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VOL. L. NO. 377.

OPENS SESSION NEXT SUNDAY

Meeting of General Conference of Methodist Church to Be Held Here Will Be Largely Attended

OPENING SERVICE SUNDAY MORNING

Many Questions of Great Importance and Interest to Come Up—Proposed Increase of Salaries

One week from today in this city the general conference of the Methodist Church of Canada opens. This, the most important assembly of that body, will be attended by 250 members who will extend over a period of two weeks and may even run into three weeks. The delegates will arrive next Saturday night on the evening boat from Vancouver. Many will come from the East on a special train which leaves Toronto tomorrow morning, through picking up other delegates all along the line. The conference opens in the Metropolitan Methodist church next Sunday morning, and at the opening service there will be a conference love feast at 8:30, led by Rev. Dr. Sparling, of Winnipeg. At 11 a. m. the Rev. Henry Halght of Newcastle, England, the representative of the British Wesleyan conference, will hold the pulpit. Dr. Cleaver was one of the most popular men who ever preached in Victoria and has since gained great fame throughout the whole of the Dominion.

Important Questions.

The topics which will come up for discussion are of vital interest to Methodism not only in Canada but in the whole world. Besides the subjects which were given in the Colonies some days ago there are others which have since been brought up. Undoubtedly the Jackson controversy will come in for a prominent place in the discussion. The question of the training of students and testing of the belief of professors before their appointments and their supervision afterwards, is now to be considered. The question of a thorough training of the clergy is of course, one which extends far beyond the nation of which they are members.

Increased Salaries.

The proposal that the four years' term of pastoral office be extended in a question which will be discussed in special interest of pastors throughout the church, and so does the question of the extension of the national conference to the annual church gatherings in Eastern Canada. This year the question of ministers' salaries was one of the subjects of discussion and it has been pointed out that as a result of the insufficient remuneration of the clergy members of the church was being "driven" out. Not only it was argued, were many of the ablest and most energetic members of the ministerial profession abandoning their charges and entering secular lines, but the ablest young men were being deterred from studying the ministry because of the lack of any financial future in it. Thus, the question concerning the salaries of the clergy, is sure to receive particular attention. Then connected with this there is also the question of the establishment of a firmer basis for the superannuation fund.

Case Looks Bad for Col. Cooke

Of particular interest to Toronto pastors, though of wide general interest to the church as well, is the proposal to establish a new church department to be called the Department of Financial, Education, and Membership Leaving, with a paid general secretary. This scheme, which owes its origin to a plan put first into practice in Trinity Church, Toronto, is designed with a view to securing better and more systematic methods of raising money for church and congregational purposes. The plan on its original lines as carried on in Trinity church has proved so successful that it has been thought advisable to extend the movement.

Witnesses Say That He Used Government Steamer and Sledges for Carrying Supplies to His Mines

SEATTLE, Aug. 6.—Captain W. H. Bergman, master of the government harbor boat Jeff C. Davis, who was a witness today at the trial by court martial of Col. Geo. W. Cooke, U.S.N., retired, accused of negligence and misconduct while commander at Fort Gibbons, Alaska, testified that Col. Cooke had used government transportation for private purposes while in the north. Capt. Bergman said that Cooke used the Jeff C. Davis to send mining outfit, poles, boats and men to his mines 40 miles up the Yukon river from Fort Gibbons. The outfit of the government boat was introduced to substantiate his testimony. Lieut. E. E. McCammon, formerly Quartermaster at Fort Gibbons, testified that Col. Cooke also used government sledges to carry supplies to his mines. Other witnesses corroborated the testimony given by Capt. Cooke, yesterday, that Col. Cooke had borrowed money from enlisted men.

Decimals System For Empire

MELBOURNE, Aug. 5.—The House of Representatives by 35 to 3 adopted a resolution endorsing the decimal system. Australia has decided to endeavor to seek the approval of the imperial conference for the adoption of the system within the empire.

Denver Murder

DENVER, Aug. 6.—Kyo Mitsuura, the Japanese who is imprisoned in the Denver jail, charged with the murder of Mrs. Catherine Wilson, at her home in this city on May 7 last, made an alleged confession to Chief of Police Armstrong today. He says that a white man committed the crime and forced him to aid in placing the mutilated body of the woman in a box in the basement, where it was not found for several days.

Australian Steamship Line

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 6.—Advice have been received here of the organization of the Merchants and Shippers Steamship Line which is being organized in Australia to operate overseas shipping company. The line is expected to land from Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand and the eastern states of America, Canada and Great Britain. The service will be commenced with five large steel steamers. The vessels are to be among the most up-to-date cargo steamers trading with the southern hemisphere. Monthly sailings will be maintained, and Halifax will be one of the ports in the itinerary.

King Alfonso Nearly Killed

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 6.—While King Alfonso, a party of Spanish and English officers and Sir Thomas Lipton, host of the Spanish monarch, were standing amidships on Lipton's yacht, the Shamrock, one of the tourists broke and fell to the deck. King Alfonso became greatly agitated and uttered an exclamation that caused his bearers to believe that he thought the fall of the mast was not an accident. Those who saw the near drop declare it was a miraculous escape. The Spanish ruler has become extremely nervous following the accident, which is the second to occur since his arrival in England. At Southampton yesterday a landing boat on which the King was standing was nearly submerged by a wave that ran afoul of it.

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE CONGRESS

Resolutions to be Submitted by American and Other Delegations to Meeting This Month at Brussels

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The American group of delegates to the congress of the inter-parliamentary union at Brussels Aug. 23 to Sept. 2 will submit several resolutions which will present a thorough and complete program for the establishment of permanent peace between the nations of the world. These resolutions were submitted to the state department by representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, chairman of the American group. One will ask the conference to request the government of the United States to send the Hague peace conference and the London naval conference to sanction the American proposition that an international prize court be invested with the jurisdiction of an international court of arbitration.

End Near for Joe Gans

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—This afternoon Joe Gans, the former lightweight champion pugilist, was resting weakly. While he is growing steadily weaker, his death is not expected for several days.

Seven Are Dead in Burned House

Five Men and Two Women Unable to Escape From Tenement Destroyed at Jamaica, Long Island

Prince Rupert in for Overhauling

Linear Arrived Last Night and She Will Remain Here

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Seven lives were lost early today in a fire which destroyed a three-story lodging house in the foreign section of Jamaica, Long Island.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 6.—The Supreme Court, which recently refused admission of a white woman as an attorney, has now granted permission to a Kaffir man to practice in the court, which is unprecedented in the history of the Transvaal.

C. N. R. TOWNSITE AT PORT MANN

Engineers to Proceed Immediately With Work of Laying Out Ground for Terminals and Car Shops

LARGE AREA NEEDED FOR THE RAILWAY

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 6.—Port Mann, the townsite of the Canadian Pacific Railway, opposite New Westminster, will be placed on the market this autumn. There the company will locate its car-building and machine shops, as well as lay out what will be the largest railway yards on the coast. Port Mann as a shipping centre figures more largely than Vancouver in the company's plans as formulated to date. This was the crux of the official announcement made to the Colonist prior to the departure for the east of Mr. Donald M. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern.

THROWS LIGHT ON SONOMA MYSTERY

Discovery of Jawbone Thought to Establish Fact of Thomas Kendall's Murder—Found Far From House

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Aug. 6.—In a canyon three-quarters of a mile from the home of the Kendall family, a jawbone was found this afternoon an upper molar, apparently that of a young man. This jawbone, which was found secured to prove that the Kendall family had met with death. District Attorney Lee said that he considered this the most important discovery in the case. The jawbone was found on either side of the road, and was found in a hole in the ground. The jawbone was found in a hole in the ground. The jawbone was found in a hole in the ground.

BEATEN BY THUGS

Women in Seattle Suburb Maltreated by Two Men Who Demanded Money

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ROOSEVELT ON FIRE

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Commodore Roosevelt's historic boat, the Roosevelt, was reported on fire at her berth in the East river early this morning.

FIREMEN ASK MORE WAGES

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The firemen of the eastern division of the Canadian Pacific railway are now negotiating with the company for higher wages. It is stated that negotiations are, as they always have been, a friendly nature, and that until the new scale of wages has been agreed upon no statement of negotiations will be given out. It is practically certain that men will be given increase.

EDITORIAL TROUBLES IN PERIA

THESSALONICA, Aug. 6.—The lot of an editor-proprietor of the newspaper in Peria is not even in Peria a bed of roses. At all seasons he is liable to temporary suppression by the government. The publication of distasteful opinions causes him to be persecuted. He has been successfully debarred the supply of paper and sometimes he has been obliged to shut up office for two or three days. The lot of an editor-proprietor in Peria is not even in Peria a bed of roses.

