The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL L. NO. 175

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VICTORIA. B. C. TUESDAY, AUG. 25, 1808

Holland to Receive Minister's Report Before Taking Action

SOME TIME WILL ELAPSE

Steamship Communication

by President Castro makes to the government. He is expected to arrive here next Monday. M. VanSwinders, minister of foreign affairs, will consult with M. DeReus before the government makes further steps in the matter. The ex-minister's arrival is eagerly awaited here.

The press and public of the Nether-

Inde take the Venezuelan affair most calmly. Naval officers are most interested in it, and express pleasure at the possibility of seeing active service. The government, however, thinks there is yet a chance that the difficulty may be exceeded up to displace.

coast, if it is undertaken, will not be begun for some time, because the adoption of punitive measures will de-pend upon the tenor of President Cas-tro's reply to Holland's representa-

The captain said: "Although we do not fear that the Venezuelan authorities will molest our steamers in Venezuelan ports, the recent changes in the quarantine regulations imposed on neighboring countries have led the company to discontinue its Venezuela service for the time being."

The steamers of the Royal Dutch mail line on their regular schedule call at the Venezuelan port of Puerto Callao, La Guayra, Guantenta and Carupano.

Amsterdam, Aug. 21.—A detachment of fifty men left today to reinforce the garrison maintained by Holland in Willemstadt, Curacae. The present strength of the garrison is ten officers and 163 men, and there is an organization of 400 men zation of 400 men.

Tolstoi's Birthday

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.—The preparations for the delebration of Count Leo Tolstoi's eightieth birthday on Sept. 9, are strongly disapproved by the government and some of the authorities are bringing pressure to bear to check the celebration. The ministry of education has vetoed the decision of the University of Kazan to confer upon Count Tolstoi an honorary membership unt Tolstoi an honorary membership Which corresponds to the honorary de-gree of the American universities.

Count Tolstoi an honorary membership which corresponds to the honorary degree of the American universities.

Black Hand Threst

Mexico City, Aug. 22.—Excitement was caused at police headquarters here today by the receipt of a letter from Pittsburg written ostensibly by a member of "The Black Hand," and threatening the life of Judge Juan Perse De Leon. The envelope in which the missive was enclosed bore the printed inscription of a Pittsburg hotel. Judge De Leon was the magistrate who recently sent men to prison charged with robbing a bank messenger. It is believed here that they were members of a dangerous criminal band who worked in various capitois and that the alleged "Black Hand" letter was from their confederates who escaped and returned to Pittsburg. The police of Pittsburg will be asked to trace the sender.

Count Trotti and Signor Monti, who were tried for violating the customs is aw by smuggling out of the customs the seven Vandyck pictures from the Cattaneo collection, one of which is in the National Gallery in London and another in New York. The prosecution of eatening account to he alleged exasion of the exportation of the alleged evasion of the export dues. A fine of \$50,000 was demanded.

The judges declared it proved that the accused had bought the pictures in Genoa and taken them in a motor-car to Milan, where trace of them was lost. But it was held that there was no proof that the accused had taken the paintings across the frontier, and they were tried for violating the customs is were tried for violating the customs the seven Vandyck pictures from the Cattaneo collection, one of which is in the National Gallery in London and another in New York. The prosecution of works of art, which is suspended, but for the alleged evasion of the export dues. A fine of \$50,000 was demanded.

The judge General in the customs the seven Vandych proved that the alleged evasion of the export due

American, divulge, for \$500,000.

Mr. Lloyd-George's Mission
Berlin, Aug. 22.—David Lloyd-George hancellor of the British Exchequer who has been on the continent for some days past, continued his inquiries regarding social legislation today. He special a number of insurance offices in Berlin and received specialists from the government department of pension administration. He is to leave here for Hamburg tonight. It now seems for Hamburg tonight. It now seems for Hamburg tonight. It now seems to hatween Mr.

Mr. Lloyd-George's Mission

Shah's Man Fails

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.—Further despatches received here today from Persia reiterate the previous report that Ain Ed Dowleh, who was sent to Tabriz to restore the authority of the Shah, has been unsuccessful. Several messages received in St. Petersburg at the fine measures are adopted there will be very little timber left on lands situated on Salmon river, Beaver creeks and their tributaries. Persons owning timber should have some protection as the government is financially interested in preserving same and so collecting their royalty which is one of their government. Timber of their means of revenue for the conducting of their government. Timber once destroyed is gone forever.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Kate Gillespie to Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan. The marriage will take place on Wednesday, August 26, at the File Hills boarding school, File Hills, Saskatchewan, after which the happy couple will take up their residence at Abernethy, Sask.

Temperature Dropp to Office August 26, and the Hills, Saskatchewan, after which the happy couple will take up their residence at Abernethy, Sask.

Daring Crooks Caught New York, Aug. 22.—After following three men from New York city through Providence, Boston and Philadelphia and then back to this city, seven detectives from police headquarters only today arrested three men as they were about to blow open a safe in Newark, N. J. Weeks were spent in trailing the men, who are suspected of a series of daring safe robberies in New York city. Inspector McCafferty finally assigned his keenest detectives to the job with instructions to keep on the trail until the band were caught in the act of blowing open a safe.

CUITACAO

The Hague, Aug. 21.—Helland's action against Venezuela and the text of her note to President Castro will depend largely upon the report which M. DeReus, former Dutch minister to Venezuela, who recently was expelled by President Castro makes to the government. He is expected to arrive ere next Monday. M. Vangueta and the text of blowing open a safe. Detectives learned that the men suspected had headquarters in Brooklyn and Hoboken. In the house in Brooklyn was found an extensive counterfeiting plant. Two of the men arrested today in Newark, George Williams and Richard Vaughan, boarded in this house, while the third man, Martin Tefanny, lived in the Hoboken house.

Chauffeur Killed

Chauffeur Killed

The steamer Prinz William V, belonging to this line, arrived yesterday from Carupano, Venezuela, and special orders were given to the steamer against salling.

The captain said: "Although we do not fear that the Venezuelan authorities will molest our steamers in Venezuelan ports, the recent changes in the quarantine regulations imposed on neighboring countries have led the

der for riot.

This is the third successive day on This is the third successive day on which the grand jury has returned indictments against the alleged rioters and their leaders. Thus far, however, only one person, Abraham Raymur, stands accused of murder, he having been charged with complicity in the lynching of Wm. Donnegan. Thirty-five men are in jail awaiting the disposition of their cases by the grand jury. Several of those indicted today have not been apprehended as yet, and their names were suppressed at the order of Judge Creighton, of the circuit court, who issued bench warrants for their arrest. for their arrest.

SMUGGLED OUT OF COUNTRY Italian Picture Dealers Acquitted of Charge Laid Against Them

has acquitted the picture dealers, Count Trotti and Signor Monti, who

Temperature Drops to 25 Degrees in One District of Saskatchewan

Greater Part of Prairie Country Has Escaped Serious Injury

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—Severe frosts the customs tariff. Brass in rods, last night visited scattered districts strips or sheets, unpolished, when used in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while in Canadian manufactories, is to be in most parts of the two provinces the admitted free, as are also iron or steel the stripe of the stripe

was touched, as was the case at many other points. No frost is recorded in Alberta.

Alberta.

The damage on late, low-lying lands, where the wheat crop has still tendays to a fortnight to harvest, must be considerable, and oats will also suffer in the affected districts. At most points, however, the frost does not appear to have been severe enough for very material damage, and the effect on total wheat crop is therefore inconsiderable.

New York, Aug. 22.—According to Kasira Shiba, one of the managers of the Mirsupishi dockyard at Nagasaki, Japan, the Japanese government is making an earnest effort to increase its fleet of auxiliary 'cruisers. Mr. Shiba, who arrived at the Hotel Astor fonight, declared that while the Japanese navy is highly efficient, there is need of a fleet of steamships which could in time of war be converted into cruisers.

could in time of war be converted into cruisers.

"Our dockyard," he said, "is working at its fullest capacity. We are at the present turning out three 14,000 ton turbine steamships, which will steam 21 knots, and which will ply between San Francisco and Hongkong, via Japan. Incidentally, they will take a still larger slice of the Pacific coast freight, which has been of late going almost entirely to the Japanese lines. These three boats will use oil for fuel, a distinct departure for ocean liners."

for fuel, is distinct departure for fuel, increase.

"In addition to these boats, we are building four large steamships which will run from Japan to England via the Suez canal. All these vessels will be at the service of Japan in case of war. Our deckyard, of course, is not the only one that is active in producing this big order for auxiliaries. The dockyards at Kebe and other places are all running at their full capacity."

merous fires started. Persons inter-ested in timber made complaint to the authorities and the fire warden is re-ported to have gone down and warned the parties to be careful. Friday the man employed by the owner left in the morning and at noon a bad wind start-ed which destroyed three cabins and scattered the fire out of bounds so that the fire is wasting a large area. Sat-urday, Sunday and Monday the fire was left unattended.

London Daily Telegraph's In-To Oppose Mr. Fielding Reception Shelburn, N. S., Aug. 22—Hon. A. B. Morine, now of Toronto, but formerly of Newfoundland, was nominated by

DUTIES CHANGED

Order-in-Council Issued at Ottawa Al-ters Tariff as Affecting Some Articles

Ottawa, Aug. 22.-An order-in-coun cil has been issued making changes in admitted free, as are also iron or steel rods not under five-sixteenths of an inch used in the manufacture of chains, Chauffeur Killed

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 22.—One man was killed and two injured, one probably fatally, tonight when a speeding automobile dashed over an embankment in Delaware Park, and into an abandoned stone quarry. James Wayland, a chaffeur, was instantly killed. John Wakefield was fatally injured, and James Morrison was seriously injured. The auto was reduced to splinters. The men were running over the Parkways at a high speed and dashed over the quarry brink at a turn in the road.

Damage to the crop will be mittand asphaltum oil for use in paving. The duty on tinsel thread for the manufacture of braids, cords or tassels, is reduced to 3½ per cent. preferantial: 7½ intermediate, and 10 per cent. general. The duty on finished parts of steel or iron for repairing farm plured. The auto was reduced to splinters. The men were running over the Parkways at a high speed and dashed over the quarry brink at a turn in the road.

RAILROADS JUSTIFY

The Foreign Will Metals.

Partie, Aug. 21.—Although Prance available of the Bolland's representations will develop the control of the Bolland's representation of the Bolland's representation

Fire at Nicola Coal Mine.

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—On Thursday night No. 1 tipple of the Nicola Coal & Coke company at Middleboro, in the Nicola valley, was burned to the ground. The information was received at the offices of the company here yesterday. The loss is \$3,000, but the building was fully covered by insurance. Instructions have been sent to start rebuilding at once, and in about ten days it is expected that the new Greenwood Hold-Up.

Greenwood Hold-Up.

Greenwood, Aug. 22.—Monday evening about 10 o'clock, two masked men entered the bar of Crowell's hotel and the executors, expressing gratitude for

Greenwood Aug. 22.—Monday evening about 10 o'clock, two masked men entered the bar of Crowell's hotel and gave S. A. Crowell the cannon for \$65 in cash. There was only one other occupant of the bar at the time. After making the collection and thanking the occupants for their courtesy, the hold-ups retired. At the door Mr. Crowell's dog raised objections to their presence and their departure, but his objections were overruled by a couple of shots. The hold-ups than ran in the direction of the C. P. R. station, shooting at some railroad men who were coming into town. A number of clues are being followed up by the police. It is believed that the men will be caught.

COAL MINE STRIKE

terpretation of the Fleet

LOCAL DAMAGE IS HEAVY Oppose Hon. Mr. Fielding at the next CHANGES ON THE PACIFIC

to a British but an American fleet, says:

"It means, and is welcomed by the Australians as meaning, that the United States are determined to secure their position in the Pacific, and the demonstration they are giving of the means they intend to employ to keep their position is extraordinarily complete. What the people at home have scarcely conceived is that Europe practically has vacated the Pacific. Not a single battleship belonging to any European power is to be found in any corner of that great ocean, while America has three great squadrons there. The mastery of the Pacific was Britain's 20 years ago. The rise of Japan on the one hand and the naval renaissance of the United States on the other has profoundly changed conditions and revolutionized Australia's attitude toward problems for national defense."

The Daily Telegraph finds that Aus-

Dresden, Aug. 22.—The fourth Esperanto congress, which has been in session in this city for a week past, came to an end yesterday. Before adjourning it was decided to hold two congresses in 1909, one at Chautauqua, N. Y., and the other at Barcelona, Spain

Railways and Sunday Ottawa Aug. 22.—The railway commission has been asked by the Grand Trunk railway to define what constitutes "work of necessity" for railways on Sunday, under the meaning of the Lord's Day act, and the Pere Marquette railway asks for permission to run its international car ferry across lake Erle on Sunday.

Another Gala Day in Sydney on Account of the Fleet's

Visit

London, Aug. 22.—The Daily Telegraph in an editorial this morning.

London, Aug. 22.—The Daily Telegraph in an editorial this morning.

House of Many Crimes

Londonville, O., Aug. 22.—The authorities yesterday found papers in a secret drawer in the Porter home, where Miss Hester and Miss M. B. Stein, of Des Moines were found dead last Friday, which indicates that Miss Porter had loaned considerable money to relatives in Lowe. It also developed today that Andrew Humphrey was mysteriously shot and killed in the Porter home, where twenty years are the creat political washday in Nanai-

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—Dr. T. W. Ax-tell, known as a "masseur" who en-joys quite a large practice here, treat-ed W. K. Robinson, of Kamsack, Sask., last week. He died under the treatment. The coroner's jury inves-tigated the case last night. Although

New Westminster, Aug. 22.—J. B. Kennedy, M. P., has left for Victoria to secure, if possible, Engineer Keefer's co-operation toward inducing the government to start work at once on the river improvements and also to take up with him the advisability of commencing at once to carry out Mr. Le Baron's suggestion to stir up the sand at the mouth of the river with an agitating machine, with the prospect of its being carried away by the current.

be pretty evenly divided, although the Socialists were the noisier, so much so that they had to be brought to order by the chalrman on several occasions. Mr. Hawthornthwaite gave Mr. Smith's record as an independent Labor man in the House as follows:

1901—Voted with Laurier, 8; against 2; sneaked vote, 2.

1902—With Laurier, 5; against 2; sneaked vote, 29.

1904—With Laurier, 15; against 2; sneaked vote, 5

Halifax Aug. 21.—The maritime board of trade today adopted resolutions favoring running rights for the Canadian Pacific railway over the Intercolonial from St. John to one or more terminal ports in Nova Scotia.

DOCTORS IN COUNCIL

bia Medical Association Ended

-Dr. Fagan President

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—The British Columbia Medical Association conwill be caught.

The carefulton for pittuburg of a pittuburg of a

Messrs, Hawthornthwaite and Smith Indulge in War of Words

AUDIENCE IS ENLIGHTENED

Nanaimo, B. C., Aug. 22.—Today was the great political washday in Nanaimo, being the occasion of the much talked of debate between Messrs. Hawthornthwaite and Smith, arising over the challenge of the latter to the former to meet in a joint discussion of their respective careers. The affair was held in the open air on the green, and was attended by a crowd estimated at about 800 people.

Nothing of a particularly startling nature transpired as a result of the debate, and it is doubtful if one man changed his views on the strength of it, although a great many were heard to remark that they had learned a great deal more about the misdeeds of both than they had hitherto known. Beth men, of course, worked the old political dodge to a finish, that of being the true and only friend of the workingmen. The aforesaid workingmen, large numbers of whom sat in front of the speakers, doubtless drew their own conclusions.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite maintained

ship cannot be determined, does not hesitate to ally himself closely with the the interease the state of ally himself closely with the fallen courrier. It is reported that a decided improvement has shown field in Prince Eulerburg's condition, but his health is not yet as sufficient; rest to value of the service performed by them. Since November, the fallen everal of pudical proceedings against him.

AUXILIARY CRUSERS

FOR JAPANEE NAVY

AUXILIARY CRUSERS

FOR JAPANEE NAVY

FOR

sneaked vote, 5
1905—With Laurier, 2; against 0;
sneaked vote, 18.
1906—With Laurier, 11; against, 0;
sneaked vote, 14.

Surgeons to Use Animated Pictures to Instruct Students

London, Aug. 22.—Animated photographs glving realistic impressions of surgical operations have already been used for demonstration to medical students, but have been regarded more or less as curiosities. There is a movement afoot now, however, to introduce cinematograph displays of operations into the ordinary medical curriculum, and some London hospitals will it is stated, begin this new feature in the new session. The proposed use of the cinematograph is strongly deprecated in central medical quarters, the operating theatre being regarded as sacred and not a desirable place for photographic operators, who may also introduce dust. It will nevertheless be adopted for recording muscular and other movements in nervous diseases for purposes of medical instruction.

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London Papers

Significance of

Sydney, N.S.W., Au

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was aglow with life a and surging thousa

the day set for the and for Australia to pu

the officers and men United States battlesh

Large bodies of men

were brought ashore They numbered close

otanical gardens,

Then came the reco Farm Cove, where a

the British na

front of the reception

drawn up. They wer prime minister and the sters of the Commonwaier of New South

ministers, the mayor embers of the recent Admiral Sperry, con

fleet, inspected the nay then with the others wa

reception pavilion in where he was greeted

cote, governor-general Sir H. Rawson, the go

naval heads of the co

The grand pavillion ed by a great golden

in the sunlight, and the trades were inscribed

f the American sta surrounding the pavill most buried with flag

vergreens. These we he federal and state

members of the vario

the legislature and go cials, many of whom nied by ladies. Beyo

Lord Northcote, on

tralia, extended the h comes to Admiral Spe

nd men, and congra

After greetings had it a procession was form and officials and the mirals, with their st carriages. Twenty-five from the fleet took procession. They carried ammunition, in accordangement which was before.

A hitch occurred in

t was learned by Adr ing to the Imperial ding of armed me uld be barred. An ment was reached on ever, without difficult sion for the America

The detachments fr

ships were headed by accompanied by the shi narching was commented admiration, and they we every hand. All the st

every hand. All the stroute were profusely lined with Federal tro On their return to the visitors were enterta. The whole city turned honor, and the great prevailed.

The prime minister, greeting of the Commo miral Sperry, said the sense, true that it was people. The mayor progress to the admiral, edged the ciff in warm

dress to the admiral, edged the gift in warm that when he awoke he was greeted the fir crowds, which seemed warships traveled towa age. His next welcome British admiral, Sir whose words of cheer v ful, while the reception self and his men by the crail and the Australian trainely hearty. Ame therefore, had every themselves among frien He voiced this apprecia references that had be United States navy.

Pleased With

Pleased With

Rear Admiral Spen of the United States terview today on the vessels of his comma welcome extended the has been hearty and hills and cliffs from were covered with pethey could stand. Of the welcome accord beyond belief, and it that such a demonstration of the velcome accord beyond belief, and it that such a demonstration must have maken the curiosity. It is pleasing to me to indicates real and her between the two E nations, which are unthe ties of blood, bu commercial interests and elsewhere.

and elsewhere.

"Please extend my people and to the au magnificent and warr

The Admiral has

The Admiral has se messags in reply to tion from Alfred De Minister of Australia United States fleet Waters: "The America tunate in being the n Americans and Austratouch, and the office this fleet are appresented in the control of the friendship and good friendship and good

London Co

Exchange of G

masses beneath.

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to Greet

GETS AN

Most Successful Political Gathering Ever Held on Vancouver Island

CONSERVATIVE FIELD DAY

Premer McBride, the Nanaimo Candidate, and Many Others Heard

(From Sunday's Daily) The Conservative picnic which was held upon the camp grounds at Sidney yesterday afternoon proved to be an extremely successful inauguration held upon the camp grounds at Sidney yesterday afternoon proved to be an extremely successful inauguration of F. H. Shepherd's campaign as the candidate for election to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest as the representative of the district of Nanaimo, and among the gentlemen present from the city of Victoria and other portions of the island, and the Islands, were noticed A. E. McPhillips, K. C., M. P. P. for the Islands; W. H. Hayward, M. P. P. of this city; Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley of Pier Island; Mayor Planta of Nanaimo, and George H. Barnard, K. C., of this city, the president of the Victoria City of Vict

mo; Mayor Nicholson of Ladysmith, and George H. Barnard, K. C., of this city, the president of the Victoria City people from Vancouver, Nanaimo, Ladysmith and the Islands, while three overcrowded trains conveyed to the a very numerous and influ-ontingent. Over two thousand including many ladies, were Mr. Shepherd, of Nanalmo. (Cheers.) grounds a very numerous and influ-

Appropriate Mottoes. The platform was handsomely decorated with cactus dahlias, sweet peas

The platform was handsomely decorated with cactus dahlias, sweet peas and pansies and other choice blooms, and just above and in the rear of it was hung a large Union Jack, flanked with the following mottoes: On the right, accompanted with portrait, "R. E. Borden, Our Future Premier," and on the left, "McBride and Better Terms."

And these appropriate inscriptions were supported by the two following announcements in big capitals: "Shepherd, Our Next Member," and "What Has Raiph Smith Done for Sidney?" with a large zero mark beneath it as the answer, while a short distance away an immense placard directed attention to Riley's famous breakwater, whose dismal and sparse relics appeared a little above the water in the attention to respect to the presence of the presence and an audience, especially distinguished by the presence of so many ladies; whose presence at political gatherings cannot but have the effect of imparting a high moral to cerely hope that we shall be favored with the pleasure of their presence and encouragement throughout the campaign. (Applause).

"You are probably aware, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. whose dismal and sparse relics appeared a little above the water in the adjoining harbor, in full sight of the

so obviously Irail and weakly that it was deemed prudent to endeavor to keep it in its position by placing amongst the piles brush, upon which was cast a good deal of rock. But nevertheless, remarked a gentleman yesterday, "on the very first breeze, and it was a light wind, somthing like what is blowing today, it went out, and at once became a hopeless wreck. At the moment some eight very dilapidated piles project in irregular directions from the water, and this is all that remains of an asset which has cost the electors of the Dominion of Canada \$30.00."

The alleged breakwater never per-

formed any public service whatever.

Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley.

most efficient chairman, introduced Capt. C. P. Phillips-Wolley, who said:
"Hon. Mr. McBride and gentlemen:
On behalf of the gentlemen of this district, I beg to cenier to you and to r cofleagues a most heartfelt wel-ce. (Applause) We have felt here, een in the past somewhat coy and coqueritate in the past somewhat coy and coqueritate in the way of coming to see us, and we have waited some little time for you, but now that you are here we can only say that we are most

Capt. Wolley—"My voice, which is of extravagance, waste, inefficiot as strong perhaps as it should be, ency and mal-administration, public

arm the more pleased to meet you here this afternoon than might possibly be otherwise the case, owing to the circumstance that a portion of the press has been pleased to suggest that simply because I have not the honor on the integration of carrying the integrated of the Conservative party, therefore I would not be here today, therefore I would not be here today,

"And this great principle is enunciated by Mr. R. L. Borden when he says: See to it that those whom you place in office are clean men. (Cheers.)

Fire those on the other side in politics who are not clean, and fire and fire first as promptly those on your own question. (Hear hear)

"A great American has said at one time: 'When we were a small people we lived and died for ideas, but now that we are a great people we live and die for dollars.' (Hear, hear.)
"Now, gentlemen, I have only to say this, let us live as a people honorably and truthfully and manfully, and place through our joint endeavors Canada in the very forefront of the nations. (Cheers.)"

and George H. Barnard, K. C., of this city, the president of the Victoria City Conservative association.

In addition to residents of Sidney and of the immediate neighborhood, the steamers Iroquois and the City of Nanalmo brought a large number of people from Vancouver, Nanaimo, badysmith and the Islands, while three show for it in this locality. hear.)

> The Candidate Speaks. Mr. F. H. Shepherd, the candidate,

ssemblage.

The history of this curious relic is this constituency will be a three-

The alleged breakwater never perormed any public service whatever.

Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley.

Mr. Barnard, K. C., who made a
nost efficient chairman, introduced
hapt. C. P. Phillips-Wolley, who said:
"Hon. Mr. McBride and gentlemen:
"Hon. Mr. McBride and gentlemen:
"Mr. Lemieux: No, sir." (Hear
ministration and good government
ministration and good government
ministration and good government
hear." into the departments contrary to all preconceived ideas of purity of administration and good government. This became so prenounced that a commission was appointed to probe these charges to the bottom and this any great injury to the people to take commission evidently went further than the government intended that it should, for it exposed a state of cor.

"A word or two upon a subject of special importance to British Columbia, i.e., the Oriental immigration question. (Hear, hear.)

Canada—and this is the supreme thing —may possess an honorable and absolutely clean administration in control of public affairs and worthy of the future of this great and growing —country. (Cheers.)

"Gentlemen, there are two kinds of mein in public life—the small man and the great man." (Hear, hear.) It make out of this great man's motto is: What can I make out of this country (cheers), while the small man's motto is: What can I make out of this country. (Hear, hear.) It make out of this country. (Hear, hear.)

"A great American has said at one time: When we were a small people in future of this was hardly the time. The resurces of the country is was hardly the time. The resurces of the population of the first of this country. (Hear, hear.) It make out of the country is the future of this country. (Hear, hear.) It make out of the country is the future of this country. (He

(Applause.)
"In his speech before the House (December 18th, 1907.) on the question of Oriental immigration Mr. Smith says as follows: That during the period which I have stated from 1902 Mr. Barnard—"I beg to thank the members of the executive of the Sidney and North Saanich Conservative Orientals coming into British Colum-Associations for the excellence of their work in making the arrangements for this successful picnic, and also the ladies and gentlemen who have come down here in such numbers, and particularly from Nanaimo and the Ispania. (Applause.)

I know of no other one who should be more cognizant of this fact than be more cognizant of this fact than the present member for this constibut acquiesced in the treaty and allowed this all important question to go by the board.

Admits His Knowledge. "Mr. Smith admits in his speech that he is acquainted with every phase and influence which Oriental and influence which Oriental immi-gration has upon the social and in-dustrial condition of British Colum-bia and yet because he had not re-ceived a signed petition he acquiesced in a treaty which gave to Japan the control of the emigration of her sub-jects to Canada, and in this condi-tion this question remains today the tion this question remains today, th trary notwithstanding. Japan and no Canada now controlls this question and Japan has in almost so man words intimated that fact to us

(Hear, hear.) ... What was the result, within ene month from the date of the ratification of the treaty by the federal government the flood of immigration fro Japan commenced and in ceeding ten months 8,125 ceeding ten months 8,125 Japanese poured into British Columbia. (Hear,

"Shortly after Mr. Lemieux's re turn from Japan, Mr. Borden moved That the ratification of the treaty with Japan was almost immediately The history of this curious relic is both interesting, instructive and significant.

It appears that just previous to the act the cutset impress upon you and had the sum of \$30,000 of the public money of Canada expended in placing a breakwater on the shore of these camping grounds, but at the very outset the structure seems to have been so obviously frail and weakly that it was deemed prudent to endeavor to keep it in its position by placing.

The history of this curious relic is this constituency will be a three-connected with Japan was almost immediately followed by a great influx of Japanese laborers into Canada, that in the option of this House, Canada should not enter into any treaty which deprives parliament of the control of immigration into this country. This was rejected by the usual government majority, or in other words Japan's right to regulate Oriental immigration as far as the Japanese are concerned was by this rejected motion.

standard of the Conservative party, therefero I would not be here today, and that I had ceased to be a Conservative; while it has also been suggested while it has also been suggested with the completely out of the complete to the complete

have wealth stored up for future development and we can afford to let it lie as a heritage for the rising generation and the healthy white immigration which is coming to the country, and let the benefits accrue to those to whom they of a right belong.

(Applause)

"There must be no hesitancy by the party upon this vital question. This country and its wonderful resources that this was hardly the time for lengthy speechmaking, and I gather from his remarks that he will again take an opportunity for coming the cards as a country, and let the benefits accrue to thrown into competition with races which are inured by centuries of hard (Applause). which are inured by centuries of hard struggling for existence under condi-tions unknown in the history of the white races. It would be detrimental to the race to allow this competition to lower our civilized standard of living. We would rather ease the burden of the worker by making the conditions of a good livelihood more secure, by better environment and a greater security against want. By a greater security against want. fairer reward for his labor and by surrounding the race with conditions which will make for greater prosper-

ity and contentment. (Applause.) "The uplifting of the people and the betterment of the classes by common sense and reasonable legislation is surely laudable and by common sense legislation I mean that which by reason of its fairness and justice is attainable. There must be no waiting for signed partitions no relaxation of for signed petitions, no relaxation of combined effort until Canada is secured for ever for the white race who will be ever welcome to our shore

Be True to Yourselves

be necessary to enter into details now which are probably known to you, and which I believe to be correct and reflect great credit upon the compiler

(Hear, hear.) "Suffice it to say that the Fathers of Confederation made no allowance for the fact that British Columbia is one vast, sea of mountains, that communication would be difficult and costly to establish, that the cost of administration would be greater in proportion than that of any other province in the Dominion, and that as the population is small in comparison with the immense area that development the immense area that development the immense area that development would in consequence be slow, and the burden heavy to bear. The efforts of our Premier, Hon. Mr. McBride, in this direction are still fresh in your memory, and I have every reason to believe that he will continue his noble efforts to a successful issue. (Cheers.) memory, and I have every reason to believe that he will continue his noble efforts to a successful issue. (Cheers.)

'If the federal government and the more favored provinces would view this question from a business standpoint alone, they would see that it would be a good investment to the Dominion to grant better terms to the Province of British Columbia. We possess in our set of mountains a mineral wealth which may invite the admiration if not the emulation of the whole world, but we are crippled in the means wherewith to open up communication to the rock ribbed freasures which lie there. Our prosin the means wherewith to open up communication to the rock ribber treasures which lie there. Our pros-

perity in this direction must inevitably

set us, and we have waited some little service deplorable to contemplate, time for you, but now that you are here we can only say that we are most neartly gled to see you amongs: us."

(Applause.)

A "cice" "Will you please speak you are commissions."

A "cice" "Will you please speak you are the contemplate to contemplate to contemplate. That the departmental inquiry by Judge Cassells is too narrow and that it was the determined purpose of the Conservation of thousands or I do not hesitate to say a few hundreds of thousands or name at the top of the poll in the comjagnate are into Canada, the presidence that it was the determined purpose of the Conservation of thousands or I do not hesitate to say a few hundreds of thousands or name at the top of the poll in the comjagnate in view of the royal commissions. Capt. Wolley—"My voice, which is port of extravagance, waste, most as strong perhaps as it should be, but, it is to be remembered that the voice of reason is a still small thins. (Hear, hear.)

I am not very much all all of sapanting to perceive that their functions of reason is a still small thins. (Hear, hear.)

I am not very much all all of sapanting to perceive that their functions of reason is a still small thins. (These are the sentiments of Liberal ministers towards the Oriental impaction question and I, therefore, ask you voters of British Columbia to draw your own inferences and act the commons. (Applause). An era of deater that their functions are the sentiments of Liberal ministers towards the Oriental impaction question and I, therefore, ask you voters of British Columbia to draw your own inferences and act. Commons. (Applause). An era of decided progress had begun in this province, with the advent of Mr. Mc-Bride's government to office, and this was partly due to the fact that their natural and justifiable spirit of optimism had led and had inspired them to develop the great resources of the pro-vincial domain. (Applause). British Columbia had never had a more cap-able or more successful financial head than it possessed in Capt the Hon. Mr. Tatlow (cheers); while in Mr. R. L. Borden the Conservatives of the Dominion had a representative man of exceedingly wide capacity, of the high-

refrain from saying something upon this subject. (Applause).

