Remain Only Four Days of the Aug. Fur. Sale, so Watch Our Ad. , Also Our Windows



in Crockery

k ready for immediate

ery cheap and useful

The Semi-Meekly Colonist,

VOL. L. NO. 383.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUES DAY, AUGUST 30, 1910.

Town of St. Joe, in Coeur

LOSS OF TIMBER

IS VERY HEAVY Number of Those Who Perish-

dumber of Those Who Perished in Fires Not Likely to be Known Accurately for Some Months to Come

Months to Come

Naval Vessels Blown Ashore

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The destroyer Success and torpedo boat "13" were blown ashore today in a gale off the coast of Scotland. The crews of both vessels were rescued. Word was received this afternoon that the Success and torpedo boat "13" were blown ashore today in a gale off the coast of Scotland. The crews of both vessels were rescued. Word was received this afternoon that the Success and hope of salving the "13."

dian cruiser Niobe, to take effect Septroy the town. The railroad has one hundred men engaged, and the Coeur d'Alene timber protective association has a large force. The timber comes close to the town, which is in grave peril. The government is not paying any attention to the fires in the valley. On the Boville branch of the Milwankee railway 200 men are fighting a very large fire that is moving north. There is no wind, and the men are able to cope with the fire. If a gale should arise it will not only spread the fire through an enormous body of fine timber, but would threaten the lives of the fire fighters. The fires on Marble Creek, south of St. Joe, are also alarming. Food has to be packed 40 miles to the fire fighters.

It will be much easier two months from today to compile a list of the persons killed in the Idaho, Montana and Washington forest fires than it is today. Persons who return from the burned country say there has been no exaggeration in their reports of the loss of life and destruction of property. The forest service is markle to check up its men and the country say there has been no for Bisley.

own of St. Joe, in Coeur d'Alene Country, is Threatened With Destruction—Many Men Go to Rescue

he declared that his welcome had need one of the greatest of his tous.

Mayor Selous and thousands of prominent citizens greeted him at the railway station, and he journeyed through the city amid a mass of people, all cheering wildly.

On Monday he will receive delegates from the Nelson and ten other boards of trade, who will urge on him the necessity of making the Columbia

COMES TO CLOSE

NOW IN CINGLAID

Provided Notice of Posists

Now In Cingla In Provided Notice of Posists

Now In Cingla In Provided Notice of Posists

Rome, Aug. 27.—Cardinal Merry Del Val. the papal seretary of state, came to Rome this morning from his summer residence at the villa Monte Morie, for a reception of the diplomatic composition of Next Team

Composition of Next Team

Train for Aldershot

Now In Cingla In Provided Notice on Posists

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Train for Aldershot

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National Posists

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It is reported that the conversation is the Value in since the recall of Ambassador Marguis de Ojeda.

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It is reported that the Conversation is the Value in since the recall of Ambassador Marguis de Ojeda.

More than the first with the second state of the control of the co

REACH DEADLOCK

IN CONTROVERSY

Violating Constitution of Spain—Cardinal Merry Del Val Also Firm

San Sebastian, Spain, Aug. 27.—Spain and the Vatican are now in a deadlock in their conflict, according to a statement today by Premier Canalejas.

The premier refterated his assertion that the bill prohibiting the establishment of the first table and \$15 for others.

By the Chimney Route

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—At 1 o'clock the other morning the police were called to the residence of a school teacher named Cecilia Mullahy at Cloonmurly, three miles from Roscommon, where they found a man who gave the name of Mike Kelly stuck in the kitchen chimney. As the police failed to get the man out with ropes they had to break a hole in the chimney and pull him out. He was in an exhausted condition.

Kelly said he meant to commit a robbery to get money to go to Eng
By the Chimney Route

OPEN AT VANCOUVER, Aug. 27.—Lieut.

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Vancouver Driving Associa first matinee meeting today. Pretended to get the man out with ropes they had to break a hole in the chimney and pull him out. He was in an exhausted condition.

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By the Chimney Route

OPEN AT VANCOUVER, Aug. 27.—Lieut.

Vancouver Driving Associa first matinee meeting today. Pretended to get the thousand dollar free for great style from Josephine and lock Holmes in straight heats.

General Strike in Spain

BILBOA, Aug. 27.—The Work

OPEN AT VANCOUVER

FIFTIETH YEAR

War Department at Washington Refuses Request Sent From Fire-Afflicted States for Discharge of Big Guns

AND INEFFECTIVE

Men Fighting Desperately to Prevent Destruction of Their Homes and Villages-Dense Smoke Hinders Navigation

of Mile Ruly stuck in the kitchen of Mile Ruly stuck in the kitchen chimney. As the police falled to get the man of Mile Ruly stuck in the kitchen chimney and the process of the man of Mile Ruly stuck in the kitchen chimney. As the police falled to get the man to come the thousand dollar free or of the man of the process of the man of the process of the man of the process of the man exhausted condition. He was been an exhausted condition. He was brought before the magistrates and remanded.

General Strike in Spain

BILBOA. Aug. 27.—The Workmen's Federation has proclaimed a general strike throughout Spain. to begin next Monday.

CONCERNED ABOUT

HIGH DEATH RATE

KEEP SCORES LOW

of the Spanish there was also continuent ticky alies and several control of their states of the spanish to the

ision of the originally fixed term of the years, and to refrain from sends in any more petitions on the sub-th. Far from accepting this decisation of the Parliamentary publication.

AND ITS PROBLEMS

AND ITS PRIBERS

AND IT

Red Jacket

"So Easy to Fix"

Methodist General Conference Overwhelmingly Declares Itself in Accord With Union on Basis Proposed

PROMINENT MEMBERS OPPOSE PROPOSAL

Vote, However, Stood at Two ndred and Twenty to siderations by Speakers

sible to unite them in one common truth this truth would have behind it the united force of a brotherhood of Christian people. All the evangelical churches of the land were moving towards a common ideal. The brethren of the different churches had felt each others pulses with regard to the great fundamental truths of the Christian faith. He knew of no doctrine that could be reached with more efficacy than that which was now before the conference. In it the full theology of the New Testament had been preserved. If the conference was unable to pass a judgment on this important matter how was it possible to send it down to the lower courts for their decision.

The following change in the reading of the recommendation moved as an amendment by the Rev. A. M. Sanford of Vancouver and seconded by the Rev. W. J. Robertson of St. Cathrines which read as follows was discussed. The committee therefore recommends that the general conference cordially receives these documents agreed upon by the joint committee as a basis upon which the Methodist Presbyterian and Congregational churches may unite.

The Rev. O. Darwin of Regina said that from the legal standpoint he had no fear of the union. The delegates had been told of the Pentacostal condition of affairs which had prevailed at the proceedings of the joint committee. He wished there were a more Pentacostal attitude among the delegates, in discussing this great question. The speaker during the discussion had gone on the principle that "What's thine is mine, and what's thine is mine, and what's twenty-six years experience in western Canada he had never known a time when the Presbyterian church was striving so hard to blanket this portion of the Dominion. They had taken advantage of union being in the air to put forth their strongest efforts to gain adherents. Before the conference ewould adopt the resolution of the Rev. Mr. Stanford it would just receive the documents dealing with the basis of union and then it could try and cultivate the period of the could try and cultivate would just receive the documents dealing with the basis of union and then it could try and cultivate the spirit of unity after which it was sup-

Doubtful About Policy.

In speaking to his own amendment Rev. Mr. Sanford said that as far as the doctrine was concerned he was quite satisfied. But he was very doubtful about the policy. He had put the amendment in the hope of drawing together the members of the conference. It was time that these documents should be sent down to the people of the church. They should be sent down without being endorsed and the conference should trust to the intelligence of the rank and file of Methodism. As the basis of union evidently did not meet with the approval of all the delegates it should not be carried. By approving now the conference would tie its hands when the time for a final consummation came about, as it would be unable to propose amendments to a basis which it had already endorsed. By passing the basis now the people of church would become disintegrating was for the people to decide

force and Lift Pumps

The Hickman Tye Hardvare Company, Limited



WILSON'S

NOTICE.

E OF ADAM (OTHERWISE LOUIS) YOUNG,

f the late Adam or Louis Young in the 24th day of August 1910 d by the Supreme Court of Brit-lumbia out of the Victoria Regis-the Executors, H. Wille, L. B. and H. B. Young.

ITS BETTER PHONE SYSTEM

nal City Emphatically In-Upon Some Improvent Being Made-Compet-System Talked About

er telephone system than er enjoys today, reached the stage with the civic fathers

nembers of the finance comof the city council were pracinanimous in passing the reswhich read: "In the opinion of
mittee the present telephone
is unsatisfactory. We recomat the British Columbia Teleompany be given thirty days
e upon the adoption of the ausystem. In the event of its
o do so the city will take steps
a competing system."
Taylor favored the establisha municipal system in the
a competing system.
solution will come before the
buncil on Monday night

streets are bright and gay, in is shining in the square, vers and grass are fresh as

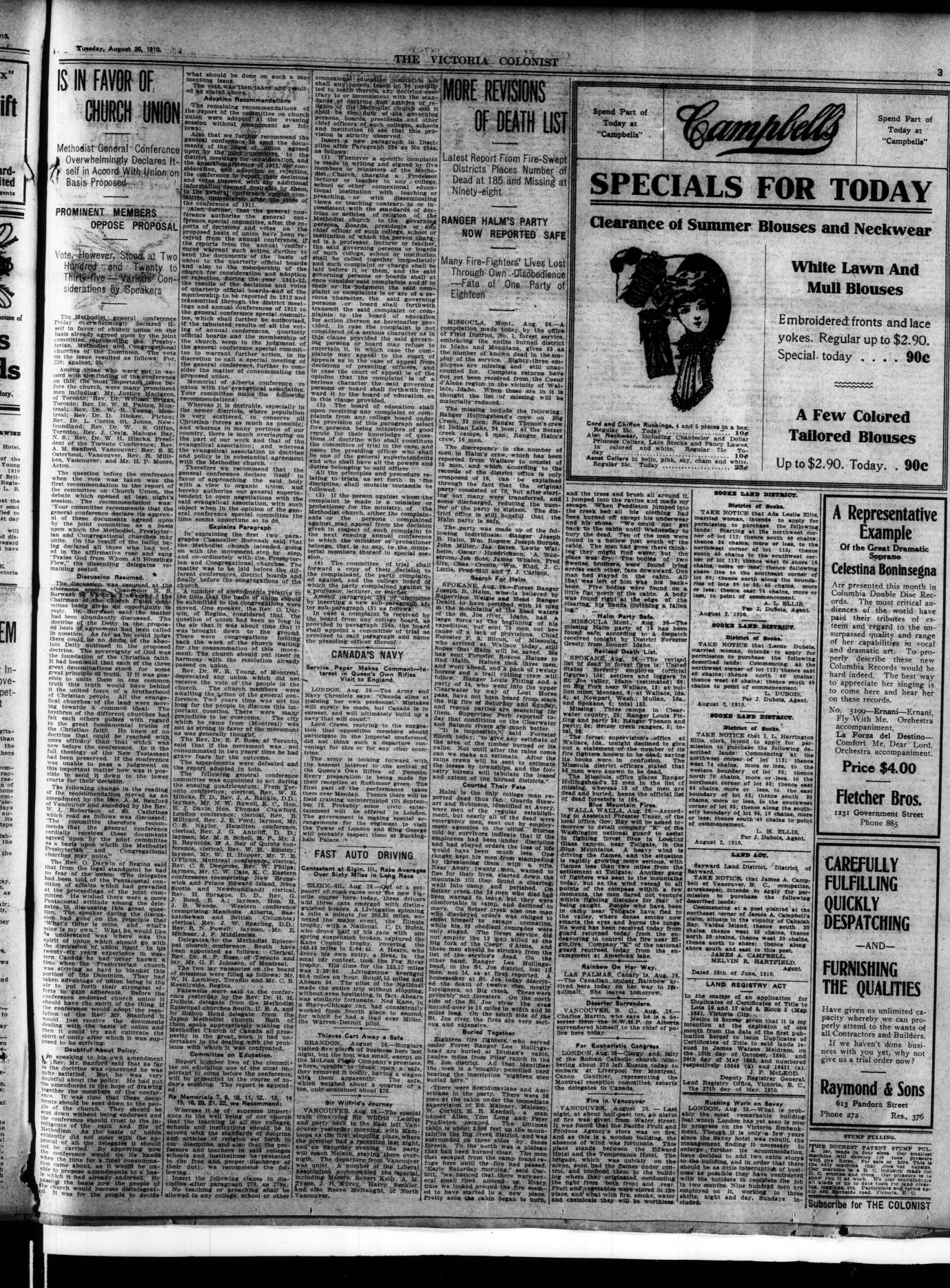
unwillingly we stay, aves of drudgery and care, he burden of the day, rtune's slings and arrows

an like spirits in despair; girls are out of town.