ALBERTA LANDS SELLING WELL

Canadian Pacific Railway Company Now Disposing of Much of Its Holdings in That Province

MILLION DOLLARS MONTHLY RECEIPTS

HEAVY EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION WORK IN EASTERN BLOCK—GENEROUS RAIN IN ALBERTA DOES MUCH GOOD

CALGARY, Aug. 6.—C. W. Peterson, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation and Colonization company, has returned from an inspection tour of the Sedgwick district. Mr. Peterson says: "Our land department is pushing the sale of the company's holdings in Alberta, Wisconsin and the United States. Great Britain and Europe, and are continually bringing personally conducted parties to inspect the land in special trains. This year practically all our attention has been along the line of the Wetaskwin and Leonahe estates. Our business has exceeded \$1,000,000 a month since the beginning of the year. Our irrigated lands have been sold almost as fast as they are offered. Our irrigated lands have been sold almost as fast as they are offered.

YOUNG SWISS GIRLS CAUGHT BY FLOODS

Terrifying Experience of Two Young Men—Drowned

GERMANY'S FLEET OF SUBMARINES

Government Secretly Diverts Torpedo Boat Funds to Construction of Under-Sea Vessels of Offence

PRUSSIAN MINISTRY EXPERIMENTING WITH DISCHARGING AND THROWING SHELLS

BERLIN, August 6.—The Prussian Ministry of War has decided to spend a considerable sum of money on building a new type of dirigible airship to be employed in throwing shells and other explosives. It is known as the Zorn type. The new type will be about 80 feet long, consisting of three parts, the separate and complete in itself. These parts can be disconnected while in the air.

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BASEBALL CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—President Charles Somers of the Cleveland club announces today that he has accepted the challenge of the Cincinnati National league club for a post-season series to decide the championship of Ohio.

OLDFIELD MAKES RECORD

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Barney Oldfield, driving his 200-horse power Bend, today lowered the Point Breeze park mile track record 53.3 seconds. The former record of 1:01 was made by De Palma in a Fiat car. Oldfield made two trials, accomplished the distance in one minute flat on the first attempt.

ROAD CONFERENCE ADJOURNS

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6.—The international road conference, which opened its sessions here on July 21st, finished its work today and adjourned. The members remaining for several days for the signing of the convention. The American delegates say that the great lesson of the conference for America is the showing of the absolute necessity for the adoption of a uniform system of road building in the United States.

SIMPLE ROUTE FORTIFIED

GENEVA, Aug. 6.—During the past month the Swiss and Italian military authorities have been strongly fortifying the Simplon route, above the Alps. On the one side the Swiss are building forts on the neighboring slopes commanding the pass and the road and on the other the Italians have cut up the road and built a kind of drawbridge across it. This is worked by electricity from small forts on each side of the road. Military stations have been constructed on the flanks of the Alpine route and in future Italian troops will be stationed all the year round in the outposts commanding the pass.

LEADS FOR ORIENT

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The British steamer Knight of St. George, which is being handled by Dodwell & Co., while she is on the Coast, is expected tomorrow for a round voyage to the Orient, loading lumber on the Pacific Coast. The steamer is being handled by Dodwell & Co., while she is on the Coast, is expected tomorrow for a round voyage to the Orient, loading lumber on the Pacific Coast.

STRIKE BREAKERS IN TROUBLE

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 6.—Thirteen strike breakers who entered Canada were arrested and put in jail, appearing before Magistrate for trial. The plea of guilty to the charge of willful false information, and were remanded to jail. The strike breakers were arrested and put in jail, appearing before Magistrate for trial.

PECULIAR BANK CASE

LINDSAY, Ont., Aug. 6.—After hearing the case against A. B. McMill, former manager of the Farmers' Bank, who was charged with conspiracy, Magistrate Coultter, also an ex-employee, are charged with conspiracy, Magistrate Coultter, also an ex-employee, are charged with conspiracy, Magistrate Coultter, also an ex-employee, are charged with conspiracy.

FORMER SUITAN READS BIOGRAPHY

SALONICA, Aug. 6.—Abdul Hamid is now enjoying the unique experience of reading the history of his own reign. The officers of his guard have handed him a copy of a work in Turkish entitled, "Abdul Hamid: His Life and His Reign," by the historian Osman Noyan. The Sultan peruses the record, replete with stories of his oppression and the dastardly crimes committed at his instigation, without any show of emotion. He has been seen, however, to make copious notes against certain passages, which will doubtless be his attempt at justification. In view of an outbreak of small-pox in Salonica, the Sultan's doctor proposed to vaccinate his patients, but Abdul Hamid would only consent to be inoculated with a mixture of blood and vaccine from the arm of his eight-year-old daughter.

MILAN, Aug. 6.—Prof. Giovanni Flora of the military academy, Turin, and his sister have been murdered at their country villa outside the city. The professor, who was 52, was found lying on the floor, through the brain and stabbed in many places, while Signora Beneventana had a dagger still thrust in her chest. All the money and valuables were stolen. The police have no clue to the authors of the crime.

TORONTO, August 6.—Two cases of smallpox were discovered in the city yesterday. Both are now isolated in the hospital.

INVESTIGATION BRINGS DENIALS

Senator Gore's Statements in regard to Attempted Bribery at Washington Are Flatly Contradicted

OKLAHOMA MAN ENTERS NEGATIVE

SAYS HE HAD NO INTEREST IN McMURRAY CONTRACTS AND THAT HE DID NOT MENTION NAMES AS ALLEGED

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 5.—With Senator Thomas P. Gore reasserting his charges that he had been offered a bribe of \$25,000 or \$50,000 to influence the McMurray contract, by which the Indian lands case by a commission of attorneys' fees, the senator of having offered the bribe, denying that he had ever been approached by anyone, and that he had never mentioned the names of Vice President Sherman, Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas or Congressman B. S. McGuire of Oklahoma as being "interested" in the contract, as charged by Senator Gore, that he had ever spoken of a bribe to anybody in connection with the McMurray contract.

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The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 77 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three Months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

SAANICH TRAMWAY

The Colonist makes it a rule never to tell people what they ought to do with their own property and it does not propose to depart from this practice in the case of the contemplated extension of the B. C. Electric Railway up the Saanich peninsula.

It will be said, and we suppose it is true enough, that the company will at some time build the proposed railway whether or not any land bonus is given.

What the landowners have to consider is whether they would prefer to give something and have the line built now or wait indefinitely upon the unassisted action of the company.

It is not wise to assume too much upon what such a company "must" do.

The local management may very earnestly desire to do something, but the London Directors have to be reckoned with.

Directors have to account to the shareholders in the company, and they naturally want to secure the best return at the earliest possible moment upon any money they invest.

It is very well to say that the company ought to be enterprising and reach out for business. That is what we think; but we cannot blame the Directors if they reach out in directions where there seems to be the most immediate prospect of a profit.

If the company were a local concern, or one operating in which the interests of the province only, we could ask them to take their chances of making a profit, with much greater prospects of success than we can urge such a contention upon an outside company doing business over a large section of the Mainland as well as here.

Mr. Mann says that the more the studies British Columbia the more enthusiastic he becomes of the wonderful prospects it presents, for that is how we have felt about it ourselves.

What we are frankly surprised at is the speed with which he and the gentlemen associated with him are crystallizing this enthusiasm into investments.

Perhaps though strong in belief, we were weak in faith; but this may be excusable when one considers the long barren years in which this paper has labored to arouse some one to what everyone now seems alive to.

It seems strange to be able to say, not as we have said for a long time that when once the potentialities of the province were understood we would find ourselves on the eve of vast and rapid development, but that this vast and rapid development has already begun.

The statement made by Mr. McBride, at Kamloops, in regard to branches of the Canadian Northern in this province, directly through the agency of this company and those associated with it, a hundred millions of dollars, railways, metalliferous mines, iron, steamship transportation and we do not know what else are embraced in their expansion plans.

These investments will attract others. Indeed we happen to be in possession of information showing that they have already done so. Truly we are launched upon a career of progress, such as bids fair to surpass the most optimistic forecasts of any of us.

There is more than a little danger that the ardent advocates of imperial solidarity may so confuse it in the public mind with the principle of protection, that harm may come of what are well intended efforts.

At present there seems to be no reasonable certainty that the United Kingdom will abandon the Free Trade policy. It may be as great an economic mistake as its opponents say, but if it is to be continued, we would be sorry to see it understood that thereby the permanence of the Empire will be endangered.

Yet there seems to be no other conclusion from the statements that are being put forward by certain prominent people. The Colonist is of the opinion that the unity of the Empire would be materially advanced if the Mother country were in a position to give the over-seas Dominions certain trade advantages; but it is not of the opinion that otherwise the Empire will be even in the slightest degree weakened.

We can profess to speak only for Canada and for this part of Canada especially, when we say that the attachment of the people to the Empire is not based upon the existence or the expectation of commercial advantages in the markets of the Mother country.

The very great majority of Canadians want the people of the United Kingdom to do whatever they think is best for themselves. A prominent advocate of what he called imperialism, whose writings have recently been quoted to some extent, told the Colonist that he fully believed what has just been stated, but he added it is necessary to state the contrary in order to set the people of the United Kingdom aroused to action.

