

SUMMING UP OF FIRE'S WORK

President Lindsey Reviews the Situation in Elk River Valley

LOSS OF LIFE NOT KNOWN

Generous Aid is Sent From Many Points in East and West

Deaths of Bronson Howard
New York, Aug. 5.—A. Bronson Howard, the author and dramatist, died in Avon-by-the-Sea yesterday.

Message From Earl Crewe
Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Earl Crewe has wired to Lord Grey expressions of sympathy in the Fernie disaster.

No Prison Goods
Ottawa, Aug. 5.—A cable from New Zealand says prison-made goods are absolutely prohibited from entering that country.

Earl's Engagement
London, Aug. 5.—The engagement of the Earl of Clarendon to Mary Ellis, daughter of a Yorkshire barrister, was publicly announced.

Admiralty Judgment
Quebec, Aug. 5.—Commander Spain this morning adjudged the steamer Trol to blame for the collision with the Dominion liner Ottawa which took place over a month ago. Regarding the stranding of H. M. S. Portmouth, the admiralty court has suspended the certificate of First Mate Martin for twelve months.

Insurance Merger
Toronto, Aug. 5.—The Ontario Accident Insurance company has been taken over by the London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident company, incorporated at the last session of the Dominion Parliament.

Tired of Life
Orangeville, Ont., Aug. 5.—Living alone and becoming apparently depressed, the Rev. J. H. McMillan, pastor of St. John's church, left his home here yesterday for a small village twelve miles from here now living in a wooden shack in her neck. Mr. Bolton is 69 years of age.

Alleges Libel
Mr. Laird of Regina, Brings Action Against Premier Scott and the Leader Newspaper

Regina, Sask., Aug. 5.—H. W. Laird this morning took civil action against the Regina Leader for twenty-five thousand dollars for publication of a libelous article concerning him.

Rev. Silcox Resigns
Toronto, Aug. 5.—Rev. J. B. Silcox, formerly of Winnipeg, who accepted of the Northern Methodist Episcopal church in this city, has now resigned that charge and notified the congregation that he will not enter upon the duties of his office.

Hot Wave Followed by Severe Storms

Many Deaths in New York and Chicago—Storms Bring Relief

New York, Aug. 5.—With a series of several electrical storms, accompanied by heavy rain, and in some instances damaging showers of hail, the heat wave that has been tormenting the city throughout New York and in the New England states was broken today.

The storm brought great relief to the city, for during the day ten deaths were caused by the heat.

From all sections of New England reports of reports of damage done by the storm. Lightning struck many places, and at Green Island, near Troy, Mr. Thomas McCabe was killed when lightning struck a barn at Ossining, killing three horses and stunning a hostler.

Ontario Storm
Tottenham and Vicinity Suffer From Visitation of Fierce Wind and Heavy Hail

Tottenham, Ont., Aug. 4.—A fierce wind, hail and rain storm struck Tottenham at 10 o'clock today, lasting half an hour. It was three miles wide and passed about three miles east of the town.

Prince Rupert Lots
C. D. Rand of Vancouver, to Make In-Corporation in Connection With Prospective Sale

Vancouver, Aug. 5.—C. D. Rand will leave for Prince Rupert tomorrow to make a personal tour of inspection in connection with the proposed sale of provincial lands in the townsite.

General Strike in C. P. R. Shops

Over Six Thousand Mechanics Throughout Canada Leave Their Work

No Sign of Turbulence

Company and Strikers Give Their Views of the Wage Differences

Winnipeg, Aug. 5.—The climax of the dispute between the C. P. R. mechanics and the company culminated today at 10 o'clock in a walkout of 6,019 men, covering practically every point on the system from ocean to ocean, except Halifax, St. John and Saskatoon, and at these three points it is claimed that the headquarters of the men in Winnipeg that the men have either gone out or will go out before night.

The unanimity with which the mechanics throughout the system responded to the secret instructions of the strike managers has elated the local contingent.

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SCORCHING HEAT ON THE PRAIRIES

People See No Indication of an End to the Long Continued Drought

AN ALBERTA HAILSTORM

Winnipeg Reports Unusually Good Cattle Shipments This Year

Winnipeg, Aug. 5.—Beyond a few light and scattered showers, there is no sign of the much needed rains to break up the drought, which has been altogether too prolonged for the good of the country. High temperatures prevailed yesterday, particularly in Southern Alberta, where the thermometer stood well over ninety at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, while in Saskatchewan it was well over eight, with slightly lower temperatures in Manitoba.

The great heat is accompanied by heavy winds, bringing the grain down very rapidly, but checking the growth and preventing the heads from filling evenly.

Alberta Hail Storm
Immigrant, Alta., Aug. 4.—A severe storm swept over this town at 10 o'clock yesterday evening, and nearly every building in town was demolished by the hailstones, which were as large as small hen's eggs. The hail penetrated the roof, and water came down in floods, ruining contents and bedding and furniture.

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Big Coal Area in Cape Breton Acquired to Supply Fuel for Company's Pulp Mills

Sydney, N.S., Aug. 5.—Acting on behalf of Lord Northcliffe, of the Harroworth company, Hon. B. E. Peppin, of Halifax, purchased the new Campbellton coal mines, one of the largest now operating in Cape Breton. Harroworth company will use the coal for their pulp mills in Newfoundland.

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Bridge Goes Down Under Locomotive
Weight Too Much for the Old Structure Spanning Brunette River

New Westminster, Aug. 5.—The bridge over the Brunette river at the Brunette sawmills, Sapperton, broke down yesterday afternoon, about 3:30 p.m. No. 400 and box car No. 4844 upon it, the train falling into the river. The crew escaped injury.

The bridge was built several years ago to carry the C.P.R. spur over the Brunette river from the lumber yard to the sawmill, and is the second constructed on that side for this purpose.

After poising for a moment at a height of 50 feet it dashed forward against a cluster of tree trunks. Then the alrship returned to earth even more suddenly than it rose and crashed to the ground. With a thunderous noise the forward motor exploded. From the bows of the balloon shot forth a vivid flame, while from the rear there escaped thick clouds of black smoke, which caused the entire structure to disappear from the view of the thousands of spectators.

When the air cleared the balloon was seen lying in an open field on a high plain. Only one cylinder of the high pressure air remained, and bands of the motor, and portions of the wires and cables were scattered about like old iron, blackened with the smoke and flame.

Officials rushed forward and found that the soldiers had been hurt. The four engineers who had occupied the forward platform of the alrship had escaped death, but were suffering from injuries. They were taken to a hospital. The men had tried when the balloon broke away to couple up the motors so as to save the balloon, but in this effort they had not been successful.

Crew members were immediately sent for. When he arrived and saw the hopeless wreck he broke down. His body was held on his chest, and tears were streaming from his eyes as he stood in an attitude of despair before the shattering manhood. Friends induced him to enter a motor car and return to Stuttgart whence he later left by train for Friedrichshafen.

An explanation of the accident given by experts is that probably a spark from the motor ignited the gas when the balloon was carried into the air.

Special trains were run to the scene of the wreck, and about 4,000 people were gathered about what is left of the creature of the air. Count Zeppelin's secretary said tonight that the Count already was preparing for another balloon.

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RECORD VOYAGE THROUGH THE AIR

Count Zeppelin Likely to Succeed With Twenty-Four Hour Test

WIDE SWEEP OVER VALLEY

Accident to Propelling Mechanism Causes Four Hours Delay

LOOK FOR VICTORY

New Westminster Conservatives Find Party Campaigning in Their District

John A. Lee, who has been doing some quiet campaign in the districts contiguous to Westminster, reported that everywhere he had found evidence favorable to the cause of Conservativeism.

THREW LIGHTED MATCH

Carless Traveller Starts Destructive Forest Fire Near Ardara, Washington

PACK OF SOCKEYES

Will be Increased by Unexpectedly Large Run of Fish Takes Cannery Run by Surprise

INDIAN RELICS FOUND

Nelson, Aug. 5.—An interesting discovery has been made by chance near Nakusp. It is a cache of Indian relics of a very ancient type and wholly unlike any other ever considered characteristic of the Indians of Kootenay.

SEEKING TO RECOVER ATLANTIC TRAFFIC

Trunk Line Managers to Plan Combat Against Montreal Route

CAUSED DISTURBANCE

Excentric Priest From Asiatic Turkey Insists on Having Audience With the Pope

RECORD SPRINT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN

R. E. Walker Established New Time For Hundred Yard Dash

UNDER OLD GLORY

Italian Strikers on a Massachusetts Coast and Selection

WARRANT FOR BROKER DORR

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ROLL OF DEAD IS INCREASING

Bodies of People Who Perished in Fernie Suburbs Are Found

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Fruit and Butter Prices That Build Business

THE LOCAL MARKETS (Retail Prices)

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery

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THE BEECHLEY IS... Salvors Ask \$15,000 for Sinking Steamer From Beaulieu

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GREENWICH WILL ENTER DRYDOCK

Will Be Surveyed and Specifications Made for Repairs Necessary

THE BEECHLEY IS LIBELED

Salvors Ask \$15,000 For Assisting Steamer to Float From Beach

(From Wednesday's Daily) The steamer Greenwich, Capt. R. M. Hen, one of the Watts-Watts Freighters which left here on June 23 with a cargo of 8700 tons of coal for Seattle...

SHOPPERS WARNED BY THE COLLECTOR

Puget Sound Customs Officer Issues Circular Regarding Excursions

The steamer Princess Victoria brought 230 passengers from Seattle yesterday and took about as many back this morning...

MUCH INTEREST IN SHAWINIGAN REGATTA

Every Event in Aquatic Contests Likely to Attract Many Competitors

The committee which has in hand the preparations for the regatta to be held on Saturday at Shawinigan lake, announces that the programme has been completed...

MANY BRIDES ON TOSA MARU

Many Japanese Musmes Who Expect to Find Husbands at Seattle

There will be many marriages when the steamer Tosa Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha reaches Seattle today. It is the custom when Japanese women, married by proxy under the immigration officers' sanction...

Campbell The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

EXTRAORDINARY PARASOL PRICES FOR FRIDAY

On Friday we shall place on sale the entire balance of this season's sumptuous sunshades at prices considerably under cost.

- 15 SUNSHADES, in various colors. Regular price \$1.75. Friday's Price 50¢

SMART BLACK RUCHES

These very fashionable Black Ruches were purchased in Europe by Mr. Campbell and hurried forward by express.

The Ladies' Store Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Govt St.

That

- \$2.50
- .25
- .25
- .15
- .25
- .35

Wh Grocery

Phone 312

Deaths

Friday, August 7, 1908. Mrs. C. C. on the ship...

CRUISER PUGLIA IS EXPECTED HERE TODAY

Italian Warship on Way From San Francisco Made Cruise Around the World

(From Wednesday's Daily) The Italian cruiser Puglia is expected to reach port today from San Francisco. It is uncertain whether she will visit Victoria first or pass on to Vancouver and return to Esquimalt...

WILL GO AHEAD WITH THE ELK LAKE SUPPLY

Council in Secret Session Decides to Proceed With the Present Plans

Whether the city council will meet behind closed doors last evening to discuss the water question and, as had been announced a few days ago, to define its policy on this all important question, really did reach such a conclusion...

INDOMITABLE'S SPEED

Achievement on Voyage From Quebec Closes Great Tribute to the Parsons Turbine

Cowes, Aug. 4.—The Indomitable, which brought the Prince of Wales from Quebec, during four hours in the early part of the voyage, made 26 1/2 knots an hour. Although for the 2,000 miles of the trip from land she beat the record of the Gunard line ships...

BUYS LECTERN FOR CHURCH OF OUR LORD

Rev. Bishop Cridge Devotes Gift to the Above Purpose

The purchase of gold, amounting to something over £100, was yesterday presented by members of his congregation to the Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, upon his ninetieth birthday, on December 17th last, has been used in connection with his strongly expressed desire to purchase a very handsome brass decorated lectern for the adornment of the Church of Our Lord...

STATION BURNED

C. P. R. Meets Loss at Midway—Molton Man Charged With Murder, Arrested at Phoenix

Phoenix, Aug. 4.—The C. P. R. station at Midway was destroyed by fire at 2 a. m. today, the railway and express companies' books, only being saved. E. E. Stevenson, the agent, who with his wife and family, resided upstairs, escaped, but all their household furniture was consumed.

ALGERIAN EARTHQUAKE

Many Buildings Wrecked in Constantinople as Result of Shock

Constantine, Algeria, Aug. 4.—A violent earthquake was experienced here on the week end, fortnightly gathering, which would have taken place Monday night, having been postponed. It is understood that several matters of exceptional importance to the municipality will come up for consideration at that occasion.

EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE TEACHERS

Four Kinds of Certificates—Academic, First, Second and Third Class

The results of the last of the school examinations for the current year were announced yesterday by the board of education, in the shape of the return of the examinations of teachers and normal school pupils. There are four kinds of certificates given by the board, academic certificates to holders of university degrees, and first, second and third class certificates to the other successful applicants.

OAK BAY RESIDENTS AND TAX COLLECTION

Annual Levies Promptly Paid—Council to Hold Special Meeting

A special meeting of the Oak Bay council will be held towards the end of the week, for the purpose of considering the annual levies for the year 1908-9, which should have been taken place Monday night, having been postponed. It is understood that several matters of exceptional importance to the municipality will come up for consideration at that occasion.

Third Class Certificates

- Anderson, Eva; Barnett, Florence A.; Brydon, Jean D.; Burge, Mabel J.; Buss, Mary M.; Caldwell, Mildred C.; Cawley, Ethel M.; Chapman, Albert F.; Clark, Mildred; Cousins, Burnell Y.; Crane, Edith F.; Creelman, Hugh F.; Curwen, May; Dewar, Margaret; DeLuna, Frank; Evans, Agnes; Fox, Frederick; Galloway, G. Galbraith; Bessie; Gammon, Martha P.; Gaulty, Ethel M.; Giegerich, Elizabeth C.; Gillanders, Hilda E.; Gordon, Jessie McQ.; Hamilton, Margaret F.; Harwood, Beatrice; Hill, Katharine M.; Horbury, Minnie; Hoyt, Hazel; Hunter, Gertrude; Jones, William A.; Jones, Daisy E.; Laidlaw, Elizabeth J.; Laidley, John Le Roy; Laird, Allen; Lucas, Allan; Martin, Robert; McArthur, George; McCallum, Murray; Edith A.; McCallum, Daniel P.; McCauley, Margaret E.; McDougall, Christine; McKnight, Elizabeth E.; McKnight, Emma G.; MacCurry, William; Park, Nellie J.; Pentland, Edna I.; Perry, Minnie J.; Rath, May C.; Simpson, Arthur; Somerville, Charles E.; Spalding, George E.; Spalding, Annie M.; Vantreigh, Evelyn L.; Wilkie, Annie L.; Williams, Gwyneth P.; Wilson, Margaret McD.; Wilson, Olive.

Second Class Certificates

- Baker, Maude G.; Basset, Dorothy G.; Bell, Beatrice; Best, Esther M.; Beveridge, Rosannah; Boyd, Agnes M.; By, Campbell; Eason, M.; Cavley, Mabel I.; Cooke, Annie B.; Craik, Ethel M.; Crawford, Mary J.; Crocker, Fanny S.; Davidson, Edna M.; Davis, Sarah J.; Dickinson, Elizabeth; Elliott, Dawson H.; Few, Bertha; Gladstone, Margaret I.; Goldsmith, Anna F. E.; Henderson, Isabel; Hendry, Anna E.; Heason, Helma M.; Hyatt, Maud; Jukes, Marion E.; Laine, Margaret J.; Miller, William H.; Murray, Christina P.; McKay, Isabel; McNeely, Katharine M.; Paton, Frances; Paterson, Annie M.; Priston, Ella J.; Robertson, Ella E.; Robertson, Elizabeth B.; Robertson, Stanley; Ross, Lillian M.; Shaw, Helen M.; Stuart, Colina E.; Thompson, Jennie; Twaddle, Mary; Underhill, Ella M.; Wade, Margaret L.; Wickwire, Gladys A. K.

Renewed for one year under section 120 of the Public Schools Act, 1906.

- Bell, Etta L.; Booth, Annie; Bowell, Bertha J.; Bradley, Emily; Brethorn, Margaret M.; Brethorn, Helen; Brown, Elizabeth E.; Cameron, Bertha I.; Carson, Ellen M.; Carter, Louisa J.; Cathcart, Anna; Chalmers, Carl E.; Crawford, Doris; Creoch, Mary M.; Eastman, Bessie G.; Ford, Mabel R.; Frame, Margaret M.; Fraser, Mrs. J.; Fraser, Mrs. J.; Gibson, Grace A.; Gibson, Margaret; Gordon, Grace A.; Griffiths, Ada W.; Haarer, Isabel K.; Hall, Carrie; Hardie, Victoria; Heaton, Robert; Holm, John M.; Johnson, Margaret G.; King, John; Lawrence, Mary; Leighton, Annie L.; Lister, Ellen; Lovell, Elizabeth S.; MacArthur, William; MacCallum, M.; Moore, Biddance; McDonald, Christina J.; McKenzie, Mrs. Lena B.; Mackenzie, John K.; McLennan, Mrs. Ada J.; McKenzie, Mrs. Elsie; Morrison, Elsie D.; Ramsay, Lena S.; Ramsay, Mary G.; Fleming, Margaret; Rath, Annie; Read, Ellen R.; Robertson, Margaret; Robertson, William; Ross, Maud; Shuebe, O. Shrapnel; Elsie S.; Starret, Mrs. Clara P.; Sullivan, Margaret M.; Sutherland, James; Thomson, James W.; Toop, Ida M.; Vannetta, Annie E.; Woodman, Annie M.

George A. Pettibone Dead

Denver, Aug. 4.—George A. Pettibone, for years prominent in the councils of the Western Federation of Miners, died at his home in Denver, Colorado, at 10 o'clock last night, from the effects of an operation for cancer. Mr. Pettibone has been ill practically ever since his confinement in the Idaho penitentiary, which began more than a year previous to the famous trial at Boise.

Caught in a Belt

North Vancouver, Aug. 4.—A bad accident occurred at the Wright-Diplock lumber mill here yesterday afternoon when a man named Matkinson, in charge of the planer, became entangled in a belt, and sustained a broken leg and severe bruises. He was removed to the North Vancouver hospital and is feeling as comfortable as may be expected today.

Distinguished Passengers

Montreal, Aug. 4.—The C.P.R. steamship Empress of Britain, which sailed from Quebec on Friday afternoon next, will carry a very large list of saloon passengers, among whom are the following: Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Lady Algon, Roberts, Lord Strathcona, Lord Bruce, and other notables.

The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three Months .50

THE FERNIE DISASTER

It is highly satisfactory to learn that the loss of life by the Fernie disaster is likely to be much less than was at first reported, although it is serious enough.

While everything necessary appears to have been done so far as the present is concerned, it seems as if there may later be a demand upon the people of the province for further assistance.

PARTY POLITICS

The Ottawa Journal makes a good point when it says that one of the evils of the party system in government is that it has a tendency to check initiative on the part of individual members of legislative bodies.

seriously suffer during the present or even the next generation, but the exhaustion of commercial timber is not by any means beyond measurable distance.

The Vancouver Province has an interesting article upon the nationalization of the port of Vancouver. This is a more practical suggestion of the world that city as a free port.

What we understand by the nationalization of ports is that the government will charge itself with providing and maintaining all facilities needed for commerce as well as the provision of pilotage.

The following interesting announcement appeared in a recent issue of the London Morning Post.

Imperial conferences and meetings of many kinds have been held of late years, but there is still much to be done.

Dean Fernow, of the faculty of forestry at the Toronto University, says that Canadian forests are not as extensive as many Canadians think.

A recent writer says that it was not Rome that destroyed Carthage, but Carthage itself, which recklessly cut down the forests that once covered northern Africa.

agreement of the company can be brought to realize what it means to every one else to be its duty, we do not know, but we do know that the refusal to contribute towards the widening of Langley street has called forth a storm of adverse criticism.

POLITICAL PEN PICTURES Some days ago the Colonist spoke of the change of tone on the part of prominent Conservative papers in regard to the Montford case.

So far as Mr. Templeman is concerned, the past session has emphasized the fact that there must have been an awful dearth of Cabinet members in the cabinet of British Columbia when the present member of the House of Commons was elected.

THE QUEBEC SPEECHES. A number of very prominent persons spoke at the banquet given in Quebec by the Governor-General to the Colonial representatives.

In a conference of traffic interests at New York it is to be held to devise ways and means to recover for United States ports of the country.

The latest news from India is very interesting. The government of that country is now engaged in the hour of trial.

In a few days the United States battleship fleet will arrive in Australian ports. It will receive a very enthusiastic welcome.

Some interesting figures are given in return just received from the department at Ottawa.

THE HANDBAGS The smartest creations ever brought into British Columbia.

the burnt-over land is rendered almost useless for agricultural purposes. Then it may at any time happen that as in the case of Fernie and neighborhood, a forest fire may destroy some of the smaller towns in the area and kill many people.

The amount of care necessary to be exercised in regard to fires is scarcely appreciated by the great majority of people. As the matter is of much importance, mention may be made of an incident of which we can speak with personal knowledge.

Our eastern exchanges seem to be unusually quiet. Mr. Laurier is going to make a western tour at an early day.

It is announced that Count Zeppelin's airship "Lindenburg" all the automobiles following his flight.

Vancouver Island lumber mills have already felt the stimulus resulting from the assurance of good crops in the province.

The government of that country is now engaged in the hour of trial. It is being submitted to the people.

Everyone who has the best interests of the country at heart will earnestly hope that the trouble between the C. P. and the U. S. will be of brief duration.

It is very interesting and gratifying to note that in the municipality of Oak Bay practically all the outstanding arrears in taxes have been paid.

Why not give a Bag for a Birthday Gift, or take one home as a souvenir of old Victoria?

OUR RED TAG PRICES. SAVE YOU MUCH MONEY. WEILER BROS. VICTORIA, B.C.

Den, Dining Room and Library Furniture

- MORRIS CHAIR, in finest selected oak, upholstered in the most durable silk velvet, either wine color or old gold, regular price \$24, RED TAG PRICE, net \$18. MORRIS CHAIR, in Antwerp oak, mission style, reg. \$35. RED TAG PRICE, net \$25.

