's address was his reference to the dry-dock question, which led him into a recital of Canada's position on the question of Imperial Defence. He said: "I am impressed with the importance of arranging for greater dry-dock facilities on the Pacific Coast. This afternoon I intend, in your company, to visit and to inspect that at Esquimalt."

"Unless you are aware that we have two representatives, Canadians who have been sent by the Dominion Government to confer with the Colonial Ministers and Imperial authorities on the question of co-operation in the Empire's defence, immediately after the war, I am confident that in this it, has the support of all true Canadians, that they do not what is reasonably necessary to help the Mother Land in this respect. (Applause.)

"My personal opinion, and that of some of the largest employers in the British Empire that we should lay the foundation for the creation of a strong navy of ships of which shall be constructed in Canada and manned by Canadians. And I look forward with some interest to the meeting of first-class vessels of war, of purely Canadian origin and with crews the personnel of which shall be recruited from the Dominion, on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. (Pronounced enthusiasm.)

"It is superfluous, perhaps, for me to state that such a step will necessitate dry-docks on both coasts. This matter, I believe, will be brought before the department in the near future. Mind you this is only my personal opinion, but I am convinced that the Government will take the decision to construct dry-docks on the two seaboard capable of accommodating the largest battleships of the world. (Pronounced enthusiasm.)

When Hon. Mr. Pugsley, accompanied by Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue and of Mines, arrived at the Esquimalt Hotel, a large number of Victoria's most representative citizens. Besides the president and the hosts, there were H. G. Barnard, M. P., Victoria's representative in the Federal House, and the superintendent of the E. & N. Railway. The visitor's first outstretched hand and ready smile, and the general impression he made was favorable. Of medium and sturdy build, with a slow, melodious, but pleasant voice, he put the visitor and those present at ease. He had a stormy political experience of more than two scores and ten summers, a before he was on the best of terms with the gathering. In only was necessary to address himself to Hon. Mr. Pugsley. Again he welcomed the Minister, concluding with the hope that he would enjoy his trip to the West.

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HUGE DRY DOCK FOR PACIFIC COAST

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Advertisement for Angus Campbell & Co. featuring 'Cammyell' clothing. Text includes: 'Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies, Misses and Children', 'Home of the Dress Beautiful Exclusive and Economical', 'FOR TUESDAY 4-Astounding Bargains-4', 'FORTY-FIVE LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST SUITS, in colored and white muslins, linens, satens and duck. The greatest of all Shirt-Waist Suit bargains. Values up to \$8.25. Tuesday's price. \$1.50', 'CHILDREN'S VESTS, 1 to 4 years, a splendid range. To be cleared out on Tuesday at the ridiculous price of, each. 10c', 'TWELVE SMART PARASOLS, the balance of a recent shipment, ranging in values as high as \$3.75. Tuesday's price. 90c', 'FORTY DAINY PARASOLS, in navy, white, pink, sky, etc. Beautifully trimmed with lace and chiffon. Regular values up to \$5.00. Tuesday's price. \$1.75', 'OUR WHITEWEAR SALE GOES MERRILY ON. HAVE YOU ENJOYED ANY OF THE RICH BARGAINS? IF, NOT, WHY NOT?', 'ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO., 1010 Gov't St. LONDON'.

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bullet in the heart. With a cry of rage the Spanish forces swept across their chief, and a fierce and anguinary fight with bayonets and sabres followed. The Spaniards then withdrew to their original base, Barcelona, July 26.—A general strike was called here today as a protest against the Spanish-Moroccan war. The Government replied by proclaiming a state of siege, which is equivalent to martial law. In order to prevent further anti-war manifestations, the police and mounted civil guard are patrolling the streets with orders to disperse the crowds by force.

CHANNEL IS CROSSED BY FLIGHT (Continued from Page 1.)

side in winning the recent Indianapolis race, and John S. Thurman, of St. Louis, a novice. The balloon was provisioned for 48 hours and equipped with a dip in the upper air strata. Berry announced his intention of attempting to reach the Atlantic coast by means of the high eastern jet current.

CONSTABLE'S CONFUSING CASE (Continued from Page 1.)

whether or not his second story was true. "No papers were given to Constable Thomson authorizing him to hold the prisoner, and on the advice of Rev. John McDougall, superintendent of the jail, Constable Thomson was released, with the result that action was taken as above. "At the trial on Saturday evening, only one person was informed as follows: "I was in the office of W. V. Leonard, on the 16th of July inst. Mr. Thompson came into the office. "I was asked about the prisoner. He said he had no information as to the whereabouts of the man. That was the meaning of it. You asked by whose authority, Mr. Thompson replied by the authority of the magistrate at Ottawa. Mr. Thompson said that this man would stand before his court, and that he would be released. "I was Evans—I would like to see the information." "The information was laid by the prisoner himself, verbally, to me." "I was Evans—I object to proceeding further on account of the information not being sworn to." "Objection over ruled." "The Observer proceeds to criticize the action of the magistrate in holding the Indian after the Swish had satisfied the judgment of the court, there being no further process against him. It is further stated by the newspaper that the constable, having let the man go, was himself brought up on a criminal charge without any information having been sworn to. Other features of the case are cited as indicative that official discretion has been outwitted and Constable Thomson is a victim, although that the Indian has a further grievance in law against the magistrate. The Observer states further: "The Indian, William Perliash, was arrested on Monday and Cameron, Mr. Leonard addressed the prisoner. On July 15th he was charged with refusing to name the person from whom he obtained the intoxicating liquor. He was sentenced to fourteen days for refusing to give the information. They had told him the fourteen days would be reduced to four if he had never given the name of the person, so would have to go to jail to complete the fourteen days. The man who had already served. The prisoner was taken to Kamloops on Wednesday morning by Special Fourteen Jack." "It is expected that all the circumstances of the peculiar case will be brought under review and that the duties of the present week, most probably in the course of habeas corpus proceedings initiated in Constable Thompson's behalf.

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NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In a paragraph elsewhere on this page is a quotation from some observations made by Mr. Templeman upon the effect of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. At the time that enterprise was projected there were wide differences of opinion as to the plan adopted by the Dominion government, but there were none in British Columbia, at least, as to what such a railway would mean to the province. Doubtless knowledge of what Mr. Templeman said to the effect that "New British Columbia" was not as general "New of six years ago, even here, as it is now; but there has always been a strong belief in the minds of the people that the region which extends across the province near the 54th parallel was full of promise. When the policy of building a railway to what is now Prince Rupert was adopted, a great deal of attention was given to the region which it would traverse. Reports of surveyors and others, almost forgotten, were brought to light; private explorations were undertaken; and the provincial government sent out surveyors to examine the country and arrange for the advent of settlers. It can be said with confidence that none of the information brought back by these various parties in any way detracted from the previous estimation in which the country was held; but, on the contrary, each of them added to it, by giving details confirmatory of the earliest accounts. We know now that a region of large extent and great potential value will be opened for settlement and industry by the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Just here a little general information concerning the structural character of the country may be interesting. Prominent among the geological features of British Columbia are the great structural valleys. One of these is that occupied by the waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and it extends eastwards until the Hope Mountains are encountered. There the tremendous cleavage extends northwards to form the canyon of the Fraser. Another great structural valley is that occupied by Dixon's Entrance. It extends through the Coast Range to form the secondary valleys occupied by the Skeena and the Naas. There are other structural valleys of vast importance. One of these follows the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. The Kootenay, the Columbia, the Fraser, and the sources of the Peace River occupy it. It widens towards the north until at length its uniformity is lost among the detached peaks of what further south are the Rocky Mountains. Another great valley extends from the Fraser northwesterly. It is occupied by the great central lake region of British Columbia, and, although more or less broken by mountains, it extends far north to form the region drained by the Yukon. The tremendous cataclysm which determined this configuration of the Rocky Mountains through which the drainage of a large area west of that chain finds its way to form the Peace river. These facts have an important bearing upon the future development of the province, for they must be kept in mind, whenever we consider in a broad way how the great problems of transportation and colonization will be worked out.

Speaking generally, it may be said that from the mouth of the Naas on Portland Canal to the point where the 120th meridian crosses the Peace river there is a belt of land nearly all well adapted for settlement. It extends east of that meridian; but we are now only concerned with that part of it which lies within the province. In a direct line, the distance between the two points above named is approximately 400 miles. In demonstration of the claim that this may be looked upon as a substantially all fit for settlement, we may mention that lying eastward of the Naas is a fine area, which is connected with the Skeena by what is called the Kispiox valley, also very well fitted for settlement; from Hazelton we pass into the Bulkley valley and thence into the Nechaco and the lake region. This carries us east to the Great Bend of the Fraser, north of which is the Omicoma country so-called, where there are areas well adapted for settlement. Then come the mountains, but beyond the mountains lie the prairies of the Peace river. All this great region is not cultivable. There are minor mountain ranges west of the Rockies, which interrupt it to a greater or less extent; but prospecting shows that in these mountains are mineral deposits which are almost certain to be of great value.

Such, in a general way is New British Columbia. Of its climatic conditions a few words may be said. Its summers are warm, with abundant precipitation, and the long hours of sunshine are exceedingly favorable to vegetation. Its winters are not as cold as those of Manitoba, and it is free from heavy winds. As a rule spring comes earlier than in the province of Quebec or Northern Ontario. The winters on an average are not more severe

than in Aroostook, Maine, or Northern New Brunswick, and the former is called "the garden of New England." Surely New British Columbia is a land full of possibilities, and surely its development is an object worthy of the ambition of any man.

THE NORTHERN INDIANS

If our information is correct, the case of the Indians of Northern British Columbia is one that will need very careful handling. At present there is no real danger, nothing more than what may be described as a general condition of unrest. If nothing untoward happens this feeling may subside in a short time, but a fanatical leader, especially if he can get hold of a lot of whiskey, may do a great deal of trouble. The northern part of this province is very extensive. North of Hazelton is an area of 100,000 square miles in which turbulent Indians might hide themselves from the law. A well-informed gentleman said to the Colonist yesterday that he knew from conversations with the Indians, that they had given this matter a very great deal of consideration, and are much impressed with their ability to defy the white people, if they want to.

We feel very sure that with promptness, firmness and fairness any serious trouble can be avoided, but we would like to impress upon every one the absolute necessity of avoiding anything like politics in the discussion of this subject. No matter what we may think—and we do not suggest for a moment that anything has occurred calling for adverse criticism from a political point of view—it is of the greatest importance that the Northern Indians should be given to understand that the white people are a unit in this matter. It is also important that the Indians should be impressed with the power of the government to control the situation, if it should unhappily become necessary to resort to force. They must be made to understand that whatever their claims may be, they will only be adjusted by peaceable means, that the British government—and in a matter of this kind the federal and provincial government should act as a unit, is strong enough to preserve the peace and to punish all who violate the law. As to the way in which this should be demonstrated it may be a little too soon to express an opinion, further than to say that it is desirable, as long as possible, to avoid any application of coercion; but we feel very sure that during the coming winter, if not before, all doubt on that point should be removed from the minds of the Indians.

We are sorry to have to think that the present unrest is not due wholly to the influence of such mischief-makers as Caplano Joe; but that certain ill-advised white people have been filling up the minds of the Indians with exaggerated notions of their rights. It is also said that whiskey peddlers are doing a great deal of harm. Now whiskey peddlers, sentimental white people, a turbulent and ignorant, though not naturally troublesome Indians make up a very dangerous combination. We have no doubt that both governments will do their best to prevent any serious trouble, and we refer to the matter now only for the purpose of impressing upon those in authority the necessity of avoiding every unnecessary delay. It is highly desirable that every cause of unrest shall, if possible, be disposed of before the winter sets in.

NAVAL PROGRAMMES.

The London correspondent of the Montreal Star is authority for the following: Hon. L. P. Brodeur and Sir Frederick Borden are here awaiting the opening of the Imperial Defence Conference. It is understood that the definite proposals prepared by the Admiralty for submission to the conference cover several alternatives for the acceptance of those Dominions which desire to aid the central fighting strength of the navy in addition to any plans for the beginning of colonial navies. The Canadian Ministers' intentions, apparently, will not go at present beyond a Canadian navy and militia, though they will carefully refrain from committing against any plan that may be forthcoming to give real help to the Imperial navy without imposing too great a burden on Canada and trespassing on the principle of autonomy.

In other colonial and expert circles the proposal which wins much approval is the gradual creation of an Imperial flying squadron of eight battleships and cruisers of the same design, great speed and tremendous gun power, as the Indomitable, which took

the Prince of Wales to Canada last year. It is suggested that Canada should provide one at an annual cost in interest and maintenance of \$251,500. Australia another, New Zealand a third, India a fourth, and the Motherland the remaining four. The Canadian ship would remain Canadian in every sense of the word, would form a floating staff college for Canadian youth, and safeguard Canadian local interests. The fleet would regularly visit Canadian ports with the rest of the fleet, and take a full share in British naval manoeuvres.

These proposals are very interesting, and have the merit of being reasonable in every way. We like the idea of an Imperial flying squadron very much, and hope the several governments will see their way clear to adopt it. Nevertheless we admit that until expert consideration has been given to the matter it would be premature to express any very decided opinion, but we think such a squadron would have a very potent influence and prove an Imperial tie of great value.

Lord Cromer has proposed that the British government shall meet naval competition by building a great fleet with borrowed money, to be repaid out of a sinking fund extending over the life of a battleship. The London Standard says: He wants to prove to the world that we are determined to win, and so to strike a blow at the competition which is exhausting us and our competitors. But this end, as we have pointed out, cannot be obtained through annual votes and by a policy of piecemeal. We want, not to lead our competitors on, but, as we said in 1894, to "choke them off," and that process of "choking them off" is far more likely to be secured by one big bid than by a number of small ones. This is a proposal that will appeal very favorably to the British taxpayer, but whether it will meet with the favor of the Asquith Ministry remains to be seen.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING

The laying of the corner stone of the Women's Building at the Exhibition grounds yesterday was a very interesting function. The structure is intended for the display at exhibitions of the work of women and children, and it will supply a very much needed requirement. Its inception is due to the energetic action of a number of ladies, who are usually to the fore in all work in which women may be thought to have a special interest. The money will be provided by the various women's organizations, and will be obtained by public subscription. The very great interest taken by Victoria ladies in public matters is highly commendable. Perhaps there is no city of its population in Canada where as much public spirit is displayed as here, and, played by the fair sex, it more in evidence than in any place. It is not without reason that this city has every reason to feel proud of its women's societies, and the latest direction in which their efforts have been put forth is highly commendable.

Professor Roth of the Michigan University, discusses the timber situation in British Columbia. To the minds of some people his views may assume weight from the fact that he is a Professor of Forestry, and his tenure, as considered by him, is simply a matter of policy, and has nothing whatever to do with the science of forestry. He favors an annual tenure, which is surprising in view of the fact that such a tenure would inevitably be wasteful in the extreme, because it would lead every operator to slaughter the growing timber recklessly. Professor Roth has a perfect right to discuss economic problems from any point of view he prefers, but he ought not to give his opinion on a subject so important as putting them forward as those of an expert on a subject about which he does not necessarily know more than any one else.