ir kling eyes and faces brown, their merriment to share; girls are out of town. Mackeracher, in Montreal

nberland "Islander" protests that indignation against the cress to postoffice boxes on pharacterizing the official his behalf "one of the greatnens of old-womanish ofthat our lawmakers have that our lawmakers have that own the comparation of the comparation of





ship, but rather a temporary expedi-ent to meet the exigencies of a case for which there seemed to be no other. Wilson can be, are by no means con-fident that protection is necessary to promote such a result. Indeed they the Huge Battleship With for which there seemed to be no other fear just what he sets out so clearly for which there seemed to be no other solution. Two centuries ago when Scotland was united to England in one parliament, and a century ago, when Ireland was added to Great Britain, the federal principle was literal free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he imperial free trade a much more difficult matter to arrange than he impe the understood. In the case of Ireland there was the experiment then in progress in the United States to serve as an example, but it had not yet proved such a success as to inspire confidence in it if applied to other countries, and moreover the legislative Union of Scotland with England had proved everything good that was expected of it. Even in our serve as an example, but it had not yet proved such a success as to inspire confidence in it if applied to other countries, and moreover the legislative Union of Scotland with England had proved everything good that was expected of it. Even in our serve as an example, but it had not yet paper on the subject of disarmament. Air. Stead is said to have declared that when he visited the King of Italy three years ago the King denounced the "Dreadaught mania" as a most foolish investment of public capital. "In five years' time," the King said, a stage of perfection will have been only, would not think the imperial tie.

question. To be sure British constitutional questions have seldom been solved logically. It has been the making of the British constitution that the Anglo-Saxon is willing to be illogical, and to come to terms in any way that will work. At the same time even the illogical Sassenach could not very well see that Ireland should have a cried for it. for what was there to hinder Wales, or Cornwall, or Northumbria to call for it next? If Ireland is to be again a country, why not Scotland. The trouble was that the Scotch, though locally as patriotic as any people on earth, were not discontented, and made no outcry for home rule that amounted to anything. There is, however, now said to be a serious Scotland and Wales make vigorcus demands for home rule there might be evolved a federation of the United Kingdom. This idea would ago had it been easy to see how it could be happily worked out. Parliament is greatly overtaxed with demands for legislation, now for the mands for legislation, now for the mands for legislation, now for the linear conference is making General conference is making General conference is making church history," says the News Advertiser. "At yesterday's spiriture. As stered to Venezuela now in extle in Europe was the Instigator of the plot. A sleter of Castro, the statement declares, guaranteed \$30,000 to the coarse, spirators. The stream tonic many years been any people on earth, were not disconnically probably that the eried for it, for what was there to but there was nothing in the foot note operation of starving his cliddren. He must not sell liquor, but he could sell adulterated and unwholesome food. He was forbidden to play games of chance, but he might cheat in a horse trade. This is to say, these things were not forbidden in the foot note though beyond question they were in the rules which the note professed to its duties on county councils is a greater mystery. Certain it is that, without any useless legislation here is work enough for a group of local legislatures, with plenty of imperial than they are now, and would open the way forbidden to play games of the play of many to be an abridgment of their chief was nothing in the foot note to prevent him from beating his wife or starving his cliddren. He must not sell liquor, but he could sell adulterated and unwholesome food. He was forbidden to play games of chance, but he might cheat in a horse trade. This is to say, these things carry copper, gold and sliver, while a starce of nickel is known to exist. The ore starving his children. He must not sell liquor, but he could sell adulterated and unwholesome food. He was forbidden to play games of chance, but he might cheat in a horse trade. This is to say, these things target on lock is known to exist. The ore starving his children. He must not sell liquor, but he could sell adulterated and unwholesome food. He was forbidden to play games of chance, but he might cheat in a horse trade. This is to say, these things target on lickel is known to exist. The ore is of medium grade, the veins running nearly east and west, through a direct formation.

Murderer Moir Recaptured

TORONTO. Aug. 26.—Moir. the must offer who excaped from Hamilton asylum, as he is regarded as a desperate character. His removal from here is work enough for a group of local legislatures, with plenty of imperial block, while any such method of scheduling things forbidden was felt by many to be an abridgment of their children asylum was effected secretly. Dr. English, medical superintendent,

perial unification in a fresh, breezy vay, and because he takes somewhat advanced ground. Most of the advo cates of the consolidation of the Empire, who have dealt with tariff matters at all have claimed that there should only be inter-imperial preferences; but Mr. Hamilton wants nothing less than Imperial free trade. He

In the meantime the introduction tariff in Great Britain, prior to so lefinite proposal, at least, of conformation, might easily prove the uning of the Empire. Nor are the issues far to find. Given a tariff Great Britain, are we to enter commercial treaties with the

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

The Semi passes a necessary prerequisite to any such step, namely the reorganization of the United Kingdom on federal lires. The present Union was not the outcome of well-considered statesmanship, but rather a temporary expedient to meet the exigencies of a case of the design of the meet the meet the exigencies of a case of the meet of the means of the meet of the

legislative Union of Scotland with England had proved everything good that was expected of it. Even in our own day the idea of federal union has not been favorably entertained by all statesman. It is known that Sir John Macdonald would have preferred a legislative Union of British North America. The statesmen of South Africa have not adopted the federal principle. Nevertheless the federal idea seems to be making rapid headway in the United Kingdom. The Montreal Witness lately dealt with the subject in the following language: Is it to be given to the Scotch to solve the question of home rule? From the beginning we have been able to see only one logical solution to that question. To be sure British constitutional questions have seldom been autional disasphere.

A METHODIST DECISION.

Tels. 425 and 450

the Huge Battleship With the Coming of the Aerodrome

CHOCORU, N.H., August 26.—Prof. Wm. James, of Harvard University one of America's foremost philosophers, dled today at his summer home here. Although he had been ill for some time, his death was unexpected.

Castro's Unsuccessful Plot.

CARACAS, August 26—The government has published a statement concerning the recent conspiracy against President Vincent Gomez, in which it is stated that Capriano Castro, former president of Venezuela now in exile in Europe was the instigator of the plot. A sister of Castro, the statement declares, guaranteed \$30,000 to the conspirators. The statement concludes by saying that the Castro family have been expelled from Venezuela, that General Ruiz escaped and that several others of the alleged plotters are under arrest.

derer who escaped from Hamilton asyultim with Taggart, the wife murderer,
and who was caught near St. Davids, is
now in a cell in the Central prison. It
has been decided to keep him no longer
in an asylum, as he is regarded as a
desperate character. His removal from
Hamilton asylum was effected secretly.
Dr. English, medical superintendent, and
his officials refused to discuss the matter. It is understood that the government has created, at the suggestion of
the asylum and prison inspectors, an insane ward at the Central prison. Moir
will be kept in a cell and treated as are
the criminal insane at Mattewan.

individual conscience to eccesiastical houses more directly imperial than they are now, and would open the way to representation in them of the over-seas dominions. These advantages have always been obvious to all. Against them is the enoromous disproportion there would be between the various members of the insular federation, England being far more important in every way than all the other members put together. Could England be divided and the Heptarchy restored? By that process there would be some sort of balance between the different states. But, though France has been able to accomplish such changes, to the practical Englishman that is a dream which it would be absurd to attempt to materialize.

MAKING AN EMPIRE

Individual conscience to eccesiastical keeping.

"It is said that the vote was made a part of the discipline without much consideration at the end of a conference when the attendance was small. But once in the book it became hard to get rid of it. It was feared that the church was lowering the standards and an announcement that the church was lowering the standard but only an an announcement that the church was lowering the standard but only an an announcement that the church was lowering the standard but only an an announcement that the church was lowering the standard but only an an announcement that the church was lowering the standard and no longer objected to any an announcement that the church was lowering the standard but only an an announcement that the church was lowering the standard and unless the criminal insane at Mattewan.

Against Imperial Senate

LONDON. Aug. 26.—Joseph Wedg-wood, M. P., president of the English less will be kept in a cell and tread-as are will be kept in a cell and tread-as are will be kept in a cell and tread-ans are the criminal insane at Mattewan.

Against Imperial Senate

LONDON. Aug. 26.—Joseph Wedg-wood, M. P., president of the English ecquire of the says that people are remarking how more federation at the current wood, M. P., president of the says that peop

ledding Presents

Thermos Tea Pot

1228 Government Street

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Honesty Advertising What Is the Price Going To Be Next



Month

Read What One of the World's Largest Stores Has to Say On the Subject

The big question is, "What is the price going to be next month?" August, the month of Furniture Sales, is almost a thing of the past, and September, the month of regular prices, is "just around the corner." If, perchance, you may require something in furniture or house furnishings during September, will you have to pay those high, regular prices? That's the question.

And it brings up the big question of "Honesty in Advertising."

Of course, no man who gives the matter any thought at all, believes all he sees in bargain advertisements. Occasionally there arise conditions which makes necessary price reductions to obtain ready money, or to dispose of undesirable stock, but these are rare and not difficult to distinguish from the blatant headlines so common in your daily paper.

Many of the largest and most reliable retail stores in the world have commenced a campaign against misrepresentation in advertising, and nowadays no exaggerated reductions or faked regular prices are ever shown in their ads.

We cannot do better than quote from the advertisements of Gimbel Bros.-one of the largest stores in the world. Just read

A Few Brief Extracts Fig. Gimbel Advertising Editorials

"In this age of misrepresentation and newspaper exaggeration, the merchant who is content to tell the simple truth about the goods he sells must eventually win both the golden opinion and the loyal patronage of thinking people.

"Gimbels are taking a stand in this matter, simply because we are not willing to have our advertisements classed with the exaggerated ads. such as fill every daily newspaper

"We want you to feel confident when you see a price printed in the Gimbel advertisement that that price is the lowest that can be offered for merchandise of equal value and quality."

"The time is past when it is necessary to use flaring type. You know and we know that no one is going to give you gold dollars. for fifty cents. All the people want to know is-what they can buy, where they can buy it and the price at which it can be bought. They are everlastingly tired of hearing, 'reduced from \$8.00 to \$3.95, or \$2.50 values for \$1.25, and so on. If you buy it at Gimbel's and it is not right, send it back."

"We have taken a decided stand on the question of exaggerated values and our announcements stand solely upon their veracity Genuinely truthful statements, free from exaggeration, free from comparative value, and censored in the sharpest possible manner to avoid any unintentional misstatements or misrepresentation."

Put the name "Weiler" where "Gimbel" is in the above and you have the policy of this store and the reason why this is the store "Where the most Furniture is shown



COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

VICTORIA, B.C.



ENGLISH SOVERED

George II. made no claim to and was not entitled to any. H of some skill. His personal life reproach, although his irregular what would be regarded as flag times. Hallam says of his reig the most prosperous that Englishown. The boundaries of the enlarged; her commerce increas tellectual activity of her people v parable to that of the Elizabet came to the throne when he Prince of Wales he proved trou father; but he took very little i English politics, being chiefly ab tinental affairs. He commande the Battle of Dettingen, defeati in a well-fought struggle. He King of England to take an act prosecution of a war or to appear tlefield. His reign was marked events in British history. Cliv large part of India under the co ain, and Wolfe wrested Cana French. He died in 1760.

