

NO ASSISTANCE FROM POWERS

Holland's Appeal for Co-Operation May Not Have Much Success

BRITAIN IS SYMPATHETIC New Attitude of Netherlands Government Causes Surprise

The Hague, Aug. 29.—The reports received from other capitals that Holland is requesting the powers to join in punishing Venezuela caused great surprise.

It has been felt that the Netherlands government should plough its own furrow, and that the powers will adhere to a policy of "hands off."

Britain's Position London, Aug. 29.—"It would not be safe to say that Great Britain will not take any action to assist Holland in her present dispute with President Castro, of Venezuela, as there is yet no telling what turn this matter may take," said an official of the foreign office when questioned today about the despatch from Rome, setting forth that the European powers were in communication with each other on the subject and that there had been some informal references to Venezuela between the powers.

Claims Lord Lovat's Title. Montreal, Aug. 29.—J. E. Fraser, who keeps a candy and cigar store on Front Street, is a possessor of documents which he claims will prove that his father and he are the rightful heirs to the title of Lord Lovat, and the true owners of the family in the island of Orkney, which he values at \$40,000,000.

Reason for Attack on C. B. Roberts in Atlantic City. Not Found. Atlantic City, Aug. 29.—Still adhering to the belief that Charles B. Roberts, who was shot on the Board Walk on Wednesday night while in a rolling chair, was the victim of a woman from Baltimore, Md., was not attacked by a highwayman, the police of this city are working on a theory that the Baltimore society man was the victim of some venal purpose.

Industry Shows Improvement—Fine Specimens of Ore Found in Several Properties. Sandon, Aug. 29.—During the past few weeks things have been progressing favorably in Sandon, the mining industry especially showing that improvement. The output of ore is steadily on the increase, in fact owners and lessees of surrounding mines are beginning to realize that the camp at last has passed the stagnation period and is now decidedly on the up grade.

The Richmond-Bureka mine continues to ship steadily the average output being four and five carloads per week.

The richest silver lead ever found on the Comstock, Virginia, which is under lease and bond to Messrs. Bignay & Tatton, an average sample being over 8,000 ounces to the ton.

Danish Navy Accident Copenhagen, Aug. 28.—Two men were killed and two others dangerously wounded by the explosion of a Danish cruiser Hekle today by the premature explosion of a shell. The accident occurred during target practice at Arhus bay.

BULLFIGHTING POPULAR Spanish Queen's Attitude Has No Effect on National Sport. San Sebastian Aug. 20.—Despite Queen Victoria's aversion for bullfighting and the propaganda of the humanitarians, bullfighting is still popular in Spain.

Hold Smoking Contests Munich Student Clubs Institute Novel Series of Competitions. Munich, Aug. 30.—In addition to beer-drinks, the tavern clubs of Munich students have this summer inaugurated a new form of competition which is meeting with universal enthusiasm—a competition in quick smoking.

Depression in Trade Reports from Chief Scottish Manufacturing Centres Show Ebb. Glasgow, Aug. 29.—Reliable reports from the chief Scottish manufacturing centres indicate that the ebb in trade depression has been seen, and should the inquiries in the market result in business the basis of a real revival will be laid.

Extradition Treaty. Lisbon, Aug. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved a treaty between the United States and Portugal. The treaty provides for extradition for twenty-two specified offences.

At Our... (partial text)

ONTARIO CROPS

Government Report Shows Conditions Up to Middle of Month—Average Yield of Grain

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 29.—The provincial crop report up to August 15, shows that fall wheat yielded well, but owing to the warm, wet weather when harvesting, much sprouting occurred when the grain was stacked.

Oats, except in a few districts, will be fully up to the average in yield, and generally of medium quality.

Apples and peaches are somewhat disappointing, but the demand will be scarce, while there are more than enough of the less valuable sorts.

Russian Scientist Dead St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—Prince Tarakanoff, the celebrated physiologist and biologist, is dead.

D. R. A. Entries Ottawa, Aug. 29.—There are now about six hundred entries for the Dominion Rifle association meet, which opens on Monday.

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Melbourne today is a city of waving flags and bunting. Aside from the profusion of regular decorations, the flags and the tradesmen's cars are flying Australian and American flags.

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AMERICAN FLEET AT MELBOURNE

People of Southern Australian City Give Another Hearty Welcome

THOUSANDS AWAIT COMING Officers and Men of Armada Assured of Good Entertainment

Melbourne, Saturday, Aug. 29.—The United States Atlantic battleship fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Sperry, anchored in Port Phillip bay this evening after an uneventful voyage from Sydney.

Shortly after the Connecticut anchored, Rear Admiral Sperry and his staff came ashore and paid an official visit to the Hon. Sir Edmond Barton, Talbot, governor of Victoria, who soon afterwards returned the visit aboard the Connecticut.

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TREASURY ROBBED

Extensive Theft From Vaults of St. Pierre Miquelon Colony Discovers Cause

Halifax, August 29.—Information comes from St. Pierre Miquelon, a big robbery in the French colony, discovered a few days ago, when the official for the French government, who visits St. Pierre every five years to inspect the treasury, made his regular tour.

Conviction Quashed. Vancouver, Aug. 29.—Michael Dunn, the sailor sentenced by Justices of the Peace C. J. South and E. J. Clarke to two years imprisonment for breaking into the fruit stand on Evans, Coleman & Evans' stand, was liberated yesterday by an order given by Mr. Justice Morrison.

Eight Million Pounds Lost to Creditors in England Through Bankruptcy Last Year. London, Aug. 29.—Over eight million pounds were lost last year to creditors through bankruptcy.

Further Publicity for Prairie Section Many Members of U. S. Editorial Association Visiting Edmonton. Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 29.—A party of 163 members of the National Editorial Association of the United States arrived in the city by special train over the C. N. R. at 12 o'clock today.

A New Flying Machine Denver Man in London Uses Rotary Fans and No Propeller. Denver, Aug. 29.—Mr. George L. Davidson is in London from Denver, Colorado, with plans for the construction of a flying machine.

Powder Explosion Kills Three Men Factory at Youngstown Destroyed—Two More Men May Die. Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Three men are dead and two more are believed to be fatally injured as a result of an explosion in the plant of the Burton Powder Company late today.

Charged with Murder. Havre, Aug. 28.—Carlo Cioppi, who arrived on the steamer La Bretagne from New York, has been charged with the murder of a man in Havre.

At Our... (partial text)

FIVE ARE KILLED IN MINE WRECK

Party of Men Caught in Ruins When Mine Train is Smashed

CAUSED BY RUNAWAY CAR Train of Nine Cars Loaded With Miners Sent Hurling Down a Slope

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 28.—Five men were killed and six seriously wounded at the Warrior Run colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, six miles from this city, late tonight.

Officers Held Off Mob. Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 29.—Defying a mob of several hundred infuriated men, two heavily armed officers late last night marched out of the city hall with a negro, Frank Butler, who had been arrested for a crime.

Court to Enquire Into Forest Fires Several Charges Laid Against Men Under Bush Fire Act. Vancouver, Aug. 29.—The government is determined to fix the responsibility for some of the recent bush fires in this district.

Run Down by Train. Vernon, Aug. 28.—A terrible accident occurred Thursday night on the F. R. track south of the city, when Mary Anne, an Indian woman, only two weeks old, was killed by a freight train.

To Answer for Killing. New York, Aug. 29.—John Hamilton Tyson, son of the founder of the Tyson wire fabric company, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday for manslaughter in the second degree.

Special Policeman Shot. Toronto, Aug. 29.—Sensational evidence developed at the inquest held at the city hall last night on the death of James Gorman, a G.R.P. patrolman, whose mangled remains were found on the railway track early last Sunday morning.

Body of Pasha. Marsailles, Aug. 28.—Prince Sabah-eddin, the chief of the Young Turkey party and nephew of the Sultan, was accompanied by the body of his father, the late Damed Mahommed Pasha, which is being transported to France and sent out by the steamer Saffet yesterday.

At Our... (partial text)

BALLOON RACE

Three Starters in International Contest at Columbus—One Lands in Two Hours

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Three balloons started late this afternoon in the international balloon race held under the auspices of the Columbus Aero Club, and four other balloons followed, a shortage of gas preventing the inflation of the last entry before dark.

Homestead Entries. Ottawa, Aug. 29.—Homestead entries for the first six months of the calendar year totalled 13,749, as compared with 14,154 for the same period a year ago.

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At Our... (partial text)

SEVENTY DEATHS IN THREE STATES

Casualties Resulting From the High Water in Southern Streams

HEAVY LOSS IN PROPERTY Eighteen People Drowned in Flood Which Swept Town of Folsom

Trinidad, Colo., Aug. 29.—Direct communication by wire with Polson, N.M., which was devastated and isolated by the flood in Cimarron creek on Thursday night, was again established today, and it was learned that the stories of casualties to the effect that scores of people are missing are unfounded.

Seventy Dead. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 29.—With wire communication practically restored in the flooded sections of Georgia and North and South Carolina, late reports are coming to the Associated Press showing improved conditions everywhere, with the single exception of the Congaree river, fifty miles south of Columbia.

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The Colonist

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

The New York Herald is making a strong campaign for an alliance between the United States and China. It says that many of the leading men in the Asiatic country look very favorably upon such a step, and declares that the masses of the people are warmly in sympathy with the proposal of this nature gives rise to doubt as to the value of the other statements. The masses of the Chinese have about as much knowledge of the proposal for an alliance as they have of the name of the grandfather of the prohibition candidate on the maternal side, for the presidency of the United States. The man who knows what the ruling element in China thinks upon any subject is putting a pretty severe strain upon his own credulity. The man who undertakes to speak for the masses is imposing upon the credulity of others. The New York paper does not seem to have thought it necessary to disguise the sentiments of the people of the United States on this exceedingly important question, or what would be an exceedingly important question, if there was any likelihood that it would become acute. The traditional hostility of our neighbors to "entangling alliances" would have to be overcome, and this would, we may be sure, be a serious undertaking in the case of China, or a nation entering into an alliance with that Empire would be committing itself to something that no one could foresee.

We are very much of the opinion that an avowed policy by the United States in regard to China would be an excellent thing for civilization. It extended no further than a pledge to secure the integrity of the latter country from foreign aggression. It is to the interest of the United States that no foreign nation shall be permitted to aggrandize itself territorially at the expense of China; and just as the Monroe doctrine owed its origin and strength to the policy of its promulgation to the support of Great Britain, so we believe that if the United States could see its way clear to make a similar declaration as to China, the moral, and if necessary, the physical, support of the British movement would be promptly accorded. But a treaty is not necessary to accomplish this. The United States fleet will shortly be in Chinese waters, and if President Roosevelt should take some suitable occasion to mention that the United States while not aiming at territorial aggrandizement will support any interference with the integrity of China as an unfriendly act, the desired result would be achieved. The Anglo-British alliance is a fact, and the British people have no wish to see China dismembered. They have no desire to see Japan take a part of the northeast, Russia a part of the north, France a part of the south and Germany a part of the center, for this would be what would happen, if the dismemberment ever began, and in the event of such a sure would want a part for herself. The interests of civilization would not be served by the mutilation of China. The establishment of spheres of influence. The experiment in that direction already tried in Manchuria is not proving satisfactory. The interests of the United States demand that China shall remain independent, and we would view with great satisfaction a declaration by the Washington government that its policy would be in favor of the maintenance of the present status of the empire. But this is very different from an alliance and much more in keeping with the traditional policy of the United States government.

THE GERMAN BUGBEAR

Mr. A. M. Thompson writes to the Clarion, that as the British paper of that name, to the effect of the demand for the expansion of her financial and commercial interests, demands that Germany shall invade England. He thinks this is the case because the German manufacturing interests are overbrimming with exportable products, he languished behind Denmark and Holland, whose integrity is guaranteed by Great Britain, backed by France and Russia. It seems to us that to state this proposition is to answer it. Germany already has free access to British markets; she is not hindered by Holland and Denmark, and the restriction of either, the latter especially, would not in the least facilitate her access to the sea. Before Bismarck annexed Alsace-Lorraine, and Prussia, it might be claimed that Denmark was an obstruction, but even then the coast line from the Elbe to the Ems, which gives fully two hundred miles of sea-frontage with excellent harbors, was Prussian territory. A successful invasion of Britain would hardly advance Germany's commercial and financial interests, while an unsuccessful attempt at invasion would mean that German commerce would be driven from the sea. Once the Germans have invaded England they are, according to Mr. Thompson, to go on and take possession of the British possessions everywhere, or else compel their surrender as the price of evacuation. There are some of us under the impression that this process would prove somewhat more difficult in fact than in writing. Granting that the impossible should happen, and England should be invaded, we fancy that the acquisition of Canada and Australia would prove a task of more difficulty than Germany could overcome. Discussing such a possibility with the Colonist, a distinguished German, with a world-wide knowledge of affairs, said: "General (mentioning a prominent commander of the Kaiser's army) that a German invasion of England, if successful, and I did not believe it could be, would be a calamity to civilization and would be a terrible blow to Germany herself. If Germany should set out on a career of conquest, and begin by invading England, Canada and the United States would join hands in keeping America free from invasion. Japan would seize Australia and France and Russia would divide China. Germany would find that she had only one enemy and that would be the whole civilized world." In the same issue of the Clarion, Mr. Robert Blatchford, a prominent Socialist, repeats a statement made by him on a previous occasion, which is that "there is a grave and present

danger of a German attack upon England." Mr. Blatchford thinks that Britain's danger consists in the fact that she is unprepared for war, and attributes this unpreparedness to the distrust of the people by the ruling classes and the ruling classes by the people. Mr. Blatchford says: "I must point out that it is not a danger of collision between two equally guilty governments, but the wicked attack of an autocratic ruler upon an offensive people." It is somewhat of a surprise to find a prominent Socialist declaring that the United Kingdom ought to be better prepared for war, and his expression of opinion indicates how strong and general a hold the expectation of war with Germany has taken on the British people. Commenting on these observations of the writers above mentioned, Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace goes so far as to say that the suggested programme of Germany can be successfully carried out, and he is led to this conclusion by the result of the overthrow of France in the Franco-German war. But Dr. Wallace forgets or disregards the fact that an invasion of England from the sea is a very different thing from a land invasion of France, and that the disproportion of Germany's naval strength to that of Britain's is far greater than the disproportion of France's army to that of Germany. If such an invasion should ever be attempted some other people besides Messrs. Blatchford and Wallace would have something to say about it.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Is the airship here? Some people think it is, but we have our doubts. We have before us a profusely illustrated article which appeared in the World's Work for September, in which the writer endeavors to show that the question asked above is not so unanswerable as it might seem. We have also a copy of the latest issue of Punch, in which there is a diagram entitled "The Conquest of the Air," with a sub-title as follows: "Showing How Gracefully the Air Acknowledges Its Defeat." The cartoon shows four or five airships in various stages of collapse, and their former occupants making towards the earth with what grace and equanimity is possible under such circumstances. In Germany, France, Italy and the United States are all represented in the disaster. We are not sure whether the magazine or the weekly paper has got nearer the truth. Possibly there are grains of the essential element in both. We confess that when we look at a successful flying machine we are not inclined to grow enthusiastic over the immediate prospects of aerial navigation. A machine about the area of a Vancouver Island farm, with several town lots projecting from it, and a double deck of framework, the whole mounted upon a set of bicycle wheels, and possessing the quality of proving nothing of use, of enabling one man, lying prone upon it, to navigate a dozen or more yards at an elevation sufficient to make it over ordinary clotheslines, is undoubtedly a great triumph of human ingenuity. We say this in all seriousness. But such a machine does not seem to us to have any chance of being a practical method of locomotion. So with the dirigible balloons, they are nearly as big as all out-door maps, and not so handy as a bicycle can lift a half dozen people, perhaps. They are all very wonderful. But when we look at the motion of a bird in the air, we are constantly reminded of the expression of the French general when he saw the charge of the Light Brigade, and saying: "C'est magnifique, mais on n'est pas en vol." Of course, as we must all creep before we can walk, so we must learn how to keep up in the air before we can learn how to fly in it, but in our exceedingly humble judgment we are unable to reach the conclusion that man has yet gained the mastery of the atmosphere. It may be some time, but we have a lot to learn first.

PARTY NAMES.

The London Standard recently directed attention to the fact that the terms Conservative and Liberal do not mean the same in the United Kingdom as in Canada, a fact that is often the lost sight of. English Liberals stand for free trade; Canadian Liberals do not. English Conservatives stand for a state church and ecclesiastical control of education; Canadian Conservatives do not. English Liberals stand for what are called "parochial" issues by their opponents; Canadian politicians of both parties confine their attention to this class of subjects. English Liberals, generally speaking, favor a large measure of home rule for Ireland, and the Conservatives oppose it; but we are not divided politically in this country upon that question. And so we might go on to show that party names as they are employed in the Mother Country have no application here. It is even said that the attitude of the Conservatives in England on the tariff is more akin to that of the Canadian Liberals than to that of the Canadian Conservatives. To a certain degree the term Conservative applies to the party in the United Kingdom which bears it, for that party is in general very desirous of conserving things as they now are. In this country the Conservative party is at least as favorable to reforms and the development of our institutions along democratic lines as the Liberal party. While we have yet a few Conservatives who describe themselves as Tories, and are assignable to that class, there are quite as many Liberals who may be described as Tories, and the Conservative party may be the successor of the old Tory party of the early Victorian era in Canada, but it is not the heir of its traditions as applied to the progressive development of the country and its institutions along popular lines. Hence the possibility of names meaning more in Canadian politics than they do in the Mother Country. It is said that he has always been a Liberal or Conservative, as the case may be, he usually does not mean very much more than that he has always acted in sympathy with the particular political party, whose name he has adopted as his own. In a minority of cases he means that the policy of his particular party has as a general proposition commended itself to him. There is an increasingly large element in the electorate, which does not classify itself, but is ready to support or oppose political parties, as its judgment dictates. This is the element that carries elections, for the confirmed party men are pretty nearly balanced in point of numbers. This unplaced element has the decision of the coming election in its hands, and therefore to a very large degree the future of the Dominion. It is intelligible that the confirmed Liberal should decline to vote for Conservative candidates, no matter what may have been proved against his party in the way of maladministration. During the coming campaign the Liberal speakers and the Liberal press will make light of such matters. They will

either deny that wrong-doing has been established, or they will excuse it by saying that such things are unavoidable. Even the strong partisan must feel able to satisfy his mind on such points, although it may doubtless take very little to satisfy him. But the great mass of the electorate ought to beware how they are misled by the assurances of those who speak for the men who are charged with wrong-doing, or if not actual personal wrong, with a disregard of their duty which has rendered grave wrong possible. If we could get extreme partisans on both sides out of the way, and place before the independent element of the electorate the bare, unvarnished tale of the administration disclosed by parliamentary investigations, is there any man who will say that the result would not be a condemnation of the methods pursued by the government? And this is the issue, or at least one of the issues, of the coming campaign. Dismiss from consideration all question of the personal honesty of the members of the ministry. Take it as established that they are all personally honest men. This does not dispose of the charges of maladministration. A man may personally be absolutely honest, but his conduct in office may be dishonest. It seems to us that when it has been established that the administration of affairs has been reckless, extravagant and characterized by grave errors, it is no answer to say that charges of corruption or dishonesty have not been brought home to ministers. This is an age of ministers, and it is not to be wondered at that extension means that the ministers are responsible to the people for the manner in which the details of administration have been carried out. If wrong has been proved, a minister may not properly plead that it was the wrong of a subordinate, for the people have nothing to do with the subordinates. They look only to the minister. Hence it follows that while nominally the coming campaign will be one between Conservatives and Liberals, it is in point of fact something very different. It will be a contest for better government, and the result will depend upon the action of those voters who are not and do not regard themselves as under any obligation to vote for a name.

STAYING EAST

The West is hungry for men. It offers many allures to them. It has many of them. It is apt to get the more ardent and ambitious. It gets those who are in search of opportunities. Most of them succeed, not very often, but in the way they expected to, but in other ways that are equally satisfactory. One of the charms of the West is that it enables a man to forget his yesterday, when he is in the West, those follow him all his life through. If a man makes a failure in the West, it does not mean disaster, provided he has done his best. A very prominent man in Victoria, who was once asked to give a responsible position to a young man, and the person making the request said that "he thought it was better to have the young man had failed in his last business venture. The business man replied: "He must have tried to do something, or he would not have failed. I like men who try to do things." Out in the West we measure men more by their efforts than by their successes, and when you come to think of it, you will say that the West ought to be in a new country. In a land of uncertainty and constantly changing conditions few men are able to chart out accurately their business careers. There are many rocks and shoals that have not been laid down. The need of a new country is effort. This is one of the things that makes the West attractive. But just here let us mention something that is often forgotten by those who seek Fortune in the West. The little jade is more than in the East. Occasionally some one is lucky enough to hit upon a path that leads to quick success, but it is more to be won by hard work than in the East. Occasionally some one is lucky enough to hit upon a path that leads to quick success, but it is more to be won by hard work than in the East. Occasionally some one is lucky enough to hit upon a path that leads to quick success, but it is more to be won by hard work than in the East. Occasionally some one is lucky enough to hit upon a path that leads to quick success, but it is more to be won by hard work than in the East.

PROVINCIALISM.

There are many people who will sympathize with the following observation taken from the Canadian Courier: "Strange indeed is the manner in which provincialism retains its hold over the professions. Each province must have its own school books and little progress is being made toward a national set of readers for public schools. The press associations of the country and though a national press council has been discussed many times, every attempt to form one has been a failure. The medical men have been working toward a national system of examination and license, but so far have been unsuccessful. At recent meetings of the medical associations the subject has been discussed and the three prairie provinces are pretty well agreed upon reciprocity, but British Columbia is standing on its dignity. It is quite likely that our sectionalism is not more noticeable than it is in the United States, where there are broad differences of opinion and various state groupings, or in Great Britain, where English opinion on many subjects is quite different from the general opinion of Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, or in Germany, where Prussian opinion may be quite obnoxious to the other states of the federation. Nevertheless the growth of national standards and a more unified procedure is much to be desired. A national press association would be a strong influence in favor of a better understanding and greater cooperation among the provinces. A national set of school books would do much to unify national thought and sentiment, and national registration would also be economical and highly convenient. Provincialism is especially undesirable in a country which has a population of only seven million people, scattered over a 2,500-mile strip of territory. If the country were more compact and the population more closely packed together, sectionalism would be less dangerous. Schisms could not so greatly endanger national sentiment and national unity of action. It is the geographical characteristics which increase the danger in this country. Referring specially to the medical profession, it seems only reasonable to think that a more unified practice of medicine in Toronto ought to be qualified to practice it in Victoria. If he is not a member of the medical profession, he must be a member of the medical profession in the course of instruction imparted in medical colleges whose degrees are recognized in Ontario. It has been suggested that it might be thought advisable in the legal profession to require an applicant for admission to the bar here to pass an examination in statutory law of the province in which he is to practice, and no one pretends to have them all off by heart. But there can hardly be any difference of this nature in the case of the medical profession. The human body in British Columbia is no wise different from what it is in Quebec. While desirous that the standard in all the professions should be maintained on the highest plane, we think it ought to be possible to reach a common ground, so that a practitioner may go from one province to another and have the freedom to practice in all the provinces without the necessity of passing an examination.