Speaking at Vancouver, Mr. Templeman said: "We believe that the Transcontinental in the north will do even more for British Columbia than the C. P. R. has done. We will complete the Transcontinental, and just as sure as fate, when we have that done, we will build a road to Hudson Bay." We find nothing in this to which to raise the slightest objection, and we hope not to be astray when we say that Mr. Templeman and his colleagues may be expected to approach other railway projects in which British Columbia is interested in the same spirit of optimistic resolution. Since he has been in public life, Mr. Templeman has never said anything that had a better ring about it than the sentence just quoted.

Queen of the Toilet Table

Leiner's Powder Puff and Complexion Brush combined fills a long-felt want, a most elegant, unique and serviceable acquisition for my lady's dressing table. Promotes a complexion of lilies and roses. Price, 50¢ at this store.



CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES

Try Some of This Summer Furniture

SEND HOME A REED OR SEAGRASS CHAIR OR ROCKER FOR PORCH OR LAWN

FOR YOUR lawn or porch or to make your home bright and summery there isn't a chair style that'll so satisfactorily fill the requirements as will these reed, rattan or sea grass chairs. They are the ideal chairs for summer use. Cool and inviting in appearance, they don't disappoint when you fall into one weary and tired—they are genuinely comfortable. Our showing is a most complete one this season. Past years we have not been able to meet the popular demand; so this season we stocked heavier than usual. Although we have sold many pieces we can still show you the most interesting and complete assortments in the city. Prices are decidedly easy this season. Pleased to have you come in. We show Chairs from, each \$2.50 | We have rockers from, each \$4.50 Fourth Floor.

Lightning Freezer

Makes smoothest ice cream, easily and quickly, because of the famous Lightning Wheel-dasher and Automatic Twin Scrapers. Saves ice and salt, too. Lasts longer because of electrically welded, round, steel hoops—can't fall off; and can with steel bottom—can't leak or fall out.

We Show Many Sizes Priced from Each \$2.75 to \$20

TOURISTS AND VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOME HERE

CARPET ENDS

And Sample Carpet Lengths AT LITTLE PRICES

NOW FOR an opportunity to add a few excellent rugs to your home furnishings at little cost. It's possible with these sample carpet lengths and carpet ends priced at such little prices.

In the course of the extensive carpet business we enjoy we accumulate a great quantity of ends and samples. This summer we have been unusually busy in carpets and the result is a proportionately larger number of these short length pieces.

Out they go. Priced as these are it won't take long to clean out the whole lot. The assortment includes pieces of Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels and Tapestry. These pieces measure from 1 1/2 yards to 2 yards. Prices represent but a fraction of the regular prices. Big choice, from, each—50¢

—Second Floor

TRY THE HAMMOCK WAY

To Summer Comfort—It's Fine



If you haven't tried the "hammock way" to Summer comfort you should invest in one of these and swing it 'neath some friendly tree or on the porch. You'll be delighted with its comfort and you'll enjoy the light Summer fiction in real comfort.

Come in and let us show you our assortment of SUPERIOR hammocks. These styles will satisfy—will please you with more than one season's service. We have an excellent line, priced at, each—\$2 to \$6

—Second Floor

BUY IT TODAY!



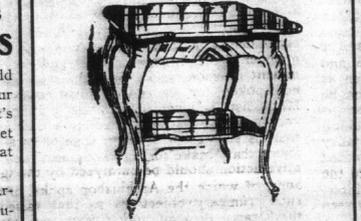
Refrigerator Time Now

Buy that refrigerator today and escape the disappointments of uncertain meals through the spoilsables spoiling. Hot weather here now and you'll require a refrigerator.

We have made the prices easy and these refrigerators are the economical sort—the kind that don't eat ice. Let us show you the range at, from— \$12 to \$100

—Fourth Floor

NEW PARLOR TABLES



A Grand Assortment Now

We have a grand assortment of parlor tables now—the new additions, this week, completing a showing of these furniture items that is unusual in point of variety, style and price.

Drop in and see these new arrivals. These come in mahogany finish and in golden oak. Finish and workmanship is worthy of the splendid designs. The price is the only ordinary feature of these—and perhaps it is special for we do not think such excellent values are offered elsewhere. We have these tables priced at, each—\$3.25 to \$16

—Third Floor

NEW BUFFETS

Stylish Styles You'll Like

NEW BUFFETS are pleasing and many are offered. Last week's additions are among the finest examples we have ever shown. In both Early English and Golden Oak finishes we show a great choice. Here are two interesting pieces—

BUFFET—A golden oak style. Made of selected oak, finely finished. Has 1 large and 2 small drawers, 2 cupboard doors and large bevel plate mirror. Priced at \$40

BUFFET—An Early English finished style. Selected oak has been used. Has 1 large and 3 small drawers, 2 cupboard doors and large bevel plate mirror. Old copper fittings. Priced at \$60

It'll pay you to inspect our offerings in furniture for the dining room. Matters not what your "scheme" may be, we believe we are in a better position to satisfactorily fill your wants than any other establishment. Costs nothing to investigate.

—Third Floor

DELIGHTFUL NEW AYSLEY CHINA IS ON SALE TODAY

Charming Tableware at the Easiest of Prices Awaits You Here

YESTERDAY we marked some of the daintiest china it has been our good fortune to handle for many a day—a heavy shipment of china tableware from the famous Aynsley potteries. And we are going to make many new friends for our china department by offering these at specially easy prices.

By all means see the window and the offerings on the first floor balcony. You'll be more than delighted with the dainty china and surprised at the little prices at which we have marked these. See the excellent range of 40-piece china tea sets at \$10 and the 22-piece sets at from \$6. Charming bread and butter plates from \$3 per dozen. These are a few representative values. Pleased to have you come in and handle these pieces.

China Morning Sets, \$4. Here is a dainty idea just received. Set consists of china tray, cup and saucer, sugar, cream and tea pot. Choice of several dainty decorations. Priced at \$4

Tete-a-Tete Sets, \$10. Another charming addition in Aynsley china. These sets consist of china tray, 4 cups and saucers, sugar, cream and tea pot. Daintiest bone china. Price, per set, \$10

EGG STANDS—4 egg cups and stand at, each \$2.00

SQUARE SHELLS, at each 60¢ to 35¢

HONEY POTS, at each \$1.00

TEA CADDIES, at each \$1.00

HAIR TIDIES, at each \$1.00

FERN POTS, at each \$1.50

MARMALADE POTS, at each \$1.50

BISCUIT JARS, at each \$2.00

Dozens of Other Pieces Shown

22-Piece Tea Sets \$6

Ideal for Wedding Gifts

Here is an ideal wedding gift—a 22-piece tea set of beautiful Aynsley bone china. Great choice of superb decorations. Set consists of:

- 6 TEA CUPS 6 TEA PLATES AND SAUCERS 1 TEA POT 1 SUGAR CREAM

We know of nothing daintier at the price—nothing more acceptable. See the sets at \$6.00 \$6.50 \$7.00

ROUND BOXES, at 75¢ to \$1.00

OVAL BOXES, at \$1.00 to \$1.50

HEART BOXES, at 75¢ to \$1.00

"AT HOMES", each \$1.00

DESSERT PLATES, at each \$1.00

JUGS, each \$1.00 to \$1.50

A. D. CUPS AND SAUCERS, each 50¢

CRUETS, with salt, pepper and mustard, each \$1.75

Costs Nothing to Handle These

Bread and Butter Plates \$3 Doz. This shipment contained an unusually good assortment of plates. The daintiest of decorations on china of finest quality. Priced at, per dozen, \$12 to \$3

Sole Agents "Libbey" Cut Glass Finest Made WEILER BROS. HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C. Sole Agents Ostermoot Mattress Price \$15.00



ALCAZA

The betrothal of the young King to Manuel, the young King of Portugal, is an interest to everything kingdom of which the great Edward will soon become is by no means a large country of 36,046 square miles not much, if any, in excess though it yet retains some of its prestige, especially upon Pope undertook to give it half the unexplored world, guess who showed Europe Cape of Good Hope. It led the way in the European India. About A. D. 1550 one of the leading nations, itary strength was great; extensive; the enterprise bounded. So great indeed the kingdom that the Jesu very flower of its strength for the furtherance of the sidered plans for upbuilding Papacy. In 1578 they pe King, Sebastian, to undertake Morocco, for the purpose power of Mohammedan Africa. They doubtless should prove successful, it for the complete overthrow invasion was wholly unpre- derness in no way intimidated King of Fez, who rallied the enemy. He was one figures in history. At the sion he was advanced in with a malady which he fatal. He planned his death though racked with pain sickness. Entrusting his command of his troops, he the ordering of their movement to lead Sebastian as possible, and Montaigne calculated the days which so conducted his retreat to lead the latter to a place could not extricate himself last day of life he might blow upon the foe. Doubt had been greater. Muley a battle and, by feigning Portuguese on until, their cepted, they would have perishing by starvation at surrender; but he was res other brain than his own his country of the invader his forces that they sur Sebastian, upon which the pressure from all sides, terrific. Montaigne tells very sharp, owing to the Portuguese King; but completely outwitted by had no room to manoeuvre could not retreat, because was closed against them, heaps upon heaps upon the conquerer a very bloody. Sebastian fell; but not survive him. Follow account of the dramatic "Dying, he caused himself hurried from place to place was; and, passing through aged the captains and soldiers; but, a corner of his he was not to be with his horseback, sword in hand to break from those around the middle of the fight, withholding him and some by his ropes and some by his effort totally overwhelmed had left; they again laid Coming to himself again his robes and some of his death (the most necessary had then to give, that he be discouraged by the ne his finger on his lips, to silence.

The manner of Sebastian appear to have been told, in Africa and his people believe that he was real Enrique, assumed the death numerous claimants sented themselves, but to acknowledge any of them the hope that Sebastian assume the sceptre. Phil advantage of these disor country to his own domin astrous to Portugal for it try in the wars brought a of the conqueror and bre of absolute ruin. After o years of this unhappy ur ed its independence, and were declared to consti from which King Manuel Braganzas are a branch of the famous dukes of Bur The death of Sebastian been admitted by the co ngal, and there is a sect anistas, who believe th establish his rule. It especially prominent any people look forward

An Hour with the Editor

ALCAZAR

The betrothal of the Princess Alexandra to Manuel, the young King of Portugal, lends an interest to everything pertaining to the kingdom of which the granddaughter of King Edward will soon become Queen. Portugal is by no means a large country, its area being only 36,046 square miles and its population not much, if any, in excess of 5,000,000, although it yet retains some colonial possessions. There was a time, however, when it stood high among the nations, and enjoyed such prestige, especially upon the sea, that the Pope undertook to give it dominion over one-half the unexplored world. It was a Portuguese who showed Europe the way round the Cape of Good Hope. It was Portugal that led the way in the European occupation of India. About A. D. 1550 Portugal ranked as one of the leading nations. Its naval and military strength was great; its commerce was extensive; the enterprise of its people unbounded. So great indeed was the potency of the kingdom that the Jesuit order, then in the very flower of its strength, sought to use it for the furtherance of their pious, if ill-considered plans for upbuilding the power of the Papacy. In 1578 they persuaded the young King, Sebastian, to undertake an expedition to Morocco, for the purpose of overthrowing the power of Mohammedanism in that part of Africa. They doubtless supposed that if this should prove successful, it would clear the way for the complete overthrow of Islam. The invasion was wholly unprovoked, but its suddenness in no way intimidated Muley Moluch, King of Fez, who rallied his forces to meet the enemy. He was one of the most heroic figures in history. At the time of the invasion he was advanced in years and very ill with a malady which he foresaw would prove fatal. He planned his defence upon his bed, though racked with pain and enfeebled by sickness. Entrusting his brother with the command of his troops, he reserved to himself the ordering of their movements. He determined to lead Sebastian as far from the coast as possible, and Montaigne tells us that he calculated the days which he had to live, and so conducted his retreat before Sebastian as to lead the latter to a place from which he could not extricate himself and where on his last day of life he might inflict a crushing blow upon the foe. Doubtless if his vitality had been greater, Muley would have avoided a battle and, by feigning retreat, have led the Portuguese on until their retreat being intercepted, they would have to choose between perishing by starvation and an ignominious surrender; but he was resolved to trust to no other brain than his own the plans of ridding his country of the invader. He so disposed his forces that they surrounded those of Sebastian, upon which they exerted a steady pressure from all sides. The slaughter was terrific. Montaigne tells that the fight was very sharp, owing to the valor of the young Portuguese King; but the latter had been completely outwitted by his adversary. He had no room to manoeuvre his men, and they could not retreat, because every passageway was closed against them. "They were slain heaps upon heaps upon each other, leaving the conquerer a very bloody and entire victory." Sebastian fell; but his adversary did not survive him. Following is Montaigne's account of the dramatic close of Muley's life: "Dying, he caused himself to be carried and hurried from place to place, where most need was; and, passing through the files, encouraged the captains and soldiers one after another; but, a corner of his battle being broken, he was not to be withheld from mounting on horseback, sword in hand; he did his utmost to break from those around him and rush into the middle of the fight, they, all the while, withholding him, some by the bridle, some by his ropes and some by his stirrups. The last effort totally overwhelmed the little life he had left; they again laid him on his bed. Coming to himself again and starting out of his swoon, all other faculties failing, he gave his robes and some of his stirrups. The last death (the most necessary command that he had then to give, that his soldiers might not be discouraged by the news) he expired with his finger on his lips, the ordinary sign of silence.

The manner of Sebastian's death does not appear to have been told. Indeed, his soldiers in Africa and his people at home refused to believe that he was really dead. His uncle, Enrique, assumed the crown, and upon his death numerous claimants to the throne presented themselves, but the people refused to acknowledge any of them, as they cherished the hope that Sebastian would return to re-assume the sceptre. Philip II., of Spain, took advantage of these disorders to annex the country to his own dominions. This was disastrous to Portugal for it involved that country in the wars brought about by the ambition of the conqueror and brought it to the verge of absolute ruin. After one hundred and sixty years of this unhappy union Portugal regained its independence, and the Braganza family were declared to constitute the royal house, from which King Manuel is descended. The Braganzas are a branch of the family to which the famous dukes of Burgundy belonged.

The death of Sebastian has never really been admitted by the common people of Portugal, and there is a sect known as the Sebastianists, who believe that he will return and establish his rule. It is said that this belief especially prominent in Brazil where very many people look forward with confidence to

a second coming of Sebastian, when the country will enjoy perfect happiness and prosperity. The place of the battle of Alcazar in history is of a dual character. It settled until this day the supremacy of the Moslem in Morocco; it led to the reduction of Portugal from the position of a world-power to a nation of hardly the second rank. It was a notable battle because of the splendid generalship displayed by Muley, because of the valor of Sebastian and his troops, and because the two opposing kings died upon the same field and almost at the same time. It has been described as a glorious victory for the Moslems and a glorious defeat for the Portuguese.

A CRISIS AND HOW TO MEET IT.

