

HOUSE DEBATES RAILWAY BILLS

Mr. Borden's Amendment Regarding Cheaper Fares is Voted Down

POWERS OF COMMISSION

Notice of Amendments Proposed in Bill to Regulate Elections

Ottawa, June 30.—In anticipation of to-morrow's holiday, the House of Commons today put in a real hard day's work. The civil service bill was put through committee and the important bill amending the railway act was passed, an important feature of the discussion on the bill being a strong defense of the railways by the minister of railways. One of the amendments voted down was offered by Mr. Monk, who desired the appointment of a French-Canadian secretary of the railway commission. The government did not consider it necessary, but Mr. Monk insisted upon a decision, and the result was the defeat of his amendment by a vote of 32 to 16. All the ministerial members from Quebec present in the House voted against the amendment. An amendment by Mr. Northrup Hastings to have the railway commission force the great trunk railways to fulfill obligations assumed when it obtained control of the Belleville and North Hastings railways was defeated by a vote of 77 to 41. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth maintaining that it was a matter for the courts, not the railway commission. Mr. Boyce complained of the clause in the act which imposes a penalty upon any railway employee who willfully or negligently violates the by-laws of the company. Mr. Graham promised before the bill was introduced an amendment removing this double liability. The proposed amendment was introduced by Mr. Borden to the effect that the railway commission should institute an inquiry into any railway employee who is charged with an offence under the act, and that the penalty should not be reduced to two cents a day, as the Canadian railway act provides, but down to a similar motion of his on the ground that the railway commission was not empowered to do this. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 77 to 41. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth spoke at some length on the matter. Mr. Graham said the people were more interested in cheap freight rates than in cheap passenger fares. A view to the effect of the decrease recently in railway earnings the present was a poor time in which to institute the amendment proposed. Mr. Graham argued that Canada was too large and sparsely settled to admit of a two-cent rate throughout the Dominion. Comparisons with the thickly settled countries of Europe were made. He declined to accept the amendment of Mr. Borden, and it was voted down by a vote of 74 to 46. Mr. Maclean voted with the government. Mr. Graham's bill to amend the railway act by bringing telegraphs and telephones under control of the railway commission was passed after an amendment by Mr. Aylesworth had been accepted, giving the commission power to order railways to elevate or lower their tracks in crowded cities. This amendment was not quite clear on this point. When the civil service bill was taken up Mr. Fisher introduced an amendment having for its object the exclusion of political influence from the commission. Civil servants attempting to influence the commission would lose their jobs. Other persons becoming liable to a year's imprisonment. The House adjourned, beginning into supply and passing a number of votes. In anticipation of the discussion on the election act amendment bill, which will commence on Thursday, notice was given yesterday by Mr. Alcorn, member for Prince Edward, of a series of amendments, embodying his election bill, which was introduced last March. Notice has also been given by Mr. Macdonald providing that polling day for the Dominion shall be a general holiday. Mr. Alcorn's amendments are of a drastic character. Among other provisions they absolutely prohibit the hiring of any class of contractors for election day, and provide a heavy penalty for an offence of this nature.

CANADIANS FINED

Fished on American Side of Niagara Without Securing License— Trout for Lake Champlain

Albany, N. Y., July 1.—Lake Champlain is full with lake trout by the state forest, fish and game commission, according to an announcement made today, beginning next week 50,000 fry and fingerlings from the Saranac hatcheries of the state will be deposited in the lake from Westport to Plattsburgh. The commission was notified today that two residents of Ontario were arrested recently for fishing in the American waters of the Niagara river without having secured a license from the state. They were fined \$15 each. These arrests were the first since the department announced that residents of Canada fishing in American waters would be compelled to pay a fee of \$5. This action was taken after a similar order had been issued to effect by the Canadian government.

Toronto Customs Receipts

Toronto, June 30.—Customs receipts at this port for June totalled \$360,000 compared with \$310,156 last year.

Toronto Fire

Toronto, June 30.—Fire yesterday did damage to the extent of \$10,000 to the premises of Wilson & Sons' scale works, Esplanade street. The loss is covered by insurance.

Orchard's Sentence Commuted

Boise, Idaho, July 1.—The state board of pardons today commuted the sentence of Harry Orchard, who was under sentence to hang next Friday for the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg, to imprisonment for life.

Racing Expenditures

Albany, N. Y., July 1.—President C. J. Fitzgerald of the Brighton Beach Racing association today certified that the association had expended \$7,000 in opposing the anti-race track bill at the session of the legislature this year. Statements of the racing association filed today show expenditures of about \$50,000.

Papermakers Pay Fines

New York, July 1.—Twenty-two members of the Manila & Fibre Paper Manufacturers' association, who were fined \$2,000 each recently for operating a combine in restraint of trade, had their fines to the United States circuit court today. The other two companies are expected to pay their fines in a few days.

President of San Domingo

San Domingo, July 1.—Gen. Ramon Caceres, who was selected president of the republic of San Domingo last month, today took the oath of office for the ensuing term of six years. The ceremony was witnessed by the members of the diplomatic and consular bodies, a large gathering of senators and deputies and people of the city.

Starts for the Pole

New York, July 1.—Commander Robert Peary of the steamer Roosevelt, which the Arctic explorer will make his next trip in search of the north pole, will leave New York on Monday. Arrangements for the expedition have been practically completed, and Commander Peary said today that sufficient funds had been raised to make the trip a certainty. Peary will not sail with his ship from New York, but will join her at Sydney, C. E.

SEIZED FISHING TUG

MAKES ITS ESCAPE

Peculiar Adventure of American Alleged Poachers on Lake Huron

Alpena, Mich., July 1.—The fishing tug B. T. Ray, of this city, which was seized last Thursday by Canadian customs officers, while en route to Canadian waters, driven here to escape the Canadian officials. The tug after the seizure was first taken to South Bay, Manitowish Island, where it was there placed under arrest. On Monday Officer Duncan started for Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., with the tug en route, towing the boat. Late that night the tug went aground on Fox Island reef. The Canadians could not release her with the tug, and therefore went to secure a larger tug. Capt. George Whitten and the American crew of the tug set to work shifting ballast, etc., and working the tug off the reef started for American waters, arriving here today after a stop at Detour for coal and supplies. Capt. Whitten denied that he was fishing in Canadian waters. Officer Duncan left all his effects and papers on the tug and they are now in charge of the customs officers here.

MAINE REPUBLICANS

Nomination for Governor—Convention Pronounces Strongly for Prohibition Law

Bangor, Maine, July 1.—Bert M. Fernald, of Hobe, was nominated by acclamation for governor by the Republican state convention this evening. The platform adopted is in part as follows: "We endorse the administration of President Taft, and his efforts for the betterment of conditions. We reaffirm and declare our adherence to the principles of the Republican party, as set forth in its national platform. "We believe in prohibition, and demand the faithful and impartial enforcement of the prohibition law, and are opposed to the re-submission of any measure tending to the repeal of the law which has done so much to promote the moral and material welfare of the people of this state."