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CORONERS

We notice in a Vancouver paper a complaint that the Attorney-General's department discourages the holding of inquests, for that is what the contention amounts to. Our contemporary says: "We see no reason why in the centres of population it should not be the duty of the coroner to be on every body found within the jurisdiction, for the burial of which a coroner's certificate is necessary." It is thought that it is the duty of the coroner on the part of coroners, not only in this province, but all over the American continent, where such officers have grown up of late a disposition as to when inquests shall be held. We are very much of the opinion that this discretion is sometimes carried too far, and that we should not go to the length of saying that inquests ought to be held in every case, as the Vancouver paper suggests, we certainly think it advisable that the coroner should not be deterred from holding them in every instance where they seem to be necessary, though any delay in their holding would not care to incur the expense. We do not believe it can be established that the Attorney-General discourages inquests in proper cases. It is rather a novel suggestion that the coroner is under any one's control. He does not have to ask any one's permission before holding an inquest. The law is that "where a coroner is informed that the dead body of a person is lying within his jurisdiction and there is a reasonable cause to suspect that such person has died either a violent or an unnatural death, or has died a sudden death the cause of which is unknown, he shall hold an inquest. As to the extent of the investigation which the coroner shall make, that depends wholly upon his own discretion. While no one has a right to say that the coroner shall not hold an inquest, the Supreme Court may, on application of the special constable, order him to do so, in case of neglect on his part. We can readily understand that the government might feel disposed to discourage the holding of needless investigations by coroners, for there is no reason why they more than anyone else should place needless burdens upon the public treasury. In view of the scope of his powers, the high dignity of his office, and the great necessity that there shall be some official charged with the duty of investigating deaths of the class mentioned, no coroner has any right to plead that the government will not permit him to make an investigation. At the same time it must be borne in mind that when the cause of death has been ascertained, the duties of the coroner are ended. The particular case in Vancouver which gave rise to this discussion was that of a man accidentally killed at the Sugar Refinery. The coroner, being satisfied from his own observations that an inquest was unnecessary, did not hold one. If the death was violent or unnatural, it seems as if the coroner had improperly exercised his discretion. We are very strongly of the opinion that in the interests of every one, every death by accident ought to be the subject of an inquest. It is better to err on the side of public safety than in the other direction. The captain of the Italian cruiser which lately visited this port in a statement at Seattle, declared that Prussia had the most perfect system of maker of the world today. He said a notion that "one King Edward" had some small connection with this duty, as we still have, despite the very excellent theory of our Italian friends.

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Furnishers of Homes, Hotels, Clubs. Weiler Bros. Importers of Fine China Ware. The "First" Furniture Store of the "Last" West. Government St., Victoria, B. C.

SOME S. The most beautiful seen by the unassisted eye of the moon, is the somewhat smaller of either Mercury or Venus. Its volume is the distance of Venus from the Sun is 67,200,000 at its brightest. This is worth thinking of, our appears to magnitude. It is, 6,000 miles from Venus has made the has traveled about times as far away, and the distance traversed part of the distance that planet is nearer a measure of celestial one thousand times. Auckland and back to the earth looks to the gleaming point of the daytime which the Sun so offsets the latter no longer a distinctly visible when Venus is near but only a section part of the planet would be a spectacle requires 225 of our 24 hours to complete the time required by its axis. Some of the same face to the as the earth does, to have an atmosphere apparently very much been made placing at 50 miles. So far why Venus may not moon. Mercury is a Mars, and its orbit that it is seldom a surface being lost 3,060 miles in diameter from the Sun for its revolution exists as to the rev axis, the same suggests as in regard to Venus. The gap between long ago attracted There is a more or tances of the other account for the fact planets named with conformity with the vanced that an "Inv An associate of formed to search for found nothing. On timate, and on Jan found a little planet Ceres was given. bodies have been more than five h of radius, is estimated than 500 miles. Most than this. Doubtless them that are invis telescopes. These p when laid down on the Solar system of tance this belt of p the rings of Saturn. Strait at a ship rom a solid globe of light nearer the several t these planetoids, v present the appeara the Sun. One of the numbered 433 on the one part of its cours in the orbit of Mars, nearer the earth th cept the Moon. One planetoids is that planet, which, thro broken to pieces, formation of the Sol a continuous ring around the Sun as round the axis. Th of this matter, the planets, and as which have continu that occupied by the more than scientific host of small bodie smaller than Vanc around the Sun, i yet moving in such far as is known, th one of the most w economy. And it c come from region planetoids and das journey to the Sun, any one of these ce comparison with of turbed in its apoin declares the glory of MAKE

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

SOME SISTER PLANETS

The most beautiful object in the night sky, as seen by the unaided eye, and, of course, exclusive of the moon, is the planet Venus. This planet is somewhat smaller than the earth, but is larger than either Mercury or Mars, its diameter being 7,700 miles. Its volume is 32 per cent that of the earth.

Mercury is a small planet, being smaller than Mars, and its orbit is relatively so near to the sun that it is seldom seen, the reflected light from its surface being lost in the glare of the sunlight.

The gap between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter long ago attracted the attention of astronomers. There is a more or less regular gradation in the distances of the other planets from the sun, and to account for the fact that the space between the two planets named was greater than it ought to be in conformity with the rule, the suggestion was advanced that an invisible planet had its orbit there.

Plavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus was born in Moesia, a Roman province which bordered on the Black Sea south of the mouth of the Danube. The date of his birth is uncertain, but it was about A.D. 280. His father was Constantine Chlorus, who was joint emperor with Galerius. Constantine ruled the western part of the empire, and died in York in A.D. 306. He appointed as his successor Constantine, who was with him at the time. Galerius declined to recognize him as Augustus. In the political disturbances which ensued no less than six emperors were reigning at different parts of the empire at the same time. Constantine fled an army into Italy, and in A.D. 312 made himself emperor of the West. Later Licinius became emperor of the East in A.D. 313. Ten years later, by the defeat and death of Licinius, Constantine became sole ruler of the Roman dominions. He died in A.D. 337.

Personally, Constantine was a man of liberal views, and of a disposition not greatly sullied by the vicissitudes of his day. His reforms were many and, on the whole, although his reign was marked by a few conspicuous acts of cruelty, he was a just ruler. During the reign of Constantine the bishops of Rome were Marcellus, Eusebius, Miltiades, Sylvester I and Marcus. Very naturally the papal organization was at this period not very well established. It had not begun to exercise any political power, and did not do so for more than a century after Christianity had been proclaimed the national religion of Rome.

GENESIS OF A RELIGION

Assuming that mankind existed before the Ice Age, and assuming that the traditions of the Norsemen as to the struggles for existence in the period in which the Frost Giants strove with each other, are recollections of that terrible era in the history of the world, what would naturally be looked upon then as the greatest of all things, that which was most to be desired, that which was capable of doing the most for men? I think the answer is: Fire. Suppose that we today were overwhelmed by disaster, the chief factor in which was excessive cold, and that we had no place fire above even food as a necessity of life? Food we might hope to find, if we could keep alive, but without fire we would inevitably die. It is possible that herein we may find the origin of the place, which fire held in ancient religions. In the earliest ages there were vestal virgins, whose duty it was to keep the sacred fires ever alight, and so momentous a task was this that it could only be entrusted to the purest of the race. From being the first of necessities to becoming a holy thing the transition would be very simple and natural. If all the fires in the world but one should be extinguished, and we should lose the art of making fire, and this is quite a supposable case, would it be possible for us to guard that single fire too rigorously? Would we not regard that whatever else we might do, we would always keep one fire burning? From fire-worship to sun-worship, the transition would be easy enough. Christianity has borrowed many of its expressions from sun-worship. John speaks of the divine nature of Jesus as "the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world," and the New Testament has many expressions of the same kind. In Malachi we read: "But after you, that fear my name shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing in his wings." We do not suggest that Christianity is a form of sun-worship, for that would be absurd; we only mean that it has adopted expressions from this more ancient cult, and this, if we stop to think, need necessarily have been the case, for otherwise its teachings would not have been intelligible to those to whom they were proclaimed. We have seen that the sun-worship of the ancients was a very real thing, and that they synchronized it with great festivals of the sun-worshippers, and indeed the day we set apart for the worship of the Creator bears the name of the

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

DIDEROT AND BUFFON

Emile Zola gave the philosophical evolution of the eighteenth century the name "Naturalism," distinguishing it from the literary movement immediately following which he described under the term Romanticism. The earlier philosophers had treated man as an abstract being, independent intellectually of nature and her powers. The "Naturalist" school of the eighteenth century strove to teach man's relation to, and his place in, nature. Rousseau most beautifully endeavored to prove this in his "Emile" and his "Contrat Social," and the combined effort of all the philosophers might be termed an effort to solve, with the aid of nature, all human problems. "This evolution," writes Zola, "was in letters, as in science, a return to nature and humanity, combined with a carefulness of analysis, exactitude of anatomy, and truthful portrayal of whatever existed, for this to be it was necessary to study man in all the sources of his being, so that one might really know him before formulating conclusions, after the fashion of the idealists who simply invent types. This writers had to reconstruct the literary edifice from its very base, each in turn contributing his human documents in their logical order."

The evolution in human thought could not progress without some sort of a social upheaval, and the people being dissatisfied with the existing conditions, and events being ripe for a precipitous change, this upheaval followed in the form of the French Revolution.

Diderot has been described as the great literary figure of this period. For his untiring energy in never abandoning and finally completing the Encyclopaedia, he deserves first place among that body of philosophers who produced that monumental mass of literature. This great work was a very much enlarged edition of the English collection of Ephraim Chambers. D'Alambert worked with Diderot, and Voltaire contributed several articles, though the latter soon ceased writing for it, as he was not permitted to express himself as freely as he wished. The Encyclopaedia's idea was to make a collection of all the arts, all the efforts and talents of the epoch, so as to give a clear and lucid description of the advance of science, having for its fixed aim an "aggressive emanation of thought." The Jesuits offered their assistance, but the offer was declined; the philosophers did not wish religious prejudice to have any place in their work. This united effort upon the part of the leaders of thought dismayed the clergy, and antagonized the Church. The government gave orders that Diderot's papers should be seized. In spite of this, however, the publication of the Encyclopaedia went on, and it was finished nearly twenty years before Diderot's death.

The latter was born in Paris and died in 1784. He was a versatile writer, producing not only philosophical works, but numerous plays and musical treatises. He was of an amiable disposition and had hosts of friends whom he was fond of saying he only lived to please. "A pleasure which is only for myself affects me but slightly, and lasts but a short time," he used to say; "it is for friends that I write, and, perhaps, in that regard, I feel, I am always thinking of their happiness. Does a beautiful line strike me? They shall know it. Have I stumbled upon a beautiful trait? I make up my mind to communicate it to them. Have I before my eyes some enchanting scene? Unconsciously I meditate an account of it for them. To them I have dedicated the use of all my senses and all my faculties, and that, perhaps, in that regard, my everything is exaggerated, everything embellished a little in my imagination and my talk."

It has been claimed for him that he is the father of the modern domestic drama, and his "Pere au famille" and his "Le Fils Naturel" marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the stage. It is for the effect of his philosophical writings, however, that he is best known. They place him, in point of literary excellence, on a par with Voltaire and Rousseau. He has been described as "an atheist, and we can judge how far this is true by his own words: "Oh God, I know not whether Thou art, but I will think as if Thou didst see into my soul, I will act as if I were in Thy presence."

Diderot died a poor man as far as worldly wealth is concerned, but he was rich in friends, who surrounded his bedside at his death, and long and sincerely mourned him.

BUFFON

Critics are not agreed as to the credit due Buffon as a Naturalist. That he was an eloquent and masterly writer is the verdict of all, but it has been said of him that he did not hesitate to sacrifice scientific principles at times for the sake of literary elegance, and made no scruple of doing so. There is no doubt that he was first and foremost a rhetorician. Guizot described him as a man whose ideas came out in the majestic order of a system under powerful organization and informed, as it were, with the very secrets of the Creator. M. Fleurens said of him, "Buffon aggrandizes everything he touches."

He was born in Burgundy in 1707, of a wealthy and prominent family, and spent his youth traveling extensively. He studied mathematics and mechanics, but later gave his time almost entirely to botany. He was appointed superintendent of the Jardin du Roi, and went to a great deal of personal expense in opening new galleries, making collections and constructing hot-houses. Louis XV. delighted to second any of his schemes. Buffon was an indefatigable worker, always up and dressed carefully by five in the morning, and walking up and down through his gardens, carefully mulling over his plans for the enlargement of the Jardin du Roi, the improvement of his own vast estates and the study of botany in general. "I dedicated," he wrote, "fourteen hours to study; it was my sole pleasure. Each day I devoted myself to it far more than I troubled myself about any family matters afterwards. At it may, and it nearly always does."

ability. "I am every day learning to write," he used to say at seventy years of age.

Many of Buffon's views have been disputed by later naturalists, but undoubtedly there was much truth in his arguments, and by them he opened the way to the naturalists that came after him. Guizot writes: "Buffon defined the epochs of nature, and by the intuition of his genius, absolutely unshackled by any religious prejudice, he involuntarily reverted to the account given in Genesis, 'We are persuaded,' he says, 'independently of the great authority of the sacred books, that man was created last, and that he only came to wield the sceptre of the earth when the earth was found worthy of his sway.'"

Buffon has been accused, as have all the other philosophers of the eighteenth century, of shutting God altogether out of their reasoning in regard to the phenomena of nature. Let us read a portion from his work and see how far this accusation was true in regard to the great naturalist: "Nature is the system of laws established by the Creator. The varieties of Nature were destined to appear only in course of time, and the Supreme Being kept them to Himself as the surest means of recalling man to Him, when his faith, declining in the lapses of ages, should become weak; when remote from his origin, he might begin to forget it; when, in time, having become too familiar with the spectacle of Nature, he would no longer be moved by it, and would come to ignore the Author. It was necessary to confirm from time to time, and even to enlarge the idea of God in the mind and heart of man. Now every new discovery produces this grand effect, every new step that we make in nature brings us nearer the Creator. A new variety is a species of miracle; its effect is the same and it only differs from the real miracle in that the latter is a startling stroke, which God strikes instantaneously and rarely, instead of making use of man to discover and exhibit the marvels which He has hidden in the womb of Nature, and in that, as these marvels are opening every instant, as they are open at all times and for all time to his contemplation, God is constantly recalling him to Himself, not only by the spectacle of the moment, but further, by the successive development of His Works."

Buffon died at eighty years of age in peaceful serenity, after a life of faithful and arduous work. He was spared the cruel spectacle of social disorder that almost immediately followed. He was spared, too, the knowledge that his only child should be one of the early victims of the Revolution. History tells us that, as the young Buffon was being driven in the fatal car to the scaffold, he damned in one word the judges who profaned in his person his father's glory. "Citizens," he exclaimed, facing the crowd about him, "my name is Buffon!"

THE STORY TELLER

There was a suburban lady whose house, one summer, was quite overrun with moths. A tramp told her that, in return for a square meal, he would give her an infallible moth cure. She set a square meal before the tramp, he devoured it; then he said: "All ye need to do, ma'am, is to hang yer moth-filled clothes and carpets and things on a line and beat 'em with a stick. Good-bye to yer moths then." "Will that do, ma'am?" asked the tramp. "Yes, it will, if ye hit 'em," said the tramp.

In making a sharp turn, the rear end of a street car struck an express wagon laden with jugs of whisky. Nearly all the jugs were precipitated on to the pavement, with the natural disastrous result. The driver of the wagon alighted, and pointing at the pile of demolished earthenware, said to the bystander, "That's hell, ain't it?" "The spectator, who happened to be a minister, replied, "Well, my friend, I don't know that I would not say that but it's at least the abode of departed spirits."

Dr. McNamara, a member of the British Parliament, tells of a school-teacher who was endeavoring to convey the idea of pity to the members of his class. He illustrated it, "Now, supposing," he said, "a man working on the river bank suddenly fall in, he could not swim and would be in danger of drowning. Picture the scene, boys and girls. The man's sudden fall, the cry for help. His wife, knowing his peril and hearing his screams, rushed immediately to the bank. Why does she rush to the bank? After a pause a small boy piped forth: "Please, sir, to draw his insurance money."

"Mr. Bromley in," asked the caller. "He is not at home," Pat answered politely. "Shure he won't be in till four o'clock or mebbe after." "Where's he gone?" "He went to ride in his interim, sorr."

"Well, Bilhad," said his neighbor the other morning, meeting Bilhad on the street after his initiation into the Brotherhood, "did you tell Mrs. B— about your initiation?" "Yes," said Bilhad. "I told her how you rode me around the Square sitting backward on a goat. How you branded me on the small of my back with the motto of our brotherhood. How you made me jump into a tank full of water in my evening clothes. How you sat me in a basin with a couple of tooth-picks in my hand and made me row ashore. How you mixed tabasco sauce and vinegar in my lemonade, and made me drink it, and all the rest."

The worthy Sunday school superintendent of a certain Maryland town is also the village dry goods merchant. He is as energetic and efficient in his religious as in his secular capacity. An amusing incident is told of his attempt to enlarge the scriptural knowledge of little girls. He had told most eloquently the lesson of the day, and at the conclusion he looked about the room and inquired: "Now, has any one a question to ask?" "Slowly and timidly one little girl raised her hand. "What is the question, Sally?" Don't be afraid. She put out her finger in her seat, twisted her fingers nervously, cast her eyes down; finally, in a desperate outburst, she put the question: "Mr. Ward, how much are those gloves for girls in your window?"

WITH THE POETS

Next Door
We saw the tapers burn
In the home so close to ours;
But however our hearts might yearn,
We dared not send our flowers.
"He will not understand," we said,
"Our loving thought of his loved dead."
O city! Thus you hide
The pity in every heart!
Those who are at your side
Toss under a world apart.
A little herald of gloom
And my neighbor grieves—alone, alone.
—Smart Set

So Wags the World
Sir Folly goes a-dancing by,
Fun and frolic in his eye,
On his lips, he smiles and lies,
"Ho, Sir Folly! Why so gay?"
Says he:
"I know a woman."
Beggar Wisdom shuffles near,
Down-cast eye, no word of cheer,
Rags and tatters, meekly clad,
"Brother Wags, why so sad?"
Says he:
"I know a woman."
—Harry Lawson in Life.

A St. Nicholas in Prussia
On the altar-rail of St. Nicholas Church
Two little angels with wings of wood,
Each on the top of a slender perch,
Stand in the stillness watching the Road

Little lwin angels gawled in blue,
These are words of a song for you:
"Praise! praise! for all days
To the man that made us with his hands
Many come from many lands
To gaze, gaze, and go their ways."

"Gloom, gloom has hidden his doom;
Where he lies no man can tell.
Pray we a rose and a little bluebell,
Bloom, bloom, about his tomb.

"In making us, he praised the Lord,
Who made the man and made the tree,
And till the woodworm like a sword
Enters us to dust, his prayer are we."
—A. Hugh Fisher, in The Academy (London).

Evening
The gleaming o'er the sleepy country steals,
As through the woodland scenes serenely fine
We drive one evening, laughing as our wheels
Disturb the laxy sheep and thoughtful kine,
"Tis sunset time and in the glorious west
The golden clouds announce approaching night,
But dimmer grow their rays as to the east
The blazing light-god sinks down out of sight.

The tortuous sky-line's indistinctly blue,
Above it, flame-like, bright celestial fire,
Is halving the landscape which we view,
And gilding far St. Agatha's church spire.

The colours change and now instead of gold,
Blood-red's the tint which dominates the sky,
And then we see a carmine haze unfold
The seely banks of clouds piled up on high.

Then in a flash the stars their faces show,
A thousand more each moment are revealed,
And as subdued we wonder homeward go,
We call the twinkling sky God's daisy field.

The Voyageur
Camp—when the sun has barely set?
Who wants the shore and the camp-fire yet!
Let your paddles swing once more:
The clearing lies soft far below.

Our own home-clearing down the river
Where fields are bright, where birch-trees silver,
Like a birch-tree, slim and white,
There Marie stands and waits tonight.
I hear her voice, like a sweet bird's note
That seems to call our lagging boat.
Camp—when the moon is rising bright,

And rocks and rapids plain to sight
Do forest creatures lag and wait
When they hear a calling mate?
See that heron sweeping by?
Hear that red buck leaping go?
He seeks hushed places and his doe.
Oh, men, drive your paddles through
You have sweethearts calling you
These river waters rush for the sake
Of her who waits them, the fair wood-lake.
And shall we be more dull than they?
So, claim your Francis by break of day!
—Francis Sterns Palmer, in The Century.

Temple of Learning
In stately grace it rises high
Out of the atmosphere,
A temple, 'neath the shivering sky,
White as the snow, wherein doth lie
Man's aspiration dear—
A temple of true learning laid
Firmly across the air—
A temple knowing storm and shade,
Remonstrance and despair,
Yet, knowing all, persistently creates the world more
fair.

It flings its glories down the breeze,
The consecrated vine,
Leans lovingly against the trees,
And birds sing forth its godly keys—
O temple most divine!
It has no substance but the flight
That yields the soul to pray!
No atoms, no mortar binds its might—
No pillar and no stair,
And yet it is the school of truth and Christ is master
there!
—Coletta Ryan.

Fleur-de-Lys
In olden gardens in golden France,
Where amber waters gleam and dance,
Old gardens murmurous with streams
Whose music is woebath like a dream,
And spiced breezes singing low,
Like vague love-hauntings come and go,
The strolling yellow lilies run,
In gardens where the moon and sun
Their circling courses idly run,
Dream gardens of my ayes of old,
They rove in winding lines of gold,
Today I wonder if there be
Such olden gardens o'er the sea,
And amber fountains in whose song
A minor, rhythmic, lapsing long,
High been and sad—yet not so sad
But that mine exiled heart be glad
Of vain oppression's strife. Today
Do yellow, stream-side lilies stray,
And shadows on carved marbles fall,
Leaf-chattered, and on stream and wall,
And sun-dials mark the dream-held hours
Full sweet with bright, old-fashioned flowers?
Oh, if these gardens be but dreams—
Or yesterday's and gone to streams
So roving yellow lilies blow,
A new-world garden wall I know
Wherein they bloom so wondrous fair,
These lilies as glory leeches there,
An old-world glamour of romance,
O golden lilies of olden France!
—Helen M. Merrill.

both ion. and able tea-w." ficent Wedg- y din- asper of you of the Vase Tea- Box re all ous are We ere is heap- st tions. Pros. TORIA, B.C. repu- Cups in the ctors, ed a ssort- nsley" aucers glad \$c. \$r, \$2.50 ware, and in orna- y you floor. Per \$7.00 new \$6.00 shapes, \$5.00 each, \$2.50 at de- \$2.50 great \$2.75, \$2.00 .50¢ porters of ine china Ware

LABOR DAY SPORTS AT ATHLETIC PARK

One Hundred Tombola Prizes Offered—A Splendid Programme Prepared

Members of the different trades unions, and their friends, will celebrate on Monday, September 7 (Labor Day).

Among the most notable of the competitions is that open to infants born in British Columbia, it having been decided that goods to the value of \$9 will be awarded the parents of the fortunate child who is selected.