"I cannot say that I have any special message for you on the part of the local government, save that we fully purpose following closely along the lines which we have successfully pursued during the past five years, and a little more, and hope to do even better in the future than we have done. a little more, and hope to do even better in the future than we have done in the past. (Applause). While we will always bear in mind the best interests of the great majority of the election.

two in regard to the Federal position, as we face it today." I think that we are all, except the small number of our Liberal friends, who are close to

Frime Minister of Saskatchewan, immediately after returning to Regina to Control to the country. Income a visit to Ottawa, dissolved the House, and went to the country. Now, Saskatchewan is a new province and comparatively undeveloped compared with British Colimbia's but how long did Mr. Scott give to the electors to examine into the issues before them, and come to a conclusion? Why, the extraordinary space of time of three weeks! (Hear, hear.) You all recall our elections in 1907, and those of you who then followed the Times, of Victoria, which is controlled by Mr. Templehan, must recollect the tremendous abuse which was heaped upon me; because upon that occasion we gave the electors stored to consideration of the burn
Hear.) And if the Liberal party is retained in office, what terrible consequences, in view of the deadful things to take any time years may not, and with the great est reason, be expected to occur. (Hear, hear.)

"Are you willing to take any chances after the experiences of the against so imminent a danger. I now appeal to you as good Canadians at the province without imposing any of the province without imposing any direct taxation whatever. (Cheers.)

The Oriental Question.

The Oriental Question. weeks for consideration of the burn-ing questions of the day. (Hear, hear.) But does it not strike you, in this con-nection. When you recall what has happened here during the past year, combined with Mr. Scott's precip-

or again as the Japanese are controlled in migration of the prock of the process constituencies, which have been re-presented by Mr. Ross and by Mr. Sloan, are not to take place simultan-eously with the elections in the other

The Issues "But after all, when the elections are ordered to take place, what will you be asked to consider? No doubt, Mr. R. Smith will tell you a lot about what has been done down at Ottawa, and of the money, which they have expended on public works in British Columbia; just as if these were matters of fayor to you.

"Now suppose that he ask shows the first and instead of improving the situation it made matters were not forgotten, but were adants were not forgotten, but were adants were not forgotten, but were adaptated and suppose and instead of improving the situation it made matters worse. (Hear, hear).

"But after all, when the elections are under made matters were not forgotten, but were adaptated. The other contestants were Miss Rivers, Victoria; Miss Curtis, Victoria; Miss Curtis, Victoria; Miss Curtis, Wistoria, improving the situation it made matters were not forgotten, but were adaptated in ants were not forgotten, but were adaptated. The other contests were matters were mits were not forgotten, but were adaptated in ants were not forgotten, but were adaptated. The other contests were matters were mits were not forgotten, but were adaptated in ants were not forgotten.

of the Japanese. (Hear, hear). And now they have not only invaded the saw mills, but have taken up the timber industry as well; and if nothing is done to prevent it, they will in additious.) There is one thing in which the provincil government takes particular pride, and this lies in the fact Mr. Tatlow (cheers); while in Mr. R.
L. Borden the Conservatives of the Dominion had a representative man of exceedingly wide capacity, of the highest talent and of unsullied integrity (cheers); who would be worthy successor to that great genius, Sir John A. Macdonald, who had built the Canadian Pacific railway, and by the construction of this monumental undertaking consolidated the Dominion.

The Liberals owed any little success that they had eripoyed to the happy accident of being in office during a flood tide of prosperity, but the Conservative party had made of Canada a nation, quite capable of taking and of maintaining her proper place among the nations, which were comprised within the limits of the British empire; a capacity which was due to the wise statesmanship of that immortal Briton, Sir John Alexander Macdon ald (Cheers).

Hon. Mr. McBride's reception was of the most flattering character; while soft the viscous attentions of promiser of the viscous attentions of the most flattering character; while to first of the Victoria City band played the air of "For He's a Joly Good Fellow." He state "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Jeen the very state of the provincia government is the constituency which has been spent to the constituency and spent the provincia government is an experience by the constituency which are represented by Conservative party had making the viscous party had macromy in the limits of the British empire; a capacity which was due to the wise statesmanship of that immortal Briton, Sir John Alexander Macdon and (Cheers). Indeed, I can pire; a capacity which was due to the wise statesmanship of that immortal Briton, Sir John Alexander Macdon and (Cheers) and the viscous party had make the viscous party h of the most flattering character; while the classes of administration, and it is the duty of every Canadian who is true to Canada to see that change is effected. (Applause.)

Oriental immigration.

"A word or two upon a subject of pecial importance to British Columia, i.e., the Oriental immigration iia, i.e., the Oriental immigration.

"When you consider the fact that "When you consider the fact that "Now, sir, I think that it will be the care somewhere between 3000 and "so the most flattering character; while the most flattering character; while the Most flattering character; while the World of the most flattering character; while the Victoria City band played the air of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for trelephones and for breakwaters of favor, but these are not matters of favor, but these are not matters of favor, but the salicis which in common with other date in the Victoria City band played the air of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for telephones and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He salicis and for the highest honor and the

which could not be reached by boats until a dredge was constructed and a channel to it dredged. (Laughter.)
While down in Nova Scotia a freshwater lake was on the cards as a "It is quite true that I have seen amongst you and discussing matters last shovelful of dirt removed that are pertinent to the Dominion elections (applause), and although I quite agree went dry. (Laughter.)

"I observe that Mr. Smith, who only I am glad to give my testimony with him in this particular, nevertheless there is such an exceeding charm and attraction in the history of the triumphant achievements of the Conservative party that it is difficult to refrain from saying something upon the subject (Arabara and Arabara and A

ter in the future than we have done in the past. (Applause). While we will always bear in mind the best interests of the great majority of the electors, who have placed us in office.

The Federal Position
"I would now like to say a word or two in regard to the Federal position, as we face it today." I think that we are all, except the small number of the state of the great than once construction and honorable government which will be led by R. L. Borden, and for the potential weather than the state of the great today." I think that we have can you support an administration which has been more than once construction.

Be True to Yourselves

"To the young men upon whom the burden of the day is falling, look well to the heritage which is yours. You are only living this life once, and therefore I implore you to be true to yourselves upon this question, be true to those dependent upon you and above all as guardians of the heritage which must some day fall to them, be true to the rising generation, and if you do this all will be well. (Applause.)

"Just a word as to better terms, and if you followed the press despatch of a couple of weeks ago, you must have noticed, that Mr. Scott, the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, immediately after returning to Regina from a visit to Ottawa, dissolved the House, and went to the country.

The claims for better terms were very inclearly put forth during the last cample of the country.

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The claims for better terms were very inclearly put forth during the last cample of the country.

The claims for better terms were very inclear to take cample of the claims for the country of the dreadful things which have happened during the last five years may not, and with the great-law of the dreadful things which have happened during the last five years may not, and with the great-law of the dead Hansard and you will find the excuse after excuse given by minister wattanes to take cause after excuse given by minister wattanes to be cause

an absolutely honest administration, an absolutely honest administration, which you will undoubtedly secure un-der the noble leadership of R. L. Bor-

The Oriental Question. "I now come, gentlemen, to ental question. It is by all nost serious issue here at

servative party in P Columbia was destroyed; because it failed to give to white labor the protection to which it was justly entitled. (Hear, hear). I was myself badly beaten in New Westminster, and largely because a felegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier was read on the hustings, stating that as this question was for the west, the views of the people of the west must prevail. (Hear, hear). Now, this prevall. (Hear, near). Now, this happened twelve years ago, and I would like to know what substantial relief you have received under this head from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government during all these twelve years. (Hear, hear). You have passed through two elections and instead of having

lowed by an invasion of the Japanese in large numbers, and instead of im-

province, for their indifference to this issue during the past twelve years, and for their neglect to keep this great Rudd; 3rd, Fred James; 4th, Byron

government. (Cheers.)

"Capt. Wolley is a gentleman thing to say on any subject story, but strike out from the sho like a man. (Applause.) Hon. R. G. Tatlow

Mr. Tatlow said that if the go ment deserved any credit fo cellent results which had potential wealth of the a time they had been forced treasury which they had found ing upon their assumption to a considerable extent, to reburden of taxation. (Appl the limits into lumber within vince, while, as far as was they had obliged every other

partment during the past few years would be continued in the future, and he fully expected to send during the nt season some 800 or 900 boxes did fruit to the Franco-British Inibition and the Royal agricultural show (cheers); and although recent operations in this district in order t protect the orchards from pest rav-ages had been very unpleasant it was not at all impossible that some comwho had suffered loss in the interests of the endrs community. (Cheers.)
The proceedings closed with three enthusiastic cheers and tigers, espec-

tively, for His Majesty, the Queen, Mr. R. L. Borden, the Hon. Mr. Mc-Bride, and Mr. F. H. Sheppard. Wins Beauty Contest

The "beauty contest" was undoubtedly the premier event of the day's outing. To the most popular and

confuse the result, and to endanger the inherent rights of the Canadian "The passage of this treaty was followed by an invasion of the Japanese beautiful bouquets were presented by the Premier, while the other contest-ants were not forgotten, but were ad-

The sports programme was a lengthy one, and had to be interrupted on account of the speech-making in the grove nearby, but the rest proved opportune for the contestants, and when the events were renewed, they were all the more closely contested. The results of the afternoon events were as fol-

Girls' race, under twelve years—1st, Vera Laxton; 2nd, Laura Rudd; 3rd,

Hattie Gahrke; 4th, Maud Emmerson Boys, race, under 12 years—1st, John Cunningham; 2nd, Harold Rountree; 3rd, Victor Lee.
Married ladies—1st, Mrs. Scott; 2nd, Mrs. Wannocott; 3rd, Mrs. Droob.
Fat men's race—ist, J. Fullerton;
2nd, F. Barrett.
100 yards, in heats—1st heat, 1st, A.

Moore; 2nd, A. E. Spragge. Second heat—1st, Cresford; 2nd, T. O. Mc-Kay. Final heat, 1st, T. O. McKay; Kay. Final heat, 2nd, A. E. Spragge. Boys under 16 years—1st, J. Clarke; 2nd, R. McIlvoy: Single ladies' race—1st, Jessie King; 2nd, Margaret Freeman; 3rd, Mary Staples; 4th, Elsie Lind. Married men's race—1st, F. R. Moore; 2nd, F. Mellor; 3rd, F. Jeeves. race - 1st, Sidney Three-legged Humber and Arthur Daken. 220 yards, open—1st, A. Carss; 2nd, A. Spragge.

London Con London, Aug. 21 morning newspapers g nence to reports of the fleet's reception in torially they express faction at the warm Bandsmen's race—1st, W. Fairail; 2nd, E. Vaio; 3rd, C. Hine; 4th, J. Bale. (Continued on Page 3.)

men, after your ch has done so ce, why should Conservatives in ike opportunity. Mr. Borden a and cheers.) I wish to refer s Wolley's very

local government gentleman in the ipplause.) And which not only

always existed and the gentleman, who ays speaks his r my own part if he had any-

subject he would press with his m the shoulde

if the govern-edit for the ex-had succeeded their policy it ey had had the not only in the e province, but of the people And while for forced in con pletion of the ad found exist t, to reduce the pplause.) The to manufac within the pro-

voting contest een, and at oting terminated a score of admir-ooth all anxiously me of the voting ts were determints were determined should win the for the first part e led, but towards lling, Miss Jaffrey when the ballot

ead. closed the first ere escorted to the ss Jaffrey, as the ants, was crowned vative party. The ng was undertaken who, in a neat of all the honors im that of crownnnique experience, him the greatest fing Miss Jaffrey vative party, Predupon the young crown of flowers tion of Queen of two next winners, of honor, to the ppard and Price, were presented by unique experience were presented by the other contest-tten, but were ad-The other con-Rivers, Victoria; Miss Penketh Contests

nme was a leng-

be interrupted or -making in the wed, they were all tested. The results ents were as folr seven years— at; 2nd, Laurie ames; 4th, Byron

twelve years-1st Laura Rudd; 3rd, Maud Emmerson. 12 years—1st, John

t, Mrs. Scott; 2nd, d, Mrs. Droob. st, J. Fullerton;

s—1st heat, 1st, A. Spragge. Second, 2nd, T. O. Mctst, T. O. McKay; rs-1st, J. Clarke;

—1st, Jessie King; eman; 3rd, Mary and. race—1st, F. R. or; 3rd, F. Jeeves. — 1st, Sidney Daken. 1st, A. Carss; 2nd,

marring newspapers give great promi-nence to reports of the United States flect's reception in Australia. Edi-torially they express the fullest satis-faction at the warmth and brilliance -1st, W. Fairail; Hine; 4th, J. Bale. n Page 3.)

AMERICAN FLEET **GETS AN OVATION**

People of New South Wales Turn Out in Vast Multitudes to Greet It

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION

London Papers Comment on Significance of Hearty

Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 20.—Sydney was aslow with life and color today, and surging thousands filed the threats as never before, for this was set for the official landing

States battleships. arge bodies of men from the ships

sections they marched to ter Domain, which adjoins the cal gardens, and formed in of the reception pavilion. hen came the reception and their who landed on the east side of Cove, where a guard of honor the British naval forces was and up. They were met by the ime minister and the other ministers of the Commonwealth, the pre-ter of New South Wales and his micr of New South Wales and his ministers, the mayor of Sydney and members of the reception committee. Admiral Sperry, commander of the fleet, inspected the naval guard, and then with the others was driven to the reception pavilion in the Domain, where he was greeted by Lord Northcote, governor-general of Australia; Sir H. Rawson, the governor of New South Wales, and the military and naval heads of the colony.

The grand pavillion was surmount-

All Line.

All Wales, and the military and heads of the colony.

The grand payllion was surmounted by a great golden eagle, gittlefing in the swillageth payllion is seemed almost buried with flags, bunting and covernoers. The state ministers he will be in the successful trip.

Agricultural and government of clais, many of whom were accompanied by leads. Beyond in spectations are also clais, many of whom were accompanied by leads. Beyond in spectations are also clais, many of whom were accompanied by leads. Beyond in spectations are also clais, many of whom were accompanied by leads and gring the agricultural and state ministers, the members of the various branches of clais, many of whom were accompanied by leads and are also clais, many of whom were accompanied by leads and are also clais, many of whom were accompanied by leads and are also clais, many of whom were accompanied by leads and are also clais, many of whom were accompanied by leads and are also clais, many of whom were accompanied by leads and and are also clais, and are also clais, and are also clais, and a second and men, and congratulated them on the successful trip.

A Grand Parade.

After greatings had been exchanged a procession was formed, the mayor and the successful trip.

A Grand Parade.

After greatings had been exchanged a procession was formed, the mayor and the successful trip.

A Grand Parade.

After greatings had been exchanged a procession was formed, the mayor and the successful trip.

A Grand Parade.

After greatings had been exchanged a procession was formed, the mayor and the parage and the parage in four days and is hours, but she also with a successful trip.

A Grand Parade.

After greatings had been exchanged a procession was formed, the mayor and the parage an

the greatest day's run, 550 knots before.

A hitch occurred in the original arrangements, when, soon after the arrival of the Americans at this port, it was learned by Admiral Sperry that owing to the Imperial regulations the landing of armed men in Australia would be barred. An amicable agreement was reached on this point, however, without difficulty, the Commonwealth government granting permission for the American sailors and marrines to carry arms, but no ammunity. rines to carry arms, but no ammuni-

The detachments from the various ships were headed by Col. Bears and accompanied by the ships' bands. Their

difference of the streets along the foute were profusely decorated and lined with Federal troops and police. On their return to the Domain, the visitors were entertained at lunch. The whole city turned out to do them thonor, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Exchange of Greetings.

The prime minister, in extending the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Exchange of Greetings.

The prime minister, in extending the greatest enthusiasm properties and the free ting of the Commonwealth to Admiral Sperry, said that it was, in a sense, true that it was from the whole people. The mayor presented an address to the admiral, who acknowledged the gift in warm terms. He said that when he awoke early yesterday he was greeted the first thing by vast crowds, which seemed millions as the warships traveled toward their annothers. His next welcome was by the old British admiral. Sir Harry Rawson, whose words of cheer were most grateful, while the reception accorded himself and his men by the governor-general and the Australian people was extremely hearty. Americans, he said therefore, had every reason to feel the province of the said therefore, had every reason to feel the province of the said therefore and a series of the said and the Australian people was extremely hearty. Americans, he said therefore, had every reason to feel the province of the said therefore and a series of the said settlement to American buyers.

London, Aug. 20.—The Daily Telemont is the highest importance to a community to the state of the said in the settle day of American in the state of the candities at the meeting between Emperican and the transport of the community of the common date in five sleeping cars, with the sever common date in five sleeping cars, with the sever common active at the meeting between Emperican and the support and the said of the common active a special rate of the common active as the largest individual party of American in the common active as the common active as the common active as the common active as the common active a British admiral, Sir Harry Rawson, whose words of cheer were most grateful, while the reception accorded himself and his men by the governor-general and the Australian people was externely hearty. Americans, he said therefore, had every reason to feel themselves among friends and kinsmen. He voiced this appreciation of the kind references that had been made to the United States navy.

CHILDREN BURNED

Fire on Eastern Washington Ranch Takes Lives of Six Babies—Two Others May Die of Injuries

Rear Admiral Sperry, commander of the United States fleet, in an interview today on the arrival of the Vessols of his command, said: "The Vessols of his command impressive. The hills and clifts from Botany Bay up were covered with people as close as they could stand. The enthusiasm of the welcome accorded us is almost beyond belief, and it seems evident that such a demonstration of kindly feeling must have more back of it than mere curiosity and excitement. It is pleasing to me to think that this indicates real and heartfelt sympathy between the two English-speaking hations, which are united, not only by the ties of blood, but also by great commercial interests in the Pacific and elsewhere.

Please extend my thanks to the Colfax, Wash., Aug. 20.—Six children are dead and two others are burned so seriously that their recovery is doubtful, at the H. W. Schultz ranch between Colfax and Palouse, resulting from a fire that destroyed the home last night.

Four of the dead were children of Mr. Schultz. The other two were children of W. W. Fox, brother-in-law.

The men were away harvesting and the mothers were attending a theatrical proformance. The two eldest Schultz girls attempted to rescue the children, but lost the way to the door, and were forced to drop the babies to make their own escape. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

and elsewhere.
"Please extend my thanks to the ele and to the authorities for this ignificent and warm-hearted recepsage in reply to the communica from Alfred Deakin, the Prim ster of Australia, welcoming the states fleet to Australian ers: "The American navy is forte in being the means of bringing pricans and Australians into closer

London Comments

and the officers and men of fleet are appreciative of the r of being the messengers of dship and good wilh." London, Aug. 21.—The London

of the reception accorded the visitors. The Chronicle says: "That the by storm is certain. They have dome it already, they conquered before they came. This cortain fractaination is most ritendly relations with the American people and generance to the giant of the American people and generance to the giant of the will control the policy of the control of the contro

Large Party of Land Buyers Statement in Semi-Official Pa-Rumored Cause of Premier's Reaches Winnipeg From From His Meeting

Twin Cities Holiday

ROSSLAND MINES Operations on Properties Owned by Giant-California Company—La Roi Mine Development

Rossland, Aug. 22.—William Folen Williams was in town early in the week looking over the operations on the properties of the Giant-California Co., for which company he is consulting enginee. In a talk had with him he stated that crosscutting is in progress east and west. The intention is to keep up work on the east crosscut till the workings of the Le Roi Two Co., in Annie ground, have been reached. When this goal has been attained the intention is to make extensive use of the diamond drill for the purpose of locating the ore bodies that extend up to the line of the California in

Cunard Port of Call.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.—The Post understands that at their monthly meeting the directors of the Cunard S.S. Co., after much discussion, arrived at the decision that their boats must go to Southampton if a remunerative sphere of first class traffic is to be retained, but that the terms of the mail contract with the government which still has 19 years to run, precludes the abantal processing and on political contract of the contract with the government which still has 19 years to run, precludes the abantal processing and on political contract with the government which still has 19 years to run, precludes the abantal processing the contract of the OSION AT WIGAN

KILLS SEVENTY-SIX

The past twenty-four hours has seen some remarkable changes in temperature. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the thermometer stood around ninety, but a cold dip about midnight took the mercury down very near freezing point early this morning, the coldest records coming from northern Alberta, where two degrees of frost were registered at Red Deer.

The temperature was 32 at addmonton

Cuts Nearly Four Hours Off
Time—Makes Best Run
For Day

New York, Aug. 20.—The Cunard liner Lusitania finished a sengations run across the Atlantic at 2.50 o'clock tonight.

The big turbiner not only towered all records for the transatiantic voy, age by nearly four hours, but she also broke three other records. She made all recover the bodies still in the play are by nearly four hours, but she also broke three other records. She made the passage in four days and 15 hours. The best previous record, made by her on November Stin last, was four days and 15 hours and 40 minutes. On the whole trip of 2.781 miles the Lusitania make in a verage speed of 15.05 knots up to noon on the 17th, in which run she also set a new pace in steaming an average of 25.56 knots up to the Rosenbloom store.

Directors Decide to Flood Mine of free textinguish in Order to Extinguish Today the weather is decided to first tonight.

Wigan, Eng., Aug. 20.—It is now that collable the proposition and the fire that followed it in the Adaypole mine.

Wigan, Eng., Aug. 20.—It is now the companied by climatic disturbances. Garden stuff in some localities has the explosion and the fire that followed it in the Pirot when the the Adaypole mine.

Finding that it would be impossible to recover the bodies still in the pit. The big turbiner not only towered all recover the bodies still in the pit. The big turbiner and 15 hours. The best previous record, made by her on November Stin last, was four days and 15 hours. The big turbiner and 40 minutes. On the whole trip of 2.781 miles the Lusitania minch which was found in an old trulk in a rayine hear here by a party pic.

The third record broken is that for the greatest days run, 650 knots up to review and the propose in state and the pro

FOREIGN SECRETARY

Meeting

TENDERS OPENED

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The National Transcontinental Railway Commission opened tenders for those portions of the 1,800 miles of line between Moncton and Winnipeg which are not already under contract. The aggregate 222 miles in Ontario and 354 miles in Quebec.

Thirteen bids have been received, the tenderers being: J. W. Stewart, Ryan & McDougall, Nepigon Construction company, Craig and Thompson, J. T. Davis, Macdonald & O'Brien, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction company. struction company.

An experienced Scottish angier wishes to form a connection with B. C. angiers in order to furnish them with the finest fishing materials at moderate rates. from the largest gut manufacturing establishment in the world.

Gut (specialty) Trom finest drawn to strongest salmen, fresh and good from the 1998 crop. Salmon and trout rods to greenheart or built cane; reels; lines; files; tackle-books and cases and all either fishing materials for river, lake, or sea supplied of best quality at almost wholesale rates.

State what you wish and prices will be quoted.

Taxiet, Socians.

State what you mish and prices will be quoted.

Taxiet, Socians.

Holiday

London, Aug. 20.—The return this morning of Prime Minister Asquith from Scotland, where he had been taking a holiday, and his lengthy conference in Downing street with Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, are being connected in some quarters with the recent meetings of King Edward, Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph. So far as known, however, nothing occurred at these royal conferences that is likely to have necessitated this urgency meeting of the British ministers. It is much more probable that Mr. Asquith was obliged to interrupt his holiday to pacify Sir Edward, who, it is known, keenly resents the incursions of Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade, and David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, into the sphere of the foreign office.

subject.

The Daily Telegraph in an editorial says: "The communication will be read with sincere gratification throughout the country and if all goes well the Cronberg meeting will take rank as one of the greatest political events of our time."

Crown Prince as Aeronaut.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—Crown Prince freick William made his first balloon ascension this evening and man-ceuvred for a short time in a military dirigible machine of the semi-rigid system. On landing, the Crown Prince as Aeronaut.

TARIFF EVILS

Thirteen Firms Bid for Contracts on Judge Parker Insists on Necessity of Reform—Corporation Power Due to High Duties

COSTUMES



SKIRTS

FALL COSTUMES

All this week we shall exhibit a very choice selection of New Fall Costumes in new cloths and the very latest and most graceful fashions, but tailored with the same care and masterly skill that stamps all our ladies apparel, with that distinction in style which invariably distinguishes the well-dressed woman of today.

NEW COVERT COATS

At the same time we open our Covert Coat season with an excellent display in the very latest fall styles. These finely tailored coats are specially shaped to suit the new costumes. When you wear one you will exclaim "How beautiful the fit and how suitable for cool autumn evenings!"

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

The Ladies' Store 1010 Gov't St., Victoria MODERATE **PRICES**

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 21.—Upon the receipt of a telegram faam the Coroner of Ashland county, Ohio, in which he says information charging May Stein and Mrs. Bancroft, her mother, with murder, has been sworn to, the two women were placed under arrest today. They are charged with the murder of Morris Stein and Miss. Hester Porter at Loudonville, Ohio, Friday, August 14.

GREAT GATHERING HELD AT SIDNEY

(Continued from Page 2.) Fat women's race—1st, Eva Ander-son; 2nd, Josie Droob.

Nanaimo Takes Two Pulls.

Steady and consistent pulling won mo team, hitherto the unbeaten aggre-gation of that district. In two straight pulls the miners defeated the all star effort did not require any great effort. The contest was the premier sporting event of the day and besides the interest taken by the onlookers there was a certain monetary consideration which made the enthusiasts of both teams confident of victory. There was no doubt but that the miners were in better condition, and their victory was the result of steady work, helped out by experience and training. On the Victoria team were much old stagers Victoria team were much old stagers in the game, as Constables Harper, Hastings, Foster and McLennan, the Hastings, Foster and McLennan, the latter an experienced anchor man, but training told and the men from Nanaimo, in fine fettle and victors of a dozen contests, had no difficulty in winning the event. The first pull occupied just two minutes and fifteen seconds, and was a hard fought pull, but the second pull went to Nanaimo in short order, being taken in fifteen seconds. There was a large crowd of spectators present, and the winners were heartily applauded.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

spectators present, and were heartily applauded.

Royal Household, a bag
Lake of the Woods, a bag
Royal Standard.
Wild Rose, per bag
Calgary, a bag
Hungarian, per bbl
Snowflake, a bag
Snowflake, per bbl.
Moffet's Best, per bbl.
Drifted Snow, per sack

Your Skin in Summer Facts for Our Women Folk!

Seattle, Aug. 21.—Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate in 1804, spoke to an audience of 1800 persons at the Colliseum last night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the King county Democrats and the Bryan volunteers.

His speech dealt with the issues of the national campaign. He devoted his principal attention to the evils of great corporations which he declared are fostered by the present high tariff.

The remedy Judge Parker declared, is in lowering the tariff wall, and this, he doubted, if the Republican party would do if they continued in power another four years. Judge Parker denounced the idea of federal control of corporations. As a remedy he recommended a statute imposing a jail sentence upon corporations er officials convicted of contributing money to a campaign fund.

To Complete Trent Canal.

Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 21.—Addressing the meeting of the town council ast night, Hon. Mr. Graham said the Trent canal would be finished by the government because it was a matter of business. It was a work of more than ordinary importance, and would be completed as soon as possible.

Facts for Our Women Folk!

When you find your skin rough, red and patch, yor dry, scaley and coarse, and patchy, or dry, scaley and coarse, and patchy, or dry, scaley and coarse, and patchy, or dry, scaley and coarse, and there, remember there is a reason. There are 2,800 pores on one square funch of that same skin of yours, and there, remember there is a reason. There are 2,800 pores on one square funch of that same skin of yours, and there, remember there is a reason. There are 2,800 pores on one square funch of that same skin of yours, and there, remember there is a reason. There are 2,800 pores on one square funch of that same skin of yours, saley and coarse, with seventy feet of tubing, all provided to clear away harmful and waste excretions, but which get out of value of Zam-Buk lies in the fact that its healing essention, but which get out of Zam-Buk first liubricates, bools, and soothes the hot surface. Element

Hints for Breakfast and High Tea

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Headquarters for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Where You Get Good Things to Eat and Drink. Up-to-Date Grocers, 1317 Government Street.

The state of the s		
Three Star, per sack	\$2.00	
		Cod, salted, per lb
Zoodstuirs,		Hairbut, fresh, per ib08
Bran, per 100 lbs	\$1.60	Halibut, smoked, per ab
Shorts, per 100 lbs	\$1.70	Cod, fresh, per lb
Middlings, per 100 lbs	\$4.75	Smoked Herring
Feed Wheat per 100 lbs	\$2.00 \$1.85	Crabs, 2 for
Oats, per 100 lbs.	\$1.70	Black Bass, per 1D
Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs	\$1.50	Oolichans, salt, per lb
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs	32.10	Black Cod, salt, per lb
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs	\$2.15	Flounders, fresh, per lb06
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	\$2.15	Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	\$16.00	Salmon, fresh red, per it 15
Hay, Prairie, per ton	\$15.00	Salmon, smoked, per 1b
Hay, Alfaifa Clover, per ton	\$20.00	Smelts, per lb
Tegetables,		Herring, kippered, per la.
Celery, per head	.15	Finnan Haddie, per lb
Lettuce	.05	Meat and Pourtry,
Garlic, per lb.	.20	Beef, per 1b
Onions, 6 lbs.	.20	Lamb, per ID.
Green Onions, 3 bunches	.10	Mutton, per lb
Potatoes, local, per sack	\$2.00	Lomb per quarter fore . 1 25 to
New Potatoes, per lb	.02 1/2	Lamb, per quarter, fore:1.25 to Lamb, per quarter, hind1.75 to
Cauliflower, each	.15	Veal, dressed, per lb
Red Cabbage, per lb.	.02	Geese, dressed, per lb18
Rhubarb, four pounds	.05	Guinea Fowls, each
Asparagus, 2 pounds	.25	Chickens, per lb
Green Peas, per pound	-05	Chickens, per ib, nive weight. 12%
Beans, per 1b	.10	Ducks, dressed, per lb
Egg Plant, per lb	-25	Hams, per 1b
Tomatoes, per lb.	. 26	Hares, dressed, each
Beets, per pound	.05	Bacon, per lb
Cucumbers, 3 lbs. for	.25	Rabbits, dressed, each
Carotts, per pound	. 05	Pigeons, dressed, per pair
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs	.25	Santar areason ber bare
Dairy Produce.		LAND ACT
REES-		
Fresh Island, per dozen	40	THE PARTY OF THE P

- Bure

FOR SALE—Pure bred, pedigreed Jersey bull, very quiet, two years old; also a few young pigs, imprayed Berkshires, \$3 each. J. Watt, Heal's P. O., Saanich. FOR SALE—Registered Hampshire ram lambs, from prize winning stock. Ap-ply to W. Grimmer, North Pender Island.

FOR SALE—Southdown sheep, pur bred and registered rams. Addres A. T. Watt, P. O. Box 785, Victoria

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Sent postpaid to Canada and the

United Kingdom.

the brightest supporters of the Laurier ministry, reminds those, who criticize the enormous increase in the public of the republic and its principal city, expenditure of the Dominion, that the

summit of Mount Ranier. A very large portion of the country is wholly house to retreat into the interior, he would be absolutely safe to me of the settled part of venezuela is Lake Maracabo, which is situated in the northwest. This is a sheet of water having a superficles of more of the settled part of venezuela is Lake Maracabo, which is situated in the northwest. This is a sheet of water having a superficles of more of the settled part of venezuela the political party. Under whose are little eise than the coming togethat the port of Caracas, the counter of small towns throughout the lower will be so and is elevated 3000 feet above sea of the day.