TO MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS. Drawing-Room Furniture. WEILER BROS. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST

ELECT DELEGATE TO DOMINION

The Trades and Labour Transact Much Business Session Yesterday. (From Thursday's issue) The "Victoria Trades Council" held a meeting...

The Tailors' union called a meeting of the executive committee yesterday afternoon.

The painters' job was completed yesterday. The union contributed \$20 towards sending a second delegate to the convention.

The president and pointment of the committee. J. Finn, A. Herberger, J. Litzler.

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ELECT DELEGATES TO DOMINION COUNCIL

The Trades and Labor Council Transact Much Business at Session Yesterday

(From Thursday's Daily) The Trades and Labor Council met last evening and was largely attended. President McKay occupied the chair. Credentials were presented by the following as delegates from their respective unions: A. H. Gibson, G. Gardner and A. Clayton, Electric Railway Employees; E. S. Douglas, Tailors' Union; E. G. Neil, Pressman's Union. The executive committee reported that they had waited upon the Hon. Justice, and made good from 12 o'clock until 2 o'clock on Saturday. Mr. Goward being absent from the city, the acting manager explained that the matter would receive immediate attention on their return. Mr. Neil, president of the Musicians' International Union, had been in the city a very interesting address to the Musicians union, and he much regretted his inability to attend the meeting of the labor council. The executive committee also reported that their requests had been forwarded to the board of school trustees, and also to the clerk of the municipal council, urging that a fair wage clause be inserted in all contracts. They also had an interview with the municipal council which resulted very favorably, but so far they had received no definite reply as the matter had been referred to the streets committee for report. They also went to express thanks to Alderman Fullerton for his advocacy of the request. Wellington J. Fowler also was saying that the streets, bridges and sewers committee would give the matter immediate attention.

The Tailors' union wrote drawing the attention of the council to the fact of certain men getting their clothing made in Chinatown. The matter was referred to the executive committee to investigate and report on the matter next meeting.

The secretary announced having received a copy of bonds covering the financial secretary and treasurer, in the sum of \$500 which makes the American Federation of Labor responsible in case of default.

The Plumbers' union of the city of Winnipeg sent a letter giving details of the injunction placed against them by the master plumbers of Winnipeg. The case went against the union, and a fine of \$2,500, with costs, was one of the terms of the court, the total reaching close to \$10,000. The case is about to be carried to the Privy Council in England, and after considering the subject, the council decided to contribute \$10 to the appeal fund.

Division 109 of the Electric Street Railway union wrote to say that the union was in favor of sending two or three delegates to the Halifax convention of the Canadian Labor Congress, and that the union would cheerfully bear its share of any expenses.

The official call for convention was received and read.

The painters' local union No. 5, wrote to say that the union would contribute \$30 towards the expense of sending a second delegate. The union also declared in favor of changing the name of the "Trades and Labor Congress of Canada" to that of the "Canadian Federation of Labor Unions."

One of the Rev. Mr. Maurice's heretofore said to have been a disbeliever in the accuracy of the very generally received doctrine of eternal punishment, but he was an able thinker and preached a remarkable ability, compelling attention through his catholicism and the breadth of his views. But if he were living and preaching at the present day, his attitude upon theological problems would doubtless have been hostile to leading church circles.

It is understood that Baroness Burdett-Guyton, who almost professes munificence the Church of England, both at home and in the Colonies, was so much, contributed the entire endowment of the diocese. She also at her own cost sent out from England the material for the erection of St. John's church in this city, and residence which now forms a part of Bishop Hill's.

Bishop Hill, who came from Yarmouth, England, was chosen to take charge of the new diocese, but about 15 years ago he resigned his office and returned to England, died not long afterwards at Great Yarmouth. He was accustomed, in regard to spiritual concerns, to speak of the deadening influences of the Pacific coast. Bishop Hill is described as a very brave, man of wonderful ability in his chosen field of work.

The musical programme last evening, which was quite elaborate, was contributed by members of the congregation, ably assisted by Mr. J. G. Prescott, choirmaster of the First Presbyterian church, while the church organist, Miss M. M. Miles, played all the accompaniments.

Rev. Mr. Bolton produced a most interesting photograph, which moreover happens to be the only one now in existence of the original mission building, and also recent extracts from the original minutes book in which he had made entries some years ago, and which is still in possession of the parish authorities.

Capt. James Gaudin proposed a most colorful notice to all the speakers and singers who had enabled the congregation and their friends to pass so delightful an evening, not forgetting by any manner of means the obliging organist, and the Rev. R. Connell, acting as chairman.

DEBENTURES SOLD

City Disposes of Large Amount of Bonds at Figure of 92

The city debentures of a face value of \$440,000 on which the Toronto firm of Stimson and company have had an option for the past two months, have been disposed of. The debentures were those authorized under the Waterworks Loan by-law, and the sewer loan. The proceeds of the water high pressure loan, additional protection loan and the school loan by-law passed early in the year. Besides some \$19,500 of the loan raised last year for the erection of the Victoria West school. At \$2 net to the city the amount realized will be in the neighborhood of \$65,000 less than the face value of the bonds.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. SAUVOUR'S

Celebration at Church Last Evening—Interesting Reminiscences

(From Thursday's Daily) The twentieth anniversary of the opening of the mission which has developed into St. Saviour's parish was commemorated at a social gathering of the congregation in the church schoolroom last evening, the 4th which is the precise date upon which the first services were held in 1888, the officiating clergyman having been Rev. W. W. Bolton, the then rector of St. Paul's church in Esquimaux.

Rev. Mr. Bolton recounted a number of very interesting reminiscences connected with the history of this mission during the past twenty years, and addresses were delivered by the Ven. Archdeacon Scribner and Mr. Beaumont Bogs, who had early associations with the parish, both as an officer and member of the congregation.

Special commemorative services will also be held on Sunday next at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., when the churchwardens hope to secure at least \$150 through the collections towards the reduction of the parish indebtedness for current expenses. Special music will be chosen for the occasion.

The acting rector will consider, and at some length in his morning sermon, the utility of these celebrations of commemoration, as he is inclined to believe that the people of British Columbia, who live in a portion of Canada, which is peculiarly rich in events of considerable historic importance, are rather backward in signaling them by suitable celebrations.

For instance, next year is the jubilee year of the foundation of the diocese of British Columbia, which was decided upon at a great meeting held on the 15th of November, 1889, in the Egyptian hall, at the Mansion house in London, Eng., when many persons of unusual prominence and distinction in the Empire attended and took part in these historic proceedings.

The Lord Mayor performed the duties of chairman, and amongst many others were present the Bishop of London, the talented Right Rev. John Wilberforce, the Bishop of Perth, Western Australia, the Rev. Dr. Millman, the famous leader of the Deaf, the Chaplain General who wrote the life of the Duke of Wellington, the Chief Justice, the Rev. Geo. R. Gleig, the Rev. Canon J. A. Ashburne, Sir Roderick Murchison, and Sir John W. Lubbock, who was once the chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and a lecturer of note at King's College, London. The Rev. Canon, author of the Christian Year and the rector of Hursley near Southampton; the Right Rev. Stewart Clouston, M.P., Thomas Erskine of Linlithgow, Scotland, and the able and well known writer of the Empire, Fred. Donnan Maurice, the chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and a lecturer of note at King's College, London.

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SIXTEEN DEAD IN DEVASTATED FERNIE

Supt. Hussey Reports That Order is Good and Mounted Police Not Needed

(From Thursday's Daily) The situation at Fernie appears to be clearing somewhat. Superintendent Hussey is fully conversant and ably assisted by the various committees of citizens, order is beginning to be evolved out of chaos. The latest despatches received by the government show that Michel and Hosmer are out of danger, while the refugees are getting distributed in a way that makes the work of relief less onerous on the hard-working committees of Fernie.

Cash contributions are also pouring in which is greatly appreciated. The provincial government has not made any definite money grant, preferring to send down superintendent Hussey with a free hand and instructions to spend all the money that he thinks necessary. In this way it is able to cope with any emergency that may arise and has a practically unlimited fund to draw upon.

Apart from the contributions already noted, Superintendent Hussey wired yesterday that Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, and Winnipeg, and Sir H. M. Pellatt, of the coal company, had sent \$5,000 apiece. Later came the news that Premier Whitney, of Ontario, had sent a similar sum from the Ontario government, while a telegram of sympathy from the Quebec government has also been received from the premier, Sir Romaine. Some irresponsible journalists have been sending out stories that a pestilence is feared as a result of the refugees living in camp under insanitary conditions. This is purely a figment, and it may be confidently asserted that there is no danger of pestilence or an epidemic, although there may be sporadic cases of illness from exposure, especially among the children. The provincial health immediately took the necessary steps to provide against any such calamity, a task which was rendered easy by the fact that Fernie enjoys an unlimited supply of good water derived from a gravity system. The water pipes and sewage pipes are still intact, and no fear need be entertained of any additional horrors of that description.

SITUATION AT FERNIE NOW WELL IN HAND

Aided By Committees Supt. Hussey Copes With the Crisis

(From Thursday's Daily) The situation at Fernie appears to be clearing somewhat. Superintendent Hussey is fully conversant and ably assisted by the various committees of citizens, order is beginning to be evolved out of chaos. The latest despatches received by the government show that Michel and Hosmer are out of danger, while the refugees are getting distributed in a way that makes the work of relief less onerous on the hard-working committees of Fernie.

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These some 2,000 people left at Fernie, according to Mr. Hussey, the remainder of the population being distributed among the neighboring towns, Cranbrook, Garibaldi, and share with 1,500 refugees. Thus with supplies pouring in from all directions, some \$40,000 in cash in the hands of the finance committee, consisting of the managers of the three chartered banks of Fernie, under the chairmanship of J. E. Lowry, and Superintendent Hussey on the spot with carte blanche to supply whatever may be needed, it is evident that everything that human effort can do is being done. The immediate consequences of such a catastrophe is being effectively done.

A dispatch received yesterday from Superintendent Hussey by Attorney-General Bower, says that all the government buildings at Fernie and nearly all the other buildings have been completely destroyed, as well as the Elk river bridge and smaller structures along the route; that supplies are arriving in large quantities from all directions; and that he is ordering clothing and other necessities. The telegram goes on to state that Mrs. Jarvis seized hold of both sides of the chair to save herself. The chair closed up, as camp chairs will do, and Mrs. Jarvis' fingers were caught between the edges of the knife-like strips which acted as a pair of shears and with her weight upon the chair cut through one finger of the right hand at the second joint and two fingers of the left hand at the first joint. The telegram goes on to state that Mrs. Jarvis' fingers were caught between the edges of the knife-like strips which acted as a pair of shears and with her weight upon the chair cut through one finger of the right hand at the second joint and two fingers of the left hand at the first joint.

FINGERS SEVERED IN PECULIAR MANNER

Visitor From California Suffers Painful Injuries at Gorge Camp

(From Thursday's Daily) Serious and painful injuries were sustained last night by Mrs. Jarvis, a visitor from California, who has been staying with friends on Bay street. She, with her friends, were visiting at one of the camps at the Gorge last night and while sitting in a camp chair, she accidentally fell backwards. The cross-supports of the chair were of chain metal strips and in falling Mrs. Jarvis seized hold of both sides of the chair to save herself. The chair closed up, as camp chairs will do, and Mrs. Jarvis' fingers were caught between the edges of the knife-like strips which acted as a pair of shears and with her weight upon the chair cut through one finger of the right hand at the second joint and two fingers of the left hand at the first joint. The telegram goes on to state that Mrs. Jarvis' fingers were caught between the edges of the knife-like strips which acted as a pair of shears and with her weight upon the chair cut through one finger of the right hand at the second joint and two fingers of the left hand at the first joint.

During the month of July 3,428 books were taken out from the library by card holders, the average for twenty-five days being 135, while 99 new cards were issued. Over 5,000 cards have been used up during the two and a half years ending the 1st of July, while the highest number of books which were issued in a single day has been 232.

R. M. Palmer, provincial commissioner of horticulture, leaves for Toronto tonight to attend the annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, of which he is a delegate from the three western provinces will be present. After the convention is over Mr. Palmer intends making a tour of inspection through the fruit-growing districts of the Okanagan.

WILLIAM WHYTE VISITS VICTORIA

Second Vice-President of C. P. R. Goes Up to Albany—Has Been North

(From Thursday's Daily) Mr. William Whyte, the general manager of the western lines and second vice-president of the C.P.R. Co., who reached Vancouver yesterday on his return from Skegway and his trip through the northern waters, came over by last night's steamer with a large party of C.P.R. officials and other personal friends. He explained that at the moment he had little to say, except that he had gone north and as far as Skegway merely in order to look up the fire and was this morning going up to Albany, by way of the E. & N., with the view of seeing how the work on the Albany extension was progressing, returning tomorrow. As far as the water rate war was concerned no negotiations were contemplated by the C.P.R. people with the subject of terminating it. They were still fighting away, and as far as he was aware the end of the contest was not even in sight.

SMALL FIRE LOSS

July Fires Did But Little Damage—Ispection of Equipment

According to the report made by Fire Chief Watson to the fire committee, the total loss during July amounted to the small sum of \$800. There were eight fires, the largest being in a test of horse engines, chemical engines and equipment. At the various fires 2,850 feet of hose were laid and 29 chemical tanks emptied. Contingents were inspected and found to be in good order. There is now 3,000 feet of good hose in service. The trucks, the John Grant and the Deluge, have been overhauled and put in good condition. Chief Watson recommended that steps be taken to order the valves and hydrants to be used in the proposed fire, and that a certain amount of water be taken to order the valves and hydrants to be used in the proposed fire, and that a certain amount of water be taken to order the valves and hydrants to be used in the proposed fire.

Some irresponsible journalists have been sending out stories that a pestilence is feared as a result of the refugees living in camp under insanitary conditions. This is purely a figment, and it may be confidently asserted that there is no danger of pestilence or an epidemic, although there may be sporadic cases of illness from exposure, especially among the children. The provincial health immediately took the necessary steps to provide against any such calamity, a task which was rendered easy by the fact that Fernie enjoys an unlimited supply of good water derived from a gravity system. The water pipes and sewage pipes are still intact, and no fear need be entertained of any additional horrors of that description.

Magnetic Millinery Offerings

A Notable Saving Opportunity

Many Victorians and tourists have found that for real, downright, genuine bargains Henry Young & Co's Store leads every time. This great Millinery Offering means a sweeping clearance of fashionable Trimmed Hats. The styles shown are emphatically the newest and most exclusive—the smartest designs you'll find in a day's travel. Choose any one of these hats today and it will mean a phenomenal saving.

- LADIES' TRIMMED HATS. Each regularly priced at \$3.00 to \$4.00. Today's price, only... **\$1.00**
- LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS. Regularly sold at each \$1.00 and \$1.75. Today's price, only... **25¢**
- MILLINERY FLOWER TRIMMINGS. A full line of most excellent, thorough up-to-date flowers and foliage, enormously reduced to clear. Per bunch, 25¢ and 15¢

Remember

All our stock of Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Children's School Hats are to be cleared out at enormous price-cutting. These Millinery values are exceptional and such as to create the deepest interest among economists. They are values that fade into insignificance any previous offering made. Come and see if not as we say.

Henry Young & Co.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

PLENTE OF GOOD LAND IS FOUND EVERYWHERE

Interim reports from the surveyors sent out from the west areas of the interior of the province are beginning to come in, and in every case large quantities of good agricultural land are being discovered. The reports are so encouraging that the Government has placed a reserve of the districts into which the reports are coming, so that purchasers and lessees are concerned, but leaving them open to the preemptor. The object of this is to give the bonafide settler who proposes to settle on the land and make his home there, a chance to select his homestead before the best lands are gobbled up by the speculators and land companies, who resell to the farmers at a price which is a considerable advance over the government price.

The government knew that there was arable land in the districts into which this district is generally reported, disclosing, as each one of them does, that the area of good land suitable for settlement is much larger than was generally believed. The more the country is explored, the more the reports are being received. Mr. W. Harvey has a survey on the Kitsungaulum river and he writes that up to the time of writing he had surveyed 7,000 acres of good land, and there is plenty more in the same section.

N. E. Townsend has instructions to survey the whole of Forber Island, situated near Prince Rupert, with the exception of a few timber licenses. He reports that there is a large quantity of good agricultural land on Forber Island, and that the settlers are taking it up fast. Unlike parts of Graham Island the land, generally speaking, will not need draining, all that is required being the cutting of the beaver dams with which the island is so thickly covered.

Mr. J. H. Grey has surveyed 35,000 acres of good agricultural land already, and reports that there is plenty more in his section. He is working on the Nechaco. Sidney Williams is working along the dividing line between Lillooet and Cariboo. He reports large areas of good arable land as well as large tracts of excellent range. In parts of the country there is a large quantity of merchantable timber, mostly fir, which he considers should make a valuable reserve later on as it is unlikely to take fire because the ground under the trees is covered with timber grass instead of brush, as is so often the case. Mr. Williams is of the opinion that there is a very bright future for the dairy farmer in that section, as those who have gone in for butter making have more orders than they can fill.

Herrick MacCreor is surveying on the Mud river, in Cariboo south of the Nechaco. He reports that he has surveyed 15,000 acres of good agricultural land up to date, and that the valley is good for settlement for fifty years further west. He has now occurred in surveying this tract.

H. P. Colley, who is working on the Ootso Lakes, and J. H. Brownlee, who has been sent to Babine lake, have not been heard from. As they are working in remote districts with few communications it is not a matter for comment.

H. Humphreys, of Vancouver, has been sent to Babine lake, where he is to make a survey of the various islands, with instructions, among other things, to make a careful report on the necessity of burning the refuse on Cook street.

FURNACE CAPACITY IS NOT LARGE ENOUGH

City Will Probably Have to Continue Burning Garbage Elsewhere

While the city has now a species of incinerator for the purpose of disposing of all that class of garbage which it is not desirable should be carried out to sea, the actual means of disposal of the city's refuse has not been materially increased. The present location on Cook street where it has been the practice heretofore of the city to burn a great proportion of the refuse will soon be given up for that purpose. The idea was that the garbage furnace erected at the city electric lighting plant would be sufficient to dispose of all garbage other than that taken out to sea, and that the necessity of burning the refuse on Cook street would be done away with. A recent test of the furnace has demonstrated, however, that the amount of consumable garbage is so great that accumulates so rapidly that the furnace, even when aided by the "new" system, cannot meet the demand. The furnace it appears cannot stand the extreme heat which would be engendered by the continuous burning of garbage at the requisite temperature and the newly erected plant has been more or less cracked by the test, which was recently made. Even with the furnace, it is claimed, it will be necessary for the city either to continue burning refuse on Cook street, or, in view of the fact that the latter site is now being rapidly built around and the car line will soon be running past it, another location where garbage can be burned, will have to be secured.

PARLIAMENT'S WORK

Only Two Out of Twelve Important Measures Foreshadowed in King's Speech Are Passed

London, Aug. 4.—Of twelve important measures foreshadowed in the King's speech at the opening of Parliament in January, just two had been passed up to the adjournment on Saturday for the summer vacation. These were the Irish University Bill and the Old Age Pension Bill, neither of which was opposed in principle by the Opposition, although the House of Lords amended some clauses of the Pension Bill, only, however, to have them rejected by the House of Commons and to accept the rejection when the bill was returned to the Lords in its original form. The old age bill will become operative on January 1st, 1909, so that only three months' work will be done in the present financial year, and no great increase in the budget will be necessary. For the first year, however, the ministers estimate that six million pounds sterling will have to be found.

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Wonders of Nature as Revealed to the Student

MAN cannot rightly claim to be the first inventor of coats of mail and the armor-plated coating used for defensive purposes by our early knights. At least two types of defensive armor are common in nature. The first type almost exactly resembles the jointed armor-plate of mediaeval knights—as shown in the armadillo and the lobster and closely followed by the tortoise, the beetle, and many hard-shelled insects. The second type is both offensive and defensive at one and the same time, as exhibited in the porcupine, the hedgehog, the bramble, the thistle, and a host of other plants and animals. With the second group the armor consists not of plates but of prickly spines and thorns, which repel assailants by wounding the tender flesh of the mouth or lips. Such prickliness of surface is the commonest among all the protective devices invented by living creatures.

The common English hedgehog is a good example of the prickly-armed class. His familiar squat, square, inquisitive appearance, with very short legs and no tail to speak of, in fact one of nature's low comedians, covered on the back and upper surface with dirty white spines, and there you have him. Comic to us he is serious to himself. He is not built for hasty movements, but slowly and sedately he strolls calmly along on his bandy legs, showing little sense of fear, knowing that even when caught out in the open he has only to roll himself into a ball and his coat of spines is a fitting armor when he helps it to be an effective passive resistance. Though he belongs to a very ancient and honorable family—that of the insect eaters—long since superseded in most places of the earth by more advanced types, still he manages to hold his own in the struggle for life against all comers, mainly by virtue of his excellent suit of spiny armor.

Nature is a great utilizer of odds and ends; she always finds some unexpected use of discarded organs. Thus we have some of the cactuses turning themselves into vegetable hedgehogs by turning what should really be the leaves of the plant into spines in order to protect the precious store of internal water laid in by the spongy pith for the plant's own purposes. Even lizards have adopted some such protection from their enemies in hot countries where food is scarce and hunger

drives the few animals which can exist in a dry region to attack every living thing they come across, be it animal or vegetable. The Moloch is a good example. It frequents the driest and sandiest soils of Australia, and it is thus specially adapted for holding its own against the local lizard eaters of its neighborhood. Science knows it by the scriptural title of Moloch, and indeed it is ugly enough to be called any bad name; but the Western Australians describe it familiarly as the "thorny devil."

The highest point armor attained to was a splendidly fitting jointed case of iron plates, all exquisitely polished. The joints of the plates were arranged in a most ingenious manner so as to move freely over and under one another, without exposing any part of the body for a moment to the deadly chance of a sword-lunge or a lance-thrust. Yet if one looks at a lobster's tail we see at a glance that all these clever devices of man's imagining had been invented and patented long before by Mother Nature. The elaborate workmanship of the Plantagenet craftsmen, who cased knight and horse for the battlefield or the tournament in moveable plaques of glistening metal, was but a poor imitation of the great skill with which the unheeded crustaceans of their subtropical every vulnerable portion of their bodies from the assaults and attacks of their submarine enemies. Shielded by his impenetrable corset of stony armor, provided with huge pinching claws which can crush a sea-shell like so much paper, he is a soldier and member of a dominant type, capable of attacking almost any foe he meets in his own element.