The Programme

- Girls, 6 years and under—1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1. Boys, 6 years and under—1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.

- Girls, 12 years and under—1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1. Boys, 12 years and under—1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.

- Girls, 16 years and under—1st prize, slippers, value \$2; 2nd, box chocolates, value \$1.

- Boys, 16 years and under—1st prize, knife, value \$1.50; 2nd, bicycle pump, value \$1.

- Ladies' race, 75 yards (running)—1st prize, 1 dozen cabinet photos, value \$5; 2nd, 1 original platinum picture, value \$2.

- Tug of war (10 men). If three or more teams enter the winners to pull off for final; if two teams, then best out of 3—Prize, value \$1.25 per man, \$12.50.

- Sack race—1st prize, goods value \$4.50; 2nd, goods value \$2.50.

- Victoria Cross race—1st prize, goods value \$5; 2nd, goods value \$3.

- Obstacle race—1st prize, goods value \$5; 2nd, goods value \$3; 3rd, goods value \$1.50.

- Stout ladies' race, 50 yards—1st prize, goods value \$3.50; 2nd, goods value \$2.

- Old man's race, 100 yards—1st prize, goods value \$3.50; 2nd, goods value \$1.25.

CONSERVATIVES TO HOLD GATHERINGS

Party Rallies in Different Sections of City to Begin This Week

The announcement that the Conservatives of this city have settled on a date for a convention to select a candidate to carry the standard for the party in the coming Dominion election has quickened the interest already exhibited.

The institute hall has been chosen as the scene of the nominating conference. As announced yesterday and as advertised in another column the gathering will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 3rd, at 8 p. m.

The first meeting will be held in the north ward on Thursday next. Conservatives resident in Victoria west of Rock Bay district, the Work estate and Oaklands will be addressed. The place of meeting will be advertised later.

NEW CLUB QUARTERS APPEAR ASSURED

J. B. A. Committee Reaches Understanding With Trust Company

At last an understanding has been reached between the J.B.A. and the Imperial Trust company as to the character of the new club building and the terms on which it is to be erected.

While no details have been submitted for publication it is the opinion of those conducting the negotiations that it is better to maintain secrecy until the project has matured.

A meeting of the shareholders has been called for next Thursday evening at the club rooms when the matter will be laid before them.

WILL GET IN TOUCH WITH EXCITED INDIANS

Discontented Redmen Do Not Wait for Government's Representative

The task of rounding up the discontented Indians at Salmon Arm, beyond Kamloops, has proved more difficult than expected.

Superintendent Hussey who has been given a free hand in dealing with the excited Indians will make every endeavor to get into touch with the tribe and with this object in view he left Kamloops yesterday with the resident Indian agent, Mr. Jones.

The excited condition of the Indians in that neighborhood has of late occasioned alarm among the white people who have become cognizant during the past year or two of a disquiet spirit of unrest among the redmen.

Fraser Valley Fruit Crop New Westminster, Aug. 29.—Fruiters received from points in Fraser valley that the prospect of a good crop will be particularly good this year.

Death of Duncan Business Man Duncan, Aug. 29.—S. Potts, the well known merchant of this town died suddenly while on a visit to Seattle.

Powder Works Explosion Nanaimo, Aug. 29.—One of the buildings which has been under construction at the Hamilton powder works, in this city blew up shortly before noon. The loss is about \$500.

GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF PRINCE ROBERT

Tells of Conditions in the Embryo City of the North

(From Sunday's Daily) John Clancy, a C. P. B. pensioner, who has just returned from Prince Rupert, gives a very interesting account of the city.

The G. T. P. hotels, however, have included several Asiatics in their staffs. It will interest many to know that the railway meals are for the sum of 25 cents.

The waterfront has been thoroughly cleared of its timber for a distance of about a mile from the waterfront back to the mountains.

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Young's Daily Showing of New Autumn Goods. The fashionable fall goods are coming in with a tremendous rush these days. New dress fabrics, new silks, new blouses, new staples, new underwear, new corsetry, new gloves, new hosiery, new furs, and other new etcteras too numerous to mention.

world. Prince Rupert is situated 37 miles by water and 27 miles by land from Port Essington, to the south, and 37 miles from Port Simpson to the north.

CLOSING SESSION OF LEGAL GATHERING

Delegates of American Bar Association Speak at Complimentary Smoker

(From Sunday's Daily) The 1908 session of the American Bar Association came to an end last night with a highly successful smoker at the Empress hotel.

The post office, the headquarters and the other principal buildings were very naturally to be found in the immediate neighborhood of the dock.

The handsome dining room of the Empress was full when Mr. Bodwell opened the proceedings at 9:30 p. m.

Mr. Bodwell then called upon the Arlon club for a selection following which Peter Melrose, of Savannah, Georgia, delivered a striking and eloquent address, replete with poetry and feeling.

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Different Clothes

FAAME has long since ceased to hand out bouquets to the fellow who does things the same or as well as others.

Clothes That Make Competitors Look Up!

Whether the Suit you select here is priced at \$15.00 or \$25.00 or \$35.00, or at any price between, you'll find it way above the plane of Suits usually sold at the same figure.

Fit-Reform ALLEN & COMPANY 1201 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

GOOD CAT

Some splendid cat reports were reported yesterday from the vicinity of Trial Islands.

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Minister of Agriculture receives Report from Scott. William E. Scott was the minister of agriculture and horticultural possessions on the Skeena. He received a report from Scott regarding the population and the number of sheep in the country.

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LOTS OF GOOD LAND ON THE SKEENA RIVER

Minister of Agriculture Receives Report From W. E. Scott

William E. Scott was sent north by the minister of agriculture to examine and make a report on the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the land on the Skeena river...

The negotiations, which have been underway, having in view the engagement of a fleet of airships to perform during the provincial exhibition week in Victoria, have fallen through.

The chief difficulty in the way of developing the country seems to be the lack of transportation. This is now in the way of being remedied, and the next few years should see an enormous advance in the population and prosperity of the country.

In his report Mr. Scott says in part: "I have to submit to you the following report on the Skeena river valley as a fruit growing district."

In accordance with your instructions I proceeded to Port Essington, and on my arrival there took the first up river steamer to the Kitsumkelum valley. This valley is situated about 50 miles from the mouth of the river on the north bank, and I should estimate that there are at least about 100,000 acres of good agricultural land there.

The coast country, on account of the large rainfall, I should not consider at all as successful in the production of fruit. For a distance of about 50 miles up the river from Port Essington there is practically no available agricultural land, and as the mountains rise straight from the river and the same wet climate prevails as on the coast. After this distance has been passed the climate improves, the precipitation being, as far as I could gather from residents there, about the same as in the southern portion of Vancouver Island.

In the Kitsumkelum valley, and the Lekelse Lake valley on the Kitimat road, which is situated opposite the Kitsumkelum valley, on the north bank of the Skeena, there are several hundred thousand acres of the finest kind of land, eminently adapted for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

At present the agricultural clerical staff is busy collecting the perpetual change cups and in securing other trophies for next contests. It is estimated that the amount of silverware which will be handed out to winners of the various classes to be more valuable than the aggregate than has been offered in connection with any previous show held in this province.

Next we have the expense account: Current expenditure for the four months, 1907, \$17,191,653. Same four months, 1908, 17,821,706. Increase, 630,053.

For the month of July, 1907, 9,585,239. Same month, 1908, 10,867,168. Increase, 1,281,929.

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AIRSHIPS WILL NOT FLY IN THIS CITY

Exhibition Management Could Not Effect Satisfactory Arrangements

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LOCAL CONSERVATIVES TO NAME CANDIDATE

Convention Will Be Held September Ninth—Returns for Fiscal Year

The Conservative nominating convention of 1908, and its candidate to stand in the constituency of Victoria at the next Dominion elections will be held in this city on September 9th.

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EXPERIMENT WITH NEW STYLE OF ROADWAY

North Park Street Owners Petition for Tar-Macadam Road

A new system of road making, at least new for Victoria, will be tried on North Park street, within a short time. The city council has been petitioned to improve that street from Blanchard street to Cook street, and the owners have requested that the style of road known as the tar macadam be laid.

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OVER ONE HUNDRED HORSES COMING HERE

Many Entries Assured for Exhibition Races—Fifty Additional Stalls

Over one hundred race horses are expected to participate in the meet which will be a feature of the annual Victoria exhibition to be held from the 22nd to the 26th of next month.

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NEW RECORD HUNG UP FOR THE HOLT FLEET

Bellerophon Makes Run From Yokohama in Fast Time

The Holt liner Bellerophon, Captain Bartlett, arrived in this port from Yokohama yesterday morning, breaking the record for the vessels of the above company for the run from the Japanese port.

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BRANCH LINE WORK IN PRAIRIE COUNTRY

C. P. R. Officials Talk at Calgary on Construction Prospects

Calgary, Aug. 28.—A party of C.P.R. officials, consisting of F. W. Fetters, W. R. McInnes and W. B. Lanigan, spent yesterday in the city.

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Advertisement for Webster's Dictionary, featuring the headline 'Here Is Your Chance' and 'A Splendid Webster's Dictionary' with pricing details.

Black Watch Black Plug The Chewing Tobacco of Quality. License to an Extra-Provincial Company

COMPANIES ACT, 1907. CANADA, Province of British Columbia, No. 47. This is to certify that the "American Central Insurance Company" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia...

FIRE FIRE FIRE The above company was one of the first and the first to pay in full without any dispute or process of law, its losses in San Francisco.

It is the kind of Company YOU ought to be in. Give us your insurance. We take farm and country risks. HERBERT CUTBERT & COMPANY Agents.

MINERAL ACT (Form F.) Certificate of Improvements NOTICE Jennie Fractional Mineral Claim, situated in the Victoria Mining Division, on Esquaboo Creek, Renfrew District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. Farrell, Free Miner's Certificate No. 2036, acting for myself and as agent for N. Anderson, Free Miner's Certificate No. 32293, make up the following General rates...

LAND ACT Form of Notice. Victoria Land District—District of Victoria. TAKE NOTICE that the Saanich Lumber Company, Limited, of Sidney, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following lands...

NOTICE TO ANGLERS. An experienced Scottish angler wishes to form a connection with B. C. anglers in order to furnish them with the finest fishing materials at moderate rates...

Oxford Down Sheep GLENROSA MERCHON 10 Ewe Lambs Reg. 7 Ram Lambs Reg. 3 Shearing Rams Reg. 4 Two-shear Rams Reg. Prices Reasonable.

CLAIMED BY HEIRS. Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—There is a legal claimant regarding the site of the old postoffice on the corner of McDermott and Main streets. The site is claimed, was donated to the city of Winnipeg by the late Hon. C. B. Bannatine on the condition that it be used for postoffice purposes...

Advertise in THE COLONIST. B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET. Trunks and Valises always on hand.

FIRES CHECKED BY YESTERDAY'S RAIN Destructive Conflagration in Island Timber Districts a Thing of the Past

(From Friday's Daily) The bush fires, which have been blazing throughout different Island districts, and which have wrought the destruction of much valuable timber, were effectually checked by the rain of yesterday morning. This report was brought to Victoria by passengers who came in from Nanaimo and way points on the noon train.

Although it is impossible to secure data on which to base an estimate of the loss on the Island fires, yesterday reported that not only was a large section in the vicinity of the lake of that name completely devastated but a resident of Duncan, who had spent months collecting hundreds of cords of wood, had the results of his labor swept away in one night.

However, all those living along the coast appear to be of the opinion that the fires are at an end. They state that the first check came in connection with the recent thunder and electric storm which was followed by a heavy rain. Still that had not put them out entirely and everybody feared that it would rekindle, with a continuance of the dry weather, and do more damage.

TAXPAYERS WILL SOON GET ANNUAL NOTICES Official Hint to Pay Up Will Be Issued by the End of the Month. The city tax collector's staff is at present busy getting out the annual tax notices, special assistance having been engaged in order that all of the 4,600 notices may be sent out by the end of this month.

OLD CITY DUMP GETS DRASTIC TREATMENT City Completes Work of Disinfecting Much Disinfecting Area on Flats. Some sixty barrels of solution of lime applied by means of a sprayer but still effective fire engine, the "De-luge," was the treatment given to the long discussed "dump" on the James Bay flats last week.

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE Before Buying GROceries COPAS & YOUNG P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

Clearing Out Sale Of Screen Doors and Windows. To avoid carrying these goods over for another season we offer: Screen Doors. Reg. price \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, for.....\$1.00 Screen Doors. Reg. price \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, for.....\$1.25 Screen Windows, any size, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, for.....25c

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PRINCE RUPERT HOSPITAL Up-to-Date and Complete Arrangements for Caring for Sick and Injured. Fronting nowadays is very different from what it used to be in days gone by, as a glance at the hospital arrangements at Prince Rupert will testify.

Patriotic Songs of Canada. Eighteen of the very best Canadian Patriotic and Heroic Songs. PRINCE 35c. Fletcher Bros. 1231 Government Street.

THE SPROTT-SHAW BUSINESS UNIVERSITY. Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions to every graduate. Students always in Great Demand. Commercial, Typing, and other standard makes of machines, and languages taught by competent specialists.

NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS 613 FANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels. English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

SUMMER JOYS of JUVENILE VICTORIANS



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WORMS ARE
HIGHLY
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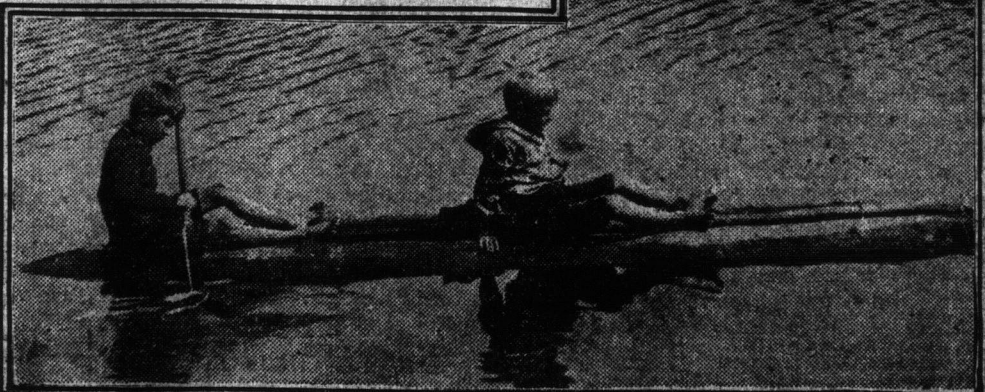
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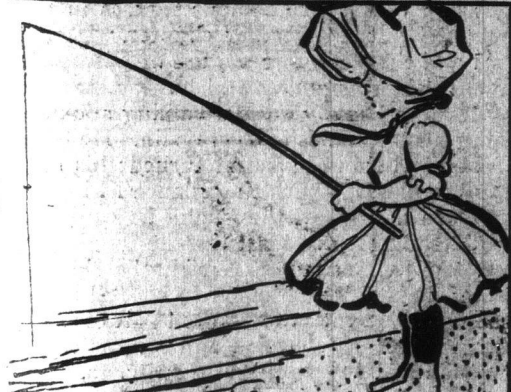
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Phone 1078.

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"THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE IS A WAKE"



WHEN 243 Archbishops, Bishops, Metropolitan and other Bishops, "assembled from divers parts of the earth," discuss for long days together the problems of the world one expects from such a concourse and from such deliberation some weighty decisions, and at least some mighty spiritual impulse, says Public Opinion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, on behalf of the Lambeth Conference, has now issued a long Encyclical letter in which he summarizes what the conference decided, and there are also published the many resolutions which the Bishops passed. They cover many points—some dealing with machinery, others with policy, others with spiritual things.

No one will be startled by anything decided upon, but some may be stimulated by what the Archbishop says. The Times assumes that "we have here the collective mind of the Episcopate without grumbling that it moves slowly in certain respects."

The New Spirit in the Church

"The spirit of Service is awake," says the Archbishop in his Encyclical. "It inspires fresh activities and increased devotion within the Church of Christ, and it extends to regions and to men who are outside the Church's borders. It is seen, first, in the striking revival of missionary enterprise and zeal. That spirit is seen again in the recognition of social responsibility. Fresh and clear in many minds is the witness borne in this regard by the Pan-Anglican Congress. The programme of the Congress was enough to show the eagerness of this spirit of Service in claiming for its own all spheres of useful work, but yet more remarkable and impressive was the tone of mind which prevailed in all the meetings. There was no faintness of heart in facing great questions, and no narrowness of mind in dealing with them. The genuine wish to work together swept away all thoughts of partizanship, and brought instead the reality of mutual understanding. Minds and hearts were lifted up on high, and as from the Mount of God men saw visions of Service."

Faith and Modern Thought

The Archbishop then discusses the various resolutions of the conference. First that which deals with "Faith and Modern Thought." "We are bound," he says, "by our principles to look with confidence and hope on the progress of thought. But we mark in the present day special reasons for such confidence. Materialism has not, for the minds of our generation, the strength or the attractiveness that once it had. Science displays in an unprecedented way the witness of Nature to the wisdom of God. Men's minds

are more and more set towards the spiritual, even when they are set away from Christianity. It is our duty, therefore, to contend the more earnestly for the truth once delivered to the saints, which is the secret of life. And, at the same time, it is our duty to learn all that God is teaching us through the studies and discoveries of our contemporaries, whether inside or outside the Church, discerning, indeed, the spirits, whether they be of God."

Clergy Wanted

Dealing with the "Supply and Training of Clergy," the Archbishop says: "We call upon Christian parents to whom God has given sons of any special ability to pray and to strive that these sons may contribute, whether as clergymen or laymen, to this great work. We appeal to those at school or in college who are coming to their strength to recognize this high call, and humbly to fit themselves by discipline of character, by intellectual sincerity, and by hard work to bear their part in the formation and guidance of Christian thought."

"This call to parents and sons must be repeated on behalf of the ministry. All over the English speaking world we deplore the insufficiency of the number of men who are being ordained. Amongst the various reasons noted by our committee for the lack of candidates, we are convinced that a main cause is to be found in the double fact of the attraction, even for the highest minds, now exerted by many other professions, and the inadequate provision which the Church makes for its clergy. We fear that many Christian parents hold back their sons from seeking Holy Orders because the worldly prospects of that sacred profession are bad. We appeal to such parents to consider whether their 'prudence' is worthy of their Master. We call upon the Church to rise to a true conception of its duty of providing for the ministry. The labourer is worthy of his hire. The dutifulness of Church people ought to make their clergy sure of adequate stipends in their working days, and maintenance in old age. This is no proper call upon Christian 'charity,' it is one of the first obligations of membership in the Church of Christ."

Bible and Education

On the question of Education the Archbishop says: "We desire to proclaim afresh our conviction that the aim of all true education is the development of the whole man to the highest perfection for which God intended him. We record our solemn protest and warning against any system of education which does not endeavor to fashion and up-build the child's character in the faith and fear of God. Wherever and however the

child's education is carried on, that endeavor must find full place in it. As Christians we desire unswervingly to insist that the teachings of Holy Scripture must be the basis of all such work. We have reason to fear that the knowledge of the Bible may be ceasing to play the part which it once played in the training of the young, and that we may be in some danger of regarding lightly that which has in the Providence of God been for our race one of the great sources of stability and energy of character. But we do not rest here. In face of common misconception as to the real meaning of Bible teaching we have deemed it our duty to affirm that no teaching of the Bible can be regarded as adequate which does not steadily aim at inculcating personal holiness."

Revising of Prayer Book

Changes in the Prayer Book are foreshadowed in these words: "The growing experience of the Anglican Communion in different parts of the world and among different races has pointed to the necessity for the adaptation and enrichment of forms of service and worship which have come down to us from other times. Such adaptation and enrichment are advisable, and indeed essential, if our church is to meet the real needs of living men and women today. We have accordingly made certain practical suggestions in this direction which we commend to the attention of both clergy and laity."

"Without in any sense precluding the further consideration by the several Churches of our Communion of the mode of dealing with the Quinquagesimal, it is desirable that a new translation be made, based upon the best Latin text."

The Wine at Communion

On the question of the use of wine at the Communion Service the Encyclical says: "We hold that the Church cannot sanction the use of any other elements than the bread and wine which the Lord commanded to be received; and that, if there be any deviation from the custom of the Church, such deviation should last no longer than while the absolute necessity prevails."

Ministries of Healing

"Truths which the Church has failed to set forth fully have often given strength to the erroneous or disproportionate systems in which they have been emphasized; men have felt the force of teaching which has come to them as new; they have sometimes felt it all the more because it was urged upon them in severance from its context in the Christian creed. We hold that it is somewhat thus that a considerable influence has accrued in our day to certain movements which are described in the Report

on Ministries of Healing. We have also had before us the subject of the unction of the sick with a view to their recovery, and have considered it in regard to its history and to its alleged origin in the precept of St. James and also in relation to the conditions prevailing in the Church at the present time. As the result of our investigation, we do not recommend the authorization of the anointing of the sick as a rite of the Church. On the other hand we do not wish to forbid all recourse to a practice which, as we are informed has been carried out by many persons, both clerical and lay, within and without our Communion. We have thought good to advise that the parish priest, in dealing with any request made to him by a sick person who humbly and heartily desires such anointing, should seek the counsel of his Bishop."

Marriage Problems

The Archbishop's statements and the resolutions on "Marriage Problems" are the points to which the Press has given most attention.

"The purity of family life is the basis of all national stability; and it is the function of the Church: not only to bless the marriage itself, but also to guard the integrity of the family in all its stages. In pursuance of this function it has been our duty to deal with evils arising from a low estimate of marriage, the unfaithfulness of married people to the vows by which they are bound, and the terrible increase of facilities for divorce. In the face of these and similar evils, we have felt it to be our duty to reaffirm the principles on the subject of divorce which were laid down by the Lambeth Conference twenty years ago, and to assert our conviction that no view less strict than this is admissible in the Church of Christ. But we would lay special stress upon the fact that it is in the realm of life more than in that of thought that evils of this kind are to be fought and overcome; and we would impress upon all our people the necessity for the formation of a pure and upright public opinion amongst women and men alike, which will not suffer the evils of which we speak to go on unchecked with impunity. We have left without an adequate or general declaration of judgment the difficulty which has been constituted for the Church of England by recent legislation concerning marriage with a deceased wife's sister."

Restricting Families

"A further evil which we have had to deal with is of such a kind that it cannot be spoken of without regret. No one who values the purity of home life can contemplate without grave misgiving the existence of an evil which jeopardises that purity; no one who treasures

the Christian ideal of marriage can condone the existence of habits which subvert some of the essential elements of that ideal. In view of the figures and facts which have been set before us, we cannot doubt that there is a widespread prevalence amongst our peoples of the practice of resorting to artificial means for the avoidance or prevention of child-bearing. We have spoken of these practices and endeavored to characterise them as they deserve, not only in their results, but in themselves; and we would appeal to the members of our own Churches to exert the whole force of their Christian character in condemnation of them."