MAYOR OF NEW YORK

Result of Recount is Far From Establishing Contention Advanced

New York, July 1.—Mayor Geo. B. McClellan's title to the office of Mayor of New York was made clear by a decision of Justice Lambert in the supreme court today, when he ordered a jury to render a verdict that Mr. McClellan was duly elected mayor in 1905. W. R. Hearst has been contesting the mayor's right to the office practically every day since the election, and as a result of his charges of fraud in the original count of the ballots, the legislature passed a law enabling a recount. Attorney General W. S. Jackson then instituted quo warranto proceedings on behalf of the people, in which both Mr. Hearst and Mayor McClellan were named as defendants. The recount let Mayor McClellan with a plurality of 2,965.

VANCOUVER MEET

Victoria Y. M. C. A. Athletes Successful in Contests of Yesterday's Contests

Vancouver, July 1.—The Victoria junior Y. M. C. A. track team was highly successful at the athletic meet here today. Holmes was first in the hundred yards and the 220 yards. Agnew was second in the latter. Heater was first in putting the shot. Carter secured the high jump. The relay team won the highest aggregate, Tacoma second.

COUNT ZEPPELIN BREAKS RECORD

Makes Successful Flight Over Part of Switzerland in Airship

THIRTY-FOUR MILES SPEED

Travels From Friedrichshaven to Zurich and Lucerne and Back

Friedrichshaven, July 1.—A telephone message just received here from Lucerne, Switzerland, says Count Von Zeppelin is manoeuvring around that city and the lake of Lucerne in his steerable balloon. Large crowds, composed of summer tourists and the local population, have gathered on the lake front and are cheering the enormous craft as it circles over the lake apparently under the absolute control of its pilot. Lucerne is about sixty-five miles as the crow flies from Friedrichshaven, where the ascent was made this forenoon. The Zeppelin airship reached Basle at half past ten and Lucerne at a quarter past twelve. It is now (at five o'clock in the afternoon) returning to Friedrichshaven via Zurich. Count Zeppelin outdistanced all world's records for steerable balloons. He remained in the air for twelve hours, traversed the greater part of Northern Switzerland and visited Zurich and Lucerne, attaining an average speed of 34 miles an hour. His airship displayed splendid qualities of dirigibility and answered the slightest movement of the helm, with a steadiness which was quite up to the greatest expectations.

Youthful Murderer

Leasure, Minn., July 1.—Robert Jardine, aged ten years, was brought to jail here from his home at Casota, charged with having shot and instantly killed Russell St. John, a boy about his own age, for whom he is said to have lain in wait.

Two Were Drowned

Burlington, Vt., July 1.—While Henry B. Ball, was assisting Eddie Brown, aged nineteen years, in a rowboat from the Champlain Transportation company's wharf here, the boat overturned and the two boys were drowned. Miss Anna Moquin, aged sixteen years, who was in the boat, was rescued.

Granting Rebates

San Francisco, July 1.—Two additional indictments were returned by the federal grand jury against the Southern Pacific Railroad company on charges of having granted rebates to Miller & Lux on wood shipments from Butte, Willamette county, and California, arriving here today after a long voyage. The grand jury completed the work of the jury, which had been in session since April 10. It is alleged that in August, 1906, Miller & Lux had returned to them substantial differentials from the regular freight rates and that other shippers were not so favored.

BRITISH MINISTERS AND ALL RED ROUTE

Report on Granting of Imperial Subsidy Waits on Word From Ottawa

London, June 30.—Contrasted with the recent orderly and impressive suffrage demonstrations, today's demonstration was a comparative failure, and calculated to injure rather than advance the cause it was intended to promote. Nothing like the number of suffragists anticipated appeared on the scene, and the affair seemed to lack a definite plan and organization. The leaders in the attack on the House of Commons, in fact, remained behind at Exeter Hall, reserving themselves, as they now explain, for another projected invasion of parliament on Thursday. The police were in strong force, and for two or three hours the neighborhood of Westminster was the scene of riots and skirmishes, through the efforts of the suffragettes to break through the cordon and reach the lobby of the House of Commons. Numerous rushes and disguises were made for this purpose, but none succeeded, and in the end twenty-nine of the women were arrested, including two bold spirits who drove in a cab to Downing street, threw stones and smashed the windows of the Premier's residence, and others who chartered boats on the Thames and tried to harangue the members of the House on the terrace through megaphones. Mrs. Asquith and her daughter were in the street, with her daughter and the stiletto-cut artists during the last few months; she handed him on a silver salver, for which three hundred marks were paid. The first fall was in 15 minutes 25 seconds and the second in 25 minutes 24 seconds. About a year ago Roller, as an amateur, and Gotch had a match and Gotch failed to throw him in one hour. Since that time Roller has had many bouts, and has never been defeated. The sale of tickets for the match netted the breeder about \$15,000.

Get Big Contract

Winnipeg, July 1.—Peter Lyall and Sons of Montreal and Winnipeg, have been awarded the contract for the Saskatchewan parliament buildings at Regina. The cost of the work will be \$1,500,000. Work will be started immediately.

Toronto's Birthday

Toronto, June 30.—The city will celebrate the 80th anniversary of its incorporation next year, and members of the city council are already suggesting plans for the demonstration.

JAIL FOR SUFFRAGETTES

Sentence on Two Women Who Broke Through Windows of Parliament Building—Threat Made By One

London, July 1.—The two suffragettes who broke windows in the residence of the Premier last night were today sentenced in the Bow Street police court to two months at hard labor. Mary Leigh, one of the prisoners, admitted saying at the time she was arrested that "it would be Bob's next time."

Dominion Day Handicap

Vancouver, July 1.—Watte Nicht, the long shot of the race locals, captured the Dominion Day handicap, the feature of the first day of the summer race meet of the Vancouver Jockey club.

Bishop Potter Sinking

Cooperstown, N. Y., July 1.—Bishop Potter's physician at 9:30 tonight issued the following bulletin: "Bishop Potter is gradually but perceptibly losing strength. He is, however, still conscious and is free from physical suffering."

Big Order for Lumber

Bellingham, July 1.—One of the biggest orders for lumber ever placed here by the West Coast Timber Company. The order comes from the Boston Lumber Company of Minnesota, and is for 700,000 feet of dimension stuff. The lumber will be all thirty freight cars.

Degrees From Oxford

Oxford, July 1.—Oxford University today conferred a number of degrees upon prominent ecclesiastics. The Archbishop of Toronto was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Two Americans, Frederick Rogers Graves, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Shanghai, and John McKim, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tokio, were also given this degree.

Vermont Congressman

St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 1.—Congressman Kitteredge Haskins of Battledore, was refused re-nomination by the local Republican convention in this city, Frank H. Plumley, of Northfield, receiving the nomination by a vote of 100 to 75. Mr. Haskins, who well known. Several years ago he acted as umpire of the claims brought by Great Britain and other countries against Venezuela. He is 64 years old. For several years he was judge of the court of claims at Vermont, and is lecturer on national law at Norwich university.