The commanding figure in George II., speaking politically, Pitt, afterwards Earl Chatham was made to him in the last pred He was a man of remarkable poand an orator of surpassing idealist, and a firm believer in the British race. As an adminis played exceptional vigor, and sumed office, he adopted an aggr action. He was perhaps not the f British Empire, but he did mo other one man to make it what it ritorially. Had his counsels pro land would not have lost her A onies. He was not by any mea with the King, who opposed his the ministry as long as he coul forced to give way at last, ejacul minister had become king. But i obliged to receive Pitt, he was make things exceedingly unpleas and the result was the overthrow onshire administration, of which member, and for eleven weeks the without a government. During the people everywhere testified dence in Pitt. So many cities pr with their freedom that one spe remarked that "it rained gold box time the Duke of Newcastle was i the majority of the House of Com secured its support by the most system of corruption ever know Britain. He was, however, of no administrator, and through the int Lord Chesterfield, an arrangemen whereby Newcastle became nomin with Pitt leader of the House Pitt at once asserted himself. patronage wholly in the hands of he assumed the real headship of t and for the next four years was ab tator of British policy. Goldwi scribing this period of his career s

"The House of Commons be cringes, to his personal ascendence by the oratoricefire, of which only remain. His will is done, and all m his vastly expensive policy deman without a word. He had boasted t could save the country. War was h he avowed himself a lover of hon His grand aim was to humble F her of her colonies, and destroy he thereby, as he and the traders of t lieved, making British commerce fl policy was thus the opposite of W economy and finance he was ali and regardless. He was the great ministers. He had the eye to disce the services and to promote it over seniority and in defiance of routing fused his own spirit into all. It was when, on a stormy sea and on a coast, he replied to the sailing-maste warned him of the peril, 'You have duty in warning me; now lay me ale French admiral.' It was in Wolf scaled the precipice of Quebec. was said, ever entered Chatham's c out coming out of it a braver man personal character, it is said that strange compound of greatness and He was intensely egotistical and while his arrogance was at times in Before the King he aped a humil did not feel. It used to be said of l a levee he bowed so low that those could see his nose between his legs ner was intensely theatrical. He and he was at the summit of happ the bells were ringing throughout] cause of the victories which attend arms everywhere on sea and land.

We have now reached a point in of the development of British when the system of Limited Mor fully established. We may in subs ticles see that attempts were ma without much success, to restore to some of its ancient powers, just a seen in our own day efforts put fory same direction; but, while in the treatment accorded to the American these efforts were productive of inj nation, in the majority of cases their merely temporary and unimportant seen that our system of govern fact, the recognition of those princi Locke taught are fundamental in stitutions, although this recognition culmination partly because the occ the throne, the first two Georges, n

"What is the price th?" August, the s, is almost a thing. aber, the month of round the corner." equire something in shings during Septo pay those high,

big question of

he question.

no gives the matter es all he sees in bar-Occasionally there kes necessary price y money, or to disbut these are rare ruish from the blatn your daily paper.

id most reliable rehave commenced a resentation in adno exaggerated reprices are ever

ian quote from the Bros.—one of the Just read

tracts Fr ertising

presentation and ie merchant who e truth about the ally win both the yal patronage of

nd in this matter, willing to have with the exaggerdaily newspaper

nfident when you simbel advertisewest that can be qual value and

is necessary to w and we know you gold dollars le want to know e they can buy it be bought. They earing, 'reduced values for \$1.25,' dimbel's and it is

ed stand on the ues and our anon their veracity nts, free from parative value, possible man-1 misstatements

vhere "Gimbel" the policy of hy this is the iture is shown

TO THE SANDANCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

George II. made no claim to statesmanship

and was not entitled to any. He was a soldier of some skill. His personal life was not above reproach, although his irregularities were not what would be regarded as flagrant in those times. Hallam says of his reign that it was the most prosperous that England had ever known. The boundaries of the Empire were enlarged; her commerce increased and the intellectual activity of her people was fairly com-parable to that of the Elizabethan Age. He came to the throne when he was 45. As Prince of Wales he proved troublesome to his father; but he took very little real interest in English politics, being chiefly absorbed in Continental affairs. He commanded the allies in the Battle of Dettingen, defeating the French in a well-fought struggle. He was the last King of England to take an active part in the prosecution of a war or to appear upon a bat-tlefield. His reign was marked by two great vents in British history: Clive brought a large part of India under the control of Britain, and Wolfe wrested Canada from the French. He died in 1760.

The commanding figure in the reign of George II., speaking politically, was William Pitt, afterwards Earl Chatham. Reference was made to him in the last preceding article. He was a man of remarkable powers of mind, and an orator of surpassing eloquence, an idealist, and a firm believer in the destiny of the British race. As an administrator he displayed exceptional vigor, and when he assumed office, he adopted an aggressive line of action. He was perhaps not the founder of the British Empire, but he did more than any other one man to make it what it is today territorially. Had his counsels prevailed, Engand would not have lost her American Colonies. He was not by any means a favorite with the King, who opposed his entrance into the ministry as long as he could, and when forced to give way at last, ejaculated that his ninister had become king. But if George was obliged to receive Pitt, he was yet able to make things exceedingly unpleasant for him, and the result was the overthrow of the Devonshire administration, of which Pitt was a member, and for eleven weeks the country was without a government. During that period the people everywhere testified their confidence in Pitt. So many cities presented him with their freedom that one speaker wittily remarked that "it rained gold boxes." At this ime the Duke of Newcastle was in control of the majority of the House of Commons, having secured its support by the most unscrupul system of corruption ever known in Great Britain. He was, however, of no ability as an administrator, and through the intervention of Lord Chesterfield, an arrangement was made whereby Newcastle became nominally Premier, with Pitt leader of the House of Commons. Pitt at once asserted himself. Leaving the patronage wholly in the hands of Newcastle, he assumed the real headship of the ministry, and for the next four years was absolutely dictator of British policy. Goldwin Smith, describing this period of his career says:

"The House of Commons bows, almost

cringes, to his personal ascendency, sustained by the oratoricefire, of which only a few flakes. remain. His will is done, and all money his vastly expensive policy demands is voted without a word. He had boasted that he alone could save the country. War was his panacea; he avowed himself a lover of honorable war. His grand aim was to humble France, strip her of her colonies, and destroy her commerce, thereby, as he and the traders of that day believed, making British commerce flourish. His policy was thus the opposite of Walpole. Of economy and finance he was alike ignorant and regardless. He was the greatest of war ministers. He had the eye to discern merit in the services and to promote it over the head of seniority and in defiance of routine. He infused his own spirit into all. It was in Hawke, when, on a stormy sea and on a dangerous coast, he replied to the sailing-master, who had warned him of the peril, 'You have done your duty in warning me; now lay me alongside the French admiral.' It was in Wolfe when he scaled the precipice of Quebec. No one, it was said, ever entered Chatham's closet without coming out, of it a braver man." Of his personal character, it is said that it was a strange compound of greatness and littleness. He was intensely egotistical and wayward, while his arrogance was at times insufferable. Before the King he aped a humility that he did not feel. It used to be said of him that at a levee he bowed so low that those behind him could see his nose between his legs. His manner was intensely theatrical. He loved show, and he was at the summit of happiness when the bells were ringing throughout England be-cause of the victories which attended British arms everywhere on sea and land.

We have now reached a point in the study of the development of British institutions, when the system of Limited Monarchy was fully established. We may in subsequent articles see that attempts were made, though without much success, to restore to the Crown some of its ancient powers, just as we have seen in our own day efforts put forward in the same direction; but, while in the case of the treatment accorded to the American Colonies, these efforts were productive of injury to the nation, in the majority of cases their effect was merely temporary and unimportant. We have seen that our system of government is, in fact, the recognition of those principles, which Locke taught are fundamental in English institutions, although this recognition reached its same direction; but, while in the case of the treatment accorded to the American Colonies, these efforts were productive of injury to the nation, in the majority of cases their effect was merely temporary and unimportant. We have seen that our system of government is, in fact, the recognition of those principles, which Locke taught are fundamental in English institutions, although this recognition reached its culmination partly because the occupants of the throne, the first two Georges, neither unteresting to the wheat are much less than they would be in a more genial clime. Does they would be in a more genial clime. Do

derstood English politics nor cared to exercise royal prerogatives; partly because such men as Sunderland and Newcastle were able to play upon the weakness of men with bribery and patronage; but chiefly because in William Pitt the British commonalty produced its true personification. In him were the ideals of the British people exemplified. When George II. died and his son came to the throne, he found an England unlike that over which any other sovereign had been called upon to reign.

PROCESSES OF NATURE

A little lichen grows upon a rock. It extracts from the atmosphere certain elements, and in the marvelous laboratory of its cells makes of them an acid or an alkali—all lichens do not produce the same things—which eat a little hollow in the rock. In this little hollow the rain lies a little longer than it does elsewhere, and in the process of many years it softens the stone. There the rain running over the surface of the rock, washes away the softened particles, and after years have passed there is enough of this rock-dust to form a roothold for larger plants than the lichen. They grow and their roots seek out all the little crevices in the rock, and the water follows them. As they gain in size they force the rocks apart. Then into the cracks thus made the rain falls. When winter comes, the rainfreezes, and as water when frozen takes up more space than when in liquid form, the rocks are forced further asunder and split. And so the process keeps on, vegetable growth, rain and frost doing their work. Meanwhile generation after generation of plants die. While living these plants had taken carbonic acid out of the atmosphere, had liberated the oxygen and retained the carbon; and when they died the carbon became mixed with the rock-dust, also with the other elements which the plant finds somewhere. It is wonderful how plants discover what they need. Onions contain sulphur, and an experiment was once tried of growing an onion in soil in which there was no ir, but the onion contained this element just the same. So we do not know where plants get all the elements of which they are composed; but we do know that countless generations of plants have been getting these diverse elements from some source and leaving them with the carbon and other elements in the rock-dust to form fertile soil, such as produces in perfection food for mankind. There is nothing anything like as wonderful as the silent processes of nature that are going on around us every day.

We are apt to think of the sea as the realm of death, and doubtless it is so to some extent, but death is everywhere present on land. her and all the myriads of animal life die. The air is poluted with noxious odors. The forests die and their decay smells rank to heaven. If this continued without relief for a prolonged period, the world would become unfit for habita-tion. Men and animals would die, poisoned by the vileness of the air they were compelled to breathe, and all animal and vegetable life would become converted into a seething mass of crawling rottenness. But Nature has her own methods. She sends the rain and washes the land clean; the debris is carried out to sea, and Mother Ocean in her depths undertakes to purify it all. If you think for a little you will realize that all manner of vileness r nd its way to the sea, and yet there is nothing so perfectly fresh and clean as the wind comes in over the blue water. Do not mistake the smell of the seaweed for the smell of the sea. The sea itself has no odor. The air that sweeps across it brings only purity in its bosom. There are mysteries of the sea that we cannot hope to fathom. No one has ever read the story of its depths. We do not know if the tides which affect its surface, or the currents which wind their way across its bosom, disturb the lowest depths, those great caverns where some sailor-folk say the great octopus lives, upon which the sperm whale feeds—the leviathan that old Hebrew traditions say is buried in the waters. But we do know that

the sea is the great purifier, working silently day and night to keep the world fit to live in.

Did you ever think of the resistlessness of life, not of the life of men and the great creatures of the animal world, but of the tender life of vegetation? The rootlets of the ivy are slower in their process than the canno of an enemy, but they destroy more surely the castle upon which they fix themselves. A guard-like plant will pile one cell upon another, ach made of the most fragile tissue, and will lift a rock that would crush the tissues into pulp if it were laid upon them. A tree will send its rootlets beneath some huge building, and in its own good time overthrow it. A wonderful thing indeed is vegetable life. Animal life is equally wonderful. Darwin was disposed to think that all soil passed at least once through the body of earth-worms, and that in these narrow chambers the rock-dust and the carbon and all the various other elements that the rain and the plants accumulated were converted into a material fit for the service of

Nature seems endowed with intelligence. Why is it that wheat grown in northern latitudes produces more kernels than that grown further south? We know that in the north the chances against the survival of the life in any single kernel of wheat are much less than

Address to the state of the sta

around us every day, and is more of a mar-vel than the skill that built the Pyramids or

carved the Venus de Medici.
We are surrounded with wonderful things, but as we see them every day of our lives, we do not wonder about them. There is not anything more wonderful than a piece of granite. Break a fragment of this rock apart and look at the crystals of which it is made, and try to think out how it came about that the quartz sought the quartz, the feldspar the feldspar and the mica the mica, so that each was separate from the other and all combined to produce a solid and enduring stone. We stand aghast sometimes at the triumphs of human skill, but when we come to examine into them, we find that the silent processes of nature are far more

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master Pieces (N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

LUDWIG HOLBERG

Holberg has been called "The Father of Scandinavian Literature," but he served his country in more fields than literature, for he removed the shackles of tradition which had for many years hampered her, and showed her the road to deeper knowledge and happier enlightenment in the realms of science and the

For all that he died one of the most honored of Scandinavians, holding a high place in the state and with wealth at his disposal, Holberg knew what it was to suffer hardship and privation and to struggle for the bare necessities of life. But a profound sense of humor was the happiest and most fortunate gift with which kindly nature had endowed him, and this quality of being able to find a droll side to even the most tragic event helped him to pass over his sorrows lightly. Then, too, Holberg never married. This is a pity, for he might have passed on greater things than mere wealth in land or money to his posterity, but we can afford to smile at painful vicissitudes when they do not cause the suffering of those near and dear to us, and Holberg was spared the trial of having a wife and children to endure poverty with him. So all of his troubles affected him but little, and to the last day of his life his fund of good humor never failed

It is his humor that gives to his comedies ir greatest charm. It is, in fact, their humor that has given them life. As a poet, Holberg was not a success. He did not possess the poetic instinct either of music or imagination. His verse is rich in satire and irony, and displays an abundance of deep human feeling. But these are the qualities of a prose writer, and Holberg himself realizing his deficiency as a poet, give up all attempts at verse-making after the first few efforts.