Moral Witness of the Church

"By the power of the truth which it carries and declares, the Church is constantly serving the cause of true progress. But it has a further duty, to be watchfully responsive to the opportunities of service which the movements of civil society provide. The democratic movement of our century presents one of these opportunities. Underlying it are ideals of brotherhood, liberty, and mutual justice and help. In those ideals we recognize the working of our Lord's teaching as to the inestimable value of every human being in the sight of God and His special thought for the weak and the oppressed. These are practical truths proclaimed by the ancient prophets and enforced by our Lord with all the perfectness of His teaching and His life. We call upon the Church to consider how far and wherein it has departed from these truths. In so far as the democratic and industrial movement is animated by them and strives to procure for all, especially for the weaker, just treatment, and a real opportunity of living a true human life, we appeal to all Christians to cooperate actively with it."

Reunion of the Churches

Dealing with the problem of the Reunion of the Churches, the Encyclical says: "Our resolutions represent for the most part the present situation of our public relations with Churches more or less widely separated from us. They may seem to show the remoteness rather than the nearness of corporate reunion. But before that consummation can be reached there must come a period of preparation. This preparation must be made by individuals in many ways, by co-operation in moral and social endeavour and in promoting the spiritual interests of mankind by brotherly intercourse, by becoming familiar with one another's characteristic beliefs and practices; by the increase of mutual understanding and appreciation. All this will be fruitful in proportion as it is dominated by the right idea of reunion. We must constantly desire not compromise but comprehension, not uniformity but unity."

The Wonderful Revolution



HE papers are now beginning to realize the stupendous and extraordinary interest of the daily drama now being enacted in Turkey. The Westminster Gazette deals with it under the fitting title of "The Wonderful Revolution."

"Among the many picturesque incidents which have attended the Turkish movement, the scene at Jerusalem, reported by Reuter's correspondent this morning, must surely take first place. The streets, buildings, and vehicles, he tells us, 'are decorated with branches, festoons, and flags and at night the city is illuminated.'"

"This afternoon the townspeople assembled in the vast square within the military barracks adjoining David's Tower, where Ekrem Bey, the Governor, son of the late Kamel Bey, a famous litterateur and great Liberal leader, announced that the Constitution had been granted. The crowd cheered wildly while the band played the National Anthem; the scene was indescribable. A curious mixture of sheikhs, priests, and rabbis delivered speeches denouncing the old regime, and Moslems, Christians, Jews, Samaritans, Turks, and Armenians all fraternized and then formed up in procession, preceded by banners with emblems of liberty—the Jews by the Torah covered with gilt embroidery. The inhabitants wanted to manifest their joy sooner, but the Governor, who is a pessimist was formerly a secretary at Yildiz Kiosk, and would not take the news of the proclamation of the Constitution seriously till it had been fully confirmed."

"This scene, so bizarre, so Oriental, and yet so modern," says the Westminster, "in the ancient and holy city stirs more thoughts than we can attempt to pursue. The spectacle of the 'great Liberal leader' proclaiming the Constitution from David's Tower seems suddenly to swing the old world into line with the new world in a manner which makes one wonder if it can stand the shock."

"Indeed, we recall the saying of the Son of David about the new wine and the old bottles as we look round the world and see everywhere among the ancient races this process going forward. How long can it last? we ask ourselves. How can they who come so suddenly into this 'modernism' do in three weeks or three months what it has taken us three centuries of unceasing effort and sanguinary conflict to bring about? The question as regards Turkey is of profound importance for nearly all nations of Europe, and we must suppose them to be

watching it with extreme interest not unmixed with apprehension. All so far goes miraculously well. The whole system is changed, with scarcely a shot fired."

How the new heaven is working is described by the Times Constantinople correspondent:

"The Ministers are all engaged in preparing schemes of administrative and departmental reform for presentation to Parliament or the Council of Ministers. A determined attempt is being made to cut down expenditure of the necessary minimum by the abolition of sinecures, the prevention of pension frauds, and the reduction of the pay of many of the higher officials, some of whom receive larger salaries than those paid to the Ministers of any other European State, while at the other end of the official scale a host of petty employees had to starve or steal. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has decided to suppress the subventions to foreign newspapers and the funds for political espionage formerly entrusted to Ottoman representatives abroad."

"The committee has decided to strengthen the existing police force by posting picked special constables, chosen from volunteers possessing educational and physical qualifications, at the principal barracks of the capital. The measure is generally popular, as it is felt that the police trained under the old regime are scarcely qualified to cope with the new conditions without assistance. In other matters, the Committee, which till now has formed what may be termed an invisible government, is not expected to do more than advise the new Cabinet, which is composed to a large extent of its own members."

Munir and Husni Pashas, Ambassadors in Paris and St. Petersburg respectively, have been dismissed. The positions of the Ambassadors in Berlin, Madrid, and Belgrade, of the consul General in Vienna, and of the High Commissioner in Sofia are believed to be extremely insecure."

In his conversation with the representative of the *Matin*, Muni Pasha (The Paris Ambassador) explained that a continuance of the old regime had become impossible. Nothing serious had been done to develop the resources of the country. All private enterprises had been hampered, with the idea of preventing the formation of revolutionary committees. The Government had had no single policy, but any number of contradictory ones, liable to incessant changes from day to day."

It is generally believed that the first steps taken by the new Government after the meet-

ing of Parliament will be to demand sanction to raise a loan in order to meet the arrears of salaries of the Army and the Civil Service. At the same time, considerable economies will be effected by the dismissal of large numbers of useless but highly-paid officials who swarm in every ministry. It is believed that the question of the appointment of foreign financial and other experts will also be mooted with a view to improving the finances and developing the great resources of the country."

The real story of how the great revolution in Turkey was brought about has not yet been told. But in the Chronicle an interview is given with Mr. Santo Semo, who is called the John Baptist of the movement. He says:

"We recognized from the first that nothing could be done in Turkey except from the Army. For the last eight years no effort has been spared to familiarize the officers of the Turkish Army with the principles of Constitutionalism. Prince Sabah-ed-dine (the Sultan's nephew,) who ever since 1900 has been the head-centre of the Young Turkish movement in Paris, published a Turkish newspaper called *Terekid*, or *Progress*, a copy of which was sent regularly in a registered letter to every officer in the Ottoman Army in Europe and Asia. Our propaganda had even more hold of the Asiatic army than the army in Europe. For some years past the Sultan has found himself confronted by the power of the Paris bureau, which, by its hold on the Army, was able time and again to compel him to submit to its decision."—Public Opinion.

TIRED OUT

I have often described a scene I once saw at the end of a London season, which I thought symbolized and summed up its object folly. My friend Alfred Harmsworth—long before the glories of a baronetcy and a peerage—made up his mind to give a great entertainment. Boundlessly wealthy, generous, and artistic, he spent no end of money on the entertainment, hundreds of pounds must have been given for the floral decorations alone—for all the staircases and every nook and cranny in the Grafton Galleries were turned into bowers of beautiful roses. And all the artistic talent of London was there—with Paderewski at their head. I was delighted to hear Paderewski for the first time; and I was not disappointed, for he played marvellously; and the evening was one of great enjoyment to me. But turning around the moment when Paderewski was at his best, and playing soft music that seemed like some divine lullaby, I found that most of the people about me were fast asleep, and some of them were even snoring loudly.

David Christie Murray



DISCIPLES of the late Dr. Samuel Smiles might take his book as an "awful warning," says the London Times. The late Mr. David Christie Murray was a man of robust and swift intellect; he could wield a powerful pen; from a poorly-educated boyhood he fought his way through hardship and penury to the position of a novelist of whom Mr. George Meredith could write: "Your work gave me great pleasure. . . . I could wish you were (still) engaged in creative work;" and Robert Louis Stevenson, after reading four of his novels in a week: "I wish to thank you and to congratulate you; setting aside George Meredith, our elder and better, I read none of my contemporaries with the same delight." And yet for want of concentration, method, a steady eye on the near future, he achieved but a passing popularity and attained to not a tithe of the worldly success which his abilities might have won. Lovers and practitioners of literature will point out that it was his neglect not of the near but of the far future which checked his development, and will ponder over the influence of the career of journalism which leads people to live, financially and intellectually, from hand to mouth, and spoils them for steady, patient, enduring work. There will be justice in both views. The one attitude which is not permissible towards the author of these recollections is one of pity. He did not achieve all he might have achieved; who, even of Smiles' heroes, ever did? He did not fulfill his own promise. He won no pinnacle of fame and he did not die rich. But he lived and enjoyed the life he liked, a full, eager, many-colored life; he lived it bravely, and he was spared his tedious ineffectual old age. The last chapter wherein he calculates the blessing of the life of "suburban old fogeydom" must have been written within a week or two of his death. Printer, private soldier, reporter, war correspondent, traveller, sportsman, journalist, critic, novelist, playwright, champion of Dreyfus and enemy of sham "spiritualism," he did nothing supremely well, but thoroughly enjoyed everything he attempted.

His book, with its curious medley of subjects, its constant and sudden changes of scene, its vigor and its independence of judgment, is a reflection of himself. From the National Gallery and the reading room of the British Museum, where the young printer's apprentice used to spend some of his leisure, we are plunged into the barracks of the cavalry regiment into which he suddenly enlisted. A little fur-

ther and, hey presto, we are off to the Russo-Turkish war with a very hazy commission from an American newspaper which contributed nothing to the support of its war correspondent. A few minutes after we have been talking with Gladstone at Hawarden we are tramping the country in rags to get "copy" out of vagrants and casual wards; and after another short breathing-spell we come upon a very long and well-considered description of politics and society in Australia, from materials gathered, as it seems, on a visit connected with a play and a theatre. The English is not always above reproach; it is often very journalistic; and in places it has suffered, like that of most posthumous books, from the want of revision. We will leave to our readers the fun of amending the phrase, "a discourse which was already finished and polished at Adunguen." Though the words refer to Zola, it is useless to look for Adunguen on the map of France.

Some of the most interesting of the recollections in this book—not a chapter of which but has a good story or a sidelight on a famous man—are those Murray gathered of politicians when he was a reporter in the house of commons, and elsewhere. How Disraeli contrived to call a man a liar without using unparliamentary language, how Murray himself, being no classical scholar, contrived to give a verbatim report of one of Robert Lowe's speeches packed with Latin and Greek and delivered at a furious pace; the effect of Disraeli's eyeglass on a labor member, and Dr. Kenealy's fatal simile of the lion—all make capital entertainment. The story of Mr. Newdigate's speech and Mr. Charley's hat is too long to quote, but it is so admirably told that, without being particularly good, it reduces the reader to helpless laughter; and reminiscences of Biggar, Bright and other once famous figures in parliament fill out a diverting chapter. Here is a vivid and characteristic picture of Disraeli:

The street was empty and he was crawling along leaning heavily on his walking stick and clapping his left hand in severe pain. He heard my footsteps behind him and turned; his careless and apparently unseeing glance had crossed my face a score of times, and he could not fail to have known at least that he was known to me. At the second at which he became aware of me, he drew himself to his full height and stepped out with the assured gait of a man in full possession of health and strength. He twirled his walking stick quite gaily, and he maintained the attitude until I had passed him by. I had not the heart to look back afterwards.

THE HO

GARDEN CAL

Order Bulbs now, Fruits, etc.
Plant: Many Hardy Bulbs, and other; Dahlias, Gallias, Strawberries, Primroses, Plants, Coleworts.
Flowers: Peonies, Sp. Colewort, Cauliflower, and Cabbage, Endive, Pot. Mustard and C. Melons in best, Prim for Spring, Mignonette, Parsley, Tomato.

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Since the sec first, if the first is ond; therefore the well from the beg the later broods i allow of successf always advisable t for their destructi

By applying a o and a fungicide, w moth and the appl of one treatment. tion thus far ma mixture and Pari This combination separate treatmen fungus and the i monical carbonate nection with the good results, and applied than Bord cases be given the

In Paris green cide and fungicide fungicidal value is wished. Its use has, however, sh considerable prot foliage of suscepti dence, the vigor siderably increas insecticide makes for destroying on

Stock is freque chards which are are often express removing the anim sprayed with arse als. Cook has c to test this point,



THE SIMPLE LIFE



THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

Order Bulbs now, and full list of Hardy Plants, Fruits, etc.

Plant: Many Hardy Border Plants in suitable weather. Bulbs, and especially: Phloxes, Pyrethrums, Populiums, Gallardias, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Strawberries, Primroses, Polyanthus, Broccoli, Salad Plants, Coleworts.

Put: Narcissus, Scillas, Chionodoxa, Fressias.

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

THE CODLIN MOTH

In every fruit-growing community a continuous warfare must be waged against the ravages of insect pests and fungus diseases; especially is this the case where apples compose the bulk of the crop; and it must not be forgotten that eternal vigilance is the price of success.

It is not my intention to write an essay including the entire category of insect troubles which the fruit grower is heir to, but will confine myself to the subject of the Codlin Moth, which makes its presence so conspicuous at this season of the year.

Codlin-moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*, Linn.)—Description. This moth is about half an inch long, and when at rest has the wings folded close to its body. Its general color is grayish brown. The fore wings are marked with alternate, transverse, wavy streaks of ash gray and brown, and have on the inner hind angle a large, tawny-brown spot, with streaks of light bronze or copper color, nearly in the form of a horseshoe; at a little distance they resemble watered silk. The hind wings are of a glossy light brown color.

The moths first appear in spring having passed the winter in cocoons. The first moths fly about the time that the blossoms fall from the apple trees, and they continue to appear for two or three weeks, or even longer. Very soon after leaving the cocoons the moths lay their eggs, generally at the blossom ends of the little apples. The eggs soon hatch and the larvae immediately begin to eat the fruit. The second generation of moths appears in about six weeks. Two or three broods are produced in a season, and this fact tends to increase the difficulty of treating the insect successfully.

Formerly the principal remedy for the codlin-moth was to destroy all the windfalls, either gathering by hand, or having them eaten by stock which was allowed to run in the orchard. This practice was fairly successful. Since the moth is a night-flying insect, it has been repeatedly tried to attract it by means of lights. Rarely is one caught, and it is useless to attempt to trap the moth in this manner.

Spraying with arsenites is rapidly taking the place of the many methods which were formerly employed to destroy the pest. The applications are safe, easily made, and are almost invariably followed by excellent results. The first application should be made as soon as the blossoms fall from the trees, earlier ones being unnecessary. But as soon as the blossoms have fallen, spray thoroughly, using either Paris green or London purple. The operation must not be delayed until the apples are as large as cherries, but should be immediately performed. It is well to spray a second time about ten days later, but if the weather is rainy, applications are advisable after heavy showers, since the poison is more or less washed away by a beating rain. Poison must be at the blossom end of the apple when the larva appears, for when the worm is once inside the fruit it can no longer be reached; the first thing that it eats should be poison.

Since the second brood comes from the first, if the first is killed there can be no second, therefore the necessity of doing the work well from the beginning. The appearance of the later broods is probably too irregular to allow of successful treatment, and it is not always advisable to make special applications for their destruction.

By applying a combination of an insecticide and a fungicide, we can treat both the codlin-moth and the apple scab, thus saving the labor of one treatment. The most reliable combination thus far made is that of the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green or London purple. This combination is as effective as when separate treatments are made against the fungus and the insect. The use of the ammoniacal carbonate of copper applied in connection with the arsenites has also given good results, and as the mixture is more easily applied than Bordeaux, it may in some rare cases be given the preference.

In Paris green we have a combined insecticide and fungicide, already prepared, but the fungicidal value is not so strong as might be wished. Its use during the past two years has, however, shown that it affords apples considerable protection against fungi. The foliage of susceptible varieties may be rendered fairly perfect by the arsenite, and in consequence, the vigor of the tree itself will be considerably increased. Its additional value as an insecticide makes it one of the best remedies for destroying orchard pests.

Stock is frequently pastured in bearing orchards which are in permanent sod, and doubts are often expressed as to the advisability of removing the animals after the trees have been sprayed with arsenical poisons or other materials. Cook has conducted some experiments to test this point, and in no case could he find

that horses or sheep were in the least injured. He applied much larger amounts of the poisons than are generally used; and I have still to hear of the first case in which pasturing stock under sprayed trees, whatever the application may have been, has been followed by bad results. When one considers how small is the amount of poison used per tree, the small percentage of it that falls to the ground, and how little of this adheres to those parts of the herbage that are eaten, it will be seen that there is practically no danger to the stock.

A great many successful horticulturists advocate the system of clean orcharding. That is, keep the surface of the soil in a thoroughly cultivated condition and do not permit weeds or other rubbish to accumulate around the base of the trees. By this means you not only assist the trees in making a good healthy growth, but you conserve the moisture in the ground, which is so necessary for the full development of the fruit. As it is an established fact that the presence of the moth grub causes premature ripening and dropping of the fruit, it will be seen how necessary it is to remove the windfalls and destroy them either by burning, burying, or feeding to stock.

A very good plan is, when the fruit begins to fall, to turn a few hogs or sheep into the orchard, which devour the fruit thereby removing any chance of the grub making its way back to the tree in order to spin its cocoon, as it would do in a few days if not destroyed. So it would appear that the person who keeps his orchard in a clean and thorough state of cultivation is the one who does not have his fruit condemned by the fruit inspector.

THE BEST WALL PLANTS

Frequently the question arises as to what are the most suitable climbers for covering walls. In the first place, the word "climbers" is given a great deal of latitude by some people for they refer to any plant growing against a wall as a climber. For the present I propose to discard the word, for some of the best plants mentioned below are not climbers at all, but quite strong bushy shrubs when allowed to grow naturally. The reason for placing such plants against a support is that a little extra protection is necessary for them than is obtainable in the open ground or that they prove such excellent subjects for covering walls that it is out of the question to neglect them. In the selection of the best plants it is necessary to settle on the height of the wall to be dealt with, for if a wall is only 10 feet or 12 feet high the planter has a far wider range of subjects to deal with than if the wall is double that height. Consideration is also needed as to the particular part of the country in which the wall is situated, for in the milder places, such as Devonshire and Cornwall, many plants may be grown which have to be included among the occupants of the warm greenhouse further north. With these objects in view I have based the following selection on the material required for a wall 20 feet or 25 feet high, situated in any but the coldest part of the country.

The Planting of Wall Shrubs
When about to plant shrubs at the base of a wall care should be taken to excavate holes at least 3 feet across and 2 feet deep, filling them with good soil. It is not advisable to procure large plants to begin with, for small ones become established quicker, and eventually outgrow older specimens.

After Treatment
Until the available space is covered it will be necessary, in the case of plants that do not cling naturally to the wall, to go over them occasionally and nail up the leading branches, pruning away all those that are not required. When, however, all the space has been covered, the owner has to decide as to whether his plants are to be kept neatly cut back to the wall or whether they are to hang naturally. The latter way has much to commend it. On the other hand, they take up a lot of room grown in this manner, harbor dirt, attract sparrows, and are often damaged by wind.

Selection of Sorts
Ivy. Although ivy is so common everywhere, it must be admitted that it is the most useful of all wall plants. As an evergreen it has the advantage of keeping an otherwise ugly, object sightly throughout the year, while

it grows rapidly, thrives in both town and country, and gives a good account of itself in positions where other plants would fail. It also gives little trouble when once established, except a good hard cutting back in April each year. In addition to the common ivy and the stronger growing variety called canariensis, the following sorts are of use: Algeriense, amurensis and dentata, notable for their very large leaves, digitata, emerald green, caenwoodiana, deltoidea, donerailensis, himalaica and nigra, with comparatively small leaves; marginata major, and Chrypsilla, with silver variegated leaves; and Chrypsilla, chryso-mela and palmata aurea, with golden variegated foliage.

The Virginian Creeper (*Vitis inconstans* syn. *Ampelopsis Veitchii*). As a deciduous shrub the same may be said of this as of the Ivy as an evergreen, for it thrives in almost any position, is ornamental throughout the summer, and during autumn is gorgeous by reason of the bright colors affected by the foliage. It climbs without assistance, is held firmly to the wall by its tendrils, and gives no

each year. Until the branches have covered their allotted space they should be trained up two or three times a year, cutting away the weak points of the shoots in spring; after a good foundation of branches has been laid, however, vigorous pruning in July and again during winter may be resorted to, with the end in view of obtaining short, well-budded spurs, from which an abundance of the lovely racemes of fragrant lilac flowers will be produced during May and June.

Escalonia macrantha. Should a site be available on a south or west wall, this lovely flowering shrub might well be introduced. Although quite hardy in many counties, it is not to be depended on in the open ground everywhere; with the extra protection, however, afforded by a wall it becomes quite safe. As an evergreen, it has much to commend it, but its most pleasing period is during late summer and early autumn, when laden with its short racemes of pretty rose-colored flowers. By pruning the breast wood fairly close back in April the plant is readily kept within bounds.

Clematis montana.—Although most of the decorative sorts of Clematis are valuable, for clothing walls, there is nothing more beautiful than the Himalayan Mountain. Clematis when covered with its glittering, stary white flowers in May. A strong and vigorous grower, it thrives under a variety of conditions, and is not subject to the distressing disease that so often proves fatal to the garden Clematises. It quickly covers a large area, forming long shoots annually, from almost every bud of which flowers are produced. To keep it within bounds it is necessary to cut the young wood hard back as soon as the flowers have fallen. Should variety be required, a form called rubens, with reddish flowers, has been introduced from China.

Hydrangea petiolaris. It is curious that this Japanese Hydrangea has not been made more use of in the past for covering walls, for it is of rapid and compact growth, and a self climber, fastening itself to its support by means of aerial roots after the manner of the Ivy. The leaves are deciduous, but after their fall a rather bright effect is produced by the brown bark. The flowers are in large flat cymes in July and August, a goodly number of fertile and a few larger and more conspicuous sterile ones composing each head. Pruning consists of trimming back breast wood in spring.

The Winter-flowered Jasmine (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). A charming effect is produced by this plant when covered with its pretty golden flowers from December to February. It may be planted in any aspect, and always blooms well. The branches should be cut well back as soon as the flowers have fallen.

The Jasmine. This is the summer-flowering Jasmine, and admired by all on account of the fragrance of its pure white flowers, which are produced over a period of two or three months. It thrives best in a sunny position, and should be well thinned out each spring, taking care to retain a fair amount of young wood yearly. Left to grow naturally it forms a picturesque tangle.

Cydonia japonica. In some parts of the country this is essentially the cottager's wall plant, and is generally spoken of as "Japanica." Trained against a wall it readily attains a height of 20 feet, and by being kept well spurred back during summer it rarely fails to produce an abundance of scarlet flowers in spring. The variety cardinalis is exceptionally rich colored.

Garrya elliptica. This evergreen shrub does not require very severe pruning to be had in its best condition. It is well suited for planting in the angle of a wall, where it can be allowed a certain amount of freedom. Apart from its evergreen leaves the long, pendulous catkins of yellowish green flowers are very conspicuous in March.

Cotoneaster microphylla. Though it is not usual to plant this against a high wall, it will under favorable circumstances surmount one 20 feet high. It forms a compact green surface, and is very effective in May when covered with white flowers, and again in autumn when laden with vermilion fruit.

This completes the list of twelve of the best subjects for walls. Of course, many first-rate plants have had to be omitted which would be in every way desirable. Roses, for example,

are not mentioned, but for general purposes those referred to will hold their own anywhere.—W. Dallimore, in The Garden.

WATERING

What to Do and What Not to Do.