FREE TRADERS.

do not say that, having done so, they should become hide-bound partizans. Hide bound and in the country is should become hide-bound partizans. Hide bound in the country day in the country day in the red to it. Was seven years before an attempt and the sands and the citizen ought to retail an open mind, deven though his best judgment may largely due to the late Cyrus W. Field. Was I was made to lay another cable, and the sackern of New York, who had been associated with the feat that of yesterday have an induce of New York, who had been associated with the feat that of yesterday have an induce of New York, who had been associated with the feat that of yesterday ha THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE The Toronto Star, which is one of on the sea coast. There are a number

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TO OUR VISITORS

AND FELLOW CITIZENS

We extend a most cordial welcome and invite their inspection of our magnificent stock of art wares and fabrics from all parts of the world

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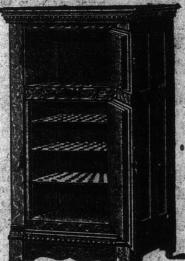
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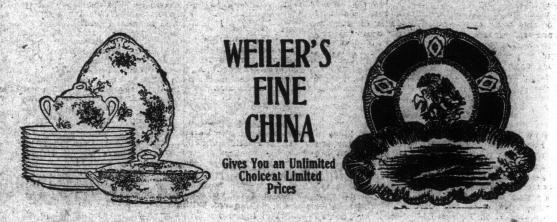


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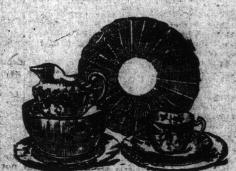
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ANDOFFICE FITTINGS

That Ara Bette:

MAKER3 --OF--FURNITURE

The most beautiful the most beautiful obj the planet Saturn, w cope of sufficient pow visible. Language can ness of the spectacle, om the Sun, Jupiter, ast Sunday, being th Sun varies from 861,0 that its distance from are sometimes 1,000, Saturn is not as big deal bigger than the e ten times that of ou dense a body as the about that of water. Saturn presents a so by at least eight moon according to the angle to the vision. When is in the line of vision, but when the position see the encircing man has shown that Satur addition to these distin several dark bands end its surface. These th scopic picture for w our range of vision. to make its journey on its axis in a little

Tuesday, August

THE THREE

Saturn seems to be not unlike a reproduc small scale. For the planet; for the planet asteroids and meteor respond to Saturn's there may be a point Solar System would I us through a telesco Saturn's most interes posed to consist of bodies revolving arou falling to its surface a moons, A recent wi "In the light of the of Saturn become the action. These billio

activities. That plane at various distances it probable that some have been created fro urn, react upon the same time the strain central globe, the dis-outside, and the infin mert upon one anothe ending agitation. The four armies marching continually in disor ing, pushing, pulling, gaps between the lin the territory of an er another for the booty. usion, if one could v thelm the observer

after all, law reigns a meteoric tides regular ling bodies meet and greater number conti though following crook some continually esca moons, and others tra The next planet be nearly twenty til It takes more than journey around the comore than three times revolution on its axis a little less than ter calculation are unce to have four moons, said of the planet sul though there seems

visible because of its reflection from the S The outermost plan known, is Neptune. triumph of astronon f Uranus convinced another planet beyon from what would other tion of this body wa astronomers. Adams part of the sky to di covered it simultaneo Neptune than of Ura miles from the Sun, a 165 years. It is know

> In their ultimate able. For example, germinates, and and something in a fertile investigation that we s possible to show self a picture of wha are nerves connecti but when we ask Sci scious of the existent

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answer. So it is in It is not true of ma-is not a domain of method of investiga that all things, incl analysis inexplicable This idea is worth when so much inquir It is also worth wh really only means "l canny, or spiritistic, If more people realis made in the broaden To certain races of come within the do ple know something about the laws government harnessed the force can tell a good many tricity is, remains in may find out some this to what are cal to have learned that tain conditions. The writings, or the app as we are able to le No one has as yet su things, that seems sarded from all poin fect the reality of they are caused by others or ourselves, easily be circumsta of our senses cannot may say that they astral body; anothe

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

THE THREE OUTER PLANETS

The most beautiful object in the heavens, perhap the most beautiful object in the visible creation is the planet Saturn, when viewed through a tele-Language cannot describe the exquisite love the spectacles. Saturn is the sixth planet Sun, Jupiter, to which reference was made day, being the fifth. Its distance from the raries from 861,000,000 to 911,000,000 miles, so distance from the earth also varies, and we ometimes 1,000,000,000 miles away from it. urn is not as big as Jupiter, but it is a great bigger than the earth, its diameter being nearly times that of our globe. It is not nearly as a body as the earth, its density being only that of water. Viewed through a telescope, turn presents a solid luminous globe surrounded east eight moons and one, two or three rings ding to the angle at which they are presented vision. When the edge of the outside ring he line of vision, we see only one narrow ring. the when the position of the planet is such that we encircing mass from another angle, it is to consist of three rings. Careful examination hown that Saturn has at least ten moons. In n to these distinguishing features. Saturn has dark bands encircling it, and apparently upon rface. These things combine to make a telepicture for which there is no parallel with range of vision. Saturn takes nearly thirty years ke its journey round the Sun; but it revolves on its axis in a little over ten hours.

aturn seems to be a world in the making. It is unlike a reproduction of the Solar System on & small scale. For the Sun, we have the body of the lanet; for the planets, we have the moons, and the teroids and meteorites of the Solar System corespond to Saturn's rings. It is conceivable that may be a point in space from which the whole Solar System would look not unlike Saturn looks to us through a telescope. Of course, the rings are Saturn's most interesting feature. They are sup-posed to consist of an enormous number of small bodies revolving around the planet, some of them falling to its surface and others combining to form moons. A recent writer thus speaks of them:

"In the light of the recent observations, the rings of Saturn become the scene of the most bewildering activities. That planet has ten known moons situated at various distances beyond the rings. Not only is it probable that some of the nearer of these m have been created from the rings, but the moons, in turn, react upon the rings and distort them by tidal action. These billions of little bodies, pouring in vast streams around the great planet, feel at the same time the strain of the attraction of the gigantic central globe, the disturbing pulls of the ten moons outside, and the infinitely varying forces that they exert upon one another. They are in a state of unending agitation. They are like a series of three or
four armies marching rapidly in parallel circles, but
continually in disorder internally, the members jostling, pushing, pulling, contending, and crossing the
gaps between the lines—a scene more disorderly
than the march of the disorganized Huns devastating the territory of an enemy and struggling with one another for the booty. Such a spectacle of vast conwhelm the observer with dismay. It would seem to him as if the universe were in a jumble and falling

"And yet, closer observation would show that after all, law reigns among the disorderly mass. The neteoric tides regularly swell and recede, the jostling bodies meet and part and go on their way, the greater number continue to circle in their orbits, though following crooked and staggering paths, while some continually escape into outer space to join the noons, and others travel inward to become aerolites escending upon the planet."

The next planet beyond Saturn is Uranus, which is nearly twenty times as far away from the Sun as the earth is and nearly twice as far away as Saturn. It takes more than eighty-four years to make its journey around the central luminary. It is a little more than three times the diameter of the earth. Its revolution on its axis has been estimated to require a little less than ten hours, but the data for the calculation are uncertain. It has been as to have four moons, but beyond what has now been said of the planet substantially nothing is known, although there seems reason to believe that it is visible because of its own light and not because of eflection from the Sun.

The outermost planet of our system, as far as is known, is Neptune. Its discovery was the greatest triumph of astronomy, Observations upon the orbit of Uranus convinced astronomers that there must be another planet beyond it, which deflected Uranus from what would otherwise be its course. The position of this body was carefully calculated, and two astronomers, Adams and Leverrier, scanning that astronomers, Adams and Leverrier, scanning that part of the sky to discover this supposed orbit, discovered it simultaneously. We know even less of Neptune than of Urahus. It is hearly 3,000,000,000 miles from the Sun, around which it revolves in about 165 years. It is known to have one moon.

THE INEXPLICABLE

In their ultimate analysis all things are inexplicable. For example, we do not know why one seed germinates, and another seed does not. There is something in a fertile seed which cludes the keenest. possible to show how the eye reproduces within self a picture of what it sees, and to show that there nerves connecting this picture with the brain; but when we ask Science to tell us how we are conscious of the existence of the picture, it is unable to answer. So it is in every domain of investigation. It is not true of mathematics, because mathematics not a domain of investigation. It is simply a method of investigating. The general proposition that all things, including forces, are in their last analysis inexplicable cannot be disputed.

This idea is worth keeping in mind in these days,

en so much inquiry is being made into the occult is also worth while remembering, that "occult ally only means "hidden." It does not mean un canny, or spiritistic, or magic, or anything like that. more people realized this, more progress would be made in the broadening of our sphere of knowledge.
To certain races of mankind thunder and lightning me within the domain of the occult. Civiliz ple know something about them and are able to tell about the laws governing them. They have also harnessed the force which creates the lightning, and can tell a good many things about it; but what electricity is, remains in the domain of the occult. We may find out some day, and we may not. Applying his to what are called psychic phenomena, we seem to have learned that certain things occur under cerin conditions. They may be table-rappings, slate-ritings, or the appearance of objects, where, as far we are able to learn, there is no physical object. No one has as yet suggested an explanation for these things, that seems sustainable in reason when regarded from all points of view; but this does not affect the reality of the phenomena. One man says they are caused by deception, either on the part of others or ourselves, and we all know that there may easily easily be circumstances under which the evidence of our senses cannot be absolutely relied on. Another say that they are due to the existence of an astral body; another may attribute them to mind-

reading: another to muscle-reading: another to disembodied spirits; others to something else; and in our inability to comprehend or believe any of these proffered explanations, we lose sight of the main fact in the case, which is whether the alleged phenomena are real or imaginary. If a chemist were endeavoring to ascertain the contents of an ore deposit, he would first want to be certain that he had a sample of the ore body. It is impossible to deny that interest in the occult as applied to the class of subjects now being considered is growing, and, therefore, it is timely to say that conclusions as to the cause of the many inexplicable things, which come under our notice, can hardly in our present state of knowledge be

anything more than mere guesses. There is another domain to which somewhat similar observations apply, namely, that with which religion deals. Many persons find great difficulty in accepting the explanation offered for religious truths. You will remember the conversation between Jesus and Nicodemus, in the course of which the former said we must be born again, giving no other explanation of the process than is contained in the words: "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the spirit." He afterwards expressed surthat Nicodemus, being a master in Israel, did not know these things. Thus we see that the Divine Teacher did not remove the mystery of the second birth from the domain of the occult. He did say that what is born of the flesh is flesh and that which is born of the spirit is spirit, but this is a simple statement of fact, not an explanation. Now if one should say that which results from the operation of electricity is electrical, and that which results from the operation of vegetable growth is vegetation, every would concede the proposition at once, because we know something about electricity and a good deal about vegetation. So no one raises any question as to that which is born of the flesh being flesh. We are staggered only when we are told of what is born of spirit. Applying to this sphere of inquiry the same principles that we would use in investigating any other aspect of the occult, does it not seem as it the first thing to ascertain is the facts? If we can find instances where the nature of a man is so changed that he seems to have been reborn, surely there is no reason in science for shrinking from the explanation that he has been reborn spiritually. We should not deny the existence of a fact or the pos sibility of an event, simply because we have no explanation of it to offer, for, as was said at the outset, in the last analysis all things are inexplicable.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XX. The ordinarily received statement in regard to the feudal system is that William the Conqueror introduced it into England. Like many other things taught in school histories, this needs much qualifica-tion. William found a feudal system already established in England.

Feudalism is far from having been as highly objectionable an institution as is represented by many writers. Whatever abuses may have grown out of it, and they undoubtedly were many and terrible, it inception the best exposition of govern ment of which Europe was capable after the break-up of the Roman Empire. When the power of Rome up of the Roman Empire. When the power of Rome passed away, an era of anarchy resulted. No one was atrong enough to assert himself master of any wide territory or to establish settled government until Charlemagne arose. His great personality gave security to the people, who acknowledged his sway, to a degree that they had never enjoyed, and to which Western Europe had been a stranger for several centuries. When he died without a successor capable of exerting imperial power, the only security for the of exerting imperial power, the only security for the people lay in combination, and this combination was the feudal system. We saw in a previous article that the basic feature of Anglo-Saxon social organization was the small independent community, acknowledging the headship of a particular family. mon to the whole Teutonic race. It was sufficient for the various tribes as long as they had room and to spare for their migrations, but was too loose a plan for the conditions which existed after the time of Charlemagne. The tillers of the soil needed some security against invasions; the head of the comity, or corlderman, needed some support to his when threatened by enemies. Therefore, for purposes of mutual defence, although by a slow proved a system under which the lordship of the evolved a system under which the head of the community was recognized, and all others held their lands under him. They agreed to serve him in the field; he agreed to protect them from aggression. Though the beginning of feudalism is veiled obscurity, this seems to have been its origin. It was the result of the failure of communism to protect the community from force from without. Later it degenerated into a species of tyranny, which was all the more bitter because there was no suzerain to whom the baronage was accountable. In Continental Europe, the feudal baron, as he came to be called, was independent of kings, so far as the control of his own people was concerned, and the latter owned no allegiance to any king, but only to their lord. In England, a feudalism grew up because of the invasions of the Danes, which randered combinations of lords and tenants obligatory for self-defence, and when the first Danish king ascended the throne, he found the people ready to accept a division of the kingdom into four great earldoms, in each of which a benevolent application of the feudal principle obtained. Such was the condition of England at the time of the Conquest. William abolished the earldoms, but established a new feudalism, which possessed some of the features of the English and Continental systems, but at the same time was unlike either. William gave his barons their territorial holdings and exacte from them an oath of fealty. They, on their part, exacted from their tenants a like oath, but the tenant also awore allegiance to the king. Here, then, we have the foundation of the British monarchy as we understand it today, although in the process of time old expressions have gained new meanings, and the power of the crown has come to be exercised by ministers responsible to parliament. But the foundation is unchanged. It is: A Sovereign owing his right to the Crown to the assent of the people; the supremacy of the King within the realm; the allegiance of all classes to the King primarily; the mutual obof all classes to the range people to protect each other. This arrangement was quite distinct from Continental feudalism, which did not take account of the supremacy of the king or provide for personal allegiance of the mass of the people to him. As out of ion of things inaugurated by William, the forms of government now existing in the Brtish Empire and the United States have grown, his claim to a Maker of History cannot be successfully ques

William, by his signal successes in war, had tablished a claim to the lordship of a large part of what is now France. From this fact arose that long series of wars between England and France, which really only ended at Waterloo. The specific matters out of which hostilities arose from time to time different courses. out of which hostilities arose from time to time dif-fered widely, but they all could be traced back to the boundless ambition of the son of the tanner's daughter. When Henry II. came to the throne, sixtyseven years after the death of the Conqueror, he ruled over not only England, but the grea what is now France, the dukedom of Normandy hav-

territory almost wholly cut off from the sea. It is true that the claims of the English sovereigns to territory in France were extinguished after some five centuries of more or less continuous strife, but the old rivalry continued for a long time after the causes from which it arose had ceased to exist. The more one studies the career of this remarkable man, the more surprising it seems, and the more influentia upon the history of mankind since his day. His tremendous personality, his profound sagacity, his boundless ambition knew no obstacles. He was not as great a conqueror as many others, whose story has been told in this series of articles, but his influence upon the generations that followed him has been as profound as that of any other, whose name finds a place upon the pages of history.

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU

Rousseau had probably no more intention of helping to precipitate the French Revolution, by his writings, than did Voltaire in his exposition of philosophy Yet he was responsible to a no less extent than the latter for the terrible catastrophies that darkened the last few years of the eighteenth century, and he is quoted more than once as saying that nothing short of a revolution could better the conditions then existing in France. His claim for the people of "Liberty, fraternity and equality," became the watchword of those who overthrew the monarchy and established the "reign of terror." And yet Rousseau no less than Voltaire would have deplored the state of things he helped to establish, had he lived to see.

the result of his teaching.

But while it is quite true that the effect of some of Rousseau's writing did not tend to immediate amelioration of existing condtions, but rather to an overthrow without an upbuilding, a destruction without a reconstruction, there was much sound sense in his teachings, much wisdom and much philosophy, much that proved as an incentive to noble and lofty aspirations, much that we today are the better for studying, and whose precepts we are the better for

they live, must be judged according to the century is which they lived, and the century's accepted standard of morality, the environment of their childhood, the conditions which surrounded them and the influences brought to bear upon them, which in-fluences, be they good or bad, the strongest are not wholly able to resist.

"Starting from the reign of Louis XV., France has longer a head, history no longer a centre; at the same time with a master of the higher order; great servants also fall the French monarchy; it all at ence collapses, betraying thus the exhaustion of Louis XIV.'s later years, decadence is no longer velled by the splendor which was still reflected from the great king and his great reign; the glory of olden France descends slowly to its grave." (Guizot's History of France.) There were three sorts of men who held power under the Regent, and the choice of whom was dictated by propriety, weakness and neceswhom was dictated by propriety, weakness and necessity. The great lords were veterans in intrigue, we are told, but understood nothing of the manage-ment of national affairs; the Regent's friends were, for the most part, blase men of the world, ignorant of anything worth knowing, but thoroughly versed in immorality and deceit, all their healthy desires satiated to unfeelingness. They wished for nothing but the experience of new sensations, regardless of who were competent in any way to conduct the affairs of the government, were given positions, the tenure of which made it necessary that they submit themselves to the whims of the unscrupulous lords

It can be readily understood how a corrupt court would soon corrupt, the nation, which was only too follow an immoral and licentious example Religious faith having neither incentive nor encour agement, soon became weakened, and the Church began to lose her hold over the consciences of the people. When the King had attained his majority he inaugurated no changes for the better, and forty years of age found him as blase, as indolent and indifferent as any of the roues who frequented his He cared for nothing but to be amused, and the real reins of government lay almost entirely with Madame, the Marchioness of Pompadour

It was this deplorable conditions of affairs that awakened the indignation of Rousseau and inspired of the perils that were menacing their moral and national life. Most of the philosophers of the eighteenth century were men of the world as well as men of letters, and mingled in the most brilliant society, a society which nevertheless they did not hesitate to make the subject of their most bitter attacks. Rousseau, however, pursued no middle course, adopted no double tactics. He did not class himself as a member of any courtly circle, but new times, attacking tentatively all that he en-

Rousseau was French only by adoption. His birthplace was Geneva, and he was of humble but respectable origin. His first teacher was his mother, who was a pious and intelligent woman, and he read the classics with his father. His earliest vocation was the law, but he soon gave that up, finding it uncongenial, and he was apprenticed to an engraver, who treated him with such inhumanity that Rous seau wrote: "He very soon succeeded in dulling all the brightness of my boyhood, brutalizing my lively and loving character, and reducing me in spirit."
The effect of this early ill-treatment was never to effaced, and it had much to do with embittering the after years of the philosopher.

At sixteen, Rousseau formed an unfortunate attachment for an altogether unworthy woman, whom he left after a few years in disgust, and, at the age of were given some recognition. He was a great student and an earnest, if indiscriminate, reader, in conversation he was forceful, fearless and cloquent. He soon made many friends among people of influence, though he was so suspicious that he failed to appreciate friendship when he had it. It was when at the house of Diderot, while turning over the leaves of the "Mercure de France," that his eyes fell upon these words: "Has the advance of science and art contributed to the corruption or perfectiorals?" Immediately he conceived the idea for a his obscurity, he fearlessly launched his invective against the society which had made him welcome for its amusement. Naturally of a religious turn of mind, and still under the influence of his early training, he hated flercely the polished and cynical materialism which was slowly but surely replacing religion. "Science and arts have corrupted the world," he said, and as proof of his assertion, he showed the immorality, the falsity of private life as he had seen

troubled by his attack. But the mass of people were interested and aroused. ' Many discussions en-He had countless partisans and admirers Henceforth anything that he wrote was to receive recognition. But he was also to make powerful enemies. In his "Discours sur l'inegalite des con-ditions" he says: "According to the poet, it is gold and silver, but according to the phil is iron and corn that have civilized man and ruined the human race." In this book he endeavored to prove, what many are endeavoring to prove today, that a return to the simple life would mean the overthrow of disease and vice, and promote national health and happiness. But, as is the case with most would-be innovators, he went to the extreme and shocked the good sense of the people of the eighteenth century, who were not at all prepared to follow such precipitous teaching. Voltaire wrote to him, in a fine spirit of irony: "I have received, sir, your new book against the human race. I thank you for it. You will please men to whom you tell truths about them, and you will not make them any better. Never was so much good wit expended in the desire to make beasts of us; one feels disposed to walk on all fours when one reads your work. However, it is more than sixty years since I lost the knack; I unfortunately find it impossible to recover it, and leave that natural gait to those who are better fitted for it than you or I." Other works of his served to still further estrange Voltaire and the philosophers though D'Alembert wrote generously of him: "Jean one who only has wit when he has fever: he must neither be cured nor have his feelings hurt." Finally Rousseau stood alone against the whole philosophical circle, as well as against the Catholic and Protestant clergy, whose creeds he had so often attacked. His book, "Emile," was confiscated and burnt at Geneva, and he himself sentenced to imprisonment. He fled to Paris, where this latest work had achieved an immense success. Later, feeling himself to be still an object of persecution, he sought refuge in England, where the historian Hume befriended him, and where he began his "Confessions."

Later he returned to France, but he had become mentally affected by a quite unfounded fear of enemies whom he thought were forever pursuing He died at Armonville, near Paris, in the sixty seventh years of his age, worn out by his own im iginary troubles rather than by any real sorrow or tangible disease.

Rousseau was a forerunner. He was a product of the times, but his thoughts, his teachings, were for the most part above the understanding or the appreciation of his contemporaries. He belonged to a new era. The following quotation from "Emile" will show to some extent how he inspired Froebel and Pestalozzi in their beautiful system of child educa-

"Respect childhood, and do not hastily judge it, either for good or evil. Allow a long time for the exceptions to be manifested, proved and confirmed, before adopting special methods for them. Allow nature to act in her place, for fear of thwarting her operations. You know, you say, the value of time and do not wish to waste it. You do not see that to make a bad use of time is much more wasteful than to do nothing with it; and a poorly taught child is farther from wisdom than one who has not been taught at all. You are alarmed at seeing him consume his early years in doing nothing? Is it nothing to jump, play and run all day long? Is it nothing to be happy? In no other part of his life will he be so busy. Plato, in his 'Republic,' which is deemed so austere, brings up children only in festivals, games, songs and pastimes. It might be said that he has done all, when he has really taught them how enjoy themselves; and Seneca, speaking of the ancient Roman youth, says they were always on their feet, and were never taught anything which they could learn while seated. Were they of less value for this when they reached the age of manhood? Be not at all frightened, therefore, at the so-called idleder to turn his whole life to profitable account, would never take time to sleep? You will say that he is a man out of his senses; that he does not make use of his time but deprives himself of it: and that to fiv from sleep is to run toward death. Reflect, therefore, that this is the same thing, and that childhood is the slumber of reason."

THE STORY TELLER

The automobile halted before the general store the village. The owner-chauffeur alighted and accosted a drewsy clerk.
"I want a linen duster," he said.

"I am very sorry," said the clerk, "but we are just out of linen dusters. I can let you have a nice feather duster!"

The two little granddaughters of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell were showing a new governess their treasures of house and garden. Behind a box-hedge they

said one of the children.

At the head of a tiny grave was placed a white board. Printed on it in irregular characters, with a lead pencil, were these words:

"Here lies our Robins; one a week old, one only

Pride Goeth Before The meek-looking young man approached the The meek-looking young man approached the counter nervously.

"Please, there's a mistake in this bill you sent me the other day," he began.

"Oh, is there?" inquired the shopwalker, who chanced to be in a sareastic frame of mind. "And what's wrong with it? Too big, I suppose?"

"Oh, no; but—"."

"Shoppe mistake in the figures?"

"Some mistake in the figures?"
"No; it's not that, It's—"
"Indeed! Don't you think this bill has been rung long enough?"
"Then what are you kicking about, my dear sir?"

"I'm trying to tell you. There's a mistake in the name. You sent it to the wrong man. I don't owe you a cent, and never did."

Whereupon the shopwalker said "Oh!" and crawled

An eccentric-looking old man was sitting in an armchair before the fire in the smoke room of a leading hotel. His trousers were somewhat drawn up one leg, which was crossed over the other, exposing to view a builliant red, white and blue-striped stocking; and noticing some of the company looking at it and smiling, he said, with apparently much

"Nice pattern that, isn't it, gentlemen? I'll bet there is not another like it in the room." bet cigars round that there is," replied

youthful commercial.

"Done," cried the old man. "Where is it?"

"On the other foot!" responded the bettor, with a triumphant laugh, which was generally joined in "That's just where you make a mistake," said the old man, with a knowing wink. "I generally reckon on finding one flat in a company, and so come prepared."

He the pulled up the other leg of his trousers, and, to the amusement of all but the loser, exposed a black stocking!

WITH THE POETS

At Lethe If Memory should say, "Of all the days.
That I have garnered thou shalt have but one,"
What solitary round of cloud and sun
Would be my choice? This lightly brushed its bays
Above my brows and poured me wine of praise; That found my feet unfaltering to run Toward human need; and ere a third was done I climbed to peace by sorrow's holy ways.

Not these. For since your spirit flashed on mine, As orbs a perfect star from out the vast, On a dark world to shed its rays divine, Then wanish from our vision all too fast, The other days, if need be, I resign, So may that single moment be my past.

-Alice Lena Cole Kleene, in The Forum, The Rain.

The rain swept over the hill,
The rain fell steep in the street,
Said the yeoman, "I cannot till!"
Said the lovers, "We cannot meet!"

Still the Rain King rode in power, Setting his storm-clouds free, Nursing the fruit and the flower, Tending the lawn and the lea.

"But I cannot play," sobbed the child,
"My daisies are all so wet!" And the Rain King, hearing, smiled, But his heart grew full with regret.

So he stalled his steed in the West; He has gathered his clouds away,
"Lovers may sorrow, and tollers rest,
But the children," he said "must play!" -Will H. Ogilvie in Scottish Review. The Moss Roses

The Moss Roses

The angels of the flowers one day.

Beneath a rose tree sleeping lay—

That spirit to whose charge 'tis given'
To bathe young buds in dews of heaven.

Awakening from his light repose,
The angel whispered to the rose:
"Oh, fondest object of my care,
Still fairest found, where all are fair;
For the sweet shade thou giv'st to me

Ask what thou wilt, 'tis granted thee."
"Then," said the rose, with deepened glow,
"On me another grace bestow." "On me another grace bestow."
The spirit paused in silent thought,
What grace was there that flower had not? Twas but a moment—o'er the rose A veil of moss the angel throws And, robed in nature's simplest weed, Could there a flower that rose exceed? -From the German of Krummacher.

The Song Sparrow. The Song Sparrow.

He does not wear a Joseph's coat
Of many colors, emart and gay;
His suit is Quaker brown and gray,
With darker patches at the throat
And yet of all the well-dressed throng
Not one can sing so brave a song.
It makes the pride of looks appear
A vain and foolish thing to hear
His "Sweet—sweet—sweet—very merry cheer."

A lofty place he does not love.

But sits by choice, and well at ease,
In hedges and in little trees.

That stretch their slender arms above.
The meadow-brook; and there he sings.
Till all the field with pleasure rings;
And so he tells in every ear,
That lowly homes to heaven are near.
In "Sweet—sweet—sweet—very merry cheer,"

I like the tune, I like the words; I like the tune, I like the words;
They seem so true, so free from art,
So friendly, and so full of heart,
That if but one, of all the birds,
Could be my comrade everywhere,
My little brother of the air,
This is the one I'd choose, my dear,
Because he'd bless me, every year,
With "Sweet—sweet—very merr -Henry Van Dyke.

Ask of the Rose Ask of the rose, and mayhap she will tell thee. Whence are her secrets of fragrance and bloom; Ask if the rose hath not power to spell thee Charms to insure against sorrow and gloom. Old as the flowers that Nineveh cherished. New as the bud that at dawn may unclose, Kingdoms have tottered and dynasties perished, Life ever lives in the heart of the rose.

Ask of the rose, if mayhap she remember Aught of the mysteries Solomon knew; Ask what is sweetest from June to Decemb Ask why life's honey is tempered with rue. Surely the rose has the lore of the ages, Smiling alike for the bride and the bier; Wafting its perfume oe'r myriad pages, Thrilling at once to the smile and the tear.

Ask of the rose if she sighs when she leaves us.

Ask if she longs for the Summer's return.

Ask if it hurts when with briars she grieves us.

Or, if, when withered, she droops in an urn.

Ask, though the rose shall but laugh in thy face, dear.

She is of summer, of morn and of June;

Born in shed light for a while it her place here. Born to shed light for a while in her p Born to be lovely, yet fade away soon.

Pluck the sweet rose when the dewdrops are shining, Give it to some one who calls thee a rose,
Linger with him when the day is declining,
Stroll where the brock with its lullaby flows,
Ask of the rose, and mayhap she will tell thee
What is her secret of youth and delight;
Ask of the rose, if perchance she will spell thee
Charms she has heard from the winds in their flight.

Margarat E. Sangster in Everywhere -Margaret E. Sangster, in Everywhere.

The Homesteader Wind-swept and fire-swept and swept with bitter This was the world I came to when I came across the sea—
Sun-drenched and panting, a pregnant, waiting plain
Calling out to humankind, calling out to me!

Leafy lanes and gentle skies and little fields all This was the world I came from when I fared across the sea—
The mansion and the village and the farmhouse in between,

Never any room for more, never room for med I've fought the wind and braved it. I cringe to it no I've fought the creeping fire back, and cheered to sea-I've shut the bitter rain outside and safe within my Laughed to think I feared a thing not as strong as II mind the long white road that ran between the

hedgerows neat, in that little, strange old world I left behind me long I mind the air so full of bells at evening, far and sweet—
All and all for some one else—I had leave to go! And this is what I came to when I came across the

Miles and miles of unused sky and miles of unturned loam,
And miles of room for some one else and miles of room for me—
The cry of exile changing to the sweeter cry of "Home!"

Charged With Settling Fishery Differences Between Cana-

the government regarding his new appointment as head of the new annuities department, after which he will also repair to California and the two will then draft the legislation embodying the regulations they think

Mr. Bastedo's Remarks

When seen at the Empress yester-day morning, Mr. Bastedo said: "Our investigations are about over, and we will separate tomorrow. Our instructions include drawing legislation covering the regulations which the commission thinks should be put into force on both sides of the line, ofter considering all the constants.

which so much is heard nowadays. It is nothing of the kind. It is merely a government arrangement whereby anyone will be able to secure an annulty protecting him against want in his old age, at the smallest possible of the secure and annulty protecting him against want in his old age, at the smallest possible of the whole such annulties callitions as the same appointed acting the same and the secure and the same appointed acting the same and the same appointed acting the same appoi

department.

"After I have conferred with the authorities at Ottawa I shall proceed to California in order to take up the business of drafting the fishery legislation with Dr. Jordan. His university duties compel him to be in California on the reassembling of the scholars so the work will be done there."

Dr. Jordan on the Difficulties

Dr. Jordan on the Difficulties

Dr. Jordan stated that the greatest obstacle to the framing of an ideal fishery code was the absence of exact knowledge of the life habits of the study of the habits of the Pacific salmon," said he. "There are four or five men who have studied the question in the states and Mr. Babcock in British Columbia, but these seem to be about all. Of course I am now speakting of the life habits of the fish, and not of the best methods of catching and preparing them for market. It seems, however, to be pretty well estrablished that the fish return to the stream whence they came when they reach maturity, which seems to be usually four years, that they die after spawning in the river. Of the last point there is no doubt. It has been indeed to the framing of an ideal fishery code was the absence of exact knowledge of the life habits of the Bank of Montreal has bought the Gault House corner, at Notre Dame and Portage avenue, and will erect a new building there early next season. The property they have purchased extends from the west, and takes in the whole of the old frame building. Plans for the new structure have been or dered and construction will be started as soon as the leases of the present tenants have expired or they can be stream whence they came when they reach maturity, which seems to be usually four years, that they die after spawning in the river. Of the last point there is no doubt. It has been writed and a finititute for the investigation and solution of the problem of air navigation in the interest of German industry commerce and science.