Before giving a brief resume of his dra-matic works we will glance back at the period during which Holberg lived. He was born in 1684, at a time when the Reformation had left its impress on the literature of Scandinavia, making it for the most part theological and political, and non-productive of inspiration. Bergen in Norway was the dramatist's birthplace; he was the youngest of twelve children, and left an orphan at the age of ten. There was insufficient money to give the boy the education he desired, and after going to school in Bergen, and after-wards in Copenhagen, he returned to Norway and taught in a clergyman's family to secure the necessary funds for a university career. We are told that while working as a teacher he was often called to take the clergyman's place in the pulpit when his employer was away or ill, and that he charmed the congregation, particularly the younger portion, by the brevity of his discourses. He finally attended the University at Copenhagen and succeeded in passing his examinations very credit-

At this time Europe was feeling the stimu-lus of an intellectual activity which had as its inspiration the works of such men as Descartes and Bayle, Newton and Locke, Leibnitz and Puffendorf, Spinoza and Grotius, Rabelais and Montaigne. Of these great men Holberg heard for the first time, when he made his first iourney abroad. His eyes were opened to the wonderful advance in science and philosophy, and he determined to make his first journey only the beginning of a series, for the purpose of gaining further knowledge of the progress the rest of the world was making, and endeavoring so far as in him lay to carry the enightenment home to the North.

From 1705 to 1707 Holberg spent in England at Oxford, where, among many friends made while there, he numbered Addison, whose influence some critics affirm can be readily traced in the dramatist's works. Returning to the North, he went to Copenhagen, where he determined to make his future home,

and Norway never saw him again. There followed some years spent in travel and teaching. For a brief time, none too brief, according to Holberg, for it was an unpaid lighted to accept, and filled the position so much to the satisfaction of everyone, that it was recognized that the School could not do without his services, and he was moved to a 1813.

higher and again to a still higher place. Frederick IV. was very fond of the theatre, but the class of plays put on the boards did not suit the taste of His Majesty in the least; they were sadly lacking in originality and wit, and it was suggested to Holberg that he essay to write a comedy. Holberg's response was to write five comedies, which were immediately staged and hailed with delight by all theatre-goers. These five were followed by twenty-eight others, and among them all, though they were written within a period of five years, it would be impossible to choose one more perfect than the rest in technical finish, wealth of humor, and charm of invention.

All sorts of themes were treated by Holberg, from the romances of the Trojan war, to the problems of his own times. And each play was an almost perfect production. He deserved the fame which immediately came to him, and which has known little diminution for over two hundred years.

Besides his comedies, the composition of which, after all, took up but a brief time in his life, he has written excellent historical matter, ethical treatises, romances and philosophical

He died in 1754, Baron Holberg, the title having been conferred on him some time during the last ten years of his life. His estate he bequeathed for the endowment of a college in connection with the University which he had served so long and honorably.

As an example of the drollery of his poetry, the following extract is given. It is impossible to give any fair idea of his dramas in a short epitome of them.

In the poem, Peter Paars, the hero, is wrecked upon the Island of Anholt, and the following passage is descriptive of the isle and its inhabitants:

Anholt's the island's name, in answer he did And daily for sea-farers the islanders do pray, That they may come to shore. And answer oft is given,

For hither storm-tossed ships quite frequently are driven. Good people are they now, although I fear 'tis

That they in former days were but a sorry A very aged man, once guest of mine, I knew, Who told me of a priest who lived here long

His name I do not give, it need not mentioned

Who for a child baptised a daler charged as And when 'twas asked of him upon what

grounds and why He made this double charge, he boldly did "Two marks am I allowed for each child I

And two for burial. Now rarely 'tis one dies Of sickness in his bed, for hanged are nearly

And thus my rightful dues I get, or not at all." Of yore their lives were evil, as we from this It little touches me, for here I do not dwell-

But now we see that better they grow from day to day, For Christian lives they lead, and shipwrecks are their stay.

Needless to say, the Anholters were enraged at this poem, particularly this extract. One man went so far as to petition that it be burned by the hangman.

FIRST THINGS IN AMERICA

Delaware settled 1627. Pilgrims landed 1620. Charleston settled 1670. Erie Canal opened 1825 Savannah founded 1732. New Jersey settled 1624 First overland mail 1848. First bankrupt act 1800. Rhode Island settled 1636. Pennsylvania settled 1681. Settlement of Boston 1630. New Orleans founded 1717. First sleeping-car 1836-1837. Yale College founded 1700. North Carolina settled 1650. Pacific Railway opened 1869. New Hampshire settled 1623. Settlement of Maryland 1634. First settlement in Ohia 1788 First Quakers in America 1656. Settlement of Connecticut 1633. First Pullman palace-cars 1634. National banks established 1863. Washington chosen capital 1792. First American gold coined 1792 Federal Constitution adopted 1789. First settlement in Kentucky 1773. First settlement in Kentucky 1773.

Fifteenth amendment-passed 1860.

New York taken by the Dutch 1673.

Phonograph invented by Edison 1877.

First daily weather-charts issued 1872.

First marine insurance in America 1721.

William Penn purchased Delaware 1682.

Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776.

First almanac published in the United tates 1630.

First permanent settlement in Maine 1628.
Alaska acquired from Russia, June 20, 1866.
West Point Military Academy founded

First Ericsson monitor fought March 9,

First paper-mill in the United States 1794. First nail-cutting machine, New York, 1714. First stereotyping in the United States

Edison's mimeograph patented August 8,

First slaves brought to Jamestown, Virginia, 1610. Kerosene first used for illuminating 1826. Ann Hutchinson preached in Massachusetts

Natural gas discovered near Pittsburg

First American cardinal appointed September 30, 1875 First cable-railway opened, San Francisco,

Elias Howe, jr., patented sewing-machine

First practical steamboat by Robert Fulton First elevated street-railway, New York,

Colony of New York restored to the Eng-

lish 1674. First telegraph message sent on the Atlantic cable 185

First volunteer fire company in the United States 1736. Battle of Lexington, first blood of the Rev-

olution, 1775. First life insurance in America, in Philalphia, 1812. First electrocution in the State of New

York 1890. First American theatre built, in Philadel-

phia, 1759. United States Naval Academy opened at

First newspaper printed in the United States, Boston, 1690. Charles Goodyear secured patents for vul-

canizing rubber 1844. First matches manufactured by machinery, Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1850.

Pennsylvania Hospital, first established in the United States, 1751. First cut used in a newspaper advertise-

ment, in New York ,1787. First gold discovered in California, January 19, 1848, by James W. Marshall.

American flag first used at Cambridge by

Washington, January 1, 1776. Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, patented the first steam-carriage 1787 (State patent).

First newspaper advertising agent began business in America 1846. First practical typewriter invented by C. L.

Sholes, Wisconsin, 1868. Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the freedom of the slaves, January 1, 1863.

FROM THE FEMINIST'S SCRAP BOOK

Women's hearts beat faster than those of

Twelve ladies are British peeresses in their own right On the 1st of January, 1909, there were 6,071 women and 5,275 children in the United

Kingdom receiving outdoor medical relief. An English proverb is: "There is but one good mother-in-law, and she is dead"; the German proverb is: "There is no good mother-in-law but she that wears a green gown," and another is, "The best mot

on whose gown the geese feed." Conventional marriages are not in favor in proverbial wisdom, an old adage saying:

Wedlock, without love, they say Is but a lock without a key.

The best advice is: "Go down the ladder when thou marriest a wife; go up when thou choosest a friend." Another proverb is, "Marry above your match and you get a master"; and they say in France, "Who taketh a wife

for her dower turns his back on freedom." In regard to taking a wife's counsel, one proverb says, "Take your wife's first advice, not her second," the reason assigned being that Women are wise off-hand and fools on reflec-

tion." A Russian proverb tells us that the wife ought to be treated with respect, for, "She is not a guitar, which having done playing with, the husband hangs on the wall."

An Eastern proverb says, "Beat a bullock every other furrow and a wife every other day.' A Chinese proverb says that, "A young

wife should be in her house but a shadow and an echo." In regard to old maids, the Russians have a curious custom. When a girl becomes of uncertain age, she disappears for a couple of years in Paris or London, or possibly some place down in the country, and then she returns as a widow. It is not considered good form to in-

quire into details, but the result is that there are no Russian old maids in good society.
A Bengal proverb says: "A clever woman is not old, though aged, but has the sweet sap

Here are a few other scattering sentiments from high sources: 'A light wife doth make a heavy husband."

-Shakespeare. "A pretty woman's worth some pains to

see.—Browning.
"Friend, beware of fair maidens! When their tenderness begins, our servitude is near." -Victor Hugo.

HER PREFERENCE

"I endeavor not to make any distinctions as to my servants," says the new mistress. "My rule is to treat each of them as one of the fam-

"Yes, mum," replied the new girl, "but if it's all the same to you I'd rather be treated with respect."

FOUNDIE IS

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HORSE RACING IN THE OLD COUNTRY

Bayardo Meets His Fate Goodwood-Polo Cup Inte national-Sporting Notes Great Britain

Bayardo, the revered of the publicand the idol of his owner, met his fate at Goodwood, when starting with odds at 20 to 1 laid on him he was beaten by H. E. Beddington's Mag in the Gold Vase, It was probably the biggest sensation of the season. For this race they had the old-fashione flag start. Magic soon established long lead, and not till they had gor a mile and a half and were sweepin down the hill at the end of the straigh did Danny Maher start to make u ground. The majority waited to see the American jockey take the lead. Bay ardo drew almost level, but his jocke was riding him by this time and Rick aby was out to win his race. A few strides they were larged. was not to be done, for the chestnu was going as strong as a lion. Therwas a gasp, a shout and then a rush Magic had won by a neck and there was general grief that Bayardo had gone once too often to the well, and perhaps had £10,000 lopped off his value by that defeat. Mr. Fairie's colblew and sweated on returning to the paddock, but the symptoms were only such as might be expected of any horse after a hard race. He was giving Magic nearly double the weightfor-age allowance, and this, of course mitigates his defeat to some extent.

Interesting details of an eminently business like plan of campaign in regard to the recovery of the International Polo cup have been issued by the Hurlingham club. The fact that the Old Etonians were unable to go to the United States as arranged this summer has not disconcerted the polo authorities, who are determined to move steadily ahead in their effort to get back the trophy. Briefly it has been decided to send a team across the Atlantic next spring. Captain Hardress Lloyd, who was appointed captain as far back as last February, will lead the team, and will invite the following players to accompany him: Captain F. W. Barrett, W. S. Buckingham, Captain L. St. J. C. Cheape, A. N. Edwards, R. N. Grenfell, Captain Mathew Lannowe, and E. W. Palmes. Possibly several more will be asked to make the Interesting details of an emine Lannowe, and E. W. Palmes. Possibly several more will be asked to make the journey. Hurlingham hope it will be possible to play the international matches the end of May, so that the players will be able to return to England for the champion cup, the final of which will be played June 25. If the Americans agree to this suggestion it will be quite a concession on their part, for it will mean that the concession for it will mean that the concession will be decided several weeks before the American polo season reaches its height and players and ponies alike will now need to become ready for serious play earlier than usual.