RUDE CONDUCT OF SUFFRAGETTES

Attempt to Break Into House of Commons Leads to Disorderly Scenes

BROKE PREMIER'S WINDOWS

Mrs. Asquith Mistaken for a Suffragist and is Roughly Addressed

London, June 30.—Contrasted with the recent orderly and impressive suffrage demonstrations, today's demonstration was a comparative failure, and calculated to injure rather than advance the cause it was intended to promote. Nothing like the number of suffragists anticipated appeared on the scene, and the affair seemed to lack a definite plan and organization. The leaders in the attack on the House of Commons, in fact, remained behind at Exeter Hall, reserving themselves, as they now explain, for another projected invasion of parliament on Thursday. The police were in strong force, and for two or three hours the neighborhood of Westminster was the scene of riots and skirmishes, through the efforts of the suffragettes to break through the cordon and reach the lobby of the House of Commons. Numerous rushes and disguises were made for this purpose, but none succeeded, and in the end twenty-nine of the women were arrested, including two bold spirits who drove in a cab to Downing street, threw stones and smashed the windows of the Premier's residence, and others who chartered boats on the Thames and tried to harangue the members of the House on the terrace through megaphones. Mrs. Asquith and her daughter were in the street, with her daughter and the stiletto-cut artists during the last few months; she handed him on a silver salver, for which three hundred marks were paid. The first fall was in 15 minutes 25 seconds and the second in 25 minutes 24 seconds. About a year ago Roller, as an amateur, and Gotch had a match and Gotch failed to throw him in one hour. Since that time Roller has had many bouts, and has never been defeated. The sale of tickets for the match netted the breeder about \$15,000.

GOYCH WINS EASILY FROM SEATTLE MAN

Result of Bout Shows Dr. Roller is Far From Champion's Class

Seattle, July 1.—The wrestling match for the championship of the coast between Dr. Roller, the Iowa farmer, who wrestled the title from Hackensmidt a short time ago, and Dr. Goych, of Seattle, resulted in a victory for the former and demonstrated that the local man was not in the medal-winning class. The suspicion has arisen that the reputation Roller has gained by defeating Emil Klank, Best, Westward, Farmer Burns and the stiletto-cut artists during the last few months; she handed him on a silver salver, for which three hundred marks were paid. The first fall was in 15 minutes 25 seconds and the second in 25 minutes 24 seconds. About a year ago Roller, as an amateur, and Gotch had a match and Gotch failed to throw him in one hour. Since that time Roller has had many bouts, and has never been defeated. The sale of tickets for the match netted the breeder about \$15,000.

MEXICAN RAIDS DUE TO HUNGER

Secretary for Foreign Affairs Makes Light of the Incidents

INSPIRED BY AGITATORS

Reported Capture of Several Raiders in Viesca Vicinity

City of Mexico, July 1.—Reports of an attack on the village of Palmas by a band of twenty Mexican raiders were confirmed. The attacking party was repulsed and their leader wounded and captured. The raiders are reported to have come from Douglas, Ariz. Palmas is a town near the border, and the raiders were driven to Viesca, scattered in the mountains and several of them were captured. Mexico City, July 1.—In a statement tonight regarding the recent uprising, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gamboa said that the reports of trouble were much exaggerated. He said that the recent attacks on the villages of Viesca and Las Vacas and Palmas were made by small bands of malcontents who were driven to acts of desperation by lack of work, consequent hunger and enmity towards the local officials. These men had been furnished literature of an anarchistic and inflammatory nature by agitators in Los Angeles, Galveston, San Antonio, Texas, and St. Louis, Mo. In no instance had a representative man led the attacking party, nor had the largest group of raiders numbered more than sixty men. He said that the trouble was practically over.

Dominion Day on the Prairies

Winnipeg, July 1.—Ideal weather prevailed throughout the Canadian west today. Dominion Day was celebrated in the usual manner, lacrosse, baseball and horse racing events being the principal attractions. Thousands of people spent the day at Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba, both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern running trains every hour to these popular summer resorts.

Russian War Expenditure

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The duma last night adopted the bill authorizing the expenditure of \$4,000,000 for the completion of army supplies and material. The appropriation will be devoted entirely to military needs of Transbaikalia, the construction of fortifications at Vladivostok, and capabilities of sea and air forces. The bill also authorized the expenditure of a further \$100,000,000 to assure the maintenance of the Russian eastern possessions.

Victoria Oarsmen FEELING CONFIDENT

All Competitors Now at Lake Washington Except Vancouver

Seattle, July 1.—The Victoria oarsmen entered in the North America regatta arrived in Seattle today and preceded at once their boat to the shipping dock at Lake Washington. By eleven o'clock all the crews were on the water and going. The Victoria crew was kept up until the middle of the afternoon. In the evening a few of the Seattle crews were in the match and all retired early. They are very confident of success. All the competitors except Vancouver have arrived. So far the Seattle crew in the four that has appeared in Portland, with Rex Conant, last year stroke and captain of the Victoria university, in the place of Dillabaugh. The Victoria boys, however, have taken their measure, and are not cast down by the appearance of the Washingtoners. They are anxious to see how Vancouver will appear on the lake.

RUEF SCORES

District Court of Appeals Takes Question of Bail of Judge Dundas

San Francisco, July 1.—The district court of appeals referred to Superior Judge Seawell the matter of bail on appeal upon securities and bonds offered by Abe Ruef in his effort to secure his release on bail of \$70,000. By a decision in the habeas corpus proceedings the court took the matter of bail out of the hands of Judge Dundas, before whom it was pending. The court questions the rulings of Judge Dundas in refusing to accept the sureties who could not qualify with San Francisco real estate, and also the decision that relatives of Ruef, particularly his father and sister, could not qualify. It is ordered that the matter be referred to Judge Seawell to hear testimony as to the qualifications of the sureties to approve the bonds if sufficient sureties are produced and upon sufficient sureties being produced and approved in the amount fixed, that Ruef be discharged from custody. The district judge is the only judge to follow the law in the matter of sureties regardless of his personal opinion; that relatives may act as sureties and that ownership of real estate is not the sole qualification for a bondsman, other security being acceptable. Justice Cooper wrote the opinion and Judges Hall and Kerrigan concurred.

SOLDIERS POISONED

Two Hundred Men of French Garrison in Saigon Seized With Mysterious Illness

Saigon, Cochinchina, July 1.—Two hundred soldiers belonging to the French Infantry were seized with a sudden nausea while in their barracks here today. This unexpected illness cannot be accounted for, and it is believed the men are victims of an attempt at wholesale poisoning.

MORE DYNAMITE

Rock Drillers in Kenora Section Meet With Accident Through Peculiar Explosion

Winnipeg, July 1.—Another dynamite accident, with probably fatal results, occurred on the double track work at Riddell, forty miles east of Kenora, yesterday afternoon. The explosion happened in the presence of circumstances. The cut had been flooded and work suspended for a while. Some dynamite which had been left in the trench, had been washed under a rock, and on resuming drilling operations the powder was struck by the drill, causing the explosion. The two drillers, Italians, were blown twenty feet in the air one being badly mangled and cannot recover. The other man will probably pull through.

Aid for Three Rivers

Quebec, June 30.—The city council tonight voted \$1,000 to aid the victims of the three rivers fire.

Against Opium Traffic

Ottawa, July 1.—As a result of Macdonald's investigation into the opium traffic in Vancouver, it is probable that the government may bring legislation before the present session of parliament for its suppression in the Dominion. Mr. King's resignation was presented to parliament today. It strongly recommends operation with the Imperial government and with China for the suppression of the traffic.

Sir Gilbert Returns

New York, July 1.—Sir Gilbert Parker was a passenger on the Oceanic sailing today for Plymouth, England.

Queen Amelie Recovering

Lisbon, July 1.—Queen Amelie of Portugal, who has been suffering from a mild attack of diphtheria, is steadily improving, and all danger is over.