Perhaps the most marvellous, however, of all the mail-coated animals are our good old friends, the common tortoise and turtles. We have been so long familiar with their shape, and their coating of bone and horn, that we have long ago ceased even to wonder at them. There are usually two shells, one covering the upper part of the body and one the lower, and can be entirely withdrawn within shelter of the shelly covering. In such cases, just as in that of the armadillo, the gaps in the armor are neatly filled up, for the exposed parts are covered on purpose with horny masks or aprons, which thus complete and round off the entire defensive mechanism. Crocodiles have their backs, tails, and the under side of their bodies amply defended by square horny shields, which move freely against one another at the edges. In the more vulnerable parts, such as

the back, however, the wily crocodile does not trust to the strength of these horny plates alone he has developed beneath them a similar series of stout bony plaques, each of which is neatly and deftly jointed at the edge with the ones beside it. Sportsmen will tell you that the only sure way to kill a crocodile is to hit him in the eye. Everywhere else a bullet glides off him harmlessly. He lolls in the water unconcerned and winks at his assailant.

Visitors to the Alps in early spring know well by sight the dainty little nodding bells of the alpine soldanella. Its twin flowers on one stalk will push their heads boldly through the ice and form a border of blue blossoms on the edge of the snow sheet. This adventurous little plant does not wait like its neighbors for the melting of the snow, but more daring than they are begins to grow under the surface of the ice-sheet, and melts its way up for itself by internal heat, like a vegetable fern. It burns itself up in order to melt the ice above it. Opening its fringed and pensile blue blossoms in the very midst of the snow, it fearlessly displays its two sister bells among the frozen sheets which still surrounds its bed in the most incredible manner. The buds begin to grow on the frozen soil before the ground is bare, under the hard and compressed snow, which at its edge is always ice-like in texture. Then they bore their way up by internal heat through the sheet that covers them; and they often expand their delicate blue or white blossoms, with the scalloped edges, in a cup through which they have warmed a tunnel for themselves, still surrounded by their stems and hides their roots and their flattened foliage. The large, leathery, tough, and evergreen winter leaves hibernate under the snow, and it is by using up the nutriment contained in them, and up by these at the proper period that the soldanella manages to melt its way out of the wintry ice-sheet, and so steal a march upon its competing species. It is a low-growing type, which must flower early, or else it would soon be overshadowed by its taller rivals. Growth is very rapid in the Alps, once the snow has melted. When the flower has forced its way through the ice the nutriment previously stored in the leaves is used up, and nothing but skeletons remain. By doing this the plant attracts the early spring bees and honey-seeking flies to its blossoms, which carry pollen from head to head, and so fertilize its seeds for it, and thus early provides for a future generation.

That little beastie, the common sea-horse, which is a well-known denizen of aquariums, is a deceiver ever. In general shape he bears a striking resemblance to the knight in a set of chessmen. But instead of a round stand he has a prehensile tail like a monkey's, by means of which he securely moors himself to pieces of seaweed or other small objects. Though armed with a rather knobby and prickly coat the sea-horse is exposed by the mere slowness of his gait to the attacks of more active and energetic enemies. Our European sea-horse makes no pretence at concealment; he moves about undisguised like an honest gentleman. But there is an Australian relative of his, the leaf-like sea-horse (phyllopteryx), which is much softer and more palatable in the body, and therefore stands in greater need of protection from predatory fishes. This curious ragged creature has its tail and fins provided with irregular long waving appendages, exactly resembling in form and color the seaweed in which it lurks. So much so that when it is lying hid in a knotted mass of such seaweed among the overgrown rocks at the bottom of the sea it must be very difficult for even the sharpest enemy to pick it out from the fronds it so closely resembles. The tint in particular is absolutely identical. This particular sea-horse is a simple case of what is now known as protective resemblance.

A very similar instance is that of the so-called skeleton shrimp, which also moors itself to bits of seaweed, and looks just like the plant it clings to. A large number of butterflies have their under-wings so colored that when they are at rest they form a perfectly natural part of their surroundings, and it needs careful search to distinguish them. In the stick insects, allies of the grasshoppers, crickets, and locusts, the resemblance to leaves and twigs is carried further than in any other insect. Even people who move amongst them habitually are constantly deceived. It has happened more than once to such persons, for them to stand gazing for some minutes into a bush in search of these insects and find none; suddenly a slight movement somewhere arrests attention, and then all at once the twig at which they had been gazing with rapt attention would get up and walk away in the most leisurely and lordly fashion.

The African Baobab, or monkey-bread tree, may justly be called the elephant of the vegetable world. Near the village Gumer, in Faso, Russegger saw a baobab thirty feet in diameter, and ninety-five feet in circumference; the horizontally outstretched branches were so

large that the negroes could comfortably sleep upon them. The Venetian traveller Cadamosto found near the mouths of the Senegal baobabs measuring more than a hundred feet in circumference. As these vegetable giants are generally hollow they are frequently made use of as dwellings or siskies; and Dr. Livingstone mentions one in which twenty or thirty men could lie down and sleep in a hut. In the village of Grand Galarques, in Senegambia, the negroes have decorated the entrance into the cavity of a monstrous baobab with rude sculptures cut into the living wood, and make use of the interior as a kind of assembly room, where they meet to deliberate on the interests of their small community. As it is of very rapid growth it acquires a diameter of three or four feet, and its full altitude in about thirty years, and then continues to grow in circumference. The oval fruits, which are of the size of large cucumbers, and brownish yellow when ripe, hang from long twisted stalks, and contain a white substance, agreeable to the taste. They are the favorite food of the monkeys, whence the tree has derived one of its names.

Dracaenas, or dragon-trees, are found growing on the West Coast of Africa and in Cape Colony, but it is only in the Canary Islands, in Madeira, and Porto Santo that they attain such gigantic dimensions as to entitle them to rank among the vegetable wonders of the world. The venerable dragon-tree of Orotava, in Teneriffe, revered for its age by the extinct nation of the Guanches, and which the adventurous Bethencourts, the conquerors of the Canaries, found hardly less colossal and cavernous in 1402 than did Humboldt, who visited it in 1799, was destroyed by a severe storm in 1871.

The Hindoos are peculiarly fond of the stately banyan. They consider its long duration, its outstretching arms, and over-shadowing beneficence as emblems of the Deity; they plant it near their temples; and in those villages where there is no structure for public worship they place an image under a banyan, and there perform a morning and evening sacrifice. Many of these trees have acquired an historic celebrity; and the famous cubber-burr on the banks of the Nerubuddah, thus called by the Hindoos in memory of a favorite saint, is supposed to be the same as that described by Nerchus, the admiral of Alexander the Great, as being able to shelter an army number its far-spreading shade. Space does not permit of the enumeration of many other marvels of animal and vegetable life, the subject being an inexhaustible one.—*Belfast Whig*.

Midshipman to Professor

REVIEWING the "Autobiography of Montagu Burrows," edited by Stephen Burrows, the Belfast Whig says: "This is an age of autobiographical revelation, but few of those who have marked by such varied experiences or abundant in such poignant contrasts as the career of the late Professor Burrows. A man who began life as a midshipman in the navy of 1834, and ended it in 1905 as a professor of All Souls' College, Oxford, has seen changes worth recording, and in the early part of his life at least, if Burrows did not make history, he was an instrument in the hands of those who did. At an age when most boys are still in the schoolroom he was chasing Malayan pirates, and filling his journal with incidents like this:

"Having got a great deal of way on our boat, and not being able to back at once, we found ourselves closer to the prahu than we intended. . . . Before we touched her we received the fire of a 'lela,' or jinghal, which wounded our bowman severely, and O'Callaghan, as well as our two marines, slightly. But we had no sooner got entangled with the spars of our enemy than a shower of spears from behind the cadjans or bulwarks on the stern came rattling in. . . . One of these wounded a seaman, who was trying to shove the boats clear, mortally, two others severely. One of these got a spear right through the upper part of his leg as he was in his place as coxswain sitting on the sternsheets. I was standing just inside of him, and was saved by his receiving the thrust. However, we got clear, and fired gunshot and musketry into her till all was dead silence."

The navy at that time was still a fine fighting organization, but its tone, as far as young men were concerned, was vicious and debased, though Burrows managed to escape contagion, and in his first lieutenant found a mentor who gave him these golden rules of the service: "Never taste grog; never smoke; always touch your cap to a superior officer on duty; always run when you are called by a superior officer." One had need of such rules, for the first entry in his journal about his second ship, the Edinburgh, runs: "The mass of my messmates are gamblers all day long; their language is dreadful." An unnatural sequel to that pithy sentence is the description of how the ship, rounding Cape Corrientes, owing to the slovenly practice of the master in taking observations two nights running from the planet Jupiter, ran ashore, losing some of her false keel, and in the crisis the youthful critic notes that there was great confusion and "want of presence of mind amongst the superior officers."

Burrows was present at the battle of Acre, in 1840, which settled England's position in the Levant, and saw the tremendous explosion of the great central magazine, like "a great waterspout of many colors reaching the clouds with an umbrella-shaped cone, out of which flew millions of detached substances, and lasting for what seemed to us some minutes." Like many others in the fleet, he was dealt for three weeks afterwards, and he attributed to the explosion the deafness which afflicted him in later years. He helped to transport to Durban in 1843 the troops sent to turn back the Boer "voor trekkers," amongst whom was Paul Kruger, and boasts that in a certain sense he was entitled to be called one of the "Founders of Natal."

His last piece of active service is of special interest to Irish readers, for he accompanied the fleet under Sir Charles Napier which was sent to pacify and overawe the South of Ireland during Smith O'Brien's ill-fated insurrection of '48. He saw no actual fighting, but had some exciting adventures in the hunt after the four rebel leaders, Meagher, Doherty, Dillon and O'Gorman. On one occasion they had them cornered inside a ring of soldiers drawn across the isthmus between Kilrush and Killee, but owing to the action of a magistrate, who withdrew a part of the cordon, the quarry slipped through their fingers and escaped to West Galway. Burrows has left a vivid picture of an Irish hedge-school, where in a barn open to wind and weather he discovered about fifty children being taught by a "tattered schoolmaster with uncombed hair and a most unwashed face."

"We asked what he taught them, scarcely supposing that he exceeded the limits of the alphabet, or perhaps a little reading and writing—for he told us that he was not one of the National Society's masters, but just taught for one shilling a quarter what he could, and this was enough to live upon. To our surprise, however, he began to enumerate so many branches of knowledge that I thought he would never stop—algebra, euclid, astronomy, geography, etc. Hardly believing this, we called out a boy that we might examine him. We gave him the 47th proposition in the 1st Book of Euclid; the boy took up his slate, drew the figure correctly, repeated the enunciation and proved the theorem in masterly style. . . . The master told us that he was the son of a poor farmer, and would probably be a priest. All his children were from the very lowest classes, and he believed their parents would rather go without dinner than neglect to send them to school. I thought what a pattern they were to our English children, but it must be remembered that the Irish do not recognize that they ought to be tillers of the ground; they

have the tastes of gentlemen and indulge them; their idea is to live without working with both hands, and to enjoy as far as they can the pleasures of the intellect."

An incident such as that meant more to Burrows than to the ordinary naval officer. Education always had a fascination for him, and as a midshipman his spare time was spent in the study of subjects like Italian and algebra, and the hours of a few of his messmates gave to perfecting themselves in the art of drinking frog and playing cards were devoted by him to these studies. There is also much useful work to be done by the National Food Reform Association, and for such gatherings as that which resulted in the publication of the pamphlet just received.

There may be a few people in danger from too zealously obeying the instructions of Prof. Chittenden, of Yale, and other reformers; but more are suffering from over-eating than from under-eating. At this time of year, especially, too much heating food is devoured, and the evil effect of a roast beef dinner is not corrected by gulps of iced water through the meal and a dish of ice-cream at the end of it. For one man who undermines his constitution through abstemiousness, a hundred injure themselves through gluttony. It is rather unfortunate that the general public when urged to eat less is instantly suspicious of you wish to make it a vegetarian public. The suspicion is not unfounded, for nearly all food reformers are Single Taxers. The trouble is that the public declines to experiment with itself and find a happy medium, such, for instance, as being vegetarian in June, July and August and resuming a meat diet again when the cool weather comes.

The hope of the ladies and gentlemen who have published the "Reasons for Food Reform" is that people in high places may adopt what they call a more "refined diet," and that the public learning of the fashion, will blindly follow it. The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Eustace Miles, who is one of the greatest tennis players of modern times and a fine all-round man, said that if the King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales would only change their diet for one year, at the end of that time half of England would have followed their example. Mr. Miles discussed vegetarianism, pointing out that vegetarians were not necessarily persons who eschewed meat but as the general public thought they were, the usefulness of that body was limited. It appealed to those who were already convinced. Mr. Miles' ambition was to be associated with some new society that would not definitely commit itself to any single food theory, but would advocate the best features of the several that are now offered to the public.

The Hon. Neville Lytton spoke as one who food reform had rescued from ill-health, and who was full of the evangelizing spirit. He was

Reformed Diet Advantages

An attack upon the "underfeeding fad," by Sir James Crichton-Brown, and the arrival from England of a pamphlet giving reasons for food reform, are simultaneous incidents. A man like Sir James is extremely useful to the public, for he can be depended upon to check tendencies which, proper enough in themselves, show a disposition to reach extremes. There is also much useful work to be done by the National Food Reform Association, and for such gatherings as that which resulted in the publication of the pamphlet just received.

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able to name some distinguished vegetarians, among them being Tolstoy, George Bernard Shaw, and Gen. Booth. Their careers and those of such athletes as Mr. Miles showed that meat was not necessary for either mental or physical vigor. He warned his hearers that food reform was not a pretext to get them to live "the higher and purer life," by starving the flesh into submission to the spirit. On the contrary, the races that ate no meat, like the Japanese, the Goorkhas and the Arabs, were famous for their warlike qualities. He wished the people to understand that if they reformed their diet they would be better able to knock down anyone who assaulted them on the street.

Hon. Rollo Russell spoke of the flesh-abstaining nations and told of Chinese coolies carrying 170 pounds 40 miles a day over rough country. Rickets, gout, feebleness and nervousness are rare among them. They are healthy and happy. The Burmese are the happiest people on earth, according to Mr. O'Connor. Mexican laborers eat little meat, but perform prodigies of endurance, though they are lazy. In parts of Finland, where the cold is intense, the natives eat mainly rye, potatoes and barley. This speaker also cited a representative of the High Commission of Canada in praise of the vegetarian Doukhobors. They are "remarkably energetic, contented and joyous." He does not add that many of them are demented.—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

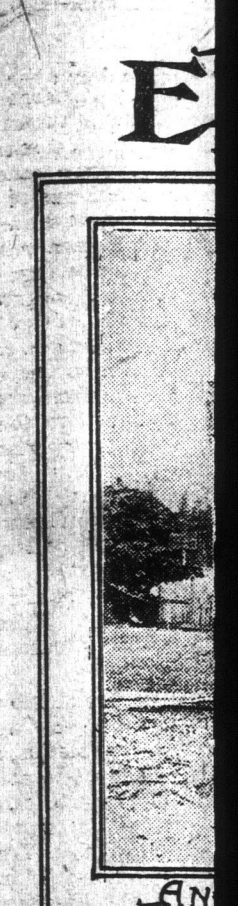
CONTROL OF AUTOS IN GERMANY

A bill dealing with automobile traffic has been laid before the German Federal Council and will become law for the empire in a short time. Under the bill the owner of the machine is responsible for compensation in case of accident unless he can show that the accident was the result of fault of himself or his driver, or that it was the result of a defect in the machine.

The maximum compensation payable on account of an accident shall not exceed \$12,500, or a yearly payment of \$750. In case of injury to another vehicle the maximum compensation shall not exceed \$1,250. Where several persons are killed or injured in an accident the maximum compensation payable is not to be more than \$37,500, or a yearly payment of \$2,250. Penalties of from \$38 to \$125 or three months imprisonment await the driver who transgresses local regulations, refuses to show his license, or fails to carry or alters or conceals his car number.

A woman on the train asked the conductor how long the cars stopped at the station. He replied: "Madam, we stop just four minutes, from two to two to two two."

The woman turned to her companion and said: "I wonder if he thinks he's the whistle on the engine."



It was the 10 sailed from the cruise to the north health, which an had impaired, a worthy, a lad of

A party of fri started chug- our cruise, the day night southwest

The "Gaviota" foot beam, stron and Weiss coal o with a big sail of readily fitted or a small space. It i ing the craft in h engine where the

The craft has canvas hood with covered in at night when the spray i covered—enough

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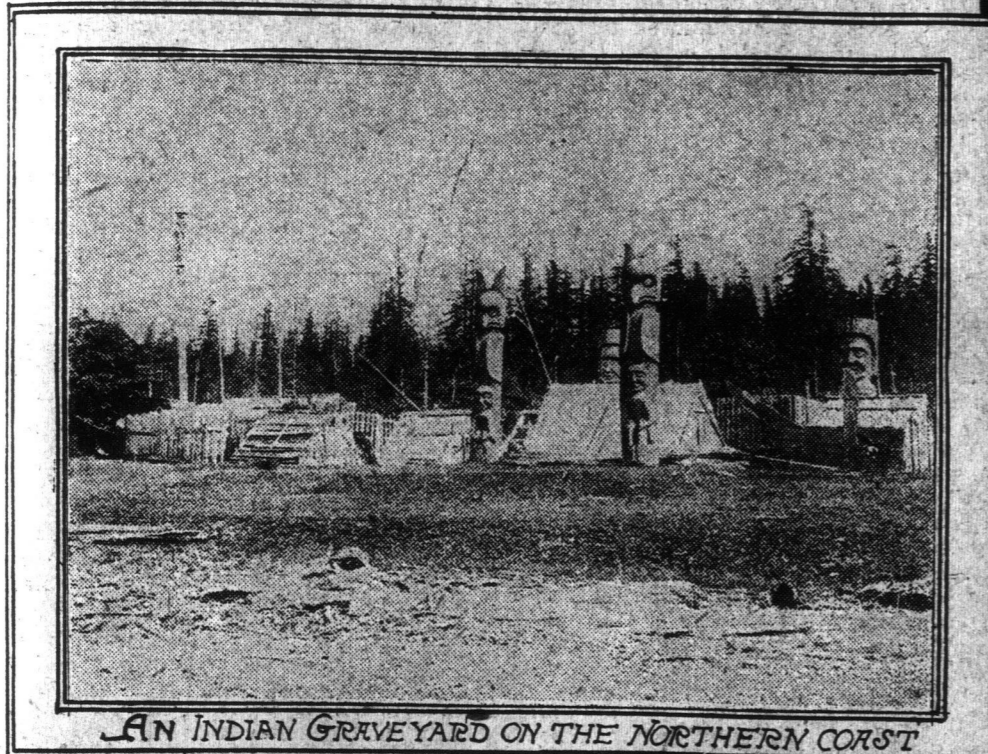
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There were no ing, very high and logs coming down August, the fishi salmon) must be a good hotel. (The first rate stores. I got the finest n ish Columbia; loc the delicious gra tiful valley, its ta

At Courtenay ery, a flourishing operative concern outfit, attending cream and butter ping the delicious sue paper you fin from your grocer.

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CRUISE IN A LAUNCH ALONG THE EAST COAST



AN INDIAN GRAVEYARD ON THE NORTHERN COAST



MR. WILLIAM CHRISTIE, local manager of the C.P.R. Telegraphs, who is at present enjoying a launch excursion to points along the east coast of Vancouver Island, has kindly forwarded to The Colonist the following description of his trip:

It was the 10th June at 3.30 p.m. that we sailed from the J.B.A.A. club house for a cruise to the northward, I being in search of health, which an extended period of office work had impaired, and my companion, Fred Elworthy, a lad of 17 being in search of adventure.

A party of friends bade us good bye, and we started chug-chugging on the first leg of our cruise, the day being bright and clear, with a light south-west breeze blowing.

The "Caviota" is a 25-foot launch with 6 1/2 foot beam, strongly built with 7 h.p. Meitz and Weiss coal oil engine. She is also fitted with a big sail of 125 square feet, which is readily fitted or taken in and stowed away in small space. It is of great assistance, steadying the craft in heavy seas, and assisting the engine where the wind is favorable.

The craft has no house, being fitted with a canvas hood with which she can be completely covered in at night, when sleeping aboard, and, when the spray is flying, she can be partially covered—enough to shed the water.

We were pretty deeply laden with our outfit, and it took some planning to stow things away.

We made Sidney at 8 p.m., where we anchored for the night.