Charlie Heffernon, champion of South Africa, who was placed second in the Olympic Marathon race, met G. W. Gardiner, the crack English runner, in a four mile race at Newbury, the Colonial winning by 2 1-2 yards. The event was described as an international championship and was described. championship and was for a purse of \$125. The course was a small one, and to cover the four miles it had to be covered thirty-eight times. The men raced practically side by side until the bell on the last lap, when Heffernon darted away at a great page Cardinar beil on the last lap, when Heffernon darted away at a great pace, Gardiner followed in hot pursuit and a magnificent struggle ensued. Heffernon's effort was well timed and he won by the distance stated.

In a little over two weeks time—to be precise September 1—the football season will again be ushered in. Association league players have already started training for the campaign. There seems to be considerable doubt as to how the big professional clubs will fare, as there are not a dozen who made a profit last season. The threatened strike of players last season killed a great deal of interest in the game, though the low standard of play was responsible for the falling off in the attendance at the various grounds. There is no doubt that the game has been made too much of a business, and people are more concerned than they were with the sport of the thing. It is not nice to know that success comes to the club with most money; and the football association will have to make many alterations in their rules so as to prevent the rich clubs buying up talent.

The annual contest for the Wingfield sculls and amateur championship
of the Thames took place recently over
the Putney to Mortlake course and was
won by W. D. Kinmear. The holder
A. A. Stuart, of the Kingston R. C., did
not defend the title, but considerable
interest was taken in the meeting of
Mr. Kinnear and W. D. Bourne, New
College, Oxford, owing to the fact that
the latter had only met defeat by
three-quarters of a length for the London-cup. In the sculls Kinnear finished
winner by ten lengths in the good
time of 23 mins. 12 secs.

Though, owing to rough weather, J.
Wolffe had to abandon his practice
swim from Calais to Dunkirk in preparation for his cross-Channel attempt,
he achieved a fine performance by
swimming ten miles in a very heavy
sea. Those on board the motor boat
accompanying Wolffe had an exciting
time when about a mile off Gravelines.
Wolfie, who had been swimming behind the boat, was lost to view for
some minutes, and it was only after
the boat had circled around that he

some minutes, and it was only after the boat had circled around that he was observed, a considerable dista off his course. Soon after, on the ad-

on his course. Soon after, on the advice of the pilot, the swim was abandoned.

Glorious weather favored the second international match of the English F.

A. teams' tour played in Johannesburg against an eleven of South Africa and when the same was started there were when the game was started there were when the game was started there were 13,000 spectators on the ground. At half time the English team led by 3 to 1. The visitors continued to increase the lead and when time was up were winners, 6 to 2.

During the last few years there has been a rare shuffling of the fortunes of county cricket teams. The results of matches between Kent and Yorkshire.

afford evidence which is not at all exhas changed. A short time ago York-shire were pre-eminent. They treated Kent in much the same way as they dealt with other counties, and the treatment consisted for the greater part of meting out defeat with an air

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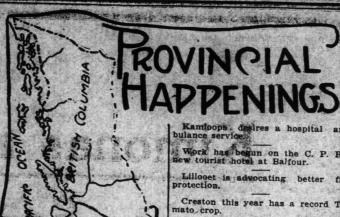
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Phones 94 and 95



of liberal impartiality. This season Kent have won both their matches with Yorkshire; the first by eight wickets, and the second, which concluded at Maldstone last Saturday, by 178 runs. Not for twenty-one years had the present champions asserted such unrelenting superiority over Yorkshire as to beat the latter twice in a year. When, in 1889, they set up a precedent for their latest performance, their two left-handers, Walter Wright and Frederick Martin, bowled unchanged HORSE RACING IN THE OLD COUNTRY Bayardo Meets His Fate at Goodwood-Polo Cup International-Sporting Notes of



The Department of Agriculture will have packing demonstrations at the Nelson fair. Construction of the Vernon drill all and armory will be begun this

The Bank of British North Americal is now open for business at Quesinella in the Salmo metal of East Kootenay will have a most creditable exhibit of agricultural products at the Dry Farming Congress to be held in Spokane.

Bush fires have again got out of hand in the Salmo metal photomous awaiting the arrival of a new drill.

Regular train service between Victoris and Cameron lake is promised by the 30th proximo at latest.

Harry Melton, an old-time prospector of East Kootenay, was recently und dead at the door of his cabin as Creater of the East County of the Salmo metal photomous proposed of the greatest discoveries of modern medical research.

Forest Fires

Heavy Outbreaks at Sooke and Above Chemainus

An extensive forest fire has now been burning for upwards of ten days past to the farther side of Sooke Lake, a considerable quantity of second grade timber of Bald and neighbor mountains having been destroyed. The road gang of twelve at last reports was doing good work toward the subjugation of the fires, for the entire suppression of which, however, a fall of rain is essential.

Bush fires have again got out of hand in the Salmo metal photomous manual products at the city limits thereby avoiding the infringement on the city's jealously guarded rights.

Bush fires have again got out of hand in the Salmo metal photomous days and the fire of the several acres, but modern medical research.

Fruit-a-tives' is the natural cure for Chronic Constitution, Eliousness, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Kidney Discoverable of Chemainus at Sooke and Above Chemainus at Sooke and Above Chemainus and Ladyson for the days past on the farther side of Sooke Lake, a considerable quantity of second grade timber of Bald and neighbor mountains having been destroyed. The road gang of twelve at last reports was do ing good work toward the subjugation of which, however, a fall of rain is essential.

A forest fire has been burning become the fi

3,000 Years Ago the Egyptians Cured Disease With Fruit

Admitops degree a hospital am available to promote the success of the Labor Day celebration.

Work has beginn on the C. P. R.'s we courist shows at Balfour.

Lillocet is adeocating better fire material crop.

Creston this year has a record Tomato crop.

It is no longer legal to trap bears in British Columbia at any time.

The sale of J. W. Nelson's property at Greenwood for a site for the new postoffice has been confirmed.

Kaslo plans the crection of a suitable moument to the victims of the holocaust at the Lucky Jim.

The Provincial Government will lot the demonstration or the K. & S. railway will be in progress before the close cless and in the Kitsumkalum valley.

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The provincial Government will lot the month.

A most cordula farevell was given belocating the most proposed and an approach of the month.

The provincial forevernment will lot month.

The provincial forevernment w

TAPPENINGS

The part of the pa

waters, not to speak of the rapids and the log jambs. There are falls in the river of every height from 120 feet

THE PREMIER'S TOUR

FIRE BREAKS OUT

SOCKET SASON
COMES TO COCKET

OTHER PREADS OF PRINCE

OTHER PRINCE

OTHER PREADS OF PRINCE

OTHER PREADS OF PRINCE

OTHER PREA

WEST OF RANGE What the duties are, and how they will be performed, no very clear account is available. A Pekin journal states that the senate will be entitled to discuss and decide upon financial business, new laws, and matters referred to it by Imperial decree. But in the event of its disagreeing with the executive the final decision is to rest with the throne.

Have No Vote

LUTHER BURBANK'S WORK IN HORTICU

The chronology of the Burand ameliorations has never I In presenting this, the reader formed that these survivors of t rigid exactions have received d cory two and sometimes three first, they were merely number from their companions by an er named for field reference. Then they were given in the bulleting and unscientific designations; ing in the Roman Catholic comm name is given to the child. turned over to the nurseryman i he gives them in his catalogu sounding and generally more for which the originator is mist sponsible by the public. For atest-appearing culture-now in the cross of the African stubbl mun guineuse with the Pacific sum) was called the "Sunberry graduated from the experiment came advertised to the public as berry."

The registry begins in 1873, when bank, then 24, answered the dem tato which should yield 200 bush with the famous seedling from Rose" (itself from seed of a garne which at once gave a yield of 435 has since produced 525 bushels. ceeds, \$125, Mr. Burbank arriv Rosa, California, in October, 1875 of severe ordeal, poverty, starva agement well-nigh fatal, awaited was able to buy four acres of which he had crossed the contine words are:

"In 1880 I began paying especto the Rubus family. I had in my blackberries and raspberries no popular varieties. In 1883, I be In 1884, I had about 60 hybrids, produced. The next season m trials were made with many no (He now possessed to acres, From hybrid seeds of the third obtained black, red and yellow white, black, red and pink bla every possible combination of qualities and flavors. Many wer ren, some with long, trailing vine and upright as a currant bush; others as free from thorns as c others producing leaves, flowers; petually. Then there were others to canes 3 to 4 inches in circumfe 20 feet long on the ground or str high. But from all these were preradical improvements in blackberr berries than had been obtained

The list of the main species inc establish these hybrids is too long photographs of the leaves of differ als show remarkable variations a city, a few offering but a single les as reticulate as ferns; many profus results in their entire scientific botanists' barriers betw and varieties, to use the audacious ists' word, "wobble."

Eighteen hundred and eights nessed the announcement of the th Golden Mayberry," and the "Prir distinction of the former was that advance the berry season, the ea berry known, ripe while yet the star well-nigh dormant. It was a bl Cuthbert with a diminutive variety palmatus, characterized by Mr. one of the most worthless, taste yellow berries I have ever seen." fruit is large, sweet, glossy, semigrowing on bushes resembling to eight feet high. The Primus is nov tensively in semi-tropical climate especially in the Philippines. onth before either of its parent dewberry (Rubus ursinus) and t (X Rubus cratoegifolius). It produ and perfectly black fruit in abund tinct new race of the garden berry. lings of this pioneer have taken the

standards in various localities. In 1886 the experiments had be extensive. He was crossing the S other Japanese plums with the Eas pean and California, Nevada and tives, many of which in size and growth are grapes rather than plus of them are of very little value," ren Burbank, "having an unpleasantly reminding one of the Eastern cranb famous walnut hybrids are now und

But, important as these succe they were only in a way by-products bank's main business had been to en establish himself. To this end, he up the largest and best-stocked nu of the Mississippi. For years he ha the habit begun as a boy on his fr at his home in Lunenberg, Mass., of premiums at the state and county f reputation for integrity and liberali ing was fully substantiated. In 18

one-half of his nursery (which was clear profit of \$10,000 per annum) and focused on his life work the far le ing venture of plant-breeding. He the large experiment grounds at S The ennobling of the plum stand

foremost in Mr. Burbank's work; as lowing year (1890-1891) saw the f of the new varieties which were to They were the "Burbank," so Prof. H. E. Vandeman of the Uni Department of Agriculture; "Satsu tan," "Chabot," "Long Fruit," "Mary

CHANGE IN

oting Will be Legal This ear From September 15overnment Replies to Vicria Club's Petition

open season for pheasants, blue willow grouse, and quait will on the 15th of September as orlly set. This announcement is sined in a letter from the provingovernment to Mr. C. E. Todd, man of the Vancouver Island and Game club, which body reed the authorities to postpone hooting a fortnight, making all legal prey from the 1st of Octo-

is understood that, after giving natter careful consideration, the natter careful consideration, the natter came to the conclusion the petition was received at too date. To take such a step, the istration argued according to cial report, would have resulted afusion. Some would have some fter game from the 15th and would have held back to the late. To prosecute the former se of their lack of knowledge, short notice, would have scarcen fair and it would have been yunfair to those who knew and led to allow others to shoot mpunity. Under the circums, therefore, it was thought added to allow the season to remain t advertised.

Iway Commission In B. C. AWA, Aug. 25.—Chairman Ma-da Dr. Mills are the two mem-f the railway commission who old a series of sittings of the at points in the west, including tver, Victoria, Lethbridge, Win-the board under the presidency cy Scott will hold autumn sit-ere, beginning September 12th.

MINES OF

Capitalists Now Look-Over Larger Properties ortland Canal Campe Good Showings

t the members of the party t north on the Prince George r Wilfrid Laurier and the ominient politicians who ac-him on his present tour, lowingly of Stewart. There activity in the district over ims having been located in land Canal and Big Salmon to date.

is great possibilities in the e said. "Development has don three of the principal s, the Portland Canal, the and the Stewart. On the Canal there are three tunin good ore, and an impody has been demonstrated. The aerial tram is in it is expected that the conwill be in operation in a wo.