Mae Wood's Case

New York, July 1.—Mae C. Wood, the Omaha woman who sued United States Senator Thomas C. Platt for a divorce, was indicted by a grand jury today on a charge of perjury and forgery.

Barnett's Sentence

San Francisco, July 1.—Walter J. Barnett, former vice-president and general counsel of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co., of this city, which failed last November, died today at the age of 45, after a long illness. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years by Judge Connolly.

Veteran Editor Dead

Washington, July 1.—Sylvanus E. Johnson, formerly connected with the Ohio State Journal and the New York World, and for many years Washington correspondent and managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, died last night at his home in this city. He was former president of the Gridiron club. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1841.

Cholera in Philippines

Manila, July 1.—Cholera has again spread from Pangasinan province to the province of Nueva Ecija through the railway. Only one town is affected, and the authorities are endeavoring to confine the disease there. In the provinces in which the epidemic is serious, the total number of cases shows a slight decrease. Manila is entirely free from the disease.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION

Mexican Troops Killing and Capturing Yaqui Indians—Civilians to Be Sent South

St. Petersburg, July 1.—News was received here from Mexico that the situation at Tabriz, Persia, is serious. Muted followers of Rachin Khan arrived in Seattle today and preceded at once their boat to the shipping dock at Lake Washington. By eleven o'clock all the crews were on the water and going. The Victoria crew was kept up until the middle of the afternoon. In the evening a few of the Seattle crews were in the match and all retired early. They are very confident of success. All the competitors except Vancouver have arrived. So far the Seattle crew in the four that has appeared in Portland, with Rex Conant, last year stroke and captain of the Victoria university, in the place of Dillabaugh. The Victoria boys, however, have taken their measure, and are not cast down by the appearance of the Washingtoners. They are anxious to see how Vancouver will appear on the lake.

GETS DEATH SENTENCE

Perpetrator of Cold-Blooded Murder in Rainy River Country to Be Hanged on Sep. 18

Kenora, Ont., July 1.—William Paul was found guilty before Justice Anglin of the murder of the Rev. John Schilling, near Pine Wood, on the Rainy river, and was sentenced to hang on September 18. Such Indians as are captured will be expelled to the southern part of the republic, in the Quintana Roo district.

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Paul was tried and found guilty at the Assizes last November, but through an error in the judge's charge he was granted a new trial, with the same result.

C.P.R. and Intercolonial

Montreal, June 30.—It is stated on what appears to be good authority that the C.P.R. and the Intercolonial railway from St. John, N.B., to Halifax, a distance of 375 miles.

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SOME DANGER TO FOREIGNERS

Situation in Persian City of Tabriz is Growing More Serious

WILD HORSEMEN AT HAND

Fighting Between the Shah's Troops and Revolutionists is Continuous

London, July 1.—The situation at Tabriz, Persia, continues to be serious. Private despatches received here this morning say that the people have erected barricades in the streets and the fighting is going on night and day. Tabriz and the entire province of Azerbaijan are strongholds of the revolutionists, and the arrival there yesterday of troops to strengthen the forces of the shah has increased the danger of the situation. The entry of the troops to the city is opposed by the revolutionary forces. All the barracks are being closed, and there has been some looting of residences of delegates to the assembly and business houses. Increasing cause for alarm is founded in the fact that Tabriz is surrounded by Rachin Khan and his horsemen. They are supporters of the revolutionists, and the arrival there yesterday of troops to strengthen the forces of the shah has increased the danger of the situation. The entry of the troops to the city is opposed by the revolutionary forces. 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COWICHAN REGATTA HIGHLY ENTERTAINING

Over 400 Victorians Witnessed Aquatic Sports on Bay Yesterday

(From Thursday's Daily) The King's Daughters entertained over four hundred Victorians yesterday on board the steamer City of Nanaimo...

With flags flying, the city band rendering an appropriate musical selection, and a happy throng lining the railings of each deck, picnic baskets in hand...

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RESERVE BEST LANDS FOR THE PRE-EMPTOR

Much Fertile Country Off the Market—Municipal Water Protected

Following out its policy of reserving the best lands of the province for the settler who is willing to take up his abode there rather than giving them up to the speculator...

Government surveyors have been working on these sections and are now at work on them, and the future disposition of the land will depend largely on their detailed reports received on their return.

Among the tracts thus reserved from all save the pre-emptor is a belt extending in Range 5, coastwise, from the junction of the Baychase and the Skeena to its headwaters.

A belt of land 12 miles in width situated in the Cariboo and Lillooet districts and lying six miles on each side of the 52nd parallel on north latitude from the point where the Cariboo river crosses the mountain range to the intersection of the Chilco river with the said parallel.

A parcel of land on the east shore of Babine lake in Cassiar district, British Columbia, has been reserved from pre-emption or sale but are held in reserve for municipal purposes.

Three water reservations have also been made for municipal purposes. These are the water of Como or Welcome lake and the stream flowing therefrom in the district of the Pacific Coast.

A reserve has been placed on 399 miners' inches of water over the Cariboo river in the district of Alberni for municipal purposes, such water to be diverted at Stamp Falls, on or near the outlet of Central lake.

A reserve has also been placed on 2000 miners' inches of water in the water in Long lake in the Osoyoos division of Yale district. These waters are reserved for a period of five years for the corporation of the city of Vernon for domestic and power purposes.

CABLE TO SWEETHEART PUTS POLICE ON ALERT

Former City Official of Columbus, Ohio, Arrested on Arrival of Marama

Because he made the mistake of calling his sweetheart at Columbus, Ohio, that he would arrive at Victoria on the Australian liner Marama, Alfred Beck wanted as Columbus for his alleged bribery practices...

He fled from Columbus two years ago and for a time the police who were looking for him were vainly searching. He left for Australia where he has been prospecting and it was only when on his return to Columbus...

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MONTH'S FIRE LOSS HEAVIEST ON RECORD

Incendiary's Work Results in Destruction of Property of Large Value

Victoria's fire loss for the month of June totaled the large figure of \$100,000, probably the largest loss for any single month in the history of the city...

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SIX MONTHS CLEARINGS SHOW GOOD INCREASE

Local Bank Figures Make a Gratifying Showing Compared With Last Year

Bank clearings for the month of June showed a slight decline as compared with the corresponding month a year ago, but were very much larger than the June figures of last year...

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REV. LESLIE CLAY IS EN ROUTE FOR HOME

Impression Made in Scotland by Lord Rosebery's Recent Speech

The Rev. W. Leslie Clay, who has been spending a well-earned holiday in Scotland, is en route for home, according to advices recently received from him...

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MINISTERS ARE BACK FROM PRINCE RUPERT

Pleased With the Progress of Work on the New Town-site

(From Thursday's Daily) The Hon. Messrs. Carter, Cotton and Fulton, with Messrs. D'Arcy Tate and James H. Bacon, representing the Hon. Minister of Public Works, reached Vancouver on Tuesday evening on the Comoxian and came ashore at the city yesterday...

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PRESBYTERIANS HOLD A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

They Go to Goldstream for the Fourteenth Year and Have a Good Time

(From Thursday's Daily) The annual picnic of the First Presbyterian Church was held at Goldstream yesterday, amid ideal surroundings. It was the fourteenth year in succession that a picnic has been held at Goldstream...