We decline to believe that any such necessity exists. If we were in a position to advise the tariff reformers, we should say to them to labor as hard as they are able for the success of their policy; that if they truly love Canada they will see a striking example of the benefits of a protective tariff; that, in our humble judgment, if it is worth anything on a subject of which of necessity we cannot speak with authority, tariff reform would be a most excellent thing for the United Kingdom. But to do this we would add that, if they really desire to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the British Empire, they should cease now and for all time to come to couple the maintenance of a protective tariff with the demand for the loyalty of the over-seas Dominions to the Empire with the adoption of any fiscal policy whatever by the Mother Country.

On the general proposition of reciprocity, which they will see a striking example of the benefits of a protective tariff; that, in our humble judgment, if it is worth anything on a subject of which of necessity we cannot speak with authority, tariff reform would be a most excellent thing for the United Kingdom.

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are now only a few. He knows that there is a large and growing class of people who would prefer suburban life if they could get quick transportation, and such modern conveniences as electric light and power. They know that such people would readily pay much more for land in localities where such facilities are available than they would for equally good land where they are not available.

They know the great advantages of quick long distance communication. For example, the resident of Oak Bay thinks nothing of going to Esquimalt to transact business or make a social call; yet the two points are six miles apart. The quicker transportation possible on such a line as the company will build on the Saanich peninsula, would bring Sidney almost as near to Victoria as Oak Bay is to Esquimalt. Indeed all the advantages of city life and none of its disadvantages, would be available to people living within reasonable distance of the proposed tramway.

Knowing these things, residents of Victoria are perhaps hardly fair judges of what the landowners in Saanich ought to do; but the latter might, we suggest, very well consider if any weight ought to be attached to these considerations, which would undoubtedly incline a resident of the city to make something of a sacrifice to secure the building of the tramway as soon as the work could be done.

A RAILWAY POLICY. It was inevitable when the government adopted the railway policy of which the electorate gave such warm approval at the last provincial election, that the country was only at the beginning of something very far-reaching. Mr. McBride was careful to tell the people this, and we think it was so understood. In other words, the people sanctioned the policy knowing that they would be called upon to go further than was therein outlined.

We think, however, they did not expect that further steps would be taken quite as soon as now seems certain. The reason of this was that only those people, whose business required them to keep in touch with what had been done elsewhere and with the demands and opportunities of British Columbia, were in a position to realize what was going on in the provinces.

Perhaps even some of these are somewhat surprised at the quickness with which the results have been reached. We do not mind confessing to a little surprise ourselves. Readers of this paper have known that we have all along contended that once powerful interest in British Columbia, and especially in Vancouver Island, surprising results would follow; but we have said it so often, and have waited so long with which events have moved, has been greater than we dare hope for.

We are not surprised to know that Mr. D. Mann says that the more the studies British Columbia the more enthusiastic he becomes of the wonderful prospects it presents, for that is how we have felt about it ourselves.

What we are frankly surprised at is the speed with which he and the gentlemen associated with him are crystallizing this enthusiasm into investments.

Perhaps though strong in belief, we were weak in faith; but this may be excusable when one considers the long barren years in which this paper has labored to arouse some one to what everyone now seems alive to.

It seems strange to be able to say, not as we have said for a long time that when once the potentialities of the province were understood we would find ourselves on the eve of vast and rapid development, but that this vast and rapid development has already begun.

The statement made by Mr. McBride, at Kamloops, in regard to branches of the Canadian Northern in this province, directly through the agency of this company and those associated with it, a hundred millions of dollars, railways, metalliferous mines, iron, steamship transportation and we do not know what else are embraced in their expansion plans.

These investments will attract others. Indeed we happen to be in possession of information showing that they have already done so. Truly we are launched upon a career of progress, such as bids fair to surpass the most optimistic forecasts of any of us.

There is more than a little danger that the ardent advocates of imperial solidarity may so confuse it in the public mind with the principle of protection, that harm may come of what are well intended efforts.

At present there seems to be no reasonable certainty that the United Kingdom will abandon the Free Trade policy. It may be as great an economic mistake as its opponents say, but if it is to be continued, we would be sorry to see it understood that thereby the permanence of the Empire will be endangered.

Yet there seems to be no other conclusion from the statements that are being put forward by certain prominent people. The Colonist is of the opinion that the unity of the Empire would be materially advanced if the Mother country were in a position to give the over-seas Dominions certain trade advantages; but it is not of the opinion that otherwise the Empire will be even in the slightest degree weakened.

We can profess to speak only for Canada and for this part of Canada especially, when we say that the attachment of the people to the Empire is not based upon the existence or the expectation of commercial advantages in the markets of the Mother country.

The very great majority of Canadians want the people of the United Kingdom to do whatever they think is best for themselves. A prominent advocate of what he called imperialism, whose writings have recently been quoted to some extent, told the Colonist that he fully believed what has just been stated, but he added it is necessary to state the contrary in order to set the people of the United Kingdom aroused to action.

We decline to believe that any such necessity exists. If we were in a position to advise the tariff reformers, we should say to them to labor as hard as they are able for the success of their policy; that if they truly love Canada they will see a striking example of the benefits of a protective tariff; that, in our humble judgment, if it is worth anything on a subject of which of necessity we cannot speak with authority, tariff reform would be a most excellent thing for the United Kingdom.

But to do this we would add that, if they really desire to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the British Empire, they should cease now and for all time to come to couple the maintenance of a protective tariff with the demand for the loyalty of the over-seas Dominions to the Empire with the adoption of any fiscal policy whatever by the Mother Country.

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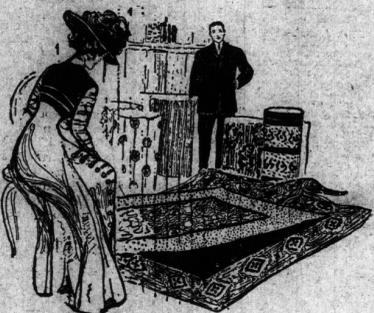
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113-piece Dinner Set, very pretty border and finished with gilt edge. This particular design is known as the Duchess Roslyn, and is one of our stock patterns. Weiler's Price \$17.00
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Crown Derby Dinner Set, of 113 pieces, also one of our stock patterns, at \$25.00
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Ideal for bedroom use
Size 27 x 54 in. \$3.00
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ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

The beginning of party government was under conditions days, would not be tolerated matter of bribery. This was and flagrant, although the main cases were absurdly rather absurd to read that his vote at £10 2s. It also to find that regular accounts were kept, and that in opened where business of the acted. In the days of the T arts, if a member of Parliament to the wishes of the p Tower until he saw the err the measure to which he t been passed; but the Revolu practise, and under the lead who was probably selected s no other reason than that he anything that resembled a c of members became so c looked upon as a matter of c

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William and Mary i latter having died in 16 lliam survived her eight marry. It became nec vide for the succession and although the King recognized his son as English people themse he should not ascend t determined on maintain head of Protestants or

Mary, it will be rem of James II. She ha was married to Princ Protestant, and she w She was therefore, in succession, and her course, acceptable to time of the death of less. She had had s whom had died in th Gloucester, who died Ham and Mary. It w provide for the succ Anne, or in the eve William. By the o right of succession the descendants of granddaughter of Roman Catholics, s sidered. The desc Charles II, being throne, it was nec one step farther to Princ kept in the kingly ter, Elizabeth, w Palatine. She ha whom died excep the Elector of H Protestant in rig and the choice of the first year of it had been ena should profess should be forew and the Act of declaring the C of Anne, to So Hanover, and r Protestants, w soever the c should join in England as b reign of Anne the right of tion with Pa should be hi plains the m "Hence it is crown is at quite as abs the common descent must merly the c

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AN HOUR with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

The beginning of party government in England was under conditions which, in these days, would not be tolerated, especially in the matter of bribery. This was open, notorious and flagrant, although the sums paid in certain cases were absurdly small. It seems rather absurd to read that a noble lord valued his vote at £100. It also seems astonishing to find that regular accounts of such expenditures were kept, and that in fact an office was opened where business of this kind was transacted. In the days of the Tudors and the Stuarts, if a member of Parliament was not amenable to the wishes of the powers that were, it was an easy matter to lock him up in the Tower until he saw the error of his ways, or the measure to which he took exception had been passed; but the Revolution abolished this practice, and under the leadership of Wharton, who was probably selected for the cabinet for no other reason than that he absolutely lacked anything that resembled a conscience, bribery of members became so common as to be looked upon as a matter of course.

We saw in the last preceding article that the Commons endeavored to exclude from that body all office-holders under the Crown, and that the Lords objected to it, except with the proviso that, while an acceptance of office vacated a seat, the office-holder might be re-elected. The King vetoed this; but both Houses determined that it should become the law of the land, and finally, after a second passage, the King gave his assent. Herein, we find the origin of the practice, now in vogue, wherever the British system of government is in force, of members seeking re-election after being appointed to a cabinet office. When the United States, nearly a century later, adopted their Constitution, they followed the plan, which the English Parliament had rejected during the reign of William and Mary, with the result that they do not enjoy ministerial responsibility. None of the histories available give the name of the statesman who first suggested the adoption of this system in England. Possibly he was one who "builted far wiser than he knew." Ministerial responsibility was further ensured by the passing of a resolution requiring all public business to be transacted by the Privy Council, and that the King should be incapable of performing any executive act without the sanction of his ministers. Thus the British Constitution, as we call it today, was fully established, and it was strengthened by the enactment of a law providing that judges should be removed only on an address from parliament to the Crown, and the abolition of the censorship of the press. Having accomplished these things, Parliament proceeded to reduce the strength of the standing army, and determine the accession to the throne.