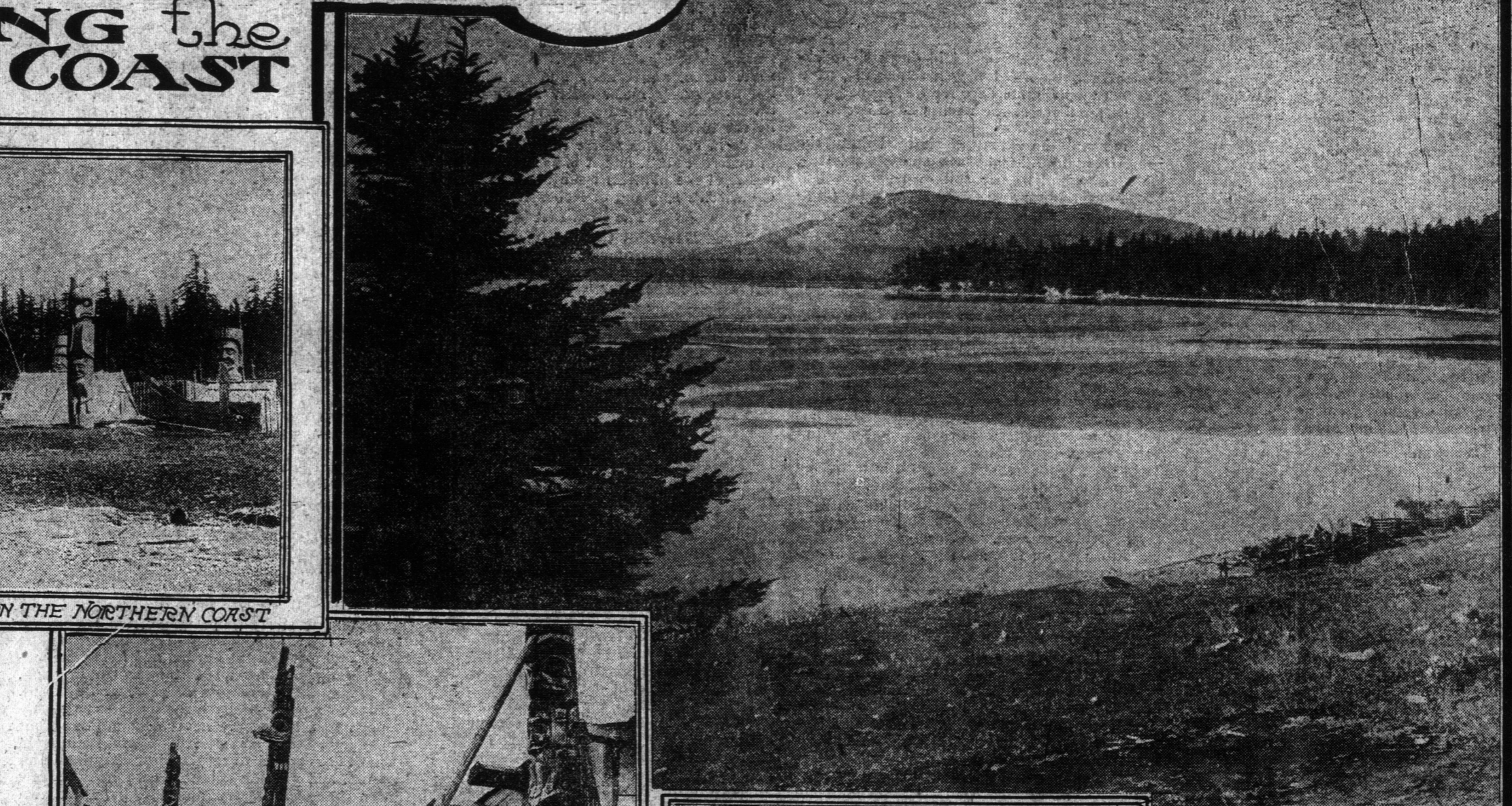
At 10.30 a.m. of the 11th we got under weigh again in bright sunshine with a light southeast wind and carried our sail to Nanaimo at which point we arrived at 6 p.m. Lay at anchor the 12th, sailing on the 13th at 7 a.m., arriving at Union Bay at 5 p.m.

We then entered the Courtenay River for a few days fishing, and camped just below the Courtenay bridge where we stopped until the 27th.

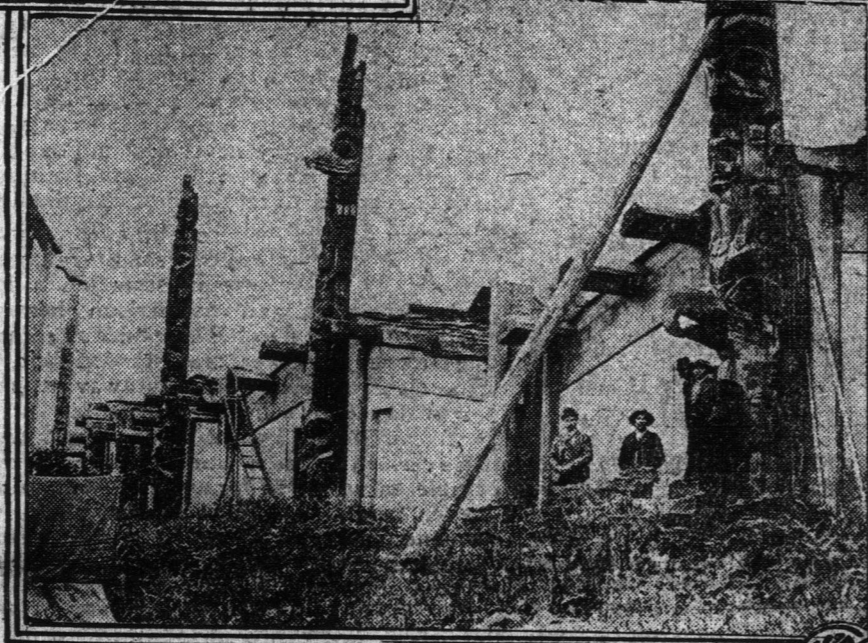
There were no fish to be had, the water being very high and cold, and a great many saw logs coming down. It is a fine stream and in August the fishing (trout, steel heads, and salmon) must be something grand. There is a good hotel (The Riverside) and a number of first rate stores. At a neat little butcher shop I got the finest mutton I have eaten in British Columbia; locally raised, fat and sweet as the delicious green grass covering the beautiful valley, its taste yet lingers in my mouth.

At Courtenay is located the Comox Creamery, a flourishing, economically managed, co-operative concern. One man runs the whole outfit, attending the engine and handling the cream and butter, his young daughter wrapping the delicious one pound blocks in the tissue paper you find around it when getting it from your grocer.

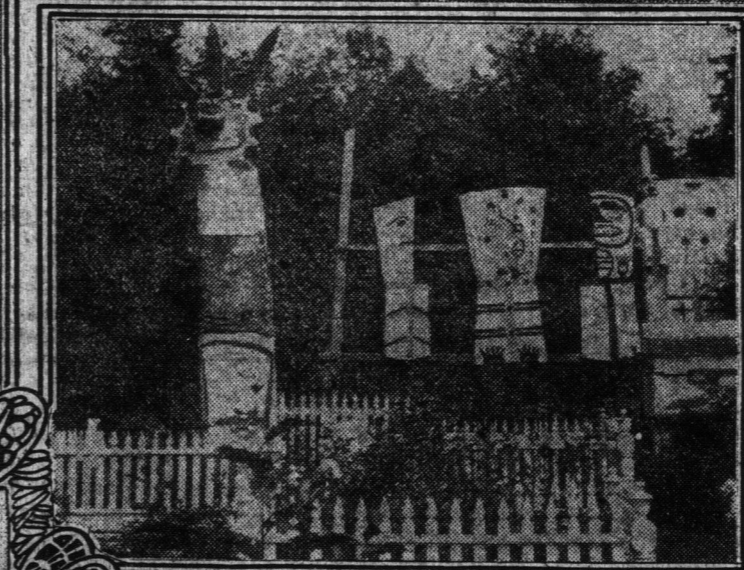
The day I inspected the creamery, the man in charge had just turned out 538 lbs. of butter and had started another churning of 650 lbs. A great vat of thick, slightly soured cream emptying itself into the great circular churn, a veritable cream river. The machinery was started and in due course over 600 lbs. of beautiful butter was down in the small stone lined cellar being packed away in boxes, the entire output going to Victoria and Vancouver. Everything from start to finish was an object lesson of simplicity and absolute cleanliness. The man in charge told me that six years ago, when he took hold the output was 28,000 lbs. and every farmer in the valley was in debt. This year, he expects the output to be 100,000 lbs., all the farmers are out of debt, are prosperous and happy. That is an instance of what one small co-operative industry has done for one community. On the 20th of each month, each farmer receives his cheque for the amount of cream he has sent in, the amount being governed by the price



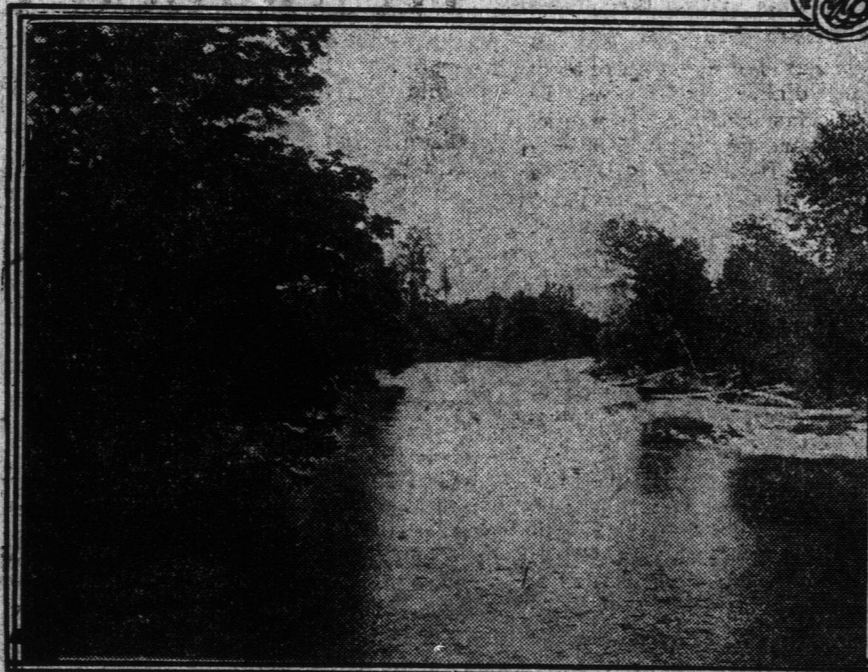
A TYPICAL BIT OF SCENERY ALONG THE EAST COAST.



INDIAN VILLAGE AT PRINCE RUPERT



INDIAN GRAVEYARD AT ALERT BAY



ON THE NIMPKISH RIVER



CAVES - TEXADA ISLAND

the butter has sold at, less the expense of manufacture, transportation and commission. It is not a case of selling to the store and taking the amount out in trade.

I do not think I have ever seen anything quite so lovely and desirable as this valley of the Courtenay river, in the midst of which the village of Courtenay is located, situated between Comox, Cumberland and Union Bay, it is something really good to look upon, square mile upon square mile of the very richest kind of agricultural land with a beautiful river cutting through it, makes a charming picture—Land, I was told, is not to be bought at any reasonable price.

While I was there, a party of C.P.R. engineers was camped in the valley engaged running a line to Campbell river, so the Courtenayites have vivid visions of the puff puff wagons going right through their town.

Good roads lead in all directions to Campbell river, to Comox, to Cumberland, and to Union Bay. For visitors, on pleasure bent, a landing can be made at Comox, and a drive of about six miles brings you to Courtenay, or you can land at Union Bay, take train to Cumberland, a mining community of 2,500 inhabitants with a seven or eight mile drive to Courtenay. In August the fly fishing will be really fine. Good camping places are easily found and good stores at which to obtain supplies, everything required being at reasonable prices.

Union Bay is also a delightful little spot. For scenery and location it is hard to find its equal. There are a couple of good hotels, a lot of good fellows earning their livelihood, principally in the Wellington Colliery company's extensive machine shops, and a few

days can be put in here, very pleasantly. I spent over three weeks around the vicinity.

Very few people know the extent of the machine shops of the Wellington Colliery company. They turn out all their own coal cars. Manufacture every part, wheels brasses and all, repair all their own locomotives (of which there are eight), and could build a locomotive complete. Here I saw a machine which "bores a square hole." I was told there are only two of them in British Columbia.

Twelve miles of railway connect Cumberland where the mines are located with Union Bay, where the steamers take the black diamonds into their holds or bunkers.

One evening, while lying at Union Bay, a man galloped in from Doane's logging camp, an American outfit about four miles down the bay, with word that Ralph Doane had been drowned. A launch was wanted to go down and assist in recovering his body. I started at 6 p.m. Gathering up what boats we could, we all worked almost steadily until 9.30 a.m. when we found the poor young fellow. He was dreadfully disfigured by dog fish, was 22 years old and left a young widow and a three months' old infant. I brought the body up to Union Bay with my flag half mast, whence it was shipped to Bellingham. It was very sad and I do not want such a job again in a hurry.

All things come to an end and on the 14th July we started north again, passing Cape Lazo at 7 a.m. with a fresh southeast wind. I had been warned to look out for Cape Mudge, but it had to be passed anyway, and probably an account of my experience might be of benefit to others coming north in small craft. My "crew" was feeling indisposed all day. It was

again. I now got the sail on her, but we still were being driven back. The only thing to do was a choice of two, turn about and head through the maelstrom and try to make the sea, or put her broadside on and head for the Vancouver Island shore. I chose the latter and with power and sail, fought my way across, finding the water bad, but a millpond in comparison to what I had been in. I risked the kelp and hugged the shore as closely as possible, running up in the eddy to Campbell River, where I anchored at 1.15 p.m.

During the following morning we ran up with the ebb tide to Duncan Bay, a beautifully located spot, three miles to the northward of Campbell River and about four miles south of Seymour Narrows. We have pitched tent on a pretty spot where fresh water is to be had. The fishing right here appears to be about the best to be had at the present time. The big run of spring salmon starts on August 15th up the Campbell River, but right now any amount of large springs up to 30 or 35 pounds are to be had. Every evening we go out for an hour or so, catch three or four, lose 10 or 12 and put a number back. They are very fat and make delicious eating. When the Indians are around we give our surplus to them and they sell them to a cannery located at Quathiska Cove across Discovery Channel from Campbell River.

These Indians appear to be a very prosperous, happy and rather superior lot. They appear to understand English, indeed they converse with one another to a considerable extent in that language, or at least I have noticed a number of them doing so. It appears that their remoteness from civilization and the white man's firewater has a good effect upon their material welfare.

There is a good deal of logging, a certain amount of fishing and a little farming industries progressing along this vast coast line, but there is room for the investment of a very large amount of capital. A railway to the north end of the island I can see is of the greatest importance and would open up a vast unknown, almost unexplored district.

The Vancouver yacht "Golden Rod" with Dr. Hewlett, R. N., (retired) anchored in the bay a few days ago. He has been out since March on an extended cruise and desires to be remembered to all friends. He will be at Campbell River until after August 15th.

WILLIAM CHRISTIE.

The city has now invested nearly \$100,000 in exhibition buildings, race track and athletic grounds about two miles from the post office. The annual agricultural and industrial exhibition is held on September 24th to 28th inclusive, and is one of the best shows of its kind in the West. The parade of stock is exceptionally good and cannot be equalled in any city twice its size. The City Council is engaged in putting the race track in fine condition and in improving the horse boxes and stalls on account of the great reputation this city has got as a centre for the training of thoroughbred horses for running and trotting. This is undoubtedly owing to the mildness of our winter temperature, which enables horses to be worked at all seasons of the year. Breeders and trainers in other parts of Canada who have not thought of Victoria in this respect should investigate the advantages to be derived from having their horses trained here. There is scarcely a day in the year when it is not a pleasure to drive a horse in Victoria.

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Bread From Air

PRODIGAL world is beginning to discover that it cannot indefinitely continue to despoil the stores of Nature without taking thought for the morrow," writes Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., in the Daily News. "Forest, mine and prairie have been ravaged until in respect of many different commodities world scarcity has made itself felt at a very early period in the age of machinery. Fifty years of wanton waste are beginning to tell; fifty years more would mean world famine."

"Of the problems of reparation which have arisen, none is more important than the nitrogen problem. Without nitrogen man is impossible. With the preservation and rapid multiplication of men the call for nitrogenous foods has led to the rapid exhaustion of soils and manure beds. The soils of the old world demand payment in nitrogen before they yield a crop. America has got rid of the available nitrogen in great tracts of her lately virgin soil. The world's guano beds are practically exhausted. The nitrate deposits will be in the same condition within the lifetime of many now living. This while the world's mouths to be fed are always increasing in number."

"Fortunately for mankind, science is proving equal to the occasion. The daily loaf, endangered by the arts of business, is to be preserved for us by the arts of the laboratory."

"Several scientific processes claim our attention in this connection. First let us note that Prof. Ostwald and Dr. Brauer, two of the brilliant chemists whom Germany produces so prolifically, have made it possible to produce nitric acid from the ammoniacal liquor of gas and coke works. It is impossible here to detail the technical process, but it consists essentially in the decomposition of ammonia vapour by platinum. It is a beautiful method, which depends upon the exposure of the ammonia to the platinum for one-fifth-hundredth part of a second of time. If the exposure were longer than this, unoxidized nitrogen would be created, and of course, lost. The ammonia vapour has to pass like a gale of wind, so that decomposition goes far enough to produce nitric acid and not free nitrogen. The area of the decomposer used is but that of a teacup, but it produces 3000 lb. of nitric acid in a day. The production of nitric acid from ammonia has been known as a laboratory experiment for sixty years, but the Ostwald-Brauer process is economical and gives cheap nitric acid."

"Not this alone is the scientist proving himself master of the situation. Even more fascinating are the methods employed for utilizing the nitrogen of the air. "Air is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, twenty-three pounds of the former and seventy-seven pounds of the latter making one hundred pounds of air. We have, then, but to separate the oxygen and the nitrogen, and the nitrogen is the thing we want. The farmer can do it quite easily—after the scientist has shown him the way. Before the scientist finds out the way, however, your 'practical man' will make certain caustic references to 'dreamers,' 'faddists,' and 'cranks' if you talk of turning air into quarters loaves."

"In Norway, at this moment, with the aid of French and German capital, the power of great waterfalls is being used to produce nitrogenous manure from air at prices low enough for commerce."

"The process used in Norway is that of Birkland and Eyde, which employs the electric arc. The air is led into the furnace and submitted to an electric discharge with a diameter of about seventy inches. Sweeping this terrific flame on both sides, the air is momentarily heated to a point at which the nitrogen is oxidized. Immediately the gas coming from the furnace is cooled down to avoid loss of nitrogen, and led over limestone sprinkled with water, with the result that calcium nitrate, or lime salt, is obtained. It is a scientific triumph which looks prosaic enough when the stuff leaves the factory in wooden barrels."

"In another direction also science is operating in order to utilize the boundless stores of atmospheric nitrogen, 75,000,000 tons of which are suspended over every acre of land."

"About twenty years ago Hellriegel showed that leguminous plants (known from ancient times to fertilize the soil in which they grow, and always therefore grown in rotation before corn) obtain their nitrogen from the air, and that bacteria, living in nodules or tubercles on the roots of the plants, are the media by which the nitrogen is obtained."

"This line of investigation was continued, until a culture of the root organism was obtained by Beijerinck, and named the *Bacillus Radiciola*. Prof. Nobbe, of Germany, failed in an endeavor to prepare the infective culture on a large scale, but in 1901 the United States Department of Agriculture took up the work, and by 1903-1904 the State Department was sending out tens of thousands of packages of prepared microbes, at first dried on cotton wool, but now issued in liquid form. In 1905 the reports showed that 74 per cent. of the trials were successful."

"In the same year our own Board of Agriculture took up the matter. They got samples from America and Germany, distributed them, and as a result reported that the matter was still in an 'experimental stage.' And there, unfortunately, they dropped it. Fortunately, Prof. Bottomley, the Botanical Professor of King's College, London, has continued the work which our Board of Agri-

culture did so badly and laid down so quickly. During 1906 and 1907 a thousand packages were distributed here for testing purposes and so far most of the results have been successful."

"It should be clearly understood that the bacteria culture is not a manure. What it does is to add to the soil organisms which breed and multiply on the roots of a leguminous crop and enable it to grow in a soil which contains little or no nitrogen. After the leguminous crop, of course, the succeeding crops benefit. After the doctored clover the wheat flourishes. The poorer the soil the more marked the effect. With the aid of the culture peas have been grown luxuriantly even in cinders."

"The scientist appeals to the government to take up the tools of science. The United States Agricultural Department is distributing bacterial culture free, and cannot cope with the demands for it. Our own department, after tinkering with a few imported and, in some cases, dead cultures, is doing nothing. It is little money that is needed, but poverty is the excuse pleaded. I understand, by the department. Prof. Bottomley tells us that waste land can be reclaimed and made fertile for sixpence an acre, and, as he puts it, 'can we afford to neglect such possibilities of national wealth?'"

THE TURMOIL IN PERSIA

"The first thought which comes into the mind on reading the daily reports of the political chaos in Persia is a profound thankfulness for the existence of the Anglo-Russian Convention," says the Spectator. "To appreciate the value of the Convention at this moment we must picture what would be happening without it."

"The fact that the British public is not moved fearfully by what is happening in Persia need not harden our hearts to the tragedy. A brilliant and likeable people is in rapid decline, and no one can foresee what the end will be. The forty millions which once populated Persia have dwindled to six or seven millions, and neither the character of the monarchy nor the forcible efforts of the people towards self-government, which is scarcely understood as such, gives a glimmer of hope that either of these influences will end the oppression of the satraps under whom the country has withered."

The Coup d'Etat

"Last week we recorded the furious coup d'etat by which the Shah brought the Mejliss and the Nationalists to their knees in Teheran. The Parliament building was bombarded, and afterwards methodically reduced to ruin by wreckers; many leaders of the popular party were shot down or arrested, and afterwards tortured and executed; and the systematic destruction of the Parliament house and the private houses and the moment of the Nationalists, one house being bombed and pillaged by command every day. For the moment the policy of the 'whiff of grape-shot,' magnified a thousandfold, has been successful. The Shah has produced

a solitude in certain quarters of Teheran, and temporarily, at all events, calls it peace."

"The people, never famous for physical courage, are cowed. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the Shah has really the means of enforcing his will. His triumph in the capital is, after all, only local. Teheran is not Persia, and the voice of the provinces has scarcely been heard yet. If the Persian people are not heroic in revolution, neither is the palace party. All are of the same blood, and cruelty and ruthlessness do not necessarily mean either heroism or resolution. The conflicting motives which underlie the turmoil are of the same value in Persia as in countries where the people are made of different stuff, and it is as necessary to understand the political issue there as it was in Cromwell's England or Robespierre's France."

The Civil List

"Last December the Mejliss fell foul of the Shah on the question of his Civil List, which is fixed at the high figure of £1,000,000 a year but which he assumed was his pocket money, and need not be spent in any degree on meeting the usual charges on the Royal purse. He arrested the heads of the government, and the life of the prime minister would not have been safe but for the ready and humane action of the British Legation. The parliament almost in a manner of the old English House of Commons, standing on its rights and flouting the Sovereign, sent what was practically an ultimatum to the Shah, and the Shah yielded and swore fresh fidelity to the constitution. The oath saved him time, and he fostered his resources meanwhile against the second trial of strength."

Self-Government

"The quarrel about the civil list was only a pretext for the first trial. The issue was far deeper than that; it was, and is, the aspiration of a people, however ill-suited for it, to self-government. The fame of the Russian Duma had spread over the border, and history shows that waves of political ambition (take the extraordinary wave of democracy which spread over Europe in 1848, for instance) are not confined to one country. They are communicable, even contagious, and may travel round the whole world before their force is expended."