Recently at a session of the Canterbury Diocesan Conference the question of union between the Established Church and the Non-conformists was considered. No definite result was reached, although the conference seemed to accept the views of the Archbishop, who deprecated any official action—because he thought it would be premature and calculated to defeat its own purpose. He thought that feelings of friendliness ought to be encouraged and that out of them might arise a workable plan of union. He said that the trouble on both sides was ignorance and "considering the strength and force of the Non-conformists in the religious life of England, it is not very creditable that churchmen should be ignorant of the doctrinal basis on which that force rested." The Dean of Canterbury, who preceded the Archbishop, was inclined to lay great stress upon the fact that Non-conformists are "schismatics," and he said he was not prepared to admit that they had any right to occupy their present position towards the establishment. Some years ago a prominent Methodist minister addressed a meeting in that city. Speaking of the matter afterwards he said that all he did was to lay stress upon the value of a Christian life and the necessity of the enlisting all organizations in working for the betterment of the community. When he had concluded, a lady in the audience who was a member of the Anglican Church and very prominent in good works, said she was glad he had spoken; for, she added, "I had no idea that Methodists believed such things." It seems a very unfortunate thing that, at a time when there is such great need for a union of all the forces that "make for righteousness," co-operative action should be paralyzed by the ignorance of which the Archbishop spoke and by such trumpery objections as that raised by the Dean. A good many years ago certain people withdrew from the Church of England or were forced out of it. Generations of Non-conformists have been born, lived and died, and yet a prominent clergyman of the Established Church declines to consider reunion unless those outside of that communion admit that they are "schismatics," whatever may be implied by that formidable term. Surely this is the very acme of absurdity.

But of greater importance is the statement of the Archbishop that there is great ignorance on both sides as to the basis upon which the establishment and non-conformity rest. Is it to say too much to assert that one of the causes why Christianity has fallen so far short of its mission, is that ministers think too much of their churches and too little of humanity? The Dean of Canterbury wants an admission that Nonconformity is a schism before he will discuss union. There are scores of Nonconformists whose devotion seems to be first of all to the particular organization to which they belong. There does not appear to be that degree of attention to the moral needs of society which conditions call for. This is doubtless largely due to the ignorance of which the Archbishop spoke. We have an idea that if a number of representative men from all the religious organizations could get together, and would honestly sit down to state what they regarded as essential to the existence of an active and virile Christianity, it would be found in the end that they were in accord in everything except certain matters which are as much man-made as the black frock coat of the Methodist or the white surplice of the Anglican. It is these man-made differences that have split the Christian Church asunder and lessened its usefulness to such a degree that even now a cry is going up as to what we shall do to be saved. Lack of union has weakened the Christian bodies in the very places where it ought to be strongest. A Victoria man, speaking of a Chinese mandarin, said: "He was a fine fellow in every respect, with no more religion than the average man of the world." Those persons, who have professed to receive a divine call to preach the Gospel, would do well to let this expression penetrate their inner consciousness. In the opinion of this travelled gentleman the average man of the world in Christian countries has no more religion than a cultivated Chinese, who certainly, whatever he may or may not believe in, does not believe in Christianity. There is a drifting away from the church, using the expression in its broadest sense, of the elements which form the backbone of the social scale. To persons in fashionable life Christianity has ceased to have little real meaning, and it is failing almost utterly to attract the submerged classes. It yet maintains its hold on the laborer, the artisan, the commercial and professional classes, but even there its hold is being loosened. And while this state of things is in existence, ignorance of each other or puerile insistency upon things that are immaterial are keeping the several branches of the Christian

church from giving each other that sympathy and co-operation which alone can accomplish the great work of evangelizing the world. During the last year countless newspaper and magazine articles have been written to demonstrate that Christianity is a failure. Very few of them are what could properly be described as skeptical, for they neither affirm nor deny any proposition of the Christian faith. They are all inspired by the desire to discover, if possible, some remedy for the perilous conditions towards which the older Christian nations appear to be drifting. No thoughtful man can view the outlook with complacency. Confidence in the future of humanity may lead him to feel satisfied that some time and somehow the threatening problems will be solved satisfactorily; but he cannot close his eyes to the peril of the immediate future. God has no recognized place in the lives of millions upon millions of people who go down in the census returns as Christian. This does not mean that such persons are wicked, that they do not do their duty to their neighbor from day to day with commendable diligence. It simply means that they are ignoring—not rejecting—what Herbert Spencer called "the hypothesis of God." The church is not keeping pace with the developments of the civilization that has been developed under its influence. One cleric finds himself unable to unite with another branch of Christians unless they will admit that their ancestors a century or more ago were guilty of a schism. Another earnest Christian worker confesses surprise that a branch of the church to which she does not belong, is really Christian, and the highest dignity of the Established Church regrets the ignorance of the doctrinal basis of one of the more potent Christian agencies in all the world, prevailing among clergymen who ought to be working in sympathy with them.

Surely it is time to bring about a change. Surely it is time that all agencies for the betterment of humanity were brought into harmony. The so-called Christian world is on the eve of a collision with the non-Christian world. The reference is not to an armed collision for that would only be temporary, but one between the forces underlying Christianity and those which have produced the systems of India and the Orient. Those who value Christianity should lose no time in closing up the ranks.

Appropos to what has been said above, the following may be quoted from an article by Stannard Baker in the American Magazine. Referring to the churches of New York City, he says:

"The churches have not waked up. They are dallying with symptoms; offering classes and gymnasiums to people who are underfed and underpaid, who live in miserable and unsanitary homes! They wonder why revivals of the sort of religion they preach do not attract the multitudes. They devote tremendous energy in attempting to suppress vaudeville shows while hundreds of thousands of women and children in New York are being degraded body and soul by senseless exploitation—too much work, too small wages, poor homes, no amusement. They help the poor child and give no thought to the causes which have made him poor. They have no vision of social justice; they have no message for the common people. Until the Protestant churches have that vision which inspires men to a new sense of the brotherhood of humanity they will never 'get back to the people.' They will never reach the poor or the foreigner, or the Jew, or the negro."

GREAT INVENTIONS

Most people, if asked who invented the steam-engine, would answer, James Watt. Years ago a favorite picture in children's books was one of a chubby little lad seated in a chimney corner, with his chin resting on his hand, and gazing at a teakettle which was boiling on the hob with steam raising the cover, and this text used to say was the birth of the steam engine. But although it was James Watt who showed the way for the economical and most efficient way of using steam to produce power, he was not the first by any means to devise a plan of employing it. Indeed, it was when he was repairing a steam engine that his great improvement suggested itself. We have no means of telling when the mechanical application of steam originated. Possibly its use may have been very ancient and have been forgotten. It seems difficult to suppose that the men, who accomplished such great things in prehistoric times would not have thought to employ steam for some practical purpose. Hero of Alexandria, writing about 150 B.C., describes a steam engine, in which the vapor was used to drive a small turbine by its direct projection upon it. He also describes an ingenious arrangement whereby steam was used to open and close the doors of a certain temple. It was a very simple affair, but its principle was the same as that underlying all steam engines, namely that when water is heated it is converted into steam, which occupies a far greater space than did the water itself and that as the steam cools it is condensed. That is all there is involved in principle in a steam engine. Everything that has been accomplished since the days of Hero are simply devices for employing to the best advantage this fundamental fact. The door-opening device was used for various purposes, although chiefly as a toy for adults and no improvement was made upon it until A.D. 1601, when Giovanni Battista della Porta added a little to its efficiency. Fourteen years later a device was invented for lit-

ing water, the principle of Hero's engine being used with della Porta's improvement. The Marquis of Worcester suggested some further improvements and made a working engine, and one of about 2-horsepower was built, but it was not a commercial success. In 1698 Thomas Savery designed a pumping engine and received a patent for it. This machine did not drive machinery, but depended for its efficiency in pumping upon the vacuum caused by the condensation of the steam. In 1678 Jean Hautefeuille invented an engine in which a piston was raised by an explosion of gunpowder and fell again by its own weight, and in 1690 Denis Papin applied the use of steam to raising a piston. In 1705 Newcomen made an engine which worked a piston, which very shortly after came into pretty general use for pumping out mines. A lad named Potter, whose duty it was to turn on and off a stop-cock, being both lazy and ingenious, devised an arrangement whereby by means of a string the engine itself turned the cock, and thus produced the first self-acting engine. Newcomen's engine with this device improved went into common use in collieries.

In 1763 James Watt was engaged to repair a model of one of Newcomen's engines, and he was impressed with the loss of time, fuel and power by the condensation of the steam in the same vessel in which it was developed, and he planned an arrangement whereby the steam was generated in a boiler and condensed in a cylinder. He also provided a means of keeping the boiler constantly hot. Substantially Watt's great invention was the condensing cylinder. Watt made further improvements and took out many patents. Among other things he invented a steam locomotive for ordinary roads. He was thus the pioneer of the automobile, although he did nothing commercially with his invention. He confined his attention chiefly to the making of pumping engines, in which field he, with his partner Boulton, held the field for many years.

About the close of the eighteenth century there was a good deal of experimenting in the application of the steam engine to purposes of water transportation, but the first practical steamboat was built by William Symington in 1802, a tug called the "Charlotte Dundas." It was used on the Forth and Clyde canal but was abandoned, because the waves created by it injured the sides of the canal. In 1807 Robert Fulton, who had been unsuccessful in his experiments on the Seine, made a practical steamboat on the Hudson. He used a Boulton & Watt's engine. In 1812 the Comet, a passenger steamer, went into service on the Clyde.

The application of the steam engine to land transportation followed very shortly after the demonstration that it could be used successfully in boats, but all efforts were failures until George Stephenson built the Rocket in 1825 and showed its usefulness upon the road from Stockton to Darlington. Railways preceded the locomotive. Indeed, the Stockton-Darlington road was intended to be operated with horses, although its far-seeing builders took authority from Parliament to use other means. Steam had before this time been used to transport cars in collieries. The Rocket made 15 miles an hour on its first trial trip. So satisfactory was it thought to be that a passenger coach was built to carry six people inside and fifteen or twenty outside.

From these small beginnings in railway and steamboat transportation has grown all the wonderful development, which plays such an exceedingly important part in our Twentieth Century civilization. Here let a point be noted. Two thousand years ago, at least, the people of Europe knew that steam could be utilized as a motive power, but of its possibilities no one seems to have dreamed. Yet that period in the history of the world was not unproductive of work in testifying to the mental and physical powers of men. Many and great were the triumphs achieved over material things. Many and brilliant were the triumphs of intellectual genius. But the inventive faculty seems to have been in abeyance. The new appliances introduced into Europe after the Middle Ages came mostly from India and China. Among these may be mentioned three that have already been spoken of in this series, gunpowder, the mariner's compass and printing. Probably also a fourth may be included in this class, namely the manufacture of paper. This remarkable departure in human activity followed upon the establishment of religious and political liberty.

The Birth of the Nations

XXVIII.
(N. de Bertrand Lugem)

The Irish—II.

During the seventh century the coasts of Britain, France and Spain were harried by the depredations of the Norsemen, the inhabitants of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. This heroic race of men compels our admiration in spite of the fact that the large majority of them were pirates pure and simple, and worked great havoc in whatever countries they gained a foothold. But they were so fearless, so strong, so impossible of subjugation, that the tales in which they figured make thrilling reading indeed; and it is a matter of pride with most of us to know that in our own veins runs a little of that blood which long ago belonged to the northern Vikings, who lived their lives

bravely and purely according to their ideas of right, knew how to die nobly, even gloriously. Their own country for the most part was frozen and barren, and, as population increased, the Norsemen began to look about them for new lands to colonize. Ireland was chosen "for its charming situation and mild climate, and its great fertility and beauty; Ireland is the best of the lands," wrote the Danes, "with which we are acquainted, although no vines grow there."

So down from the North Sea they came in their boats of walrus hide, skilfully navigating these frail barks through the stormiest waters. They anchored in the bays, and, to make their position secure, before venturing to make war they fortified some small island or precipitous rock near the sea which they made their headquarters during their stay.

We are told that the great defect in the Irish political system was its want of centralization. While the Ard Righ was the supreme monarch, the office was purely nominal as far as the greater part of the country was concerned. Very often the provincial kings were at war with him and at the time of the first invasions of the Norsemen, Ireland was disturbed by wars between rival factions. The Hebrides had just been taken possession of by the invaders when they turned their attention to the Irish coasts. They came at first only in comparatively small numbers. It is inferred that the very name of the Norsemen was enough to excite the most unreasoning fear for the moment they landed in most countries and began their attack people fled before them, offering little or no resistance. Towns were plundered; the churches robbed of their wealth; monasteries destroyed and schools burnt, and many people put to death, Ireland, which had not experienced any trouble from them as had Germany, Belgium and France, showed a disposition at first to repel the invaders. The chieftains called their clansmen to rally round them; the bards sang war-songs to instil within the men's breast the spirit of battle; harpists played their most stirring melodies, and in many cases the people responded and fought against the enemy so fiercely that they were driven back to the sea and compelled to take refuge in their boats or behind their fortifications. So long as no large fleets came, the Irish were comparatively able to keep away the marauders. But new expeditions kept continually arriving and by and by the Norsemen concentrated their forces and sent a large number of ships and men to plunder the island. Thorgyl was the leader of the new expedition, which landed on the northeast coast and was immediately joined by all the Scandinavians already established in the country.

With shouts and song the great army of Norsemen advanced towards the south. Everywhere the terrified people fled before them. When Armagh was reached its cathedral and monasteries were plundered, and when Foranan, the primate, fled, the "pagan sea king," entering the cathedral, seated himself upon the archbishop's throne and had himself proclaimed archbishop. He had shortly before devastated Clonmacnoise and made his wife supreme head of that great ecclesiastical centre, celebrated for its many convents of holy women.

Thorgyl, in order to subdue the nation, saw that he must have military stations, and as it was impossible to build on land he set them in the interior lakes, dividing some of his men among them. As Ireland up to that time had possessed no cities worthy of the name he employed his troops in the south in building them, or in enlarging what few were already established. While they ceased all warfare and all work of destruction, the Irish chronicles tell us that they trusted many indignities upon the people. They would not allow the Irish lords and ladies to be accorded the honors to which their rank entitled them, and even restricted them to wear jewels, silks and laces, such as they wore themselves, and imposing upon them in a thousand unpleasant ways, so that the whole of Ireland was at length aroused to a feeling of deep indignation. Kearing wrote: "When the nobles of Ireland saw that Thorgyl had brought confusion upon their country, and that he was assuming complete authority over themselves, and reducing them to thraldom and vassalage, they became inspired with a fortitude of mind and a loftiness of spirit, and a hardihood and firmness of purpose, that urged them to work in right earnest, and to toil zealously in battle against him and his murdering hordes."

United the Irish people proved no mean foe; they won many successes and finally took Thorgyl prisoner and put him to death by drowning. They then attacked the Norsemen in their towns and massacred many within the walls. After winning many battles they drove the enemy almost entirely from the country, so that only a few strongholds like Dublin remained in their hands.

But the Norsemen were not conquered and returned again and again though they acted with more prudence having been taught the force of Irish arms when the national spirit was aroused. The following extract will describe their second invasion:

"The plan adopted by them was to equip three captains, sprung from the noblest blood in Norway, and to send them with a fleet to Ireland, for the object of obtaining some station for purposes of trade. And with them they accordingly embarked many tempting wares, and many valuable jewels—with the design of presenting them to the men of Ireland, in the hope of thus securing their friendship,

(Continued on Page Nine)

Furniture

so satisfactorily
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come in.
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For Time Now

refrigerator today
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PUFFETS

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TODAY

many a day—a heavy
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delighted with the
ange of 40-piece china

\$10

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at 75c to 50¢
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at 75c to 50¢
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SAUCERS, each 50¢
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to Handle These

er Plates \$3 Doz.