Red Cliff three shifts are ked, and the big tunnel is

Stewart three tunnels are h fine showing. On what le green ledge the ore runs All these properties are All these properties are propositions.

ninent visitor to the camp was Mr. Hoffman, of irbeck, Hoffman & Jewett, Melbourne and Kalgoorlie, Mr. A. G. Larsen, formerly Roi, have been looking over and were very much impact in mind, and by some the purchase of er of the best propositions t. Mr. Hoffman himself to information on the

no information on the stating that since the new one he wished to

a new one he wished to the personally. he big deals of the district anding of a group on the for \$35,000, the owners for. Daly, Sullivan and e prospectors mountain Boy camps are in and the preliminaries eady for extensive operation is is one of Mr. D. Derties and in Stewart he with having stated that to make more of his minin Portland Canal than an ore than anything else Mann thinks of the camputand Canal short line is twelve miles and it is exthe rails will be laid by September. The grade of 150 feet in twenty-four at there is no difficulty to the state of the state of

townsites are about to he market, that of the insite company and the on, both adjoining the

WON'T GO JOHN TOURNEY.

Aug. 25.—Owing to the s leaving shortly for the R. F. Foulkes, Canadian ion, will not compete at the company of the company of

ack, has also declined an ake part.

presented Ottawa in the greent Toronto and if was more through elaying both matches on than superiority that they did not like the way lubs handled the tourte Canadian singles and blonships, being settled

SUBURBAN~

LUTHER BURBANK'S WONDERFUL other varieties under numbers as received from WORK IN HORTICULTURE

The chronology of the Burbank creations and ameliorations has never been published. In presenting this, the reader should be inormed that these survivors of their producer's rigid exactions have received during their history two and sometimes three names. At first, they were merely numbered, separated from their companions by an epithet, or nicknamed for field reference. Then, when proven, they were given in the bulletins less domestic and unscientific designations; as, at christening in the Roman Catholic communion a saint's name is given to the child. Finally, when turned over to the nurseryman for distribution, he gives them in his catalogue more high sounding and generally more assuming titles for which the originator is mistakenly held responsible by the public. For instance, that latest-appearing culture-now in controversythe cross of the African stubble-berry (Solamun guineuse with the Pacific coast (S. villosum) was called the "Sunberry," when it was graduated from the experiment grounds. It came advertised to the public as the "Wonder-

The registry begins in 1873, when Mr. Burbank, then 24, answered the demand for a potato which should yield 200 bushels to the acre, with the famous seedling from 'the "Early Rose" (itself from seed of a garnet Chili plant) which at once gave a yield of 435 bushels, and has since produced 525 bushels. With its proceeds, \$125, Mr. Burbank arrived in Santa Rosa, California, in October, 1875. Five years of severe ordeal, poverty, starvation, discouragement well-nigh fatal, awaited him. At last he was able to buy four acres of the soil for which he had crossed the continent. His own words are:

"In 1880 I began paying especial attention to the Rubus family. I had in my collection of blackberries and raspberries nearly all the popular varieties. In 1883, I began crossing. n 1884, I had about 60 hybrids, the first ever produced. The next season more extensive trials were made with many new subjects. (He now possessed to acres, home land.) From hybrid seeds of the third generation, obtained black, red and yellow raspberries, white, black, red and pink blackberries, in every possible combination of sizes, colors, qualities and flavors. Many were totally barren, some with long, trailing vines; some stiff and upright as a currant bush; some thorny, others as free from thorns as currants; still others producing leaves, flowers and fruit perpetually. Then there were others growing into canes 3 to 4 inches in circumference, others 20 feet long on the ground or straight 10 feet high. But from all these were presented more radical improvements in blackberries and raspberries than had been obtained for eighteen

The list of the main species incorporated to establish these hybrids is too long to print. The photographs of the leaves of different individuals show remarkable variations and eccentricity, a few offering but a single leaf, or leaves, as reticulate as ferns; many profuse and palmate. The results in their entirety made the scientific botanists' barriers between species and varieties, to use the audacious horticulturists' word "wobble"

Eighteen hundred and eighty-four witnessed the announcement of the the "Japanese Golden Mayberry," and the "Primus." The distinction of the former was that it led far in advance the berry season, the earliest raspberry known, ripe while yet the standards were well-nigh dormant. It was a blend of the Cuthbert with a diminutive variety of Rubus palmatus, characterized by Mr. Burbank as one of the most worthless, tasteless, dingy, vellow berries I have ever seen." The new fruit is large, sweet, glossy, semi-translucent, growing on bushes resembling trees, six to eight feet high. The Primus is now grown extensively in semi-tropical climates, thriving especially in the Philippines. It ripens a month before either of its parents, the wild dewberry (Rubus ursinus) and the Siberian (X Rubus cratoegifolius). It produces a large and perfectly black fruit in abundance, a distinct new race of the garden berry. The seedlings of this pioneer have taken their places as standards in various localities.

In 1886 the experiments had become more extensive. He was crossing the Satsuma and other Japanese plums with the Eastern, European and California, Nevada and Oregon natives, many of which in size and clustering growth are grapes rather than plums. "Some of them are of very little value," remarked Mr. Burbank, "having an unpleasantly bitter taste, reminding one of the Eastern cranberry." The famous walnut hybrids are now under culture.

But, important as these successes were, they were only in a way by-products. Mr. Bur-bank's main business had been to entrench and establish himself. To this end, he had built up the largest and best-stocked nursery west of the Mississippi. For years he had resumed the habit begun as a boy on his fragrant soil at his home in Lunenberg, Mass., of taking the premiums at the state and county fairs and his reputation for integrity and liberality in dealing was fully substantiated. In 1888 he sold one-half of his nursery (which was yielding a clear profit of \$10,000 per annum) for \$13,000, and focused on his life work the far less promising venture of plant-breeding. He purchased the large experiment grounds at Sebastopol.

The ennobling of the plum stands perhaps foremost in Mr. Burbank's work; and the following year (1890-1891) saw the first twelve of the new varieties which were to distinguish it. They were the "Burbank," so named by Prof. H. E. Vandeman of the United States Department of Agriculture, "Satsuma," "Bo-tan," "Chabot," "Long Fruit," "Maru," and six

his collectors. The last four of these were his collectors. The last four of these were named by P. J. Berckmans of Augusta, Ga., president of the American Pomological Society. Prof. L. H. Bailey named the "Berckman," "Humi," "Blood," "Willard." Eighteen hundred and ninety-one also saw the delivery to fruitgrowers of the "Phenomenal" berry, which has times made half agree more crofit which has since made half-acres more profitable than farms. In the exhibition of the California Floral

Society, 1892, the prominent feature was Burbank's new Gladiolus, the "California," a large double flower with a solid cone of blossom, 51/8 inches expanse of petals clustered on stiff, compact, low-growing stems, flowering so pro-fusely as to hide the stem on all sides. Compared with the thinly scattered blossoms on but one side of the weak-stemmed ordinary flower, it looked like a new race. It came from the common Gardanensis type as a basis with bulbs from South Africa; and is so vital that even in the scorching sun and wind of inland California, the last flower to bloom on the stalk finds the first unwithered. The same year "Hale," and "Abundance," the latter so named from its ropes of fruit and afterwards renamed "Alhambra," and the first perfect freestone of Japanese blood, were added to the list of plums. In June, 1903, was published the now historic "New Creations." The stir this pamphlet made was immediate and far reaching. Its bold claim that the new fruits and flowers it described would inevitably displace present standards, the extensive biological knowledge it displayed, its high scientific character and the grace and dignity of its style, ushered it into an appreciation quite outside of the attention usualyl accorded to the presentations of plant growers. It was sought by students of plant science; received the indorsement of the authorities; was adopted as a class book in universities of this country and abroad. Its singular illustrations from actual photographs were convincing of its statement that "the life forces of plants may be combined and guided to produce results not hitherto imagined," and that "we are now standing at the gateway of scientific horticulture." Among the new fruits it presented, now prominent, were the "Perfection" (the present popular "Wickson"), "Delaware," "Shipper," "Gold," with as many more hybrid and cross-bred plums; the "Eureka," "Dictator," "Paradox," "October Giant," "Autumn ing," with other berries and crosses; the peach + almond, + Japan plum, + Chickasaw, + apricot; the almond + Japan plum; apricot

+ the same, pyrus japonica + quince; quince + crabapple; Chinese quince + apple and others.

Then there were shown seedlings of the new "Seckel Pear"; five new quinces, including the famous "Childs" and Van Deman; new potators one of them the peculiar "Action" the key toes, one of them the peculiar "Aerial"; the begonia-leaved squash and the cross-bred tomatoes. The flower lists include half a dozen new roses and as many more callas and lilies: the "Silver-Lining" poppy, a new myrtle; hybrid clematis; hybrid nicotianas, and a new family which the author names "Nicotunia," a union of large flowering nicotianas with petunias; new ampelopsis veitchi; wax myrtle;

lis, brodias, aquilegias, asters, etc.
1894, second edition of "New Creations." Announcement of the cross-bred Japan plum "Prolific," finest of the first crosses. Appear, also, the cross-bred white blackberry "Iceberg," the blackberry-raspberry hybrids, "Humboldt" and "Paradox," a new race of clematis: new callas; "Snowdrift" and "Fragrance," Ostrich Plume, Waverly, Double Jackmaurie and Sanguinosa types, seedlings of Pyrus, Japonica, and the new rose, "Peachblow.

seedling tigridias; new cannas, arums, amaryl-

1895, a group of hybrid lilies and the "Burbank" and "Tarrytown" cannas are announced; also the "Apple," "America," "Chanounced; also the "Apple," " leo," "Bartlett," "Shiro" and "October Purplums, the latter a cross of Satsuma and a Japanese seedling, the "Giant" prune and three new chestnut seedlings, "Coe," "McFarland," and "Hale," offspring of the Japan

No more introductions were made until 1898-1899, when appeared the "Climax" and Sultan" (cross of Wickson and Satsuma olums, the pineapple quince and the third and the fourth editions of "New Creations."

1900, Mr. Burbank's substitute for the French prune, the "Sugar" prune as given to the market. Since known as "Splendor," the original name is derived from the proportion of sugar in the fruit, 24 per cent; the French variety carrying 181/2. It has displaced the French variety which had been the only reiance of fruit growers. Appear also this year the new winter apple Gravenstein type; other hybrid plums; the "Oriental" poppy, hybrid figridias and clematis and a new canna of the

1901, fifth edition of "New Creations" and oplement are issued. Announcements are made of the "First" and "Combination" plums (this is a cross of 8 varieties); the improved beach-plum, the stoneless plum, the Himalaya blackberry, the cross-bred peach, "Opulent"; the apple, "Winterstein"; the new asparagus "Quality"; a new rose, "Coquito"; the "Elegance" verbena; brilliant hybrids of the Mexican shell-flower, the "California" and "Shirley" poppies; a new strain of perennial peas and that permanent floral wonder, the Shasta

1902, publication of "Fundamental Principles of Plant Breeding," introductions of the "Maynard" plum (Ptriflore + U Scinoni); the new cherry, "Early Burbank," now known as the Vacaville cherry, that town's main fruitexport, and a variant of Brodiaea with bloom six times that of the ordinary flower.

1004, introductions of "Doris" and "Giant" ums, the Crimson Winter Rhubarb and three new strains of the Shasta daisy, "Alaska," "California," "Westralia."

1905 was a year of flower novelties embracing the "Australian Star" Flower, "Lace" Flower, new strains of mimulus Luteus, cardinalis; erysimum grandiflorum, erizonum umbellatum; Hencheria cust Ala, the new foli-

age plant, and many others.

1906, 1907, appear the "Santa Rosa," "Formosa," "Vesuvius," and "Gaviota" plums and the "Plumcot," a union of the plum and the

The latest cultures attaining maturity comprise the Spineless Cactus and other redemptions of the Opuntias, the Sunberry Plant, Stoneless Prune, Loquat started 1889), semidouble Shasta Daisy, Gigantic Platystemon, new Chives, Flowering Allicum, Feijoa Sel-lowiana or Naechae and Native California

Golden-leaved chestnut. Four years ago Mr. Burbank received from North Africa a poppy plant of strange species. He crossed it with the "Shirley" poppy and the tulip. The last result is a new variety of the Papiver family, longer, brighter, and possessing greater contrasts of color. He has also just matured an evening primrose, pure white and five inches in width, nearly double the diameter of any known species. These are the horticulturist's latest productions.—Charles J. Woodbury in Scientific American.