It goes without saying that on most soils some watering must be done in any ordinary summer, though its necessity may be very much lessened by a proper system of deep cultivation. In one dry summer I had a bed of herbaceous Phloxes, moisture-loving plants, which stood the whole of the drought without flagging, though they were never watered, simply because the bed had been dug right out the previous autumn to a depth of two feet, thus giving them an extensive root run. In another part of the garden of similar aspect and with similar natural conditions, except that the ground had not been so treated, the leaves of some clumps of Phloxes hung limply down the stem for a good part of July and August. This practice will obviate the necessity of watering most herbaceous plants, but of course it is not always practicable.

Annuals and bedding plants generally, however, are different, and whatever method of cultivation is practised, they will suffer from a severe drought, though good cultivation is helpful. In addition to deep digging, a gentle hoeing or loosening of the surface checks the rise of moisture from below and consequent evaporation. This is just the reverse of what happens when surface watering is practised, when, all the water being in the top 2 inches or 3 inches of soil, which is of close nature, it is rapidly evaporated by the sun's heat. The obvious inference from this is that the best thing to do is to water seldom, and only when absolutely necessary, and then do it in such a way that the soil is saturated to a depth of at least a foot—deeper if possible.

This can be done, as regards beds and borders, in two ways. The soil can be very lightly loosened at the surface, and the water put on with a fine rose at intervals of half an hour during a long summer evening; the intervals giving the water time to percolate down, and lessening the liability of the soil to run together. The alternative is to cover the soil with a layer of short manure and half turn it in, when, the soil being in such a rough state and kept open by little pieces of very porous stuff, it will absorb any amount of water, which may be poured on with as coarse a rose as you possess, the manure feeding the plants at the same time. This is a more satisfactory method than the former, and scarcely takes up more time, while the ground can be watered so thoroughly that it will need no more water for two or three weeks, perhaps not again during the summer if an ordinary amount of rain falls. For marrow beds, outdoor cucumber beds, clumps of sweet peas, dahlias and other moisture-loving plants, a different course can be adopted. If a flower pot is sunk in the ground up to the rim with a few pieces of broken pot underneath, water can be poured into it with a pail and it will run into the ground, and there is the satisfaction of knowing that nearly all the water will be absorbed by the roots, very little of it being evaporated from the surface of the soil. This is a specially advantageous practice where the ground has been raised to make a bed, as, for instance, a marrow bed. For some special things which it is desired to water occasionally, such as lilies, a mulching round the stems with light manure partly turned into the surface soil is the best practice, as it lets the water run quickly into the soil, and has not the unsightliness of a flower-pot let into the ground, which, however, does not show among the marrows or underneath spreading things like dahlias.

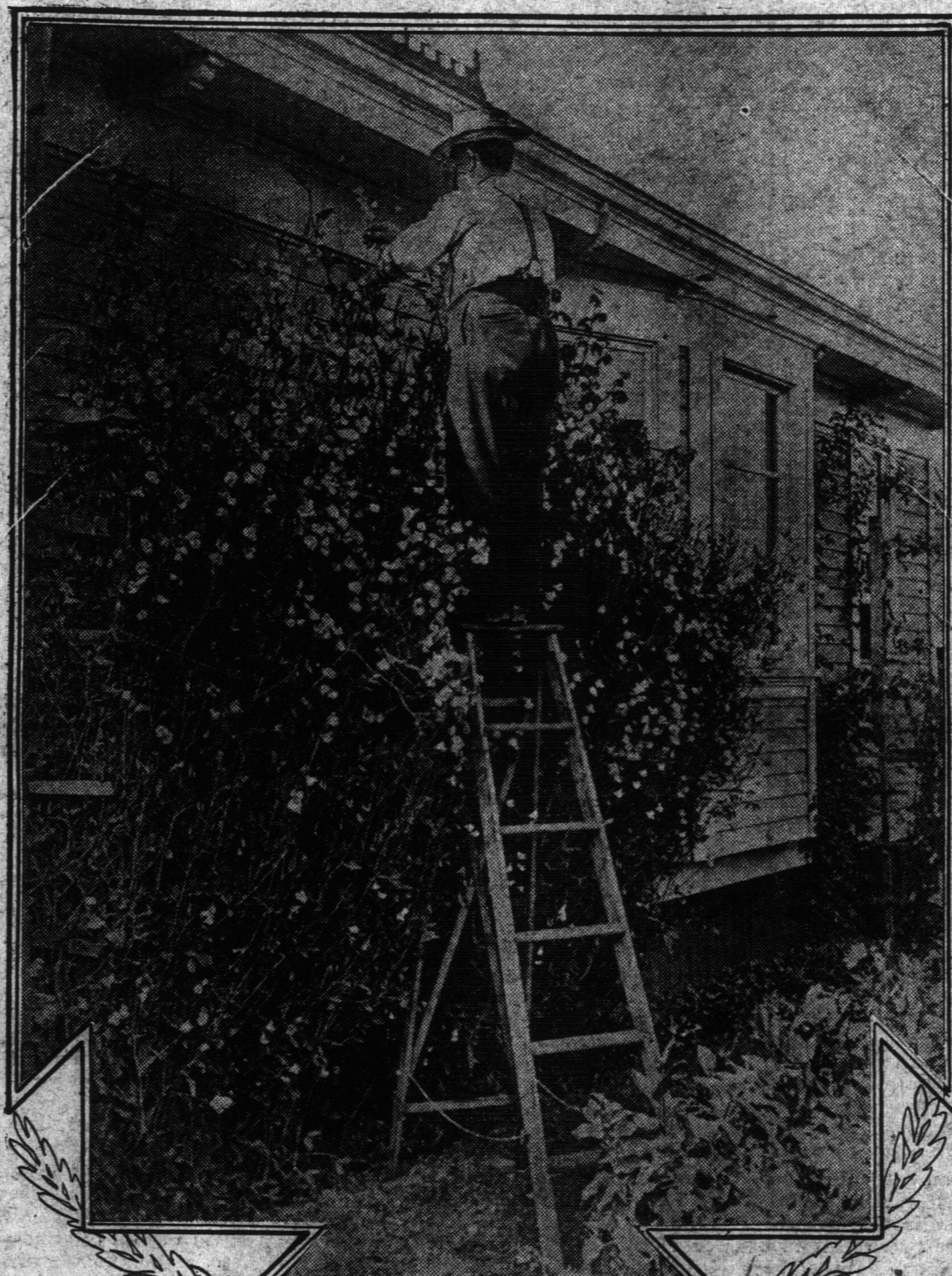
Where rain water is available it should by all means be used, hard water, especially very hard water, not only not helping to dissolve the food material of the soil, but caking the ground together to a worse extent than rain water, and shutting out the air, the carbonate or sulphate of lime in the water solidifying between the particles and cementing them together, thus forming a hard crust, in pretty much the same way as the inside of a kettle becomes incrustated by the boiling of hard water, the pure water going off as steam and the solid matter in the water remaining.

SWEET PEAS IN VICTORIA

The sweet peas pictured on this page were grown by B. H. Cross, Toronto street, Victoria and will illustrate the possibilities of sweet pea growing in Victoria. They stood over twelve feet high and consist of five varieties, twenty seeds in all being sown. Mr. Cross is a flower enthusiast, and besides being a sweet pea specialist, has a splendid collection of dahlias and gladiolas, specimens of which we hope to be able to show our readers at some future time.

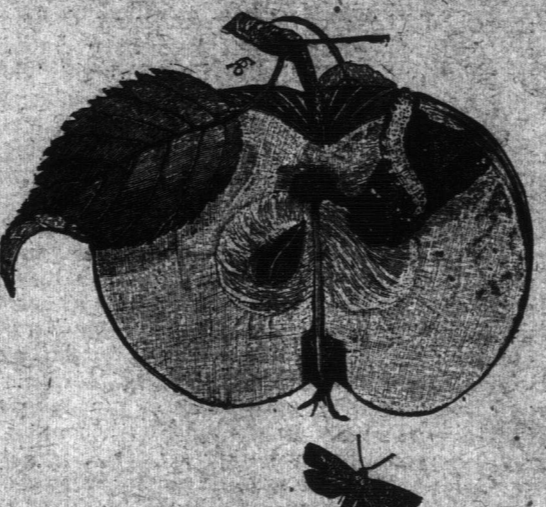
WHEN TO PRUNE SHRUBS

The best time to prune such shrubs as spirea, mock orange, lilac, etc., is in the summer immediately after flowering, but successful pruning may be done in the winter time or in early spring before flowering has commenced; but great care must be used not to remove too many flower buds. If pruning must be done confine it to removing the dead wood and any branches which are interfering with one another. Thinning out the young shoots of deutzia during the winter can hardly be recommended. It will be much better to delay this work until after the flowering season is over.



SWEET PEAS IN VICTORIA TWELVE FEET HIGH

more trouble than an annual cutting back. The Fire Thorn (*Crataegus Pyracantha*). This is known better, perhaps, under the simple specific name of Pyracantha. It is a first-rate wall plant, though strictly a bushy shrub. When kept cut fairly close back to a wall its dark evergreen leaves are effective, while it is of neat appearance. In addition to its general green effect it has two periods of extra beauty, one in May, when covered with its large flat heads of white flowers, and again in autumn



Codlin-Moth—all parts natural size

and winter, when laden with its profusion of rich orange scarlet fruits.

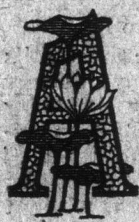
Wistaria. For the front of a house, either alone or in conjunction with Ivy, the Wistaria is excellent; in fact, it is one of the most ornamental climbing plants we possess. If given good soil when first planted, it grows rapidly, and may, be depended upon to bloom freely

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A Young Englishman Named Tunstall

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," etc.

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown,
Thus unlamented let me die;
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie.—Pope.



ABOUT thirty-two years ago a young man fresh from London town and college life came to Victoria, to enter the mercantile establishment of Turner, Beeton & Tunstall, then the most prominent dealers in dry goods in the province. Mr. J. H. Turner, the senior member of the firm, is now agent-general of British Columbia at London, where he discharges his duties with signal zeal and ability. The second member of the firm, Mr. H. C. Beeton, died in England a few months ago. Mr. Beeton was the first agent-general, and served for a long time without pay. Mr. Tunstall died many years ago. It was the latter's son, John Tunstall, who accepted employment with the firm and represented his father's interests therein, with whom we have to deal. He was a good looking young fellow of about twenty-two, with a great admiration for horses and dogs, of which he had several. But in spite of his admiration for those animals he was an indifferent horseman and a wretched driver, and had little knowledge of dogs, a number of which he undertook to train for hunting, with poor success. As the sequel will show, he was likewise a poor judge of human nature. He had forgotten, if he ever knew, that kindness is the chief element of success in dealing with dumb animals, and some of his acquaintances were of opinion that he was unduly harsh in his treatment of horses and dogs. He was not what you would call a popular man, but he was respectable and well meaning. His male associates did not take to him, and his lady acquaintances did not like him and said so. He had a habit of trying to make those he conversed with think that he was a little better than they, and the habit, as the reader knows, is unpardonable, especially in a very young person. In an old man, who has gained wisdom if he has not achieved greatness, the habit may be tolerated; but in a young man it is unbearable.

It has been written of the average Englishman that there are two things he fancies he can do—edit a newspaper and drive a pair of horses. I don't know that the subject of this sketch ever essayed to conduct a newspaper, but I am aware that on one occasion he invited three ladies to take a drive in his trap to Colwood Plains. All went well until one of the horses in whipping the air with his tail, threw it over a rein. Now it requires skill and diplomacy to recover control of a rein lost under such circumstances, and Tunstall was not equal to the emergency. Instead of diplomacy he reverted to brute force, and tugged on the line until the maddened horse and his mate ran off and dumped the entire party into the road. After that adventure he took to riding and the preparation of horses for the fall races; but I never heard that he carried off a prize.

From the first it was seen that Tunstall's heart was not in his work. He had read while at school stories of the Western cowboys and their doings, and had imbibed a taste for that sort of life. He grumbled constantly at the employment to which he had been assigned, and took little or no interest in the business. Finally the elder Mr. Tunstall yielded to the persuasion of his son, and sent him a considerable sum of money for investment in New Mexico, which was then the seat of a "war" between rival factions of cattlemen and their following. Murder and robbery were of frequent occurrence, and a traveler's life was hardly safe in Lincoln county, where the hostilities raged hottest, and where a man was not considered anybody unless he had committed at least one murder. One of the heaviest owners of cattle was a Scotchman named Chisholm. His interests were guarded by a gang of unscrupulous, daring men who roamed over the hills and through the valleys armed to the teeth, and prepared to shoot down at sight any member of another gang of cowboys, known as Murphy's, whom they might encounter. The leader of the Murphy men was "Billy the Kid," an effeminate-looking creature of twenty years, who had begun life as a desperado when only twelve years of age, by disemboweling a man who had offended him in a bar-room row.

At the time of which I write the "Kid" was the most feared man in New Mexico. He had a lust for killing. Twenty-one men had fallen at the crack of his rifle or revolver, and at the slightest provocation he would turn his weapons loose and begin a carnival of death. Among these lawless, blood-letting men John Tunstall alighted from the back of a mule one day thirty-two years ago. He was accompanied by a lawyer named McQwen. The two announced that they had come to settle in New Mexico and had brought money to start a general store and by a cattle ranch. They were received with open arms, for cattle were cheap and money was scarce in the territory at the time.

The "Pacific Monthly" for June (which, by the way, is the best publication of its kind in the West, and is engaged in a great work of building up the Pacific Northwest), printed an interesting paper on the New Mexico troubles, but the writer, unconsciously, no doubt, does Mr. Tunstall an injustice when he says that he and his partner formed a third party of desperadoes, at the head of whom was Billy the Kid, to fight the other two conflicting factions. The writer refers to Tunstall as a "young Eng-

lishman named Tunstall," and if he had added that he was the greenest specimen of a tenderfoot who ever set foot in New Mexico and that, so far from being a shedder of blood, he would have fainted at the sight of a cut finger, he would have but done his memory scant justice.

Tunstall had been scarcely a month in New Mexico, during which time he bought an interest in a store and a bunch of cattle, before he discovered that he had made a grievous error in exchanging his situation at Victoria for a residence among the scoundrels who were engaged in the cheerful occupation of enriching the soil with human blood and stealing or maiming each other's cattle. All the romance was knocked out of him after he had witnessed two unprovoked killings, and he pined for the peaceful surroundings of Victoria. But his money was locked up. He tried to sell at half cost, but none would buy. His partner, who was a deputy sheriff, and had represented the half interest to be worth much more than Tunstall paid for it, offered to dispose of his share for a mere song. Tunstall, who had but little money left, could not take advantage of this offer, and the cowboys began a systematic effort to make him leave the camp. In this effort his deputy sheriff partner joined. When too late Tunstall saw through the plot, and knew that if he stayed he would be killed, and if he ran off his property would be confiscated.

To make matters worse, Billy the Kid announced that he had "adopted" the young Englishman, and made his headquarters at Tunstall's store, drinking his whiskey and eating his grub; to share in the feast he invited a number of his lawless associates, and the gang held high revel at Tunstall's expense. At times the fellows would sally forth to steal or rob and return with their booty to the Tunstall premises. At night they would hold high revel and invite the whole camp to eat, drink, and be merry. Tunstall sometimes remonstrated mildly, but he dared not show resentment, and as the adopted relative of the Kid he decided to allow matters to drift until he could find an opportunity to sell out and retire from the lawless region.

One day the Kid came to his "relative" and remarked that the stock of liquor had run out.

"We've drunk everything—from whiskey to Jamaica ginger and pain killer. There ain't a single drop left in the house of no sort, and the boys is in a bad humor."

"Well," said Tunstall, "those who drank the stock should replenish it. I don't intend

to buy any more liquor until I'm paid for what's gone."

"So," replied Billy the Kid, as he drew his revolver from its sheath and regarded Tunstall with a meaning look, "ain't we paid for the liquor by perfectin' you? Ain't we fellers yer bodyguard, and don't we keep the Chisholm boys from robbin' and murderin' yer, by stayin' with ye? This is base ingratitude. If we was to go away today, tomorrer you'd be dead. Your store'd be in ashes and yer cattle would sport the Chisholm brand. Yer a gettin' off mighty cheap, I thinks," concluded the Kid.

"Yes, but Billy, my money's about all gone. I can't buy liquor without money," pleaded Tunstall.

"Money's all gone, is it?" returned the interesting cherub, "then take to the road and steal some more. We wants more lickin', and by G—, we'll have it. See?" and he tapped the barrel of his pistol with his forefinger.

After this interview Tunstall began to realize more than ever the mistake he had made in going to that lawless community. He obtained some whiskey from an adjacent camp, and the boys resumed their revel at his expense.

One morning a member of the gang found Tunstall alone in his store. Leaning on the counter, the rough, who was a little better educated than the rest, and seemed to be a man of good inclination, asked:

"I guess you're pretty sick of this place, ain't you?"

Tunstall replied that he would like to sell out if he could.

"Well," said the other, "you can't sell out—you won't be allowed to. The boys is going to take your goods and your stock and perhaps your life."

"Good God!" exclaimed Tunstall, "what have I done? I've treated them all well and fed and clothed some of them out of my stock. The suit of clothes the Kid wears I brought from Victoria. I've treated them like gentlemen—"

"That's the trouble," returned the other, "you've treated them too well. You're a gentleman and they know it and feel it. Every time they see you they recognize their own inferiority. If you were a rough or acted and spoke like one you'd be safe. I know that you try to be like us, but any one can see you're only acting. The boys are all on to you; besides, they know that you're trying to sell out. Your partner told them you're going away and they have sworn you shan't get away to tell the government all about them!"

The Design of Modern Battleships

THE London Times, in its issue of August 4th, had the following letter: Sir: I should have been content to leave the letter of Professor Biles, published in The Times of July 23, without any other reply than is to be found in my Nineteenth Century article which it criticizes but for the possibility that silence might be construed as an acceptance of the statement made by Professor Biles that the article in question is an "attack upon the design of (my) successor, Sir Philip Watts." Not a word written by me in that article or elsewhere makes the slightest reflection on the professional skill or capability of Sir Philip Watts. No one more highly appreciates his powers as a naval architect than myself. We were fellow-students in the Royal School of Naval Architecture more than 50 years ago, and I have enjoyed his personal friendship ever since. One of many proofs of my belief in his professional capacity is to be found in the fact that I nominated him as my successor at Elswick when I returned to the Admiralty in 1885, and his distinguished career at that establishment justified the selection. It was a great satisfaction to me also that Sir Philip Watts was appointed Director of Naval Construction when ill-health compelled me to leave the Admiralty early in 1902, and I have watched his fulfillment of the responsible duties of that office with friendly sympathy.

In these circumstances I have to enter a protest against the language used by Professor Biles in regard to the criticisms I have made of certain features in recent warship designs. The introduction of personal considerations into a discussion of the principles which should dominate armaments, distribution of armour, speed, draught of water, and other features of new warships, is greatly to be deplored. It tends—if it was not intended—to confuse important issues raised in my article, and to embitter unnecessarily a controversy, which should be free from any such feeling. The Director of Naval Construction is undoubtedly the responsible designer of His Majesty's ships. On the other hand, the final decision as to the qualities to be embodied in each design—armament, armour, speed, coal endurance, draught of water, etc.—is and must be made by the Board of Admiralty. The responsibility of the naval architect is centred in the design and construction of strong, stable, and seaworthy ships which shall fulfil the stipulated conditions. Throughout my long official career I was careful to make clear those separate responsibilities of the Admiralty and its chief naval architect. The case was restated in the Nineteenth Century article in the following words:

"From 1885 to 1902 the writer served as the responsible designer of ships for the Royal Navy. . . . He was the technical adviser to the Board of Admiralty, with whom rested the decision as to the qualities to be embodied in each new ship; his duty was fulfilled when alternative designs had been prepared and submitted to the Board, with an expression of his opinion as to relative merits and demerits. That is always the position of the Director of Naval Construction; and the writer desires to add that nothing which has been said above is meant or should be taken as a reflection on or a criticism of the professional work of his successor in that office. On many occasions it has been his official duty to become the public exponent and defender of designs which did not represent his personal opinion or preference. It is quite possible that his successor now has to fulfill a similar duty."

Professor Biles takes no heed to this disclaimer, and charges me with attacking my "successor in office upon the subject of the efficiency of the design of the ships which he has produced." Any reader of the article can see that my criticisms are directed solely to matters lying within the province of the Board of Admiralty. Reasons, which in my judgment are weighty, are given in support of the opinion that the combination of qualities represented in the vessels of the Dreadnought type should be recognized when new designs are prepared. Further, I have been careful to point out that in the Dreadnought "the intentions of the designer have been realized"—in other words, that the Director of Naval Construction has fulfilled the conditions laid down for his guidance. Where then is the attack on my successor?

Professor Biles indicates that an imputation of "professional jealousy" may be laid against me. Such a suggestion may be left without comment. In his opinion "the whole of (my) article resolves itself into a statement of (my) opinion upon the relative merits of the designs of the Dreadnought and the King Edward," and it is urged that the value of my opinion "in this case must be doubtful on account of (my) personal responsibility for the King Edward design." Here again Professor Biles confuses the distinct responsibility of the Board of Admiralty and the Director of Naval Construction. The Board of Admiralty decided on the qualities to be embodied in the King Edward class; and I prepared the design in accordance with that decision. As a matter of fact, some features of offence and defence existing in this class would not have been present had the decision rested with me. My judgment, therefore, is not so biased as is supposed by Professor Biles; and readers may be left to form

"Another thing they've against you is that you're English. They hate an Englishman and think it no crime to kill one. But the worst of all they have against you is that you bathe. The Kid came across you while you were taking a bath in the creek, and he says no man who bathes can stay in this camp. So look out, Tunstall, or they'll get you, sure."

The wretched young man pondered over the information so kindly given, and tried to devise means for making his escape, but the more he thought over the situation the more involved it seemed. It was evident that his partner was in the conspiracy and that unless he got away soon he was doomed to suffer death at the hands of the Kid and his companions. From the day of the warning conversation he imagined that he was watched. Every cowboy who entered the premises seemed to cast an inquiring eye upon him, as if to ask, "What is he still alive?" If he turned his back for a moment he felt that he was the focus on which ruffianly eyes whose owners lusted for his blood, were bent. The fellows gathered in whispering knots on the road and at the bar, and Tunstall knew that he was the subject of their observation and conversation.

Billy the Kid was more than fulsome in his attentions, and two other desperadoes—by name Jesse Evans and Jake Radebough—tried to make things as comfortable as possible for the young landlord and ease his anxiety. One evening Evans, who was in a merry mood, asked Tunstall where he was last from?

"From Victoria, B. C.," replied Tunstall.

"From Victoria," mused the desperado, "I seen a man from that place killed down in Colorado about four year ago."

"What was his name?" asked Tunstall.

"His name? Well, I dis-remember it just now. Lemme see—oh, yes. It war McCrea—Jem McCrea. They said he'd been a big man and awful rich back in your country; but the time he war killed he war so poor he used to pilot drunken cowboys to their beds in a hotel. On this night in particular a Irish cowboy was threatening to shoot up the house, and McCrea lighted a candle and got him to the top of the stairs when the Irishman drew his revolver and lifted the top of his pilot's head off. The dead man tumbled down the stairs. He was a big man, and he made a awful racket in coming down, besides busting part of the stairs. We buried him next day, after the coroner's jury had brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide."