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ortment of plates.
decorations on china
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Mattress
Price \$15.00

News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

LONDON, July 24.—John Colclough has been selected as Liberal candidate for Clapham.

HAMILTON, July 24.—The city was in darkness last night through the destruction by fire of the Dominion Power Company's sub-station at Dundas.

OTTAWA, July 24.—H. Gassow, the newly appointed botanist of the Central Experimental Farm, has arrived from Germany to enter upon his duties.

OTTAWA, July 24.—The Federal Juvenile Delinquents Act of last session goes into force here today, Ottawa being the first city in Canada to have it.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Negotiation for taking over the Costa Rican loan, amounting to approximately \$10,000,000, have been completed by the first National City Bank.

ALBANY, N.Y., July 24.—The Casualties Company of America is solvent and unimpaired, according to a statement given out by Insurance Superintendent Hotchkiss.

COCHRANE, Ont., July 24.—The Oberlin Brothers Construction Co., of Chicago, have the contract for construction of the new union station here, to cost \$37,000.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—A large sugar mill at the Emens penal farm was demolished by the hurricane Wednesday with loss of \$275,000. One of the prisons was razed but no one injured.

OTTAWA, July 24.—The contract for the Chateau Laurier has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company, of New York. The hotel when completed with furnishings is to cost \$1,500,000.

GENEVA, July 24.—The ice-axe of Dr. Spitz, of Baltimore, who was killed by an avalanche in 1870, was found today at the bottom of the Boissons Glacier at Chamonix. The axe bears the name of Dr. Spitz.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 24.—A wrecking train has been despatched to Brainerd, where a freight train wreck has caused the death of Brakenham W. W. Hopkins of Bennington, while Conductor N. W. Dwyer is severely injured.

HALIFAX, July 24.—The troops will remain at Glace Bay until all danger of disturbance is past. More men are returning to work. No intermediaries are, as reported, representing the men in discussing a settlement with the company.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Although there are 260,000 idle freight cars in the United States, Canada and Mexico, traffic tonnage has been increasing so rapidly that the railroad officials are taking steps to prevent a possible car shortage this autumn.

MONTREAL, July 24.—The Victoria Rifles have gone into camp for a week in the Laurentian, near Lake Manitou. The regiment is paying its own expenses in connection with the week's drill in scouting and practical soldiering, each man contributing \$5.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Max Ozpine, was literally wrung to death in the mangle of a Hobson laundry today. His hand caught between two immense rollers and he was crushed and flattened like a garment before aid could reach him. He was 55 years old.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 24.—An explosion of sewer gas in the new Cambridge and Boston subway at Tyndall square, near the new station, shattered this morning. All were unconscious when taken out and it is believed they are fatally injured.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 24.—Not more than one-fourth of the peach crop and one-third of the crop of apples will be gathered this year in Pennsylvania. The loss to the apple-growers this year will amount to \$1,000,000, due mostly to the codling moth. The pear crop also will be an almost entire failure.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 24.—A collision on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway today caused the death of Engineer Frank Salmer. Fireman Frederick Weiden was seriously scalded.

DOVER, July 23.—Latham and Bleriot will attempt the aeroplane crossing of the channel today, weather conditions having been unfavorable yesterday.

MONTREAL, July 24.—Charles Peagram, 15 years old, is dead from injury to his head by a stone thrown at him by Wm. Kircher.

WINNIPEG, July 24.—Enquiry at different sources this morning elicited the information that harvest labor will be very scarce this year.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Mrs. Maria Rook, American, died suddenly on board the Kroonland as the vessel was leaving port today for New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—Although the hunting season for deer does not open until September, over 25,000 licenses have already been issued this year.

NEW YORK, July 24.—District Attorney Jerome will go to White Plains Monday to appear at the resumption of the hearing as to Harry K. Thaw's mental condition.

QUEBEC, July 24.—An explosion in the plant of Frontenac Gas company, situated at St. Melo, today destroyed one of the walls of the building and seriously injured Engineer Hamilton.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 24.—W. Fish Marsteller, stepson of Brutus J. Clay, the American minister to Switzerland, is the first American to graduate from Geneva university.

QUEBEC, July 24.—The Empress of Ireland brought news of the sudden death of Mrs. Henrietta McMillan, who with her husband and two little daughters bound for Vancouver, sailed from Liverpool last Friday. Monday night while strolling on the deck of the steamer with her husband, Mrs. McMillan dropped dead.

WINNIPEG, July 24.—Robert McBride, employed by National Transcontinental at Dot siding, was killed last night in a peculiar manner. He was standing at the back of a work train holding a pike in his hand when the train gave a jolt and the pike pierced his body, killing him instantly.

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WINNIPEG, July 24.—E.K. Speaker Sutherland, J. G. O'Donoghue, and F. H. McGuigan, who have been acting on the board of conciliation in the trouble between the Grand Trunk Pacific and their trainmen, have finished their labors, and are leaving for Toronto tonight. A basis of settlement has been arrived at, but nothing will be given out until their report reaches the department of labor at Ottawa.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cornelius P. Shea, the former president of the In American Brotherhood of Teamsters, who was found guilty on Wednesday of attempting to murder Alice Walsh, a former Chicago waitress, with whom he had been living, was sentenced today to not less than five nor more than twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

LONDON, July 24.—The directors of the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, and the London and County Banking Company, Limited, have agreed to amalgamate, subject to the consent of the shareholders. The two concerns have a combined capital of \$110,000,000, and their deposits aggregate \$340,000,000. The amalgamation is regarded as one of the most important mercantile combinations ever recorded in London. The banks to be merged cover some 160 branches in Greater London, while the London and County Banking Company maintains nearly 200 branches in the provinces.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, July 24.—Captain Engelstad, of the Norwegian navy, met a tragic death by lightning today. He was taking meteorological observations during a thunderstorm, when he happened to touch the winch holding the copper wire attached to the kite, which was a thousand yards high. He was struck dead on the spot. Capt. Engelstad was a prominent officer of high scientific attainments. He was to have commanded the Polar exploration ship Fram on the coming autumn Polar expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—E. H. Harriman is reported to have arranged a merger of Mexican express companies with those which he controls in the United States, under which merger the Mexican Express, the National Express and the Inter-Oceanic Express will be absorbed by Wells-Fargo.

MONTREAL, July 23.—Professor George B. Howison, of the University of California, is dangerously ill in this city.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Col. A. H. Holt, aged 70, and Miss Helen May Griswold, aged 60, were married yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 23.—J. Pierpont Morgan denies that any statement will be issued relative to U. S. Steel affairs.

SEAFORTH, Ont., July 23.—Rev. George Buggin, a superannuated Methodist minister, is dead of acute gastritis.

LOS ANGELES, July 23.—After being twice shot, and eluding scores of pursuers, Leon Goodman, suspected of burglary, is under arrest.

BOSTON, July 23.—Charles L. Maschic, of Portland, Ore., has been elected president of the National Shoos Leather and Findings Association.

SEATTLE, July 23.—The National Elbte Students' Association has opened its annual convocation here with over 1,000 delegates present.

OTTAWA, July 23.—A. A. Woods and F. W. Conrad have been arrested for the theft of jewelry from McMillan's here. Both are ferry fends.

TRAIL, July 23.—The ferry on the Columbia river here narrowly escaped being dashed to pieces on Rock Island, through the breaking of the cable yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Sir Charles Rivers, president of the G. T. R., has sailed for Canada to make an inspection of the new G. T. P. line as far as Edmonton.

TORONTO, July 23.—Ernest Campbell pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of \$107 from the canteen funds of the 48th Highlanders, of which he was in charge, and was given two years' Central prison.

ST. CATHARINES, July 23.—Fruit-growers of the Niagara district are preparing for the shipment of large quantities of the fruit crop west. A new box that saves the fruit considerably has been adopted.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man., July 23.—Two thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, together with watches and a miscellaneous collection of other jewelry, were stolen by burglars from the store of B. A. St. John last night.

WINNIPEG, July 23.—Application has been made to the department of Justice for a writ for Mike Pidooney, the self-confessed murderer of a Galician. Since his arrest Pidooney has refused to eat and it is believed his mind is unbalanced.

WINNIPEG, July 23.—The regular service on the G. T. P. between here and Edmonton opens about August 15. For the week ending July 25, the bank clearings were \$5,222,388, as compared with \$3,889,079 for the same week of last year.

PARIS, July 23.—A band of American racketeers, who have been arrested for swindling on a large scale, the guests at fashionable hotels being the victims. The principal victims were rich Americans, one of whom lost \$50,000 at Aix-les-Bains.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 23.—Richmond ratepayers have endorsed the proposal of their municipal council to contribute \$125,000 of the \$355,000 required to carry out the scheme of water extension by tapping Coquitlam Lake. It is believed that the municipality has a good bargain in this deal with New Westminster city.

LONDON, July 23.—A Women's Anglo-American entente, with the object of striving to put an end to the incessant bickerings between the two nations, was organized yesterday at the residence of the chancellor of the exchequer. Among the members of the committee are Mrs. Asquith, Mrs. Lloyd-George, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Lady Brassey, Lady Mooth, Lady Pearson and Lady Westcliffe.

LONDON, July 23.—The summer of 1909 will be remembered as the season of naval pageantry. On Saturday the ships will gather at Portsmouth; on July 31 they will be reviewed by the King; and on the following Monday the Emperor of Russia will have an opportunity to Coves for the meeting with the King.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—E. H. Harriman is reported to have arranged a merger of Mexican express companies with those which he controls in the United States, under which merger the Mexican Express, the National Express and the Inter-Oceanic Express will be absorbed by Wells-Fargo.

VANCOUVER, July 23.—David A. Steele is under arrest charged with the theft of \$200 from Jack Stewart, while the train was "doing the town."

CROOKSTOWN, Minn., July 23.—Two lives were lost and railway traffic demoralized by a terrific electrical storm in Polk and Norman counties yesterday.

DENVER, Colo., July 23.—A determined effort is to be made by the women's organizations of Colorado to seat a woman representative of the state in congress two years hence.

TORONTO, Ont., July 23.—Eugene O'Keefe is credited with the subscription of \$2,000 toward the new Roman Catholic Mission College and Seminary in Toronto East.

SEATTLE, July 23.—The Japanese building at the A. Y. P. Exposition was dedicated yesterday. Imperial Commissioner Hajime Ota presiding and 5,000 people attending the reception.

WINNIPEG, July 23.—The C. P. R. has begun arrangements for the annual harvest excursion, the demand for labor being expected to be the heaviest on record in consequence of the bumper crop.

NEW YORK, July 23.—News was received today at Silver Bay, N. Y., of Bruno Hobbs, Field-Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

SEATTLE, July 23.—Today is A. O. U. W. day at the fair, featured with competitive drill in the uniform rank and a degree of honor reception at the Women's Building. Yesterday was given over to the Red Men and allied societies.

COLUMBUS, Miss., July 23.—Through a freight train crashing into the carriage in which they were driving, at a level crossing yesterday, there were instantly killed: Mrs. Anna Meves and her two children, and Miss Ida Holloway, Mrs. Meyers' sister.

VANCOUVER, July 23.—Mrs. W. D. Wallbridge and Mrs. Carl had a miraculous escape from serious injury in a runaway accident yesterday. The bolting hoses springing into a carriage in which they were driving. Neither of the ladies was injured.

PORTS-MOUTH, Eng., July 23.—The Evening News says that two alleged foreign spies have been arrested on board the battleship Bellerophon, anchored off South End. The men, one of whom was carrying a camera, were acting suspiciously while being shown about the vessel during the passage.

VANCOUVER, July 23.—Another near record for the Vancouver clearing house was established yesterday, when the total weekly bank clearings were well over the five million mark. For the week ending July 25, the bank clearings were \$5,222,388, as compared with \$3,889,079 for the same week of last year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23.—The Photographers' Association of Canada held a business session yesterday, at which its officers were re-elected. They are: President, J. P. Jackson, of Barrie, Ont.; Vice-President, Walter Dickson, of Toronto; Secretary, F. L. Ross, of Peterboro; Treasurer, A. A. Gray, of Toronto.

VICHY, France, July 23.—For the first time two aeroplanes made a simultaneous flight at the Aerodrome here yesterday. They were piloted by Theodor and Paul Han. The latter had a passenger and covered a little over thirteen miles in 22 minutes 53 seconds. When flying quite low, Theodor's machine suddenly became unmanageable and fell to the ground. It was badly damaged, but no occupants were hurt.

COLUMBUS, O., July 23.—John H. Mackie is to be returned to Los Angeles, under requisition papers, to face a charge for larceny preferred by his wife, who accuses him of the theft of a \$2,000 check. Attorney Meyers, who secured the requisition, states that in the past six years Mackie has robbed his grandmother, his wife and his wife's mother out of \$400. It is also charged that he deposited in his own name \$5,000 entrusted to him by Mrs. Jake Green to bank for her.

SEATTLE, July 23.—Frank Blasler was apprehended by carbonic acid gas while digging well in West Seattle yesterday. The accident occurred at forty-two feet depth, where difficulty was experienced with the bore, and Blasler slid down the pipe to investigate, intending to take a rope with him. He should at once for his partner to throw one, but became unconscious and was unable to grasp it.

PROVINCIAL NEWS TOLD IN FEW WORDS

Every month 200,000 ounces of Kootenay silver is shipped to China.

The new reservoir at Creston has been completed and the water turned in.

Hector J. Wheeler, a noted Alpinist, and brother of Prof. A. C. Wheeler, is dead at Banff.

Active operations have begun in the construction of a first class sewerage system at Ladysmith.

The body of Charles Diamond, drowned at Moyie about five weeks ago, has been recovered.

A mail service by gasoline launch has been inaugurated between Prince Rupert and Fort Simpson.

The Northern-Crown Bank opened its Queen's branch last Monday, with A. W. Cameron in managerial charge.

Generous subscriptions are being received for the construction of a thoroughly modern public hospital at Ladysmith.

The Prince Rupert Masonic Club is to be organized as a lodge, with application for a dispensation having gone forward.

Dan Cameron, a stevedore boat-puller, has been committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder arising out of his stabbing of a half-breed named Jewett.

Victor Lecompe, a well known Kamloops Indian, while under the influence of liquor committed suicide by maddly riding his horse into the open draw of the river bridge.

There have been three prosecutions at Prince Rupert recently in connection with the illegal sale of liquor. In one case the fine was \$150 and, with and in each of the others \$200 and costs.

Fair Wage Officer J. D. McEwen is at Prince Rupert investigating the wage question for the Department of Labor. At last reports he was up the Skeena interviewing the workmen there.

By September 1 the C. P. R. will be in a position to handle from rail to ship at Vancouver 40,000 bushels of grain per diem. Shed No. 5, which is to be used as a grain storehouse, has a capacity of from 750,000 to 1,000,000 sacks.

New Westminster's council is submitting a bylaw to the ratepayers, to authorize an expenditure of \$24,000 for waterworks improvements, including \$54,000 for Columbia street paving.

Barkerville has just been visited by the first motor car ever seen in the old Cariboo capital. The car was taken in by C. Foster, who with a party of four other capitalists was examining mining properties with a view to investment.

Creston Conservatives have taken time by the forelock, organized an association with a membership of about 125, and begun the campaign for the re-election of J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., as their representative in the local legislature.