SEEDLING PINKS

These beautiful flowers are rarely seen in our gardens. We have masses of them in a mixed border, and they are, at the time of writing, a sea of soft misty coloring; a warm fragrance is poured from them, a fragrance that scents the summer wind as no other flower does at this season. We hear much of the ordinary kinds, of the Mrs. Sinkins, Her Majesty and others, all worthy garden flowers; but they have not the same charm, at any rate to the writer, as the seedlings, which give a wonderful variety of form. We have just picked a flower of each, the prevailing colors, white, rose and crimson. Some are double, and, it must be confessed, burst their calyces in a most unhappy way; but one seems to forget all this in contemplation of the billowy cloud of color which comes from the neat tufted glaucous colored growth. One variety is rich rose pink, with a dark crimson ring in the centre and fringed petals, another almost white, with deeply-cut edges, and we might thus describe twenty variations, all beautiful in their growth is, neither frost, heat, drought, nor excessive rain checking the appearing of these pretty flowesr. We went over the border last autumn and found a crowd of seedlings, little neat tufts, which we transferred to other positions in the garden. These are in bloom, but are not so strong, of course, as the older plants. One may strike cuttings with the greatest ease at this season. Choose the growths which have not flowered, if it is possible to find them, cut each just beneath a joint, remove the lower leaves to give a clear stem for insertion in the soil, and place in some part of the garden where they will not be forgotten. There they will soon root, and may go to the place they are to adorn in autumn. Seeds come forth abundantly. We have never seen plants seed so freely; they sow themselves, as already stated, and in this way the variety in form and coloring is increased. They are joy for weeks in the summer.

Propagating the Pink

A correspondent writes: "One of the most prized of garden flowers is the double-flowered pink, and it is one which almost every amateur delights to have in quantity, whether for edgings or for beds. Too frequently the plants are permitted to grow into a large tuft or bordering, and only when they become ragged is any attempt made to produce a neater or more vigorous group. Those who would increase their quantity of plants and improve their vigor also should make a start at once by putting ir a batch of cuttings. The florists usually rely upon what are termed "pipings," i.e., the points of the shoots about three inches long and pulled out by a sharp upward movement. These make excellent plants. Quite as good a way, or possibly a better one for the amateur. is to take some cuttings by the "heel," selecting the young shoots of the present year and stripping them from the main stem with the "heel" attached. Plenty of cuttings of this character are available as soon as the flowering is over, and those four inches will do well. By inserting these cuttings in a cold frame in sandy soil they form roots in about a month, and make compact little plants for going to their permanent quarters in early autumn. These freshly-rooted plants are superior in every way to those divided up; it is surprising the "cutting" method of propagation has not been adopted before."-Country Life.

SWEET WILLIAM

The old-world Sweet William, which we loved to see with the white pinks and moss roses in the garden of boyhood days, has undergone a change, and we seldom find the speckled flowers and those of a color more uaint than beautiful in the borders of today. We must confess that the remarkable selections made possible now through the untiring efforts of amateurs and others are more to be commended than those of the days gone by. Three forms selected by Messrs. Sutton & Sons of Reading are garden flowers of the greatest importance for effect. One is Pink Beauty, which we have described on a former occasion, and grows in popularity as its be-witching colors become better known; it is a true pink, not, perhaps, constant, but growing in interest through the gradations of shade from the softest pink, almost white, to a depththat approaches crimson. A characteristic of this class, too, is the length of time the plants remain in blood. They have been flowering in

it will be long before the last flush has died from the vigorous, healthy tufts which have imparted to the border's glow of rose and pink. Then there is a group called Sutton's Scarlet, which is more remarkable still than Pink Beauty. There is no doubt about the merits of this striking selection; the flower is pure scarlet and varies little in color, a large group such as we saw recently giving the impression at a distance of a scarlet cloud, as if a bit of summer sunset had fallen from above. We recommend these two forms of Sweet William for bold grouping in the border or even by themselves; they are among the most striking of summer flowers. Of the dark crimson variety all we can say is, "Plant it more." It is better known than the pink Sweet Williams, but seldom seen in masses, the only way of planting to gain a rich picture of color.—Country Life.

RANDOM NOTES

The Loosestrifes.-The common Loosestrife (Lythrum Salicaria) is a familiar riverside flower, and gives to many an otherwise colorless spot a suffusion of soft rosy purple, very pleasant to see at all times, but especially so when in company with the yellow Jacoby. It is not of the type or species we wish to write, but of the varieties named respectively roseum and superbum, which are good garden plants. The flowers are remarkably bright in color, as freely produced as in the type, and the growth attains about the same height. When planting a pond or lake-side, the variety superbum in particular should be grown in abundance, the great point being to keep the growth from overshadowing more weakly subjects. The Loosestrifes possess great vigor, and soon assert themselves in a way that other plants

do not enjoy. Geranium armenum.—The true geraniums must not be confused with the plants known in ordinary gardens as "Geraniums" These are hybrids, and not hardy; but the true geraniums, of which geranium armenium is one of the most beautiful, are border plants of the highest importance in creating rich masses of color. We were in a garden of old-fashioned flowers recently and the plant that attracted our attention most was this geranium, every leaf almost hidden beneath the big purple petals. It grows quickly, and when the growth becomes at all matted it should be divided in late September. Such tufts soon develop, and rival the parent plant in size and vigor.

Delphinium consolida.-We referred last year to the fresh blue coloring of this annual larkspur, and a number of self-sown seedlings in bloom at the present time again recall itscharm. It is flowering between the posts of a. rose-covered pergola, and the soft shades of the roses are in delightful harmony with the clear blue of the larkspur. The plants are quite two feet in height, and the feathery clear green foliage is attractive even without the flowers. Seed may be sown in spring, but, as mentioned it sows itself; such seedlings seem stronger than those sown in the ordinary way.

A Giant Seakale.-We wish plants of the character of the giant seakale (Crambe cordifolia) were more planted in English gardens; but they must have ample space to develop their leaves and flower spikes. An immense plant we noticed recently in bloom; it was . fully 18 ins. across and almost hidden by the in fact, they do a little better to shift for themcloud of flowers, which spread out and then fall over, a veil of the purest white. It is a plant for the wild garden or fringe of woodland, and is a success in shade. Any soil seems to suit it, and if an increase of stock is desired this is best accomplished by dividing the roots when growth begins in spring.-Country Life.

THINNING FRUIT

It pays to go through the orchard and thin out overloaded trees, more especially young ones. To allow a fruit tree to bear excessively one year is almost certain to result in little or no yield from it the next. The second year after, having recovered its vigor, it will, in all probability, again bear to excess. Thus, the habit of alternate bearing, to which many varieties are predisposed, becomes established, or confirmed in young trees. One year it bears so heavily that the specimens are inferior. The next it bears scarcely anything. The most vexatious feature about it is that the "off year" s liable to be one of scarcity and high prices. Even if this were not the case, it would still pay to take precautions to prevent the alternate bearing habit.

But there are good and sufficient reasons for thinning a heavy setting on mature trees. It taxes a tree far more to produce seed than fruit flesh. Thus, the attempt to mature an excessive number of fruits wastes the vigor of the tree, without producing as much edible fruit as would be grown if the fruit were thinned, while the small size defective form (due to insect and fungus attack), and generally inferior quality, render the fruit far less valuable, whether intended for domestic use or

In thinning, cull first the imperfect specimens, particularly those which are diseased or affected by insects. After this, thin out the branches or clusters to about one-half what seems a proper set. By the time the fruit is matured, it will be found quite thick enough.

Thinning apple trees will destroy large numbers of the codling moth. When plums and cherries are thinned, large numbers of curculio are destroyed; and, in the case of any fruit, thinning out thick cliusters is one of the best means of insurance against rot.

It must be acknowledged that comparathen, many are likewise indifferent about

the garden of the writer for several weeks, and spraying, although there can be no question as to the profitableness of this operation. Labor scarcity may be pleaded by some, but high wages are paid, not by large crops of inferior fruit in glut season, but by regular crops of choice quality year after year. We are convinced that a careful trial of judicious thinning will convert almost any grower to the practice, and we are pleased to see that no. less an authority than E. D. Smith, of Winona, is a strong advocate of the practice.

COPPER CARBONATE

The ammoniacal copper-carbonate solution equally as good as Bordeaux, but does not stick so well. The advantage of it is that it leaves no stain. Copper-carbonate is not always procurable, but may be made at home, the only ingredients necessary being blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and sal soda. The following recipe will make one pound of coppercarbonate so that the delay of drying and weighing it out will be unnecessary. To make: Dissolve two pounds of copper sulphate (blue stone, blue vitriol) in two gallons of hot water pus into a keg or small barrel and add six gallons of cold water. In a separate vessel, dissolve two and one-half pounds of sal soda (washing soda) in two gallons of hot water. When this is cold, pour it slowly into the copper sulphate solution, stirring the latter vigorously at the same time. A precipitate of cop-per-carbonate, which is a fine, blue green powder, insoluble in water, will result. This precipitate must be allowed to settle over night and the clear liquid siphoned off the following day. Then fill the barrel again and stir well, allow the copper-carbonate to settle over night and again siphon off the clear liquid; this removes most of the undesirable sodium sulphate Filter the precipitate on a heavy muslin strainer to drain off the excess moisture and dry it in the air when it is ready for use If the operation has been carefully done and no precipitate washed or siphoned away, there will be very nearly one pound of dry copper carbonate, the selling price of which is about forty cents. Buying the ingredients at retail, the cost, exclusive of labor, is about twentyeight cents per pound. By buying in larger quantities, this may be reduced to as little as eighteen cents.

A CHAT ABOUT GEESE

There is no kind of poultry so easy for the farmer's wife to raise as geese, for they require so little care after they are hatched.

But it is generally understood that men do not like geese because they talk so muchgeese are like women, they will have the last word, and when you call dinner they are sure to answer. But I do not feel annoyed by them, because I like to raise them, and will tell you my method for raising and caring for the young goslins. For good results you must have good breeding stock. The gander should be two years old, mated with two geese not younger than two years old. They can be six years old and have good results, for the older the geese are better breeders they make; but the ganders are not profitable to keep when they are over five years old. Care should be taken and not let them get too fat during the winter, for, if they are, the eggs will not be fert, in height, and the wavy leaves were tile. They do not require a very warm placeselves a greater part of the time. I turn mine out in the yard with the stock, and they are better condition for use in the spring, and I have better luck with my goslins. They should begin to lay in the middle of March. If I wish the geese to keep on laying I set the eggs under hens, but set the goose at the same time if I wish, but if not, I raise them nicely with the hen; then they can be made to lay two or three litters of eggs. I know of forty goslins being raised from two geese last year. They were pastured like cattle and were very little trouble to the owner after starting them to growing. When the goslin hatch leave them the nest until strong. If the hen is kind and not restless they do much getter than to take them out of the nest and wrap them up in flannel, but I have taken them out of the nest and had good success with them. I once owned a goose that when she was hatching would sit down on her eggs until the goslins were taken out of her nest, then she sat quietly until more hatched. When the goslins were all out and are strong, if it is warm and dry, I take them to a grassy spot, where I have built a yard as runway, and put them in a coop, if put them with a hen; if with the goose I put her down in the yard, and feed the old goose, but I do not feed the goslins until thirty-six hours, as the yolk of the egg supplies all the nourishment that is needed.

For the first feed I give them a little oatmeal sprinkled on their backs. By sprinkling it on their backs I can easily teach them to eat. They are very little trouble after that. I keep them in the yard three or four days and then turn them out to go where they wish, giving them plenty of fresh water to drink, and turning them into a sheltered place at night, and always getting them under cover when it rains, for a hard rain will kill a goslin. They are not subject to any disease of any kind, and one can just see them grow every day.

QUACKS

Keep the litter in the duck house dry by frequent changing. The ducks are great mussers. For early spring mating, use one drake to five or six ducks. Later the number of ducks

can be nearly doubled. The duck yard should slope towards the east of south, and be naturally well drained, tively few fruit-growers practice thinning, but, otherwise they will make it muddy, to their delight and your disgust.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Our Chocolates Are Made on the Premises Daily, and Art Pure, Wholesome and Delicious. Try Them.