"The experience of last December had the unhappy effect of making the Mejliss overestimate its power, and even arrogate to itself rights which did not belong to it under the most fanciful interpretation of the constitution. What we have called the second trial of strength between the Shah and his people began on May 28."

CONSUMPTION OF HORSE FLESH IN VIENNA

Owing to the steady increase in the consumption of horseflesh in Vienna, the municipal authorities have erected a new slaughter house for horses. They comprise a fine block of brick buildings, covering an area of 3,300 square yards. Land and buildings together have cost over \$200,000. There is stabling for 200 horses. The principal building is the great slaughter hall, more than 300 feet in length and 50 feet in width, and equipped with the most modern machinery. There are stalls for killing fifty-nine animals, each fitted with hoisting apparatus. There is also a large lift, with a capacity of 2000 pounds, for conveying the meat to the cooling house. Last year 20,225 horses were slaughtered in Vienna for food. Most of it is converted into sausages of various brands and flavors.

From Fort Churchill to Winnipeg

ANY marvellous feats have been performed by travelers in the northern regions of America. Explorers have suffered hardships and performed great deeds of daring and endurance, in trying to solve the mysteries of the North. Most of these daring adventurers have been white men, and it was not until last year that any white woman braved the perils of the north and made a considerable journey through the trackless wilderness. Last winter two women crossed from Hudson Bay to Winnipeg, a distance of some seven hundred miles. Mrs. Ray and her three children, accompanied by a corps of guides and half a dozen dog teams, crossed from York Factory to Lake Winnipeg. A much greater performance was that of Mrs. Beech, who, accompanied only by her husband and son, with two dog teams, crossed from Fort Churchill to Winnipeg. Fort Churchill is farther north, the distance to Winnipeg greater, and there was no corps of trained guides to insure the party's safety. This ninety day trip made by the Beech family must ever be memorable in the annals of Canadian travel.

This performance, by the first white family to travel by dog train from Fort Churchill to Winnipeg through eleven hundred miles of wilderness, is made all the more remarkable when the ages of two members are considered. Mrs. Beech is fifty-five years of age, and her husband is sixty. For a couple so far advanced in years to attempt so great a journey was certainly a hazardous experiment. The Hudson Bay officials believed that the successful accomplishment of the enterprise was exceedingly doubtful, and could provide them with guides only as far as the Nelson River.

The Beech family left their home on the east side of the Churchill river on December 10, 1907. It took them seven days to accomplish the journey along the coast from the mouth of the Churchill to the mouth of the Nelson. When they arrived at the latter river they found it free of ice, and as no boats were available they were forced to wait until ice had formed. The Nelson river is a wonderful river, draining as it does almost the whole of

the vast district between Hudson Bay and the Rocky Mountains. Its current is strong and the volume of water passing down is enormous. At its mouth it is fourteen miles wide.

During this wait at the Nelson river, which lasted twenty-three days, the Beech family were located in a rough shanty on the bank of the river, which they shared with five Indian families. They had only such provisions as they brought with them and the food for the dogs had become exhausted. During the whole of this tedious three weeks the dogs had not a bite to eat. When at last the river froze and a crossing was effected, the dogs were scarcely able to draw the loads over the ice. After the crossing, an Indian chanced along with scant provisions and relieved the situation for a few days. He and Mr. Beech started off on a hunting trip which lasted nine days, but not a deer, rabbit, or game of any kind was sighted. Eventually, however, the party managed to reach York Factory. Here they fared a little better, but it was not possible to obtain a candle, a can of condensed milk or a bit of butter. All supplies at Fort Churchill and York Factory are controlled by the Hudson's Bay company, and it is not the policy of that great company to encourage the invasion of its territory by independent persons.

In an interview Mr. Beech gave the following details:

"We had good weather all the way, but found many waters open. The Steele and Hill rivers and part of Kneehole were open and forced tedious detours. We went almost into God's lake, where we met Rev. Mr. Stevens, the Methodist missionary. One of the finest missionaries on the road is Mr. Ferris at York Factory, who was of invaluable assistance to myself and Mrs. Beech, and had it not been for him he would never have got out of the country in safety."

"The four dogs that brought Mrs. Beech out are four of the finest dogs in the country, and three of them started travelling on September 23, from Repulse Bay, 200 miles on the other side of Fort Fullerton. They are the first dogs to come to Winnipeg from the

About Worry

It seems a pity that so much good life should be wasted in meeting trouble instead of enjoying all the enjoyable things, like breathing and looked round and liking one's fellows. One question whether this conviction of the hostility of life is well grounded, and whether the attitude of worry, of preparing for the worst is really necessary. If one could only accept the reverses as a sort of poison, kerosene emulsion, or Bordeaux mixture, administered to the plant to destroy the devouring worm and make the blossoms more perfect, one would perhaps meet them with less wearing anxiety and a more pliant attitude. Life is too beautiful and so far as we are assured, too rare an occurrence to spend it all, tensely drawn up, facing out sorrows and our deprivations. And, as Epictetus said, "It is a shame for the soul to give out before the body."

Great men, the saints, and the geniuses somehow always escape worry. They fling the private burdens on the shoulders of Destiny with an inward conviction of Destiny's ultimately beneficent intent; and perhaps, too, they are born with an innate realization of how small a dot a life is in a soul's career. One thing is certain, that the great interests and the nobler pursuits are the surest relief from fretting, care and nerve-wracking anxieties.

After all, such is our weakness, and our impuissance in all the major matters of life that the very beginning of wisdom is the flinging aside of the burden and living the moment through for what it is worth in itself, leaving the future to a more capable hand. Planning occasionally helps us to seize an opportunity, but worry never does anything but eat up vitality and power. Some training in faith is required to take tomorrow's dinner on trust, and yet how slight a turn in the screw can change a destiny, and how little our own hand has to do with the turning.

A depressed and industrious gardener, grubbing for a bed of killing worms amongst some clove-pink roots, was startled by a low voice close to his elbow: "Any work I can get to do?" And out of his depression and faint-heartedness, from a consciousness where there seemed to be no work for anybody to do or room in the world for anyone to live he answered, harshly: "No, nothing at all." And, glancing up, he saw a strange, muscular twirl around the mouth of the beggar who turned off; and, noting it, he became aware of a tattered, sick-looking boy, with the look of endurance at last ebb, and the helpless child near to the birth again. So the gardener jumped up and called the boy back and listened again to the old story of his work unexpectably shut down in a distant manufacturing town, of a week's tramp accompanied by every possible deprivation—worst of all, the deprivation of the poet's mind that can turn vagabondage into paradise—a mission cut here for three nights while a job was hunted, the time up and neither job nor money forthcoming. "When did you eat last?" the gardener asked, staring. "Day before yesterday." And self-pity won the day, and the mouth twitched

again, and tears made muddy streaks down the boy's brown cheeks. The gardener had his own worries; not matters of dinners, exactly, but things as vital; and as he sat, later talking to and watching the friendless creature, clean and clothed and rested, fed and encouraged, it suddenly came over him that the whole change wrought in the face of the lad's universe, came not from his powers of persuasion, nor yet his abilities, nor the gardener's sympathies and good intentions, but merely from an uncontrolled muscle round the boy's mouth—a muscle that twitched when he could no longer speak.

Then there flashed into his mind the analogous incident of David Copperfield's presentation of himself to his aunt, Betsy Trotwood—surely, surely a chapter taken out of real life! David was gifted with a vocabulary and a fluency rare in a masculine creature of ten years, and a readiness of affectionate address strangely antiquated to the mind, of an up-to-date little boy who would soon intend to address an elderly female relative, of whose intentions he was unassured, so glibly as "dear aunt." But it just chanced that "dear aunt" was in the habit of turning to Mr. Dick for advice, and the obvious being ever uppermost in his mind, he responded promptly to her question, "What shall we do with him?" by "Give him a bath." And, later, when the question was reiterated; by "Measure him for a suit of clothes." So David, too, found his destiny delivered into safe hands not through his precocious eloquence, nor through the natural charity of his aunt's emotion, but by a weak-minded old gentleman's habitual pre-occupation with the immediate and the obvious.

Perhaps, with our destiny ever dancing on so fine a thread, there is something in letting life take care of itself, living out the moment for all it is worth, doing our best at the immediate juncture, and flinging the burden of the distant tomorrows upon more capable shoulders.

He would be a temerarious thinker, at any rate, who would want to deny the uses of adversity, and a dullard who cannot see that the spirit grows most swiftly when the blows of fate fall fastest.

"What, my pretty fellow, so comfortable? near asleep?" Fate would seem to say before he takes the most pointed dagger to "stab our spirit broad awake."

And in every life when one falls as each one must who makes a glorious ending, the mirth slough whether the scum and filth of limitation perpetually pour, it is well to remember that the pilgrimage is long and varied, and that Help has a way of wandering on the edges of such sloughs.—Harper's Weekly.

THE BUSINESS MORALS OF JAPAN

The important inquiry with regard to Japan in a large way is as to the direction in which the nation is now moving," writes Prof. Ladd in the Century Magazine. "And in answer to this inquiry I am able to give a most unequivocal and quite satisfactory answer. Never before in the history of the country, and at the present time in the history of no other country, do we find the same intelligent, deliberate, and widely-prevalent purpose to do away with the nation's reproach and to rise in the scale of national business morality. In saying this I speak what I know to be true."

"I have seldom listened to more grateful words than those which were spoken at a banquet given on the evening of February 11, 1907, in the city of Osaka by the Ashai Shinbun (a daily paper) to some one hundred and fifty guests. After an exchange of compliments between the representative of the hosts and the chief guest, an elderly gentleman, one of the leading physicians of the city, rose and spoke as follows: He had been much impressed by what had been said that afternoon as to the necessity of morality for a true national prosperity. "But this is what our great Oriental teacher, Confucius, taught us centuries ago. Now, in these modern times, comes a teacher of morals from the Western World, and tells us the same thing. Why do the ancient Oriental teacher and the modern Western teacher say the same thing—that nations must be righteous, if they would have and keep a true prosperity? They say this because it is true. And it is time for us, here in Osaka, whose reputation for business morals has hitherto been so low, to recognize this truth and to govern our conduct accordingly."

"Then followed a younger man, the Vice-Mayor of the city, and he, after confirming the truth of what the previous speaker had said, added this: 'There are enough of us, leading citizens of Osaka, about this table to change the moral conditions of the whole city of Osaka, if only we will to have it so.'"

"It is barely possible that our own moral development as a nation may be tending downward along some such lines of argument as the following: The great merchant, banker, manufacturer, railroad magnate, is the truly great man; to be great in this way is the most desirable success; to attain this success certain virtues are indispensable; therefore, these are the supremely noble and desirable of the virtues. After which comes, it may be, the practical conclusion: To be esteemed a virtuous, while at the same time actually to become a successful business man, it is necessary somehow to combine getting rich with a character truthful, honest, and prudent enough at least to keep out of gaol!"



WITH THE VALUE



money and enable Plain good sense. He can be the best get for it, while on what he will get situation and opportunity to utilize much money to other chance, yet inherent potential Houdan.

I breed Houdan natural layers a poultry family. Fertile. The Houdan from the very start will be laying an egg right through the end. Once started laying. The coldest Houdan egg produced heavily feathered, as Rocks or V. Leghorns, and will comb or gill to form well, are non-setter layers known.

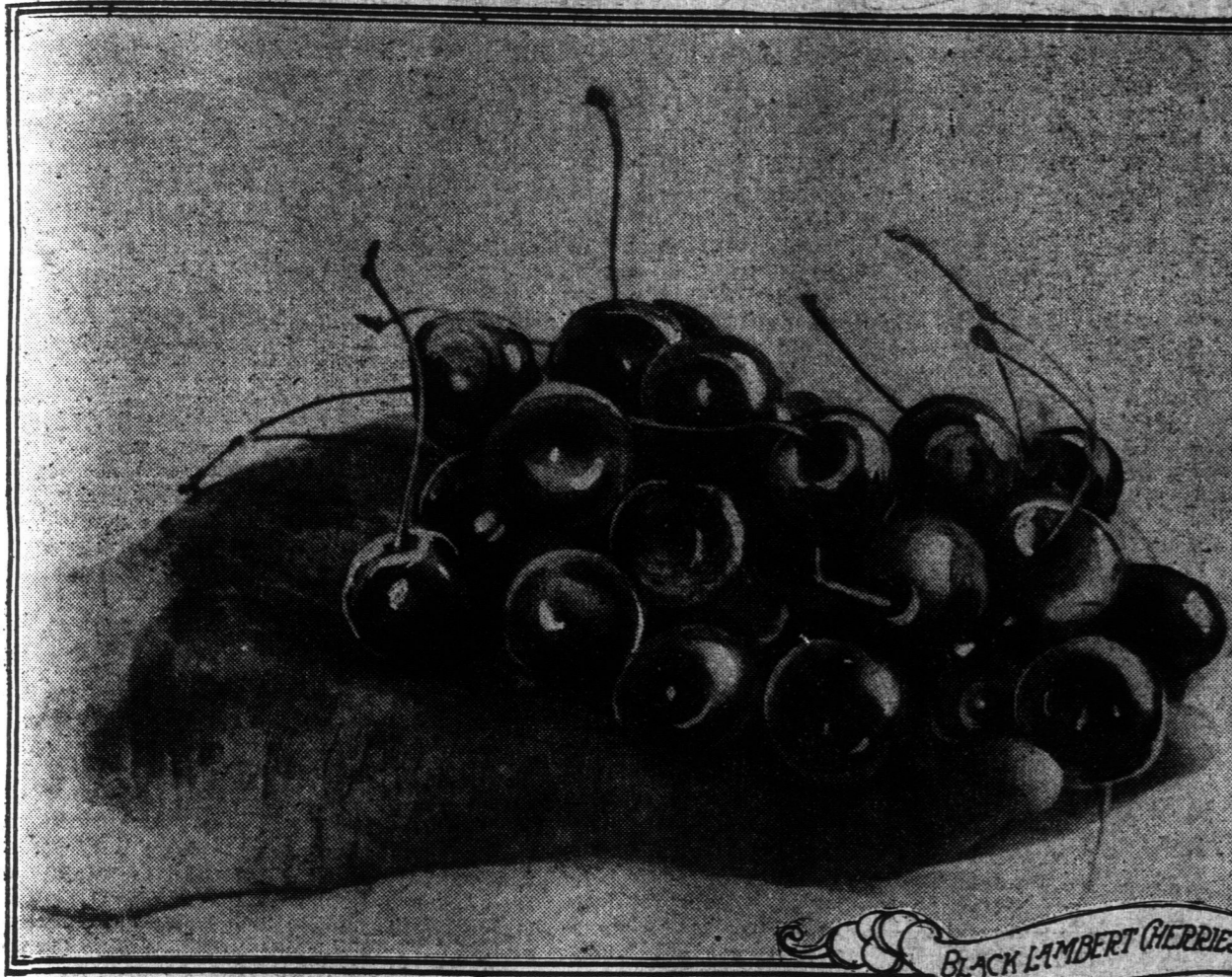
As a fancier's breed excels them and still preserve the value of a for the sole and superior breeding care for the breed very valuable blood foundation profit. One pair is worth more number of ordinary that the potential a Houdan's actual ternally visible.—er."

KILLED

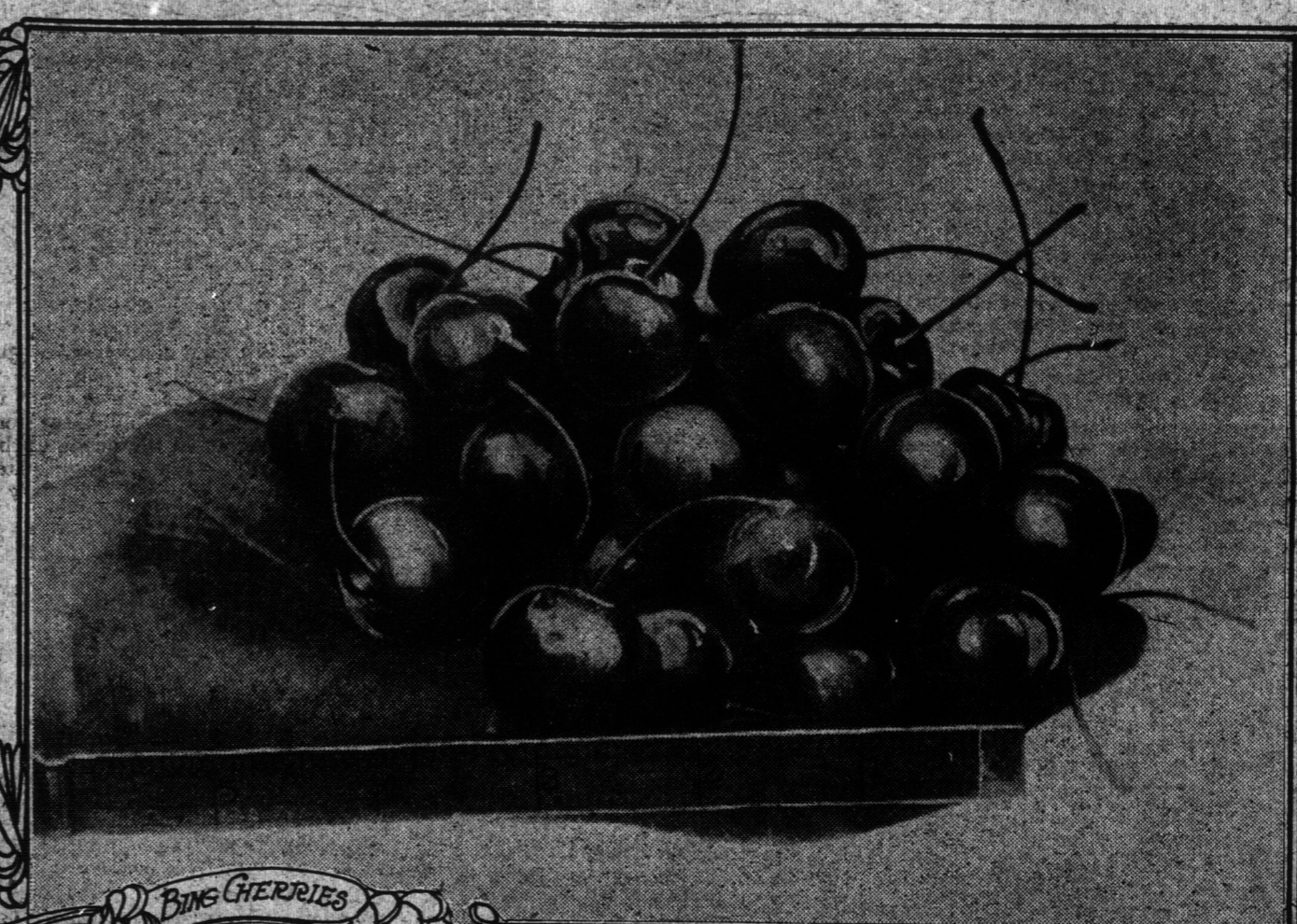
A few years ago young chickens they be sure of killing lard and kerosene to the young chick that the preparator lice. A few days sulphur in lard for to apply it directly to the hens under young chicks. I both the lice and casual light grubs heads of the young lice in check and hens' wings will fess the bodies of heavy application the young chicks

To treat cases in Commercial P. feathers from accept at the tip of has been mixed

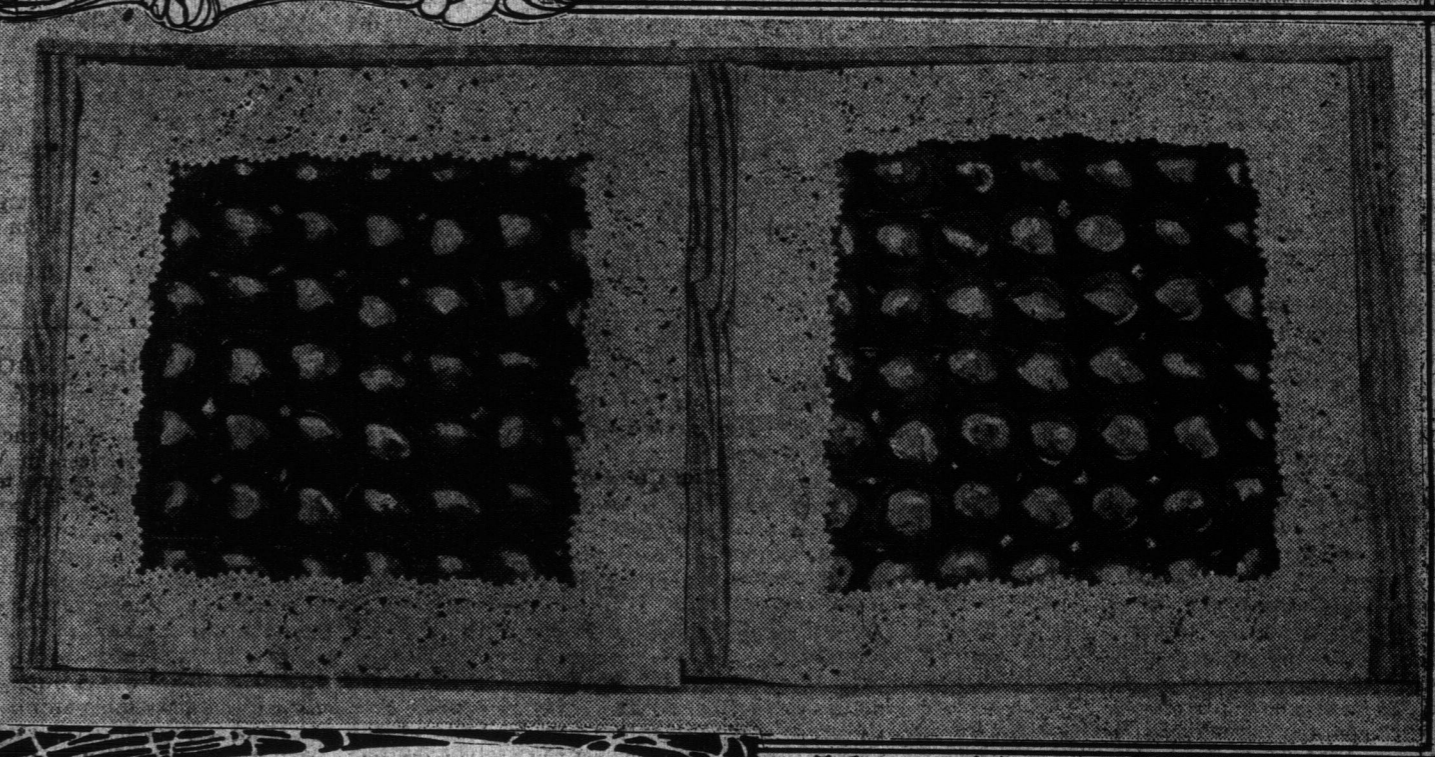
THE SIMPLE LIFE



BLACK LAMBERT CHERRIES



BING CHERRIES

JANCY TABLE CHERRIES
PACKED READY FOR MARKET

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

VALUE OF THE HOUDAN.