The Prince Rupert Board of Trade has promoted Vice-President Thomas Dunn to the presidency, vacated by the departure from the city of John Houston. A. J. Morris was made vice-president and G. W. Morrow added to the council.

A convention of the Liberals of Columbia Riding is to be held at Golden on Monday, when selection will be made of a candidate to contest the district at the next Dominion elections. J. A. Macdonald and John Oliver are to deliver addresses.

Peter Curran and two men have left Hazelton to cut the new trail to the Ingonica. This trail will lessen the distance to the placer diggings by sixty-five miles or more, and make it possible to get in a pack train in seventy days.

CARLOAD OF LORAIN RANGES

JUST RECEIVED THE FUEL SAVER It Is Plain Nickel Trimmed No Stove Cement or Putty Joints FOR SALE BY B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. Cor. of Yates and Broad. Warehouse Phone 1611. Phone 82

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying GROCERIES Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention. COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B.C. P. O. Box 48.

teens days, as opposed to the twenty-nine required to traverse the old trail.

The police of Creston are hot on the trail of a horse thief named Macdonald, who got away with the locally famous runner "Nigger," belonging to McCleath brothers.

Plan Conquest of Mt. Sanford. Mr. Comstock, the well-known Alpine enthusiast of New York, has returned from a trip taken down the Columbia river from Beavermouth with the object of ascending Mount Sanford, the highest peak of the Selkirk, located at the head of Goldstream and Gold River.

Medal for Little Hero. C. J. South, secretary of the Provincial Children's Aid Society, and who is also honorary representative in British Columbia for the Royal Humane Society, has written to J. A. Irving, of Nelson, with reference to the recent brave action of Master Jack Wilson, the ten-year-old son of Judge and Mrs. P. E. Wilson, in saving from drowning, Little Euphemis Stewart, and has with his letter, enclosed a form to be filled up with full particulars of the boy's action. Mr. South expects to be able to obtain for Master Wilson, the medal of the Royal Humane Society. In connection with the rescue, the Creston Herald says: "The boy should receive a Carnegie medal. An act of true bravery was never performed in British Columbia, and when it is taken into consideration that the lad is only ten years of age, the promptness of his action and the courage displayed are most remarkable."

Shipper Wins Better Rate. Chairman Mabee of the Railway Commission has given out an important British Columbia judgment in Riel vs. Great Northern. C. P. Riel of Rykert, shipped railway ties from Rykert to Portage la Prairie, Man. The route taken dipped into United States territory and the G. N. R. abolished its joint freight rate and charged Riel the full local rates all the way. Mr. Mabee laid down the principle that a joint rate cannot be abolished with-

BROTHER TOLD BROTHE

One Suffered for Fifteen Years, Other for Thirteen. The convincing powers of a testing trial were never more easily shown than in the case of Mr. Hugh Brown. A brother, Lemuel Brown, of Avon, N.B., read in the paper about "Fruit-a-tives." Knowing the Son would only endorse a medicine which had cured him, Mr. Lemuel Brown tried "Fruit-a-tives." They cured him of Chronic Indigestion and Constipation, so he urged his brother to them.



Hartland, N.B., Oct. 28, 1907. "Three doctors told me that I had Liver Disease and serious Stomach Trouble. My stomach was very weak. I took their medicines for thirty years and grew worse. My brother (who was cured of terrible Indigestion by "Fruit-a-tives" after suffering 15 years), recommended me to these wonderful tablets. I bought a dozen boxes and used just this much. I eat all kinds of breads without distress and am greatly improved in every way. "Fruit-a-tives" also cured the Chronic Constipation which was so distressing in my case." (Signed) HUGH BROWN. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, a trial 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives.

WHOA THERE!

Any Rags Today? Here are 3 new ones—regular knock-outs—splendid! "Hardwood Rag" "Rag Bag" Rag "Raggy" Rag Come and hear them.

FLETCHER BROS.

The Music Store 1231 Government Street

KENOSHA, Wis., July 23.—State troops are held in readiness at Milwaukee at the first sign of a recurrence of rioting. Yesterday's trouble began when the guards at the Allen tannery plant attempted to disperse the strikers, who were jeering those returned to work. The guards fired into the air when charging but one of the retreating strikers was found to be shot and two of the officers.

Mantels, Grate and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement. Sole Agents for Nepheli Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON

Senate Adjourns Early. Washington, July 24.—After a session a little more than half an hour, the Senate adjourned until Monday, which is a day earlier than would have been expected. Unanimous agreements for session each third day while the tariff bill is in conference. A large number of presidential nominations were confirmed, including the Charles Crane, to be minister to C.

Howitzer Destroys Balloons

Mayence, Germany, July 24.—Successful experiments in the destruction of a balloon with a howitzer were carried out here today. A captive balloon was sent up to an altitude of 4,000 feet on the military range Grieshaber. Volley from rifles, the fire of machine guns were directed at the captive without the slightest effect. But the second shell at it from a Howitzer totally destroyed the balloon.

Her—Richard! Why on earth art cutting your pie with a knife? Him—Because, darling—now I stand by not finding any fault. I know that these little oversight occur—because I have never seen can-pepper.—Cleveland Leader.

ALLEN & COMPANY FIT-REFORM WARDROBE GREAT STOCK OFFICE SALE 1201 GOVERNMENT ST. Continues with unabated and increasing interest. The real goodness of the great stock of the finest Clothing in Canada is now being offered to the people of Victoria and vicinity at a fraction of its real value. This is not a sale of a few shop-worn goods or old odds and ends, but the cream of our stock is at your disposal at the lowest prices ever offered in this city. Your Money back if not satisfied with your purchase with a pleasant smile thrown in. Remember this great sale will continue until July 30. ACT IN A HURRY. THE PROFITS ARE YOURS. A FEW OF OUR SPECIAL VALUES 50 MEN'S SUITS, sizes 34 to 46. Worth \$18 to \$22, now \$12.45 WHITE DUCK PANTS, worth \$1.50, now .95c 50 PAIRS FINE ENGLISH WORSTED PANTS. Choice patterns. Regular price \$8.50, reduced to \$5.50 YOUTHS' SUITS. Regular \$11.50, \$16.50 values, now \$8.95 FINE WHITE SERGE PANTS, worth \$6.50, now \$4.50 50 PAIRS HAIRLINE FINE WORSTED PANTS. Regular price \$8.50. Reduced to \$4.95 BOYS' SUITS. Regular \$6.50 to \$8.50, now \$4.45 A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to buy RAINCOATS, worth \$18 to \$20, now \$12.90 SUMMER WASH VESTS. Regular \$1.50 to \$2.00, now .95c LOOK FOR THE BIG BLUE SIGN ALLEN & COMPANY 1201 Government St. Sale Conducted by Canadian Mercantile Company, J. H. Martin, Manager

Literature Music Art

By N. de Bertrand Lagin

ETYMOLOGY AND THE CHANGING VALUES OF ENGLISH SPEECH.

Etymology is one of the most fascinating of all sciences. It is one with which everyone, who loves his mother-tongue, ought to be conversant. In fact it is the essential study for a good writer, otherwise he cannot hope to understand the different gradations of meaning in words, the fine subtleties of speech, the niceties of expression necessary to one who wishes to produce a perfect result in a literary composition. Without a knowledge of etymology one's work to a certain extent must be crude. For instance there is always a certain word which exactly fills a certain meaning. There may be several other words nearly synonymous, but not quite suiting the sense. If one understands something of the history of the word, its birth and its life they know exactly whether it is the one they want or not. And usually no other but the right word will apply and make the meaning clear. Etymology is not the study of the derivation of words alone. It means far more than this. It means the study of the history of countries, of great nations, and their rise and fall, of all the different races of people and their marches of progress, of the manners and customs of different epochs, of old and effete civilizations and the effect of one nation upon another. It means, as well the study of one's own times. In fact to have a thorough knowledge of etymology is to have a complete education.

Mr. Bell in his delightful book "The Changing Values of English Speech," awakens the mind to its own shameful inefficiency in the study of this beautiful science, and makes the old and young alike feel that if they have neglected this fascinating subject in the past, they should at once bestir themselves to mend matters, and enrich themselves intellectually from the inexhaustible stores of information, which close observation of our language will at once open to us. His book is not written alone for the literati. The facts, which it contains, are just as necessary, in fact more necessary, for the rank and file of humanity to acquaint themselves with, for after all these are the real corrupters, beautifiers or preservers of any language. The following are a few extracts from it: "We hope that all linguistic change will purify itself on the lips of the world. It is certain that language sweet and pure as a woodland spring, should be a blessed inheritance to the children of men, even as light, air and soil. In a sense language is an inheritance, but only in a sense. For as light, air and soil are denied by barbarous conditions unto thousands upon thousands of human beings, so is wholesome language denied them. The soulful element of their tongue is withheld from them by similar causes which deny them their birthright of air, light and soil. They get just enough of any of these to support life on its lowest planes of thought and being. It should be the bounden duty of the thoughtful person to try to preserve the force and beauty of his tongue, whereby rendering wide service to all."

"Suggestion is a potent element in this world's doings. It is powerful in language as elsewhere—more potent in speech than anywhere, because it has to do so largely with vast numbers. The nature of an individual is rarely revolutionized by essays or mere oral preachments. The coarse man will be known by his adjectives. Impulsiveness and enthusiasm, logically, must deal with superlative degrees. The real thinker will show consciousness and modesty in his speech. The pure in heart will speak from the fullness thereof, well knowing that baseness lingers on the breath and pollutes the air; that men have damned themselves, even as they have glorified themselves, by a single word."

"Our language is virtually a thing of life; it is nourished by the principle it serves; it must flourish or decay, expand or shrink; it must grow clearer and more beautiful, or more complex and vague. Each one of us owes it a precise duty. No one has a right to sin against his mother tongue, and no one should be excused for so doing. Our words of daily use demand and deserve the same hygienic cleanliness that our persons deserve and demand. Beauty demands that they shall not be mutilated, utility demands that they shall not be confused; decency demands that they shall not be degraded; justice assures them consideration. It is as important to conserve the integrity and morality of words, as of peoples; indeed the morality in one case may largely depend upon that of the other. Clean speech is as wholesome as fine linen. Careful speech is a form of royal etiquette. Beautiful words are better than royal purples."

Mr. Bell writes very emphatically on the use of intensives, which are the words employed to lend force or power to a remark or argument. He defends the use of strong language upon certain occasions, and says: "Language is for the virile quite as much as it is for the moral and intellectual eunuchs. Pious knaves or weaklings, if unable to withstand the sabre-strokes of speech, must step aside or fall. Language, first of all, should serve the strong, the robust in character and the vigorous of soul. To do this it must be rich. If it fails to express deep feeling, it is poor. Intensives belong to the class of sturdy words. They bathe heads better than clubs. They are more explosive than powder. . . . Even profanity, so-called, is not only useful at times, but highly moral as well. It may be invigorating and wholesome. It may be definite, and it often clears the atmosphere. Curses have thundered down the ages. They are on occasion as elo-

quent as prayer—and just about as helpful. Profanity, quite as much as a sermon, may stand for righteousness."

While we think Mr. Bell goes rather to the extreme in writing of this particular phase of his subject, the incidents he quotes to bear out his arguments are interesting. For instance he tells us that when Abraham Lincoln was a young man he visited a slave market in New Orleans. A young colored girl was on the block. Lincoln heard the brutal words of the auctioneer—the savage remarks of the bidders. The scene filled his soul with indignation and horror. Turning to his companions, he said: "Boys, if I ever get a chance to hit slavery, by God, I'll hit it hard." "If Lincoln's use of emphasis in this case was profane," he goes on to tell us, "then love, the holiest word of all our speech is wicked. For comparison, let us substitute for Lincoln's righteous words, the weak and wretched words 'Boys, if ever I should have the chance to smite slavery, I shall do so with great force.' Very gentlemanly and very insipid."

"When Farragut was told of the torpedoes in the way of his ships, he said 'Never mind the torpedoes, go ahead,' that would have been great. What he did say was 'Damn the torpedoes, go ahead,' and that was brave, sublime."

Mr. Bell's book might be quoted from ad lib. for there is not a chapter without interest. It is published by Hinks, Noble & Eldridge, 31-33-35 West 15th street, New York City.

THE QUESTION OF AMUSEMENT.

There seems to be two distinct classes of people in the world, those who take their pleasures lightly and thoughtlessly, who do not care to have their amusement of a nature to require any effort of mind to appreciate it, who like humor so very broad as to be quite elephantine and grotesque, and who, if they desire sentiment, prefer it in a melodramatic form with some such air as the Flower song from Faust played very pianissimo as an accompaniment. The second type of people have a distinctly different taste. What appeals to the so-called musical mind of the former class holds little or no harmony for them. Very often both words and music jar upon their sensibilities to the extent of causing real suffering. Farical humor to them possesses not the smallest merit of wit, and melodrama is almost repulsive. If you were to place a member from each of the two ranks in an art museum or a picture gallery, you would find the one lost in admiration before some brilliantly toned painting of enormous dimensions, probably the subject of which was very apparent, requiring no effort of thought to grasp its significance. An allegorical picture might attract the other perhaps, or some real work of genuine merit, which in proportion as it required the labor of soul and brain and hands to execute it, would excite the intelligence and understanding of the onlooker. Someone will say the above is merely descriptive of the difference between the educated and the uneducated, the vulgar and the refined, or between those who have had the advantage of cultivation of appreciation in the arts through long association with masterpieces, and the totally inexperienced. But that would not be classifying the difference quite fairly. There are many people, no matter how great nor how many their advantages, prefer not to exercise their minds by the study of a work of any depth of character. There are many others, who have no privilege whatever of seeing the best in art or hearing the best in music, who can judge at once between the merits and demerits of a composition. It is a quality that seems born in some people, the power of appreciating what is finest in any artistic production. And just as deeply as this quality is engrained in their nature, just so much pleasure can they realize when they are given an opportunity to exercise that quality. But this power of understanding what is real art can be cultivated until it becomes second nature. Let us see to what extent we are cultivating it now to the benefit of our own generation and the generations to come.

A decade or so ago a great many things were impossible in the way of amusement that we today have come to accept as matter of course. Ragtime music was unheard of—and it is very probable that if a young man or woman should have come upon the stage and attempted to sing "Wind Yourself Around Me, Dearie" he or she would have found themselves performing to empty seats. In those days we did not take our children to afternoon entertainments to hear some raspy-voiced individual inform them "I'd like to do some kissing and some hugging; I'd like to do some spooning, too, I guess," or to witness some play or skit, in the former of which the cheapness of the production both from a dramatic and literary standpoint would be in no way improving, and the fun of the latter consisting in an exhibition of vulgar clownishness. We should probably have realized that such performances would be quite upsetting to a child's innate sense of refinement, if he had any, or to whatever teaching he had had to promote that sense of refinement. Other times, other manners, and children are allowed many privileges now which a wiser generation denied them.