The Bargains for Monday's Selling in Furniture Are Interesting

A specially fine list of Bargains in Furniture and Housefurnishings has been selected for Monday's selling. Whether it be a mansion, modest cottage or only a room you wish to furnish, you will find that you can make a substantial saving during this sale.

Rockers Special, Monday, \$3.75

Rockers, made of hardwood, finished surfaced quarter cut golden oak, seat upholstered in best quality pante-

Rockers, Monday, \$2.90

Rockers, built of hardwood, golden oak, spindle sides, back and stretchers, high head rest, with roll seat that gives every comfort when in use. Special Monday\$2.90

Buffets, Specially Priced, Monday

Buffets, in golden oak, fumed oak and Early English, new and stylish designs. All are reduced for this sale. See Broad street windows. Special Monday, \$56.00, \$48.00, \$42.00\$29.75

Woven Wire Springs

Heavy Woven Wire Springs, made on hardwood frames, with supports that prevent the frame from warping and the springs from sagging. Single, three-quarter and full size. Special Monday, \$4.75, \$3.50, \$3.00

Extension Tables, \$15.75

Extension Dining Table, built of solid oak, finished Early English Mission style. When fitted with leaves measures 8ft. long, round top and square legs. This is a splendid bargain and has no comparison in Victoria. See Broad street windows. Special for

Suites Dining Chairs, in golden oak, comprising five side chairs, one arm chair, strongly made and in best finish. These are genuine bargains and cannot be repeated at the price they are reduced to. Special Monday \$22.50

ally Priced, Tues., \$27

Axminster Rugs-This make is without exception one of the best that can be used. We handle the largest stock of these Carpets in Victoria.
They come in a large range of designs, Oriental, floral and conventional, and are suitable for drawingroom, dining-room, bedroom. Colorings of which are now so much in demand in greens, reds, blues and fawn. Size 3 x 4. Special for Tuesday.

per Yard, 35c

Having received another shipment of Arts and Crafts Draping Fabrics, we shall place them on special sale for Monday's selling. These come in a large and varied range of designs and colorings, and are adapted for all windows in the house. Special, per yard 35¢

Dining Chair Suites, Axminster Rugs Speci- Drapery Fabrics, Mon., Lace Curtains, \$1.90 Inlaid Linoleum, 75c,

A new consignment of Nottingham Lace Curtains made on diamond mesh, double thread. These are very durable and are in the latest designs. Only a limited number of pairs, so you should be here on Monday morning. The price should clear them out before noon. See Broad street windows.

90c and \$1.00

Inlaid Linoleums are in great demand as an ideal floor covering and are adapted for strenuous wear. They come in many styles of designs and colorings, both tile and floral, and are largely used in dining rooms, bedrooms, bathrooms and halls. Per square

New Fall Suits for Men at \$10 to \$25

Boys' School Caps and Knickers

Boys' School Caps, in golf and motor styles, of tweeds

Men's Overcoats, \$7.50 to \$25

Overcoat time is drawing near. A splendid stock has just been placed on the tables. They consist of full length and three-quarter Chesterfields, blues and black Beavers, Melton Cloths, English Cheviots,

A Healthy Skin and a Clear Complexion

Are valuable assets and eagerly sought after by every one. We carry a full line of all the best known and tried Face Creams, Skin Foods, Powders and Soaps, at the right price. If your favorite is not amongst these, kindly ask us for it. Almond Cream

Oatmeal Cream

Elder Flower and Witch Hazel Cream

Benzo Almond Cream Persian Beautifier 45¢
Evangeline Vanishing Cream—We especially recommend this—35c and 20¢
Pond's Extract Vanishing Cream 35¢
Pond's Extract Cold Cream 35¢
Langling tubes—30c and

New Dress Goods Are Interesting

New Dresses have arrived and are now on display in Government Street windows. This year goods have a distinct style from previous years. Mixed Tweed effect and Hopsack are much in demand. Plain goods are as strong as ever. Below we quote a few leaders. 42in. Wool Poplin, in navy, brown, | (Exclusive Means Only One of a | 42in. Nuns' Veilings, pink, cream,

brown, myrtle, grey, rose, reseda, pink, sky, cream and black. 50¢ 42in. Shepherd Check, in three sizes. Price 35¢ 44in. All-Wool Tartan, plain .. 50¢ 44in. Gloria Silk and Wool Mixture, make up swell street dress, wears good silky appearance, in all shades ... \$1.00 ture, crepe effect, in wisteria, reseda, navy, grey, greens, rose, helio, cream and black ... \$1.00 52in. Chiffon Panama Suiting, a nice,

moss, electric, navy garnet \$1.75

54in. Pastile Shade in French Broadcloth. Extra fine satin finish,
pink, pale blue, gold, helio, Nile,
fawn, cream and white \$1.75

Makes swell opera cloaks

The New Pheasant-eye Effect, mixed shades, 8 yards length. \$15.00

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS Invisible Stripe, Satin Finish, makes swell tailored suits, 8 yards length, in good combination of shades, Per suit length \$20.00 Exclusive Patterns, in silk and wool

sky, Nile, helio, mauve, gold . 50¢ Sky, Wile, Helle, Blue Serges, gur Dur Noted Navy Blue Serges, gur

OUR STOCK OF LINING IS VERY COMPLETE Including the New Brocade50¢ And every wanted shade in Sateens

The Ladies' Home Journal

the ladies who have tried it. They find it easier and more exact than Once Tried, Use No Other

The Ladies' Home Journal

Chiffonieres at \$12.50

Chiffonieres, solid golden oak, fitted four full length drawers and two small top drawers, with brass pulls, best

School Opens, Tomorrow

A Complete Stock of School Requisites to Be Had at This Store

es is the most complete, and, we may also add, the largest hereabouts, while prices are indeed moderate. Exercise Books, large size, 20 as- | Scribblers, ruled, ten designs of | Note Books, each, 5c, 10c, 15c

sorted designs and covers to choose from. Each, 5¢, or, Per dozen 50¢ Exercise Books, oilcloth covers, large, splendid paper for ink. Special, each, 10¢, or 3 for 25¢ Hard Covered Exercise Books-This book is an extraordinarily large one, biggest value we ever had for the money. Special, each .: 25¢ Imperial Exercise Books, large, Scribblers, plain and ruled. Special

covers to choose from. Large size and splendid pencil paper. Rubber Erasers, green5¢ Rubber Erasers, soft, each, 5c, 10c and 15¢ Set Squares 10¢ Rulers, with metric system5¢ Brass Edge Rulers, each 10c, 15c and 20¢ Pencil Boxes, including pencils and everything for school35¢ Oilcloth School Bags, each ...\$1.00

and20¢ Slates, bound, each, 10c, 15c..25¢ Slate Pencils, per box......5¢ Pencils, suitable for school purposes, Per dozen 10¢ Rubber Tipped Pencils, H.B., per dozen, 25c, 3oc, 4oc and 50¢ H.B. Pencils5¢ B.B.B.H., 2H Pencils, each5¢ Kohinoor Pencils, each5¢ School Paints, per box25¢ School Bags, cloth25¢ Pencil Boxes, each, 5c to 15¢ Sheepskin School Bags, each 35c

Our Silk Dept. Aglow With Bright, New Merchandise

New Silks and Velvets of every description. Never before were we so well prepared for a season's business.

We are fortunate in having an early delivery. There is a revelation in the silks this season. Paisley, Chanticler, Dresden Shots effect take the lead.

The New Chanticler Silk, in the Paisley designs, \$3.00 to .. \$1.00 42in. Wool Paisley, in good combination of shades. Per yard \$2.50 44in. Silk Paisley, in pretty shades. Per yard \$5.00 44in. Ninon Cloth, rose, navy, electric, pink, pale blue, wisteria, res-

eda\$1.50 44in. Shot Gauze, in good combination of shades. The very latest, 44in. Shot Crepon, in good combination of shades\$2.00

every imaginable shade50¢ Mohair Taffeta, for lining. No better for wear, in every wanting Colored Paillette, in all shades. Per yard\$1.00 36in. Paillette, a good reliable silk for suits\$1.75 36in. Black Peau de Soie. The best

made \$2.75

Colored Satin, for fancy work, in | The New Chanticler, in several different shades\$1.75 Panne Velvets, in all wanting Silk Velvets, in all shades ... \$1.00 24in. Cotton Black Velveteens, in every shade and black, \$1.00 to 50¢ Geisha Silk, in all shades 50¢ Lousienne Silk, in all shades .. 50¢ Taffeta Silk, in all shades and black. Peau de Soie, in brown, rose, sky, navy, Nile, coral, cream and black. None better for wear 90¢ Also Trimmings to Match

VOL. L. NO. 384.

DIRECTOR MAKES INSPECTION TRIP

Mr. Buntzen, Former Vancouver Manager of B. C. Electric Railway, Speaks of Affairs of Company

WILL INVESTIGATE NEW ENTERPRISES

Plenty of British Capital Available for Projects That Promise Profit - Company's Heavy Expenditures

VANCOUVER, Aug. 31.-On an in-VANCOUVER, Aug. 31.—On an inspection trip which will occupy two or three months, J. Buntzen, a director and formerly manager of the B. C. Electric Railway company, in Vancouver, reached here today from London, Eng. He is accompanied by Mrs. Buntzen. They are stopping at the Hotel Vancouver. It is now two years since the last visit of Mr. Buntzen.

Mr. Buntzen will report to the board in regard to present and future exin regard to present and future extensions and improvements, including the project for the development of 100,000 horse power at Chilliwack and Jones lakes at an estimated expenditure of \$10,000,000.

"I am simply astounded at the evi-ences of growth and prosperity that re in evidence on your crowded treets. Vancouver has struck a fast streets. Vancouver has struck a fast gait, and one that isn't likely to show any abatement," said Mr. Buntzen.

"A yearly visit here by a member of the board is the settled policy of the company, in view of the increasingly large expenditures now being made on capital account. It keeps us in touch with the operations of the company and enables as to guage new requirements for improving the tramplet. Ordinary and other with the death out until next year but the death

come out until next year but the death of a fellow director. Hon, Maurice Gifford, led to an alteration of plans. The late Mr. Gifford was to have repeated his trip of last year.

"I shall take up the present and future extensions and general improvements with the local management and later on report to the head office. We have no difficulty in securing cand

have no difficulty in securing capital provided the investment will ultimately turn out profitably. Our current expenditure for extensions and improvements now average about why the merits of every proposition the must be carefully investigated, and why short term franchises are not restarded with favor by the British in

"Of course our company has shared in the general prosperity which has prevailed on the Coast for the past few years, but it had its dark days. From 1890 to 1899 the Vancouver city line did not pay one cent of dividend, and now after four years the North Vancouver line still fails to pay operating charges. But we are not discouraged, as the future will place the account on the right side of the leder. ount on the right side of the ledg- sh account on the right side of the ledg-er. Our expenditures on improve-ments are now 300 per cent larger than they were three years ago. There is ample capital available for legitimate propositions, but London bankers scent wildcats from afar. I really believe the success of our com-pany has been very largely instru-mental in securing British capital for many Canadian enterprises." ny Canadian enterprises.

World's Wheat Supply. CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The world's valiable total wheat supply was comuted as being 51,000,000 bushels greatat present than was the case twelve

Fire in Stockton. STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 31.—A business and residence block bounded by Lafayette, San Joaquin, Sonora and Hunter street was swept by fire last

Miscrent Shot Dead. WIBAUX, Mont, Aug. 31.-Frank Nelson, an employee of a livery stable was shot and instantly killed today by Max M. Leakey, who is under arrest. Nelson was stabbing Leakey's horse which he found in the street when Leakey shot him.

Mysterious Air Navigator

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—A mysterious eroplane visited Madison Square last ight. It came from the east, and ared in the same direction. No past the Metropolitan tower and turn-ed and circled the structure.

HONOLULU, August 31.—A com-pany of 4,000 Koreans, armed and equipped for service in Cho-Sen, the newly acquired Japanese name for the ancient country, are preparing to leave for the Orient to head a revolutionary

for the Orient to head a revolutionary movement against Japan, according to reports in the Japanese papers here. These reports indicate that the men have been drilled and are the pick of to the following to an anti-Japanese society organized for the purpose of resisting Japanese rule in Korea. It is stated that already several Korean leaders have arrived in the Orient from Hawaii and that they are prepared to load their countrymen against the Japanese masters.