GRREAT differences of opinion exist in regard to the Houdan for stock breeding purposes. The experienced breeder, who produces breeding stock for sale rates his birds sufficiently high to give him a margin of profit that will pay him for his outlay of time, skill and money and enables him to continue in business. Plain good sense shows that the value of a Houdan to the seller depends upon what he can get for it; while its value to the buyer depends upon what he will get out of it. Personal ability, situation and opportunity enable the Houdan fancier to so utilize the potential breeding qualities of a good Houdan that it may be worth much money to him. Such ability, situation and opportunity may be wholly lacking in another case, yet that does not change the inherent potential and intrinsic value of the Houdan.

I breed Houdans because they are the most natural layers and meat-producers in the poultry family. Their eggs are very large and fertile. The Houdan chick is rugged and hardy from the very start. At six months the pullets will be laying and average six pounds each right through the flock. Once started there is no let-up to their laying. The coldest weather has no effect upon Houdan egg-production, for these fowls are as heavily feathered as the Cochins, as heavy bodied as Rocks or Wyandottes, as active as the Leghorns, and best of all, with absolutely no comb or gill to freeze. They bear confinement well, are non-setters, and are the greatest winter layers known.

As a fancier's fowl they breed true. No breed excels them in beauty. I breed them dark and still preserve the mottle.

The value of a Houdan is far more than one for the sole and exclusive purpose of producing market eggs and meat with no desire for superior breeding blood and no thought or care for the breeding results. Such birds are very valuable, when it comes to purchasing a blood foundation for future high quality and profit. One pair of potentially good Houdans is worth more money than any conceivable number of ordinary ones, and let me assure you that the potential good qualities that make up a Houdan's actual breeding value are not externally visible.—Amos E. Fulk in "The Featherer."

KILLED LICE AND CHICKS.

A few years ago a neighbor had about 80 young chickens that were lousy and in order to be sure of killing the lice a mixture of sulphur, lard and kerosene oil was prepared and applied to the young chickens' heads with the result that the preparation killed both chickens and lice. A few days ago another neighbor put sulphur in lard for chicken lice. She was afraid to apply it direct to the young chicks but greased the hens under the wings that brooded 40 young chicks. Result, the preparation killed both the lice and the young chickens. An occasional light greasing with lard only on the heads of the young chicks will keep the head lice in check and a light greasing under the hens' wings will usually hold the lice that infest the bodies of the chickens in check. A too heavy application of lard will sometimes kill the young chicks.

GAPES

To treat cases of gapes, says V. M. Cauch, in Commercial Poultry, take large or coarse feathers from adult fowls, strip off the web except at the tip end, dip into sweet oil which has been mixed a drop of turpentine to each

teaspoonful of the oil; hold the chicken firmly and push the oiled feather into the windpipe two inches or more, depending upon the size of the chicken. Twist the feather around a couple times, pinching the windpipe slightly, then draw it out. Repeat the operation in two or three days if necessary. The evening is a good time to do this, when you can have a strong light to throw on the work.

AROUND THE FARM

WHERE DOES THE COW GET THE MILK?



VARIOUS explanations have been given as to how the cow elaborates her milk. These are mere theories and the inside machinery of the cow is still a mystery. Cows have been fed food containing no fat elements, yet the cow goes on producing milk of the same quality as before. Then, again, some have fed food rich in fat to increase the percentage of fat in the milk, and no increase in fat production has followed.

Nature has given the cow a little "system" of her own and, after all, we are not much concerned as to how the milk comes as to the fact that it does come. Therefore, we will say the milk comes by the cow devoting her "energy" to working this little "system" that nature has implanted in her. A better understanding of the great amount of energy a cow devotes to the production of milk and the great tax it must be upon her system should give the dairyman more light upon the importance of the care and feeding of the cow.

We have become so used to the cow producing milk that we take it as a matter of course. We do not stop to consider what a wonderful, great producer of food the milk cow is, and what a marvellous amount of energy she devotes for the benefit of mankind. We have begun to call a cow that produces only 3,000 lbs. of milk yearly a "robber cow." Judging her in comparison with others her production seems low. But why is it low? Simply because she may have no more energy to devote to the production of milk. A cow must have energy as well as ability to devote that energy to milk production. Do we stop to consider how much it takes a cow's system to produce even 3,000 lbs. yearly? No; we figure that if the milk is worth \$1.00 per 100 lbs., and her feed will cost that, to say nothing of the labor, etc., then there is no profit. But, suppose we don't ask her to work in a "sweat shop," but figure her milk at \$2.00 a cwt., then she shows a good profit. But you say \$2.00 a cwt. is too much for her milk, the producer cannot get that price.

Why should not the cow be credited with the food value of her milk? Scientists tell us that a quart of milk is of equal food value to a pound of beef. Then, if beef is worth 6c a lb. by the quarter, surely milk should be valued at 6c a quart.

Granting that milk weighs 10 pounds to the gallon, which is sufficiently close for our purpose in this article, a cow giving 3,000 lbs. milk yearly, or 1,200 quarts, produces as much food as a fat ox that produces 1,200 lbs. of beef; and she would do it on a great deal less feed. It will be seen that if we allow the 3,000 lbs. a year cow the true value for the food she produces, she is no longer a "robber cow." Or, to put it another way, she is being robbed by the public, made to work in a sweat shop, as it were. Such cows need a labor union to go on strike and get a living wage for what they produce.

It is far from our purpose in this article to defend the 3,000 a year cow, but to try to show what a great tax a milk cow really has to put upon her system, and what a great amount of energy she must have to devote to the work. If we want cows to do greater work, we must

supply more energy, as will be shown more clearly by considering the work of the largest milk producers. Cows have produced 100 lbs. of milk a day, or 40 quarts. It would be a mighty good steer that could produce 40 lbs. of beef a day. A cow has produced over 27,000 lbs. milk in one year, 2,700 gallons or 10,800 quarts. Think of a steer producing 10,800 lbs. of beef yearly.

Do we stop to realize what we are taking from the cows:

7,000 lbs. of milk yearly, 2,800 quarts of milk of equal food value to 2,800 lbs. of beef? Just realize what an unselfish, hard working animal the modern milk cow is. Do not such figures show clearly the importance of giving her the very best feed?

Under no possible conditions could we feed her anything like the amount of food she produces for mankind. She takes a small quantity of coarse food and turns it into a finer quality of food, suitable for the stomach of the most delicate child. Why, the man who says he has discovered the secret of turning the baser metals into gold is not in it in comparison with the humble, unassuming cow, who chews her cud placidly, whilst food that goes into her mouth is turning and turning, revolving and twisting, furnishing herself with sustenance and finally giving up to the dairyman or dairymaid (or calf) the very finest of food.

We talk of feeding a cow for milk, but when we consider what a great increase in value the milk is over the food consumed, we must look further for an explanation of the large milk flow. Could we expect a cow to turn the food she eats daily into milk when the cow is producing, say, 80 lbs. of milk a day, 32 quarts, equal in food value to 32 lbs. of beef, or into 12 or 15 times the same units of food as the beef animal, could produce from about the same feed? Even granted that the cow is a more economical producer of food for the human race, we must look a little further and deeper for the reason why a cow is able to produce so greatly.

It would be more correct, therefore, to say that the milk is derived from the energy possessed by the cow, and from her ability to devote her energy to milk production. We might say it is the feed she is given that produces this energy. But the feed a cow is given at the time the milk is taken has very little more influence upon her production than the feed she is given a considerable time previous. A cow would go on producing milk after freshening, or even while milking if we fed her nothing at all for some days. This is made possible owing to the motherly instinct implanted in her which induces her to give milk for her young while life lasts.—Canadian Dairyman.

DAIRY NOTES

Some folks object to coloring butter, but if the average butter were sent to market without a little coloring, it would not find a sale at half its value, no matter how perfect it might be in

other respects. Butter should be colored to suit the person, or the market, for which it is intended. In no case, however, should it be given a deeper color than is given it when the cow is on grass, supplemented with enough grains and concentrates to properly balance the ration.

Never use coarse salt in salting butter intended for market. It will be impossible to properly distribute the salt through the butter, and if the distribution is not perfect the butter can never command anything like a respectable price on the market. Most dairy experts advise salting the butter in the churn when it is in the granular form; however, excellent results are obtained by salting when the working is being done.

A dairyman has this to say in regard to salting butter: "Take the butter from out of the churn, drain and press out a part of the water on the worker, then weigh and salt one ounce to the pound and work enough to get the salt evenly incorporated. Some more water or brine will run off in the working and leave the butter salted about right. In this way it will be found that one churning will be salted very nearly like every other churning."

PRICKS IN SHOEING.

This form of injury to the horse's foot is of fairly common occurrence, and the shoes cannot always be blamed for it. The predisposing causes, writes a noted English veterinarian, are very thin walls, irregularity in the thickness of the wall, rolled-in heels, old nails left in the hoof, coarsely-punctured and badly-directed nail holes. The symptoms vary considerably, the animal may show lameness immediately after the accident and stand holding up the injured foot, or show signs of uneasiness by pawing, but, on the contrary, a fortnight or three weeks may elapse before lameness appears, often quite suddenly. In these cases the nail has probably only been driven close to the sensitive laminae, causing pressure, followed by inflammation and suppuration. In bad cases when suppuration is established there is marked lameness, the animal hardly touching the ground with its foot. When the puncture is on the inside wall, the horse tries to go on the outside of his foot, and vice versa.

Treatment.—If an animal is known to be

pricked at time of shoeing, and the smith runs some antiseptic into the nail hole—creosote, carbolic, or any other dressing—nine times out of ten no trouble follows. The first thing to do is to remove the shoe and test the foot with the object of locating the injury. In doing this one sometimes finds that if there is a strong wall and sole the animal will not wince when pressed with the pincers, unless a deep grip of the hoof is taken, especially with a deep nail. At other times it is difficult to locate the seat of suppuration, as the whole foot seems to share in the tenderness. The nail holes on either side of the foot and at the toe must be cleaned out, and their depth observed, and any evidence of moisture. The best searchers are these where the handle is as straight as possible and the point fine; double-edged searchers of various widths are extremely useful for running up the side of a wall when following nails for diagnostic purposes. Once the nail is discovered, it should be followed and thoroughly bottomed, and any discharges that may have formed liberated. In paring a foot we must look carefully for evidence of what is called a drawn nail. The shoe drives the nail so far and finds that he has jagged the horse, or "beefed" him, as he calls it, and then he withdraws the nail. On examining the holes in the foot one finds probably that none of them are very high, but on paring out we find the mark of a deep-drawn nail, inside the driven nail, or where a nail has been left out altogether, and this is often the cause of the trouble. Hot antiseptic baths and poultices complete all the treatment that is necessary in the great majority of cases, and once the inflammation and accompanying tenderness have passed off, the shoe is put on with an antiseptic dressing and leather sole.

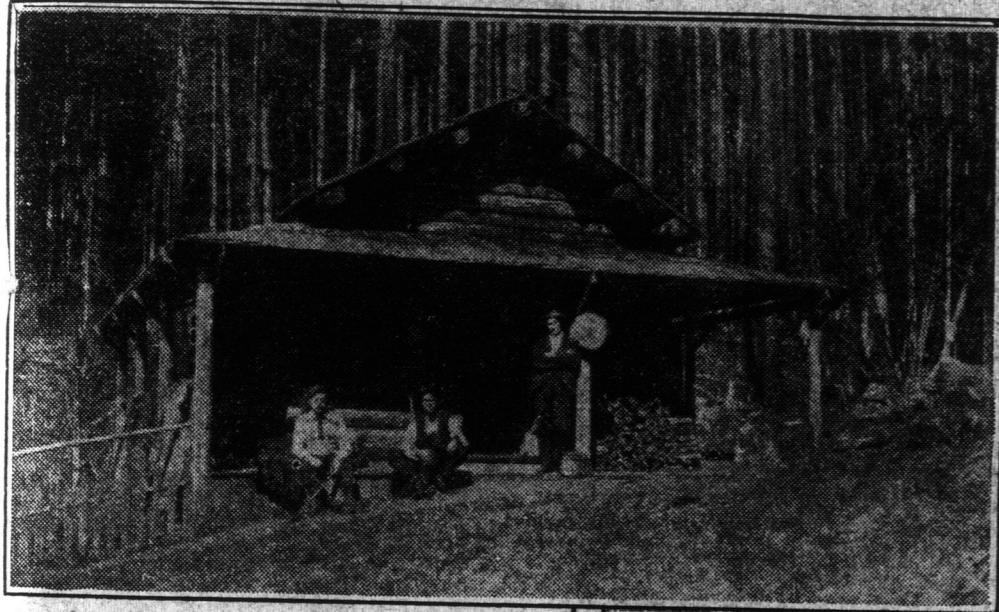
FRUIT GROWING NEAR VICTORIA.

That Victoria is the centre of a magnificent fruit growing district is well demonstrated by the accompanying illustrations. The Black Lamberts were grown by E. B. Shaw, South Saanich. They were not subjected to any special method of cultivation, and produced on a tree of medium size, grown in the sod, without irrigation, which produced over one hundred pounds of first class dessert cherries this season.

The Bing cherries were grown on the farm of Mr. Haigh, Royal Oak. They are of exceptionally large size, which is due to the fact that the clusters were thinned out before the fruit formed.

SOOKE HARBOR, B. C.

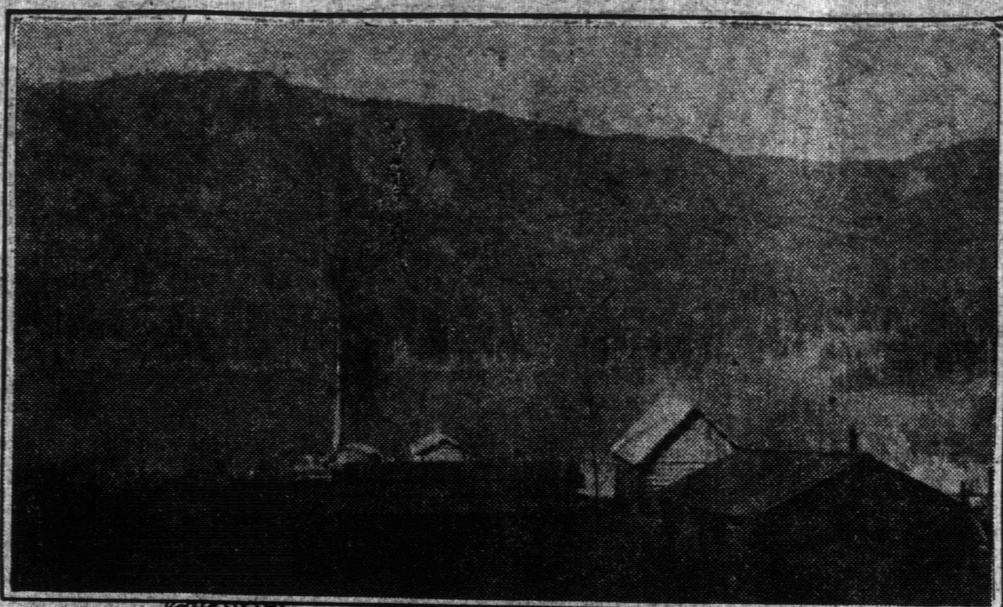
A GOOD PLACE FOR ALL-ROUND SPORT



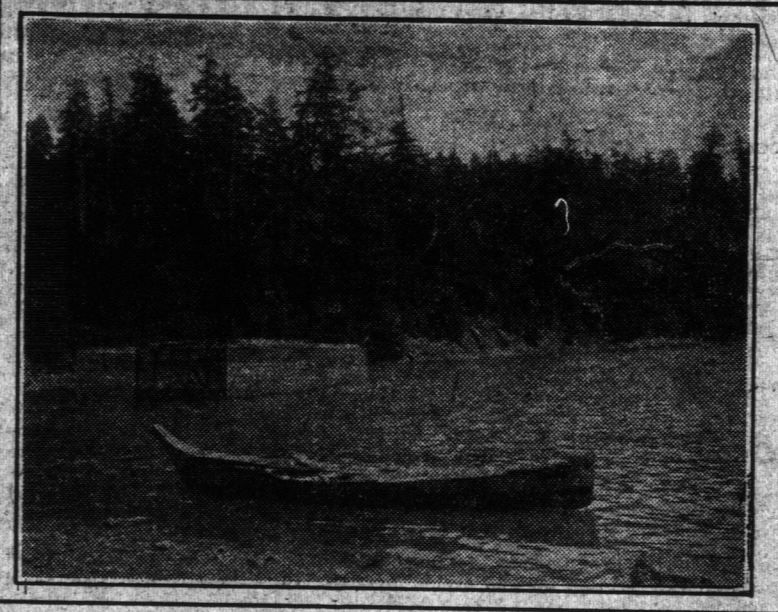
A Western Shooting Lodge

BY RICHARD L. FOCKOCK

SOOKE LAKE



A Bay at Sooke



Lobster Cages at Sooke Harbor

IF I were asked by anyone to recommend them a place to go to, not too far from town and yet right out in the country, where they could enjoy a day or two, or a month or two equally well, of healthy outdoor life with a sufficiency of all-round sport in the hunting and fishing seasons, I know of no place that I should be so inclined to mention right off the reel as Sooke Harbor.

Possibly I am prejudiced, as some of my very best days on Vancouver Island have been spent in that district and I have had some of the best of sport there with both rod and gun. After an absence from the country of a few years I was told that it was no good my going down there any longer expecting to get any shooting, as the game had been practically exterminated; being however, obstinate and rather inclined to disbelieve general rumors concerning the game-bearing possibilities of any country, I persisted in re-visiting the scenes of my former triumphs, and really must assert that I found very little difference; the deer were there, the fish were there, the grouse were there, the blue grouse not perhaps quite so plentiful as in former years, but the willow grouse at the right time just as plentiful as before, and also just as quick on the wing and as difficult to hit, as they darted from a thicket or dropped like bullets down the side of a steep bluff when started by the dog from their resting place on a little ledge or rocks or under some stunted fir with its roots drawing a scanty nourishment, from a narrow crack in the solid rock.

The quail are as numerous as ever, indeed I think more so, and afford the very best of sport to a man with plenty of physical endurance to enable him to get through a long day in a fairly stiff country, where the hills are apt to be steep and the rocks hard, and where ever and anon, unless he knows the country very well, and can pick his way with great accuracy he will have to fight his way through a patch of salal and cedar scrub that will be apt to try the patience of a tenderfoot. The value of the quail to the sportsmen of the island is apt, I think to be underestimated; I consider them to be a most valuable asset indeed to the sport-loving public of the coast. The man who can show a big bag of quail has a good deal more to be proud of than the man who comes back to town after the opening days of the season loaded down with a number of young blue grouse. The skill required to make a bag of blues in a country where they are fairly plentiful is not by any means the highest known to users of the shotgun, though the most sporting bird to shoot that we have hereabouts in my opinion, and that of a good many other sportsmen that I know, is the willow grouse, to use the name by which this bird is best known among local sportsmen; that is of course, in country where they can be fairly got at to shoot on the wing; there are districts in British Columbia where it is practically impossible to get any wing shooting at these birds at all in spite of the fact that they are fairly numerous, but here their habits seem different to what they are in other districts and the country is more suited to allow of shooting them on the wing, and also they do not seem to be quite so apt to tree at the slightest provocation, as I have generally found them to do on the mainland coast and in the Kootenays. Sooke harbor is one of the best districts I have ever been in for willow grouse in the right season, mark well, in the right season, as I have generally made my best bag of these birds when the majority of hunters have seemed to have transferred their attention entirely from the grouse tribe to the pheasants and the waterfowl in November and December. Early in the shooting season the bag will contain many more blues than willows, which stick closely to the deep thickets that the hot perspiring sportsman tries to steer clear of, but wait a bit till the leaves have fallen and there is a bite of winter in the air; then climb up above the lowering land and keep a close lookout as you come to the little mossy knolls and rocky hills, and, if you have a quick eye and as quick a hand, you will make a good bag of these birds, the best to shoot and almost the best to eat of any of our game birds. I say almost, as to my way of thinking the mountain quail carries off first honors for delicacy of flavor and general toothsome, though it has to yield first place to the willow grouse for sport. The man who goes to the hills round the sides and upper end of Sooke harbor in the late fall in search of willow grouse and returns

empty-handed can blame his dog or his gun or his own poor skill, but cannot blame the country for the lack of birds, and can always rely on seeing a good number of quail of both varieties, and, if he cares for the hard labor inseparable from deer-shooting, he should be able to indulge in this peculiarity to his heart's content. The first three days that I hunted in this district last year, I could have shot a deer each time, but as I did so the first time, my thirst for this kind of blood was assuaged long before, I had brought the meat to the larder, and on subsequent occasions I was quite content to let the chance of slaughter go by.

So much for the sort of sport that can be had on land, except to mention that there is always a chance, though not a very frequent one, of running across a black bear or an occasional panther, though down towards Otter point and the sheep ranches is a more likely country for these latter.

For the "wet-bobs" there is plenty of sport both on and in the water; about December, or earlier if there is any rough weather, the ducks begin to come in, and when they come it is not by twos and threes by any means. Sooke spit is famous for the sport it affords with ducks and it is one of the best places on the southern end of the island for brant. There are three little bays along the shore of the harbor separated from the main sheet of water each by a narrow neck. By landing at the entrance of any one of these bays and sending the boat inside to "scare up" the fowl, there will be ample opportunity to heat the barrels, and there will be no tedious waiting. On a rough day all that is necessary is to land and take up one's position at the entrance of the bay and fire one shot, and then you can blaze away until your ammunition is exhausted, and, if some of the birds killed are fishy, they need not be wasted, as the Indians of the vicinity rather prefer a fish flavor to their wild fowl course; as they say the white man likes to eat fish and the white man likes to eat ducks, so does the Indian, but the white man does not like his ducks to taste of fish, which is very inconsistent of him, the Indian is more sensible; he likes the flavor of salmon at any time even when he is eating duck.