It would be quite a mistake however to claim that all vaudeville performances are degrading, for occasionally we meet with real fun and clever acting at the cheap theatres. The moving picture shows are an innovation wholesome and interesting and very often instructive as well. The music is sometimes, though very rarely, good, and if we had in every town one vaudeville exhibition to every

entertainment of another and more thought-inspiring type, we hardly need to fear any questionable result from the effect produced. But there is no fairness of division in the number of the two classes of play houses. We do not need to give statistics to prove that fact. It is apparent to us all, whether we live in town, city or metropolis, and it is not too much to say that the fast increasing number of vaudeville entertainments, with their exhibitions of faulty acting, coarse humor and poor music coupled with vulgar verse, is bound to have a very deteriorating effect upon the public.

At present in the farming country around Victoria it is very difficult indeed to procure competent white labor. In most cases it is an utter impossibility. There are positions to be had, positions which mean good homes and good wages, and we are told that there are idle men about the city looking for work. When asked why such a condition of things existed, the answer was that a large majority of people prefer not to be away from town as they are out of touch with amusements.

Now it is quite imperative that we all have some recreation from labor. Good music, good pictures, good books and good plays fill a real want in every man's life. Fun also is an essential element, and laughter as necessary to happiness as the sunshine. But this is the point it is desired to bring out. The largest class in the two ranks of people spoken of in the beginning of this article are woefully lacking in mental self-sufficiency. They are wholly dependent upon outside sources for those things which satisfy the thirst of the mind. Satisfy it not the word to use in their case. The mind is not satisfied by inanities, frivolities and vulgarities. It is merely drugged.

It is an old saying that a man's intelligence cannot stand still. It either advances or retreats. Things which do not elevate degrade. A child is easily amused, little things please little minds, but when we are grown men and women our pastimes should not be all frivolous. We have been set a little lower than the angels" and our ripening intellects as we grow older should "crown us with glory and honor." But unless we cultivate the sense of appreciation of real merit and real beauty, and in that cultivation develop our intelligence, and refine our sensibilities, we shall become mere puppets, not relying at all upon our own resources, to supply the crying need of the mind for material to grow and expand upon, but with intellects quite dormant and undeveloped, which have been drugged into insensibility and incapable of expansion, and we shall dance or laugh or sing almost unwittingly, quite unthinkingly, only the glaringly apparent appealing to our dulled perceptions, which as time goes on shall require a coarser amusement to arouse them at all. Every man has within himself the capacity, if he chooses to use it, of getting out of life what is the very best, and if he is satisfied with no less, he may experience the most perfect enjoyment the world has to give, and derive from all things that which is sweetest and purest and most elevating.

DRUGS AS AN AID TO WORK.

(From the Scrap Book).

Hall Caine, in his lately published reminiscences, has a curious story to tell about Wilkie Collins. Wilkie Collins was one of the most ingenious inventors of complicated plots that can be named in the history of English literature. Whatever may be said of his skill as a narrator, he certainly planned his novels with consummate art. His plots are absolutely flawless. Each part fits into each other part, and they are all so cleverly dovetailed together as to excite the wonder of the reader, whom they hold in continued excitement and suspense. Only a brain that worked like some delicate and perfect machine could have constructed and wrought out these triumphs of the novelist's art. "The Woman in White," "No Name," "The Moonstone," and "Man and Wife" are simply marvellous in their way.

Nevertheless, Mr. Caine tells of something which occurred in 1888 that arouses our wonder. Caine was visiting Wilkie Collins, and the two were talking over some question in which they were interested, when, all of a sudden, Collins opened a closet and took out a wine-glass and a bottle.

"I am going to show you one of the secrets of my prison-house," he said with a smile. Then he poured out of the bottle a full wine-glass of a dark liquid resembling port wine.

"Do you see that?" he asked. "It's laudanum." And immediately he drank it down at a draft.

Hall Caine was astounded and half frightened. He asked Collins how long he had been taking laudanum, and Collins said that he had been doing so for more than twenty years. He added that not only did he take a wine-glassful of the drug once a day, but even several times in each period of twenty-four hours. It was a dose that would have killed an ordinary man; and in fact, one of Collins's servants had died some years before by drinking only half a wine-glass full. Collins thought that it steadied the brain. In his case it certainly did not deaden it or dull it, for some of his most complicated novels were thought out and written during the period when the author was given to the use of laudanum.

He told Hall Caine that Bulwer-Lytton also had done the same thing. As for De Quincey, who wrote such acute and remarkable criticisms on Shakespeare, it is well known that he was a devotee of drugs. He

took opium in all its forms; and as laudanum is comparatively mild in its effects, he used to drink it, not from a wine-glass, but from a jug.

It is to this practice that we owe his remarkable book, "The Confessions of an Opium-Eater," in whose pages all the radiant beauties and all the appalling horrors which an opium-eater experiences are told so vividly that the reader cannot forget them.

It is well known, too, that Coleridge found in opium something which enhanced the mystic beauty of his poetry. His famous and unfinished poem, "Kubla Khan," was composed by him during a dream induced by opium.

Lord Byron only occasionally resorted to drugs. He found his inspiration rather, during the last part of his life, in glasses of neat brandy, which lashed his brain into a temporary activity and enabled him to write the concluding part of "Don Juan."

More insidious, however, than opium is the drug known as chloral, which was discovered in 1832, but which was not used as an hypnotic before 1869. Most persons who form the chloral habit do so because of their inability to get natural sleep; for chloral produces no rosy dreams or strange imaginings such as come from opium and narcotics. Nevertheless, it is a very dangerous and deadly drug, because it may be used for a long while before its evil consequences are experienced. Alphonse Daudet was greatly addicted to the use of chloral; and for the last ten years of his life he got no sleep without it.

Another and very famous user of chloral was the poet and painter, Dante Rossetti. The writer in the following translation gives us an idea of the effect of the powerful drug, "Hashish" which he says is very commonly used in France by men of intellectual power. He goes along the street, his chin sunk on his breast, his arms swinging idly. A man of fifty you would say. And yet the most dissolute, degraded, broken, enervated rake of fifty does not walk like that, uncertain, groping, staggering from side to side, and leaning against the walls for their support. In his eyes, wide open and staring—two lustreless yellow agates—there is the dull blankness of one who is old and sightless.

"These eyes look at the world, but they see nothing. They are like the eyes of the dead. It is the contemplation of dissolution by dissolution itself. The skin, stretched over his yellow face without a quiver of life, reminds one of a corpse long left unburied, or a polished mummy in a mummy-case. One could imagine it turned to stone by some hideous apparition and keeping forever the ghastly immobility of horror. If you question him, he makes no answer. He seems not to understand, yet he hears; for he trembles like an animal that has been awakened by a kick and escapes as fast as he can, to some corner, where he tries to hide, in a blind panic of fear."

"His voice—for he does speak sometimes, not to others, but to himself—is at one moment thin and high, almost inaudible, like the vibration of a tense string under the torture of the bow, and again it is thick and heavy and dead, as if coming from some hoarse depth; but always it is a noise made by some inanimate thing and not human speech. After each word his mouth refuses to close, and his long, bloodless tongue falls out from between teeth black as those of one who chews betel-nuts, and quivers a little—the tongue of a dog that pants."

"And he is seen everywhere, at all hours. In the streets noisy with rattling wheels that graze him, on the avenues crowded with busy people who jostle him, he goes, idly, vaguely, borne along by the current. Sad, afraid of his own fear, he is like a dead man come to life who continues in the light of day the slow walk, commenced, in the shadow of his tomb, around his open coffin."

"Well! This man is not fifty years old. He is barely thirty, and not long ago he was good to look at. Not long ago, generous youth beat in his heart and brought a smile to his lips, a glow to his eyes, and the joy of living to his face. When he went out into the streets, all bright with sunshine, he wanted to sing because he was alive. For not only was he young—he was happy, tumultuously happy, with a dream in his soul and love in his heart."

"An artist, he was pursuing, nay, with the confidence of youth, he felt that he was about to obtain, his high ideal. A lover, he knew the supreme happiness of being mated with the woman he adored, of seeing her smile in her sleep with her face against his neck. Moments of pride and rapture! Soon all of fame, now all of love."

"But joy and ambition had keyed his soul too high. Prodigious of himself, ready for any noble daring, loyal as a maiden's vow, brave as a hero's sword, he was youth itself, splendid and triumphant. Then one day—through a perverse curiosity, or to overcome a moment's fatigue—he entered, as Romeo did the apothecary's in Mantua, a detestable shop where they sell the green paste that holds the sentence of death; and he went back often, very often."

II.

"Oh, delicious and deadly drug, whether as a heavy, sticky paste, or lurking, quaint, under the silver coating of pills, thou art hashish! Yes, thou art adorable; yes, thou givest an exquisite languor or a frenzied joy, the peace of God, the pride of Satan. Yes, through thee one may even forget! Beyond the pettiness of real life, far from rampant stupidity and tiresome duties, through thee a

man rises on the wings of deliverance to dream dreams and see visions.

"Thou art the false key to Paradise! If thou dost not create, thou dost transform. Thou liftest the will; thou makest of one rose a forest of roses; of a hut, a palace, and of a lantern, a blazing sun. The man who belongs to thee, kisses the mouth of Beatrice in the lips of any woman, and finds multiplied a hundredfold and in the meanest surroundings, the pure ecstasy of a first love."

"Thou sayest: 'Ye shall be as gods,' and thou dost keep thy promise."

"If a man covets money, he hears crashing about him Niagaras of gold and silver. If he longs for the fame of Dante or of Shakespeare, there comes, bursting upon his path, the wild enthusiasm of the crowd. If martial glory tempts him, thou soundest in clarion notes and floatest amid victorious banners."

"But thou sellest thy madness dear hashish! Thy heaven leads to hell—a very special hell where lurks a unique and dreadful punishment, the most unbearable of all; immense, eternal desolation, infinite disgust."

"If thou deignest, most powerful lord, to quench the light of the eyes, to blot out the smile, to spread over the cheeks the pallor of death, to bow the shoulders, to grip a man and make of him a mere rag fluttering in the wind, thy slaves still thank thee again and again in memory of thy ineffable gifts! What is bodily torture to those who have felt, through thee, the ecstasies of heaven?"

"Also, thou art a subtle tyrant! For when thou hast exhausted a bit by bit, the living forces of heart and spirit, thou breakest the heart, thou killest the spirit. Nothing that can be imagined seems longer worthy of a thought. Of what use is it to live? Is the sky worth so much as a glance? What woman is worth so much as a kiss? A dull, mournful indifference, a passive disgust beyond words. The sense of duty is wiped out forever. One has beneath thy feet, as a thing to be trampled on, all feeling of self-respect. The conscience yields at last in the long struggle with indulgence. Exhausted, like the stomach of a drunkard, it no longer feels even remorse, but abandons itself to a hopeless, comfortless ennui, as to a fit of vomiting."

III.

"A few days ago, on the avenue, the poor fellow whose history I have been telling was struck by a passer-by whom he had elbowed. He ran away like a child from a blow, turning his head now and then, for fear of being followed. He no longer knows the meaning of the words Art, Fame, Beauty. Is he a man, then? No, only a creature that eats, drinks, sleeps and walks, that keeps on going with no thought or purpose."

"The woman of his choice, the wife so infinitely adored, whose knees he used to kiss as a devotee kisses the altar—even she is to him as though she were not. He no longer sees the light in her eyes, the rose upon her lips. Tired of a companion so morose and spiritless, she has taken herself another. He knows it—he cannot help knowing it—for the other is there at all hours, finding fault with the servants, ordering the dinner, making love before them all."

"But even this does not anger him. It does not so much as surprise him. He accepts the situation as it is. Never a protest, though he sleeps on a sofa and hears the sound of kisses and laughter in the next room. Not only imbecile—he is infamous. He no longer works, he is poor. The apartment in which he lives, the clothes he wears, the bread he eats, the tobacco he smokes, are all paid for by the other? What of it? He does not care. He is willing, or does not think about it at all. Is he abject? No matter."

"He buries himself deeper and deeper in hopeless inertia and enervation. And he lived so—not living—until one fine evening he happened to cross a bridge, and seeing in the blue depths the reflection of the street-lamps and the stars—pale reminders of the first visions of hashish—he let himself fall into the river, without despair, because the chance offered itself, and just as he would have continued his walk. On searching the body, they found in his pocket a bit of green paste mingled with stale tobacco."

MUSICAL MATTERS.

Mme. Bloomfield Zeisler, her husband and their three children sailed for Europe last week from Quebec. The summer plans of the famous pianist and her family included a trip to Niagara and through the Thousand Islands, which was taken on the way to Quebec. While abroad the itinerary will take in England, Scotland and Ireland, a major part of the time in England to be spent in London, Berlin and Liverpool. During a tour of the Harz Mountains the party will walk or ride ("as the spirit moves us," to quote Mme. Zeisler), and will stop in the various cities of interest.

Contrary to the report that she will not play in America next season, Mme. Zeisler announces that she will open her tour in Chicago in the Auditorium as soloist with the new Philharmonic Orchestra at its inaugural concert. Following this concert she will make an extensive tour of this country.

"Sir," exclaimed the customer who thought he had been overcharged, "have you any sense of honor?" "I'm sorry," said the druggist, from force of habit, "I have not, but I have something just as good."

R.U.

Celery and Celery

Late celery for winter use succession crop as it may be from the first of July up to the last, and so may be grown already produced a crop of potatoes.

In my estimation the ear from Florida and California, in crispness and flavor, comparable with the stalks, the crisping effect of our weather. Such home-grown celery is as perfectly blanched as article, nor indeed as well unapproached in flavor.

Celery likes a cool, moist do well in heavy soils which on heavy soils drainage must carry away surplus moisture; or, if the moisture is stationary, the soil must be allowed to dry and be well cultivated periods of copious waterings, summer months the young plants very much growth, but if prosoil (or humus) they will be lent root system and will be rapid growth as soon as the sets in. In setting out the feet or more will be ample banking up to the stalks in plan is to have the celery to nine feet apart and to plant bush beans, or some other vegetable between the celery rows, as of the way before the celery.

To prepare the row for a small one-horse plow both ways to get a broad trench or gutter soil (not in the subsoil, however). Then I put in a 2-inch layer stable manure, poultry droppings—in fact, anything that I have putting in the fine manure, I and plow down a little fine manure, sometimes using U.S. mix it more thoroughly especially of the commercial fertilizers broad, shallow trench with a manure in which to set small gardens where the horse used the necessary trench with a spade making it a foot deep.

If you have not grown them and do not have them already may be purchased from the local florist.

Pot-grown plants are the not necessary to wait for a trenches are ready for the plants be heavily watered and set in time, but unfortunately they bought. The young celery grown in flats or seedbeds, a whole flat, if possible, and the plants from it until you get them in the ground, because get little or no check.

When they have been in or in flats and have to be ordinary way, wait until late or for a dull day to set them. Before lifting water the bed dig well under the plants so roots as possible. If they have root, cut off the bottom end portion of the tops or leaves, ed-stick or trowel set carefully row eight inches apart, press the soil about the roots and when plants a good watering.

As soon as the plants have the transplanting and start again, begin cultivation, and small garden rake, lightly soil about the plants every prevents weeds from starting soil from becoming crusted, erings, and induces a rapid growth. The plants from starting seed as sometimes occurs or any way becomes stunted or

Blanching the S I have tried many of the ways to blanch the crop, but to the old way of banking soil, as it gives the most soil, and to my thinking, the best.