The contributions made by the public, he says, are now far beyond the sum necessary to replace the destroyed airship, and beyond the sum necessary to replace the destroyed airship, and beyond the sum necessary to replace the destroyed airship, and beyond the sum necessary to replace the destroyed airship, and beyond the sum necessary to replace the destroyed airship, and beyond the sum thouse of the last form the recurrence of the last form t and preparing them for market. It seems, however, to be pretty well established that the fish return to the stream whence they came when they reach maturity, which seems to be usually four years, that they die after spawning in the river. Of the last point there is no doubt. It has been proved beyond a shadow of doubt, both by observation and by examination of the fish that they die after spawning. It is a biological impossibility for them to survive. In this I am speaking of the sockeye, though it seems certain that all the five kinds of Pacific coast salmon die in this reach maturity, which seems to be usually four years, that they die after spawning in the river. Of the last point there is no doubt. It has been proved beyond a shadow of doubt, both by observation and by examination of the fish that they die after spawning. It is a biological impossibility for them to survive. In this I am speaking of the sockeye, though it seems certain that all the five kinds of Pacific coast salmon die in this way.

"The Atlantic salmon is different. In fact if the Pacific coast fish is a salmon, the Atlantic and European salmon is not a salmon at all. He is of different species, being in reality a kind of trout. So to call both kinds

VISIT VICTORIA

of fish salmon is scientifically wrong. The steel head is the Pacific fish, which most strongly resembles the Atlantic salmon, and seems to be pragetically the same. The Atlantic fish goes back to the ocean after spawning, but your salmon does not. Nor is it known where he goes nor what he lives on where he goes, nor what he lives on while in the ocean before coming up the river to spawn, and until this part of his history is unravelled, our knowledge of the life and habits of the fish will be both, meagre and unsatis-

The International Fisherles Commission consisting of S. T. Basted for the life and habits of the shades of of the s

Ouring that time they have visited a number of the chief fishing points and lave interviewed all sorts and conditions of men interested in fishing that the chief fishing points and lave interviewed all sorts and conditions of men interested in fishing that the chief fishing points and lave interviewed all sorts and conditions of men interested in fishing that the chief fishing points and lave interviewed all sorts and conditions of men interested in fishing that the chief fishing points and conditions of men interested in fishing that the chief fishing that the chief

WAS ENDORSED

Oak Bay Council Authorized to Proceed With Construction of Building

at what age he wishes his annuity to begin and the cost and terms will be regulated accordingly. Arrangements may be made so that lump sums or regular payments can be made according to the wishes of the applicant. This it is hoped that the department will be of benefit to a large number.

"It will fall to my lot, as I understand to organize the department, but of course the tables and scales of payments, etc., will be calculated by actuaries who will be engaged by the department.

"After I have conferred with the with a view to introducing into Britisl

Columbia any new features that may appear worthy of reproduction.

SEATTLE MEN VISIT THE WHALING STATION

See Two Monsters Captured— Congressman Humphrey on

before he can get a majority in the Electoral College, you will find that he must carry New York, Connecticut, and three of the central states which are now Republican as well as every state which is generally Democratic. While even if the Republicans lose New York and carry any of the

cratic. While even if the Republicans lose New York and carry any of the states mentioned they will have enough votes to win.

"Again there does not seem to be much enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan, and nothing at all comparable to the excitement during his first campaign. As for Mr. Taft, if you examine his record you will have to admit that there has probably never been a president with the experience and success in the conduct of public affairs prior to election, of which he can beast. A great majority of them were not national figures before they became presidents.

Taft's Personaity.

tion covering the regulations which the commission thinks should be put into force on both sides of the line.

(From Sunday's Daily)

The residents of Oak Bay municipality will have a new school building the regulations of the pacific, and the regulations will be freamed and construction will commence as soon, as the preliminaries are districted by a children the periminaries are districted by a children the preliminaries are districted by a children the plans of these important the previous of the production of the produc would like to see him elected to carry out to a successful ending the policies which he has initiated, and which he believes are of vital importance to the country. Unquestion-

AIRSHIP SCHOOL Count Zeppelin Proposes to Found a Training Institute With Part of Public Contributions

Reported Purchase of Gault House
Corner By Bank of Montreal
for Building Purposes

Frederichshaven, Aug. 22.—Count
Zeppelin, inventor of the famous airship that was recently destroyed, has
announced that he intends to found an
institute for the investigation and so



All Odd Lines to be cleared out tomorrow at tremendous reductions

LADIES' WHITE UNDERSKIRTS

Very nicely made with pretty trimmings of fancy embroidery, insertion, etc., perfectly fitting garments. UNDERSKIRTS worth \$10.00. Sale Price \$5.00 | UNDERSKIRTS worth \$6.00. Sale Price \$3.00

LADIES' DRAWERS DRAWERS worth 50c. Sale Price 35¢

LADIES' GOWNS NIGHTGOWNS worth \$1.40. Sale Price 90¢ NIGHTGOWNS worth \$1.25! Sale Price 75¢ NIGHTGOWNS worth \$1.35. Sale Price 85¢ NIGHTGOWNS worth \$1.00. Sale Price 65¢

DRAWERS worth 65c. Sale Price 45¢ LADIES' CORSET COVERS

CORSET COVERS worth 3oc. Sale Price 20¢ CORSET COVERS, worth 50c. Sale Price 40¢ CORSET COVERS, worth 65c. Sale Price 40¢ CORSET COVERS, worth 75c. Sale Price 40¢

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms American Lady Corsets



'Home of the Hat Beautiful' Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery Morley's Hosiery

JAPANESE IMITATIONS OF FOREIGN WARES

Another Crude Deception Prac-|Chancellor Lloyd-George's Inticed by Copyists of Nippon Brought to Light

day's mail says: "Foreigners who desire to obtain genuine foreign goods would do well to obtain them of recognized foreign dealers and not be mislead by cheap imitations of saie by Japanese dealers. Another elaborate imitation of one of Crosse & Blackwell's preparations has been brought to our notice. Two bottles of what is apparently the British firm's

produce it as "Olen zrono Ddoiy."

But, as stated, the general resemblance is so close that any foreigners might be excused for being deceived.

As for the quality of the bogus condiment itself it can only be said that buyers are taking a great risk in venturing to consume it and the risk is made more attractive, of course, by the retail price of the fraudulent, dangerous article being set at a figure below that of the genuine. In fact the figure at which the imitation is offered should be sufficiently presumptive cvishould be sufficiently presumptive cvidence to the foreigner that the article could not have been imported. However, the imitation is so labeciously elever that foreigners will only be safe in buying such foreign commodities from old-established and recognized

foreign dealers. **EDITOR IN TROUBLE**

Mr. Bethel's Coadjutor in Seoul Will
Have to Stand Trial—is Handed
Over By Consul

Seoul, Aug. 21.—The British consulgeneral today unconditionally surrendered to the Korean authorities the
fill build build

NO REFERENCE MADE TO NAVAL ARMAMENT

terview With German Minister of Interior

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The meeting today between David Lloyd-George, Chan-cellor of the British Exchequer, and Dr. Bethmann von Hollwe, Imperial Minister of the Interior, as far as conference was concluded.

A fellow traveler of Mr. Lloyd-George said that the Chancellor of the

mention the matter he would be de bear similar neck labels and lead cap-sules, the latter stamped identically and both have an external wrapper of similar blue paper labeled alike: "Gentine India Currie Powder."

mention the matter he would be de-change of views on the subject. London, Aug. 22.—The Daily Mail this morning declares that no agree-ment has been arrived at by Great Britain and Germany on the que Britain and Germany on the question of naval armaments

David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in a communication addressed to the Daily Chronicle correspondent, and transmitted by the correspondent to this paper here says that his visit is exclusively concerned with pensions. It is not official

in any sense, and has no relation to

ON CONGO OUESTION

Press Opinions in Favor of New Move—Public Appears

Brussels, Aug. 21.—The Belgian press welcomes the end of the Congo question with expressions of relief and assurances that Belgium will demonstrate to the world her power to humanely and wisely govern the African country.

humanely and wisely govern the African country.

The Independence Beige says that the senate's concurrence in annexation is certain, and that therefore "the grand work accomplished by King Leopold in Africa will not be lost to Beigium."

The Dernierer declares: "We must obligate the reign of wants bloods." oblierate the reign of twenty bloody years, wipe out hate and distrust, and show to the world that Congo's woes and ills are over forever." Other newspapers point out that the Congo debt difficulties will certainly be adjusted by Parliament, and declare that financial fears are unneces-

The annexation of the Independent State has been received by the pub-lic generally either with indifference,

Your Fall Suit,

We're sure you'll prefer to buy it at a store where you'll feel at home the moment you cross the threshold. We know you like to buy your clothes at a store where there is a feeling of confidence on every side, and where you know that the clothes are the best, and that you will get real honest value in return for your dollars. In other words, Sir, if you buy your Fall Suit here you'll get satisfaction as well as clothes-not

We've a magnificent line of Fall Suits artistically cut and tailored by experts. The new colorings in the fabrics are handsome.

Suits at \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25 and \$30

May we have the pleasure of showing you what's new in Suits for the coming season?

ALLEN & CO.,

Fit Reform Wardrobe

1201 Government Street

BREAKFAST **APPETIZERS**

Robertson's Pineapple Marmalade ... Wheat Berries, per packet

The Family Cash Grocery Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

Wat Chewing To

The big bla

COMPANIES CANADA, Province of No. 44

This is to certify dentral Insurance ized and licensed t within the Province and to carry out a of the objects of the the legislative auth lature of the Proviumbla extends.

The head office situate at the City State of Missouri, U. The amount of the pany is, Two Millic into twenty thousa Hundred Dollars each The head office of this Province is situate Herbert Cuthbert, Fir whose address is Victhe attorney for the GIVEN under my loffice at Victoria, Fir Columbia, this Tenth one thousand nine hun (L.S.)

Registrer of Joint

The objects for whi has been established a To make insurance on inds of insurance of and other vessels, an and cargoes, and also dise, produce, and a property in the course whether by land or money on bottomry a

FIR FIRE It is the kind

YOU ought HERBERT CUTHBE MINERAL

nnie Fractional Mi ate in the Victoria on Bugaboo Creek, acting the mysel and the ment of the mysel and the ment, for the purpose Crown Grant of the and further take tunder section, 37, multiple of the issuance of improvements.

Dated this 29th The Spra BUSI

VANVOUVER, F iffers a Choice of To every graduate. Great D Commercia, Pitman and, Telegraphy, Trix standard makes inguages, taught by



L. M. ROBERTS, Gre H. G. SKINNER, Pit

B. C. SADDLERY CO.,

HEAR WONDER Colu Grapho

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1.—What is be-djustment of the Helen Maloney, Maloney of Phili-r H. Osborn, of ing today in the of a document ecision and inter-

granted to the

IE COLONIST

Annulled

rings

Black Watch

Tuesday, August 25, 1908

Chewing Tobacco

HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY

Jennie Fractional Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Divison, on Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew District.

on Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew District.

TAKE NOTICE that I Thos. Parsell Free Miner's Conteste No. 32308; acting anyses and as agent for L. N. Anderson, Free Miner's Certificate No. 322834; intend, sixty days from late hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

niversity

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

Commercis, Pitman, and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists.



of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the smaller. Trunks and Valises always on hand. B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

> HEAR THE WONDERFUL B. C.

Columbia Graphóphone

TONIGHT

Fletcher Bros.

1231 Government Street

PREMIER HAS RETURNED | DELEGATES WHO WILL FROM VISIT TO FERNIE

Fine Spirit Displayed By In- Many Distinguished Engineers City Not Called Upon to Make How the Game of Politics is habitants—Town Rebuild— Will Take in Excursion to Good Deficiency on Sale Played—Justice Denied to Captain Noel

WIRELESS EQUIPMENT FOR THE CHIPPEWA

communication between the steam Chippewa from dock to dock, with it station to be established at the D minion hotel in this city, is part of the arrangement being made by the Uni

Chippewa from dock to dock, with the station to be established at the Dominion hotel in this city, is part of the arrangement being made by the United Wireless Telegraph company. Negotiations with Mr. Green for the equipment of his steamers Chippewa and Iroquois have been completed and a house is being fitted on the upper deck of the Chippewa for the use of the wireless telegraph operator. Arrangements have also been made with S. Jones, proprietor of the Dominion hotel, for a station at his hotel. Offices have already been equipped at Vancouver and Seattle.

Four more wireless telegraph stations are reported to be under consideration by the Dominion government for the extension of the service under the superintendence of B. J. Haughton of the Gonzales Point station. One will be at Prince Rupert, another at the north end of Vancouver island, probably on one of the Islands of the Scott group, and another on the Queen Charlotte islands.

How useful is the wireless telegraph service to steamers is illustrated by the uses made by the Nippon Yusen kaisha of the wireless. Tuesday evaning, when about 100 miles off the entrang of the Strait of Juen de Fukathe Shinano maru picked up a wireless message from the outgoing Japaness liner Tosa maru. The masters exchanged their locations through the wireless equipments. By reason of heavy fogs the process of navigation had been difficult. Notwithstanding this a computed probable meeting of the vessels on their inward and outward courses was missed by a barefive minutes nearly five hours later. Capt. Kawara, of the Shinane maru, had calculated that his course would bring him to the Tosa maru at midnight. Less than five minutes before that hour the hull of the companion ship loomed up in the fog.

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Hard Winter in Prospect.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—There was a discussion at the city hall yesterday between members of the committee for relief of the unemployed and delegates from various charitable and benevolent associations. The seneral opinion was that discressing as were the conditions in the city last winter, the coming winter would be worse. Work has been scarce during the summer, particularly for unskilled labor, and there are no signs of improvement.

SCHOOL BOARD HAS NO COME WITH INSTITUTE

The citizens are public-spirited and full of hopefulness, and with the advantages the city possesses in the way of natural resources and transportation facilities, it appears likely that the wounds caused by the great conflagration will be healed more quickly than at one time had seemed possible.

High Pressure Mains Will Be Immigration Officer Appointed For Princess Victoria Deports Australian

For Princess Victoria Deports Australian

(From Saturday's Daily)

(From Saturday's Daily)

(From Saturday's Daily)

In order that the work of block paving the lower portion of Government street from Fisquard street to Johnson street and also that portion of Broughton street from Wharf street to Douglas street, may be gone on with as soon as possible, the work of laying the mains for the sait water high pressure system will be commenced at once. The necessary pipe will be borrowed from the water department from the recent shipment which arrived here. It is the intention to pave the above portions of Government and Broughton streets this fail, a work which would be greatly delayed if the city waited for the arrived of the pipes for the high pressure system. This paving work has already been authorized and the decision to go ahead at once was arrived at at last night's meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

The committee has also decided to grant the request of the Victoria Laborers' Protective Association, which asked that the workmen employed by the city should be paid semi-monthly instead of monthly as at present.

A permanent sidewalk will be laid on Pandora street, from Government street to Raymond street on the south side and a short sewer will also be leid on Trutch and Collinson streets as asked for by property owners on those thoroughtares. A plan of subdivision of section 3, Pinlayson estate was approved.

WEDDED A HINDU

Vancouver, Aug. 21.—The first wed-

ding in this country between a white woman and a Hindu occurred last

IS WITHOUT REDRESS

Devening Tobatos

The big black plug.

The big blac

The Liberals Objected

When the steamer Princess Victoria reached port yesterday, over an hour late, owing to her delay in leaving Seattle and fog encountered en route, she had one of her passengers, a machinist, who said he halfed from Melbourne, Australia, locked up by orders of the new immigration officer, for deportation to Seattle. He had only one deliar and landing was refused. Samuel Reid, who for some time has been connected with Bond & Clark's real estate office, began his work yesterday on the Princess Victoria as traveling immigration officer on the vessel. There are now five members of the local immigration service. Dr. G. L. Milne and Mr. Roff attend to all the liners and ocean steamers, and Messrs. S. W. Edwardes and W. Burnes, who were recently appointed immigration officials in addition to their duties as customs officers, assist in the work at the landing of the local steamers.

The steamer Princess Victoria had 506 passengers on board yesterday. She was delayed by heavy fog when going to Seattle and did not reach the Sound port until 7.30. Owing to the delay in the inspection of passengers going on board she was unable to leave until 8.50 a.m., twenty minutes later than the Chippewa. She overhauled the opposition steamer in the fog a very short distance from Seattle, however, and passed her off Point No Point. Several fog banks were encountered during the voyage. Orders were issued yesterday that return tickets for the steamers Princess Victoria and Princess Royal will be good for two days only in future instead of being accepted for a month as formerly. The restriction is taken to indicate that some new move in the rate war which has been in progress since last March is pending.

SALMON RUNNING

SALMON RUNNING

Several Catches Made in Straits Yesterday by Local Sportsmen

The Cohoe salmon run has started
and in sarnest. This statement is
made on the authority of a number
of disciples of the rod and line, who,
for the past fortnight, have been
faithfully trying their luck in the
sexes of
the today,
is a Hindu,
is a Literal x and line to the snag scow
is order to start the work of
snagging on the Skeena, pending the
imposition for the position of the new snag boat.

Your taking courted in the
isruction, to which I gave my strong
of the new snag boat, then under con-

Northern Interior of B. C.

Minere and prospectors going into Telkua, Omenica er Ingineca Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeens River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.



NOTICE

Victoria. B. C. Agents

GRATES

wrote him fully explaining the political influences which caused his removal, and disclaiming any personal responsibility. In a subsequent letter he admitted that Capt. Noel was entitled to three months' salary and said the he would recommend that he be paid that amount.

Not being able to get any satisfaction out of the government, he put the matter in the hands of his solicitor, George A. Morphy, who wrote to the matter in the facts of the case, and pointing out that owing to the department's action he had been deprived of a season's employment. The letter elicited a formal note of acknowledgment, as did a subsequent letter referring to the former one. Hearing nothing more, Mr. Morphy wrote again in February of this year demanding that immediate action, of some sort be taken in the matter. No reply has as yet been vocuchsafed to the request, nor has Capt. Noel ever been offered any sum whatever, although the Government agent is on reply has as yet been vocuchsafed to the request, nor has Capt. Noel ever been offered any sum whatever, although the Government agent is on reply has as yet been vocuchsafed to the request, nor has Capt. Noel ever been offered any sum whatever, although the Government agent is on the request, nor has Capt. Noel ever been offered any sum whatever, although the Government agent is on the request, nor has Capt. Noel ever been offered any sum whatever, although the Government agent is on the request, nor has capt. Noel ever been offered any sum whatever, although the Government agent is on the request, nor has capt. Noel ever been offered any sum whatever, although the Government agent is on the request, nor has capt. Noel ever been offered any sum whatever, although the Government agent is on the extent I have stated, I will willingly assist you in obtaining.

G. A. KEEFER, Resident Engineer

The Liberals Objected
On June 17, 1907, Mr. Keefer wrote
Capt. Noel in reply to a letter urging that he had been duly appointed
to the position, and that in any event
he should receive compensation as
he had been discharged without notice
or cause. The letter, which is reproduced in full below, is a delightfully frank description of the way
the Dominoin government distributes
its patronage for political reasons
only.

Department of Public Works, Canada. WESTMINSTER WILL ACCEPT CHALLENGES

Royal City Eleven Ready to Defend Minto Cup This Season

New Westminster, Aug. 20.—The Westminster Lacrosse Club has stated its intention of accepting all challenges for the Minto cup whether they come this season or not, although Trustee Ross informed Manager C. A. Welsh that the western champions would not be required to defend the cup this year unless they wished to do so.

The members of the team have commenced regular practices again

Department of Public Works, Canada. Resident Engineer's Office, New Westminster, B.C., June 17th, 1907. Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th instant enclosing your account for the entire month of May on Snag Scow, Skeens river. On the first of May I wired you, under instructions from Ottaws, to hand over the snag scow to your son, W. H. Noel, and report here as soon as possible. Your time and transportation and all accounts certified to by you were paid. Beyond this I have no authority to go and the government would not for a moment recognize your claim.

Your appointment to the snag scow The members of the team have commenced regular practices again after a short rest from their trip, and last night almost every member of the team was out and Captain Gifford put them through a lively practice. Alex. Turnbull is expected in a few days and will turn out with the team at once.

and will turn out with the feam at once.

Secretary Ryall denies the report that Vernon Green of the Vancouver team had signed a membership certificate with the New Westminsters, stating that there were no vacancies on the team.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The police today arrested a train thief giving his name as James Jankin, on the charge of robbing passengers on a C.P.R. train of \$55. The prisoner also had about \$125 in American money with him, and has been recognized as Bryan Dawson, alias William Woodward, a celebrated American crook, whose specialty is counterfeit money selling and other games of like nature. He is wanted by the Cincinnati police.

New Westminster, Aug. 21.—All the

New Westminster, Aug. 21.—All the schools of the city, including both public and high schools, will open for the fall term next Monday, and appointments have been made by the trustees for all vacancies on the teaching staff.

RAYMOND & SONS

544-546 Yates St.

613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of

Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-er of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on



Oxford Down Sheep J. D. REID.

SEVERAL FOREST FIRES

sulting in fresh alarms of forest fires in various sections, although, thanks to prompt action on the part of the fire wardens and the people in their vicinity, serious damage has for the most part been averted. most part been averted.

A telegram was received yesterday by the chief commissioner of lands and works from W. T. Atherton, the fire warden at Hedley. He states that several fires have broken out in his district. He had put a gang of four men fighting fire at Ashnola, two at Wolk creek, six at Tulameen and four at Five-Mile.

The last rangests from the fire and the fire-mile.

at Five-Mile.

The last reports from the fire near Chemainus came in the shape of a telegram from Ladysmith which said that the fire was about under control. It was threatening some old slashings of the Chemainus Lumber company, and if it had once got a good hold there, it is estimated that 700 million feet of fine standing timber would have been seriously endangered.

Fire Warden W. C. Gladwin has

dangered.

Fire Warden W. C. Gladwin has wired the department that the fire at Capilano has been extinguished but that a fire had broken out at the head of the Squamish. He has sent a gang of men out to fight it.

A steer owned by Elijah E. Rice of Charlton county, Missouri, originally valued at \$30, on account of a quarrel between two farmers, has cost in litigation \$10,000.

RECKLESS SHOOTING Men on Bank of Yukon River Make Target of Steamer and Barge Loaded With Explosives

and with bullets flying about the vessel is the extreme danger in which the officers and crew of the steamer Bonanza King found themselves when at Selkirk three days ago, while en route from White Horse to Dawson.

Three men on the shore were firing shots from revolvers or rifles, and sending them so near the Bonanza King that the master, Captain Turner, and pilot, Captain Bid Barrington, could hear the zip of the deadly missiles as they flew past. Had one of the bullets struck a case of dynamite, the jar of the explosive no doubt would have precipitated a disaster ranking as one of the most frightful in the history of Yukon. Several shots whitred past so near they could be heard, and probably passed over the barge, which was ahead of the steamer, and on which was carried the dynamite.

WESTERN ITINERARY OF MINING INSTITUTE

Three Days' Visit in the Capital of British Columbia-Side Trips Arranged

The secretary of the western branch of the Canadian Mining institute has issued to members of the branch a circular showing the western itinerar

of the Canadian Mining Institute summer excursion.

As finally arranged as that of the excursion in Alberta and British Columbia, subject only to such minor modifications as local committees shall ind desirable, it is as follows: Friday, Sept. 11.—Arrive at Medi-

Friday, Sept. 11.—Arrive at Medicine Hat in morning.

Saturday, Sept. 12—Arrive at Frank, from there to Lille, Hillcrest, etc.; then to Coleman and side trips.

Sunday, Sept. 13.—Leave Coleman early in morning and stop at Hosmer, to see C.P.R. coal mine there. Afternoon at Crow's Nest Pass Coal company's Coal Creek colliery, and evening at Fernie. Leave about midnight for Movie. Monday, Sept. 14.—Arrive at Moyle

Quebec, Windsor, Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Lunenburg, Halifax (21, 222), Parrsboro, Kingston, Yarmouth, Collingwood, Maitland, St. Catherine's, New Westminstter and Midland. There are 24 steamers in the largest being the "Midland Prince," of Collingwood, Ont., 6,636 tons. The largest sailing vessel is the barquentine, "Everett G. Griggs," of Victoria, 2,351 tons; the largest ship is the "Canada" of Windsor, N.S., 2,137 tons; the largest barque, the "Lord Templetown," of Victoria, 2,048 tons, and the largest bargue, the "Lord Wolseley," of Victoria, 2,454 tons. Of the seley," of Victoria, 2,454 tons. Of the new vessels built in 1907 Nova Scotia ded in number with 109, though fourth in tonnage—5,116. Ontario led in tonnage with 96 vessels of 14,444 tons; Quebec came next with 50 vessels of 14,444 tons; Quebec

with 97 vessels of 7,115 tons; New Brunswick 27 vessels of 909 tons; 7 from Prince Edward Island of 21t tons; 3 from Saskatchewan of 201 tons and 3 of 84 tons from Manitoba Of the 24 steamers before referred t 10 of 33,374 were added to the list by the transfer of the Thomson line steamers from the British home flag. The Canadian ports of registry are distributed as follows: Ontario, 38; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 11; Quebec, 6; British Columbia, 3; Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Yukon District and Saskatchewan, 1 each.

Projected Cowichan Hatchery Projected Cowichan Hatchery
Fishery Inspector Taylor, who was in the city yesterday, states that negotiations are under way for the securing of a site for the projected Dominion hatchery on Cowichan lake.

A number of sites have been considered but the one which meets with the most favor is that originally fixed upon. It belongs to the milling company and is located at the mouth of Cottonwood creek. If the negotiations prove successful work will be at once started and rushed to completion.

YOUNG WOMAN DROWNED Miss Elva Selman, of Vancouver, Gets Into Deep Water While Bathing at English Bay

Monday, Sept. 14.—Arrive at Moyie in morning and stop at St. Eugen's concentrator and mine. Arrive at Kootenay Landing in afternoon, and at Neison in evening.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.—Leave Nelson at 10:05 a.m. Arrive at Bonnington Falls at 10:30 a.m.; lunch there, provided by South Kootenay Power company. Leave at 2 p.m. Arrive at Trail at 3:30 p.m.; inspact Trail smelter, have dinner on cars, then leave by special train for Rossland, arriving there at 10 p.m.

Woderday, Sept. 16.—Arrive at Moyie in a cacident occurred at 11:30 o'clock this morning at Second Beach, the victim being Miss Elva Selman, 22 years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Selman, 536 Nason street.

The young woman was at the bay with her mother and a party of friends at a picnic. They witnessed the drowning. Miss Selman got beyond her depth, and after clinging to a rock for a moment or two she sank. Almost immediately she came to the

ARRANGEMENT OF THE CITY TEACHING STAFF

ceedingly valuable limits, and it was reported at Squamish Landing that it was racing through the forest and unless rain came soon would cause thousands of dollars of loss.

The fire on Bowen island is the WILL BE DEVELOPED

CITY TEACHING STAFF

Some Changes Have Been Made for the Ensuing Year

Some Changes Have Been Made for the Ensuing Year

Soveral changes have been made in the personnel or the safts of the analysis of the safts of

Clearing Out Sale

Of Screen Doors and Windows

To avoid carrying these goods over for another season

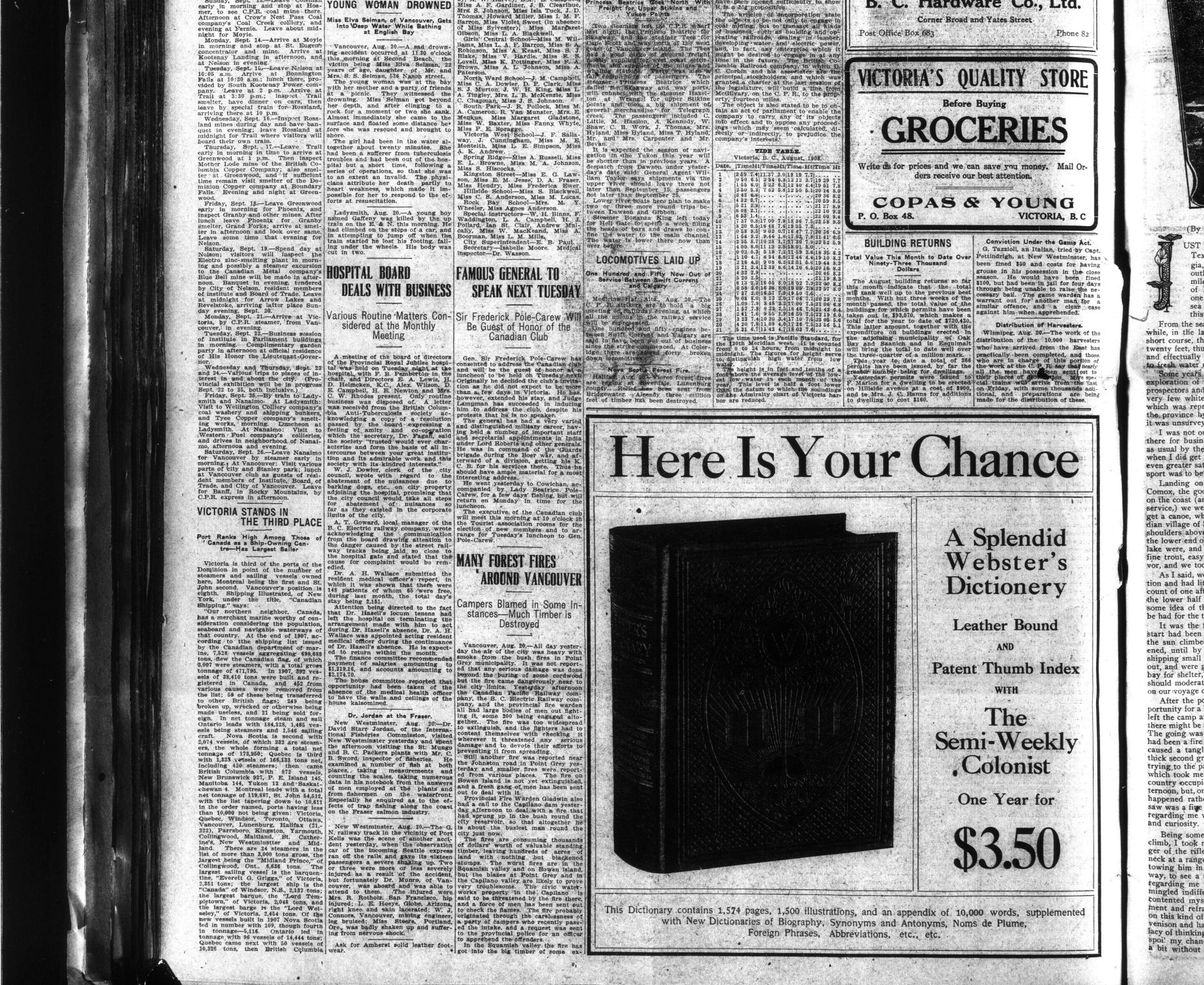
Screen Doors. Reg. price \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, for \$1.00 Screen Doors. Reg. price \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, for \$1.25 Screen Windows, any size, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, for 25c

We have still two or three bargains left in Refrigerators

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Corner Broad and Yates Street

Post Office Box 683



Texa gia, I outle miles of N one this p

From the sea short course, the twenty feet, thus and effectually p to fresh water a Some years a prospectors and t very few white

which was repre the province by I was not out there for busines as usual by the when I did get : even greater satis

sport was to be h Landing on t Comox, the good on the coast (and service,) we were get a canoe, which dian village of Sli shoulders above the lower end of lake were, and fine trout, easy t vor, and we took

As I said, we tion and had littl count of one after the lower half o some idea of the be had for the tro

It was the fir start had been m the sun climbed ened, until by a shipping small se out, and were gla bay for shelter, a should moderate on our voyage of

After the port portunity for a lit left the camp at a there might be an The going was re had been a fire th caused a tangle thick second grov trying to the pati which took me o country occupied ternoon, but, once happened rather saw was a fine fa regarding me wi

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(By Richard L. Pocock.)