William and Mary had no children, the latter having died in 1694, and although William survived her eight years, he did not marry. It became necessary, therefore, to provide for the succession. James II. had died, and although the King of France had formally recognized his son as King of England, the English people themselves were resolute that he should not ascend the throne. They were determined on maintaining the Crown on the head of Protestants only.

Mary, it will be remembered, was daughter of James II. She had a sister, Anne, who was married to Prince George of Denmark, a Protestant, and she was herself a Protestant. She was therefore, in point of heirship, next in succession, and her religious views were, of course, acceptable to Parliament. But at the time of the death of William she was childless. She had had seventeen children, all of whom had died in infancy, except the Duke of Gloucester, who died during the reign of William and Mary. It was therefore necessary to provide for the succession after the death of Anne, or in the event of her predeceasing William. By the ordinary rules of law, the right of succession after Anne was vested in the descendants of the Duchess of Savoy, granddaughter of Charles I., but they were Roman Catholics, and hence could not be considered. The descendants of Charles I. and Charles II. being therefore barred from the throne, it was necessary for Parliament to go one step farther back, if the Crown was to be kept in the kingly line. James I. had a daughter, Elizabeth, who had married the Elector Palatine. She had had twelve children, all of whom died except one, Sophia, who married the Elector of Hanover. She was the nearest Protestant in right of descent to the throne, and the choice of Parliament fell upon her. In the first year of the reign of William and Mary it had been enacted that any person who should profess the Roman Catholic religion should be forever excluded from the throne, and the Act of Settlement, as it is called, after declaring the Crown should go, after the death of Anne, to Sophia, Electress and Duchess of Hanover, and the heirs of her body—being Protestants, went on to declare that to whomsoever the crown should thereafter come should join in communion with the Church of England as by law established. During the reign of Anne, it was enacted that to dispute the right of the sovereign, acting in conjunction with Parliament to settle the succession should be high treason. Blackstone thus explains the meaning of the Act of Settlement: "Hence it is easy to collect that the title to the crown is at present hereditary, though not quite as absolutely hereditary as formerly; and the common stock or ancestor, from whom the descent must be derived, is also different. Formerly the common stock was King Egbert,

afterwards William the Conqueror, and now it is Princess Sophia, in whom the inheritance was vested by the new king and Parliament. Formerly the descent was absolute, and the crown went to the next heir without any restriction; but now, upon the new settlement, the inheritance is conditional; being limited to such heirs only of the body of the Princess Sophia as are Protestant members of the Church of England, and are not married to Catholics."

No further limitations have ever been made upon the succession. George V. derives his title solely from the Act of Settlement, and his title is not absolute, but conditional, for he would forfeit it if he should profess the Roman Catholic faith, or if, in the event of the death of the Queen, he should marry a Roman Catholic. It is no longer necessary for a new king to go through any form or pretext of election, as we have seen was the case even in the time of William the Conqueror. The heir succeeds instantly upon the death of his predecessor, the throne is not for the smallest fraction of time vacant.

Personally, William III. was not a likeable man. He was austere and reserved. He was a very capable soldier and the most accomplished diplomat of his time. His manner was blunt and unpolished. He displayed little affection and discountenanced any exhibition of it in others. But he was a just man and his private life seems to have been beyond reproach.

"HE THAT KEEPETH ISRAEL"

We stood looking over the roofs of the city towards the mountains, as they glowed in the light of the setting sun. He was what is called a hard-headed business man, one of those who looks a long way ahead, takes what seem to outsiders to be long chances and pulls off a profit by the exercise of indomitable energy and courage. For the rest he is a good deal like other people. When he is angry, he does not always speak in language that would look well in cold print. We had been talking about nothing in particular, and after a pause he began to quote: "I lift up mine eyes to the Hills from whence cometh my help; my help Earth. Behold He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." Then, after a moment of silence, he said: "Do you know that when I have had a particularly hard day, and things have seemed to go wrong, I often come and stand here, look at those mountains and recall those words. It gives me fresh faith, hope and courage to do so."

There are some people to whom the lessons of the Bible seem of no account. As they put it, they are well enough for weaklings, for women or for children, but not for red-blooded men like us. Doubtless you are acquainted with some of these self-styled "red-blooded" people. They claim to be men of the world par excellence. Do they not sometimes when they have been indulging too freely, go into places where they would not go when fully responsible? Do they not sit up to the wee sma' hours over a card table and wake up in the morning with a dark brow and a taste in their mouths? Hence they are men of the world, "red-blooded." Just in passing, they may be reminded that the man who wrote the words quoted above had more experience in a week than they are likely to have in their whole lives. David was red-blooded enough to suit the most strenuous of them. But, say some of these people, you are quoting from the Bible, and no one now takes the Bible seriously, except parsons and women. That is not the case; but we will suppose that the ground is tenable and that the Bible is an exceedingly human book, as it is in point of fact. Here are a few things that may not wholly be unworthy of consideration even by those whose blood is of the reddest:

There is no doubt that the Bible is a very ancient book, some parts of it being very much older than others;

There is no doubt that there was a king of Israel named David, and that he was a man who from humble beginnings rose to the highest position attainable by any man in his nation;

There is no doubt that he lived an exceedingly strenuous life and had a wide range of experience;

There is no reasonable doubt that he either wrote, or had written for him, the Psalms, which are attributed to him;

There is no doubt that in these Psalms he gave the result of his long and varied experience. Dismiss, if you like, every question of divine guidance. Probably he had no more of that than you or any one else can get if you take the trouble to look for it. Doubtless the Lord did not command him to do wrong or cruel things, as the narrative alleges, any more than He commands you to do wrong or cruel things. In all probability he was a man, full of human weaknesses and also full of human strength. He made his mistakes, and some of them were very bad. The stronger the case you can make out on this point, the stronger the lesson from his experience is. It was this strenuous, willful and sometimes wicked man, who, in the hour of danger, felt that "He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." Often we hear men say of the city authorities that they are foolish not to learn from the experience of other places; and yet we ourselves refuse to learn from the experience of other men, and especially from those men, whose lives are spread before us and who have poured out the secrets of their souls in that wonderful compilation of books known as the Bible. We would question the "redness" of a man's

blood if we caught him reading the Psalms, when there was a recent magazine handy.

"He that keepeth Israel." God may have been the God of Israel; but he did not belong to Israel. He is as much our God as he was the God of Abraham. He is just as near to us as he was to David. You may admit this readily enough and answer that it does not really mean anything at all. You may be of the opinion that the whole idea is a pleasant fiction. But how do you know it may only be this? There is a tall mast, out on Shooter's Hill. You never saw a wireless telegraph machine and never received a wireless message, but you have no doubt whatever that from that mast messages are sent out to ships at sea. If you should go up to the office on the Hill and ask the man in charge how the message went to the ship he could not tell you, for he does not know. Nobody knows. Nobody knows how He "keepeth Israel." Nobody knows how messages can be sent from man's heart to His heart. But there is no man or woman living who has in simple faith sent up a prayer to Him, but knows that it will be answered. Perhaps it will not be answered by a shower of twenty-dollar gold pieces, or anything of that kind, but it will be answered by gifts of faith, hope, courage and all else that is needed to enable us to vanquish the real enemies that render life burdensome, that will fit us to surmount difficulties, that will strengthen us to bear disappointments caused by ill-designed plans. If there are no hills to which we can lift up our eyes for help, we are surely in a pitiable case. We may find distraction in what so-called red-blooded people call pleasure; but not rest, comfort and renewed strength. These latter are moral things—we use the word moral as we speak of moral courage, although what is really meant is spiritual. We would say spiritual, if it were not that the term smacks too much of religion, and this article is meant chiefly for those who do not claim to be religious. There is not a man of us who does not at times feel keenly the need of this moral strength, and it ought to be that there is profound gratitude to know that there is One who "keepeth Israel." There is a source from which we can draw hope, strength and courage, not in the form of a conviction that there is a land of rest beyond the grave, where all that is wrong will be set right, for we do not find any such teaching in the Book of which we have been speaking. It is present comfort, present strength, present hope, present courage that we receive when, with spiritual eyes, we look to the Hills from whence cometh our aid.