As for trout, the Sooke river is famous for the size of the sea trout that run up it, but like all the other rivers of the coast it depends for its stock of fish on the runs from the sea, so that the angler who may be so unfortunate as to just miss a run must not put down all the residents of the district as disciples of Ananias when they tell him of the numerous monsters that have been caught just before his arrival; unless his luck is very bad indeed he will probably make the acquaintance of some of them with a little perseverance.

The creek at the head of the harbor yields hundreds of succulent little trout every year, while, as to salmon-trotting, the water just outside the entrance to the harbor can hardly be beaten anywhere on the coast. Fishing with a handline for the purpose of providing a farmer friend with a supply of fish to salt for the winter, I have caught as many as twenty-two salmon in an hour-and-a-half, fish that would average about nine pounds in weight.

Being some miles from the railroad the country round the head of Sooke harbor does not come in for such a severe raking-over as some of the other districts further from town by the army of Sunday sportsmen, and, as stated above, still holds a very fair amount of all kinds of small game, and, even without this recommendation, would always be a most charming resort for the Nature-lover with a week or two to spare in the woods and on the water.

The distance to the head of Sooke harbor by road from Victoria is about sixteen miles,

and the roads are good, though a trifle hilly in places; it is a trip that can be made on a bicycle in about two hours and a half without undue scorching, and affords a delightful drive behind a good horse or in an automobile.

By sea to the mouth of the harbor is about twenty miles, more or less, but it is well to study the tide-table before starting, as the tidal current from Race rocks on is a swift one and the set of the tide will make a very considerable difference in one's rate of progression. All the way after reaching the Race is excellent trolling water, and, if a sharp lookout is kept the deer can often be spotted feeding close to the water's edge.

Sooke harbor itself is a magnificent sheet of enclosed water and will afford endless delight to the man who loves to loaf a little in a boat or canoe.

The scenery is relieved from monotonous majesty by the green fields of the farms dotted along its shores, and take it all in all, Sooke harbor is about as nice a place as one could wish for to spend a holiday away from city life and yet within easy call of home.

IN NEAR-BY WOODS AND WATERS

I have not heard of very much doing lately by local sportsmen, the weather has been a little too warm for very successful fly-fishing in the day time, though some good fish have been taken, notably in Sooke river, by anglers who were able to fish in the late evening. The grasshopper season is in full swing now, which it is whispered accounts for the recent demise of some beauties from Cowichan.

Two sportsmen, who gave the fish a rest for a while and took out their shotguns, are reported to have made great bags of wild pigeon at Koksilah and to have found the birds give good sporting shots. Fifty-six to two guns should be good enough.

Everyone that I have spoken to is pleased that the government has closed the grouse season until October, and most seem confident that it will have a good effect in staying the too rapid extermination of the much-prized "blue." It may be advisable to open the deer season as usual in September in the interests of the farmers, who are entitled to the utmost consideration from all sportsmen, seeing the cheerful and hospitable way in which as a rule they treat any sportsman visiting their districts, and, if they want deer to be shot in September there should be no objection; but it would be an excellent thing if they could see their way to make it illegal to hunt with shotguns during September. Deer are easy enough to shoot with a rifle in all conscience, and the boys and youths who will probably go in search of them with shotguns would then be spared the temptation of letting fly at one of those shots that one always sees when one has not got a shotgun or the birds are out of season. It would also tend to diminish the number of poor brutes which get away with a more or less heavy percentage of a twelve-bore's charge of shot buried in their flesh. It is positively revolting to hear sometimes the accounts of "sports" who have "let him have it with both barrels" but have come home with nothing to show, and with no remorse for the most un-sportsmanlike act of wounding with only a very meagre chance of killing.

After seeing the army of hunters which swept the country between Goldstream and Shawnigan last season in search of grouse, it is simply marvelous to see how many birds there are in this district again this year. It goes to show that, if only the blues are given a fair show, there will be good shooting for many years to come.

This would be an excellent district in which to make a game sanctuary if it could be done. The grouse breed there in great numbers and a stretch of a mile or two bounded by the railway on one side and the shore of Saanich Arm on the other could be very easily watched and patrolled by a game warden and would serve as an excellent preserve and breeding ground to serve the surrounding neighborhood.

There has been some discussion going on lately among those interested more than a little in seeing our trout protected to the utmost by allegations that the salmon traps are responsible for the destruction of large numbers of these fish. Sea trout attain a size fully equal to the average sockeye, and when a small mesh is used in the purse or net which is used to lift the catch of the trap it inevitably follows that large numbers of under-sized fish must be destroyed, particularly when, as is stated, on the lift being made, there is no chance of returning any fish to the water alive, they being invariably killed by their own struggles in the crush. The question has been brought into prominence by the action of professional fishermen, who allege that the trap-owners honor the law of a weekly close season more in the breach than the observance; in making their complaint the question of the destruction of trout came up, and it certainly does seem a great shame, if what is alleged is true, that there is no way of preventing these up-to-date commercial methods of salmon capture from wreaking havoc among the trout, which should by all means possible be preserved for purposes of sport. It is up to the government which licenses traps to do all in their power to see that the laws relating to the use of them should be rigidly adhered to, in every particular.

To bring fish home in good condition in the hot-weather try wrapping them up singly in wet flannel, this is a wrinkle worth knowing. When distributing them among your friends the straw envelopes used for covering bottles will be found a neat and satisfactory way of packing them, to every fish an envelope and to the big ones two each.

"Rod and Gun" for August will be found to contain quite a lot of special interest to the British Columbia sportsmen, there being several good articles dealing with sport in this part of the Dominion. An enthusiastic cyclist tells of a tour a wheel through British Columbia, not the mountainous districts but the well understood. A typical little sample of British Columbia scenery is described and illustrated in a short article entitled "A Fine British Columbia Falls," to wit, Wilson creek falls near New Denver; while "The Delights of Fishing in the Kootenay, B. C." recalls many an excellent day spent on these most delightful and well-stocked waters. The writer is anonymous, but he has done his work well, and given an excellent and truthful account of the sport that can be obtained among the glorious Kootenays as I can vouch for from personal experience.

All hunters who know these animals will be interested in reading the account of the birth of the first Rocky Mountain goat ever bred in captivity. This animal is one of great interest to naturalists, and, although very common in parts of B. C. has always been found difficult to keep alive in captivity. The London Zoo had only one of the species when last I was there, and I remember a hunter friend of the Squamish valley making great efforts to procure one of the opposite sex to sell the Zoo; he succeeded in capturing several, but they all died except one up to the time that I last saw him; what happened to that one I never heard.

SHOOTING SEASON WILL OPEN OCTOBER 1

Appended is a copy of the proclamation in the Gazette by which the opening of the shooting season is postponed until October 1. Sportsmen should note that not only grouse are included in its provisions, but also ducks of all kinds and geese;

[L.S.] GORDON HUNTER, Administrator.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EDWARD the SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General.

Whereas by section 6 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," as re-enacted by section 19 of the "Game Protection Act Amendment Act, 1905," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by Proclamation to be published in two successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, to declare a close season for the birds mentioned in Schedule B to the "Game Protection Act, 1898," or any amendment thereof, and also geese, in any portion of the Province, and for any period of time; and

Whereas Our Administrator, by and with the advice of His Executive Council, has been pleased to direct, by an Order in Council in that behalf, a close season on Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto for duck of all kinds, grouse of all kinds, and geese, between the 31st day of August, 1898, and the 30th day of September, 1908, inclusive.

Now Know Ye, therefore, that in pursuance thereof, We do hereby proclaim a close season on Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto for duck of all kinds, grouse of all kinds, and geese, between the 31st day of August, 1908, and the 30th day of September, 1908, inclusive.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed:

Witness the Honourable Gordon Hunter, Administrator of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this 23rd day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command, HENRY ESSON YOUNG, Provincial Secretary.

AFTER BIG HORN IN THE ROCKIES

I was certainly anxious and excited, especially when they halted three hundred and fifty yards distant, and I saw they were all rams. I counted twenty of them. They were led by a kingly old monster who sprang upon a large rock, sniffed the air uneasily and looked behind him.

I was in a quandary. I had a beautiful muzzle rest on a limb, was seated with an elbow resting upon each knee, and was pretty certain I could hit that ram, but if I missed a standing shot it was certain I could not make a running shot afterward at that distance. I decided to wait and was rewarded by seeing the leader spring down and come directly toward me at a trot, followed pell-mell by the rest of the band. My heart fairly leaped into my throat as I shifted the rifle from the limb and waited for the time to fire. Nearer and nearer they came, gradually slackening their pace to a walk. Now was my time, and just as I shifted my rifle toward them a puff of wind wafted the scent of the Indians below to the leader, who sprang into the air as though shot and started off at a gallop. My first shot, fired hastily, kicked up the dust under him, and followed by the entire band he disappeared in the thick pines before I could even eject the empty shell. I sprang up and rushed around the pines to where the open slope stretched below me, just in time to see the band stop three hundred and fifty yards distant and look back before their plunge into the gulch below. My last chance had come. Steadying myself as best I could, I held the gold bead on the shoulder of the leader and pressed the trigger. Instantly the sheep disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened up and swallowed them. Half dazed by the suddenness of it all, I ran forward to the ledge half blinded by the wind in my face, and there lay the grand old leader on his side, his eyes already glazed with death, his magnificent horns, fourteen and one-half inches, and more than a full circle, making me realize my hunt for the finest trophy our country has to offer was over, and I was satisfied.—Forest and Stream.

MAMMOTH AND BISON IN ALASKA

A collecting expedition despatched last year by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington to Alaska has resulted in the discovery of some very fine remains of the mammoth and of the gigantic extinct bison, several of which have been placed in the U. S. National Museum. The largest bison head obtained, which belongs to the species (or race) known as Bos crassicornis, has a maximum horn span of 46in. (exclusive of the sheaths), while in a second head, referred to as B. allenii, in which the horn sheaths are retained, the span is 45in. As the horns are more curved in the second than in the first of these specimens, it is probable that those of the former are really the longer. The maximum horn width in the modern American bison is only 35in., or about three-quarters that of its extinct forerunners.—The Field.

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

The French president, Fallieres, and the czar of Russia met on July 27th on board the warships in the harbor of Reval. The world will not be told what they had to say to one another though there is little doubt that the meeting was a very important one.

At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, a terrible thunderstorm killed three of the 10,000 soldiers who were in camp there. The tents were blown down by the storm and other damage done. The bravest of men might be excused for being terrified by an enemy so restless as the thunder-bolt.

The pictures in Thursday morning's paper tell more about the destruction wrought by a typhoon than a whole newspaper full of description. These terrible storms which send thousands of Chinamen to a watery grave are too terrible for one who has not witnessed them to realize.

In the House of Commons in England a few days ago Lord Grey declared that it was no part of England's plan to leave Germany without friends and allies. The British statesmen tell the truth. Yet it is known that there is much unfriendly feeling between people in England and some of the German neighbors.

President Castro of Venezuela seems to be in a very quarrelsome mood. He has badly offended Holland. His latest order was to close the ports of the country against the products of the West India Islands. It is said that the people of Trinidad and the other islands near are very angry at the interruption of their trade and expect England to interfere.

American laborers have attacked the Italian fellow workmen in Louisiana. An empty house belonging to an Italian was blown up by dynamite, both Americans and Italians used knives and pistols and at last the foreigners fled to New Orleans for safety and appealed to the Italian consul. Here, too, the soldiers have been ordered to see that peace is kept.

On Tuesday there was a collision on the West-bound C. P. R. train not far from North Bay. Only one man was killed, though several were injured. It was marvellous that no more had been killed for a long time. The engine went through a tourist car. How one section of a train could run into the other at 3 o'clock in the afternoon is not easy to understand.

There have been many reports this week which show that the mines in Kootenay are in a more prosperous condition than they have been for a long time. This is good news. In some of the valleys in West Kootenay there are now fine farms and good orchards, although it was formerly thought that this was only a miner's country. This means much for the future prosperity of Kootenay.

What could have induced a young man of twenty-five, who seems to be in his right senses and does not look like a criminal to turn highwayman in a country where there is honest work to do is a puzzling question. The man who calls himself Charles White, will probably spend many years of his life in a penitentiary in punishment for the crimes which were as fruitless as they were wicked.

On Friday, the 24th of June, the Battlefields of Quebec were swept over by the Prince of Wales to the Governor General, to be held in honor of the late King. There was great cheering as the Prince closed his speech. The pageants are over but the great park will, as long as Canada lasts, be a memorial to the brave men who laid down their lives for what they believed to be the right cause. If men of British and French descent work loyally together for the good of the nation, laying aside all jealousies and prejudices, Canada will prosper as she has never done before.

The Sultan of Turkey has restored to the Christian province of Macedonia the power to govern itself. There is to be an election very soon. Whether the people who have been persecuted for many years are fitted to manage their own affairs remains to be seen. It is not likely that even the small part of the peninsula which remains will much longer obey the orders of one man. The map of Turkey is gradually growing smaller. One by one Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia, Herzegovina have gained their liberty and Macedonia has now become partially independent. Many of these small countries are more or less under the protection of the great nations of Europe.

Across from Vancouver the new townsite of Point Grey is to be laid out. It is expected that this suburb will become the home of the wealthy citizens of Vancouver. An attempt is being made to name the streets after persons who figured in the early history of the province. It is to be hoped that none of the city councillors will, some day in the future, change these historic names for others which mean little or nothing. In Victoria, Cook and Vancouver, Quadra and Discovery, Chatham and Panton, Keane, Douglas, and Blanchard, as well as a few others preserve the names of explorers or their ships, or important persons who figured in the history of the province. They are much more suitable than such names as Elizabeth or Henry, of which no one knows the origin.

The government of this province has given a large sum \$30,000, with the promise of \$20,000 more to the sanitarium for tuberculosis patients at Tranquille. Everyone will be glad of this. Consumption is a terrible disease and one which must not be allowed to spread in our province. It would be a pity if people of British Columbia, far better to place every man, woman or child, suffering from tuberculosis where they will have a chance of getting well than to allow one such patient to die neglected and unincared for at the risk of spreading the disease around him. Every boy and girl should learn how to live so that their lungs will be strong and healthy and how to spread the infection. It is not less important to know how to wait on others at once bravely and to know fear always increases the danger of any form of infection. The doctors are hopeful that tuberculosis will, in the future, become as rare as smallpox, but this can only happen by learning what we now have learned.

In England, in the United States and even in Canada we are accustomed to hear of great strikes. For one reason or other the large bodies of men stop working. Very often these discontented people are sent to the frontiers and the owners of the factories or the men who have taken their places in the works. Men of British birth who are ready to be surprised or alarmed when they hear that 20,000 mill hands in the great city of Bombay have left their jobs and that it has been found necessary to call out the soldiers to restore order.

But this is not a common strike. The men have struck not because of a dispute with their employers but because one of their fellow countrymen, a newspaper editor, had been punished for stirring up the Hindu against the British government in the streets. The Hindus showed their hatred of foreigners then in the streets. This is very sad and dangerous state of affairs. It is to be hoped the discontent will pass away and that Hindus and Englishmen will come to understand one another better. For a long time the British government has done its utmost to make India prosperous. Great public works have been carried on in India and famine no trouble has been known there. It is hard for the people of the East and West to understand each other.

The summer is wearing away and the children must make the most of the three weeks of their holidays that remain. Today the High School examinations are on. It is a pity that the students have not a longer time to enjoy themselves. To many of them the time that has passed since the examina-

tions has been an anxious one and their real holiday only begins when the lists are published.

Thousands of young men are coming from eastern Canada and from the United States to help to gather in the harvest of the prairies. Some of these are common laborers but more are young farmers who leave their own homes in order to make some ready money and to see the country. A great many of the home-steaders in Manitoba and Saskatchewan first came out to the country as harvesters. The reliable fellows are excused for being terrified by an enemy so restless as the thunder-bolt.

Those boys and girls who take an interest in sports will have learned long before this of the success of Hayes and the failure of Dorando, and they will have seen that the Canadian, Kerr, won the 200 metre race. Although the American won the Marathon race the sympathy of the world, as well as of the crowd, will be with the Italian, whose powers of mind and body alike gave way when he had almost reached the goal. The long race of twenty-three miles was a terrible test of endurance and it is to be doubted if men ought to try their strength to its utmost limit except to save life.

It is said there is jealousy between the American boys and their British victors. This is unfortunate and it is to be hoped the feeling will soon give way to respect. The sportsman who does not know how to behave when he is beaten does not deserve to succeed. It is a matter of surprise that the athletes from

store and of the skill and industry of the men who have built up the business. The Weller brothers are men who afford a splendid example to all the boys in Victoria. They have done their work quietly and honestly and they have succeeded. Many people besides their own family will miss Mr. George Weller who died last week. He was one of those who loved to do a kind act or say a kind word. The world is the better for his life and his place will not be easily filled.

Lord Roberts is not coming to British Columbia. There are very few who will not regret that they have not had a chance of seeing the brave old general who will not, in all probability, again visit Canada. The story that comes from Quebec of the refusal of the soldiers to let Lord Roberts pass through Quebec is very amusing. The general had been at a garden party at the residence of the governor of Quebec. As he drove back his carriage was stopped by the lines of troops who were stationed along the route as a guard to the Prince of Wales, who was about to take leave of the city. Lord Roberts told who he was but the soldiers did not recognize him and would not let his carriage pass through. At last Bobs got out and began to toll up the steep ascent. He was, however, overtaken by two detectives in an automobile, who knew him and asked him to take a much amused with the incident. This shows that perhaps, after all, there are many of us who would not have known the famous general if he had come to Victoria.

time, with the girls' help, succeeded. "If there can only get down to our boat," Charity urged, "we can take them home and then mother will care for them."

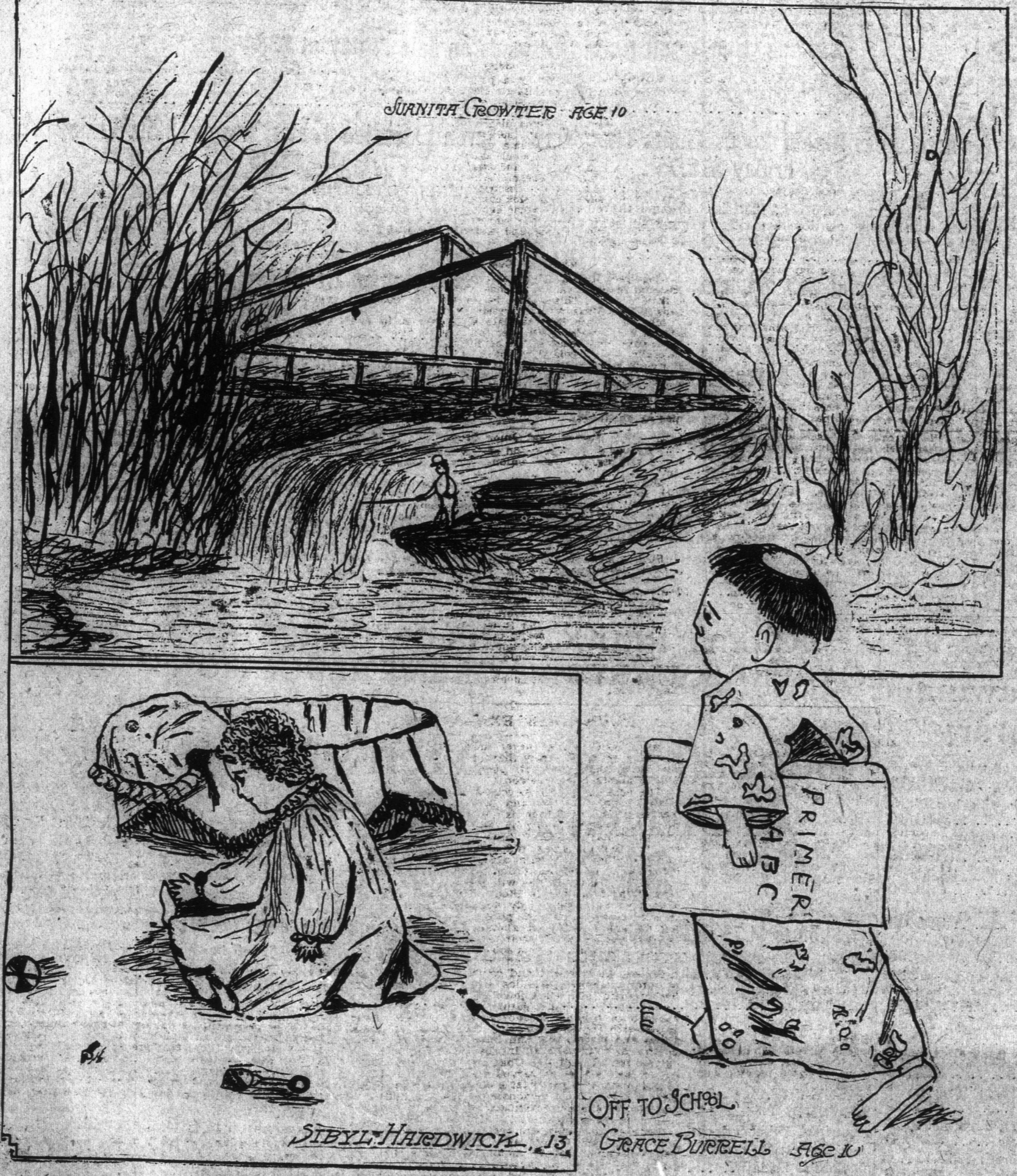
"Come, poor soldier," Polly echoed. "Dear nothing will make thee quite well." "A smile crossed the officer's pain-drawn face. "Bless your dear heart, pretty one," he said. "Limping painfully with the stiffened leg dragging, he made his way to the beach. Charity just behind him, supporting him when he stopped to rest, and Polly by his side patting his red sleeve when she felt he needed encouragement. The man's breath came in gasps, but he smiled at his rescuers.

"Good little Samaritans," he whispered. Suddenly Polly cried out, "Oh Charity! Look, there's a storm coming!"

"Sure enough. Over the high shoulder of Prudence Island, great masses of purple cloud were rolling heavily eastward. The wind was increasing almost to a gale, too. One of the sudden, violent storms of the region was approaching.