Tuesday, August 25, 1908

UST opposite the Northern end of Texada island, in the gulf of Georgia, Powell river enters the sea, the outlet of a lake of about thirty miles in length, which, by a caprice of Nature, has just missed being one of the numerous arms of the sea which cut into the coast line of

From the sea to the lake is a bare half-mile, while, in the last few hundred yards of its short course, the river falls some hundred and twenty feet, thus forming a barrier to any fish and effectually preventing their run from salt to iresh water and vice versa.

Some years ago it fell to my lot to make an exploration of this lake which, save to a few prospectors and timber cruisers, was known to very few white men, and the greater part of which was represented on the official map of the province by a dotted line signifying that it was unsurveyed and its limits undefined.

I was not out on a hunting trip, but was there for business purposes, but accompanied as usual by the weapons of the chase, so that when I did get a chance to use them, it was an even greater satisfaction to find what excellent sport was to be had in a short time.

Landing on the beach from the old S.S. Comox, the good friend of many an old-timer on the coast (and I believe still doing excellent service,) we were forced to stay a day or so to get a canoe, which we purchased from the Indian village of Sliammon and packed on our shoulders above the falls and the log-jamb to the lower end of the lake. In the river and the many. The country is unique in the variety lake were, and doubtless still are countless fine trout, easy to capture and delicate of flavor, and we took full advantage of this fact.

tion and had little time to spare, but the ac- was watching them from the cance, and calmly count of one afternoon's hunt in the country of the lower half of the lake will suffice to give some idea of the wealth of game that was to be had for the trouble of hunting it.

It was the first day on the lake; an early start had been made in calm weather, but, as the sun climbed the heavens, the wind freshened, until by a little before noon we were shipping small seas in our heavily loaded dugout, and were glad enough to turn into a little bay for shelter, and make camp until the wind should moderate sufficiently for us to proceed on our voyage of exploration up the lake.

After the pork and beans, I seized the opportunity for a little hunting, and taking a rifle, eft the camp at about, one o'clock, thinking there might be an off chance of bagging a deer. The going was rather bad for a while, as there had been a fire through the country, which had caused a tangle of small fallen timber and a hick second growth of scrub which was rather trying to the patience. Getting to the altitude which took me out of this into a steep rocky country occupied quite a large slice of the afternoon, but, once events began to happen, they appened rather rapidly. The first game I saw was a fine fat blue grouse sitting on a rock regarding me with a mixture of indifference and curiosity.

Being somewhat out of breath after the climb, I took my time before pulling the trigger of the rifle and scored a bull's eye on his neck at a range of about ten yards. After besowing him in my pocket, I proceeded on my way, to see a small army of his relatives also regarding me with the same expression of mingled indifference and mild curiosity, but I contented myself with returning the compliment and refrained from further rifle practice on this kind of target, as I wanted to get some bit without seeing anything except some less awesome scenery.

more blue grouse, and had just made up my mind to shoot the head off the next grouse that gave me an easy chance and go back to the camp content, when I heard a slight noise below me, and looking down, saw a big buck leisurely climbing a game trail and coming straight for me. Almost as I spotted him, he must have spotted me, as he stopped and looked up to where I was standing, and as he did so, received a bullet from the Winchester full in the chest, which reached his heart, and with one last leap into the air he was my meat.

This sounds like a good climax, but the Powell lake country had to go one better than that. As I reached the deer and was about to gralloch him, my attention was once more attracted by a rattle of stones, and as I looked up, I perceived a mountain goat doing his best, to put distance between himself and myself in short space of time. He was just about to disappear over the top of a ridge when I got a snap shot at him with the Winchester; with but little hope in my mind of having hit him, I hurried to the ridge on the chance of getting a second shot, when, much to my astonishment and no less to my satisfaction, I found him stone dead in a little hollow within a few yards of where he had disappeared from view.

Not such a bad bag for one afternoon-a grouse, a deer, and a mountain goat-left camp at one o'clock and was back at five with the skins and heads; and no fluke either, as I have proved by subsequent visits to the same coun-

I think the trip round Powell lake was one of the most fascinating that I have ever undertaken on this coast and I have made a good it affords. At the low end of the lake the slopes are gentle and the hills not very high. Paddling along the shore I have seen deer so As I said, we were not on a hunting expeditame that they have even lain down while I chewed the cud as they watched me paddle by within a distance of fifty yards. The blue grouse there were plentiful and the country an easy one to shoot them in; as you proceed up the lake the hills that skirt its shores become higher and larger, until you reach the large island in the middle, itself a curious freak of Nature, being formed of a mountain which I have seen snow-capped in June and surrounded on all sides by deep water. Even on this island the goats are to be found and are common on surface of a rocky bluff.

The upper half of the lake is entirely different in the character of the country from the lower as you turn a corner you seem to take a plunge into the heart of the mighty mountains of the coast range, their sides coming sheer down in solid walls of rock to the water's edge, with scarce a landing place for even a canoe, and towering for hundreds of feet before they split into peaks enclosing fields of ice and snow, truly an awesome country for many miles before you reach the head and gaze. in admiration and astonishment at a wonderful cascade tumbling for more than one thousand feet down a sheer precipice into a green and flat stretch of land, until after one more sudden fall of sixty feet or so its waters are

lost in the mighty lake, The almost level valley at the lake's head comes as a welcome relief after the sheer walls of rock, a relief to mind and eye as well. Here are beaver still, black bear are numerous, and marten fairly so. In the lake are lusty trout; but the solitude is vast and oppressive and it was with a sense of relief that we left behind mison and had not yet got rid of my old fal- the dizzy walls of rock which seemed to hold y of thinking that the noise of the rifle would us as in a vast prison and returned to the lowmy chances. I wandered round the hill er half of the lake with its green hillsides and in

POWELL FALLS FROM ABOVE

ON THE MIDDLE REACHES

LOCAL NOTES

Mongolian Pheasants It will be of interest to sportsmen to learn that a syndicate of British Columbia sports-men have made arrangements to import a ship-

ment of Mongolian pheasants, with the inten-tion of ultimately turning them out on the Island and the mainland

These pheasants are a larger and more handsome variety than the common Chinese ring-necked pheasant which we now have. They have been introduced into some English. coverts during recent years, and have given great satisfaction, being said to give even bet-ter sport than the varieties already in the country, and to be less addicted to running, which is of course a very important point in

their favor. There are only a limited number in the market; it was found impossible to get any from China, as the dealers had all the birds they could deliver booked in advance, and the price of the European breeder who has almost a monopoly of them in the Old World was prohibitive. Lord Ernest Hamilton, who is interested in this Province, has consented to supply forty birds at a low price from his own stock, and has taken upon himself to see that they are properly started on their journey to their new homes. Half will go to mainland farms and half to island farms, where they will the goats are to be found and are common on all the mountains of the mainland which surround the lake. Half way up the lake are some good specimens of the curious paintings of an older generation of Indians, high up on the flat surface of a rocky best of the curious paintings of an older generation of Indians, high up on the flat surface of a rocky best of the common on all to island tarms, where they will be kept in pens, the plan being to keep them in confinement until they have multiplied considerably, which it is confidently anticipated they will do. They are a very hardy bird and used to harder winter weather than they are ever likely to get here, they are also a very fertile variety.

The enterprise that is responsible for the

importation of these birds deserves a successful issue, and the experiment will be watched with great interest by all true sport lovers. Motor-Boat Poaching

In the issue of the Colonist of July 19th, I published a letter from Mr. H. McDonald, of Nanaimo, calling attention to a shameless account of shooting British Columbia game out of season by a party of Americans in a motor-boat, and I remarked that there is good reason for believing that the same sort of thing is still going on. As I remarked, in commenting on the letter, that a good many sportsmen were asking how long the authorities were going to keep their eyes shut to this sort of thing. I ought, perhaps, to say that I was unaware at the time of writing that the matter had been reported on by the game warden of the proreported on by the game warden of the province, and that he had done all in his power to catch the offenders and bring them to justice. No reflection was intended on the zealousness or vigilance of the existing staff of wardens, the only trouble is that at present their numbers are totally inadequate to cover the whole ground, and it is obviously ridiculous to expect a man to patrol the coast and chase poachers

The point that it was intended to emphasize was just this fact, and the suggestion in Mr. McDonald's letter seems the only reasonable one to cope with the question, viz., "that the Government should equip and operate a fast boat from a central point to run down a few of these marauders and bring them to ac-

I have heard on undoubted authority that the same thing is going on right now, and I hope to hear soon that the Government have deemed the matter of sufficient importance to make them accede to the request for a good motor boat for the use of the game warden. The recent convictions obtained for the offences against the game laws are evidence that the authorities are on the alert, but as I pointed out in last week's page Government cannot give adequate protection to the game of such a big country without relying largely, on the co-operation of all good sportsmen.

Campbell River Salmon.

The salmon fishing at Campbell river is reported to be better this year than it has been for some years past, and the presumption is that it is due to the successful representations made to induce the authorities to prohibit the use of seines at the mouth a couple of years ago. This is a matter for congratulation, as the fame of this river for big salmon has spread far and wide, and sportsmen travel long distances to attempt to beat the record made by Sir Richard Musgrave. At least one salmon of seventy pounds has been killed there this season, with rod and line, and several of over fifty pounds.

Cowichan Bay.

Salmon trolling is good at Cowichan Bay now. It is getting late for trout there, and there are very few except little ones about. The big ones are up the river spawning, the few large trout landed at the bay lately being full of roe.

The Hungry Farmer.

It is a poor advertisement for the farming industry of the Island when a farmer living a short walk of the E. & N. line finds it necessary to shoot a brace of pheasants before breakfast in August for the sake of getting fresh meat. Said farmer must be making a poor living out of his land if this excuse is a

Convictions Under the Game Act

Shooting grouse out of season seems to have become an expensive form of recreation in the New Westminster district, at any rate. The reports in the daily press of the recent convictions should help to deter offenders. One man has been fined \$100 and costs, and another \$50 and costs after being in jail for four days. The game warden of that district seems determined to make the way of the transgressor as hard as possible, and, doubtless, his activity in the discharge of his duties will have a salutary effect in other districts. also, where the wardens are apt to get busy at any time to try and emulate his example.

THE FESTIVAL OF "ST. GROUSE"

"The Twelfth" is one of the great time marks in the lives of the leisured classes of England and their guests. Ever since the Christmas holidays came to a close in the old country houses, folks have been flocking to Londan for "the season," and the past season has been the gayest that London has ever seen. The houses of Parliament have been in constant session ever since February, and this necessitated the presence in town of the peeresses and the ladies of the families of the members of the House of Commons. The court, too, has been en residence the while at Buckingham Palace, and King Edward and his consort have revived much of the attractive ceremonial and state pageantry that was in vogue before the widowhood of the late Queen Victoria.

To those in London society the months from February to the end of July are arduous and trying; and it is a case of going, almost day and night, if one is to keep pace with one's engagements. Besides one's private entertainments, there are many public functions, such as "The Derby," Ascot, Henley, the Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lords, and a hundred and one other fashionable events, at which one must be seen if one wishes to be considered anybody.

Towards the end of July the whirl begins to slacken; hostesses have lunched and dined and given their garden parties almost en surfeit; and the fervid rays of the July sun begins to warn the legislators of the nation that it is time to cease from their labors for a season and seek relaxation.

Hence the popular "Feast of St. Grouse to the coming of which all eyes are now

Nature has provided on the upland moorlands of the north of England and Wales, but more especially on the highland moors of Scotland, the heather-a plant that seems to have been designed solely for the purpose of providing food and cover for the little brown bird, the grouse. And the laws of England, long years ago, elevated the grouse into the list of "game" birds, and decreed, under heavy penalties, that, under no circumstances, should gun be leveled at him until the sun rose on the morning of August 12 in each year.

Now, after the trials and hustle of the London season, it is essential that those who took part therein should seek, if not rest, at least a change from the smoke of the town to the pure and bracing air of the countryside. In the pre-railway days of the regency, when old King George III had sunk into a dotage and the prerogative of the crown was vested in the person of his son the prince regent, afterwards George IV, Brighton-by-the-Sea, Bath, an old inland "cure" station of the Romans, and Leamington Spa in Shakespeare's country, were the chief centres of this relaxation (not to forget Tunbridge Wells) by the pure accident of the fact that the Romans had made military roads to these places, and they were fairly accessible. Then when roads and

railways began to spread all over the land, bringing the grouse moors within easy reach of London, grouse shooting became a fashionable sport, and, hey presto, the "Feast of St. Grouse" a firmly established festival in the realm of society and wealth.

It is a remarkable sight to be present at when the height of the exodus to the north is reached at one of the great London termini, say Euston, the terminus of the London and Northwestern Railway. The movement north begins to be heavy about the third week in July. The day trains, likewise the night trains, are crowded with prospective grouse shooters, their families, their servants, their gamekeepers, and often their dogs-pointers and setters. Tons upon tons of personal luggage are rushed to the station and have to be handled in right smart time by the perspiring and dust-begrimed porters; whilst from the vast number of gun cases en evidence-often three or four, or even more, the property of one individual-the uninitiated might be pardoned for fancying that the brave defenders of the country were on their way to repel an invader somewhere on the north or west coast.

But this is really only the beginning. Take the last few days. There be those, and always will be those, who leave all to the last moment; there are also others whom affairs of state or vast business interests have detained in town much against their wills. The crowd is beyond comprehension; the railway men, however, are equal to the occasion. The 10 a. m. train for Perth, for instance, right in the heart of the grouse country, is filled and sent on its way; then a second, a third, a fourth, and a fifth if required, is backed up to the platform, filled and sent off at intervals of a quarter of an hour, until the vast assemblage has melted, as it were, into the summer atmosphere.

Next morning the daily papers-will gravely state that "London is empty"; but to the mere man in the street, there does not appear to be any appreciable diminution in the ordinary traffic. Go, however, to Mayfair, or visit Belgravia, where are the town seats of the high and mighty, and one will soon find that this is literally true of the West End of the town. Doors that erstwhile yawned a hearty welcome and promised hospitable treatment inside are now fast shut and barred; windows are closed in with heavy blinds, and an odd peep into interiors here and there reveals the fact that the furniture fittings are all swathed up in winding sheets of canvas to sleep the sleep of oblivion until society shall return to its own again next February, when the king and queen go forth in state to reopen the business of the country at the houses of Parliament.-The

TAKING CARE OF GAME

There is one feature of the outing of sportsmen that is seldom touched upon in the literature of the field and stream, but which is becoming very important, and should have attention. This is getting the game home, where it can be made useful, and a source of delight to the hunter and his friends. This branch of the outing business is becoming more and more important, as the sportsman is yearly being compelled to go further and further from home to find the game.

With a little care and labor, at the right time, game can be taken long distances in perfect condition when the hunter has arrived home and sits down at his own table to a game dinner, with a few good old friends, who have been denied the pleasure of the outing, but who enjoy a double pleasure in eating the game, and hearing the doughty sportsman tell of his delightful experiences in the faraway fields, where he alone had the pleasure of finding and bringing the game to bag.

The grouse and prairie chicken of the Western plains and sandhills are generally killed in the fall months, and when the weather is warm, and to keep them and get them home in fine condition is quite a task, and the result quite uncertain, unless the proper care and labor are bestowed at the right time.

The first step is to pull your grouse as soon as you can get to it. If pulled as soon as shot and given a good shake, all of the blood will have left it; then as soon as you get to the house, hang it up by the head. If you throw your grouse into the wagon and depend upon drawing it at night when you get to the house or camp, the game has become thoroughly cool and will not bleed when drawn, and if the weather is hot, you need not try to take it home, it will not be good. Allowing the bird to cool with the entrails in it detracts very much from its quality when you come to eat it, no matter how soon afterward. This is especially true of the sandhill grouse, which gets no grain to eat, but lives upon the weed seed, and bugs, grasshoppers, etc., that they pick up.

When ready to pack for the home trip, do your packing in the early morning. Wrap each grouse in newspaper, and pack not less than twenty-five grouse in a telescope or grip which can be roped tightly.-Forest and

SLIPPERY, BUT HARD TO SWALLOW

According to Mr. Vandersnickt, eels always go tail first when endeavoring to pass through any small opening or to escape through the meshes of a net. Not long ago the water in a pond was found to have risen about 20 inches above its usual level. An inspection of the grating at the overfall-which was about 30 inches square and consisted of a series of iron cross-bars and about one-third of an inch apart-revealed the fact that it was almost completely blocked by the heads of a number of small eels which, in endeavoring to pass through tail first, had stuck fast and had been drowned. In order to clear the grating, it was necessary to cut off the heads of the eels and draw their bodies out one by one. -Sports Afield.

CAPTAIN ON OU SANCOUVER

INCTHE CEMETERY

ADJOINING THIS CHURCHS

WERE INTERRED, IN THE YEAR 1708.

APTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER R.N.

VOYAGE OF MISCONERY....

TO THE SORTH PACIFIC DUKAS.

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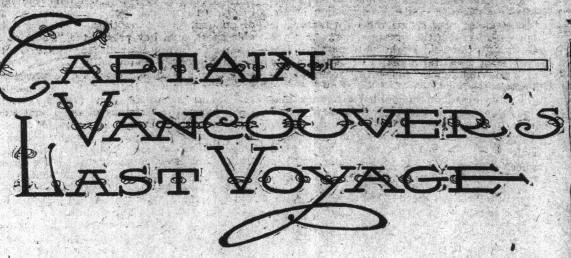
OF HIS COUNTRYMEN

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WIVE YEARS OF LABORIOUS SURVEY.

ONE PARTABLE AND ENTERPRISING

STHE MORTAL REMAINS OF



N the celebration of the deeds of Vancouver need not be forgotten. The painstaking and rather pious mariner who first explored the Gulf of Georgia and gave Vancouver Island its name did as much for the western coast of America as Champlain and La Salle did for the southern interior of Canada, as Mackenzie and Franklin for the far north, or Simon

Fraser for the interior of British Columbia. Three quaint old leather-bound volumes printed with the old-style letter "s" and illustrated by curious archaic wood cuts, tell the story of the long round-the-world trip that took four years of the last seven of Captain Vancouver's life. These volumes were a substantial part of the evidence at the Alaska Tribunal when the boundaries of Canada were under scrutiny. The Captain died before he had finished the-work, leaving it to his brother

Vancouver made his memorable voyage between the first of April, 1791, and the early part of 1795. Somewhat less than half this time was spent on the western coast of America; the rest at the Sandwich and other Pacific islands, and Australia and New Zealand, and on the way over the high seas. Vancouver went by way of the Cape of Good Hope; he returned via Cape Horn; so that in this trip he went clear round the globe as far as a mariner was able to go-a thing which twice before he had almost done when accompanying. Captain Cook.

Captain Vancouver was commissioned by His Majesty George III., who had lately lost his subjects in the eastern part of America, to see what sort of land might be the west coast, of which no one as yet knew anything in particular-the southern part of the continent belonging to Spain, whose missionarries had done some traveling along the north-western coast. Besides, it was thought by Vancouver that he might find an eastward passage to the interior great lakes. He had heard of the journeys of Champlain and of La Salle, the former of whom thought he might follow the great lake system to China, and the latter of whom did as much of the journey as any man could do when he traversed the upper lakes, beginning at Lake Erie, where just above Niagara Falls he built the first vessel ever floated on the

Vancouver seems to have trusted a good deal in God and his imagination; at the same with him on this trip with the Chatham and the Discovery everything a mariner could use in those days for making surveys. The only loss by death on the voyage occurred before the party got well away from Falmouth, when one John Brown, the carpenter's mate, described as "an excellent gentleman," fell overboard.

They set out, as the Captain himself says, "with minds, it may be conjectured, not entirely free from serious and contemplative reflection." In fact the whole crew seems to have been shadowed by pious notions. There was never even a mutiny. One thing the Captain insisted upon-clean ship. While the billof fare more than once got down to sauerkraut and potato broth, the store-rooms were washed with vinegar and the decks fumigated with a burning mixture of gunpowder and vinegar, and he himself confesses that the smell of this compound was very bad-but never a whimper from his crew.

It was the spring of 1792, just about a year after the beginning of the voyage, that Vancouver's two wooden ships crawled up through Puget Sound-named after one of the crewand past Mount Baker, christened after the third lieutenant. The Indians in these regions he describes very intelligently. None of them were able to speak the Nootka language, however, so that the Captain was at a loss to know what sort of savages they might be. Here a village and there a canoe, the natives offered to trade skins and meat for knickknacks; and in one case they offered a goodlooking child for a chunk of copper, of which the Captain had plenty; but he indignantly refused and gave the pagans some very pious advice about citizenship.

His description of how the crew got to work as soon as they landed is a marvel of industry. Apparently the crews were so glad to get on shore that they fairly devoured the work. They went making and mending sails, inspecting calks, cutting wood, brewing spruce beer-a delightful concoction-repairing the rigging, stocking up the commissariat, cleaning out holds and loading in gravel ballast and stopping leaks—every man as busy as a beaver and a model of eternal industry to the indolent

savages that watched them. The Indians seem to have been but little civilized; they wore bear and deer skins, some of them home-made garments; they lived in huts made of poles and mats and skins; sometimes whole villages made of planks leaned against trees-though where they got the planks is not stated, for there were not likely any modern saw-mills around Vancouver in those days.

One of these villages was deserted. The great voyageurs, Captain George crew came upon a whole jumble of fude wigan unexpected enemy, whose legions made so a smoke or a soul or a hair of any human being to be found. They poked about in the sort of pious awe that always seemed to pervade them; inspecting with minute and scientific care this remarkable phenomenon of a community without people, one of the crew busy making a sketch of it while the rest rummaged about, quite oblivious of danger or the probability of attack from any quarter, when all at once, as the Captain naively remarks:

"Our gentlemen were suddenly assailed by wams crawling up the side of a rock; but not furious an attack upon each of their persons that, unable to vanquish their foes, they rushed up to their necks in water."

A fine hectic picture of the jack-tars who had sailed the seven seas coming down the rock chased by the enemy-but the wily Captain naively concludes by saying that it took his men long while to wash their clothes and hair free from the swarms of fleas which had probably driven out the Indians, and were lying in wait to convince the white voyageurs that civilization had preceded them.

The more southerly part of the Captain's explorations were a series of delightful discoveries amid landscapes most charming; but the further north he got in the Gulf of Georgia the more rocky the way and the more melancholy the Captain, who seems to have had a great fancy for English landscapes and was astonished to find so many park-like spots on that journey. He named the places just the way he felt; and when he had satisfied himself that the Spanish explorers were a lot of humbugs, and that there was no eastern extension of the Pacific to the great lakes-which were a good deal more than a thousand miles from where he landed—he sailed back down the gulf and along the great island where today they are charging three cents a mile to sail from the city bearing his name to Victoria, back down the southern coast, and off again to the Sandwich Islands.

their character, though it would be foolish to assume that the principal lessons will not be divulged sooner or later to those who are interested to learn them, both at home and abroad. We have already expressed our opinion upon this subject, and shall not recur to it, except to remark that such secrecy is not observed in regard to Army manoeuvres, and that the long series of operations which began, as it were by accident, during the strained international relations which arose out of the "Peniheh incident" in 1885, have been supremely useful in keeping the navy in evidence before the nation, and incidentally in creating a school of naval thinkers and writers, some of whom with their pens have rendered invaluable service to the State. Perhaps the most instructive feature of the recent manoeuvres will prove to be the mobilization of the Home Fleet, which by its rapidity and smoothness has placed the system of nucleus crews beyond cavil. Those who know the history of naval manoeuvres are aware how, before its introduction, the mobilized "lame ducks" of the Fleet often marred its operations, and revealed a condition of affairs that was far removed from one of preparedness of war.

What has been the value of the manoeuvres themselves the Admiralty will determine.

was that foolishly described as the "capture of Wick." As a matter of fact, it was no more than the landing of a small party to buy newspapers and produce scattered information Whether this incident can represent an actual episode of war we will not attempt to determine, but we will hazard the surmise that, with any adequate censorship of Press intelligence, it would prove altogether ineffective. The game of bluff and the spreading of false information can be practiced by both sides and a foreign admiral who relied on news procured in this way would be likely to find himself deceived. It would appear that Sir Francis Bridgeman, commanding the Red or Home Fleet, adopted what may be described as an offensive-defensive attitude, ready to take advantage of developments and that Lord Charles

Beresford, on the Blue side, did much the same thing, but without attempting to strike at his adversary's base, or to bring him to action be-fore he had assembled all his reserves. If it be true that the fleet which menaced our coasts never saw its enemy, nor came within a hundred miles of him, the question is likely to be asked if it was attempting in these conditions to gain command of the sea, and, if so, whether success was admitted to be impossible; or, In the strategic operations of war two meth- otherwise, what it was hoped to accomplish, CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER Died in the Year 179

> Certainly it could not have been to cover the landing of an invading force.

GONE AT PETERSHAM, DURRE'

The inclusive character of naval manoeuvres must certainly, to the taxpayer at least, be their most unsatisfactory feature-

Great Chatham standing with his sword drawn, Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan. Sir Richard longing to be at 'em' Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

It is, of course, true that the lessons of naval manoeuvres do not shine on their surface. They are discovered by close analysis and study. But, if the fleet whose function is to defend may legitimately remain on the defensive while ready to attack, that whose business it is to assume the offensive should surely attack. Otherwise the great lessons of manoeuvres will be lost, and a still water will result. Periodic manoeuvres upon a large scale; with tactical developnents are necessary for the final efficiency of fleets, and great assemblies of ships of war should give officers large esperience in the strategic dispositions and tactical handling of fleets. The recent operations will certainly not be without high value, since they will throw light upon the conditions of offensive operations across the North Sea. They will also make known the views of admirals in this connection, the means they must employ, and, in a measure, their qualities for command-all matters of singular importance to the country.

BROUGHAM AND WELLINGTON

That Lord Brougham did not take long to think is illustrated by an anecdote in a new book of memoirs—"You, my lord," said Wellington, angry with him, "will be remembered, not for having been a great lawyer nor for having written profound philosophical essays, but for having given your name to a peculiar style of carriage

"And your grace," answered Brougham, will be remembered, not for having gained the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo, but for having given your name to a fashionable kind of

"Oh!" said Wellington, "damn the boots, I forgot 'em."-M. A. P.

William Volen Williams, consulting engineer for the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Powder Co., recently inspected the development on the Independence group of claims, situate on Bear Creek, near the Tulameen. The proposition is a copper-gold one, and has been under bond for two years to individuals prominently connected with the Granby corporation. Mr. Williams, who is conservative in his views, stated that the Independence promises to be a steady shipper as soon as the V. V. & E. railway, now at Hedley, enroute to Vancouver, reaches Bear Creek. The tracks will cross the property. A



Having done what he was sent to do in the name of God and the King, he was able to report to His Majesty that, though it was certain that in future there would be a yearly celebration known as the Fourth of July, yet there was enough land left to the Crown of England to make a fairly respectable Dominion where the people might not care much about the Fourth but a good deal more about the First; where they might be able to bring the head of the great lakes near to the Gulf of Georgia by a railway or two-and one of these when they got pretty well ahead and got the date fixed they might celebrate at Quebec the discoveries of Champlain and the victories of Wolfe.

While he was writing his books the good Captain died at Petersham, Surrey, where in he old churchyard he was buried; a very simple gravestone and a modest mural tablet are all that remain to commemorate the career of the sturdy seafaring man who passed away in the year of the Treaty of Ryswick.

Applying for a divorce, an old Georgia negro said to a judge: "Hit only cost me a string er fish ter git married, jedge, but, please God, I'd give a whale ter git rid er her."

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES

HE operations of the manoeuvring fleet came to an end a few hours before the alloted period had elapsed as has happened on some previous occasions, says the London Times. They were employed in working out a strategical scheme in the North Sea, which presented tactical possibilities, and being upon a larger scale than any earlier exercises of the same kind, opportunities were given to the commanders on the opposing sides such as few admirals in manoeuvres have enjoyed. Some 250 ships and vessels of various classes have been engaged, and a very considerable sum of money has been expended. Manoeuvres are the image of war, and money so outlaid can scarcely be misapplied. In the mobilization of reserve forces and the execution of schemes of operations, they are designed to throw light on the main problems of strategy, or, rather, on strategical methods, as also of tactics as affected by modern conditions of warfare. For reasons which have not been clearly explained, the Admiralty elected to cast a veil of secrecy over the operations, and they have been more than usually successful in concealing

ods may be observed—the offensive and the defensive. The first of these has been that adopted by the British Navy-either to seek out and destroy the enemy wherever he might be found, or to keep the sea and be ready to encounter him when he appeared. In the conditions of modern warfare the fundamental principle is unchanged, though strategic methods may have varied, and in the presence of submarines and mines it may no longer be possible to push home the attack with the same resolute force as before. Nevertheless, in manoeuvres, nearly as they should approach to the situations of war, those admirals who wish to obtain the fullest value from the exercises will not adopt a merely watchful attitude. They will adopt measures to compel strategic developments leading to tactical consequences. The long and slow operations of a protracted struggle bringing about no immediate active measures can be investigated with a fair approach to accuracy by the study of a chart. We are afraid it may be found that the watchful attitude has been too much the method employed, and that no strategic compulsion has ed to the end desired, at least on the part of the assailant, to whom offensive operations large tonnage of shipping ore of good grade were essential. The most sensational episode has been blocked out.

THE H

Order Bulbs now Fruits, etc. Plant: Many Har ther: Bulbs, and Delphiniums, Gailla Strawberries, Primro Plants, Coleworts.

GARDEN CAL

Pot: Narcissi, So Sow: Prickly S Sow: Prickly S Colewort, Cauliflow and Cabbage, Endiv rot, Mustard and C Melons in heat, Pri for Spring, Mignone Parsley, Tomato.

ROSES UNDER

Great Importa

on a hot sunny house tightly as lighted, and leave ing, when the be cleaned inside a good coat of hot any insects or sp This wash is propounds of unsla pounds of powde the water over t mences bubbling dissolved, and ap phur in the benc free from mildew wood of the benc

Best Way The soil as p the fall or spring put into the beds thoroughly clean tom of the bench grassy side of the up. This is spec as is sometimes of soil with such mixing all in th at the same time other rough mate bed rounded rath sequent settling. fork to break up best practical me ing and finishing

> The actual wo By means of a li give the plants at least. Thorou in pots two hour ed; they will the retain a solid ball be allowed to dr planting from a essential thing is earth from the p the bed. To atta gentle pressure, working with th break the roots. they were in the soil firm well by a closed fist. Pu rows. As soon good watering a made at once. around each plan bed, and the wo slight shallow a water. Once pl for want of wat saturated at any Syringe over on very hot day air possible, eve at night. This growth and solid plants to succes forcing campaig walks, and unde and made tidy at A Guide

From the day into the benche quently and sy day is not too o period of the differences of watering, and who treat their weather the mo tilating and wa udgment, are n and the health o to water or syr is to moisten from the benches. private estate he

"The first go 7 a.m., under r with the idea other six are gi moisten the leav oration from th glass, without a the foliage is mo

"capture of as no more o buy newsinformation. nt an actual pt to deter- . se that, with intelligence, ctive. The sides and a or Home

f false inforws procured himself de-Sir Francis ribed as an to take adord Charles ich the same strike at his to action bees. If it be our coasts thin a hunlikely to be e conditions so, whether ossible; or. accomplish.

to cover the naval manaver at least.

sons of naval surface. They study. But, fend may lewhile ready is to assume . Otherwise will be lost. odic manoeutical developefficiency of nips of war ence in the handling of certainly not will throw nsive operaley will also s in this conploy, and, in mmand-all the country.

INGTON

take long to te in a new said Welremembered. nor for havl essays, but eculiar style

Brougham, ng gained the but for havnable kind of

the boots, I

nsulting ented Mining, inspected dence group , near the copper-gold two years to ed with the ms, who is hat the Indey shipper as now at Hedeaches Bear property. A good grade THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

Order Bulbs now, and full list of Hardy Plants,

Plant: Many Hardy Border Plants in suitable wea-

Narcissi, Scillas, Chionodoxa, Fressias.