Remember that the greatest thing to ourselves is not what we have, but what we are. Our greatest triumphs consist not in what we get or do, but in what we become. One man may so immerse his soul in business that his life is unhealthy, like a plant whose roots are in soil that is too wet for its growth; another may bathe his soul in enjoyment, and his life becomes stunted, as does a plant that never sees anything but the sun's hottest glare. There is such a thing as being superior to business success or failure; there is such a thing as a pleasure far exceeding mere physical enjoyment. This height is reached, this pleasure is attained by those who, to use David's simile, look to the hills from whence cometh our help, who learn to trust in Him who "keepeth Israel." And this it is that Christ meant when he said, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God."

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The terms Saracens, Arabs, Moors and Berbers have been indifferently applied to the people who inhabit the region from the western boundary of Morocco to the Persian Gulf, and even the Turks are sometimes included in it. As a matter of fact, there is neither a Saracen nor a Moorish race. The former term was applied by the Crusaders to their opponents generally. It was derived from a Latin term used by a Roman writer to describe a people in Northern Africa, but it is not and, so far as is known, never was a race name. The Moors are the ancient Mauri of the Romans, so called because they inhabited what the Romans called Mauretania; but they call themselves Berbers. The Arabs and Berbers are apparently distinct races, and there seems to be reason for believing that there was a race inhabiting the extreme west northwest of Africa before the Berbers came from some eastern home. These people are not to be confounded in any way with the Negroes, for they are wholly a different type. Neither are the Arabs in any sense Negroes, although it seems probable that they are a mixed race, one branch coming from the nearby portion of Africa and the other from the north, perhaps originally from Central Asia. There is some evidence of a civilization ante-dating the Arabian in the peninsula of Arabia, but the latter goes back very far, seemingly more than a thousand years before the reputed founding of Rome. The people of Abyssinia, of the eastern Soudan, and of the region around Lake Tchad seem to be closely akin to the Arabs, although some of the Abyssinians exhibit traces of admixture with the Negro stock. The Arab type predominates down the eastern coast as far south as Zanzibar, although there is much admixture of blood, especially of the Portuguese. An approximate estimate of the number of people who are of Arab or Berber origin is 300,000,000. The fact that they are all Mohammedans tends to a close resemblance between these two races.

The Egyptians are, as far as is known, neither Arab nor Berber. They seem to be a race apart, and are known to have been dwelling in the lower Nile valley more than six thousand years ago. Mention has already been made on this page of the discovery of relics of a race, which ante-dated what we know of the origin of Egyptian history by fully four thousand years. If the Egyptians are not descendants of these, they have no representatives as far as can be traced. Some writers have thought that they had discovered proof that the early home of the Egyptians was in the far North at an earlier geological period. It is even suggested that they migrated southward to escape the effects of the Ice Age, and one writer goes so far as to claim that the word which is translated East in Egyptian records really means North. The Great Pyramid is relied upon to furnish evidence of this northern origin, and the claim is made that it was built originally in commemoration of Mount Meru, a mythical elevation at the North Pole, where in the Golden Age of the poets and the Tertiary Age of the geologists, mankind are supposed to have dwelt. Whether this is all fancy, or there may be under it a substratum of fact, it is impossible to say, but the Egyptians always have been and now are one of the insoluble puzzles of historians. They seem to have kept apart from other races. Wave after wave of conquest has swept over the land. Indeed, for four thousand years strangers have ruled the country; but the Egyptian whom Abraham the same as the Egyptian whom Abraham found dwelling there, when in the twilight of history he made his journey to the Nile valley, because of a famine in the land where he had been living.

The people of Syria represent a diversity of origins. Some of them are descended from the ancient Hittites. Some of them are Turks, some Arabs, some Druses, some Armenians, some Jews, and so on, making altogether the most extraordinary racial medley on earth. In the Armenians we have what is called the Indo-Germanic stock represented; in the Arabs what is called the Semitic; in the Turk the Turanian. The Jews are assigned to the same origin as the Arabs, but this may or may not be the case. The Druses are in many respects an extraordinary people. For their origin we must trace a tribe sent down into Syria by the Babylonian king during the second Jewish captivity. These intermingled in blood with a fierce race known as the Mardi, brought down by the Emperor Constantine IV. in A.D. 636 to act as a bulwark against the Mohammedans. They are said to have been of Persian origin. To these the blood of the Maronites was added. Of the origin of the people practically nothing is known. Another element was the Arab blood, which came from the south, and to complete the medley, there is at least a slight Jewish element in it.

The Druses for eight hundred years have successfully resisted all efforts to subdue them. They are wonderfully courageous, and on occasion terribly cruel. Their industry is marvellous, for with incredible toil they have carried soil from the valleys up the slopes of mountains and made of it fertile fields, where once there was barren rock. They are monotheists, but believe that God has become incarnate on several occasions, the last alleged incarnation having been exemplified in Hakem Biarr Allah, who lived about the date of the Norman Conquest. Mohammed is recognized also as an incarnation, and so also is Jesus. They accept the Pentateuch, the Gospels and the Koran, but interpret each in their own way, and so to make them bear out the teachings of Hakem, belief in whose unity with God is the foundation of their religious system. The Druses are described as a very handsome people, and almost of them possess the rudiments of education. The hostility between them and the Armenians is of long standing and apparently irradicable. During the last hundred years there has been a cleavage between a stock of the Druses as were chiefly of Maronite stock and the remainder of the nationality. The Sultan of Turkey claims suzerainty over them, but it is more nominal than actual.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(By Dr. Bertrand Lagna)

THE "AUTOS" OF PEDRO CALDERON DE LA BARCA

We have seen that modern English drama had its beginning in the early miracle plays which depicted Biblical scenes and Biblical heroes and heroines, both to amuse and to inculcate practical moral lessons. The autos for which Pedro Calderon is famous were an elaboration of these plays, designed by him to please the clergy and the people. The former had objected entirely to the secularization of the drama, and the people en masse, having become tired of the plays with only a religious significance which appealed simply to their ethical sense, had gone to the other extreme and welcomed only such plays as served to divert their minds from serious thought. In these autos Calderon strove to reconcile the two extreme opinions, and that he did so is evidenced by the great favor with which his works were received.

Even in this advanced age we have not outgrown our love for fanciful things, as witness the unqualified success of "Peter Pan" recently. The world as a whole is getting older without a doubt, but like a person, though it may have outgrown childish beliefs and imaginings, it still loves to hark back to those days, when it looked on life through the rainbow-colored mists of childhood, which gave to everything in nature a halo of wondrous romance and beauty. During the early part of the Seventeenth Century this taste for the supernatural and the mysterious was very largely in evi-

dence. Calderon's autos partook of pagan mysteries and Christ's miracles, blended in what we would now term a rather incongruous whole.

On religious festivals the autos were enacted in the streets from house to house, in the rich quarters of the town. Giants, clownishly attired, danced to arouse the merriment of the onlookers, and then, after a brief musical prelude, the play was begun. After the play came the "Interlude," made famous through the genius of John Heywood of Elizabethan times, and then followed more music and a dance by fairies or gypsies.

Calderon was an indefatigable worker. He has left seventy-three autos and one hundred and eight dramas. It is impossible for anyone not conversant with the Spanish tongue to give an impartial criticism of his plays, for it is scarcely fair to judge the work of any writer simply through the translations.

That Calderon was a great dramatist we may accept without a doubt. Writers well qualified to pass judgment, place him in the same class with Dante and Shakespeare, and he has been styled the "Spanish Ben Jonson," though he is a far more eloquent writer than the last-named, and his power of description almost unrivalled. Like Jonson, he was a poet of the court and made his plays to appeal to royalty and its followers. He is distinctly representative of the country, his autos and plays are Spanish to the core. To know Calderon is to know the mind of the Spain of the Seventeenth Century.

Calderon was born in 1600 in that Madrid where "Spain's proud heart swelleth." His parents were noble, and as a child Calderon was surrounded by kindness and luxury. His delicate, refined, scholarly face is indicative of his character. He attended the University of Salamanca, and after graduating served for some years in the army. Late in life he took religious vows, though this final changing of his profession did not mean a change of views, as he had always been a devout follower of the Roman faith.

His friendship with Lope de Vega had undoubtedly a great influence on his life and work, as had also his familiarity with the philosophy of most of the great thinkers of antiquity. He gave his first effort to the world when he was nineteen. It was called "The Devotion to the Cross," and shows considerable constructive skill. His "Circe," which he produced at thirty-four, was a wonderful spectacular performance and was enacted on the pond of the Buen Retiro. It called for magnificent stage equipment and was considered one of the most marvelous dramatic exhibitions ever given. However, it is not in the same class with the same plays which he wrote later. His style is always simple, forceful and dramatic, and in his later productions he displays wonderful power and a sublime philosophy. Some of his most famous plays are, "Wonderful Magician," "Purgatory of Saint Patrick," "The Constant Prince," "The Secret Words," and "The Physician of His Own Honor."

From the "Wonderful Magician"

Justina speaks:

'Tis that enamored nightingale
Who gives me the reply;
He ever tells the same soft tale
Of passion and of constancy
To his mate, who, rapt and fond,
Listening sits, a bough beyond.