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ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

Improvements to Be Made at Seattle Docks Suggested by the C. P.

Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the P.E.R. steamer line, has completed arrangements for the lease from the Pacific Coast Steamship company for the use of the wharf at Seattle, Washington, for the P.E.R. line...

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PALMETTO RUBBER PAINT weatherproof, stops leaks, fireproof, waterproof. For tin, shingle and paper roofing, iron fences, barns, outhouses, etc.

Reduced Price 65c per Gallon Ogilvie Hardware, Limited Government Street, Opposite Spencer's.

To Whet Your Appetite and Cool Your Blood Spanish Olives, per bottle 60c, 40c and 25c. Stuffed Olives, per bottle 25c. Pickles, Mixed and Mustard, per bottle 25c.

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

EXPANSION "DODS" is positively the best piston packing on the market, and is the only one in which the quality of the packing is guaranteed.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. home 59 Victoria Agents 544-6 Yates St.

BAPTISTS' PICNIC Interesting Programme of Events at Macaulay Plains (From Thursday's Daily) The children of the Emmanuel Central and Calvary Baptist schools with their friends and parents spent a most enjoyable time at their annual picnic at Macaulay plains yesterday.

AN ENJOYABLE TIME Annual Outing by Congregational Sunday School at Esquamet (From Thursday's Daily) The Congregational church held its annual Sunday school picnic yesterday at Esquamet harbor. It was the largest picnic in the history of the church.

SHIPMASTER'S OVERBOARD After Collision Jumped Into Greek News of the pilot shipmaster to be after collision at Esquamet harbor, where the Constancia, loaded with coal, was struck by the steamship 'The Green Steam' while in midocean.

Suffered 25 Years of Chronic Constipation I could get no medicine tried doctors and used cathartics, but was no better. Some take medicine, I do not. During all this time I suffered from indigestion. About a year ago I tried 'Fruit-a-Lives' and they were the answer. I began taking them and inside of a few days almost all my troubles were relieved. In two months I was well again, no pain and my complexion showed appearance.

RECALLS OLD MONTREAL, June 30—A death of Albert J. Dwyer, cabled from nine days wonder. Mr. Dwyer was a prominent real estate agent and a valuable property. Mr. Lewis was a real estate agent and a valuable property.

DRUNKEN AT SEA, Owen Sound, Ont., a native land, fell off the deck of the ship 'The Constancia' this morning. He was drunk and fell overboard. The ship was bound for Esquamet harbor.

SHIPMASTER'S OVERBOARD After Collision Jumped Into Greek News of the pilot shipmaster to be after collision at Esquamet harbor, where the Constancia, loaded with coal, was struck by the steamship 'The Green Steam' while in midocean.

Suffered 20 Years "Fruit-a-lives" Cured in 2 Months

For over twenty years I suffered from Chronic Constipation of the bowels, and I could get no medicine to cure me. I tried doctors and every known purgative, or laxative, medicine known but I was no better. Sometimes, if I did not take medicine, I would go four or five days, without any action of the bowels. During all this time I was weak and suffered from indigestion constantly.



St. Raphaela, Ont. For over twenty years I suffered from Chronic Constipation of the bowels, and I could get no medicine to cure me. I tried doctors and every known purgative, or laxative, medicine known but I was no better. Sometimes, if I did not take medicine, I would go four or five days, without any action of the bowels. During all this time I was weak and suffered from indigestion constantly.

About a year ago a friend advised me to try "Fruit-a-lives" as they had helped her. I began taking "Fruit-a-lives" and from the outset I began to feel better, and inside of a month the pains were almost gone and the Constipation relieved. In two months I was perfectly well again, no pains, no constipation, and my complexion had lost all that sallow appearance.

An Expansive Management. The gist of Mr. Armstrong's attack has appeared already. In brief, it was that the management expenses are unduly high in comparison with the sums which actually go into the Indians' pockets; that wide and singular variations occur between the cost of administering the department in the several provinces; that the Indians' lands are alienated in a wasteful and improvident manner. Rather incautiously, from a debating point of view, he suggested that the department take a leaf out of the American book in the matter of establishing larger schools which will "make citizens" of the Indians. Also, he expressed a desire to see supplies bought more rigorously by tender.

RECALLS OLD MYSTERY

Late A. E. Lewis, of Vancouver, Was Central Figure of a Montreal Drama Several Years Ago

Montreal, June 30.—News of the death of Albert Edward Lewis, of Vancouver, called from Paris, recalls a nine days wonder of a decade ago. Mr. Lewis was then a resident of Montreal, and was supposed to be wealthy, as he had married the daughter of Stanley Bagg, who owned a large and valuable property, mostly residential. Lewis was a real agent, and was trying to put through a deal in the suburb of Mile End, now Ville St. Louis, to which there was violent opposition. One night he left home to keep an appointment in connection with the matter. He has not been seen since. The last seen of him was at the apartment block, a case corner of the "attracting quibbles," which did not have so good a reputation then as now. There were signs of a terrific struggle. One of Mr. Lewis' gloves and his key were found near the apartment block. Letters were found in his house, and the police went to work on the folk play theory. But before long they began to look farther afield, and soon had no doubt that Lewis was alive, and well.

Months after this it was discovered that Lewis was in Vancouver. He remained there for a year or two, afterwards returning to Winnipeg and taking up his residence in Vancouver as ally. He is said to have owned a good deal of property in Vancouver.

REBUKE FOR SHAH

British Foreign Office Refuses Request for Delivery of Refugees and Protest Against Posting of Troops

London, June 30.—The foreign office has refused the request of the Persian government that the British legation in Teheran be handed over to the local authorities, and with warmth against the action of the Shah in posting troops in the neighborhood of the legation. Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, said the refugees would not be given up without definite and reliable guarantees of their proper treatment.

On Lord Robert's Col.

Toronto, June 30.—Lt. Col. Dehison has been appointed to Lord Robert's staff on the occasion of the Field Marshal's visit to the Quebec territorial celebration.

Drowned at Owen Sound.

Owen Sound, Ont., June 30.—Scott Morrison, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, fell off the dock at midnight and was drowned. His body was recovered this morning. He had been to Niagara camp, and received his pay yesterday, and was somewhat intoxicated when the accident happened.

SHIPMASTER SPRANG OVERBOARD TO RESCUE

After Collision Roumanian Captain Jumped into Sea to Save Greek Master.

News of the plucky act of a European shipmaster to save a fellow mariner after collision is reported from Lisbon, where the Roumanian steamer Constanta, loaded with coal, and bound from Cardiff for Genoa, arrived in a sinking condition, with 25 of the crew of the Greek steamer Mikael.

While in midocean the Mikael ran into the Constanta, and tore a great hole in her bows. As she was the smaller vessel, however, she suffered most, and sank almost immediately. The captain of the Constanta, after heroic efforts, saved all the crew of the Mikael, but the captain refused to be taken off.

As the vessel went down the captain of the Constanta gallantly plunged into the sea, and after some struggles succeeded in getting his brother skipper aboard the Constanta, amid the cheers of both crews.

Quebec, June 30.—The steamer Amethyst, inward bound, is ashore at Mooren Island, near the Saguenay river. She has a cargo of railway ties for this city.