When the plants have inches or more in height (or to begin the banking. The early stage is apt to be soft in character. Run a hand plow on both sides of the down on your knees, straddle gather together in one hand, first plant, pull off the soil outside, also any broken or hold the plant closely together position. With the other hand loose earth from the sides around the stalks to hold them in a stiff, erect position. The by along the row and treat the same way.

In about a week or ten ready for the next step. Row or wheel-hoe along the row closely as possible without disturbing, until there is a good loose soil, which can be the row with the plow. As the erect by the first banking, be drawn up around the stalks only the leaves show above banking must be repeated a

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

Celery and Celery Culture

Late celery for winter use is an excellent succession crop as it may be planted any time from the first of July up to the middle of August, and so may be grown on land which has already produced a crop of peas, or early potatoes.

In my estimation the early celery brought from Florida and California is decidedly lacking in crispness and flavor, and is not at all comparable with the stalks which have felt the crisping effect of our cool fall and winter weather. Such home-grown celery may not be as perfectly blanched as the commercial article, nor indeed as well grown, but it is unapproached in flavor.

Celery likes a cool, moist soil; it will not do well in heavy soils which become sodden. On heavy soils drainage must be provided to carry away surplus moisture from heavy rains; or, if the moisture is supplied by irrigation, the soil must be allowed to dry out partially and be well cultivated between the periods of copious waterings. During the hot summer months the young plants do not make very much growth, but if properly set in rich soil (or humus) they will develop an excellent root system and will be ready to make a rapid growth as soon as the cool fall weather sets in. In setting out the rows of celery six feet or more will be ample earth available for banking up to the stalks in the fall. My own plan is to have the celery rows about eight to nine feet apart and to plant two rows of bush beans, or some other quick-growing crop, between the celery rows, as these will be out of the way before the celery needs banking.

To prepare the row for planting, I run a small one-horse plow both ways in the furrow, to get a broad trench or gutter as deep in the soil (not in the subsoil, however) as possible. Then I put in a 2-inch layer of well-rotted stable manure, poultry droppings or compost—in fact, anything that I have at hand. After putting in the fine manure, I take a hand plow and plow down a little fine earth over the manure, sometimes using the wheel hoe to mix it more thoroughly especially in the case of the commercial fertilizers. This leaves a broad, shallow trench with a bed of fine earth and manure in which to set the plants. In small gardens where the horse plow cannot be used the necessary trench should be dug out with a spade making it a foot wide and a foot deep.

If you have not grown the plants yourself and do not have them, already on hand, they may be purchased from the seedsmen or from the local florist.

Pot-grown plants are the best because it is not necessary to wait for a rain when the trenches are ready for the plants, as they can be heavily watered and set in the row at any time, but unfortunately they can seldom be bought. The young celery plants are usually grown in flats or seedbeds. When buying get a whole flat, if possible, and do not remove the plants from it until you are ready to set them in the ground, because then the plants get little or no check.

When they have been raised in a seedbed or in flats and have to be transplanted in the ordinary way, wait until late in the afternoon or for a dull day to set them in the rows. Before lifting water the bed thoroughly and dig well under the plants so as to get as many roots as possible. If they have a large single root, cut off the bottom end and shear off a portion of the tops or leaves, then with a pointed stick or trowel set carefully in a straight row eight inches apart, pressing the soil firmly about the roots and when finished give the plants a good watering.

As soon as the plants have recovered from the transplanting and started to make root again, begin cultivation, and for this I use a small garden rake, lightly stirring the surface soil about the plants every few days. This prevents weeds from starting and keeps the soil from becoming crusted or hard after waterings, and induces a rapid growth, which prevents the plants from starting prematurely to seed as sometimes occurs when the growth in any way becomes stunted or checked.

Blanching the Stalks

I have tried many of the so-called easy ways to blanch the crop, but have settled down to the old way of banking up the stalks with soil, as it gives the most satisfactory results, and, to my thinking, the best flavor.

When the plants have made stalks eight inches or more in height (or length), it is time to begin the banking. The growth at this early stage is apt to be somewhat spreading in character. Run a hand plow two or three inches on both sides of the rows, then get down on your knees, astride the rows and gather together in one hand the stalks of the first plant, pull off the smaller ones on the outside, also any broken or diseased stalks and hold the plant closely together in an upright position. With the other hand draw up the loose earth from the sides and pack it gently around the stalks to hold them closely together in a stiff, erect position. Then advance slightly along the row and treat the next plant in the same way.

In about a week or ten days they will be ready for the next step. Run the cultivator or wheel-hoe along the row several times as closely as possible without disturbing the first banking, until there is a good supply of fine, loose soil, which can be thrown toward the row with the plow. As the plants are held erect by the first banking, the loose earth can be drawn up around the stalks with a hoe until only the leaves show above the earth. This banking must be repeated at intervals as the



HARVESTING "WEALTHY" APPLES ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

plants increase in height, and only when the earth is dry enough to crumble easily under the hand or rake, for if wet, sticky soil is used for earthing, it will discolor or rot the stalks.

When banking the celery, it is important to see that the stalks in each bunch are gathered closely together and that the loose earth does not fall in between the stalks, and consequently some little hand work is required in gathering the stalks together before drawing the earth to them; but if the banking is done at frequent intervals as the plants increase in growth, they may be reduced to a minimum after the first "handing."

In October, when the plants have reached their full height, it is time for the final banking, and for this it is best to have a man or boy stand astride the row, holding in his hands two plants closely at the tops while you shovel up the loose earth, leaving only the tops of the leaves exposed. The operation is most quickly performed by three workers, one to gather and hold them, moving backward along the row, and one on each side of the row to shovel up the loose earth and pack it in place with the back of the shovel. The banking must be made as high as the stalks and from four to six inches wide at the top on each side of the row, so as to retain its place during heavy rains and to protect the stalks from the first hard frosts.

Insects and Diseases

The only insect enemy of celery is a very large green worm with gold or white spots on his back, which feeds on the young stalks and leaves. These are few in number and can easily be dislodged with a small stick and crushed with the foot. Do not handle these worms, as they have the reputation, possibly undeserved, of being poisonous to handle, but at any rate they do emit a very offensive odor.

The chief difficulty to contend with is the so-called blight, which attacks the foliage when cool showers are succeeded by hot sunshine. Spraying frequently with a weak solution of Bordeaux mixture is a preventive, but in my own work I encourage the plants to make as strong a growth as possible, put off earthing up, or banking, until young healthy growth starts vigorously in the fall and pull off the affected leaves and stalks. Some years ago when the celery blight was exceptionally bad, I had under observation a European variety called the Arrezio, which seemed to be practically blight-proof, a quick grower and

of good quality for an early variety, but have not since seen or heard anything of it. The blight is most prevalent on, and does the most damage to, the early, self-blanching sorts.

Another drawback in growing celery is the trouble commonly known as hollow stalks. From long observation I think this is due to a checked or slow growth during the hot summer months, for if you take up a large plant of celery late in the fall and cut through the stalks just above the roots, it frequently happens that while the outer stalks are hollow and thin-walled, the centre stalks, which have grown more quickly during cool weather, are crisp and solid. My own idea is that the stalks which grow during the summer have a comparatively small amount of tissue, and when growth starts more rapidly in the fall, the cells are partly matured and cannot respond to the increased growth, and the outer walls of the stalk pull apart and leave a dry, hollow central space. To avoid this, get a well selected strain of seed when starting the plants and keep them growing as rapidly as possible from the time to finishing. Not long ago I had an opportunity to examine the growth of wild celery along the banks of a running stream and found that the stalks of plants on the banks of the stream where the soil was constantly moist, were uniformly solid; whereas those growing higher up on the bank, where the soil was drier, were hollow.

Keeping the Celery for Winter

No attempt should be made to store the early varieties of celery such as White Plume and Golden Self-Balancing; use these directly from the row where they are grown.

Where a good supply of litter can be had, it is an excellent plan to winter all the celery in the rows where it is grown, making broad banks of earth at the sides of the rows and covering these deeply with straw or leaves from the woods when the ground freezes; and later covering the litter with corn-fodder or evergreen branches. If this is not practicable, select a well-drained lot and dig out a trench one foot deep and one foot wide. Dig the plants carefully with the roots attached and set them closely together in the trench, packing fine soil about the roots; then bank up so as to shield the roots. Cover the trench with wide boards, nailed together to form a A-shaped roof, this in turn is covered with straw or litter.

When the weather becomes settled and cold, add still further protection in the form of

straw, litter or corn-fodder, which will prevent the celery from becoming frozen and the litter can be easily removed when you want to get at the celery. Where there is a hotbed out of use in the garden this can be dug out and filled with closely packed celery as in the trench method, to be covered with the glass sash. This permits giving the celery air when the weather is warm, but there must be an ample supply of litter to bank around and cover the box or bed during very cold weather. Do not leave the storing too late in the season for if the tops are badly frozen and lie down on the banks of earth used for blanching, they will not recover, and half the attractiveness in qualities are lost.

Another point to be kept in mind is that the blanching of the stalks should be nearly completed before it is stored, as the stalks only whiten while they are growing, and if put away when of a deep green tint only the young stalks in the centre of the plant will be blanched when you come to take them out.

Celery may also be planted or stored in much the same manner in a cool cellar, using wide boards to make a box-like enclosure which will hold the stalks erect and keep the light from them, but in cellar storage never allow the roots to become dry and the stalks wilted and tough. Water may be supplied by putting a short piece of hose down between the stalks so that the water will reach the roots only and not wet the stalks. A large funnel in the upper end of the hose adds to the effectiveness of this simple apparatus.

Growing Celery From Seed

The seed germinates rather slowly and in the open ground must be sown early in the spring (about April 1st) while the soil is still cool and moist; if the weather should be warm and the soil dry, the seedbed must be covered with a light mulch of straw or with mats and papers until the young plants appear. Straw makes the best mulch, as it lets the air through to the soil. When mats or papers are used, they should be taken off in the evening and replaced in the morning.

The light rich soil of a hotbed or coldframe which has been used for starting early garden plants makes an excellent seedbed for starting celery plants. Sow the seed thinly in rows four to six inches apart so that it may be worked or stirred at frequent intervals, and covered with one-quarter of an inch of fine light soil. Where only a limited number of plants are required, it is best to transplant

them to another bed as soon as they are large enough to handle, setting the plants two inches apart each way. This transplanting gives a dense mat of small fibrous roots and a short, stocky growth of leaves when planted in the garden or field. Commercial plants are grown without transplanting, the seedlings being thinned out to stand half an inch apart in the row, and occasionally the tops sheared to induce a stocky growth, but these plants have a large, straight tap-root and very few of the small fibrous roots, and will not give as good results when set in the row as those which have an abundance of fibrous roots which have developed by transplanting the small seedlings.

My own method is to sow the seed in shallow boxes or flats in a cool greenhouse, and as soon as the seedlings are large enough, put them singly in 2-inch pots. This permits of frequent waterings and gives thorough drainage, so that by July I have good plants with balls of fine roots which can be heavily watered and set in the row at any time, irrespective of rains or other conditions. Where only a few hundred plants are grown for a home supply, I think a trial of this plan of potting the young plants will be found most satisfactory.

Horticultural Potpourri

A Chinese Cherry Tree.—Flowering in normal seasons about the end of April, and producing its fine double flowers, which are white, more or less suffused with rose, very freely in large loose heads, this Chinese tree, botanically known as *Prunus serrulata*, comes near to equalling the best varieties of *P. pseudocerasus* in point of merit as a spring-flowering tree. But it is not on this account that we value it so highly; it is rather because at all seasons it is a most striking tree. Its habit is quite unmistakable, as at a few feet from the ground it invariably sends out numerous long, stout horizontal branches, and while it may attain to 10 feet or so in height, it lacks a defined lead. It has been described as resembling in effect a Japanese dwarfed tree on a large scale; it also suggests a little man with limbs several sizes too large in proportion to his body, and, above all, an appearance of unusual strength. Small plants of this are valuable for forcing for the conservatory in spring. It is surprising that another cherry, *P. prostrata*, a native of the Levant, of low habit, and producing fine rose-colored flowers very freely, is so little grown.

Lilium Giganteum.—Although this titanic hardy Himalayan lily is easy to cultivate, it is so comparatively rare in gardens that its successful flowering is commonly a matter for some little pride. Attaining under favorable conditions to as much as 9 feet to 12 feet in height, the flower spikes are comparable to those of agaves. The dozen or so nodding, fragrant, tubular white flowers, streaked with purple inside, are very handsome, and the heart-shaped, glossy foliage also is attractive. The bulbs, which are composed of a few thick scales, are three or four years old when they flower, after which they die. *L. giganteum* is best suited by a sheltered position, and, in common with so many other lilies, it is advantageous to plant it among low-growing shrubs which will protect the shoots in spring. It is also well adapted for planting in borders in a cool greenhouse where it will not be disturbed. *L. cordifolium*, of which the variety *Glehnii* is the hardiest form, is closely allied to *L. giganteum*, but its flower spikes do not exceed 6 feet in height, and only five or six flowers are borne upon them.

The Siberian Crab-Apple.—There is no more beautiful garden tree than the Siberian crab (*Pyrus baccata*). It is shapely in habit, and every spring its branches are heavily laden with clusters of white apple-like blossoms, which are followed by cherry-like fruits of a bright crimson color, and they hang on the trees long after the leaves have fallen. Some people gather the fruits when they are ripe and make a jelly from them. The tree has a wide distribution in a wild state, as it occurs in China, Japan and the Himalayas, as well as in Siberia. It has been cultivated in Europe since 1784, and there are fine examples of it in English gardens, where it is quite at home, even in the coldest parts of the British Isles. There are several varieties of it, some with round, others with ovate fruits, and there are bright red and clear yellow fruited varieties. The tree is closely related to our English crab-apple, the parent of all garden apples; indeed, there are hybrids between the two, one of the best being a cross between the Siberian crab and Cox's Orange Pippin, in which the fruits are as large as pigeons' eggs and of good flavor, quite good enough to be used for dessert. Other kinds of pyrus which deserve recognition as spring flowering park and garden trees are *P. coronaria*, the American crab-apple, which has large pink and white flowers and green cherry-like fruits; *P. floribunda*, a Japanese species, which deserves to be as common in our gardens as the laburnum and lilac; *P. niedzwitzkiana*, an erect grower with large clusters of handsome purplish red flowers and dark crimson fruits; *P. schiederi*, a very handsome hybrid between the Siberian crab and *P. floribunda*; and *P. spectabilis*, a Chinese tree with large pink flowers.

Every morning comes the light, and a fresh chance of going better. Is it not the sheerest folly and ingratitude to let yesterday spoil the God-given today?



the wings of deliverance to and see visions. the false key to Paradise! If create, thou dost transform. he will; thou makest of one rose; of a hut, a palace, and of a thing sun. The man who belongs the mouth of Beatrice in the woman, and finds multiplied a and in the nearest surroundings, cy of a first love. est: 'Ye shall be as gods,' and p thy promise. covets money, he hears crashing agaras of gold and silver. If the fame of Dante or of Shakes- comes, bursting upon his path, usiasm of the crowd. If mar- rips him, thou soundest in cla- d floatest amid victorious ban-

selltest thy madness dear hash- en leads to hell—a very special rks a unique and dreadful pun- most unbearable of all; immense, tion, infinite disgust.

eignest, most powerful lord, to ight of the eyes, to blot out the ad over the cheeks the pallor of v the shoulders, to grip a man him a mere rag fluttering in the res still thank thee again, and cry of thy ineffable gifts! What ure to those who have felt, the ecstasies of heaven? u art a subtle tyrant! For when austed, bit by bit, the living rt and spirit, thou breakest the illest the spirit. Nothing that ned seems longer worthy of a what use is it to live? Is the sky h as a glance? What woman is h as a kiss? A dull, mournful passive disgust beyond words. duty is wiped out forever. One is feet, as a thing to be trampled of self-respect. The conscience in the long struggle with indul- ed, like the stomach of a drunk- er feels even remorse, but aban- a hopeless, comfortless ennui, vomiting.