Be silent, nightingale, no more
Make me think in hearing thee,
Thus tenderly thy love deplore,
If a bird can feel his so,
What a man would feel for me,
And voluptuous vine, O thou
Who seekest most, when least pursuing
To the trunk thou interlacet
Art the verdure which embracet
And the weight which is its ruin—
No more, with green embraces, vine,
Make me think on what thou lovest,
For while thou thus thy boughs entwine,
I fear lest thou shouldst teach me, sophist,
His arms might be entangled too;
Light-enchanted sunflower, thou
Who gazest ever true and tender
On the sun's revolving splendor,
Follow not his faithless glance
With the faded countenance,
Nor teach my beating heart to fear.
If leaves can mourn without a tear,
How eyes must weep. O Nightingale,
Cease from thine enamored tale!
Leafy vine, unwreath thy bower,
Restless sunflower, cease to move—
Or tell me all, what poisonous power
Ye use against me—
All—Love! Love! Love!

DRY CLEANED THEM

"Why is your grandpa's face bandaged?" asks the lady next door. "He was sleeping in his big chair," explains the little girl, "and Willie turned the nozzle on the vacuum cleaner against his whiskers."

SOMETHING NEW

"Waiter, what is that machine I see on each table?" "That, sir, is a tip register. It saves the palms of our hands from getting calloused."

SEEKING INFORMATION

Absent-Minded Professor (meeting a friend unexpectedly on a mountain peak)—Hello! Did you climb up from below?—Fliegende Blaetter.

Every Day

Simple reason that our prices shall be sold, and those prices

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ings and carpets—newest paty—the best display facilities the situation in this department offered here to seekers of influence anyone who is question. We have rugs and variety for every room in a regular sizes, but many of the stock. We are positively rug



Beautiful China and Wares

you are planning wedding gifts this early—or enjoy your own collection of pieces of china and art objects, opportunities afforded here at unusual at this time.

new things challenge admiration by beauty and style—unusual in variety and

previous season has shown tempting things—irresistible. You must see them with-

silks

at can be of great service at 10c, 15c or there- not necessary for you to utensils. Instead, come

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and 1 table cloth—packed

84 inches, and 1 dozen Priced at... \$5.00 86 inches, and 1 dozen Priced at... \$11.50

POSTER RUGS most attractive styles. \$4.50 \$14.00 \$27.50

WASHINGTON RUGS for bedroom use. \$3.00 \$5.00

are beyond competition, ordinary" to you, all

Use the Ladies' Rest Room

ALL SAFE ON PRINCESS MAY

C. P. R. Alaska Liner Struck Reef in Lynn Canal Yesterday But Passengers and Crew Are Safe

ARE BEING CARED FOR AT JUNEAU

Mails and Gold Cargo Also Landed—Wrecking Vessels Leave for Scene and May Salvage Sunken Steamer

The steamer Princess May, Capt. John McLeod, of the C. P. R. Alaska service, southbound from Skagway with 50 passengers, including a number of excursionists making the round trip, went ashore at the north end of Sentinel Island, Lynn canal, at 2 a.m. yesterday. Wrecking vessels are being sent to her assistance. The passengers and crew, 148 in all were landed safely by the wrecking steamer boats on Sentinel Island, where the light-house keepers at the United States light station and fog alarm, did all they could to care for them. The mails including some gold were also landed. Wireless operator Keller sent broadcast signals of distress after the vessel went ashore until the wreckage was drowned out on the engines and rendered the apparatus ineffective. Far out in the North Pacific in longitude 148.30 west, latitude 53.20 north, the steamer Victoria of the Alaska Steamship company caught the distress signal, as follows:

S. S. Princess May sinking Sentinel Island, send help. The Victoria sent the message to the U. S. naval wireless station at Cordova, but because of the distance could get in touch with the May. The Victoria sent her power. The May was being attended by the light-house keepers at the United States light station and fog alarm, did all they could to care for them. The mails including some gold were also landed. Wireless operator Keller sent broadcast signals of distress after the vessel went ashore until the wreckage was drowned out on the engines and rendered the apparatus ineffective. Far out in the North Pacific in longitude 148.30 west, latitude 53.20 north, the steamer Victoria of the Alaska Steamship company caught the distress signal, as follows:

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Whitely, which reached Prince Rupert last night from Vancouver was ordered by the C. P. R. officials to proceed to Juneau to bring the wrecked passengers and crew of the Princess May to Juneau on Tuesday. She is expected at Juneau on Thursday.

None of the passengers or crew were injured. A boat's crew of six was picked up by a fishing steamer and taken to Juneau. Later a second boat's crew with Pilot Richardson arrived. The members of the crew who have arrived at Juneau are of opinion that the shipwrecking will be a total loss, the bottom being torn open so that it will be impossible to raise the vessel. Capt. McLeod and a member of the crew will stand by the ship.

At the time of the accident, Capt. McLeod was in his berth, and Pilot Richardson was on the bridge. Richardson was on the bridge at the approach to Sentinel rock at the southern end of Lynn Canal, is one of the most perilous passages in the water in Alaska. A ship must clear the narrow passage by Shelter Island. This passage is a strait with reefs, and at some points is less than half a mile in width. Sentinel Island is a jagged rock about 20 yards long and with long, tooth-like reefs projecting at the north and south ends. Some years being struck and being late today said that the Princess May struck the reef at 2 o'clock this morning.

"We were going at a twelve knot speed," he said, "owing to the haze which hung over the water was dim and it was too late to avoid disaster. Every effort was made to keep the vessel on the reef, but it struck and sank in two hours."

Pride of Alaskan Liners The Princess May was regarded as the pride of the Alaskan liners, and was the most popular of the steamers running to Skagway. Twenty-two years ago she has since been known as the Ningchow, Arthur and Cass—was built in the shipyard of the late Victoria Chang Chih Tung of China with a sister vessel for service between China coast ports and Formosa, before the island was taken over by Japan during the Sino-Japanese war, and the vessel was then tied up at Hongkong for some years, being acquired in 1901 by the C. P. R. to replace the Victoria Islander and brought to Victoria by Capt. Cooper, chief officer of the Empress of China.

When running between China and Formosa the steamer was the scene of a tragedy. She was boarded by pirates, and some of the Chinese merchants on board, who were carrying a large amount of specie, were killed while resisting the boarders. After the attack on the vessel, the pirates a stand of rifles was placed on board, and these were in evidence when the steamer was sighted at Victoria in 1901. She was ordered to Skagway in command of Capt. J. Gosse, now a Nasimio pilot and in September of her first year's service she ran ashore during thick fog on Leaslip Island, her hull being holed. Repairs were effected by the B. C. Marine Railway Company, and in 1904 the steamer was remodelled at Esquimalt, and was renamed the Princess May.

The Princess May was built in 1885 by Hawthorn, Leslie & Co. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was a vessel of 1,284 tons gross, 897 tons net. She was 248 feet long, 32 feet beam and 17.7 feet deep. The vessel was well fitted for northern travel, having large staterooms, spacious dining saloons, social halls, observation rooms with large plate glass windows, smoking rooms, etc.

Like the other vessels of the C. P. R. fleet she was covered by insurance at Lloyd's on a general policy. Sentinel Island, on which the Princess May struck, is a rocky isle standing bold in Lynn canal which has for the most part precipitous sides with glaciers in places reaching the sea, and a lighthouse with a fog alarm has been established there since shortly after the Klondike rush. Seen from the north-west looking down Lynn canal, the rock stands out well in the channel, hence its characteristic name. It is the northwesternmost of a chain of islands, stretching from Point Lena, for ten miles, and is about two miles from the shore. It stretches out a quarter of a mile from the isle, and it was probably on this that the C. P. R. liner struck. There are two low wooded islands, Benbow and North Island, between Sentinel isle and the mainland, and between it and Acoon Island, southernmost of the chain, are Bird and Gull islets, low and wooded. Eagle and Herbert glaciers distribute bergs into the canal opposite the island chain. Battery point, on which the steamer Amur struck, and badly holed her hull a few years ago is near Skagway. The Amur would probably have met the same fate as the Princess May had she also been a single-bottomed vessel. The double-bottomed vessel was badly torn on that occasion, and the steamer came south low down in the water. The scene of the disaster is almost opposite where the steamer Clara Nevada blew up during the Klondike rush, and went down with all hands. Only the wrecked hull was found many months after the disaster. The place is also about forty miles distant from where the steamer Islander struck a floating iceberg at Stephens Passage on August 16, 1901, and went down with loss of 61 lives, when steamer were sent to assist the survivors of the foundered steamer about 45 miles away from the scene.

Death of Priest. GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 5.—The Rev. Edward Joseph Dunden of the Roman Catholic diocese of Dallas, Tex. died here today.

Punished for Neglect. VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 5.—Neglecting to give the angle to the battery commander before a 12-inch mortar was fired, resulting in the death of striking the U. S. S. Major Evan Thomas, damaging the vessel greatly and endangering the lives of all on board, First Lieut. R. P. Anderson has been sentenced to confinement for two months and fined \$100.

A census is to be taken of the children of school age in New Michal.