"Why," remarked Tunstall, aghast at the story of the murder, "how did they make that out?"

"McCrea flashed the candle so's the light got into the cowboy's eyes and he thought it war the flash of a pistol. So he fired in self-defence, don't you see?"

Tunstall did not see, and in narrating the incident in a letter to a friend at Victoria he expressed the fear that he never would be able to see the flash of the candle in the same light that the cowboy saw it.

One morning, about a week after his conversation, Tunstall's partner came to him and said he thought he had found a purchaser for the property. He proposed that they should ride out on the range and inspect the stock. The two left the store together. At a sharp turn on the road they came across about a dozen cowboys, among whom were Billy the Kid and Evans. They appeared to be disputing over some matter of interest, and as Tunstall and his partner came in sight several of the cowboys drew pistols as if to shoot. Tunstall hurried forward with the object of preventing a fight. He was soon in the thick of a surging mass of sanguinary, swearing, struggling men with drawn pistols. They opened out and closed in upon him. Too late he saw the trap into which he had blundered. He tried to force his way out of the press, but the men closed tighter and tighter upon him. He tried to draw a weapon, but he could not move a hand, so tightly was he enclosed.

"Boys," he gasped, "let me out! Don't push so hard. Billy," he continued, addressing the Kid, "you always said you were my friend—make the others stand back and give me air."

"You'll have lots of air in a minnit," cried the Kid, in a taunting voice.

"Oh! I say, boys, let up, can't you," again cried the victim.

At that instant a pistol shot rang out on the morning air. The crowd drew back and separated, and Tunstall stood alone. His face was ashy pale and his form quivered as if in mortal agony. He gazed reproachfully on the Kid for a moment, then by a mighty effort, he raised his arms above his head and fell forward on his face.

No one went to him. No one examined him, or ventured to raise him. None seemed to care whether he was alive or dead. They left him for the wolves to devour and, mounting their horses, rode furiously to the store, where they helped themselves to its liquid contents and divided the spoils with the dead man's partner. Some traders later in the day found the victim of that foul shot lying where he fell, and brought his body to the store for interment.

The writer in the Pacific Monthly tells how Billy the Kid was at last arrested for murder and convicted; how he was sentenced by the judge to be hanged by the neck until he was "dead, dead, dead"—how he replied with, "And you may go to hell, hell, hell." The Kid escaped from prison while awaiting execution. He had killed several sheriffs during his career, but he met his match at last in a sheriff named Pat Garrett, who sent him to the other world with a bullet in his heart.

In 1882, some four or five years after Tunstall had been murdered in New Mexico and his name had become an indistinct memory, there came to Victoria a young gentleman named Arthur Beeton. He was a son of the second member of the firm of Turner, Beeton & Tunstall, and first cousin of the young man who perished so miserably in New Mexico. Of medium height, handsome, intellectual and athletic, of winsome manners and good address, Beeton became a general favorite. He was assiduous in the discharge of his duties at the store and was rapidly gaining an insight into the conduct of the business when a terrible thing happened.

He occupied rooms in a residence near Rock Bay, the owner of which was absent in England. The late Mr. Joseph Wilson, of W. & J. Wilson, occupied a room in the same residence. On a certain Saturday evening the two parted and went to their respective apartments. Beeton was in excellent health and spirits. In the morning, about 9.30 o'clock, Mr. Wilson entered the dining room and saw on the mantelpiece a slip of paper on which was written these words:

"You will find my body in the stable loft."

"ARTHUR."

For a few moments Mr. Wilson was unable to grasp the meaning of the words, for he could not realize that the cheerful youth, from whom he had parted a few hours before full of life and anticipated happiness, contemplated suicide. Yet what other construction could be placed on the message? He questioned the Chinese cook, who said that Mr. Beeton had passed through the kitchen and into the yard about seven o'clock that morning.

Proceeding to the stable and ascending the stairs leading to the loft, Mr. Wilson was horrified to see lying on the floor the dead body of the young man. He had shot himself twice—once through the left breast and once through the head. Either wound would have proved mortal. The causes that led to the suicide were never clearly established, but it was said that while at school in England he had suffered from brain fever, and had never fully recovered from the attack.

Arthur Beeton's death under these painful circumstances was a terrible shock to his family and friends, for he was universally liked, and everyone turned out to bury him. His remains lie at Fowl Bay cemetery, near the centre drive, beneath a handsome monument.

H. WHITE.

8, Victoria street, Westminster, S.W., July 30.



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THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE

THE STORY OF A DREAM AND ITS POSSIBLE REALISATION.

NE of the most important decisions reached by the Dominion Government in 1908 relates to the building of a railway from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay. For thirty years such a railway has been a dream of the westerner. More than one charter has been granted, and more than one railway has been commenced. The Governments of Great Britain and Manitoba have all taken a considerable interest in the project and numerous investigations have been made.

There have been two chief points in the controversy which has been going on for a generation. The first was the possibility of a railway to Hudson Bay, and the second was the possibility of carrying goods from Hudson Bay to Liverpool via Hudson Strait. The opening up of the northwest and the discovery that wheat could be grown several hundred miles farther north than any one anticipated, combined with the gradual accumulating knowledge that the northern part of Canada contained considerable mineral wealth, has convinced people that the building of such a railway is possible and advisable. The question of navigation remains a disputed point. It is quite true that Hudson Bay never freezes and it is just possible that Hudson Strait is seldom or never entirely frozen over. Nevertheless, this argument is not conclusive, for the simple reason that all these northern waters are made dubious by reason of the large fields of floating ice which continually present themselves. The rotation of the earth from west to east causes the ice fields and icebergs coming down from the north to float in through Hudson Strait.

In 1888 a select committee of the House of Commons inquired into the question of navigation of Hudson Bay and submitted a report. This stated that Hudson Bay is a vast sheet of water measuring 1,300 miles in length with an average width of about 600 miles. The average depth was placed at 70 fathoms and it was stated that there were no rocks nor dangerous reefs to impede navigation. The temperature of the water of Hudson Bay in summer is some 14 degrees higher than that of the water of Lake Superior. The report on Hudson Strait stated that it is 45 miles wide between Resolution Island and Button Island on the north coast of Labrador with a rapid current and a tide rising from 30 to 40 feet. "Were it not for the presence of the Polar ice which comes down from the Arctic seas by way of Fox's Strait during the months of April, May, June and July, Hudson's Strait would be exceptionally safe, owing to the uniform great depth of water and the entire absence of reefs or dangerous islands."

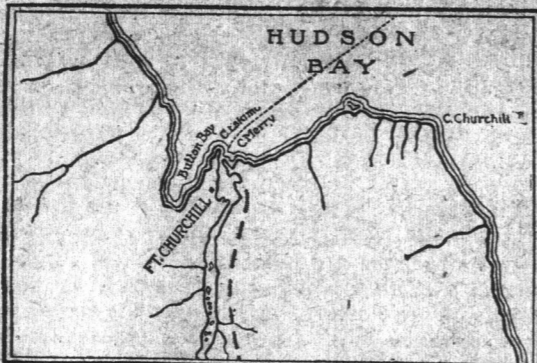
The committee compiled a comparative table of distances as follows:

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|--|--------|-------|
| Liverpool to Fort Churchill..... | Miles. | 2,990 |
| Fort Churchill to Calgary..... | 1,000 | |
| Calgary to Vancouver, via C. P. R..... | 642 | |
| | | 4,568 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Liverpool to Montreal..... | 2,990 |
| Montreal to Vancouver via C. P. R..... | 2,906 |
| Difference in favor of Hudson Bay..... | 5,896 |

The committee further stated that navigation was possible during nearly three months in the year and that with further seafaring knowledge they could probably be prolonged some weeks. Presumably this would cover the months of July, August and September.

In 1884-85-86 the Dominion government sent an expedition to test the navigability of the Strait and Bay. In 1888 the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba appointed a select



Map showing nature of the almost land-locked Harbor at Fort Churchill.

committee which dealt with the possibility of Hudson Bay navigation. In 1894 there was formed in Great Britain a company known as the "Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway and New Steamship Route" for the purpose of exploiting this possible line of travel. The promoters of this company published a rather interesting pamphlet which contained most of the information which was available at that time, and any person interested in the subject will find in it some entertaining reading.

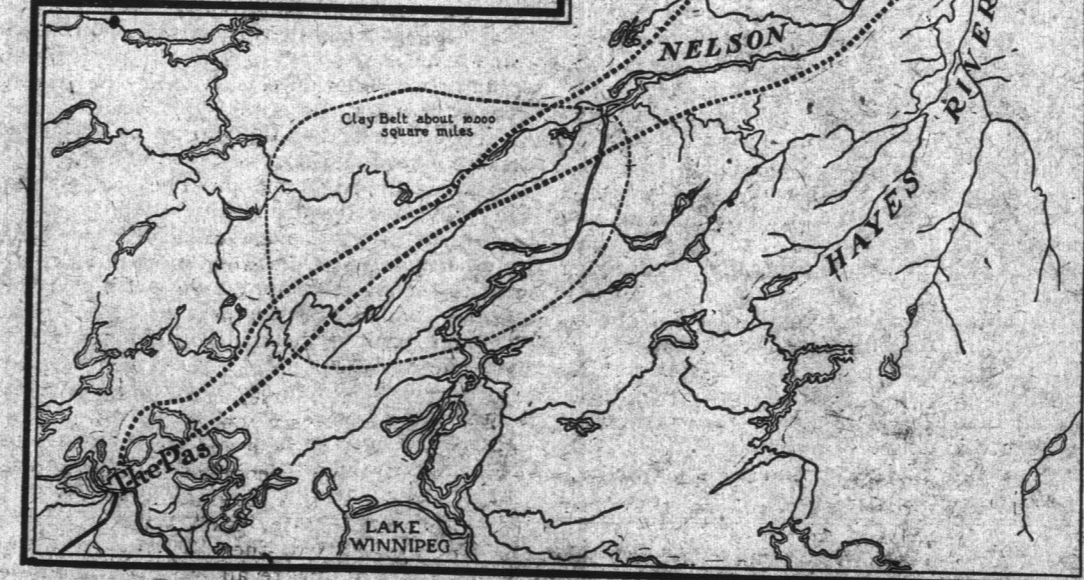
During the fourteen years that have elapsed since that time there has been more or less investigation, and much has been written and spoken as to the possibility of the route. The floating ice bogey has nearly disappeared. The Dominion government has sent two or three expeditions to the north, and several engineers have made investigations both as to the inland districts and the coast lines. During the past winter a select committee of the Dominion Senate has given further attention to the subject and has collected all the evidence available. Their report is a voluminous and extensive document. A large portion of the material has been published in a pamphlet entitled "Canada's Fertile Northland," published under the authority of the Honorable Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior. While this evidence relates to the whole of northland Canada, some of it bears directly upon the possibility of a Hudson Bay railway, the resources of the country through which it will run and the line of policy which will be pursued by the government in further development of this northern district. Among the recommendations of this committee is the following:

(2) That the construction of a railway connecting existing railways with Fort

Churchill on the Hudson Bay, would open up a large tract of land, well fitted for settlement, as well as afford an additional outlet for the products of the west, and where settlements are now being made."

Section C of this report deals especially with the navigability of Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait and contains evidence from Mr. A. P. Low, Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, Dr. Robt. Bell and Commander Wakeham. Mr. Low states that between the end of July and the end of September, when he was there, the Strait was not quite clear of floating ice, but that there was not sufficient ice during this period to harm an ordinary vessel. From the end of September snow squalls are frequent and when the temperature gets low there is considerable fog. He seems convinced however, that navigation is possible up to November 15. The presence of floating ice would depend very much upon the direction of the prevailing winds. Iron tramp steamers should find little difficulty during this period. After November 15, especially prepared steamers could navigate the Bay and Strait for a considerable period in favorable years. During at least two months of the year there was no trouble from ice at all, and the Hudson Bay route was then even a clearer one than the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Tyrrell, who has been in Churchill twice in the months of October and November



The proposed Hudson Bay Railway will have a choice of routes, to be determined by the Engineers. Hayes River, but there is no good harbor there. From The Pas, present terminus of C.N.R., to the mouth of the Nelson is 450 miles; from there to Churchill is 100 miles.

confirms Mr. Low's opinion as to the possibility of navigation and is almost more convinced as to its practicability. However, the harbor of Fort Churchill closes about November 1, and if Fort Churchill is the only good harbor on the western coast of Hudson Bay, then of course navigation will be practically useless after that harbor is closed.

Dr. Robt. Bell explains that he has been through Hudson Strait nine times. June 22 was the earliest date on which he entered the Strait. All his trips were made between June 22 and October 10. No difficulty was

ever experienced. Hudson Strait is 500 miles in length and averages 100 miles in width and there are many possible harbors on each of the shores. With proper lighting and reliable charts, navigation of the Strait should be easy. He never saw but one fog in the Strait and no blinding snow storms. He saw no reason why ships should not pass through the Strait at any time during the winter; neither the Bay nor the Strait is frozen up any more than the Atlantic ocean. Between Churchill River and Nelson River the land consists of a hard clay surface. Farther inland it is partly muskeg. There would be



and met no ice. In their last attempt to get into the Bay on October 29 they were stopped by heavy winds and snow storms. He made four round trips altogether, two of them into Hudson Bay and one of them as far as Churchill. He is convinced that when the Strait is properly surveyed and lighted navigation will be safe, but thinks it will end about November 1.

As to the navigability of Hudson Bay and Strait all authorities agree that it is possible until November 1. There are, however, those who believe that it is possible all winter, in spite of the cold and the snow storms. To take advantage of it after November 1, some other port than the land locked harbor at Churchill would be necessary. A gentleman who has given much attention to the subject for thirty years declares that the port should be at the mouth of the Nelson River, where the tide prevents the ice from forming. The Nelson has a very wide mouth and the tide rises ten to sixteen feet as far up as Sale Island. A port here would be expensive of construction but would be accessible practically all winter. If this theory and these facts are correct, navigation on this route would be possible till perhaps February 1. November, December and January would be the three most valuable months for the west, for then most wheat is available for export.

As to the railway there is evidence in favor of building it along the Nelson River instead of along the Churchill. Both routes are shown on the accompanying map. The Dominion government has decided on a railway, which will run from The Pas, the present terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway, to the Bay, but the question of the route is left open. Until the present year, no one discussed the advantages of the Nelson River route, but it is just within the bounds of possibility that this may yet be chosen. Much will depend on the reports of the engineers both as to the route itself and the feasibility of a harbour at York Factory or at some point along the Nelson River between Seal Island and the mouth.—Canadian Courier.

TABLET FOR TAMMANY

After six years' delay it is now hoped soon to erect a tablet over the spot where the Indian Chief Tammany is supposed to be buried in Pennsylvania. The tablet was provided in 1902 by the Historical Society of Bucks County but the man who owned the ground where the grave is situated refused to allow its erection unless the society bought the land immediately surrounding the grave. As the society had no money for the purpose it abandoned the project. Recently the site of the grave was sold and the new owner is expected to consent to the erection of the memorial.

The supposed grave of Tammany is a few miles north-east of Doylestown, the county seat of Bucks county. It is close to a spring on the banks of the Neshamity Creek in New Britain township.

Without a doubt a famous Indian was buried there about the middle of the eighteenth century. Whether or not he was the sachem known as Tammany may never be positively decided.

A Study of Present Day Slavery in Republic of Mexico

MEXICO is one of the countries which propounds in its most urgent form the problem of the emancipation of the natives, still kept by the conquering race in a condition of semi-slavery. It is on them, especially, that the burden of economic exploitation falls, riveted by a political despotism.

In 1519, when Cortes with a few hundred Spaniards began the conquest of the country, the Aztecs, the last-comers among the races assembled on the plateau of Anahuac, were at the decline of a civilization which had once been brilliant. Mexico at that time contained 60,000 houses, a large number of which were topped with towers and terraces. Wide roadways connected the streets; imposing buildings, particularly temples, rose on every side. But monarchical despotism had broken the energy of this race. Reduced to a flock of sheep, they could not resist a mere handful of invaders. Such was the ferocity of the priestly caste with their innumerable human sacrifices in honor of the gods that the system of the Inquisition constituted a progress in humanity.

The Aztecs were without difficulty converted to Christianity, naturally combining more or less with the observances of this religion those of their old religious belief. Priests and monks became the leaders, not merely in a spiritual sense, of this race. At the beginning of the War of Independence, it was the priests that led the population, now extremely mixed in blood, against the soldiers of the capital.

The domination of the clergy survived the separation from Spain. The clergy organized the struggle against the liberal rule of President Juarez, who called in the French invaders and acclaimed the short-lived Emperor Maximilian, only to upbraid him later for his lukewarmness. The victory of the Republicans, therefore, with the help of the Protestant influence of the United States, was signaled by vigorous measures, such as the separation of Church and State, the secularisation of the enormous property of the monks, intended to

make the civil power safe from clerical influence.

These measures did not destroy the influence of the secular clergy over the tractable and bigoted Indians in most of the states of the Federal Republic. Every year, these pious flocks, in spite of the law concerning public ceremonies, still carry on their shoulders at the great religious festivals, statues of saints magnificently arrayed in silk, gold and jewels, winding up these idolatrous processions with salvos of musketry and displays of fireworks.

The education of this race, intelligent notwithstanding, which has produced men such as Benito Juarez, the greatest figure in Mexico today, is almost everywhere entirely neglected. In spite of free, compulsory, and secular education, millions of Indians cannot read or write. Accordingly, they continue to be entirely at the mercy of the wealthy landowners and merchants. Never has the designation of "mamsos" (submissive), by which they are distinguished from the Indian "bravos" who are still nomad and semi-independent, been better deserved.

From this tame flock principally are the "peons" recruited.

The "peon," working chiefly for the wealthy "hacenderos," farmers and cattle-breeders, is in the full sense of the term, the modern serf. The moujik, apparently the most miserable of the disinherited classes, discuses his rights and endeavors to argue with the noble landowner or the usurer; the Sicilian peasant, by associations sometimes open, sometimes secret, attempts to struggle against the economic burdens which crush him; the Irish peasant, hitherto looked on as a white slave, has now been raised to the level of the proletariat in the rest of Europe, on the road to economic freedom. The "peon" of the "hacienda" is still held in the hollow of his master's hand.

The "peon" is no longer a creature, he is a chattel. Attached to the soil by a thousand chains, he knows nothing of the world but the "hacienda" on which he lives and the boundaries of which are for him the limits of the universe. There is the "jacal," the corner in which he sleeps on the bare earth, with a stone

for his pillow; there is the store, at which he buys every year a few yards of stuff, with which to cover his own wretched body and that of his wife; and the "aguadiente" which with the "mezcal" or the "pulque" enables him to drown his troubles in stupefaction; there is also the church, where he will go and devoutly kneel, hoping in resignation for happiness in a future life. The only thing missing there is a school.

Nevertheless, the Mexican constitution does not recognize slavery, and the poorest peon is declared to be equal to the President of the Republic. But the reality of facts forms an ironical contrast with this theoretical equality.

The peon is chained to the soil. Paid not in coin, but in paper money current only in the stores of the "hacienda," it is substantially impossible for him to go away in search of more merciful conditions of existence.

The "hacendero" has remained a feudal baron, administering justice on his estates, in spite of codes and tribunals. He does not restrict himself to simple reprimands, fines or deductions of wages. In addition to blows, distributed liberally to the peons and even to their wives and children, there are corporal punishments still in use which recall the Middle Ages. Such are deprivation of food, the bastinado, the water-drop, the stocks, and the cart-wheel.

The water-drop does not seem to suggest anything very terrible; nevertheless it constitutes an unendurable torture. The peon who is condemned to suffer a succession of drops falling slowly one by one always on the same part of the body, ends after a certain time by fainting, the sensation becoming terrible. Therefore among the hacenderos there are found devotees of "sadism" passionately fond of this species of punishment, especially when it is inflicted on women.

The stocks consist generally of chains fastening the feet and hands, but frequently of a plain bar with double rings passing round the ankles of the prisoner, who is extended on the ground or on a plank. Sometimes, however, among the hacenderos, who pride themselves on upholding old traditions, the stocks are

actual wooden frames like those still in existence in Europe at the beginning of the eighteenth century, in which the head, feet, and hands of the erring peon are imprisoned.

The wheel is a still more serious torture, and very frequently employed. The peon is fastened to the spokes of one of the wheels of a cart drawn by a couple of mules. The wretched man revolves with the wheel, and is driven crazy with dizziness, fever and thirst. This torture often lasts an hour, and sometimes it is prolonged for a day without the tortured man being able to get a cup of water or a moment's rest. This barbarous punishment is in use principally in the State of San Luis Potosi, the governor of which is H. Espinosa y Cuevas, one of the largest hacenderos in Mexico.

It is to runaway peons that the cart-wheel, the water-drop, whipping, and the stocks are principally administered. In this country living is dearer than in the United States; and the hacienda-serfs earn only a trifling sum. Their average wages are twenty-five centavos (cents) a day. The result is that they are often in debt to the amount of several hundred pesos to their masters, who thus have an excellent excuse for detaining them in their service for ever. Peons running away from the hacienda are immediately notified to the authorities and are soon captured, for their lack of means prevents them from going far, and are treated like slaves and debtors combined.

Women share in this wretched condition; they do not escape bad treatment.

The usual food of the peon consists of "tortillas" (cakes of maize flour) and beans. Nevertheless, if an animal dies of disease, the master gives his peons the flesh, which would otherwise be wasted. It is only on such occasions that these outcasts eat meat.

Clothing is of the scantiest. Shirt and drawers of coarse canvas for the men; chemise and petticoat of the same canvas for the women. Both sexes go about barefooted.

A newspaper is unknown among the peons, because, to begin with, the great majority of them could not read or understand it; and, secondly, because the master carefully watches

to see that none make their way into the hacienda.

It may be noted that in spite of the territorial extent of this Republic, the soil belongs to a very small number of owners. There are private domains the size of a state. Generally, these domains have been formed by the dispossession of Indian communities, Yaguis, Mayas, Trahumaras, Papentecos, etc. From one day to the next, whole races have found themselves reduced to slavery within a property and dispossessed of everything by the hacenderos; have been compelled, in order not to die of hunger, to sink into the condition of peons. Sometimes those whom they wished to dispossess resisted, then they were massacred. Terrible scenes of eviction and bloodshed have occurred in the fertile Yagui district (State of Sonora), stolen in this way from its inhabitants by a few very wealthy freebooters. Many of these domains remain fallow. Moreover, those peons who can rescue themselves from serfdom make their way to the United States in search of more food and freedom. It has been calculated that through Nogales, Ciudad Juarez, Piedras Negras, and Laredo alone, more than 100,000 Mexicans reach the neighboring republic every year. As regards the total amount of emigration, sober statistics, although non-official, estimate it annually at 200,000, and the tendency is increasing.