TAKES GLANCE AT INDIAN DEPARTMENT

Costs Two Dollars to Put One Dollar in a Red Man's Pocket

Ottawa, June 22.—As a rule, our management of Indian affairs is mentioned only with pride, and is left unchallenged as to the details of administration. It is a quiet corner of our public business, managed by an unostentatious department, which is left very much to itself; nominally, the busy minister of the interior is responsible for it, but in practice it may be doubted whether he spends much time over it, and it goes its own way in peace and quiet. Its traditions undeniably are admirable; it is not the British treatment of the Indian model among the handling of indigenous races the world over? But Mr. Armstrong, of East Lambton, has had his eye upon this quiet, unobtrusive million and a half department; he has been marking its methods, observing its ways, and getting onto its curves for the past two years. As a result, he doesn't think much of the department's way of doing business; he thinks that too much money goes to the officials and too little to the Indians as they are property-owners, and that the primary business of the department is to administer that property for their benefit. And today, on the government moving into supply, Mr. Armstrong mentioned a few of the things he had noticed. He also mentioned several gallons of statistics, and after Mr. Oliver had replied and some further discussion had taken place, it was 5 o'clock. Then the House got into supply.

An Expansive Management. The gist of Mr. Armstrong's attack has appeared already. In brief, it was that the management expenses are unduly high in comparison with the sums which actually go into the Indians' pockets; that wide and singular variations occur between the cost of administering the department in the several provinces; that the Indians' lands are alienated in a wasteful and improvident manner. Rather incautiously, from a debating point of view, he suggested that the department take a leaf out of the American book in the matter of establishing larger schools which will "make citizens" of the Indians. Also, he expressed a desire to see supplies bought more rigorously by tender.

Mr. Oliver's speech was a complete denial of the charges expressed with a general moderation which gave the impression that he had a fairly good case for his brother Oliver's temper is in inverse ratio to the excellence of his case, and is positively vile when he is defending a Nixon or a Wagner case. Dealing first with the difference in cost in different provinces, Mr. Oliver noted that the Indians live in widely differing conditions and circumstances; some are in contact with whites, some never see a white face; some are comparatively well-to-do, some are paupers; again, there are wide differences in the manner in which the Indians came into relations with the department. And once again, he noted the rather interesting fact that the Indians live in the same conditions as the non-Indian whites, and of the expenditure upon them. These people, Mr. Oliver said, made no provision in the years for the lean ones which were sure to come.

MONEY IS PLENTIFUL BUT MARKET DULL

Present Inactivity of Stocks - Not Equalled Since Days of 1900

New York, July 1.—The fiscal year opened in the financial world with a condition of profound apathy so far as it was reflected in the securities market. Bankers had some difficulty in the paying of interest on bonds, and there were other money obligations to be met, including the payment of a \$11,825,000 installment of subscriptions for the new Northern Pacific stock.

Trust companies are compelled under the law to fix their reserve today at 10 per cent. of deposits, and the condition of the reserves of those companies shown by their last reports would indicate that they must have withdrawn from the banks in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 to meet this requirement. The financial community is in hourly expectation of a call from the United States treasury for the return of perhaps \$50,000,000 of government deposits.

The July dividend and interest disbursements in New York are estimated in the neighborhood of \$180,000,000, yet so heavy is the surfeit of funds on the money market that the demand from borrowers that extraordinary efforts are being made to meet them.

Bonds were irregular. U. S. Steel sinking fund was strong. Total sales, par value, \$2,340,000. U. S. two registered advanced 1-2 per cent. on call.

DEMOCRATIC SLATE

Lincoln, Neb., July 1.—That the Nebraska delegation of 16 is for a New York man for vice-president if the factions from that state can get together and falling that, for Judge Gray, of Delaware, was asserted today by a Democrat high in the councils of his party in Nebraska. This announcement is regarded here as almost equivalent to an expression from W. J. Bryan himself.

W. H. Evered, of Columbus, Ind., a delegate from the fourth Indiana district, was here today and earnestly argued that John Mitchell is the most desirable person for the vice-presidency nomination. Mr. Mitchell's nomination, declared Mr. Evered, "would put Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in the Democratic column, and this fall and by clinching evidence that the Democratic party is for the laboring man. We want a good strong anti-injunction plank, and the selection of the former leader of the miners would bespeak our deep sincerity in the matter."

Mr. Bryan's response to this was the same as he always gives when questioned. It gave no indication as to his preference for a running mate. If the Nebraska has a particular leaning towards anybody, it is asserted by the leader's closest friends here that Mr. Bryan is keeping it very closely to himself.

PEERS IN DISCUSSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Lord Curzon and Viscount Morley Talk of Oriental Turbulence

London, June 30.—An oratorical joust between Lord Curzon and Viscount Morley of Blackburn, secretary of state for India, occurred in the House of Lords tonight on the subject of the recent unrest in India. The being Viscount Morley's maiden speech in that house. Lord Curzon regarded the unrest as a chronic symptom of the condition of Asia as a whole, which has been fomented by the Japanese victory over Russia. That was the origin of the "Asia over Europe," he said, "and the reverberations of that conflict have spread like a thunder clou through the whispering galleries of the east."

JAPANESE AND SCHOOLS

Those Living in Seattle Will Have Educational Institutions of Their Own

Seattle, July 1.—Seattle Japanese have decided to withdraw their children from the public schools, because, as was alleged at a meeting of the Japanese association of the state of Washington, held last night, the education given is not satisfactory to them. Japanese schools and Japanese instructors will be substituted for American schools and American instructors, and the Japanese interested say diplomatically that all is due to a desire to avoid a possible repetition of the San Francisco trouble. This action was taken, it is said, at the suggestion of Japanese Consul Tanaka.

ENGLISH RACES

Second Day of Contests at Henley Yesterday—Win for Eton

Henley, Eng., July 1.—This was the second day of the Henley regatta. The crowd present was somewhat larger than yesterday but owing to the lack of foreign entries it was still far below the usual average. The racing, which consisted of eight races, was confined to eight oared boats and heats between four-oared crews. The Americans of Eton again was victorious in the second round for the Grand Challenge cup, defeating the British and American by three-quarters of a length.

LEATHER BELTS

All colors. Regular 40c and 50c. Sale Price 25c

Sunshades

The most exquisite parasols, dainty creations from London, Paris and Vienna at under cost price. All \$2.75 to \$3.75. Sale Price \$1.50 to \$2.50. All \$2.75 to \$4.75. Sale Price \$1.50 to \$2.50. All \$5.00 to \$6.50. Sale Price \$2.50 to \$3.75. All \$7.75 to \$9.75. Sale Price \$3.75 to \$5.00.

BATHING SUITS

Something better than the ordinary. All \$1.75 and \$2.50. Sale Price \$1.00 to \$1.50. All \$2.75 to \$3.75. Sale Price \$1.50 to \$2.50. BATHING CAPS Regular 75c. Sale Price 50c

LEATHER BELTS

All colors. Regular 75c to 90c. Sale Price 50c

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

At Less Than Cost.

Campbell's SALE Will Commence at 8.30 a. m. Today, July 2nd. When every garment in our magnificent aggregation of feminine finery will be tremendously reduced in price. Space forbids fulsome description. We give the reductions—you see the goods.

50 Very Handsomely Tailored Ladies' Cloth Costumes All HALF PRICE. MISSES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS in Panama and Prints; Jumper style; regular \$3.95. Sale Price: \$2.00.