DEMONSTRATION IS ABANDONED

Disaffected Parties in Spain Give Up Idea of Showing Hostility to Government at San Sebastian

TROOPS PREPARED TO QUELL DISORDER

Temper of Populace Makes Situation Dangerous—Revolt in Biscayan Provinces Appears Serious

MADRID, August 5.—It is officially announced that the demonstration on Sunday at San Sebastian of the Catholic newspapers will be a peaceful one.

Anticipating a great demonstration by the clericals, revolutionists and Carlists on Sunday, the Government sent reinforcements to San Sebastian. The troops are supplied with ball cartridges, and it is reported that orders to the commanders are to shoot to kill at the first sign of disorder in the kingdom, in order to prevent the spread of the demonstration.

The temper of the populace is aggravated in the churches, and prohibitions are issued to the effect that the troops and revolutionists have occurred. The fact that the newspapers are closely censored leads to the belief that the conflicts are more serious than the dispatches are.

It is believed here that wealthy aristocrats are financing the demonstration planned for Sunday. They are said to be employing automobiles, horses and wagons to bring hundreds of persons from the country districts into San Sebastian. The military government has issued proclamation forbidding all gatherings but those of regular Catholic assemblies in the churches, and the troops sent to prevent their dispersal.

Many Improvements Canadian Pacific Railway Adding Largely to Its Facilities

CALGARY, Aug. 5.—The Canadian Pacific railway is making extensive additions and improvements in yard facilities in Calgary. Sixteen miles of new track are being laid, the receiving yard taking nine acres, and the distributing yard taking fifteen. Two new hump tracks, raised 6-1-2 feet, are being put in place. The cars may be switched by gravity. The yard is laid with 38-pound steel and all switches are electrically operated.

Property of Douglas Lake Cattle Company Sold to P. Burns & Co. for \$1,500,000—Includes Many Acres of Land

MERRIT, B. C., Aug. 5.—It is reported on good authority that the property of the Douglas Lake Cattle Company has been sold to P. Burns & Co. for a sum of \$1,500,000. There are in all 10,000 acres of land, a large part of which is in cultivation, and the cattle number 12,000 head.

FOR LONG LIFE Spoken Judge Has Theory Which He Thinks Will Help Him to Good Old Age

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 5.—"I have been working on this theory two years and if I live two years more and see an old man in good condition, I will be 120 years of age," said Judge E. H. Spoke, who is 60 years of age, in a paper court. "Moreover," he said, "I believe that members of the human race will live to 400 or 500 years of old time."

DROWNED IN LAKE TAHOE Boat Laid Loss Her Life While Boating on Famous Lake

GLENBROOK, Cal., Aug. 5.—Mrs. J. Bowen, of Seattle, was drowned in a boat on Lake Tahoe yesterday. She was 47 years of age and was with her husband, aged 71, and her son, aged 37, all at their home in this city, on account of their condition. The boat was discovered in the water near the shore about six miles from Glenbrook.

MANY SALMON Inspector Taylor Reports That West Coast Canneries Are Enjoying Busy Season

NANAIMO, Aug. 5.—Inspector of Fisheries E. G. Taylor reports that the salmon season on the west coast of the island of Vancouver is a very good one. He reports that the fishing is better than for some years past, and that the catch is being marketed at a high price.

Work on the G. T. F. towards Hazelton has lately been progressing rapidly. The Hazelton and Hazelton and Hazelton are being completed. The Hazelton and Hazelton are being completed. The Hazelton and Hazelton are being completed.

MINGCHOW GOES WITHOUT RODDER

Skilful Feat of Captain and Engineers of Blue Funnel Liner Brings Them Praise and Bonus From Company

BIG UPHEAVAL IS THREATENING IN CHINA

Movement Like Boxer Outbreak Feared by Residents in Southwest China—Rubbish Boom Causes Distress

SEATTLE, August 5.—Serious infringements of the marine regulations concerning the carrying of explosives and passengers are, it is alleged, being committed by the steamer Ningchow, which is on her way to Seattle from Hongkong.

The Ningchow was nearing Four Mile Rock when a mistake in signals brought the two steamers crashing together, the sharp steel stem of the Ningchow impaling the wooden hull of the Albion, and so tightly wedged that it was nearly an hour before the Ningchow shook herself free.

Under the possibility of saving the vessel, the two vessels were held together by the force of the collision, immediately after the collision the crew of the Albion were ordered to abandon ship, and the crew of the Ningchow were ordered to remain on board.

Passengers on the Albion declare that they had paid fares for their passage to Seattle, and that they had no intention of leaving the vessel. They admit, however, that they had been told by the captain that they were to be taken to Seattle.

It is believed here that wealthy aristocrats are financing the demonstration planned for Sunday. They are said to be employing automobiles, horses and wagons to bring hundreds of persons from the country districts into San Sebastian.

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Popular Goods, Popular Prices and a Popular Store

We advise you to try Copas & Young's

at the corner of Fort and Broad Streets. They guarantee TO HAVE and STILL CONTINUE to save you money. TRY THEM.

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

Copas & Young THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 95 Quick Delivery Phones 94 and 95

Red Jacket

"So Easy to Fix" Force and Lift Pumps The Hickman Tye Hardware Company, Limited Agents

Our Hobby Again

Read of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs: a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your room would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

Select Your Sunday

- MILK-FEED SPRING CHICKENS, per lb. 35c
GOOD ROASTING CHICKENS, per lb. 30c
FINE "BROILERS," per lb. 35c
FANCY MALAGA GRAPES, per basket 1.50
HOT-HOUSE TOMATOES, per lb. 25c
GOOSEBERRIES, 2 lbs. for 25c
FANCY GRAPE FRUIT, 2 for 25c, or each 12 1/2 and 10c

TODAY'S 'SPECIALS'

- TABLE PEACHES, per box \$1.00, per dozen 25c
FANCY CALIFORNIA GRAVENSTEIN APPLES, per box \$2.50

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—In an effort to prove that Ira G. Bawn, president of the Fraser River Packers' Association, did not commit suicide as hinted in a coroner's jury verdict, a reading of the report of the coroner's inquest into the death of Bawn was held at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Bawn, at 1000 W. 12th St. Bawn was found dead in his home at Winnipeg on the morning of July 20.

Plague at Canton The city of Canton is a plague-infested place according to news brought by the Ningchow. People are dying by the hundreds and it is difficult to get men to bury the dead. The hot weather of the unusually dry summer has made the conditions more than usually unhealthy and the result has been fatal. An effort has been made to burn down some of the infected quarters, but with little good result. The houses are so crowded and so dry that they are difficult to burn down without starting a serious conflagration.

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of Trimmed reduced prices all this season

DAY

Latest Ideas in High Dent's Gloves, Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh

of Trimmed reduced prices all this season

It Will Pay You Immensely to Visit All Our Housefurnishing Departments. There Are Many Bargains Which We Are Unable to Advertise at One Time.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

It Will Pay You Immensely to Visit All Our Housefurnishing Departments. There Are Many Bargains Which We Are Unable to Advertise at One Time.

New Housefurnishing Bargains for Second Week of Aug.



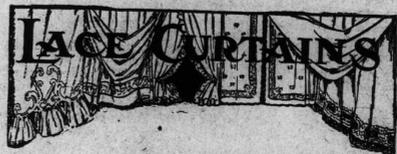
Writing Desks, Monday, \$2.90

Writing Desks, contain pigeon holes for stationery, neatly finished in golden and Early English. Only a few in stock at this wonderful bargain price. August Sale Price\$2.90

Bureaux at \$9.90

Solid Oak Bureau, finished golden. These Bureaux are marked far less than half price, and are wonderful bargain. Brass draw pulls\$9.90

Washstand\$5.75



Lace Curtains, Monday, at 90c

Another big parcel of Nottingham Lace Curtains go on sale Monday. These come in the latest designs, most of them being very neat patterns. Prices, \$1.90, \$1.3590c

Madras Muslins Priced at 25c

Our Drapery Department is replete with all materials and fabrics which are needed for curtains and window hangings. We are placing on special sale for Monday the best values we can offer in Madras Muslin. The largest selection of designs we have ever had in stock. All are put out for quick selling. Be here on time Monday morning for this big bargain. Price, per yard25c

Net Lace Blouses, Monday, at

\$3.90

An exceptionally fine assortment of dainty Net Blouses go on sale Monday at a very small price indeed, quality considered. They are made of fine ecru and white lace net with embroidered fronts, and lined throughout with silk. These are in a number of very attractive and dainty styles. Priced at\$3.90

The New Chanticleer Waists Are Interesting, Priced from \$3.75 to \$5

The new Chanticleer Waists which we are showing are creating a large amount of interest with all women who want something different. They are in foulards, French crepe, Pongee and nets. The nets are lined throughout with silk, in many dainty styles. Prices range from \$3.75 to\$5.00

Colored Taffeta and Pongee Silk Waists at \$2.90

There is very little excuse for any lady not having a stylish and dainty Blouse, especially when we are offering these at such remarkably low prices. They are in all colors, of very fine quality taffeta, also natural Pongee, in many very dainty effects. Monday's Special Price\$2.90