The working artisans naturally include a smaller proportion of Indians, and their condition is less pitiable than that of the peons of the hacienda. Nevertheless, it is not brilliant. The majority work from ten to twelve hours and many even sixteen hours a day, for wages liable to very great fluctuations. The average wages are fifty to seventy-five centavos in Mexican currency, or more frequently still, in spite of the law, in tickets for the employers' stores, where everything is dearer than elsewhere and of inferior quality.

The system of deductions is rigidly enforced. Out of the workmen's wages are deducted the salary of a doctor and the stipend of a priest.—Charles Malato, in International Magazine.

A Pacific Port in Republic of Mexico

THE completion of the Mexican Central to Manzanillo on the shores of the Pacific will undoubtedly open up the most beautiful and picturesque region of Mexico.

The Guadalajara Branch of which the new line is an extension—has in itself become famous for its scenic beauty; but here on this new line that limbs hills, bores through mountains and crosses fathomless barrancas, till it reaches the unknown shores of the Pacific, is to be seen a panorama of such rugged grandeur and picturesque beauty as to be entirely beyond comparison with any other region.

From La Junta, where the two lines converge and enter Guadalajara on a double track, the country, aptly called the "Granary of Mexico," is rich and well cultivated. Hills to the left mark the boundaries of Lake Chapala, and just beyond is the lake of Sayula, parched during the dry season, but beautiful during the period of rains. Beyond Sayula the railroad climbs into the hills, and the wide-stretching, beautiful valley with its haciendas—all highly cultivated—the hacienda buildings, and the lakes and hills, make the climb very attractive.

On a wide plateau stands the City of Zapotlan, the most important trade centre of this mountain region. Here is obtained the first view of Colima; rising above the middle foreground of dark, dun-colored hills, with its wreaths of clouds which seem to detach the summit from all earthly connection. The next station is Tuxpan, and from here the line passes through a tunnel and crosses the Tuxpan River, a stream of some little size that rises in the mountain of Jalisco near Lake Chapala. Now begins the truly scenic part of the line, where construction was difficult and expensive, and the mountains and barrancas began to assert themselves. A big purple cut in the side of a brown hill allows for a complete turn to follow the bed of the Tuxpan River.

Here Colima is lost to the eye till another curve brings the train to the other side of the river. It rises again far back among the cliffs that edge the streams.

There are two volcanoes really, the ancient

and extinct cone now called the "Nevado" because of its almost perpetual snow, and Colima, the active volcano, to the left as one looks from this side. The Nevado is higher than Colima, having an altitude of 4,334 meters from the sea level, but it looks a trifle lower from this view point, the 3,960 metres of Colima, seeming to rise above those of its neighbor. On a clear day the white steam that comes from the crater of Colima floats off against the blue sky like a cloud, quiet and still. Sometimes the puffs of steam go up to a considerable height, but always the cloud seems more like a pillar of white smoke than like a moving cloud, fed from below, for it shows little movement at the great distance from which it is observed.

The interest that always attaches to great and strange natural phenomena, attracts one to the volcano. Sometimes its cloud mantle wraps it from base to summit, but the realization that it is there and that the curtain may, at any time, be lifted, only adds to the attraction.

The clouds seem always to be for the mountain alone, no matter how thickly overcast the rest of the sky may be, and one is always expecting to see the cone rising up through the ganzy mantle.

Colima itself has never been ascended, at least not since the eruption in 1869. The cone is formed of loose ashes and pumice stone making the ascent difficult, if not impossible, above the low timber line. Small craters can be distinguished at various points, and one situated on the northwest side is particularly large and easily visible from Tuxpan.

On the other hand the Nevado has been ascended many times, the ascent not being considered in any way difficult. It is wooded up to a height of 4,200 meters, and above this comes the snow, which is generally present the year round.

The view from the summit of the Nevado is very fine, extending from the Pacific to the hills that encircle the Valley of Mexico. A French expedition, organized by Maximilian, reported that Popocatepetl was easily discernible from this point. The whole of the states of Colima and Michoacan and parts of Jalisco,

including Lake Chapala and the Rio Grande, are spread out like a map from this point of vantage.

From the cones of the two mountains hundreds of arroyos radiate, which carry down to the Tuxpan River and its tributaries, water condensed from the steam and from the clouds that cover the volcanoes for a considerable portion of the day. These streams have in the ages of their existence, cut great, deep barrancas in the rock, volcanic, sedimentary and igneous, until now all the distance about the volcanoes is cut up by deep chasms which extend to the Tuxpan River or its tributaries.

History has it that Colima has been active in 1750, 1611, 1806, 1808, 1818 and 1869, the activity of the present time, though slight, being a continuation of the last great eruption. Five years ago the volcano was very active as far as visible results go, for smoke and steam were thrown up to great heights and clouded the sky for miles around. Since that time the activity has been gradually lessening, but is still noticeable, and at times very beautiful, for the eruptions of steam now come usually in the twilight, and the white steam against the darkening sky gives a stirring effect of luminous beauty.

Just before the train crosses the Tuxpan River for the second time, some twenty-six kilometers below the City of Tuxpan, it runs on one of the stretches of the lower mesa, from which there is a splendid view in all directions; to the brown hills on this side of the river, back of the mesa, and around to the turn of the river, then across the jutting point of the mesa about which the crossing comes gracefully to avoid the higher land. The bridge rises high above the river, and here is obtained a view of such rugged picturesqueness as to entirely baffle description. The mountains come down to the river, forming a dark abyss at the bottom of which runs the stream, patched here and there with glistening white foam, as it clears the rapids. Through the gloom is seen a flood of light where the lower mesa shelves to the water's brink.

Here are signs of tiny milpas, or a grove of banana trees, and further in the distance the

unmistakable bright light green of the fields of sugar cane, or the smooth brownness of a plowed field. It is easy to imagine the wide extent of cultivation on these mesas, now hidden away from view, but soon to be revealed to the outer world by the branch lines of the railroad.

Bridge after bridge, crossing barrancas after barrancas, reveal through the rifts, glimpses up the river with mountains to the very edge of the other side, and the stretch of the rolling mesa between luminous in the bright sunshine, or dark in the shade of overhanging crags all wonderful, calm and soothing.

Over all broods Colima, its head erect, surmounting the cloud mantle in impassive majesty.

Just beyond Los Yugos comes the crossing of the deepest barranca Santa Rosa, by a large cantilever bridge. The road here comes suddenly out from between the hills on to the bridge, and the long vista up the gorge to the river, is exceedingly picturesque.

At kilometer 210 comes the longest tunnel on the line, after which a succession of curves brings one to the large bridge over the Capentera barranca. Another tunnel is passed, and at kilometer 238 lie the wide stretches of the lower mesa, and the train takes a straight tangent across parti-colored fields and pastures filled with cattle and dotted with hacienda buildings towards the City of Colima.

The volcano comes into view again after being hidden for many miles, standing serenely half hidden by its ever present curtain of clouds. The country now is rather flat, but every once in a while a short, hollow reverberation of the train indicates a bridge over a small barranca.

Hacienda buildings appear at shorter intervals, and a quick turn around a jutting spur of the hills brings the domes of Colima in sight.

Colima is one of the most attractive of the hot country cities. Vera Cruz is larger and does more business, but Colima is a close second for size, although its business is as yet, largely local. It is a beautiful, healthy city with a prosperous looking and clean set of inhabitants, numbering some 20,000.

The line from Colima to Manzanilla skirts the left bank of the Armenia River and renders a pleasing view across the low valley of the stream.

Approaching the coast, it cuts away from the hills, although they are always in sight, even to the very edge of the ocean. For twenty-five kilometers the line runs along the narrow peninsula which separates the great dead lake of Cuyutlan from the Pacific, at several points running along the edge of that body of water.

Though the sea is some distance away and separated from the track by a range of high sand dunes, the sea breeze can be distinguished. The sight of the new City of Manzanillo is reached just as the rocky hills surrounding the harbor rise ahead, and extends from lake to ocean, which booms and breaks into great waves along the steep shore back of the dunes of black volcanic sand.

Three centuries ago the port of Manzanillo was visited by the troops of Hernando Cortez, and here they built their little ships for the exploration of the Pacific. It was in sight of this port that Pedro Alvarado, the Chief Lieutenant of the Conquistador, was killed by falling with his horse over the cliffs of the trail.

Manzanillo is the practical centre of the most productive portion of the west coast from Guaymas to Salina Cruz, and is most favorably located for receiving the major portion of the trade of that vast area, no matter what other parts may be opened in the future by through railway lines.

Manzanillo is located, like Naples on a bay circled by hills. The hills which come down to the coast from the mountains here are of considerable size, and the highest, the Vega Grande, stands 217 meters above the ocean which laps its base. The other hills, while lower, still go to form a landlocked harbor of no mean advantage.

In 1900 the work of making a safe harbor of Manzanillo was begun. The plan calls for the construction, by means of a breakwater 441 metres or 1,446 feet long, of a protected harbor covering 165 acres or 67 hectares, a harbor protected from the wash of the waves which enter the wide mouth of the bay.

Stead Rebukes Tolstoy

R. W. T. STEAD rebukes Count Tolstoy for his recent article, part of which was published in Public Opinion. Writing in the Daily Chronicle, he says:

"Count Tolstoy's appeal reached me an hour or two before a landlord from the south of Russia looked in at my hotel. My friend is a landed proprietor, a journalist who speaks English perfectly, and has been a very frequent visitor to London.

"Reactionary?" he exclaimed, in reply to a question. "No one who has lived in my district can be other than reactionary. You in England have no idea of the devastation that has taken place in rural Russia. All round me hundreds of the country residences of the landlords have been wrecked. Here and there, where there was a resident landlord who could hold his own against the predatory peasants, a country house has been spared. But every absentee landlord's place has been looted and buried. Picture galleries, statuary, libraries, precious heirlooms have been given to the flames.

"Nor is that all. Agricultural machinery, thoroughbred stock, the whole apparatus of scientific farming, have shared the same fate. The peasants did this believing they would get the land for nothing. That expectation has been disappointed. But they are getting it for next to nothing. For the Land Bank buys the wrecked estate at little more than prairie value prices, and sells it in lots to the peasants, who promise to pay 4 1/2 per cent interest and sinking fund, but who know very well that no power on earth can compel them to keep their word. We are confronted with blue ruin."

"It was a grim picture, and may be taken as a pendant to Count Tolstoy's description of the hanging of a dozen of the marauders who have devastated a country side.

"Everyone respects Count Tolstoy, admires his genius, and is grateful for much of his teaching. But when we come to look into matters, there are few men who are more directly responsible for these hangings, and the murders which provoked the hangings than Count Tolstoy himself. It is true that he has always deprecated any appeal to force, much as a man deprecates the outbreak of fire when he thrusts a lighted match into the thatch of his neighbor's cottage. He has constantly and passionately proclaimed in the hearing of an ignorant, starving, and excitable peasantry that they are robbed by their richer neighbors. He has quoted with approval the peasant's saying that no man but a thief can live in a house with a celled roof.

"Even in this last appeal he reasserts in the most uncompromising terms 'the demand of most elementary justice advanced by Russia's whole agricultural population, viz., the demand for the abolition of private property in land.' There is no such unanimity of demand, for hundreds of thousands of peasants are eagerly pressing to be converted into freeholders with a title for eternity, as they say. But let that

pass. When a man like Count Tolstoy—a man revered for his sanctity and his genius—proclaims in the hearing of the whole nation, with all the fervor and authority of a prophet, that no individual has any right to own land, the logical peasant at once proceeds to seize the land that belongs to his neighbor.

"The peasant may fairly reply to Count Tolstoy's protest against this high-handed method of procedure that if every landlord is a thief, it cannot but be a right and just thing to restore the stolen property to its rightful owner. We know that they did argue in this fashion, and that as a result vast districts in many provinces in Russia were given over to fire and pillage. That Count Tolstoy's own house at Yasnaya Polyana and his own land there and elsewhere did not share the desolation which he more than any other man helped to let loose upon his neighbors was due to the fact that it was near enough to the railway and to a garrison town for the marauders to leave him alone. Hence Russians say, with no small degree of truth, that Count Tolstoy himself enjoys the protection of the Government—he denounces as 'Government by murder,' while his words and his teachings have let loose fire and destruction upon the unfortunate landlords whose country houses lie too far away to command the timely help of the Cossacks and the troops.

"Before he began his apostolate proclaiming the gospel that every landlord was a thief, and that the first and most natural right of every man was a right to use the land on which he was born, there was no capital punishment in Russia. When rare occasions arose in which a hangman was required, it was almost impossible to find a Russian willing to undertake the hateful task. Now, when Russians compete for the hangman's office, Count Tolstoy is aghast. He does not seem to realize even yet that the improved moral and social status of the executioner is the direct result of his own teaching when proclaimed in the ears of peasantry too simple to follow his example by evading the logical consequences of his own doctrine."

Mr. Stead also published in the Times a four-column interview with M. Stolypin, the Russian premier.

"Returning to Russia after an absence of three years," he says, "I find on every hand evidence of a change so complete as to seem almost incredible. To all outward appearance Russia, after the birth-throes of the revolutionary years, has now resumed her normal life. Everyone asserts—the revolutionists more emphatically than anyone else—that the revolutionary fever has spent itself, and that for years to come, provided that the great political evolution represented by the Duma is allowed regular development, there is no reason to apprehend a recurrence of the disturbances of 1905 and 1906.

"The most remarkable evidence which is afforded of this transformation is the fact that at last the Czar has a prime minister whom everyone trusts. Three years ago the most

dangerous symptom of the situation was the fact that nobody seemed willing to trust anybody. It was enough for any Russian to be placed in a position of authority for all other Russians to discover that he was the most untrustworthy man in the empire. Today M. Stolypin is universally admitted to be worthy of the confidence of the Czar and of the nation. 'Un brave homme et un parfait gentleman' was the twice-repeated description given of the prime minister by his predecessor, Count Witte.

"I asked M. Stolypin," continues Mr. Stead, "to explain to me briefly what had been done in the direction of land reform.

"The first thing that has been done," he replied, "has been to assert the principle that the peasants must everywhere as rapidly as possible be converted into freeholders; that is to say, we regard the institution of the Mir, with its communal ownership, under which no peasant is secure that the labor which he has invested in his holding may not be transferred to his neighbor, as fatal to economic progress. The foundation-stone of our agrarian policy is the substitution of private for collective ownership, for experience shows that communal holding weakens the sense of property and develops anarchical notions. This is a great task, and one which cannot be carried out in a moment. The mere necessity of surveying the lands entails great delay. There are only a certain number of surveyors whom we can employ, and the task is one that requires time.

"Then, again, we have transferred to the peasants great quantities of land that belonged to the government, and also we have transferred to them much land that formed part of the imperial appanages. The Land Bank advances often as much as 100 per cent of the purchase-money requisite for the purchase of this additional land, and the peasants repay it in small annual instalments. All this work is a progress. It occupies the minds of the peasants, convinces them that serious and earnest effort is being made to improve their conditions. Their minds being occupied with this practical question, they are no longer the prey to revolutionary agitators, who promise them impossible things."—Public Opinion.

A PEERAGE ROMANCE

There is an interesting romance connected with Lord Denbigh's family which shows that even in the reign of James I. young ladies sometimes had wills of their own. That monarch was very anxious to arrange a marriage between the daughter and heiress of one of his favorites, Richard Preston, Viscount Dingwall, whom he had created Earl of Desmond, and George Fielding, the handsome nephew of the Duke of Buckingham. In anticipation of the marriage Fielding was given the reversion of the Earldom of Desmond on the death of Preston. But the lady's affections were placed elsewhere, and she refused the king's choice with scorn. Her father was drowned while crossing the Irish Sea, and the Dingwall Barony went to her, while the Earldom of Desmond went to Fielding, whose son succeeded to the Denbigh Earldom, since when the Denbigh and Desmond titles have been united.

On Germany's Position

R. THEODOR BARTH, a distinguished German, who has written on the United States, writes in the Independent a striking and important article on "Germany's Political Position," which will be read with interest in conjunction with Mr. Hyndman's article on "Germany and War."

"Old Europe remains in the semi-barbarous state of armed peace. Everybody, from the penny-a-liner to the powerful monarch, praises peace, speaks of its benefits, of its necessity; but almost everybody doubts the sincerity of everybody's peaceful declarations. Therefore the constant increase of armies and battleships for the maintenance of the blessings of peace. It is somewhat expensive, this mutual distrust. Germany's burden of the armed peace amounts to \$32,000,000 annually. The average German family of five heads has to pay, year after year, at least 100 marks to enjoy this armed peace. More than half a million of men in their best years are constantly under arms.

"This intellectual and moral unrest is the inner reason for the continued talk on triple alliances, dual alliances, ententes and detentes. Monarchs and statesmen seem engaged always in manoeuvres on the diplomatic chessboard, in order to isolate one Power and to combine others. All this looks very serious for innocent observers. Diplomacy is a secret game, and, therefore, always over-estimated. There is less wisdom and less intrigue in all these Royal visits and diplomatic conferences than the ever-alert imagination of newspapers is accustomed to make the readers believe.

"Just now the diplomatic isolation of Germany is treated as one of the chief topics of the year. The German Emperor, reviewing his troops some weeks ago, spoke to his generals of such an isolation as a dangerous experiment. 'They, the other Powers,' he exclaimed, 'may try it; we are prepared.' In reality the isolation of Germany, if it would be more than a mere phrase, might become a serious danger for the peace of Europe. A Power like Germany cannot be ignored; only the utmost folly could believe that a European Concert can be played without the German instrument. Times of Cabinet wars have passed away. Every sovereign in Europe risks to lose his crown in an unhappy war. Only national interests of the first order could provoke a European war, a struggle for life and death. Such national interests are not at stake. Therefore, the disturbance of European peace is just as unlikely as a war between the United States and Japan.

"There are other perils which threaten Germany—dangers arising from the internal policy.

"Make good politics and I will make you good finances.' If there is truth in these famous words of a French statesman, German politics cannot be good, because the finances of the Empire are very unsatisfactory. During the last five years the Reichstag has accepted two great revenue measures. In 1903 a tariff reform increased the burden of the consuming masses enormously; duties on breadstuffs, on meat, on butter, on lard, on all the necessities

and commodities of life became higher than ever before. The tariff reform was, in the first place, a protective measure. The revenue from these duties represents only a small part of the consumer's burden. For instance, on wheat and rye the consumers have to pay at least 500,000,000 marks annually. Only the fifth part of this sum goes as duty on foreign corn into the Imperial treasury, four-fifths go into the pockets of the great landowners who raise in Germany wheat and rye for the market.

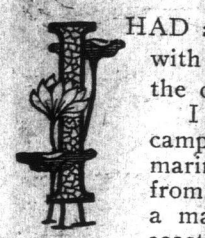
"Our protective system is principally based on agricultural products. The agrarians, especially the Prussian junkers, govern our Government, and have been for many years, even in the Imperial Parliament, a leading influence. The tariff reform of 1903 has overburdened the consumer, making everything artificially expensive; but the revenue derived from it has been like like a drop of water on a hot stone. Therefore, three years later new taxes became inevitable. In 1906 a series of new taxes was introduced.

"We were blessed by taxes on inheritances, as well as on cigarettes, on automobiles and railway tickets, etc. All these taxes proved insufficient for the financial embarrassments of the empire. Debts increased by hundreds of millions. The courses of our rent went down, till the credit of the Empire has become worse than that of Italy. Now, two years after the last tax reform, the Government has to face the necessity of procuring one hundred millions of dollars a year to cover the huge deficit. This is the result of a protective policy favoring the interests of our agrarian party for decades. Germany has had prosperous and peaceful times.

"On the other side, Free Trade England has passed through the very expensive Boer War. Now, compare England's finances with those of Germany! In England, during a period of three years, forty-five million pounds, or nine hundred millions of marks, have been paid off the National Debt. At the same time the increase of Germany's debts amounted to almost the same sum.

"Mr. Asquith, the First Lord of the Treasury, showed a surplus of more than one hundred millions of marks in his last Budget, and could propose a reduction of the sugar duties by seventy millions of marks. Our Secretary of the Treasury has to deal with an enormous deficit, and is constantly hunting after new taxes. There never has been a greater triumph of sound Free Trade principles over the system of Protection.

"The democratisation of Germany has become an historical necessity. A great industrial commonwealth with 64,000,000 inhabitants and a well-organized Labor party of 3,250,000 of voters cannot be governed under the methods of feudalism, absolutism, and bureaucracy. All the troubles, political as well as financial, root in the disharmony between our modern economic and our obsolete constitutional development. Political Germany limps far behind economic and scientific Germany. That is the chief reason of all our difficulties in our home, and in our foreign policy."—Public Opinion.



HAD with the d camp marin from a ma coast Columbia to the Alaska, and, for pose, too happy Who would The sea was just enough bree sun baked the r and the oldest a the old stories, y the new, bringin that were.

When night beach as you ca curled up in our cedar log, just corners of us cor ing shingle, and of the sea, the and that sense o the pine woods a The sun went of crimson fire, n in its brilliance, the vivid azure o eyes were glad t of the pine forest stars came out, salmon or the ba of midnight. Th our lungs, the de arms, and put her no windows or d worries, and whe wash so high th the log behind w laughed. It was o did an Englishm

Day after day amongst, sea Ed slipping through places as Buccan employing our li where the tides t of her coming ba great string band near shore servin Each night we for salmon, takin but, though the s riot of sea life i enough to astonis

We had pushe looking barely wi had wound thro towards the feet o tains of the coast to a round pool length, beyond wh Above it was deer and black be it, but there was Of life there surface, darkly br thickly dimpled w unbroken spaces o or rock cod, trout furrows, or cast i dust, whilst the r little herrings ma seem to move.

Until we slept, tired, a sound s struggling, as a death.

We have so m and holiday-mak things to hunt the mon and cod, that think, long remain to read what some when its owner h in a little yacht w lene), and for cre two young wives. written the story o him empty of sup life.

But, as I sugg and the devil an And, towards the after a short, shar ropes with a heav the empire called I am writing th ter to the devil, b it may possibly b nearly the same th

Van Anda is a distance from the sible, and already which, though alw er and less civiliz

But Van Anda, since its wooden h and, picturesque, hidden in cup-like off at will by dev covered with wat cause some of the ing found cranies planted gardens, s dozen cottages ar in roses as the old the seventies.

Van Anda is Its people, largel settled down. Th poverty and no gr deed, a mining tow other mining town An American

In Hospital in Fairyland

BY OLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY



HAD a little difference the other day with my disreputable acquaintance the devil.

I was away in a yawl, fishing, camping, and loafing along that marine wonder way which leads from the Gulf of Georgia, through a maze of islets under the west coast of the mainland of British Columbia to the superb hunting grounds of Alaska, and, for an old man, I was, I suppose, too happy.

Who would not be?

The sea was a living sapphire, there was just enough breeze to fill the white sails, the sun baked the rheumatism out of my bones, and the oldest and best of my comrades told the old stories, which are so much better than the new, bringing back with them the days that were.

When night came, we sought out such a beach as you can only find in the Gulf, and curled up in our blankets behind a great drift cedar log, just above high water mark, the corners of us comfortable in the accommodating shingle, and our senses lulled by the lap of the sea, the quiet call of the blue grouse, and that sense of deep calm which dwells in the pine woods at night.