ROSES UNDER GLASS FOR AMATEURS

Great Importance of Cleaning the House

house is empty burn sulphur on a hot sunny afternoon, shutting up the

house tightly as soon as the sulphur is well

ighted, and leave all snug until the next morn-

ing, when the benches must be washed and

any insects or spores remaining in the bench.

the water over the lime, and when it com-

Best Way of Filling the Bench

tom of the bench with sod to hold in the soil.

grassy side of the sod down and the root part

boards of the bench are placed an inch apart,

at the same time picking out all stones and any

other rough material. Leave the surface of the

bed rounded rather than level to allow for sub-

fork to break up any lumps if you like, but the best practical men use their hands as the level-

Just How to Plant

give the plants fifteen inches apart either way,

at least. Thoroughly water the young plants

in pots two hours before they are to be plant-

ed; they will then leave the pots readily and retain a solid ball, and, of course, they must not

be allowed to dry out before being planted. In

planting from a pot to a bed or bench the one

essential thing is to have the ball of roots and

earth from the pot united with the new soil in

the bed. To attain this end loosen the ball by

gentle pressure, and open out the roots by

working with the fingers. Be careful not to

break the roots. Set the plants no deeper than

they were in the pots, and after filling in with

soil firm well by pressure around the sides with

a closed fist. Put the larger plants in the back

rows. As soon as planting is complete give a

good watering and new feeding fibres will be

made at once. This watering is given close

around each plant rather than over the whole

bed, and the work will be easy by leaving a

slight shallow around each plant to catch the

water. Once planted they must never suffer for want of water, neither should they be

on very hot days, and let the plants have all

air possible, even leaving a little ventilation

growth and solid wood, which enables the

A Guide to the Art of Watering

period of the summer. There are great

veather the most careful manipulation of ven-

to moisten frequently the walks and under

ration from them, for being planted under

the roots. Under this method I have found

From the day the young rose plants are put

and made tidy after the planting.

Syringe overhead two or three times a day

The actual work of planting is easy enough.

This is specially necessary when the

The soil as previously composted either in

wood of the benches.

ing and finishing tool.

saturated at any time.

EFORE filling the benches with

soil the house must be disin-

fected to kill any disease spores or insects. In a gener-

al-purpose amateur's house

this can't be done, perhaps, but

a partial treatment can be

given to the bench. If the

Bulbs, and especially: Phloxes, Pyrethrums, phiniums, Gaillardias, Lilies, Crown Imperials, webcries, Primroses, Polyanthuses, Broccoli, Salad

w: Prickly Spinach, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, cort, Cauliflower, Tripoli Onion, Lettuces, Cos, abbage, Endive, Turnips for winter, Horn Cardistard and Cress Radish, Cucumber in heat, in heat, Primula, Calceolaria, Hardy Annuals pring, Mignonette, Forget-me-Not, Grass Seeds, ev, Tomato.

Tuesday, August 25, 1906

JE SIMPLE LIF

that the plants developed foliage rapidly and of the rate of one bushel to a hundred-foot house. allow the young plants to grow without crowdgood substance, and consequently are less sus-Of course the beds must not be made over-

wet. The number of syringings may be reduced to two, but they will be heavier and the water given equally to the soil and to the foliage. With frequent syringings the water is The amateur can grow good roses in any kept from the soil as much as possible. The amateur is much more likely to err on the side of giving too little water-maintaining too dry an atmosphere—than he is to make the mistake After the plants have been in the benches

for two or three weeks they will be making a good growth and can be watered more freely. Keep the surface of the soil stirred and clear of weeds. But don't work too deeply-half an inch is enough. - How Successful Rosarians Get Good Soil

ceptible to attacks of mildew."

of giving too much.

The rose likes a rich soil. Without a proper soil the finest house will fail to produce good roses, and with suitable soil one can get along very well indeed in a makeshift sort of a house. In many small places where it is not practicable to give up one house entirely to roses, it is at the same time possible to attain a tolerable result by paying strict attention to the soil requirements. That all places are not equally well suited for growing roses under glass is most likely due to differences in the

Or, ten pounds of each, bone meal and wood ashes, or bone meal and sheep manure, to 200 square feet of glass, mixed with the soil in the bench or while turning outdoors, will be suf-The Principles of Greenhouse Construction

reasonably well-built and sufficiently lighted house where a proper degree of heat can be had. All houses of whatever pattern will of course be run east and west. The threequarter-span roof makes the house very high at the ridge, as a regular pitch of seven and one-half inches to the foot is maintained. The even-span house, in which both sides of the roof are the same size and the ridge in the centre, is cheaper to build and costs less for repairs. For the amateur the even span is more useful, as it can be turned to any other purpose if roses are tired of.

Although different varieties of roses may show preferences for different soils, still for the amateur a good general one is preferred, and a soil prepared as above will answer perfeetly well. A soil that is good for almost all varieties will, if taken and rubbed between thumb and finger, have a mellow, smooth feeling. Perle des Jardins, La France, Duchess of Albany, and Niphetos succeed best on a lighter type of soil, while The Bride, Bridesmaid, Catherine Mermet, Madame Hoste, Papa

ing until the next spring-not less than four inches. The drills should be eighteen inches apart, to permit cultivation either with the wheel cultivator or hand hoe. At the approach of winter protect the plants by a light covering of straw and leaves with boards placed over all, both to hold the covering and to shed water. This is of course best done by having two boards joined together to form an inverted V. If it is desired to keep the colors separate, of course they must be labeled in the rows where sown; but if a mixed bed of hollyhocks is wanted it is far better to mix the seeds before sowing, for somehow or other it is hard to plant a mixed bed from separate colors-at least it is hard to get it done

When the covering is removed the following spring the plants will be in perfect condition to transplant to the positions they are to fill in the garden. When lifting them take great care to dig deep and secure intact the long, fleshy roots, as they are the standby of the plants during the stress of hot weather and drought. The reason why there are so many hollyhocks of only average quality seen, and so few really good ones, is that insufficient care is given to preparing the soil. Double dig the place where they are to be planted and put a generous quantity of rich manure in the trench when refilling it; or feed freely all soils. The soil should be produced in August Gontier, Souvenir de Wootton and American through the growing season with mitrate of



Flowering shrubs are a class of plants that give permanent and satisfying results to the grower after once being planted. There are so many varieties that it would be impossible to describe them all in a single paper, as they would fill a catalogue besides the list already known, many new species and many varieties of old species are being continually introduced by nurserymen. As a rule the majority of them are of the hardiest nature.

Preparation of Soil Like everything else that we grow, we must go to some trouble in preparing the soil thoroughly where shrubs are to grow, in order to have the best results, as usually after once being planted they are not disturbed for many years, and then only perhaps to thin them out or to move one not planted in the position best suited. So much is continually dinned into our ears about preparing the soil well for planting anything, that it seems unnecessary now to repeat it; but to have good healthy shrubs with plenty of fine flowers, it pays to drain it and to apply plenty of good strong manure

thoroughly and deeply dug in.
Shrub Planting and Combinations As a general rule shrubs are usually planted too thickly and afterwards become an indefinite hedge when the individuality of each shrub is lost in the mass. Unless intended to make a hedge or close borden of one variety, a mixed collection should not be planted closer than six feet. This may seem a great distance when planting the small shrubs, but a few years' growth will show the necessity, besides allowing the plant to develop its characteristics evenly all around. The proper rule is to avoid violent contrasts and to place each where the color of the flowers and foliage will be most effective and the height of the shrub at maturity can be seen to the best advantage.

In a mixed border the planter is advised to place the tall growing kinds, such as the large-flowered syringa and lilacs at the back, wiegelias, hydrangeas, and so forth, in the middle and the dwarf sorts, such as Deutzia gracilis and Spiraea Fortunei in the front. In a border of this character, it is a good plan to mix in herbaceous plants, bulbs, and so forth, which, if properly assorted as to flowering period, will give an endless show from early spring till late fall.

Where there is plenty of garden room a fine effect is produced by massing three or more of one kind together, thus presenting a show of bloom that is satisfying, to say the least of it. For example, imagine half a dozen Spiraea Reevesiana of Spiraea Van Houttei alongside a clump of the diameter of the scarlet quince, Pyrus Japonica, both in flower together, or a group of white lilacs, five to eight feet high, in full flower in the background with a clump of scarlet quince in bloom n front; the effect is magnificent.

In this way, a group of Prunus cerasifera. var., Pissardi or Berberis vulgaris, var., atropurpurea against a mass of golden elder, is quite striking in color effect and makes a picture not easily forgotten, and in the fall of the year, a hedge of Hydrangea paniculata, in plumed masses of creamy white, flanked in front by a bed of scarlet gladiolus, makes a lasting show of color that is worth all the trouble to produce.-Exchange.

SHOOTS OF VINES

Failure in the growth of good grapes by amateurs is often caused by the want of knowledge of how and when to stop (meaning, to cut off) the young growth on the green shoots of vines in early summer when growth is so active. So rapid is the growth of the vine at this time of the year that, if the work of stopping is neglected, the roof of the vinery soon becomes one tangle of useless and wasteful shoots, shutting out light and air so necessary. to the well-being of the vine and to the success of the crop of grapes, and at the expene of uselessly wasting the energies of the vine. This subject of stopping the vine is so simple and entails so little labor that, once well understood, a child could do the work without trouble, so that there is no sort of excuse for its being neglected. The new shoots which emerge in spring from the shoots of last year's growth, which were pruned back in winter, should be 15 inches apart (on both sides of the vine) on vines of moderate growth such as Black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Foster's Seedling and Buckland Sweetwater, and 18 inches on the stronger-grown sorts such as

Gros Colman, Gros Marco and Alicante. The bunch of grapes on these shoots generally appears after the third leaf of the shoot has been developed. As soon as three other small leaves have been formed above the bunch is the time to stop the shoot by pinching out the point or heart with the finger and thumb. This will leave six primary leaves on the shoot. which must be guarded and kept healthy until the crop is ripened and gathered, as on the health and vigour of these leaves the success of the crop greatly depends. The result of stopping the shoots will be that several other small shoots will emerge from the axils of the leaves below. These in their turn, as soon as they have formed two leaves, must be stopped in the same way, and so must also all the young shoots which will emerge from the stopping of these sub-shoots, which are termed laterals. By the time this third stopping will have taken place, growth of foliage will be on the wane and the grapes coloring, and then this laternal growth may be permitted more freedom with advantage, stopping them at the sixth leaf instead of the seventh.-Owen Thomas.



or September for use next year so that the winter may act upon it. By preference get soil from an old pasture that has not been cultivated for many years. A heavy loam from grass land that has been regularly grazed is the ideal basis of the compost heap for roses. A good tough sod full of roots is to be sought not for

at night. This treatment will make a sturdy the grass tops, but for the root fibre. Having the soil, stock it just before winter plants to successfully go through a winter-forcing campaign. The whole of the house, in proportions of three parts soil to one of cow manure, layer upon layer in a mound of conwalks, and under benches must be cleaned up venient height, but not too high nor too broad for the frost to penetrate. Let it remain without any cover till spring. In composting fresh manure can be used; but if the manure is added at the time the soil is chopped down in into the benches they must be watered frethe spring it must have been thoroughly rotted quently and systematically. Eight times a day is not too often during the most trying previously. As soon as the weather in spring is "open" and the soil sufficiently dried out to ifferences of opinion on the subject of be worked the whole heap should be furned watering, and there are hardly two growers and allowed to remain fully a month, when it who treat their plants alike. In cloudy, rainy is turned once more. Use a spade in these operations. One month before it will be carried lating and watering, coupled with the best into the house it should have the final turning, dgment, are necessary to maintain the vigor when bone meal (about one part to fifty) or other fertilizer may be added. Everything dend the health of the plants. It is not then safe water or syringe, and the only thing to do pends upon the quantity of the soil. To that taken from a pasture yielding one ton of hay to he benches. One successful gardener on a the acre one-fourth its bulk of manure may be private estate here tells of his method of wateradded, whereas a pasture cutting 2 tons to the acre will not need more than one-eighth its The first good syringing is given at about bulk of manure. At the last turning of the a.m., under rather than above the foliage, compost an addition of lime and bone meal may ith the idea of dislodging any insect. The be made-but neither in large quantities; lime ther six are given above the foliage more to is to be used only when the soil is specially noisten the leaves and to stop too rapid evapheavy. Mica is added if the soil is unusually light. It will be better perhaps for the amateur ass, without shade, the evaporation through he foliage is more rapid than the absorption by

Beauty require heavy soils for their best development. Roses grown on a clay soil produce blooms of better color and substance than those grown on a lighter one.

Solid Beds or Raised Benches?.

The present tendency is favoring solid beds, especially for American Beauty. The hybrid teas, which give the greatest satisfaction under glass, seem to flower more freely when planted in beds; on benches they exhibit a tendency to go dormant, and cease growth.

The benches should hold four and one-half inches of soil and have drainage provided by having the bottom boards or tiles one-half inch apart. In some beds drainage materialbroken stone-is placed in for a space of fifteen inches and a soil depth of six or seven inches allowed .- Garden Magazine.

RAISING HOLLYHOCKS FROM SEED SOWN IN AUGUST

Anyone can easily raise a stock of hollyhocks by sowing the seed as soon as possible after they are ripe. It is important to gather them as early as possible, because if left on the plants there is danger of loss from rotting as a result of the late summer rains. The oldfashioned way of raising hollyhocks was by cuttings, and if one wishes to be sure of increasing a given variety that is the only way. I have grown a full set of Chater's hollyhocks, which are the finest to be had, and found that they would reproduce themselves so nearly true from seed as to render the tedious cutting method quite unnecessary for the ordito omit the lime and apply the bone meal (or nary amateur. Sow seeds in July or August wood ashes) directly to the soil in the beds or in a drill one inch deep in a sunny, rich soil, benches as a top dressing before planting at leaving plenty of space between the seeds to

soda, one-half ounce, and superphosphate and kainit, one-fourth ounce each, to two gallons of water. Give this once in three weeks

The all-outdoor cultivation of hollyhocks is far more simple than the old way of starting them under glass and, moreover, gives us plants with stronger constitution. Treated in this way as a biennial, it will give better results than when grown as a perennial.

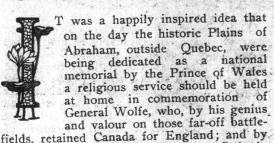
A Race of Annuals

Very recently a distinct new race of hollyhocks has been introduced which promises to be very valuable to the amateur in that if sown early the plants grow to full size in the season and bloom profusely in late summerbranching freely from the ground up. There are both single and semi-double varieties, and the foliage is often distinctly lobed (showing evident traces of Althaea ficifolia), the colors are of many shades, and by a little selection we shall no doubt have as wide a range of color with equal perfection in form as exist today in the older hollyhock (A. rosea.) In their essential requirements these are the same as the older favorites and will certainly become popular.

One other advantage of the annuals is that they do not appear to be so liable to the disease which almost ruined hollyhock culture a few years ago. This system of growing the old type strictly as a biennial, sowing in July as directed, very materially lessens the liability to disease.

Propagation by cutting is accomplished by taking pieces of young shoots, consisting of two joints with lower leaves removed, and inserting them in fine soil frames during August But I prefer seeds .- E. O. Orpet.

Service at Greenwich in Memory of Wolfe



his death, at the moment of victory, fittingly crowned his own romantic and heroic military career, says the London Times. The idea was as impressively carried out as it was happily conceived. No more fitting place for the commemoration could be chosen than the parish church of Greenwich, where the national hero, in life, often attended Divine service, and where, in death, he was laid to rest with his father and mother. Wolfe was ten years old when his parents removed from Westerham, the Kentish village of his birth, to Greenwich, taking up their abode in a large house, known as Macartney house, which still stands at the junction of Chesterfield walk and Croom's hill, close to Greenwich park. Wolfe himself passed three or four years at Greenwich before he set out on the military career which was to culminate, when he was but 33 years old, in the glory of his being the chief and triumphant figure in one of the greatest events recorded in national history.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Alfege, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was slain by the Danes at Greenwich in the eleventh century, stands in the centre of the old riverside town. It was built in the reign of Queen Anne, to take the place, on the same site, of the ancient parish church, which had fallen into ruin. It is a solid and strikingly imposing structure, built of Portland stone in the Roman style of architecture, cruciform in plan, and has a tower terminating in a spire. As the church is closely surrounded by shops and houses, no glimpse is to be obtained, even from the spacious flight of steps of its facade, of the fair prospect of the Thames and Greenwich hospital which delights the eye when viewed from the heights of the adjoining park. Wolfe's father, Lieutenant-General Edward Wolfe, was the first of the family to be buried in the crypt of the church. He died six months before his son. Mrs. Wolfe survived her son for five years, during which she resided at Greenwich. The body of the hero was brought from Quebec on board the war vessel, the Royal William, and was landed at Portsmouth on November 17, 1759, about two months after the battle. Three days later the interment in the crypt of the church took place. It is recorded in the parish register by the following simple inscription: "Major-General James Wolfe, November 20th, 1759."

Around the church yesterday, as noon apcroached, a great crowd gathered to watch the arrival of the congregation invited to the service. The Union Jack floated from the flagstaff of the church in the brilliant sunshine and the bells rang a merry peal. There was nothing funereal in the aspect of things. It was an occasion of national rejoicing. The service, as will be seen later, was bright and joyous, with just an appropriate undertone of solemnity. The people of the town, in their desire to take part in the commemoration, fittingly hung colored bunting from their

The interior of the church is spacious. It has a broad nave with a central passage and two side aisles. Deep galleries extend along two sides. The fittings are of dark oak highly carved and polished. In an arched recess stands the altar surmounted by a stained glass window with a representation of the Crucifixion. The solemn dimness of the church was relieved by the rays of sunshine streaming through the deep-set windows; and when the congregation, so representative of haval, military and civil life, was assembled for the service it was a bright picture that was presented, not wanting even in a touch of gaiety contributed by the light summer costumes of the ladies. In the top pew of the middle aisle, on the right hand looking towards the altar, sat the representative of the King, Field-Marshal Sir George White (the defender of Ladysmith), in full dress uniform, and wearing the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, with many medals. To his left was Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, in morning dress.

The service was characterized by a fine sense of what was appropriate to the occasion and an exquisite taste. The feelings it excited were not the noisy spirit of ambition, or the turbulent love of war and conquest. But stirring through it was the moving appeal of love and country; and thanksgiving for great men who serve the nation, and insistence on the nation's duty fittingly to honor its heroes. The music of the service was provided by the band of the Coldstream Guards (by permission of Col. Maxse), reinforced by extra drums from the 2nd Batallion, the whole under the direction of Lieut. J. Mackenzie Rogan, Mus. Doc. As an opening voluntary they played "Benedictus" (Sir Alexander Mackenzie), and its solemn strains inspired, at once the mingled reverence and exaltation appropriate to the commemoration. At its conclusion the clergy and the choir appeared at the west door. The clergy present were the Rev. S. Martyn Bardsly (Vicar and Rural Dean of Greenwich), the Rev. E. V. Evitt, the Rev. W. W. Fearon, and the Rev. T. R. H. Sturges (assistant clergy), the Rev. G. Elder (Chap-

the Rev. S. Kenah, R.N., the Rev. C. Moore, R.N., the Rev. H. E. Heinekey, the Bishop of Niagara, Bishop Taylor Smith (Chaplain-General to the Forces), the Bishop of Woolwich, and the Archbishop of Toronto. As they proceeded up the middle passage to the choir, the hymn "Fight the Good Fight" was finely sung to the splendid accompaniment of the band, the roll of the many drums being particularly striking and impressive. The opening sentences, general confession, and exhortatio were read by the Vicar. Then Psalm

CXLIV, was sung.
The Lesson, "Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begat us" (Ecclesiasticus xliv.), was read by Bishop Taylor Smith Chaplain-General to the Forces. The Apostles' Creed, Lesser Litany, Versicles, and Collects were followed by Kipling's "Reces-

God of our fathers, known of old, Lord of our far-flung battle line, Beneath whose awful Hand we hold Dominion over palm and pine-Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget-lest we forget!

The splendid singing of this hymn to the tune generally associated with "Eternal Father, strong to save," stood out as one of

the most moving features of the service.

The Archbishop of Toronto then entered the pulpit to deliver the address. But first he read the following telegrams, which had been received since the service began, from Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and Archbishop of Toronto, Greenwich, Eng-

"Owing to the generous interest in the Plains of Abraham, expressed in Canada, England, and elsewhere, we are able to celebrate today their dedication by the Prince of Wales as a monument of race fusion and peace; and we are much interested in hearing that you are holding at the same time a service at Greenwich, and so we hope that its result may be the early erection of a monument worthy

The telegram from Lord Roberts was received by Mr. Grenfell. It ran: All here delighted to hear of honor paid to Wolfe at Greenwich.

The Archbishop then spoke as follows taking for his text the words: "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give to me at that day; and not only to me, but also to all them that have loved his appearing." (II.

Timothy, iv., 7-8.) Wolfe's glorious victory—the subject of the present commemoration—achieved a result which places it in the first rank of the triumphs of British arms. It gained for England the greatest of her colonial possessions, the brightest gem in her Imperial crown. The story is too familiar to Englishmen to need more than the merest sketch of its outlines. James Wolfe was born at Westerham Vicarage, Kent, on January 2, 1727, the eldest son of General Edward Wolfe. Receiving his ensign's commission at the age of 16, he was engaged during 15 years in various services on the Continent and in Scotland, but chiefly on garrison duty. In 1758 Pitt gave him, with the rank of colonel, the command of a brigade in the expedition against Cape Breton under General Amherst. In the expedition, the capture of Louisburg was mainly due to Wolfe; and the minister, who was then scheming for the expulsion of the French from Canada, chose him to command the expedition for the capture of Quebec. In February, 1759, he sailed from England as Major-General, with 9,000 men, and landed opposite Quebec on June 26. Louis Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm, had assumed command of the French troops in Canada three years before, and had captured e British posts of Oswego and Fort William Henry. Later on, he had, with a small force. successfully defended Ticonderoga against 15,-000 regular and provincial troops under Abercromby. On the loss of the French of Louisburg and Fort Du Quesne, Montcalm moved into Quebec, and at the time of Wolfe's landing, was prepared to defend it from a British attack, with 16,000 troops, mainly militia and Indians. For nearly three months all Wolfe's attempts upon the naturally almost impregnable stronghold were foiled by the vigilance of its defender. He himself was suffering from wretched ill-health, and appears to have been vacillating in his tactics; but at last he found

the heights and gained the Plains of Abraham. In the battle which followed; the French were driven back upon the city in disorder; Montcalm, in the effort to rally them, was born back by the rush, and mortally wounded, dying the next morning; the French were routed; Quebec capitulated; and Canada was won for England. But at a heavy cost. The youthful victor died in his 33rd year, the soldier's noblest death, in the hour of victory, with the shout of riumph in his ears. His body was brought to England and buried on November 20 in the crypt of this parish church. His fame is imperishable on the roll of England's greatest sons who have given their life's blood to win her glory and extend her Empire; and his example will remain an undying inspiration to generations of British subjects at home and abroad, to sentiments of patriotism and deeds of self-sacrifice and valour in the service of King and country. The occasion of this commemoration is that today the Heir to the Throne, representing by special commission His Majesty the King, is dedicating the battlefield—the Plains of Abraham—as a memorial park, the gift of the people of England and Canada, to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the city of Quebec by the heroic Samuel de Champlain. This truly statesmanlike and patriotic idea was the conception of our most able and universally beloved Governor-General Earl Grey. His motive was to bind together in yet closer ties of attachment to each other, and of allegiance to the crown, the two races, French and English, fellow citizens of the great Dominion. In this celebration the two heroes of the battle of the Plains of Abraham are equally honored, as they shared the same glorious death and are immortalized in the same public monument erected in Dominion-square-Wolfe and Montcalm. They strove with equal valor for the mastery on this historic spot; and each nationality accords ungrudging recognition to the high qualities of the other. Englishmen extol the bravery and chivalrous character of the older and more tried soldier-Montcalm; and Frenchmen admit without envy the dash and skill with which the younger and less experienced Wolfe snatched the victory in face of apparently hopeless odds. All animosities and rivalries of a racial kind are a thing of the past, have been happily buried. Since Canada dawn on September 13, with 5,000 men, scaled obtained from the Imperial power the right of

responsible government, and all the provinces were confederated in 1866 into the one Dominion, the French population of the lower provinces have shown themselves thoroughly and justly contented under British rule. That rule has secured to them all that they most prizetheir own religion, their own laws, their own language, their full share in self-government; and no section of the community is more loval today to the Empire than they, no statesman more patriotic in his support of Imperial policy than the French-Canadian Premier of the Dominion-Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Motherland to which they look with dutiful affection is no longer France, but England. All their traditions and national pride are not of the Republican France of today; but of the old Im perial regime which has passed away. The very language—the stately, old-fashioned Court French—retained by the seigniorial families and the educated classes, separates them from their kinsmen across the seas. When, brethren, we commemorate today, in a service of praise, the heroic deeds of the young Kentish soldier on the Heights of Quebec which added to Britain's transmarine possessions a vast and prosperous nation, offering home, security, and wealth to millions of the teeming denizens of the Old World; when we reflect that, at this hour, our gracious Sovereign's Son and Heir is, in his name, consummating a solemn pledge of perpetual amity between the old time contestants for this splen did heritage, does it not become us to raise heart and voice in praise to God for this priceless blessing of peace, and in earnest prayer that He will pour out on this united Dominion His best gifts of wisdom and righteousness, of temporal and spiritual prosperity, that it may long endure among the nations a praise and glory to His Holy Name? "The Last Post" After the address, the hymn, "Onward,

Christian Soldiers" was sung. Again the accompaniment of the band, with the roll of the drums, was very stirring. Prayers for the King, the Royal Family and the Empire were said; the blessing was given by the Bishop of Woolwich, and the National Anthem was sung by the large congregation with deep feeling. But there remained what was really the most thrilling incident of the service, an incident all the more striking inasmuch as it was totally unexpected, being apparently the outcome of a happy afterthought. This was the sounding of fiThe Last Post" 5 by the buglers of the Brigade of Guards over the spot where in the vaults below lies the body of Wolfe. This spot is at the west end of the church. It was indicated yesterday by a large Union Jack, the bright red, white and blue colors of which stood out in striking contrast to the grey old stones of the church. Upon the flag were laid three wreaths. The first was of laurels, as befitted the commemoration of a hero. It was sent by the Wolfe and Montcalm Memorial Committee and bore the inscription, eloquent in its simplicity, "Major-General James Wolfe, In Memoriam, 1750." The second was of white lilies, carnations, tuberoses, and asparagus fern, tied with a white watered silk ribon, which bore the words in gold letters. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave.' From George Wolfe of Fornaughts." The third wreath, composed of red, white, and blue flowers, was from the Blackheath branch of the Victoria league. It was here, then, that the buglers of the Brigade of Guards, 24 in number, drew up in double file, and in perfect unison sounded the beautiful and mournful notes of "The Last Post." The martial music rang out through the grand old church with electrical effect, and many of the congregation were visibly moved by this splendid soldiers'

lament for one of England's greatest sons. The service was now at an end. As the processions, clerical, military and civic, reformed to leave the church, the band played Sir Edward Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory, the strains of which, in their mingled wistfulness and thiumph, seemed to epitomize the history of the nation. The congregation then slowly dispersed, passing out into the bright sunshine amid the joyful pealing of the church

The Archbishop of Toronto subsequently sent the following reply to the message which he had received from the Governor-General of Canada:

Earl Grey, Quebec .- Your much-appreciated message read to crowded and representative congregation. Hearty congratulations and blessings on dedication of Plains.—Archbishop of Toronto.

At Westminster Abbey Wolfe's monument in the North Ambula-

tory of Westminster Abbey was visited by a number of people yesterday, and two wreaths were placed upon it by the Dean's verger. One was a wreath of laurel from the Memorial Com mittee, and to it was affixed a card inscribed "Major-General James Wolfe. In glorious memory. 1759." The other wreath, which was composed of red and white roses, tied with ribbon, came from the Royal Society of St. George, and attached to it was a card inscribed 'Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begat us." The wreaths were placed on the lions at the base of the monument. The monument itself bears the following inscription, "To the memory of James Wolfe, Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the British land forces on an expedition against Quebec, who, after surmounting, by ability and valor, all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory on the 13th of September, 1759. The King and the Parliament of Great Britain dedicated this monument,"

Horrible System of Torture In

a point insufficiently guarded; and at day-

NFORMATION concerning terrible measures of repression taken by the Russian government in order striking indictment against the present rulers of Russia as the "Statement, No. 19, to accompany a Question made to the Ministers of Interior, War, Navy, and Justice, concerning the Illegal Action of Military and Civil Authorities in the Baltic Provinces," signed bythirty-one members of the present Duma, which was laid before the Duma on May 2 (15), 1908, says Prince Kropotkine in a letter to the London Times.

After having given a general sketch of the causes which produced in the year 1905 an insurrection in the Baltic provinces, the "statement," which covers forty-three pages in quarto, goes on to enumerate, one by one, for every district and canton of three Baltic provinces, the really incredible acts of murder and torture which have been committed there by the "punitive expeditions" from December, 1905, down to March 1, 1907.

After order has been restored—that is, in the middle of December, 1905-military punitive expeditions began to sweep over the Baltic provinces . . . Armed with lists of proscriptions made by the landlords themselves, the punitive expeditions began burning the farms and the properties, not only of those whose names stood in these lists, but also of their relatives. Very often, when some person named in the list was missing, his parents were taken and either flogged or shot.

Throughout the month of December, 1905, and the first three months of 1906, the punitive expeditions acted with especial brutality, not only in the Lettish portion, but in all the Baltic provinces, as also to some extent in the provinces of Vitebsk.

Men and Women Shocked

Besides burning and devastating the farms and the properties of the peasants and the agricultural laborers, the military expeditions, without any trial or inquest, flogged and shot men and women absolutely innocent, either separately or in groups. The reasons for such flogging and such shooting remained in most cases unknown, because the heads of the military expeditions gave no explanation, even to the victims.

After having given this general description of the condition of things, the "statement" I am quoting from proceeds to give detailed lists of men and women who have been executed or tortured in the Lettish provinces. Each district and canton of these provinces is taken separately, and the names of the victims, as well as those of the executioners and torturers, are given in full, and such an enumeration goes on for thirty-four pages (sixty-seven columns). lain to the Mayor of Greenwich), Canon I will only give a few examples taken at

the random: Government of Livonia, district of Riga; canton Stockmanshof, December 27, 1905 (o.s.).—At mid-day a working man named Ber-

was hanged out any reason, he close to the cantonal house—"as a warning to others," the head of the military detachment said. There and then, also, without judgment or inquest, was shot I. Radzyn.

On January 8, 1906, also without trial or inquest, were shot the peasants Skudrts and Lapin; on January 17 the schoolmaster Berzin and Chr. Donner were shot; on January 25, under the orders of the captain, whose name is given in full in the statement, Jacob Brenzis are still far from being complete, have shot, and A. Krigal (from the Sausen canton) were shot and their corpses thrown into the Duna: in February the student Zemur was shot, along with several others. The reasons are in all cases, unknown.

The student Zemur had received from the Governor of Livonia a certifictte stating that he had taken no part in the revolutionary movement. And so it continues, for this canton, for a full column which is concluded with these words: "Besides a mass of persons submitted to cruel flogging with birch rods and Cossack whips." Taking every canton of this district one by one, the statement of the thirtyone members of the Duma continues to give similar facts. . . . In most cases all this shooting went on because the names of the victims stood in the lists communicated to the military commander by the German landlords, or by the noblemen constabulary who volunteered to accompany the punitive expeditions. The flogging, directed by these German noblemen, very often took the most abominable forms.

Killed Without Trial

All these facts of torture are confirmed once more in the statement of the thirty-one members of the Duma. As to the items of the executions, they are simply horrifying. Thus it appears that, in the Lettish part only of the Baltic provinces, the number of persons executed from June 1, 1966, to February 20, 1907, attained the figure of 475 persons shot and hanged, out of whom 187 only were executed in accordance with sentences of field courts-martiel. The remainder were executed without any semblance of judgment, No insurrections whatever took place during that period.