Ladies' White Tailored Blouses, Monday, at \$1.00

If you only knew the excellent value you were offered in these new Tailored Blouses, you would have one at once. They are made of fine pique, with tucked fronts, attached cuffs and collars. Specially low price\$1.00

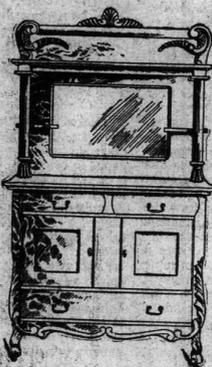
Extension Table, Monday, at \$7.95



Extension Table, in solid oak, golden finish, constructed on the same basis as table at \$100. Has five massive legs, with leaves that when extended makes the table 6 feet long. This bargain cannot be secured after Monday. August Sale \$7.95

Sideboards, Monday, at \$18.50

Sideboard, solid quarter-cut oak, finished golden, large British bevelled plate mirror at the back, fitted with two plate drawers, full length cupboard and bottom linen drawer, swell front. This is a splendid bargain and placed on sale at a genuine reduction. See our Government Street windows for Monday's special August Sale\$18.50



Rockers That Give Real Comfort at \$2.90

There is nothing in the whole world that gives such ease to the body than a Rocker, that is if it is comfortable. The kind we are offering you tomorrow are just the kind you need. They are finished in mahogany finish, roll seat. Special\$2.90

Extra Special, Monday. Ladies' Fine Mull Blouses 50 Cts.

Another popular sale of Blouses takes place on Monday at 50c. These were a shipment that was intended for our July Sale, but which unfortunately got delayed in transit. They are made of a very fine white mull with eyelet embroidery down front. Back is tucked. Sleeves and collar are edged with lace. These waists if sold in the ordinary way would sell for \$1.00 to \$1.50. Special for Monday 50c

New Dress and Silk Goods Are Coming in

New Dress and Silk Goods are pouring in daily. These new creations will interest the dressy ladies of Victoria. The Moire and Chanticleer are the chief features in Silks and Velvets, crepon effect, and fancy tweeds, pheasant eye mixture will be in great demand for suits. See these goods on main floor, Silk and Dress Department.

Special Bargains in Silks

We are left with a few odd lines in our Silk Department. In order to clean up these lines we are offering same on Monday at very low figures.

- 100 yards Natural Pongee, 26 inches wide. Regular 50c. Monday 25c
- 87 yards Natural Pongee, 34 inches wide. Regular 75c. Monday 50c
- 120 yards Natural Pongee, 34 inches wide. Regular \$1.00. Monday 65c
- 85 yards 30-in. Cheney Foulard in cream, taupe, navy, black ground with spots and spray design. Regular \$1.50. Monday75c
- 90 yards Shot Silk, in check and stripes, in good shades. Regular \$2.00. Monday75c

Chiffoniers, August Sale Price,

\$14.90

Chiffoniers, golden, solid oak. The finish is the same as any Chiffoniere at \$40. Bevelled plate mirror, fitted on massive standards, bow shaped, top front and brass drawer pulls. To all who are looking for a good bargain in bedroom furniture, this should appeal to them at once. A glance at our windows in Broad street will show the wonderful bargains to be secured at this sale. August Sale Price\$14.90



\$16.90 Chiffoniers, Monday, at \$9.75

Chiffoniers, built of solid oak, in the best golden finish, fitted with 5 full length drawers. Has a pleasing style with oval bevelled plate mirror, with drawer pulls and locks. Regular \$16.90. August Sale Price\$9.75

Book Cases, Monday, at \$2.90

Book Cases, in quarter cut surfaced oak, golden finish. These are fitted with book shelves and brass rod for curtain. Strongly made and best finish. Price\$2.90

Hearth Rugs on Sale, Monday, for \$2.50

Hearth Rugs, in a big range of designs and colorings. Styles that will harmonize with every carpet. Thick, heavy pile. See Government Street windows. Monday\$2.50

50, only, Ladies' Tailored Costumes Go on Sale, Monday, at \$12.50

Monday we are placing on sale 50 only fine stylishly tailored Costumes. These are in shades of cardinal, browns, black and greens. They are made of the season's most favored materials. Our reason for offering them at such a small figure is to clear them out so as to allow us room for large shipments of Mantle Goods which we expect in any day. Monday's Special Price\$12.50

Ladies' Linen Costumes, Monday, \$2.90

We venture to say that we have never offered better values in beautiful, cool, stylish Linen Costumes than those which we are placing on sale tomorrow. They are exceptional values indeed, made of a very fine quality pure linen, in plain shades, in semi-fitting styles. The colors are pink, mauve, white, tan, blue. Coats are in both cutaway and straight styles. These are at least worth \$7.50 to \$12.00. But our aim is to clear them out. Hence the tremendous reductions.

Clearance Balance of Silk Costumes, 10, only, regular \$42.50, Monday, \$17.50

There only remains 10 of these beautiful Costumes. Some are in plain effects, others have collars and cuffs of contrasting shades. They are in natural and other desirable colors, in two-piece effects, consisting of coat and skirt. The usual price of these was \$42.50. Monday, to clear the balance, at\$17.50

Ladies' Night Dresses, Monday, at 75 Cts.

A very special price indeed on such fine Night Dresses. They are made with 8 rows of fine tucks down fronts. It will pay you to purchase here Monday, for we think that these are the best value that can be found in the city. Monday's price75c



Ladies' Fine Corset Covers at 25c

25c is a very small price indeed to pay for such fine quality Corset Covers. They are made of fine cambric. These have two rows of fine lace insertion, made in a style which will appeal at once to any lady wishing a fine corset cover at very little price. Monday's price25c

Ladies' Drawers at 50c

A finer lot of Cambric Drawers could not be found at the price. These have a very large full of embroidery and tucks in a style that will please every lady. We also have another line which is worthy of your attention at \$1.00.

Solid Oak Rockers, regular \$7.50, for \$5.90

These can be had in either fumed or Early English finish. They are comfortable and pleasing in appearance. Tomorrow you can make a substantial saving on these, as we think, in fact are sure, that these are the best values hereabouts. Regular \$7.50. Tomorrow\$5.90



NO. 378.

PHONIC EVENT IMPORTANT

Unanimously Adopted Chicago Establishes Accord Between Knights of

THIS OBJECT LONG AIMED

Wishes Closer Relations Between Knights of Ireland, Scotland and United States

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The resolution unanimously adopted here, establishing concord between the Knights of governing bodies, is said to be the most important by the conclaves in years. It establishes amiable relations between the Knights of Ireland, Scotland, Canada and United States and is an achievement which has been crystallizing for years.

consumption is said to be subject for which the Earl of Wales, visited the 21st trip. The Templars of the world, associated with the governing bodies of the other nations, and legislation, practically soon than.

JOE GANS DEAD

Lightweight Champion Joe Gans, who died after a year's struggle with consumption. MORE, Aug. 10.—Joe Gans, lightweight champion of the world, today succumbed to consumption, the ravages of which he had vainly fought for a year. His death came at 8 o'clock this morning at his home in Chicago. He was 34 years of age. He was born in Pennsylvania and came peacefully. At the time of his death he was with a pugilist, Miss Lillian, who has been in attendance on Colonel Dan Fendleton, a friend of the former champion. Gans' estate is estimated at \$20,000. He carried little life insurance. Gans' last public appearance was at the Gaiety theatre in Chicago, the night before the attack. He left for Arizona, in hope of curing his falling health. But he was playing at the Gaiety as late as last night. Gans came on the stage with a time-victor in the thunder of applause. He spoke briefly, and then left the stage, never to be seen again.

LONDON POOR

Over One Hundred Thousand Paupers Receive Relief in One Day. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The latest report on pauperism in London shows that Saturday, July 16 there were 118,021 paupers in receipt of relief, of whom 75,000 were in the workhouses and 43,021 residing in 747 children boarded out by the unions and 12,173 other children under 16 years of age were on the poor lists. The total is lower by 10,000 than for the corresponding day of July, 1900, and represents 24.0 per cent of the population. On the corresponding dates in the three preceding years the numbers were: 1909, 118,877; 1908, 125,798; 1907, 125,798. The 1909 figures show a 4.2 per cent of the population; 1908, 4.4 per cent; 1907, 4.5 per cent. The 1909 figures show that the present number of out-paupers is lower than that in any of the other years mentioned, while the number of indoor poor is lower than the total recorded last year and is 10 per cent higher than that for 1908.

Currents Trouble Wires

WINNIPEG, Aug. 10.—Earth currents, the buccar of the telegraph have been playing havoc with wires east and west of Fort William during the last twelve hours. Winnipeg appears the furthest west point affected, as general reports from the north and south wires are unafraid and much of the business between Winnipeg and the east is being via Chicago. Earth currents, the scientists, for they are quite distinct from the aurora and cannot traced to atmospheric disturbance