Smart Summer Frocks. BLACK SILK SHIRTWAIST SUIT, one only, new and ladylike. Regular \$16.50. Sale price \$7.50. BLACK SILK SHIRTWAIST COSTUME, one only, very refined and rich effect. Regular price \$27.50. Sale price \$17.50. DAINTY MUSLIN DRESSES, seven only, suitable for garden parties. Regular \$20 and \$22.50. Sale price \$10. SILK SHIRTWAIST COSTUMES, two blue, one green, two black. Waists are daintily tucked and trimmed; skirts handsomely pleated. Regular \$25. Sale price \$15. PRINCESS JUMPER SUITS in fine black and green silks, the pick of this season's jumper creations. Regular \$37.50. Sale price \$25. PRINCESS COSTUMES, five only, in very rich silk, a splendid bargain. Regular \$37.50 to \$50. Sale price \$25.

ALL Misses' Cloth Costumes Carefully Hand Tailored HALF PRICE. LEATHER BELTS All colors. Regular 40c and 50c. Sale Price 25c.

Colored Wash Dresses. Here again we defy competition for quantity, quality, distinction in style, we know you cannot duplicate these colored wash dresses in British Columbia. All \$3.00. Sale Price \$2.00. All \$4.75. Sale Price \$3.50. All \$5.90. Sale Price \$4.00. All \$6.90. Sale Price \$4.75. All \$7.50. Sale Price \$5.00. All \$8.25. Sale Price \$5.50. All \$9.00. Sale Price \$6.00. All \$9.75. Sale Price \$6.00. All \$10.50. Sale Price \$6.00.

10 Fully Pleated Taffeta Skirts, Very Great Bargain, Reg. \$15 to \$22. Sale Price \$10. LEATHER BELTS All colors. Regular 75c to 90c. Sale Price 50c.

Separate Skirts. COLORED WASH SKIRTS, samples and odd lines. Sale Price \$1.00. DUCK SKIRTS, navy blue with white spot, regular \$2.50. Sale Price \$1.90. CRASH SKIRTS, navy blue, well pleated, regular price \$3.25. Sale price \$2.25. MERECEISED PANAMA, in blue, lemon and brown, regular \$4.75. Sale Price \$3.75. RAJAH LINEN SKIRTS, in blue and brown pleated, regular \$7.50. Sale Price \$5.00. WHITE WASH SKIRTS, duck and pique, regular \$1.80. Sale Price \$1.50. WHITE LAWN SKIRTS, striped and pleated, regular \$2.50. Sale Price \$1.75. WHITE PIQUE AND PIQUE SKIRTS, beautiful goods, regular \$2.00. Sale Price \$1.50. WHITE LINEN AND LAWN, pleated organdie, regular \$3.25. Sale Price \$2.25. WHITE PIQUE AND PIQUE SKIRTS, regular \$4.50. Sale Price \$3.25. WHITE ORGANDIE EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, regular \$4.50. Sale Price \$3.25. WHITE PIQUE, pleated and embroidered, regular \$5.00. Sale Price \$3.75. WHITE LAWN, pleated and embroidered, regular \$7.50. Sale Price \$4.75. WHITE PIQUE, very high class quality, regular \$9.00. Sale Price \$6.00.

ALL Fancy Black Skirts, in Taffeta, Voile, etc. All New Goods HALF PRICE. CHILDREN'S DRESSES At Less Than Cost. TURNOVER COLLARS Regular 10c. Sale Price 5c.

Tremendous Reduction in all White and Colored Blouses. Everything in the Store Reduced—Further Lists to Follow. Angus Campbell Company, Limited 1010 Government Street. NO GOODS CHARGED. NO GOODS ON APPRO.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited, Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1 00, Six months \$0 50, Three months \$0 25, Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

There has been a general opinion among business men that commercial agencies like Dun & Co. and Bradstreet were not amenable in actions at law for any damages that might result from their reports of the standing of business houses. As a rule, their reports are prepared with much fairness, but occasionally they are unjust, and so much reliance is placed upon them by the business world generally that an adverse report is a heavy handicap.

These statistics are very significant. It will be noted that the estimated increase of population was a little over fifty per cent. in forty years, a very satisfactory increase, indeed. But note the greater proportion of the increase in other lines. The cultivated land increased five-fold and the forested area of the Dominion three-fold. This means a vast increase in the wealth of the country per capita.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

It will be recalled that when Canada gave the United Kingdom a preference in her customs schedule, Germany withdrew from the "most favored nation" clause, and the Dominion promptly imposed a surtax upon imports from Germany.

A MARKET FOR IRON.

Japan is likely to prove one of the best markets in the world for iron. The United States Consul-General at Yokohama says that the military, naval and industrial expansion of the country will call for a vast quantity of iron.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM

"To the victors belong the spoils" is an article in the political belief of many people, who believe themselves to be good citizens. When the victor is a party, the spoils are the offices, and the spoils system is the method of distributing them.

than worth in the making of appointments. It almost always counts more than anything else in the distribution of what is known as "patronage." The result is that unqualified men are placed in positions of trust and the country in many cases pays very much more for supplies furnished than they are worth.

Whether or not the matters mentioned in this report came properly within the scope of the Committee's power may be an open question, but we think that if there is any room for a difference of opinion, and that the majority of the Committee would not have gone on record as declaring what they have, it is a matter of public interest.

MOTORS.

It is not in Victoria alone, or even in Comox, that there is a great host of the motor car. Public opinion in the land is becoming aroused over them because of their destructiveness to the highways and their nuisance to the property.

THE HODGINS INQUIRY.

While so far as Major Hodgins is personally concerned, the inquiry into the cost of the National Transcontinental Railway was a complete fiasco, the investigation has not been wholly barren of good results.

WEILER BROS. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS VICTORIA, B.C.

The Largest and Best in the Whole Wide West. Established 1852.

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The Largest and Best in the Whole Wide West. Established 1852.

COST-OF-LIVING REDUCERS

OUR business does not call for sales, our goods do not deteriorate or become unfashionable, but we accumulate odd sets and pieces from our large wholesale trade as we are bound to order in excess of contracts to protect ourselves against breakage in transit.

40 TEA SETS

These are complete sets of Royal Albert Crown China and other well known English makes. They are pretty and useful, universally sold at \$4.

Ceramic Oddments

At 10c and 35c we have some wonderful bargains to offer you. Odd Pieces of China, such as very pretty Cups and Saucers, Children's Decorated Mugs, useful Jugs, China Ornaments, Kitchen and Dressing Table Accessories, etc.

Short Sets

We have several handsome Tea Sets, short in the count. For our purpose, the quality is right but the quantity is wrong. A single piece, missing torbids our selling it as perfect.

Lace and Linen Departments

Our Lace Curtain Department offers you a number of odd pairs of very beautiful Swiss and French Lace Curtains. If you have a single window needing a curtain, now is your opportunity.

IN THE CARPET DEPT.

We accumulate odd pieces of the finest Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets—too small for a room, too large to waste—they are left over from furnishing large hotels and mansions.

Carpets for Campers

For Camping or Verandah we are offering Hemp Carpets, balance of a wholesale Contract, at under cost price, for instance: 3 yds. x 3 yds. for \$1.85

BY-THE-WAY

Ask about our discount-for-cash. It does not apply to the above clearance prices, but it does apply to all other purchases and materially reduces your cost of living.