For the district of Wenden the figures from June 1, 1906, to February 20, 1907 are 61 persons executed, "but it is absolutely impossible" the statement adds, "to establish who was executed in accordance with sentence of military courts and who was never brought before a court. It is only known for certain that every one of these persons was submitted to most cruel tortures before being shot." "In the Canton of Old Pebalg, on February 18, 1907 Herr Von Raden and the non-commissioned Cossack officer Rassin submitted the peasant

Jacob Skalbe to the most terrible tortures, including roasting on fire."

I cannot describe here the exactly similar to maintain autocracy is continually reaching the English press; writes the New York Evening Post. Howner has seldom at his disposal such a court any reason, he was hanged on a pine tree facts of wholesale killing, flogging, and robbery which took place in the different districts of the provinces of Courtland and Esthania, and which are mentioned in full in the "Statement" No. 19." . . . So I limit myself to a summary of the conclusions of this terrible docu-

> "Altogether, from the middle of December, 1905, to June 1, 1906" the 31 members of the Duma writes, "the punitive expeditions under Gens. Orlof, Bezobrazof, Vershimin, Wendt, Salonina, and others, in the Lettish part only of the Baltic provinces, according to data which hanged, and killed without any trial or inquest, and without giving any reasons, no less than 1,170 peasants, farmers, and hired laboters; more than 300 peasant farms have been burnt with all their property, representing a value of at least £200,000 to say nothing of the losses supported by the population in consequence of plundering and other unlawful actions of the military commanders and the administration.

"As to the number of those who have been logged and otherwise tortured, it cannot be established; one thing only is certain that this number is several times larger than the number of killed."

All Abuses Not Recorded

'When the first Duma was convoked, the unlawful executions and flogging which were carried on by the punitive expeditions were notably reduced in number, but as soon as the Duma dissolved they began again with new force. Moreover, the punishments began to take, from August, 1906, the character of true inquisition tortures, which were carried on in concealment, not to inflict pain, but to obtain confessions" from the arrested persons, and consequently to deliver them to the field military courts. However, it happened very often that such 'confessions' could not be obtained, and then the persons arrested were simply shot, or killed with/bayonets, without any semblance of trial. In such cases it was ordered to report that th prisonr was killed whiel making an attempt to escape; but even this excuse was not always resorted to; many were killed quite openly.

During the session of the second Duma, especially after a question was put to the Ministry about the tortures in the Baltic provinces, the tortures and executions were again reduced in number. However, they still continued, and the document which I analyze gives facts to prove this statement. But as soon as the second Duma was dissolved the tortures. the flogging and very soon the executions without judgment and inquest were renewed again. The police station at Riga was a centre to which men and women were, and still are, brought from all the Baltic provinces, in order to be submitted to torture.

T San Fr Alton torney York, cratic

on Go was well filled w y applause its f feated Democra friend, who made his prosecution of of boodlers who to steal the so-ca chise.

The hall had tional colors for music was in atte airs throughout th of oratory. On the veterans of the lo thusiastic in joining bestowed upon th loose when the na ard bearer, Willia

Parker and speeches of the greater part of the the beauties of scenery and clima an automobile tr city, and to dend Republican party Roosevelt admini

Only once wa tioned in the spe the audience bro Parker, who spol not arrive at Bry of his remarks, cheered and the b Flag," the banne to the Denver con in reserve, was placed in a consp

form. Judge Parker Taylor, the chair man who had, a bearer, gone dow uncomplainingly, as a private in th half of the Demo nominee in the

After the chee said that it had be see the beauties nia, of which he her hospitable pe and Bryan as me as scholars and g considerations ho be taken into cons tion by every citi ing of the people been compelled t that had been gain

the men of wea burg, New York They were co rule. The admir country was, und and farther away set out and the r of the Republic.

Judge Parker tariff that had be present condition country had beer the millionaires, more real damag by the loss of pri character. Sharp opportunities offe lic utilities of th the statutes so th do so.

The speaker t publican party fo always accepted the corporations. \$5,000 upon offer was only one way was to put them 'This will no said the speaker. will not allow it. and then the che ner appeared at t

name. "If Bryan is "we also hope to (Cheers.) He p combination the soon end.

De Lancey N spoke in humor through the Sta with New York, scenery of the S sent Administra the bad conditio Roosevelt's polithat the imagina In conclusion N crats of the Eas cord with those and candidates. der to shoulder, then mentioned was more cheeri Ex-Mayor Ja ten minutes, and

On William ed to the late Van Cleave, pro Association, in

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"Onward, Again the h the roll of avers for the impire were he Bishop of em was sung deep feeling ally the most n incident all was totally outcome of the sounding uglers of the where in the Wolfe. This urch. It was nion Jack, the rs of which the grey old flag were laid laurels, as beiero. It was lm Memorial ion, eloquent James Wolfe, ond was of , and asparaered silk ribgold letters. to the grave. ights." The hite, and blue ath branch of re, then, that Guards, 24 in and in perfect and mournful martial music

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vere placed on nument. The lowing inscrip-Wolfe, Major: ief of the Brin against Queby ability and ture, was slain ne 13th of Septhe Parliament monument."

Prepares to Put Up Vigorous

I San Francisco the other day Judge Alton B. Parker and ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, of New York, were the recipients of a Demo-cratic welcome at Walton's Pavilion on Golden Gate avenue. The house was well filled with an audience that displayed applause its friendly feelings toward the de-Democratic candidate of 1904 and his rhad, who made a reputation for himself by prosecution of "Jake" Sharp and the band heedlers who were detected in their efforts steal the so-called Broadway railroad fran-

Tuesday, August 25, 1908

The hall had been decorated with the national colors for the occasion, and a band of music was in attendance to render enlivening throughout the evening between the bursts cratory. On the platform were many of the veterans of the local Democracy, who were enusiastic in joining in the applause which was hestowed upon the speakers, and which broke loose when the name of the Democratic stand-

ard bearer, William J. Bryan, was mentioned.
Parker and McNicoll made the main peeches of the evening, and they devoted the greater part of their talking time to eulogizing the beauties of the State of California as to scenery and climate as they had enjoyed it in an automobile trip from Los Angeles to this city, and to denouncing the principles of the Republican party and the methods of the Roosevelt administration.

Only once was the name of Bryan mentioned in the speech of each, and at the name the audience broke into wild cheers. Judge Parker, who spoke for an hour and a half, did not arrive at Bryan's name until near the end of his remarks, and then, while the audience cheered and the band played "Rally Round the Flag," the banner of the California delegation to the Denver convention, which had been held in reserve, was carried down the aisle and placed in a conspicuous position on the plat-

Judge Parker was introduced by Mayor Taylor, the chairman of the evening, as the man who had, as the Democratic standardbearer, gone down to dignified defeat in 1904 uncomplainingly, but who was now to the fore as a private in the ranks to do his best in behalf of the Democratic party and to place its nominee in the Presidential chair.

After the cheers had subsided Judge Parker said that it had been the pleasure of his life to see the beauties of the great State of California, of which he had read so much, and to meet her hospitable people. He referred to both Taft and Bryan as men of integrity and honor and as scholars and gentlemen. There were other considerations however, he said, which were to be taken into consideration in the coming election by every citizen. The main one was the condition of the country, owing to the suffer-ing of the people, from which the people had been compelled to suffer from the advantages that had been gained by corporate interests and the millionaires from Pittsburg, New York and other places.

They were conditions that had been fostered and which had grown under Republican rule. The administration of the affairs of the country was, under that rule, drifting farther and farther away from the ideals that had been set out and the rules laid down by the fathers

of the Republic. Judge Parker denounced the protective tariff that had been fathered by the growth of present conditions. While the people of the country had been robbed for the protection of the millionaires, the speaker contended that more real damage had been done the country by the loss of principle and the destruction of character. Sharp, shrewd men had seized the opportunities offered to get control of the pubic utilities of the land, and others had made the statutes so that it was possible for them to

The speaker took occasion to score the Republican party for the manner in which it had always accepted campaign contributions from the corporations. The law fixing a fine of \$5,000 upon offenders was inadequate. There was only one way to punish offenders and that was to put them in jail.

"This will not happen if Taft is elected," said the speaker. "The Republican Congress will not allow it. But if Mr. Bryan is elected-" and then the cheering commenced and the banner appeared at the belated mention of Bryan's

"If Bryan is elected," continued Parker. we also hope to have a Democratic Congress." (Cheers.) He prophesied that with such a combination the evils of the country would

De Lancey Nicoll was well received. He spoke in humorous strain of his travels hrough the State, compared San Francisco with New York, and eulogized the climate and scenery of the State. He denounced the present Administration for being responsible for the bad condition of the country, and ridiculed Roosevelt's policies as embracing everything hat the imagination of man could conjure up. n conclusion Nicoll said that while the Democrats of the East had not always been in accord with those of the West as to platforms and candidates, they were now standing shoulder to shoulder, with all differences buried. He then mentioned Bryan's name, at which there

vas more cheering. Ex-Mayor James D. Phelan spoke for about ten minutes, and the meeting adjourned.

On William J. Bryan's attention being callto the latest statement of James W. an Cleave, president of the Manufacturers' Association, in which Van Cleave for the sec-

ond time within a month sets forth reasons why the business men of the country should not vote for the Democratic candidates, he would not enter into - any lengthy statement regarding the matter, but he charged Van Cleave with shifting the discussion to other channels instead of defending what he before

"Van Cleave issued a statement appealing to business men to defeat the Democratic ticket on account of the labor planks," said Bryan. 'I replied to his appeal. Instead of defending what he said before, he now attempts to shift the discussion to other questions. It will not be necessary to answer now what he says. I

that there is not a vestige of truth in the pretense that any act of Congress or any ruling of any federal court ever forbade a labor union to organize, to ask such wages from employers as the union saw fit to ask, or to make any terms of employment which would be agreeable to both parties."

Van Cleave then asks: "Does not Bryan, as a lawyer and a public man, know that his platform charges are false?"

Van Cleave tells Bryan that the National Association of Manufacturers, like the Courts, has always recognized the rights of the unions to get any terms from employers by amicable agreement, but that the association has always

who is dishonest and reckless? Can he not see that this scheme would remove all the safeguards which our present laws have raised up against plungers and grafters who have worked their way into the control of many of our banks; that it would immediately and immensely increase the number of such bankers and that it would wreck our whole financial system? Is not Bryan aware that would have brought it?"

his wildcat banking scheme of 1908 would bring chaos and ruin to the country even quicker and in larger measure than his silver debasement of the currency of 1896 and 1900

THEIR MASTER'S VOICE "Old Dr. Bryan has inaugurated a campaign of phonograph records of his speeches. He is now testing them at his Nebraska farm."—Daily Paper

shall during the present month discuss the questions which he lays special emphasis upon the tariff question at Des Moines and the guaranty of bank deposits at Topeka." Van Cleave's latest statement, which was

ssued at St. Louis, follows: "The falsity of the insinuation in the Denver platform that labor unions are outlawed is shown by the fact that their members contique in their regular employments on every working day in the year in every town in the United States. Every member of the Lincoln Typographical Union, at whose banquet he was a guest, on the evening of his formal noti-

opposed intimidation and violence which, he says, have sometimes been practiced by some

"Does he personally favor the legalization of the boycott?" Van Cleave asks, and he adds that the country is interested in getting a plain, direct answer from Bryan on this point and in getting it just as quickly as he can

Speaking of the guaranty fund which the Denver platform urges for the payment of depositors of insolvent national banks, Van Cleave asks:

"Does not Bryan know that this vicious fication of nomination, could have told Bryan provision would penalize the honest and care-

Bryan's notice was directed to a telegram referring to a sensational story printed in Pittsburg to the effect that the followers of the Democratic National Committeeman James S. Kerr had promised the Democratic candidate \$200,000 as a campaign contribution for his influence in ousting Col. Jas. M. Guffy, who for many years was the Democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania, but that Kerr had not kept his part of

the alleged promise. "I never heard of any such offer or agree-ment," Bryan declared, "and I don't believe, there is any truth in the report. But the proper persons to consult would be members of

insist on the principle of peace with the same certainty and on the same grounds that they

insisted on the principle of not resisting injury.

They might be charged with cowardice and

with a want of patriotism. It might be that he would be denounced for what he was then

saying. But for his part he did not shrink from

that denunciation. Let all the world denounce,

but let the principle stand—that Jesus really was against war. Let them raise their voices

in confidence in the name of Him whom they

called the Prince of Peace, but whose high

authority they had sometimes used to justify

and glorify the profession of the soldier and

the preparation for fighting. (Cheers.)

ful banker for the benefit of the banker the committee on credentials and the delegates, as they were the ones who decided the Pennsylvania contest."

A few days ago at Chicago conferences looking to the perfection of detailed plans for the campaign in the Middle West were held by Chairman Norman E. Mack and prominent Democrats.

Former Governor Alexander Dockey and Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri ought to Chairman Mack hopeful predictions of Democratic success in their state. Congressman Clark said:

"Since the Denver convention I have been traveling continuously in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, and find that the drift is undoubtedly toward William J. Bryan. Missouri will give Bryan 40,000 plurality and the Democrats will elect fifteen out of sixteen congressmen and a Democratic legislature which will select a successor to Senator William J. Stone, and also the state ticket from governor down."

A fight to swing the Northwestern states into the Democratic column is being outlined by the Democratic national committee, and Chairman Mack is contemplating a trip to the West to rally the leaders of the party along the Pacific Coast to vigorous action. Reports received at Democratic headquarters indicate, the leaders say, that Montana and other states in the mountain region are forming a promising battleground for the Democrats.

John H. Atwood, head of the speakers' bureau, said that he would be prepared to send many well-known speakers into the western territory to wage a lively campaign in every debatable district.

Chairman Mack expects to make his western trip late in September.

COLONIAL FRUIT SHOW

The Royal Horticultural Society's autumn show of colonial-grown fruit and vegetables will be held on November 26th and 27th next, in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent square, Westminster, London, where the president and council hope for a large show of fruits worthy and representative of those British colonies whose fruits are in season at that time of year, and more especially from the West In-dies, Canada, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. During the past few years the November colonial show has been highly successful, and a complete justification of the encouragement so long extended by the society to our colonial fruit industry.

Ever since its foundation in 1804 the society has endeavored to assist the fruit growing resources of British colonies, and to foster their interests in every way. It was the R.H.S. which first sent out the original cuttings and grafts from which the majority of the trees now growre all over the world are descended. In the early part of the middle of last century the society propagated wine grapes and other fruits, such as apples, pears and plums, by tens of thousands for gratuitous distribution in the then young colonies, and having thus laid the foundation of the material, it now endeavors, by means of exhibitions to bring the fruits. themselves before the public at home, and to indicate the Empire's resourcefulness in fruit and vegetable products, as well as their good qualities, and so to demonstrate the feasibility of the different parts of the Empire mutually to supply not only the home, but their own various markets with an ample supply of fruit and vegetables without the assistance of the foreigner.

The council, who award the medals of the society, after the recommendations of competent and disinterested judges, are particularly anxious to encourage fruit growers. Exhibits may be shown either through the agency of the agents-general in London, or by the shippers, or by the growers themselves. If desired, produce may be sent direct to the society, and t will be stored in the cellars at Vincent square (not cold storage) and staged by the society's officials, but the society cannot undertake to re-pack and return any exhibits. No entrance fee or charge for space is made.

The London Press always display a very favorable interest in these shows, and their reports are details, enumerating the successes

May I ask for your support at the forthcoming show in November next. I shall be happy send you a schedule, and any further information you may wish for.

Mr. W. Wilks, Vincent square, Westminster, S. W., is secretary of the R.H.S.

DRESSING A PRIVATE PRINCESS

Paris recently discovered how much it costs to provide sartorial adornment for a Russian princess when Vincent Florio, one of the most noted of Italian millionaires, was called before a civil court by a well-known dressmaker in the Place Vendome and presented with a bill for \$87,000 for clothes the princess had worn during three seasons. Florio admitted that he owed the dressmaker money, but declined to pay such an exhorbitant bill, the details of which were made public in the court room.

There were several ball gowns, the cheapest of which was down for \$400, the prices of the others ranging as high as \$1,000. Stock ings were set down at \$50 a pair, a parasol at \$100, and even some buttons of the time of Marie Antoinette were charged at \$400.

The princess during three years was given carte blanche to buy as she chose at this shop, but Florio confessed himself amazed at the size of the bill when it was sent to him. The judge decided that the claim of the dressmaker was exorbitant and knocked off one fifth of the bill or \$18,000

A man having extensive mining claims in the gold-field region tells of a lucky "strike" that proved to be of such promise that a goodly sized camp immediately sprang up around it. The two principal mine owners were, res-

ectively, an Irishman and a Jew; and as a apliment to these leading citizens the camp. decided to leave to them the bestowal of a suitable name upon the new community.

There followed many conferences between the two,, none of which resulted in an agreement. The Irishman stood out for a name that should suggest his native isle, while the Jew was just as insistent, on his part, for a name that should be suggestive of the chosen people. This deadlock continued so long that the rest of the camp grew restless, and finally insisted that there should be a compromise. So the new camp was called "Tipperusalem."





an afternoon sitting of the Universal Peace Congress, when the first subject for discussion was "The Practical Work of the Churches." The

Chairman, in opening, said that every intelligent person who had thought about it would encourage arbitration, but at present, and unfortunately for many centuries, the Christian Church had been only too well content to be on a level with the thought of the world, and had not been eager to be in advance of the general public morality on the subject of peace. They remembered that the Church had often used war to promote her objects. Today it was quite certain that no Church would ever dream of repeating the absurdities of the Crusades, or the greater absurdities of the Albigensian crusade against heresy. But the Church still allowed war; the Church still, in a sense, blessed war, and adopted an attitude on the subject which did not discourage her members from taking part in war or from serving in the Army or in the Navy. The practical question, therefore, which conferences like that had to face was, "What is the duty of the Church in leading the world on the subject of war?" The Church would, perhaps, do well at the outset of a conference like that to confess that she had not for many centuries attempted in any definite way to lead, but had only been too content to follow. Did Christianity forbid war absolutely? Did the doctrine of non-resistance, which was taught in the Sermon on the Mount, apply to international relations? Should the Christian refuse to serve in the Army and in the Navy? The question they had to face was whether the Church consciously or unconsciously had made a fatal compromise, whether she had allowed the spirit of the world to conquer her upon that most important

political question. Was it really her function

to bring in the reign of peace by standing aloof from war? When he looked at the Christian

HE REV. DR. HORTON presided at Church in its purity, he said that it should speak out with no uncertain sound on this subject. She had built upon the charter of the Sermon on the Mount. She was committed to ideals which were not immediately to be realized, but which she was perpetually to hold. It was her duty to declare these ideals in no unfaltering accents, and, above all, it was her duty never to compromise with the spirit of the world, however plausible that spirit might be. And if that were the function of the Church, he could not help feeling that it was her duty in her corporate capacity, and through the mouthpieces which she chose to express her thought, to declare fully and frankly that war was unchristian, a survival merely of the natural man and of the older order, and that she should entirely withdraw her sanction from war and in making provision for war. She should have the courage to say that as a Church she disapproved of great armaments as much as she disapproved of fighting, and that she believed it was the function of a Christian State, whenever it became really Christian, to act on the mighty principle of peace and love which could conciliate the world, not by being prepared for war, but by frankly not being prepared, and by making it plain that as a country she had decided to suffer rather than to fight or even to contemplate fighting. The Church should have the courage to forbid what was going on in Europe today—the useless, stupid contest in the preparations for war, the piling up of war material, and the preparation of the manhood of the world for fighting. They did not expect Governments to take that action, but they did expect the Church to do it. They could not ask the German Emperor to make that declaration to Europe. But they could ask any one who dared to speak in the name of Jesus Christ to make that declaration, and in His strength and for His sake leave the consequences to Him. As a Church and as Christians it seemed to him that they should

And I looked, and behold . . . ye had sinned . . . and had made you a molten calf. And I took your sin, the calf that ye had made, and burnt it with fire, and stamped it, and ground it very small, even until it was as small dust; and I cast the dust thereof into the creek that descended out of the mount."—Deut., 16, 25.

HE Bible tells of the Molten Calf that Aaron cast from the contributions of his flock and commanded them to fall down and worship. Moses had ascended Mount Sinai to secure the tablets on which were written by God's finger the Ten Command-TIL ments. He was absent from

camp for so long a time that the people, fearing he had deserted them, became rebellious and readily forswore the God of their fathers to follow the advice of Aaron, who ruled in Moses' stead. In the midst of their idolatrous practices we read that Moses reappeared. He cast down the golden image and grinding it to powder strewed it on the surface of a stream and it was borne away. The Hebrews repented of their sin and did penance; but Moses had not destroyed the image. He only changed its form. The dust of the golden calf was not destroyed or lost. It was scattered like the seed of a noxious plant over the world's surface, and it is as potent for mischief as the image was thousands of years ago. It is moulded in many forms, but it is the same troublesome youth as of yore. It has found its way to every clime, it is worshipped by every creed, and it has its chief followers and admirers in the highest social circles. The hearts of the men and women of this day are as ready to fall down and worship the Golden Calf as they were in the time of Moses. The Calf directs their movements, shapes their dispositions, and their associations, but there is one thing that it cannot do-it cannot buy the smallest grain of true love. It might as well try to make a tree produce babies instead of apples as to try and shape and control the emotion of a loving heart. A girl may bestow her hand on a man of wealth; but there must be something more potent than wealth to capture her heart and make her life a happy and joyous one.

"How much are they worth?" is the question that is asked when new arrivals dart across the social horizon. No one dreams of asking what noble actions they have done or how much they have bestowed in charity. Character is a remote consideration, and not worth mentioning by the side of a swollen bank account, which is the standard by which men and women are tried and tested before they are permitted to place their feet beneath one's mahogany, invited to a seat in the 60 h.p. automobile, asked to join in a bridge scramble, ascend to an elevated pew in the synagogue, or take part in the pleasures and dissipations, of high life. But if you were to strip the social favorites of their wealth today they would be "cut" on the morrow by those who worshipped at the feet of the Golden Calf yesterday. So it is now, and so it will be, I fear, till the end

It would be idle if I were to propose to introduce a system to reform that which Moses failed to accomplish. I would not attempt to do that. I merely tell of things as they are; but I have not the slightest hope of bringing about a change for the better.

"Carolyn Glyn," a noted English writer, has laid her splendid talents at the feet of the Golden Calf, and for the sake of the fortune its sale has brought her has produced an indecent novel, a perusal of which will send a thrill of horror through every virtuous breast in Christendom. No publication has ever appeared in the English language so bad as this pernicious work. And its most humiliating and deplorable feature is that it was written by a woman; 'A lady who knows her well describes Mrs. Glyn as a well-bred, finely educated, gentle, kindly person, with two lovely daughters just entering society.

"Have you read the book?" I asked. With averted face and downcast eyes the lady (she was a mature matron, beyond the age when one's moral fibre can be strained by any publication, however vile) replied "Yes."

'Do you admire it?" I persisted.

"No. I loathe it. I have sons and daughters whom I would not allow to see it for the world. I burned my copy; but how am I to prevent one of the thousands of unburned copies falling into their hands and corrupting their natures? I live in constant dread.

Mrs. Glyn lately traveled through the United States in company with three gentlemen, and she was well received everywhere by good people.

Just here I am constrained to regret that there is not in England a restraining force—a censor whose duty it would be to pass on works such as that produced by Mrs. Glyn, and decide whether they are to be published or suppressed. 'It is stated in recent London dispatches that the authoress has dramatized the story, and that she will play the role of the heroine herself, another instance of the living presence of the Golden Calf which the prophet fondly imagined he had ground out of existence. For the sake of pelf this woman has prostituteed the great talents with which she is endowed, She has parted with her reputation for gold, and is as much a worshipper of the idol as were Aaron and his deluded followers. And she has a score of imitators. Already three publications on the same lines have made their appearance and others will follow. The moral outlook is dismal indeed.

The miser who hoards up his wealth, denying to himself and his relatives the barest ne-

cessaries and comforts of life that he may worship his own personal Golden Calf is not as bad from a moral standpoint, as the author of the book referred to. The old fellow Dickens tells about, who to save fuel used to sit on a mutton-chop to warm it for his break-fast, the usurers, the misers, the criminals, and the writer of salacious literature, are all after the one thing-gold! Gold is their God, whether it is moulded in the form of a calf, or a shoat or a man, or is mere dust, it stands for the unholy greed for wealth, and the worship of those who have money, but are destitute of brains and character.

Did the reader ever hear the story of Michael Reese? He was a large man and very wealthy. Likewise he was a Jew. He lived at San Francisco many years ago. At/first he peddled books, and thus made a small stake. Then he took to loaning money to the needy gold seekers at from ten to fifty per cent a month. Next he bought city tax titles at from ten to twenty cents on the dollar, and laid the papers away. San Francisco grew rapidly, and in a few years she redeemed the obligations that Reese held at par. That is, for every ten or twenty cents invested in warrants Reese collected one hundred cents. Then he posed as a millionaire and a very mean one he was. He was as close on the bark on a tree-"near," the Americans term a mean person.

Now there was at San Francisco at the time Reese flourished, an Englishman named King. Like Reese he was rich and stingy, and if anything he was a little dirtier in his habts. The popular name for him was "Money King." Every day at twelve o'clock a sumptuous free lunch was spread at one of the bars, and every

day at that hour Mike Reese and Money King might be seen ambling their way toward the table. After they had eaten their fill these two capitalists would buy a glass of beer and go away, having paid only for the beer. The peculiarities of both men were remarked by other visitors to the bar, and one day some merry spirits fell to chaffing the misers on their lust for gold. Said one of the merry fellows, 'I believe that Mike Reese is the meanest

man in San Francisco.' "Ah!" broke in another, "You don't know Money King, then. He is the meanest man in the world. He takes only one glass of beer and one meal a day, and those he gets here. Besides, he asks twenty per cent per month for his money, and Reese only gets ten per-

Both misers flew into a passion upon hearing their bad qualities so publicly canvassed. Neither relished the distinction given him, and after abusing their detractors they turned upon each other.

"You never did a generous act in all your life," quoth Reese to King. "You borrow all your tobacco and never pay it back, and you buy all your clothes from the coroner. You've got a dead man's suit on now.'

"And you," retorted King, "You rifle the garbage barrels for your evening meal and lie abed mornings to avoid taking breakfast."

with you, and for every \$20 piece you drop in

who is the meanest man."

piece, Reese threw in two. King responded with another piece, and Reese gamely countered with \$40. King, with an audible groan, dropped another \$20, and Reese, after a moment's hesitation, let go two twenties. King was a long while in producing the next coin, but at last he fished it up from the bottom of his pocket, and let it fall in the water, where it disappeared with a loud "gluck," as if glad of its release from the hand that held it so ightly that the eagle screamed with pain. Reese, after much deliberation and a grand flourish, produced his two twenties, held them for a moment over the water, and then returning them to his pocket ran off, amid the jeers of the bystanders.

Reese met his death in a manner becoming his chief characteristic. He continued worshipping the Golden Calf for the next twenty years, and when he had accumulated a fortune of \$5,000,000 he decided to visit his native land—Bavaria, and place a monument over his mother's grave. He reached the town in which he was born, but for economic reasons did not make his presence known to his relatives or old friends. When he went to America he was young, tall, and lean. When he went back forty years later he was gray, bent and very stout. So he easily hid his identity be-

neath a heavy mound of fat and a gray beard. When he reached the cemetery where his "You lie, King," Reese fired back, "and to mother's remains lay Reese was approached prove that you lie I'll go down to the wharf. by a caretaker, who stood at the gate and demanded a small fee, amounting to about ten the harbor I'll drop in two. Then we'll see cents in our money, for admittance.

Reese's frugal soul demurred. He had To the wharf they repaired, followed by a come a long way to visit the cemetery. His joyous crowd. King having dropped in a \$20 mother and his other relatives were buried

there. The lot where they reposed had been paid for, and he declined to pay the fee as a matter of principle.

He turned from the gate, and in a secluder, spot saw an opportunity to scale the fence, as he thought, without being detected. So he clambered over the fence and alighted among the graves. He found his way to the resting place of his mother, and in a state of complete exhaustion sat down to rest. His movements had been observed by the man in charge of the churchyard, and approaching him from behind the official laid his hand on the miser's back with the remark:

"Now I've got you: Give me that fee." "I'll do nothing of the sort. I haven't used your old gate, and owe you nothing," Reese "Then," said the officer, "you'll come to

Reese half rose to his feet, and then tumbled forward on his face. When they turned him over he was dead. He had died of heart disease, brought on by the exhaustion caused by his climbing the cemetery fence instead of going in by the gate, to save ten cents! Another case wherein the Golden Calf was con-

Reese left a will in which generous bequests were made for charitable purposes. His money was found in every conceivable hiding place, under carpets, within the stuffing of lounges, between the plastering and the weather boarding of his house, buried in his cellar, and hid in the attic next to the shingles.

"Money" King did not long survive his enemy. He was missed for some days, and when his room door was forced, he was found kneeling, with piles and piles of coin on his bed and on the floor. His last moments on earth had been passed in worshipping the Golden Calf on his bended knees!

A person who fawns on the rich and will not take a hint that his room is more desirable than his company, is a worshipper at the shrine of the Golden Calf. The man who deems it an honor to be bespattered by mud from the wheels of a rich man's auto, the toady who, having been kicked on one part of his body smiles, and begs as a favor that he may be kicked on another part, the miser who laves in a yellow stream of wealth, the woman who compresses her great talents in a bawdy book and sells it for a sum of gold, are all alike. They are all bad. If President Roosevelt were to be asked to size them up he would class them as "undesirable citizens," whose presence in a free community is a curse, because their example, like smallpox, is catching. Mrs. Glyn and her copyists should be disinfected. There should be erected a sort of moral quarantine to which they could be consigned, and where they might be given moral baths of such strength and frequency as the magnitude of their offence warrants. I often wonder what sort of thoughts must occupy the mind of a woman who can write the wicked stuff Mrs. Glyn has written, and whether there is any thing womanly about her save her name. "Ouida" was regarded as a very low woman indeed. It is said that when she sent her first novel to the publisher her father, who was unaware that the girl had aspired to literary fame, chanced to come across the book on a friend's shelf. He declared that it was unfit for decent persons to read. When he learned that his daughter was the author, he declared that the family name was blighted.

"Where," he asked, "did you, a young girl of seventeen, carefully brought up, acquire all your knowledge of the world-of army phrases, slang expressions, and vulgar suggestions?"
"I don't know," "Ouida" replied. "They just came to me as I write. They must be in

my blood. But nothing "Ouida" ever wrote will compare in moral nastiness and wickedness with Mrs. Glyn's latest literary effort. Is it well written? Yes; and therein lies the danger. It will interest and captivate the refined. The low and evilly-minded did not need this spur to urge them to take the wrong road. They were traveling it already. It is the innocent and unsophisticated for whose future one trembles, when the Golden Calf at whose feet Mrs. Glyn crouches bleats his naughtiness in

Mr. Fletcher was a plasterer and bricklayer. It was natural, therefore, that the chimney projecting from the roof of his one-story cottage was in the last stage of dilapidation, and needed to be torn down and rebuilt. A hundred times or more Mrs.Fletcher had called his attention to it, and begged him to mend it, but he was always too busy. He would attend to it when he "got time."

At last there came a bright, clear day, he had absolutely nothing to do, and his wife promptly suggested that he take up that longdelayed job and finish it.

"I just can't do it today, Emily," he said.
"On a day like this I ought to be out hunting work." And he went out, and slammed the door behind him. A few minutes after he had gone away a

neighbor called and knocked at the front door. As Mrs. Fletcher admitted her, a terrific racket was heard on the roof. "Goodness alive! What does that noise

mean?" asked the caller. "I think it means," said Mrs. Fletcher, with a smile, "that my husband has changed his

"For the land's sake!" exclaimed the other. "Does it always make a noise like that when he changes his mind?"