The sun went, and left behind him a wake of crimson fire, not color but flame, unearthly in its brilliance and its sharp contrast with the vivid azure of the sea. After a while, the eyes were glad to rest on the quiet darkness of the pine forest. Slowly the colors died, the stars came out, and only the splash of the salmon or the bark of the sea broke the peace of midnight. The breath of the pines got into our lungs, the dear old earth took us into her arms, and put her strength into us; there were no windows or doors or draughts, or business worries, and when a passing steamer sent her wash so high that a splash of it came over the log behind which we were lying, we only laughed. It was only sea water, and that never did an Englishman any harm.

Day after day we sailed lazily northward, amongst sea Edens which few men know, slipping through narrow entries into such places as Buccaneer Bay, and Gerrans Cove, employing our little motor boat to tow us where the tides fought against us, the throb of her coming back to us like the music of a great string band, the crowding pines on the near shore serving for the strings.

Each night we spent half an hour trolling for salmon, taking only enough for our needs; but, though the salmon are not running yet, the riot of sea life in Gerrans Cove was almost enough to astonish even a British Columbian.

We had pushed through a narrow opening looking barely wide enough for the yawl, and had wound through narrow but deep waters, towards the feet of the densely wooded mountains of the coast range, until at last we came to a round pool a few hundred yards in length, beyond which the waterway still crept.

Above it was an osprey's nest; tracks of deer and black bear led down to the edges of it, but there was no sign of man.

Of life there was abundance. The pool's surface, darkly bright in the starlight, was so thickly dimpled with ripples that there were no unbroken spaces in it. The rush of dog fish or rock cod, trout or salmon, cut it into silver furrows, or cast it up in sprays of diamond-dust, whilst the rush of the hunted shoals of little herrings made the body of the water seem to move.

Until we slept the noise of the battle continued, a sound as of the abundance of life struggling, as always, against inevitable death.

We have so much here for the sportsman and holiday-maker, and so many bigger things to hunt than deer, to fish for than salmon and cod, that these sea fairylands will, I think, long remain inviolate; but I should like to read what some pen of the future will write when its owner has found his way into them in a little yacht with auxiliary power (gasoline), and for crew his best friend and their two young wives. William Black might have written the story of it, but it would have left him empty of superlatives for the rest of his life.

But, as I suggested at first, my acquaintance the devil and I fell out and at Van Anda, towards the north end of Texada island, after a short, sharp bout, he sent me to the ropes with a heavy blow in the ribs, which the umpire called intercostal rheumatism.

I am writing this article by way of a counter to the devil, because, if it won't hurt him it may possibly benefit his enemies, which is nearly the same thing.

Van Anda is a little mining village, some distance from the Well Known, and Accessible, and already some way upon that road which, though always beautiful, grows sterner and less civilized as it goes north.

But Van Anda deserves the name of village since its wooden houses are quaintly irregular and picturesque, its mining operations are hidden in cup-like hollows, its roads wander off at will by devious curves to little lakes covered with water-lilies, and especially because some of these wonderful people, having found crannies amongst their rocks, have planted gardens, so that in Van Anda half a dozen cottages are as completely smothered in roses as the old rectory at Leclade was in the seventies.

Van Anda is not a typical mining town. Its people, largely American, are married and settled down. There is little excitement, no poverty and no great wealth in it. It is, indeed, a mining town which does everything as other mining towns do not.

An American company, from Tacoma (a

town whose inhabitants are said to be Philadelphians and gardeners) bought the mine and employed a Scotch-Australian to run it for them. He was not an expert, and therefore when they showed him their narrow streak of ore, he did not drive expensive drifts at lower levels to find the ore where it ought to be. Instead of this, he just struck to the ore until it had led him into a big body of borinite at a depth at which local experts assured him such ore could not be found. You may theorise as to where ore should be, but no fellow can tell to what success the proper pig-head-

go in a boat. Westward it is bounded by Vancouver island, the breakwater between the mainland of British Columbia and the Pacific. It is a world of islands and waterways, bays and inlets, down to and around which the mountain forests close, forests which contain many hundreds of white men, though these are as much lost to the eye as ants in a wheat field.

It is the land of the logger, and it is also "the limit," to use a lumberer's phrase, which the Reverend Mr. Antle has staked off in his Master's name as his own special field of labor.

her so added to the number of these loggers that practical Christianity, which is the best fruit of our modern civilization, could not leave the district any longer to the devil and his roaring gin mills, or the men to the mercy of every clumsy forest giant, or of the hundred accidents and illnesses which come of glancing axes, mountain climate, rain water, sea water, and fire water.

This Doctor Antle (whom I have not had the luck to meet), described as an Eastern Canadian, born seaman, half parson, half doctor, and, the boys say, all man, stepped into

At each of the hospitals there is a doctor and a nurse, accommodation for at least a dozen patients, and all that is really necessary for the man who seeks rest, repairs, or a peaceful death. Neither are the doctors and nurses such as can find work nowhere else, but brilliant young men fresh from McGill and thoroughly skilled nurses with their hearts in the right places.

Perhaps my readers may think it a rough life for gently nurtured women. Lying in the verandah of the Van Anda hospital looking over one of the fairest scenes in the world, this is what I heard one of the nurses say:

"Rough! Well, I would rather nurse them than any other patients. They are the most gentle and long-suffering of human beings. These big fellows will lie here broken all to pieces, and never say a word for days, except to thank you for some little thing you have done for them, or to ask if they may not help; and, as soon as they can stand, they want to do something for the hospital. One of them sawed that cordwood on one leg, and the man who pulled up the rocks and made our rose garden did it with his left hand. The other was in a sling. There is no whimpering when they suffer, no worrying when they die. Why, Mr. W., did you hear about ——— last fall? He was a hand-logger, and whilst he was away from camp a big white pine fell on him and crushed his leg off above the knee. There was some flesh and sinews left, and this he cut through with his jackknife. The awful weight of the blow seems to have closed the arteries, so that he did not bleed much; and this man worked his way down the ravine, for nearly two miles to his camp, throwing the severed leg in front of him all the way. No! I don't know why he wouldn't part with the leg, but he did not, and when they found him two hours later on his bed in the shack he had the leg with him. The boys brought him here in an open boat, and he lived for five days, but the shock killed him. It was too much even for one of them."

I know what she meant by that emphasis on "one of them." It is true that too much of their wages goes in whisky, but the world offered them no other relief from work: It is true that though they are giants sometimes, they are sometimes rough and foolish children, but they are the strong male stuff out of which Canada is much more likely to manufacture a fine national type, than from her city plutocracies or her funny little aristocracy of lawyer politicians.

The main support of the mission comes from the men themselves, who pay ten dollars a year by way of subscription, which entitles them to free treatment and the use of the hospital for a twelve-month if they are so unfortunate as to need it. Of course, the mission requires more funds, and there are few similar organizations which deserve them more, and few parsons more likely to gain a hearing for the beautiful old story on which our national life is based, than the skipper who brings healing in one hand and the Bible in the other. I hope that at the Pan-Anglican Congress the C. C. Mission was not forgotten.—Canada (London).

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INDOMITABLE

The Prince of Wales arrived at Cowes recently aboard the new cruiser Indomitable, having, as Commander Fisher told Mr. Stead in the Mail "run 1684 knots in sixty-seven hours (from land to land, from Belle Isle to the Fastnets), making an average of 25.13 knots an hour, the Lusitania's record being 25.01." This means only three days from shore to shore. "One day we did 26.4 knots."

"Discussing the voyage with the officers in the wardroom," says Mr. Stead, "there was only one opinion: 'The Indomitable sails like a perfect witch.' Notwithstanding the high speed at which she was driven, there was no vibration. In mid-Atlantic they declared there was as little motion to be felt as when they were lying at anchor at Cowes."

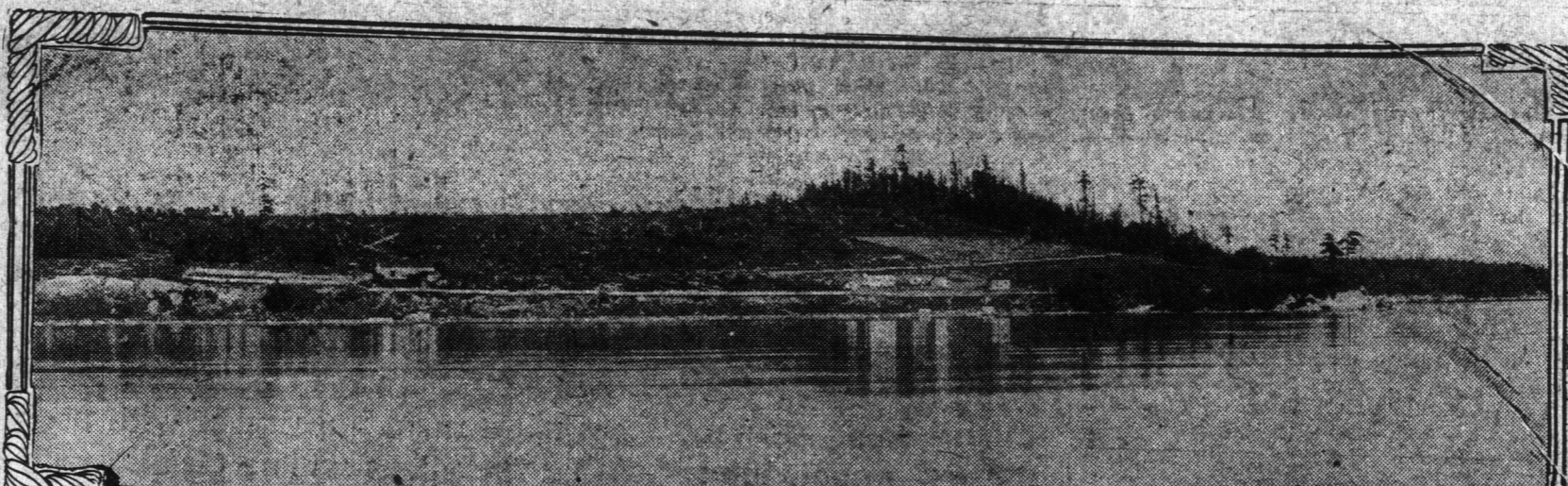
"I interviewed Engineer-Commander Ayres, on whom fell the burden of driving the ship on this her record trip. 'It is an amazing performance,' he said, 'for a maiden trip. The turbines worked perfectly from first to last. It is a splendid tribute to Parsons; their inventor, and to Fairfield, who built the engines. There was not a hitch anywhere.'"

Mr. Stead goes on to point out the exact significance of the Indomitable and what she and her sister ships are for.

"The Indomitable," he says, "is one of a set of four swift battleship cruisers, only one degree less important than the eight Dreadnoughts, of which they form the indispensable complement."

"The Indomitable and the Dreadnought are the greyhound and the bulldog of true Nelson breed. They are the latest and at present the supreme types of the swift and the strong. But the swift is not weak, nor is the strong slow. The Dreadnought, with her 20 knot average, could outpace most of the ocean greyhounds of the world. And the Indomitable, with her 17,250 tons displacement and her armament of eight 12 inch guns, can hit as hard and at as long a range as the Dreadnought herself."

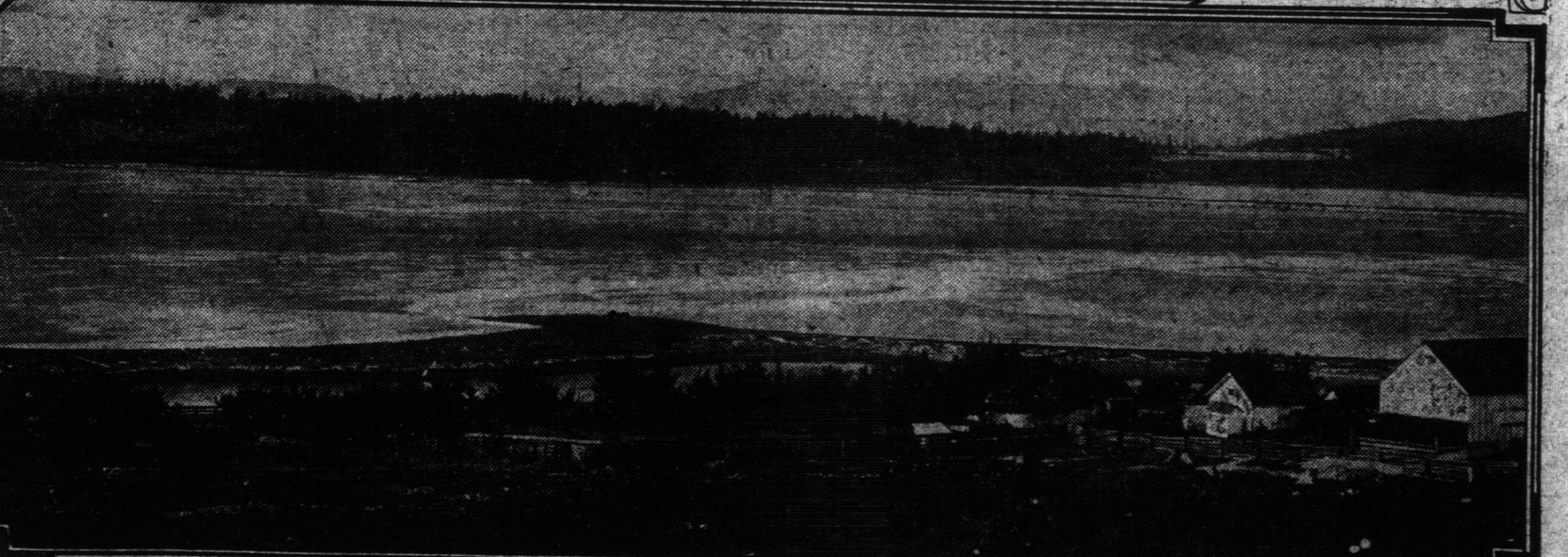
It is difficult to say which ship is the most effective instrument of naval war. Who can estimate the comparative value of speed and endurance, or check off so many inches thickness of armour belt against so many knots of speed? But there is much more that appeals to the imagination and the love of adventure in the Indomitable than there is in the Dreadnought.—Public Opinion.



A PRETTY SPOT ON JAMES ISLAND



OLD CABIN ON JAMES ISLAND



THE BAY AMONGST THE GULF ISLANDS

ness of a colonial Scot may lead. Therefore, he succeeded, and his unadvertised mine goes on paying modest dividends and the workmen's wages, whilst Van Anda has become the head centre of that institution about which I want to write.

From Van Anda northwards stretches a district about two hundred miles in length and of widely varying width. Some of the straits are five or six miles wide, whilst some of the fiords and arms run far up into the interior of the mainland towards Lilloet and Caribou. Eastwards it stretches as far as a man may

There have been loggers here, perhaps, for thirty years, but they were originally only in very small parties, working without machinery, dying as they felt inclined to, and brought down in boxes whenever a kindly tug-boat owner happened to hear that they were ready for shipment. Those were hard days, and many a good man has lain day after day and night after weary night, in the bottom of an open boat, whilst his mates tried to row his mangled limbs to Vancouver or Nanaimo to be patched up or buried.

But the enormous rise in the value of lum-

ber, obtained a good friend in our kindly bishop, Dr. Perrin, funds from some of the many church organizations and the pockets of the charitably disposed, a site and house for his hospital from the mine of which I spoke above, and bought himself a mission boat with which to visit the district.

In it there are forty-two camps, and for these there are now two cottage hospitals built, and one more in contemplation, whilst the mission-boat Columbia itself carries a surgeon, an operating table, and all the necessaries for dealing with cases of accident.

New Goods Are Always Inspiring

It is wonderful the effect that new goods have on a store. They tone up the stock and brighten up the store and have a stimulating influence on the selling staff. A visit to the Big Store any day now will reveal new goods in every section. Our buyers have been busy for months searching the markets of the world for the latest and best, and the results of their efforts are more apparent every day. We are enthusiastic about our new goods, and invite an inspection of any or all of the lines.

WOMEN'S NEW FALL READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS

A Most Comprehensive Showing of Fashion's Very Latest Ideas Now on Display

We are greatly pleased, in fact it would be hard for us to do full justice to the satisfaction we feel regarding our FALL WEARABLES FOR WOMEN. You may say: "Well, new goods always create a favorable impression." But, concerning this season's garments, it is not a mere impression with us, it is an absolute conviction that these garments are right, that the public will be pleased with them, and that they will sell. The styles, as the illustrations show, are extremely pretty. There is probably no garment that carries the same amount of style as a long, semi-fitting or tight-fitting coat. All the costumes and most of the separate coats are made in these styles. The costume coats range from 36 inches in length to 45 inches. The separate coats run from 35 inches to full length.

As these cuts show the trimming ideas while not elaborate are neat and dressy, consisting of the fancy vest fronts and natty effects in silk braids. The cloths cover a wide range of styles and colors, plain colors predominate, the colors most shown being brown, navy and green. Some very handsome cloths are shown in striped effects in fine worsteds and fancy serges. The skirts are entirely different from any previously shown, the styles being entirely new, they are made up in the circular and pleated styles also with plain flare, most are trimmed with deep folds of cloth and some are neatly trimmed with large velvet buttons, a few are made on lines that are called the modified directoire, the extreme ideas of that style being done away with and fought down to a popular basis. Our garments are the productions of the best women tailors in Canada and New York; we carry nothing but garments that we can guarantee to be the very newest and the very best made. Our suits and coats have that smartly tailored, perfectly fitted, splendidly finished appearance that every well dressed woman wants, and will have. We invite every woman to visit our Mantle Showrooms and see for herself just what these garments are, and feel sure that all will come away satisfied that the styles are right, and the garments handsome.



WOMEN'S COSTUME, in fancy stripes, colors, green and blue, light and dark grey and blue and black. Jacket silk lined, man-tailored, and finished with stitching and buttons. Skirt circular cut with wide fold of self. Price \$40.00



WOMEN'S COSTUMES, colors blue, brown, green and black, made of fine all wool English Serge. Jacket lined with satin, vest of fancy velvet and collar inlaid with same, skirt circular cut with fold of self. Price \$45.00



WOMEN'S COAT, made of good quality heavy fancy tweeds, 52 inches long, colors brown, light greys, fawn and dark greys. The seams are double turned and stitched with silk. Price \$30.00



WOMEN'S COSTUMES, in brown, blue and black, made of fine all wool herringbone serge. Jacket silk lined and very smartly finished, skirt with wide fold of self and button trimmed. Price \$37.50



WOMEN'S COSTUME, in brown, green, blue and black chifon finished broadcloth. Jacket satin lined, collar, cuffs and pockets, black satin finish, skirt circular cut, finished with satin. Price \$40.00

The Very Newest Dress Goods and Trimmings

The Dress Goods that we have opened so far are certainly the kind that are sure to please. Every three or four seasons the manufacturers seem to excel themselves and get out a line that is far away ahead of productions for the previous few seasons. This season's dress goods can certainly be put down as the best that have been shown for some time. We have opened in the last few days a big lot of dress materials, the very newest importations, selected by our foreign buyers, along with the dress goods came a lot of handsome trimmings, the new Persian and Oriental Trimmings, most of which are wide widths and possessing all the unique richness that these trimmings are noted for. These are some of the new lines.

NOVELTY SUITINGS, no two suits alike, the very latest novelties in plaid and checked effects for skirt, with plain material to match for coat, in all the newest colorings. Prices \$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00

FANCY COSTUME LENGTHS, in all the new weaves, with fancy embroidered border, and other designs. Prices \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00

FRENCH VENETIANS, superior lustrous finish, complete range of newest shades, 52 inches wide \$1.50

BROADCLOTH, fine chifon finish in navys, browns, cardinals and greens, 52 inches wide \$2.50

CHEVIOT SERGES, in the newest diagonal effects, colors, tabac, seal, navy, light navy, cardinal, and myrtle, 52 inches wide. Per yard \$1.75

The Latest Trimming Novelties

NEW PERSIAN AND ORIENTAL TRIMMINGS, all shades and rich combination colorings that these make possible, 4 inches to 10 inches wide. Prices, per yard, from 50c to . . . \$7.50

New Gold and Silver Bandings.

New Drop Ornaments in all shades.

New Fillet Insertions and Allover Insertions.

The Very Newest Fall Millinery Arriving

New Millinery is arriving every day, the newest French styles, the latest English millinery and New York's most up-to-date ideas. At present we are able to show a splendid range of tailored hats. Our assortment is extremely large and very attractive. The more dressy styles are also arriving in large numbers, and look very handsome, in fact, our milliners are enthusiastic about the styles for this season. Of course at this early date it is hard to tell what will be the settled style, but at this time the large shapes seem to be the favorites. The trimmings are unusually attractive, and every woman can feel safe in the knowledge that her fall headwear will be becoming and stylish.

VOL. L. NO. 178
DISREGARDS ALGERIA
Germany Breaks of Powers With Morocco
RECOGNIZES THE
Trouble Bound Great Regret in France

Paris, Sept. 2.—The many in breaking up the powers with regard to the situation in Algeria act that the actual situation demands immediate recognition of the usurping sultan of Morocco like a bomb shell in the French press today the German press from impugning to Germany in the Vassel, the German press to Paris. Today the arrival of German officials regarding the Mulai-Hafid, a feeling of consternation is manifest. This notification made verbally, is no explanation of "change of front," as government circles in Germany and the despatch can no longer be official can see only a virtual proclamation of intention to disregard and seek a special peace for herself. The German standpoint are expected. As if in answer to the call for recognition of the sultan, before he had entered into negotiations with Europe, who had been gathering forces in Morocco, the French post at Bou

French Office
The Associated Press to print the following view of the situation in Algeria. The news of the Algeirians' engagement in elaborate demands to be recognized for the sultan's common interests of Africa in Morocco. The news are to be submitted of the Algeirians' act are completed and notified eight days ago no exception to the presumed that she fled until suddenly crash out of a blue. "There was no lot of upholding Abdul and Spain recognized appeared definitely. What we proposed to Mulai-Hafid to ratify of his brother, Abd Europe before recognizing Germany comes for position to recognize fore he has given accounts to undulating Algeirians conference the statu quo ante. decides between the many and the position, we consider loyal to the spirit of Algeirians' act."

Acute Crisis
The absence of Paris from Paris increases the situation, as it can be taken without French press is unflinching Germany's and possibly produced crisis. All the news this state with Emperor pacific utterance and they recall all instances in Germany the Algeirians' crisis characterizes Germany most malevolent one claim since he disingenuous and proclaimed "Independent Sovereign Empire."

All a Misapprehension
Berlin, Sept. 2.—The somewhat affected souls were weaker the publication of reports London of the German powers suggesting recognition of Mulai-Hafid in the interests of the Algeirians were not whether the action not being misinterpreted as being accepted towards a confused situation.

Although the for supplement in any announcement of having regard to Morocco the action of the long been anticipated official reports from as last June indicated of records. Abdul effective support of cause appeared to the result of the agreement with the Hafid triumphed of Asia had been for man, agents in Morocco. The prevailing view could be substituted and that it for Germany to sign to be the natural signatory powers, the situation and tortuous party public opinion in appear to be excused Germany's taking can affairs, it is

Daintiest Cold Lunches at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Quiet Afternoon Tea at Our New Tea Rooms