"We must get home before it breaks," Charity spoke calmly, but for a moment her heartbeats quickened. "There is no shelter hereabouts." "Making a last, supreme effort the soldier rolled into the boat and faintly.

"Never mind him, Polly," Charity commanded. "There must take the other pair of oars and pull for dear life." A low growl of thunder in the west served to turn Polly's attention from their wounded passenger. She caught up her oars and rowed like the brave little woman she was.



Great Britain and the United States took so many of the prizes. The victors received their trophies from the hands of Queen Alexandra, and no doubt that gracious lady had something suitable to say to each of the gallant fellows who had striven so hard to fit themselves for the contest. Though almost an old woman the Queen of England has a young heart in her bosom.

The following account of Kerr, the Canadian athlete taken from the Montreal Star, shows that he is a young man of whom Canada may well be proud:

"Robert Kerr, the young Canadian who won the principal Olympic race of today, the popular Bobby Hamilton. His father is George Kerr, who, for the last 18 years has been in Hamilton's service as board the ship's foreman for No. 2 ward. Bobby was educated there, in the early '80s in age, and occupies a position of responsibility in the employment of the International Harvester Co., with which he has been almost ever since it established its Canadian branch here. He has been running several years, first competing into prominence as the crack sprinter of the Harvester company's fire brigade. He is running under the auspices of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, and volunteered to look after the Hamilton team in the Montreal Star's King's Birthday race last November. He is a fine type of young man, clean in life and character, well educated, intelligent and trustworthy. He is to be seen at every service when in the city, and which church his father is a leader and member of the quarterly board."

Every one in Victoria is proud of Weller's splendid

and then sheets of rain began to fall. Through the storm the young mariners rowed bravely on toward the harbor shore, and after a half hour of hard work pulled into the calm water inside the point.

When the storm clouds had all rolled over, leaving the western sky aflame with gold, and a rainbow spanned the bay, promising a beautiful tomorrow, Charity and Polly, once more in spacious caps and kerchiefs were sitting on the old door-stone hand

"I'm glad we saved the young man," Polly remarked happily, "and I think his red coat is very pretty, even though it is wicked."

"Dear little Polly," Charity answered with a half smile. "It is not wicked for him to wear a red coat. He wears red, the color of his kind just as we wear the gray of the Friends."

"I wish Friends wore red then, if it is not wicked. I like it," Polly said decisively.

"For shame, Polly," her sister admonished. "It is not strict enough with us."

"Up stairs the British officer, his injury having been found to be only a bad strain, lay in Mother's tender-scented bed-room bed. He was now fairly comfortable and had told his story.

When the French ship had been lured from Newport harbor by the appearance of Admiral Howe's fleet, the British troops had marched out from the island, though not without severe loss. In the battle on the downs, the Sir Hugh Grantham, major of his Majesty's Sixty-third Foot Regiment, met with an accident. His horse was shot, and fell instantly, pinning him beneath its body, and injuring his right leg. He with difficulty crawled away from the scene of the combat, and when the British retreated to the city, was left unnoticed in his place of refuge under the bushes. Next day, he succeeded in dragging himself nearer the shore and hoisting a sign of distress, a bit of his shirt-sleeve tied to a stick.

The young soldier improved steadily under the kindly care of the Quakers, and soon was able to limp down stairs, and often joined the children in their favorite work-place on the old door-stone. He proved a merry companion, telling many stories of his adventures across the sea, the old red manor house among the great oak trees, where his mother house with his little sister Marjory, whom he declared Charity strongly resembled. Polly rejoiced greatly when he once more donned the beautiful red and gold coat.

"It is so gay," she said, patting it often. "I do like it."

"Dear heart!" its wearer cried one day, catching her up. "I believe you are a little turned out. I think you would really change your peaceful gray for warlike red. It is not so?"

Does that not think I could be as good a girl in a red coat as in a gray one?"

"Perhaps," he answered gravely; "but certainly you could not be a braver little maid."

At last the day came for Father May to take Major Grantham over to Newport, whence he was to sail for England with his regiment, and two very sorrowful little lasses in white caps and kerchiefs watched their father's boat out of sight.

They missed their friend sadly and they had not forgotten when, in the early spring, a boat box which had just arrived from over the sea, told letters were from the major and his mother, thanking the girls for their kind ministrations to the wounded "redcoat," praising the bravery of the little sister Marjory, and begging that the contents of the box with the hearty gratitude of the Granthams. Marjory sent many loving messages to Charity.

When the great box was opened, wonderful treasures were disclosed, beautiful things such as the simple New England Friends had seldom seen. Books for Father May and the boys, fine linen and delicate china for the mother, some heavy silver spoons for Charity's dowry chest. "Just like Marjory," the letters said, and down in the very bottom something red. As Mother May drew it out, Polly began to dance.

"For me?" she cried. "Is it not, mother dear?" Her mother looked at the label a little doubtfully, and then wiggled as she saw her little girl's shining face. In another moment Polly was shaking out before the admiring eyes of the family a beautiful, long scarlet cloak.

"May I wear it, mother? Will thee not say I may?" she begged.

And Mother May, wise woman that she was, still smiling answered gently, "Thou may wear it sometimes, my dear."

And Polly did wear it until the Friends in Providence City heard of the frivolous red cloak down remembrance to Mother May. Then it was laid away, and has been kept safely through many, many years, and is a memento of their little Revolutionary ancestors.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS
To London-Town
See-saw Sa-car-a-down,
Which is the way to Lon-don town?
One foot up, the other foot down,
That is the way to Lon-don town!

"Can't I trav-el a new-er way?
"Well, there's a mo-tor goes each day!
Or to take the Air-ship paint-ed brown,
That may ar-rive in Lon-don town!"

"But mo-tors of-ten de-cline to go,
And air-ships out to sea may blow;
So one foot up, and one foot down,
Is the safe-st way to Lon-don town!"

—Shells—
All Be-cause of a Crab
Dai-sy will you come to the sta-tion with me,
to meet Aunt-le, call-ed Mo-ther, "we must hur-ry, for she does not know our new house."
Dai-sy had been play-ing on the sands, but ran up at once.

"Just pop on your sand-shoes," said Mo-ther, and hur-ri-ed off to the Pa-rade. Dai-sy soon fol-low-ed. On their way they met a lit-tle girl, two said:
"What a pit-y we can't take it home!"
Then she care-ful-ly pick-ed a lit-tle crab out of her pail, and plac-ing it on the road, ran quick-ly af-ter her mo-ther.

"Oh! poor lit-tle thing, it will get run over!" cried Dai-sy. "May I just take it down to the beach, Mo-ther?"

"There is n't time, dear, un-less you would ra-ther not meet Aunt-le. I will ex-plain to her if you like." "Please do!" said Dai-sy, and she ran to pick up the crab, which was just scut-tling to-wards a cart. "What a shame to take it from the sea if they did not want it!" ex-claim-ed the lit-tle girl. She car-ried it down the beach, and put it in a dear lit-tle rock pool, watch-ing it as it scut-tled hap-pily away un-der the stones.

"Sud-den-ly a voice cri-ed, "Dai-sy!" and she saw a la-zy beck-on-ing to her from the Pa-rade.
"Why it's Aunt-le," she cri-ed in a ma-zement as she rac-ed up the beach.
"Yes, it is," and Aunt-le laugh-ed, and she kiss-ed the lit-tle, hot face. "I came by an early train and have been look-ing for your house for such a long time. I don't know what I should have done if I had not seen you. Where is Mo-ther?"
Dai-sy then ex-plain-ed.
"We must meet her, in-stead of us meet-ing you," laugh-ed Dai-sy. "How sur-pris-ed she will be!"
And she was.
"Good gra-ces!" she ex-claim-ed. "I won-der Aunt-le has not lost all-to-geth-er!"
"I should have been if I had not seen Dai-sy," re-plied Aunt-le.
"And Dai-sy would not have been there but for the crab," said Mo-ther.
"So it's all be-cause of a crab," cri-ed Dai-sy, joy-ous-ly, but Aunt-le said,
"I think it is all be-cause of a kind lit-tle girl."
What do you think?—Little Folks.

Special Bargain Inducements for Friday Shoppers

Friday offers fine chances for savings on various lines of goods. The furniture sale is now in full swing, many have taken advantage of the opportunity this sale affords of furnishing a home or a room at great savings. Even if it is only an odd piece of furniture you want, you can save money by buying now. Some of the values offered are indeed wonderful, and the lines on sale are all new, fresh stock, many of which were bought away under value for this sale expressly. We also offer many special bargains in the main store at values which are bound to be appreciated.

Clean-Up Sale of Laces for Friday

25c and 35c Laces for 5c. 50c and 65c Laces for 15c

Instead of re-carding and taking time to put the lace stock into shape for regular selling after the rush last month, we will sell out the remaining stock at these two prices. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that some fine bargains await anybody taking advantage of this sale.

LACES AND INSERTIONS, fine and heavy, different widths, in white, cream and ecru. Regular 25c and 35c. Friday 5c

INSERTIONS AND LACES, all widths, colors cream, white and ecru. Regular 50c to 65c. Friday 15c

Glove Department Bargains

A Line of LACE MITTS, in white and cream, short lengths, good quality silk, regular 20c to 35c. Friday 10c

WOMEN'S LISLE GLOVES, short lengths, in tan, black, white and grey, good bargains at this price. Regular 50c to 75c. Friday 25c

SILK GLOVES, fine quality Silk Gloves, short lengths, in red and green only, regular 50c and 75c. Friday 25c

Children's Bathing Suits Reduced

Regular \$2.50 Suits for \$1.10.

Clearing out of the balance of our Children's Bathing Suits, different sizes, made of navy lustre trimmed with white braid, regular value \$2.50. Special at \$1.10

Bargains in Odd Pieces of Furniture for Drawing Room, Den or Library

SOLID MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, of Colonial type, upholstered in silk tapestry. Reg. value \$60.00. Aug. Sale \$48.00

"FIRESIDE" EASY CHAIR, upholstered in silk brocade. Reg. value \$60.00. Aug. sale \$48.00

"CHIPPENDALE" MAHOGANY SETTEE, in "Arras" Tapestry. Regular value \$120.00. August Sale \$96.00

PIANO BOX DIVAN, upholstered in green silk. Regular value \$67.50. August sale \$54.00

MAHOGANY ROCKER, in Red English Tapestry. Reg. value \$32.50. August Sale \$26.00

SOLID MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, in Red English Tapestry. Reg. value \$32.50. August Sale \$26.00

SOLID MAHOGANY RECEPTION CHAIR, upholstered seat and back, in Silk Brocade. Reg. value \$30.00. August Sale \$24.00

MAHOGANY ROMAN CHAIR, in silk brocade. Reg. value \$28.00. August sale \$22.50

SOLID MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, in Red English Tapestry. Reg. value \$27.50. August sale \$22.00

BIRCH MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, in Green Tapestry. Reg. value \$26.00. August sale \$21.00

ARM RECEPTION CHAIRS, in Genoa Velvet, birch mahogany frames. Reg. value \$24.00. August sale \$19.00

BIRCH MAHOGANY ARM CHAIRS, in Green Silk. Reg. value \$22.50. August Sale \$18.00

ARM CHAIR, in Birch Mahogany, with tapestry-covered seat. Reg. value \$22.50. August sale \$18.00

RECEPTION CHAIR, in Silk Tapestry, with birch mahogany frame. Reg. value \$21.00. August Sale \$16.50

"COLONIAL" ARM CHAIR, in mahogany, with tapestry-covered seat. Reg. value \$21.00. August Sale \$16.75

"CRESCENT" EASY CHAIRS, upholstered in fine brocade. Reg. value \$35.00. August Sale \$28.00

BIRCH MAHOGANY ARM CHAIRS, with tapestry-covered seats. Reg. value \$20.00. August Sale \$16.00

ARM CHAIR, in Silk Brocade, birch mahogany frame. Reg. value \$18.50. August Sale \$14.75

MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, in red tapestry. Reg. value \$18.50. August Sale \$14.50

BIRCH MAHOGANY ARM CHAIRS, in silk brocade. Reg. value \$18.50. August Sale \$14.75

FURNITURE SALE Extra Specials for Friday

In addition to the splendid values that this sale offers we have some clearing lines that we offer for Friday that are exceptionally good bargains. If you have any use for any of these articles you will find that these lines are indeed wonderful values. The savings are well worth making.

\$50 and \$60 Brass Bedsteads on Sale Friday at \$38

TEN ONLY BRASS BEDSTEADS, ten different designs, rich handsome patterns, in the best quality non-tarnishing brass, size 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. These are bedsteads that sell regularly from \$50.00 to \$60.00. Friday's price \$38.00

Three Suites Dining Room Chairs That Were \$24, Friday \$18.75

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, just three suites in this offer, made in the golden oak. These chairs match the special Dining Table mentioned, making a good suite at a small price. Suite of chairs, regular price \$24.00. Friday \$18.75

\$11.25 and \$13 Rockers, Friday \$8.75

GOLDEN OAK ROCKERS, finished in pantosote, only twelve to be sold. Regular prices \$11.25 and \$13.00. Friday \$8.75

Bureau and Stand to Match, were \$32.00 Friday \$19.50

VERY HANDSOME PRINCESS BUREAU, with stand to match, made of golden oak. This is one of the best bargains we have to offer. Only five more to sell. Regular value \$32.00. Friday's Price \$19.50

Seven Couches, were \$8.50, Friday \$6.75

COUCHES, made of good quality tapestry, with plain edge. Nicely upholstered, very well made and comfortable. Regular price \$8.50. Friday \$6.75

Twelve Bookcases, were \$5.50, Friday \$2.90

GOLDEN ELM BOOKCASES, open style, size 2 feet 6 inches by 5 feet. Regular value \$5.50. Friday \$2.90

Seven Extension Tables, were \$13.50, Friday \$8.75

EXTENSION TABLES, size 8 ft. x 40 in., made of golden oak, only seven to be sold. This table matches the special suite of dining room chairs mentioned. While these tables last, reg. price \$13.50. Friday \$8.75

Regular \$5.75 Rockers, Friday \$3.90

BIRCH MAHOGANY ROCKERS, also golden oak, made with roll front seat, regular price \$5.75. Friday \$3.90

Students' Chairs, were \$11.00, Friday \$5.90

STUDENTS' CHAIRS, the Sleepy Hollow style, upholstered in green tapestry of good quality, very comfortable. Regular prices \$9.50 to \$11.00. Friday \$5.90

Princess Bureaux, were \$24, Friday \$14.75

PRINCESS DRESSING BUREAU, made in golden oak, mirror 36 in. x 16 in., regular price \$24.00. Friday \$14.75

GREAT REDUCTIONS ON CARPETS CARPET SQUARES AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Special Lot of Men's Shirts of All Kinds, Worth to \$1.75 for 75c

\$1.50 to \$1.75 Outing Shirts for 75c

A Splendid Lot of MEN'S SOFT OUTING and TENNIS SHIRTS, with collars attached, that were \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Special Friday at 75c

\$1.75 Cotton Taffeta Shirts for 75c

COTTON TAFFETA SHIRTS, soft finish with collar attached, sizes 16½, 17, 17½, white, tan, blue, regular \$1.75. Friday 75c

\$1.50 Cashmere Shirts for 75c

MEN'S CREAM CASHMERE SHIRTS, with blue silk stripes, collar attached, size 14½. Reg. \$1.50. Special Friday 75c

\$1.25 White Outing Shirts 75c

FINE OUTING SHIRTS, in white mesh for outing and tennis, collars attached, size 15, 15½, 16, regular \$1.25. Special on Friday 75c

\$1.25 Flannel Shirts for 75c

MEN'S CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS, reversible collar, neat patterns on white grounds, sizes 14, 14½, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, regular \$1.25. Friday 75c

Big Lot of \$1.25 and \$1.50 Colored Shirts for 75c

An exceptionally superior lot of colored Print and percale Shirts, some of the very best lines that we carry and the very newest styles. Made with plain and pleated bosoms, soft finish, with collar bands and some cuffs attached, some with separate cuffs. A splendid assortment of patterns in checks, stripes, dots and fancy patterns to choose from. This is the best lot of shirts for this price that we have offered for a long time. All sizes 14 to 17½, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Special Friday 75c

Underwear Oddments Reduced

ODD LINES in fine imported underwear in natural wool, lisle and merino, all sizes and kinds. Some were \$2.00. Special at 50c

Men's Fancy Socks Reduced

MEN'S FANCY SOCKS, in fine lisle and cotton, black embroidered, with silk and pretty fancy designs, all worth 50c. Some more, special at 25c

Clearing Lines in the Clothing Section

Men's Fancy Vests for Clearance

A lot of MEN'S FANCY SUMMER VESTS, odd lines and odd sizes, all sizes in the lot and all kinds of washing materials, regular \$1.50 to \$2.50 vests. Friday \$1.00

Two Lines of Men's Pants

MEN'S PANTS in dark grey tweeds, qualities that sold at \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50. On sale Friday at \$1.75

MEN'S PANTS, fancy tweeds, different shades, good strong qualities, regularly sell at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. Friday \$1.25

Boys' Blouses Reduced to Clear

BOYS' WASHING BLOUSES, qualities up to 75c. Friday 35c

BOYS' WASHING BLOUSES, qualities up to \$1.75. Friday 75c

Good Savings on Refrigerators

No. 73—REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$23.75. August Sale \$18.00

No. 84—REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$23.00. August Sale \$18.00

No. 74—REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$18.00. August Sale \$14.50

No. 64—REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$16.00. August Sale \$13.00

No. 54—REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$14.00. August Sale \$11.25

No. 2—REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$13.50. August Sale \$11.00

No. 1—REFRIGERATOR. Reg. value \$11.75. August Sale \$9.25

Special Prices on Rocking Chairs

EARLY ENGLISH OAK ROCKER, in olive Spanish leather. Reg. value \$32.00. August Sale \$25.50

GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in red leather. Reg. value \$27.00. August Sale \$21.50

No. 242—GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in red leather. Reg. value \$27.00. August Sale \$21.50

GOLDEN QUARTERED OAK ROCKER, in olive Spanish leather. Reg. value \$32.00. August Sale \$25.50

ARM CHAIR, in olive Spanish leather, golden oak frame. Reg. value \$31.00. August Sale \$24.75

No. 266—GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in red leather. Reg. value \$27.00. August Sale \$21.50

No. 216—GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in dark green leather. Reg. value \$21.00. August Sale \$16.75

No. 3205—GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in red Spanish leather. Reg. value \$20.00. August Sale \$16.00

No. 3205—EARLY ENGLISH OAK ROCKER, in red Spanish leather. Reg. value \$20.00. August Sale \$16.00

No. 236—GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in red leather. Reg. value \$24.00. August Sale \$19.50

No. 5204—EARLY ENGLISH CHAIR, in red Spanish leather. Reg. value \$19.00. August Sale \$15.00

No. 5204—GOLDEN OAK CHAIR, in red Spanish leather. Reg. value \$19.00. August Sale \$15.00

No. 6015—EARLY ENGLISH ROCKER, in green Spanish leather. Reg. value \$13.50. August Sale \$10.75

No. 7015—EARLY ENGLISH ROCKERS, in green Spanish leather. Reg. value \$13.00. August Sale \$10.25

No. 8105—EARLY ENGLISH ROCKERS, in green Spanish leather. Reg. value \$13.00. August Sale \$10.25

No. 6005—EARLY ENGLISH ROCKERS, in green Spanish leather. Reg. value \$10.00. August Sale \$8.00

No. 7005—EARLY ENGLISH ROCKERS, in green Spanish leather. Reg. value \$10.00. August Sale \$8.00

STRONG HOTEL ROCKERS

No. 351—GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in dark green leather. Reg. value \$16.00. August Sale \$12.50

No. 435—GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in dark green leather. Reg. value \$15.00. August Sale \$12.00

No. 495—GOLDEN OAK ROCKERS, in horsehide. Reg. value \$13.00. August Sale \$10.25

No. 15—GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, in Pantosote. Reg. value \$11.25. August Sale \$9.00

Quiet Afternoon Tea at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Delicious Ice Cream at Our New Tea Rooms

AIR NAVIGATION HARD

Wilbur Wright Made Full Flight V. Aeroplane

MACHINE WELL

Capt. Baldwin's Ed Upon By C. Exper

Le Mans, France, Wright, of Dayton, O. variously computed a kilometre with his this afternoon in the five seconds. Through Wright had perfect machine.

No attempt was made to record the flight being a try while flying through demonstrated, or so spectators that he master of the air then shooting down mounting again at after completing the performance. The performance of people invited to the experiment. Wright, gratulated by all the Russian army officers of other experts, who wonderful exhibition.

Weather conditions were splendid. The without a cloud, and west breeze was blowing from the north. The chariot, which was mounted on a single rail, was pulled on a beam erected in the front of the field, and connecting with the chariot was attached to the rail, and the sailing being given a sudden left the chariot, and was about 40 feet, then averting its course and sailed down gracefully, maintaining a height of coming down to be seen. Mr. Wright, of the field and then bringing the aeroplane to the front of the improvement which was filled with spectators.

The descent was without causing the machine or its operator. Mr. Wright said to Press: "I am perfecting my first flight. I little mistakes, but will be able to do later trials, probably." Capt. Baldwin, Washington, Aug. 8, has succeeded in the requirement of his United States government a dirigible balloon corps of the army. Those who inspected today at Fort Meyer far as the construction is concerned. The remaining to be built to speed and endurance. No official speed test the inspection of the Baldwin made a pace trial. A total of 12 miles was made at fast speed, and in an hour and a half trial and the airship endurance trial will resolve the matter. Baron DeGode, Russian, was one of the inspection of Capt. Baldwin with a view to submitting his government.

TOLSTOI'S Arraigns the Russian—Count is Ill From River Affair

London, Aug. 8.—strong protest while morning against revolting injustice, the stupidity of the ment which has pushed the distributor instead of prosecuting Count Tolstoy's decision that cease, because he is of God as he under Count Tolstoy is because of his health the elementary rule the conclusion of a the country he received, which caused the veins in one of He has suffered but he is now a fit

Shah Ravi St. Petersburg, dispatch receiving says the Shah of Iran of \$250,000 from having deposited the security. The money fitting out an expedition.

St. Petersburg, cholera continues though as yet not in the disease is in where twenty-five twenty deaths were