Plea of Church for Justice and Peace

HE delegates to the International Congress of Peace assembled at Caxton Hall to hear the presidential address of Lord Courtney of Penwith, which inaugurated the full session of the congress, says the London Standard. There was a large attendance. The chair was occupied at the outset by Mr. T. P. Newman, chairman of the executive

committee, who invited Lord Courtney to

Lord Courtney said the single thought which he desired to submit to them was the connection between justice and peace. Without justice they could have no guarantee of permanent peace. With justice the peace of they do nothing more than this to develop the the world was unassailable. There were notion of justice amongst nations? words of an old poem very familiar to many generations of Englishmen, and familiar, no doubt, in some sort to their foreign friends, gard to the inter-parliamentary conferences which had occurred to his mind in relation to this matter. The words ran thus:- "Mercy and truth have met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." When injustice was once enthroned and in possession there must be a permanent desire and a recurrent effort to get rid of the oppression, to overthrow the injustice, and to establish right in its place. He knew there were some amongst them who believed that the only way of getting rid of injustice was not to rise against it, but to observe the passive resistance of those who did not acknowledge, but would not strike against the system. That was a noble creed which he would envy those who could possess it to the full, and in respect to which he never woul dsay one word to lessen the faith of those who held it. It was the creed sanctioned by the highest and deepest virtues to which they appealed, and if he did not put it before them as a solution of the evil against which they were fighting, he would utter no word which should snggest any disparagement of its force and validity. looked back on the wars of the past, most of them-it was now admitted by all men-could have been prevented, but, there were some of their friends would say, and say with all plausibility, that they were inevitable. They were wars to get rid of injustice, to upset cruel and hard dominions; wars to establish the liberties of ourselves and of communities. If there had been no injustice those, the most defensible of all wars, would have been

If they would get rid of injustice, how should they labor to bring about that great result? How should they get rulers of nations to cease to aspire to obtain power over others? How should they get the members of nations to be just to one another, so that they should not even tolerate the thought of wrongdoing How should they get among the nations of the world what they had succeeded in obtaining within the nations-resort to law instead of to force; an appeal to the privileges and powers of society for enforcing justice, instead of a resort on ones own account to the force which one might command to compel justice? The first thing was to use their own power and opportunities to develop the strength, the scope, and the purity of international law, which rose above the separate citizen. Time was when there was no international law, but they now found all nations respecting in some form or other those conventions to which they gave the name of international law. Some of them had wished for more work from The Hague Conferences and some of them thought that the last one did not accomplish so much as it might. But it would not be just to say that it did nothing. It did much. It observed,

unnecessary.

somewhat to its own discomfort in the man- which he had promoted. He hoped that the agement of business, the cardinal principleevolving amongst the nations of the world of the equality of every nation upon earth. The conference consented in principle to the establishment of a court which should overrule the courts of separate nations, and be the tribunal of appeal to which the separate nations must have recourse, no longer a court simply open to those who wished it, but a court which should be a court of appeal to which the decisions of the prize courts of the separate notions should be subjected, and should estabthe power of any separate dominion.

Lord Courtney then referred to the work of the late Sir Randal Cremer, particularly in re-

THE TEN DOLLAR BILL

I am crumpled with the fingers of age, I'm the friend of the banker, the thief and the sage Society ladies have tested my worth, Of the millionaire's pile I, myself, am the birth. I've befriended the needy, the weak and the ill, I am known far and wide as the Ten Dollar Bill.

Enclosed in a letter, I've travelled for miles, To be met with a wealthy philanthropist's smiles, To be cast in a vault, overladen with gold, To be hidden from sight in a bartender's till, I'm the curse of the drunkard—a Ten Dollar Bill

At the risk of my life on the game I've been laid, Where pockets are emptied and fortunes are made; To be squandered and lost and as quickly regained I have broken up homes and caused humans to kill And be sentenced to death—I, the Ten Dollar Bill,

My naked value has goaded the thief. My haked value mas goated the their.

Brought tears of repentance of murmurs of grief;
Caused sons to rejoice and fond mothers to sigh,
Caused fathers to question and juniors to lie,
Caused burglars to seek me with powder and drillI'm the father of crime—the Ten Dollar Bill.

The miser has placed me away in his hoard, In garrets and cellars for years I've been gtored,
To be cherished in secret, fondled with greed,
Upon me two great eyes can constantly feed.
With the miser in heaven he'd gloat over me stil
I'm the mother of greed—the Ten Dollar Bill.

I am bartered for lives in the pawnbroker's halls, I fill with expression the gilded three balls; For trinkets and trash I am traded and loaned, Where thieves are exalted and bankers dethroned; The prison and poorhouse I constantly fill, I'm the source of regret—the Tén Dollar Bill

But I do not live for evils alone, For sins I've contracted with good I'll atone; A boon and a blessing, tho tainted with strife, Where hunger assailed I've saved many a life; When used by a noble and honorable will, I'm a true friend in need—the Ten Dollar Bill.

I've doctored the blind and have made them to see. From the chains of despair I've set multitudes free; I've cared for the lame and have caused them to walk, I've paid for the cradle and helped it to rock; Relieved the sick and compounded each plli, All invalids love me—the Ten Dollar Bill. I've brightened the winter and kept out the cold;

I've patronized justice, humored its hold;
I've paid for each comfort that graces the home,
And saved many a son who would wander or roam;
A fire-side love in the heart I instill,
With my winter-night comforts—the Ten Dollar Bill. I've cherished professions and builded our schools Made doctors and lawyers from dunces and fools; Made wives of distinction, that honor the land, Brought talent to light and made gentlus expand;

Constructed each factory, warehouse and mill, I'm industry's joy—the Ten Dollar Bill. I pay for the railroad, the levers' delight, The huge carbon lamps that make day out of night The steamboat of commerce, the import it brings, The large ocean cable, the message it sings; The press and the telegraph, all works of skill I love and respect—the Ten Dollar Bill.

With good and with bad I rank always the same, I starve and make wretched or feed and bring fame; I comfort the friendless, spent in a good cause, Or barter the babe to the fierce eagle's claws; I can change the Andes to a miniature hill—
I'm the emblem of might, I'm the Ten Dollar Bill.

-W. G. Stoliker in Ridgetown Dominion,

States of Europe would some day adopt the and great doctrine which had been slowly principle of referring disputes to a supreme court such as that to which disputes between states of the American union were referred.

M. Henri La Fontaine, senator of the Belgian parliament, and president of the International Bureau of Berne, responded to Lord Courtney's address on behalf of the foreign delegates.

The following letter was read by Mr. T. P. Newman from Mr. A. J. Balfour, dated from 4, Carlton Gardens, July 25:

'Dear Sir-In answer to your appeal, I lish a law above the authority of any State or have great pleasure in expressing my satisfac-the power of any separate dominion. Could tion at the Universal Peace Congress in London. Peace is the great interest of the civilized world, and everything which promotes it, whether it be by the education of public opinion, which, I take it, is one of the main objects of the conference, or by the conclusion of arbitration treaties, or by the efficient maintenance of defensive armaments, should have the sympathy and support of all who have the welfare of humanity at heart.

A BREACH OF FAITH

In the English Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Moulton, and Buckley, there was tried the case of Anstey vs. the British Natural Premium Life Association (Limited), which was an appeal by defendant company against a judgment of Mr. Justice Bray. The action was brought by Mr. Henry Anstey, of the Bird-in-Hand Hotel. Morriston, Glamorgan, to recover as assignee £2,000 on a policy dated July 4, 1904, on the life of Hannah Anstey, who died on October 11, 1907. By the defence the defendants said that the policy was granted in consideration of the statements and declarations made on the application for the policy, some of which, they alleged, were untrue.

Mr. Hohler, K. C., and Mr. Josephs appeared in support of the appeal, and at the close of their arguments the court, without calling on Mr. Richards, for the plaintiff, dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Lord Justice Moulton said he had for many years been of opinion that the life insurance business in this country had to a great extent been carried on upon wrong lines, in that the terms of the contract of assurance had been made by the companies gradually more and more strict till at length, in the case of many companies, the security of the assured was reduced to a minimum. This was brought about by making the assured guarantee and accept as conditions of the contract all sorts of statements about their health and about circumstances which they could only have imperfect knowledge of, and which, in many cases, must be matters of opinion. These insurance contracts played such an important part in social life that he thought this state of things most unsatisfactory. The defendant company advertised that its policies were indisputable after two years, and there admittedly being no fraud in this case, His Lordship could not imagine a more shameless and signal breach of faith than the defence which was set up in this case. It showed His Lordship that this company, at any rate, was restrained by no moral considerations whatever in disputing its policies where it thought it had an opportunity of succeeding. In so speaking he was not speaking of all companies.

He-If we were not in a canoe I would kiss

She-Take me ashore instantly, sir.-Comic Cuts.

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Can England Be Invaded by Airships? NDER the caption "An Invasion by is invasion by land resisted? Only by superior pass them in energy and scientific skill and

Airships-Opinions of Experts as to How We Should Best Meet It," M. A. P. in its issue of August 1st, has the following:

It cannot be doubted that airships one kind or another will play a part, and proably an important part, in the wars of the ure. After all, had anyone prophesied twencars ago that motor cars would be used to extent they are now he would have been hed at. Admitting that airships offer far difficult problems to the inventor than the motor car, it is reasonable to expect great developments in them during the next lew years. But is the aerial invasion of Engpracticable, or ever likely to be practicaand if so, how should we best meet it? These are the questions answered this week experts in warfare.

I-Lt.-Col. W. H. James, Royal Engineers (Reserve.) (The famous Army tutor)

If England is not invaded until it is done by airships, she will have to wait for some time o come, for at the present moment the dirigible balloon is an exceedingly fragile contrivance which can only take a very few men. For instance, Count Zeppelin's ariship can apparently carry about eleven or twelve people—the number of such vessels required to transport 50,000 men with ammunition is a question of simple arithmetic which settles the problem of invasion. Such a force would be totally destitute of cavalry or artillery, without which no invading force could live for a day.

The danger we run from the airships is that they might be used for small local attacks in connection with oversea expeditions.

When the Government chooses to find money for our experimental staff we can equip sufficient dirigibles to render any attempt of the kind indicated ridiculous.

II.-Admiral of the Fleet Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G. C. B., C. M. G.

(The distinguished sailor, also pooh-poohs the idea.) The invasion of England by airships or aeroplanes may represent a problem of practical politics in the future, but it certainly need not trouble us today.

Airships like Count Zeppelin's or those of our French friends certainly afford subject for thought, and we should not only watch their development, but experiment for ourselves, so as not to be taken by surprise.

If they become formidable, I imagine that we should meet them with similar weapons, but at present and in the near future, an invasion of England by airships is about as practicable as the storming of a fortified position by a flock of sheep.

Assuming one hundred airships like Count Zeppelin's to be capable of carrying 100 men even if they could carry with them a due pro- she will prevail in war by land, by sea, or in tion, the same strategic and tactical methods ortion of guns and ammunition, not to speak of cavalry; while the cost would be enormous.

In short, it is about as practicable in the present state of aerial development as Jules Verne's voyage to the moon, and I have not heard that the inhabitants of our satellite, if there are any, have been much disturbed by the intelligent appreciation of future developments of the clever French writer.

III .- Dr. T. Miller Maguire

(A characteristic fulmination from the well-known army tutor, who is admittedly one of the most brilliant of military lecturers and professors.) War has been conducted on land and sea since the first annals of recorded time. How of games and ignorance—the Germans to sur-

land forces, properly trained, and battalions equal in every way to the invader or, if inferior in numbers superior in skill and armament

and moral force. How were Persian fleets driven from Greece, and the Carthaginians from naval. the Mahommedans deprived of sea power, and the Spanish and French? Only by superior force or skill, or both. You assume that there will be some danger of England's being defeated by airships. Surely a nation that could conquer enemies at sea could conquer enemies in the air and by means most associated with England's past history; but certainly no longer probable with a nation insanely devoted to on the surface of the land. Mother Earth will

enterprise and courage, the nation that has held command of the sea against all rivals since 1588 can hold command of the air. My own opinion is that unless all classes of English change their habits of life and worship science and knowledge and Bushido instead of command of the Mediterranean? How were as at present sport and luxury, they will most assuredly lose their Empire anyhow. If they cease to be ball players and become men they could not only counterstroke each invading airship by double numbers, but also mutilate the ships by specialized ordnance and seize each ship that ventured to land a force any-

After all, the final decision will always be spectacular and gladiatorial games. If Ger- not be ignored, neither sea power nor air

methods of annihilating every airship, but we would not be able to cope with any kind of power in any respect, land or sea or air, till we get rid of party in military affairs, and the disastrous incompetence it nourishes.

But we are not prepared to publish details of our schemes, nor are we prepared to deal with the war office, well knowing that the army council would spoil any plans, however, simple and wise. You may accept the doctrine, that a nation that could not be conquered by sea and land power will never be conquered by air power, unless it lets itself be surprised. We have received ample warning; will we let ourselves be surprised and ruined as was Austria in 1866, and France in 1870? You should demand an answer to this

Of course if the latter are so far developed that they will be able unexpectedly to drop large bodies of men in undefended districts, they being provided with the strength and all the necessaries of an army, this country would be no safer than any other. The same would be the case if, as it is feared by some timid persons, a large German or other army were suddenly and without warning landed in England. To me both hypotheses are irrational. At the same time for means of observation, and possibly for dropping dynamite shells and the like, airships must be regarded as practical factors in war, and we should not neglect the matter, nor be unable to retaliate by means similar amenities.

V .- Major B. F. S. Baden-Powell. (The inventor of man-lifting kites, says we shall need

new inventions.) The question is a very large one to reply to in a few words. To combat the airships of the future we shall undoubtedly have to introduce new guns, air torpedoes, and many other inventions. The dynamite flying machine will without doubt eventually be paramount over the propelled balloon, and when that has been ousted we shall again want more

VI.-The Hon. C. S. Rolls The famous motorist and aeronaut, says we must have an aerial fleet of our own.

Now that international law allows the discharging of explosives from balloons and airships in warfare, we should undoubtedly be prepared for the possibility of having to reckon with one or two Continental war airships in the event of a European war, although the fear of anything in the nature of an invasion on a large scale is, in my opinion prema-

It is important that special practice in firing projectiles at aerostats should be made, but our greatest security against enemies' navigable balloons is to have a fleet of the same vessels ourselves. For this purpose it is money from government that is required, for in Colonel Capper and his staff we have at Aldershot the best possible material and knowledge on this subject that we or any other nation could wish for. It is at present simply a question of being handicapped by insufficient facilities and funds for the construction on a large scale of airships of a suitable size and

VII. General Sir Richard Harrison, G. C. B. C. M. G.

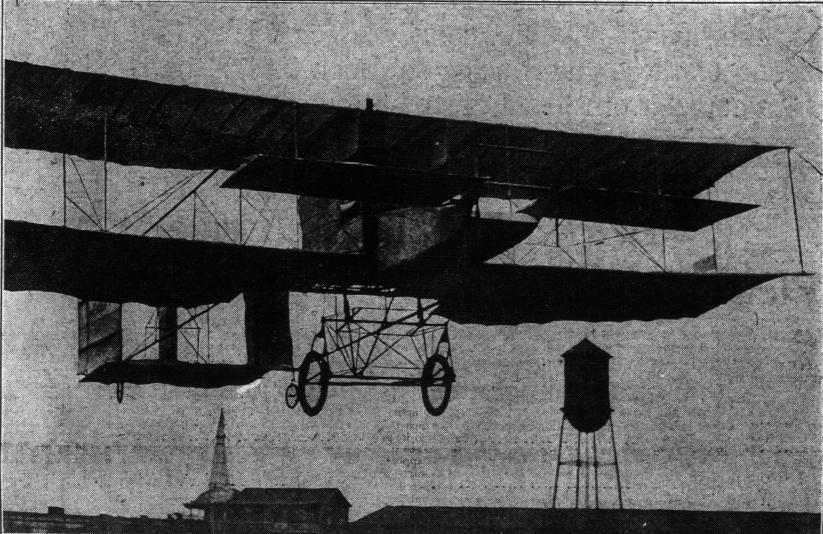
(The distinguished Royal Engineers officer who was formerly Inspector-General of Fortifications.) No doubt airships will, in the future, as they have done in the past, take part in civilized war. To what extent depends on the progress they make.

I expect that for some years to come their primary use will be to reconnoitre over land

VII.—Sir David Solomons. (The eminent electrical engineer, advocates conscrip-

I view the possibility of balloons and other aerial machines being employed in warfare at a date not far distant; even today, with good weather fortune, they are a menace. A fleet would run enormous risks, even with protecting devices, such as pets stretched overhead and other shields of the nature of "deviators," and means to attack the aerial machines. This latter proceeding is not easy, for mischief may be done before the destruction of the airship is accomplished. There is only one practical way to protect our country, namely, by adopting conscription at once and crushing all we believe to be our enemies without delay, be-

fore they get too strong.



Farman's Aeroplane in Flight at Brighton Beach

After a great victory at sea, troops must land and beat the land forces, or there can be no successful invasion. So with airships; plenty of forces must decide the issue on land after aerial battles.

It would require a very enormous air fleet to bombard London or Liverpool as effectively as Richmond or Vicksburg or Plevna was bombarded, and yet these were in no hurry to yield. Neither Paris nor Metz yielded to bom-

bardment; they were starved out. Surely unless the English have allowedas many say is the case, by reason of the cult

each, that would give 10,000 men-but Eng- many has superior brain power, force of charpower can live long at sea or in air. If sea question from the committee of Imperial deland could scarcely be invaded by 10,000 men, acter, numbers, and scientific skill, of course power never alone conquered any resolute na-There is no mystery about the matter. with no material alteration will dispose of all aerial invasion, of which, beyond all doubt, exaggerated notions prevail. On the other hand, we must take no risks, and we must be prepared to chase every other fleet out of the sky, as well as out of the sea once it begins to be the least threat to our security. If we

are not up to this standard of wisdom, we will perish soon in any case. There is not the least doubt that I am right in principle. Details can easily be worked out; let any other power try and navigate an air fleet, we would only be too glad if they tried next month or, better still, when Parliament meets again. We have thought out

IV.—Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B. (The distinguished soldier who was formerly Inspec-tor-General of Auxiliary Forces is not one of those who think that the evolution of airships will ren-der the invasion of this country more possible than

As you say, airships will be undoubtedly used in warfare, but I do not think that the transport of large bodies of men, sufficient to invade another power, will ever be possible, for the risks are too great, and a disaster to an airship means a holocaust. If invasion by such means were attempted, I think that obviously the most effective way of opposing it would be by means of guns, which, well served and opportunely placed, would make short work of

How to Attain Long Life

old age of two hundred years will be gratified to learn that no less eminent an authority than Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, declares it is quite possible to do so. There have been in China, he says, men and women who have attained that age, and he is not without hopes of living two centuries himself. In order to have some playmates of his own age, Minister Wu gives to the world his dietary system, in the hope that it will do for

others what he expects it to do for himself. Minister Wu begins the day without breakfast, and eats only twice a day. He is a vegetarian, and takes only rice, whole wheat bread, iruit, nuts and vegetables. He eschews all coflees, teas, cocoas, condiments and fich foods. he has also given up salt, because it tends to make the bones brittle, liquors are tabooed, and at meals nothing is drunk. He believes in Grinking between meals rather than at them. very mouthful of food is thoroughly masticated before being swallowed. That is the Chinese expert diet. In addition, he practices op breathing, and takes moderate exercise. ith many it will remain a question whether xtreme longevity thus attained is not bought at too great a price. The probability is that nost of us would rather meet an untimely end 175 or 180, having experienced the delights the table, than hang on 24 years longer and

like Minister Wu. Those who take no particular joy in living would be content to die off at 100, can opt a less exacting regimen than that of Min-Ister Wu. Sir Henry Thompson, a famous doc-

EADERS who desire to attain the ripe tor, who attended royalty, prescribed a set of rules for would-be centenarians. These rules he himself followed, and it is rather disappointing to note that while his book, "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity," was going through the press, Sir Henry passed away, aged 86. However, his advice is valuable, although it does clash with that of the Chinese philosopher. For instance, Sir Henry advises four meals a day. Nor does he advocate a diet composed exclusively of fruit and vegetables. They agree with each other, and with nearly every other authority, in declaring that we eat too much rather than too little. An old man should be lean and live on slender rations. Before rising the morning an old person should sip a cup weak tea and milk. Breakfast should be eaten about 8.30, luncheon at 1, dinner at 7, and a little refreshment should be taken at II. if desired.

Sir Henry continues: "Following this course, the animal food supplied for breakfast and at luncheon may include an egg or fish cooked in various well known ways. At luncheon a little tender fowl may be taken, unless it is preferred to reserve it for dinner, in which case fish and a farinaceous pudding may be substituted. This lastnamed meal should commence with a little good consomme, often substituting a vegetable puree, varying with the season, and made with light meat stock or broth, or both, or a good fish soup as a change. Then a little fowl or game and a dish of vegetable, according to the season of the year. Of bread eaten at meals it may be said that, whether brown or white, it should be toasted; the white, as containing be 150 years old.

too much starch, should be toasted thoroughly, so as to be quite brittle.

We in this age are extremely skeptical over the claims of phenomenal age, and authenticated records are rare. However, despite our incredulity, there are cases as well authenticated. perhaps, as that of Methuselah, though not to be compared with this veteran's career on any other ground. Old Parr, the most famous of old men, was 152 years old, and had his last few years been characterized by as much frugality as the rest of his life, he might have lived much longer. Harvey, the famous anatomist, and discoverer of the circulation of the blood, dissected Parr and found nothing the matter with any of his organs, save a slight accretion of fat, brought on by the easy living of his last few years. It was Parr's ill-luck to attract the kindly attention of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who made him a domestic servant in his London establishment. The old fellow simply ate and drank himself to death.

Henry Jenkins, once butler to Lord Convers, is said to have been 169 years old, and his case is well attested. At the age of 100 he was a fisherman, and made his living on the sea, and fifty-seven years later he was a witness in a lawsuit, and gave his testimony with as much intelligence as the average witness. He was not, however, a man of much mental attainment, although he knew enough to live so long. His food was of the coarsest description, and he drank plenty of sour milk. The latter fact is particularly interesting in view of the modern claim that sour milk is the one perfect diet. It is alleged that Thomas Carn, who died in London, in 1588, was 207 years old, and according to the St. Petersburg Gazette, of 1813, a Russian, whose death was announced, was more than 200. In all there are said to have been a score of men and women who lived to

The Balloon in War Time



by means of a new apparatus for taking pictures at long range, and sending intelligence to headquarters by wireless, is, says the New York Post, one of the possibilities of the warfare of the future held out by Lieut.-Col. Geo. P. Scriven, chief of the United States signal corps,

for the Department of the East. That aerial manoeuvres are to play an important part in fighting hereafter has been accepted by most of the civilized nations, and the tests to be held by the War Department in August at Fort Myer indicate that not only is the dirigible balloon regarded as having attained a practical position, but the flying machine is looked upon as having been developed far enough to warrant the expenditure of time

and money in trying it out. Col. Scriven himself does not think that the flying machine has shown enough yet to entitle it to consideration, but believes that the experiments made for several years in Europe with the dirigible balloon, as well as lesser ones here, have proved that these ships of the air will be valuable as a means of collecting information about the enemy which has heretofore been impossible.

"By means of a balloon and wireless communication," he said in discussing the subject, 'scouting parties may get near to the enemy's camp and send all details to their headquarters. Further than that, they can probably get an almost complete photographic picture, showing fortifications and the distribution of forces. This can be done by means of the telephoto, a

HOTOGRAPHING the camps and new instrument with which, by the use of an defences of the enemy from balloons extra lens, it is possible to focus on objects at a distance of perhaps a mile and get an amount of detail which makes the picture seem as if it had been taken at a few hundred feet. It would be possible to use this apparatus automatically. That is, your camera could be placed in the bottom of the balloon and operated by clockwork, and by sailing around above any given spot of which a record was desired, its details could be reproduced almost entire. Of course there will be some danger to such scouting parties, for they claim to have demonstrated in Europe that a balloon can be destroyed by gun fire at a height of a mile in the air, which is about its limit of ascent. At the same time, the wrecking of a balloon at such a height would require the greatest skill on account of the fact that there would be no perspective to help in taking aim, and gauging the distance would be largely guesswork.

In addition to its value as a means of colecting information about the enemy, Col. Scriven thinks the balloon is likely to play a direct part in warfare, in that it can be used to tow explosives through the air, and drop them down on the enemy's strongholds.

"It is true," he said, "that the United States agreed at The Hague conference that balloons should not be used for this purpose, but I believe it was about the only nation that did, so that I do not believe the idea will become operative. Even if it was accepted by the leading nations, it is likely that, under the stress of war, it would be broken, just as the dum-dum bullet has been used, in spite of the provisions against

A Great Special Sale of Household Necessities Starts Monday

This sale is made possible by a special cash purchase that we made of a big lot of staple goods comprising Sheetings, Cottons, Flannelettes, Pillow Slips, Towels, Blankets and other household necessities from a wholesale house that wanted the money more than they wanted the stock. We will give our customers the benefit of this special buy on Monday and for a few days before showing our Fall stock. Savings on articles of this class are always most welcome, and at the prices at which these goods are marked the savings are exceptionally large on lines that it is always difficult to buy underpriced. On account of these goods being so much below the regular prices, no goods will be charged from this department during this great sale.

EXTRA SPECIAL

\$1.00 Bleached Tablecloths for 500 We have only two hundred of these to sell, two hundred of the best bargains any person ever had a chance to best bargains any person ever had a chance to buy. Reg. price \$1.00. Special Sale Price500

Save Money on Table Damasks

These savings are real and genuine. When you see the goods ou will realize that this is no ordinary sale, that the values are exceptional, if not phenomenal.

TABLE DAMASK, three pieces in the lot, 54 inches wide, unbleached, regular value 40c. Special Sale Price . . . 25¢ TABLE DAMASK, six pieces in the lot, 63 inches wide, half bleached, regular value 50c. Special Sale Price 35¢ TABLE DAMASK, seven pieces in the lot, 70 inches wide, unbleached, regular value 75c. Special Sale Price . . . 45¢ TABLE DAMASK, three pieces in lot, heavy unbleached, 70 inches wide, regular value \$1.00. Special Sale Price .. 75¢

Sheetings at Bargain Prices

It is impossible to have too many sheets in the house, especially when you can buy at such prices as these: ENGLISH 8-4 SHEETING, 72 inches wide, regular value 45c. Special Sale Price 25¢ ENGLISH 10-4 SHEETING, 90 inches wide, regular value 500 BEST CANADIAN SHEETING, 63 inches wide, suitable for 3-4 beds, regular value 40c. Special Sale Price 25¢ BEST CANADIAN SHEETING, 72 inches wide, regular value 50c. Special Sale Price 35¢

Pillow Cases at Savings

PILLOW CASES, hemstitched, regular selling price \$4.20. Special Sale Price, per doz. .. \$2.00 PILLOW CASES, hemstitched, regular selling price \$6.00. Special Sale Price, per doz. . .\$3.00

Apron Linens Specially Priced

APRON LINEN, 36 inches wide, special sale APRON LINEN, 46 inches wide, heavy double warp. Regular value 50c. Special Sale Price 35¢ APRON LINEN, extra heavy, cable brand, 36 inches wide, regular price 50c. Special Sale

Linen Huck Towels

Sheets at Special Prices

SHEETS, made of an extra good quality plain cotton, full size, extra good value, at the special sale price of, per pair \$2.00 SHEETS, this lot is made of a splendid quality twilled cotton, full size, a fine bargain, at the special price of, per pair \$2.25

Flannelettes That Are Away Below the Regular Price

No news could be more welcome to the thrifty mother than the announcement that she can buy Flannelettes so much below the regular prices. Figure out for yourself what a saving it will be in buying material enough for undergarments and night dresses for the entire family and buying at these prices now. Later on, if you wait until they are needed, and they are sure to be needed, you will have to pay much more.

,180 YARDS WHITE FLANNELETTE, that would sell regularly at 20c. Special 121/20

White Flannelettes Striped Flannelettes 600 YARDS WHITE FLANNELETTE, that 600 YARDS STRIPED FLANNELETTE, that

English make, regular price 20c.

,500 YARDS WHITE FLANNELETTE, that | 900 YARDS STRIPED FLANNELETTE, that Special Sale Price 400 YARDS FANCY FLANNELETTE, fine

These Are Not the Only Bargains

Don't make the mistake of thinking that all the bargains we have are mentioned here, we can only crowd a small portion of them into this advertisement, but these give a small idea of the magnificent economies that this sale makes possible.

Some of the Blanket Bargains Offered

These Blanket Bargains are most timely. Only a few days or a few weeks at the outside, and blankets will be a necessity on the bed. For genuine comfort what can beat a fine soft all-wool blanket, and for the people who do not like the wool ones, we have the flannelette ones, soft and warm, much more comfortable for cool weather than sheets and all at great savings during this sale, which will no doubt be taken full advantage of by all having blankets to buy for the coming cool

White Wool Blankets

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, the kind that would sell at \$3.50. Special Sale Price \$2.25 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$4.75. Special Sale Price \$3.50 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 60 x 80, sell regularly at \$5.50. Special Sale Price \$4.90 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 64 x 84, sell regularly WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 68 x 86, sell regularly at \$7.00. Special Sale Price \$5.90

Canadian Grey Blankets

GREY BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$2.75. Special Sale Price \$1.90 GREY BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$3.25. Special Sale Price \$2.25 GREY BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$4.50. Special Sale Price \$3.00

Fine English Blankets

WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 60 x 80, sell regularly at \$7.50. Special Sale Price \$5.75 WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 62 x 82, sell regularly at \$9.75. Special Sale Price \$7.50 WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 64 x 84, sell regularly at \$11.50. Special Sale Price \$8.50 WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 64 x 84, sell regularly at \$13.50. Special Sale Price \$10.50 WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 68 x 90, sell regularly at-\$15.00. Special Sale Price \$11.50

White Flannelette Blankets

WHITE FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, 10-4 size, 60 inches wide, regular price \$1.25. Special Sale Price 75¢ WHITE FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, 11-4 size, 68 inches wide, regular \$1.50. Special Sale Price ... \$1.20 WHITE FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, 12-4 size, 74 inches wide, regular \$1.75. Special Sale Price ... \$1.45

\$6.75 Eiderdown Quilts for \$3.50 This is a wonderful bargain, only sixteen in the lot, but what they lack in quantity they make up in quality. Regular price \$6.75. Special sale

Quilts at Big Reductions

These reductions embrace many different makes of quilts and the savings are very substantial, making it well worth your while to buy now.

White Marcella Quilts

Satin Finished Quilts

\$4.00. Special Sale Price \$3.00

Honeycomb Quilts

HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 11-4 size, would sell regularly at

HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 12-4 size, would sell regularly at \$6.00. Special Sale Price.....\$4.00

These Are Two Extra Good Specials

25c White Madapolane for 121/2c WHITE MADAPOLAM, a beautifully fine soft

200 White Checked Muslin for 121/20 WHITE CHECKED MUSLIN. This is an extra

It Would be Well to Remember

That every day sees additions to our assortment of Women's Costumes and Coats for Fall. We have already sold quite a quantity of fall suits, and every express brings us a new lot. The attractiveness of the styles, combined with the moderation of prices, tends to make this season's costume very popular. We also have a nice showing of coats, both for early fall and winter wear.

Gold Lunches at Our Tea Rooms-splen-DAVID SPENCER, LTD. did service, home cooking pleasant surroundings.

Afternoon Tea and Delicious Ice Cream at Our New Tea and Rest Rooms

OL L. NO. 176

Conservative Judge Total at Under