III. ys ago, on the avenue, the poor istory I have been telling was asser-by whom he had elbowed. like a child from a blow, turn- now and then, for fear of being no longer knows the meaning Art, Fame, Beauty. Is he a man, ly a creature that eats, drinks, licks, that keeps on going with no purpose.

an of his choice, the wife so ind- d, whose knees he used to kiss kisses the altar—even she is to h she were not. He no longer t in her eyes, the rose upon her of a companion so morose and has taken herself another. He cannot help knowing it—for the at all hours, finding fault with ordering the dinner, making love all.

is this does not anger him. It much as surprise him. He ac- ation as it is. Never a protest, eeps on a sofa and hears the e and laughter in the next room. eecile—he is infamous. He no he is poor. The apartment in s, the clothes he wears, the bread tobacco he smokes, are all paid her? What of it? He does not willing, or does not think about it abject? No matter.

s himself deeper and deeper in tia and enervation. And he liv- v—until one fine evening he across a bridge, and seeing in the he reflection of the street-lamps —pale reminders of the first vi- ish—he let himself fall into the despair, because the chance of- and just as he would have con- k. On searching the body, they pocket a bit of green paste ming- e tobacco."

MUSICAL MATTERS.

omfield Zeisler, her husband and children sailed for Europe last uebec. The summer plans of the st and her family included a trip and through the Thousand Is- was taken on the way to Que- abroad the itinerary will take in tland and Ireland, a major part England to be spent in London, Liverpool. During a tour of the ans the party will walk or ride it moves us," to quote Mme. will stop in the various cities

to the report that she will not rica next season, Mme. Zeisler at she will open her tour in Chi- Auditorium as soloist with the onic Orchestra at its inaugural lowing this concert she will ensive tour of this country.

aimed the customer who thought overcharged, "have you any sense 'm sorry," said the druggist. habit, "I have not, but I have st as good."

Clean-Up Days of Our July Sale

The remaining days of this week are clean-up days of our Annual Mid-Summer Sale, and it will pay you to take advantage of the special offerings we will be making from day to day. Every department which participated in this event contains something of unusual interest to the economist. Especially noteworthy is the Staple, Dress Goods and Whitewear Departments. The Shoe Department also offers some exceptionally good saving opportunities in ladies' and men's shoes

Clean-Up Prices on Slightly Soiled, High Quality Bed Clothing

White Wool Blankets, \$4.50 Regular value \$5.90. Tuesday WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, extra heavy quality, slightly soiled through being handled. Size 64 x 84 in. Regular price \$5.90. Tuesday's Clean-up Price \$4.50	White Wool Blankets, \$4.90 Regular value \$6.50. Tuesday WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, exceptional quality, very fine and soft, slightly soiled. Size 66 x 86 in. Regular value \$6.50. Clean-up Price for Tuesday, per pair \$4.90	White Wool Blankets, \$5.50 Regular value \$7.50. Tuesday WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, exceptionally heavy and very soft, slightly soiled through being handled. Regular value, per pair, \$7.50. Clean-up Price for Tuesday, per pair \$5.50	White Wool Blankets, \$5.90 Regular value \$7.50. Tuesday WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, the purest wool obtainable. Size 68 x 86 in. Slightly soiled through handling. Regular \$7.50 per pair. Clean-out Price for Tuesday \$5.90
Hemmed Sheets, \$1.50 Regular value \$1.85. Tuesday EXCEPTIONAL VALUE are these. They are made of very soft cotton, size 72 x 90 in., hemmed ready for instant use. Regular price \$1.85 per pair. Clean-up price for Tuesday \$1.50	Hemmed Sheets, \$2.00 Regular value \$2.25. Tuesday HEMMED SHEETS, ready for use. Made of extra heavy soft cotton, large size, 81 x 90 in. Regular price per pair, \$2.25. Tuesday's Clean-up Price, per pair \$2.00	Breakfast Cloths, 75c Regular \$1.00. Tuesday, each BREAKFAST CLOTHS, made of unbleached damask, hemmed ready for use, size 60 x 60 in. Extra good quality. Regular value each, \$1.00. Clean-up price Tuesday 75c	Breakfast Cloths, 90c Regular \$1.25. Tuesday, each BREAKFAST CLOTHS, made of extra quality bleached damask, large size, 66 x 66 in., hemmed ready for use. Regular value \$1.25 each. Tuesday's Clean-up price 90c

Final Reductions at Our July Sale of Boys' Footwear

NOT ONE PAIR of these goods do we intend to carry over this season, and in order to make quick work in getting rid of them, we have marked them at a tremendous reduction. These include Tan Boots and Patent Oxfords of the season's very latest styles. We mean to clear these on Monday at \$2.50 and \$1.75



Men's High Grade Shoes

Reg. value \$6.50, Mon. **\$3.50**
MEN'S HIGH-GRADE SHOES, in Tan, Patent Leather, Oxblood, Vici Kid, etc., Boots and Shoes. A good assortment in all sizes—Regular values up to \$6.50 for **\$3.50**



Children's Shoes at Final Round-up Prices

SEVERAL HUNDRED PAIRS OF CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, in Black, Tan and Red. All kinds and all sizes—**90c and 75c**

Last Call From the Hosiery Department

Ladies' Hose at 25c LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, garter top, double heel and toe, fine velvet finish, in sizes 8½, 9 and 10. Per pair 25c	Ladies' Hose at 35c LADIES' COTTON HOSE, full fashioned, special ankles, double soles, in black and tan. Sizes 8½, 9 and 9½. Special Clean-out price, per pair 35c
Ladies' Hose at 50c LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, lace ankle, double sole, in black and white, tan, extra fine quality. Sizes 8½ to 10. Special Clean-out price for Tuesday at, per pair 50c	Ladies' Hose at 75c LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, lace ankle and plain embroidered, in black, tan, grey, cardinal, blue, champagne and white, in sizes 8½ to 10. Clean-out price, per pair 75c

Two Live Wires From the Glove Section

LADIES' LONG SILK GLOVES, double tipped fingers, in white, tan, champagne and black. Last Call price, per pair \$1.00	LADIES' BLACK KID GLOVES, two-clasp, in tan, white, grey, navy and black. Perrin's make, every pair guaranteed. Per pair \$1.00
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Reductions on Ladies' Parasols

FANCY SILKETTE AND LAWN PARASOLS. Colors, pink, blue, electric, Nile, fawn and browns. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75. Sale 90c	FANCY LAWN PARASOLS, pongee color, with non-rusting frame and mottled cane handles. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75. Sale \$1.15
FANCY STRIPED AND PLAIN PARASOLS, with natural wood handles. Regular \$2.00 and \$2.50. Sale \$1.65	FANCY SILK PARASOLS, pongee and taffeta, navy, electric, blue, browns, pongee and black and white stripe. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00. Sale \$1.90
FANCY SILK PARASOLS. All our best plain silk parasols go in this lot. Values up to \$7.50. Sale \$2.90	

Ladies' Neckwear and Veilings

LADIES' FANCY COLLAR-ETTES of point d'esprit, with fancy cold trimming and white strapping, square and pointed yoke 50c	LADIES' LACE COLLARETTES of baby Irish lace. Makes a good yoke for a dress 50c	SPECIAL TABLES of Latest Novelty Neckwear, including Jabots, Dutch Collars, Gibson Collars, and Lace Collars, 25c, 35c 50c
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Clean-Up Sale From the Dress Goods Dept.

Fine Lustres, 25c Special at 25c LUSTRES, in navy, brown and black, suitable for bathing suits, per yard 25c	Fancy Lustres, 25c Regular 50c, for 25c FANCY LUSTRES, in stripe and small check design, per yard 25c
Fancy Tweeds, 50c Regular 75c, for 50c FANCY TWEED, light summer shades in stripes and small checks. Regular 75c. Per yard 50c	Mohair Stripes, 50c Regular \$1.00, for 50c MOHAIR STRIPES in light grounds with colored stripes. Regular \$1. per yard 50c
Satin Cloth, 75c Regular \$1.50, for 75c SATIN CLOTH, in light weight, fine, soft finish, in brown, reseda, myrtle, moss, helio, taupe and white. Regular \$1.50. 75c	Alexandra Cloth, \$1.00 Regular \$1.25 at \$1.00 ALEXANDRA CLOTH, in fawn, dark grey, taupe, moss, reseda, helio, wisteria, light brown, seal brown, navy and black. Regular \$1.25, for \$1.00
Moire Skirting, 35c Regular 50c, for 35c MOIRE SKIRTING, in navy, brown, moss, cream, sky and black. Regular 50c, for 35c	

Let the Vacuum Cleaner Do Your Carpet Cleaning

The Vacuum Cleaning System is the most up-to-date and approved method of cleaning carpets, etc., known, no moving of heavy furniture being necessary when having your carpet cleaned this way. Absolutely dustless in every respect, all dirt being drawn from the carpets and out of the house by means of suction tubes. If contemplating having the carpets cleaned, ring up our Carpet Department, and get full information desired.

Remember Our Hair Dressing Parlors

Are situated on the third floor, annex, where it will be to your advantage to consult Madame Russell about the best style to wear your hair, to suit you. Madame Russell is also a specialist in Chiropractic work and Manicuring. She also makes a specialty of the much-desired Dutch Cut for children.



Adjusto Corsets for Stout Women

Are unquestionably the only practical and "Best Figure-Reducing corsets made.

The Adjusto Corsets are easily adjusted to the form by the wearer without removing the corset—it is only necessary to tighten the bands after the corset is fitted.

Adjusto Corsets decrease and flatten the abdomen, lengthen the waist, and gradually but positively reduce the hips, creating the new long back and flat hip effect so much in vogue.

Adjusto Corsets fit the upper back perfectly, supporting it comfortably, preventing any unsightly bulging of flesh. The top of the corset is completely concealed, even when worn with gowns of light material—a feature of especial value to stout women.

Adjusto Corsets promote proper breathing and freedom from pressure at the bust, supporting it comfortably, and give a smooth, round appearance. No detail for health has been omitted.

The Adjusto was the first—the original—figure-reducing corset for stout women. All other so-called "reducing corsets" seemingly like the Adjusto and for which impossible claims are made, are imitations. There is positively no substitute for the Adjusto. Get the genuine and see that it is trade-marked "Adjusto" on the inside.

Adjusto Corsets are made from white and drab coutil, selected for its quality and durability. They are double-boned throughout, making them practically unbreakable.

PRICES \$4.50 TO \$6.50



Novelties in Rockers

WE HAVE JUST OPENED another large consignment of Rocking Chairs. The shipment contains the very newest types of comfortable and durable rockers. They are unusually well made chairs, combining all the properties of the favorite Mission type together with the Early English styles. The frames are constructed of solid quarter cut oak throughout. The upholstery is finished with a fine quality of Spanish leather of pleasing colors. Some of the rockers have a special Sanitary Spring seat, which has been newly patented. There are nearly forty different styles to select from. Price **\$15.00**

Dressing Bureau at \$25.90

FIFTY-TWO HANDSOME DRESSING BUREAUX, in entirely new designs. Size of top is 44 in. x 23 in. Size of British plate mirror is 30 in. x 24 in. Shaped front contains three long drawers, the top drawer being divided into sections. Made either in mahogany or solid quarter cut oak. Hand cabinet work and hand polishing. Finest workmanship throughout. The value is \$35.00. Spencer's Price is **\$25.90**

Ladies' Stylish Blouses of All Descriptions and Prices

No matter what kind of a Blouse or Waist you wish, you will find by visiting that section, on the second floor, an assortment which would do credit to the larger stores of Eastern centres. There are styles enough to suit everybody, while the prices make buying here wise economy.

HEADACHES CURED
Bromo-Seltzer Does It. We sell it—10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per Bottle

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

HEADACHES CURED
Bromo-Seltzer Does It. We sell it—10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per Bottle

VOL. L. NO. 270.

REVOLUTION GRIPPING SPAIN

Revolutionists Gaining
where and Dynasty
clared to Be in
Danger

THREE THOUSAND
DEATH

Disastrous Battle — Gov
ment Takes Drastic Ste
Effort to Check Genera
surrection

Madrid, July 29.—The office despatches received here today admit that the battle between Moorish tribesmen and Spanish forces outside Melilla July 27 was a disastrous defeat. The Moors cut off the communications with the Spanish outposts and the main force of the Spaniards were back under the walls of the beleaguered city. Fighting continued desperate. The Spanish killed and wounded numbered almost 2,000, while the advance posts who evidently were cut off and abandoned their fate. Melilla is full of wounded men.

Paris, July 29.—The internal situation in Spain now completely shadows the war in Africa in the of Europe. Although official dict an early restoration of order the province of Catalonia, gray are considered that expectation be disappointed.

The decision of Premier Com cabinet yesterday to declare martial law and employ army to repress the revolt in lonia, as an alternative of conv parliament, may provoke an act of the insurrection which will eger the dynasty.

Preparations now being made Madrid to quell the disturbance include the dispatch to Catalonia the entire Third and Fourth corps and the Madrid cavalry by under command of Prince Charles Bourke, who was about to leave Melilla. Prince Ferdinand of Le is one of the squadron command the brigade.

The scale upon which the m intervention is planned proves the government entertains no ill about half way measures and is to take the responsibility of p down the revolt ruthlessly as a ing for the future. Both official frontier reports leave little doubt the workmen's organizations at voluntaries and anarchists made common cause in old Cat and that thus far they have le less than 5,000 men in the left son at Barcelona, and the inf mob after committing all sorts ceases, including the burning sacking of church property ever erected barricades in order to their position.

Entire Army Mobilized
Madrid, July 29.—In view of grave situation in Barcelona w steadily growing more serious naval infantry has been orde that city. Senor Llauder, the later of the Interior, now term Spanish Troops, today announce any newspaper printing report agreeing with official info would be prosecuted and the suppressed. Since the declara martial law throughout Spain day, the censorship over new been more severe.

The complete mobilization Spanish army has been order officers on leave have been r The reserves of all classes hav summoned to the colors. The r lines in the North of Spain are ly garrisoned, and no one is allo enter Spain without the permis the military authorities. The sons at Burgos, Logroño, Vitori (Continued on Page 3)

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Spanish revolution threatens plete overthrow of dynasty. Si grows worse on every side. Dis battle with Moors, in which loss of 3,000 occur. Ministry to resign. Even Melilla, at Mel believed to be corrupted.

Mme. Nordica a banker's bride, Jefferson the World cyclist he War Minister makes stirring s Frankie Nell to fight Lauder Harry Pulliam sacrifices his l Woman's Council to act re girls ers in Chinatown.

Attorney-General returning. More dynamiting at Glace Bas Syrian priest released from ct Active demand for unskilled l