WEILER BROS. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS VICTORIA, B.C. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST. GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

EMPRESS OF THE NORTH

Was Averaging Record Trip. Was Enclosed.

WAS QUARANTINED

White Liner B. Complement of Rich Cargo.

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Rich Cargo.

EMPRESS OF CHINA FROM THE ORIENT

Was Averaging 17 Knots on a Record Trip When Storm Was Encountered

WAS QUARANTINED IN JAPAN

White Liner Brought Large Complement of Passengers—Rich Cargo on Board

(From Thursday's Daily) After being detained for ten days in quarantine, the R.M.S. Empress of China of the C.P.R. Steamship company, Capt. R. Archibald, R.N., reached port yesterday morning. It had it not been for the Yokohama steaming distant from the Vancouver island coast the liner would have succeeded in breaking all records for the run from Yokohama. It was her last chance. The fast schedule which allowed of the steamers making quick runs expired with her present trip and it was decided that an effort would be made to put a new mark for the voyage across the North Pacific ocean. The Empress of China was making the last time and bid fare to surpass the time runs made by her sister liners by several hours when she ran into the strong head sea and heavy wind which cut down her speed and then, nearing the land, fog was encountered as a result of which she had again to slow down and the last opportunity to make a record passed. Until the storm came the white liner had averaged a little under 17 knots an hour. It is over a month since the Empress of China left Hongkong with 383 Chinese in the steerage. At Hongkong plague prevails to some extent, especially on the Kowloon side. When the white liner reached Nagasaki one of 88 in the steerage was found to have plague and the liner went in quarantine. It was a costly quarantine. Not only was the liner delayed for ten days with such a large complement of passengers, but it became necessary to augment the buildings of the Japanese quarantine station at the cost of the steamship company to the cost of many hundreds of yen. As a consequence of the experience the C.P.R. has decided that it will be cheaper when carrying Chinese passengers to segregate the intending travelers on a hulk at Hongkong for the sailing of the steamer. This arrangement will be costly, but will lessen the probability of the more costly delay of the liners in quarantine. There were 97 saloon passengers, 44 intermediates, 188 Chinese steerage and 21 distressed British seamen, a total of 731 passengers all told. Of the Chinese departed here, of whom 14 will contribute \$7000 to the local customs officers for head tax, and at Vancouver 38 and 24, \$4000, being a total of \$50,000 in head tax to be paid in British Columbia by the immigrants. The cargo was valuable, though not large. The C.P.R. steamers get the best and highest paid freights, such as tea, opium, etc., and included in the freight, the Empress of China was 2788 bales of neighborhood of silk goods worth in the neighborhood of \$100,000. This shipment will go through to the east on the steamer by express train. The total cargo consisted of 11,628 packages, 184 tons weight and 141 tons measurement. Included among the saloon passengers of the steamer were Mrs. R. L. Drury, wife of the Canadian immigration commissioner sent to Tokyo from Victoria by the Ottawa government to supervise the emigration of Japanese to Canada under the Lemieux arrangement, and the children, Hon. F. C. Lindley and Mrs. Lindley, the former who is attached to the British legation in Tokyo and who was associated with Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister in the making of the arrangement with Hon. Mr. Lemieux. A cousin of Lindley Crease of this city and embarked here; Col. H. Appleton, a wealthy tourist who also embarked here. Other passengers who left the liner at this port were Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Robert Henderson, a Montreal manufacturer who has been organized on a business trip, accompanied by Miss Henderson; Capt. W. L. S. McKeljohn; Capt. Jones; Mr. Marriot, A. J. M. Shaw and wife, and J. W. Thomson, Hon. F. C. Lemieux is a tennis enthusiast and is secretary of the Tokio Lawn Tennis club. Baron Brakes, a young aristocrat, nobleman, was a through passenger bound home after a tour of the far east. The R.M.S. Empress of India was going into Hongkong when the Empress of China was leaving and is expected to reach port tomorrow or Saturday, following her sister liner.

TROOPS CHASE MEXICAN BANDITS

Raiders of Towns Now Scattered in Small Bands in Mountains

NO NEW PLACES ATTACKED

The United States Government Sends Troops to Keep Peace on Border

City of Mexico, June 28.—Up to this evening no reports have been received at the capital that would indicate that there had been a repetition of the disturbances at the towns of Visca and Las Vacas. From private telegrams of enquiry received here today it was made evident that sensational reports were being spread in the United States. One story was that Jiminez, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, had been captured by revolutionists. At the interior department it was declared that the report was untrue. Senor Corral, vice president of the republic said today: "The trouble in the state of Coahuila is not a revolution, nor is it the commencement of one. A few ignorant men of the lower class have listened to the words of certain anarchistic Mexicans now residing in the United States and thereupon set about to rob, burn and pillage. They are now hiding in groups of two, three and four somewhere in the wilds of Durango or Coahuila. The rurales will catch them. They will be tried as common criminals."

ALEXANDRA VICTOR IN FIRST OF SERIES

Wins From Seattle Yacht in a Spanking Breeze at Vancouver

Vancouver, July 1.—The Vancouver yacht Alexandra today won the first of the series of three races for possession of the Puntacup. The challenger won by half an hour over the winner of last year's race. Spirit, sailed by Ted Geary, of Seattle. The second race will occur on Friday, and if a deciding event is necessary will be sailed on Saturday.

MUST BE GAZETTED

Ruling of County Court Judge in Regard to Public Roads and Private Property

Greenwood, June 29.—In the case of McBride vs. the Crown, an appeal against the decision of Hon. Nicholas, J. P. of Camp McKinney, upholding an act of trespass against David McBride, of Briceville, His Honor, Judge Brown, yesterday delivered his judgment. It had been the custom throughout the province for the assistant commissioner of lands after conferring with the superintendents of roads, to decide what roads were necessary, and to construct them, resuming at their pleasure, wherever necessary, possession of land which has become private property in order to do so. The appellant in the case had fenced off a piece of land near the Rock Mountain road, which had been built and with his permission, by one Sowden, and simply taken possession of and incorporated in the road by J. R. Brown, assistant land commissioner. The case was complicated because this piece of road made connection with the Rock Mountain road on which the government had spent money and which had been gazetted by the government prior to 1905. The appellant had been allowed by the J.P. before whom it came, a quarter centered about Sec. 87 and 88 of the Land act, 1903. His honor held that it is incumbent upon the commissioners to have road before private property can be so taken and the roads really become public highways.

POWDER GAS FATAL TO ROSSLAND MINERS

Two Men in Centre Star Mine Contract Pneumonia From Inhaling It

Roseland, B. C., June 29.—The death has occurred in a most peculiar manner of two miners named John Beresford and J. A. Cameron, employed at the Centre Star mine. They were in the 1088 stop, working on the Friday night shift, had drilled their road and had blasted, and then, with others engaged in the same stop, prepared to come off shift. Erickson and Cameron ascended to the 800-foot level through the smoke, instead of going to a lower level first. The men went to their homes without feeling any peculiar effects, but on pneumonia, which is rapidly developed by the gas generated by the explosion of the charges used in blasting, set in, Cameron was hurried off to the hospital and there succumbed. Erickson dying at home. This tragic occurrence following so soon after the terrible death of Maurice Power, the foreman at the same mine, has created a great sensation in the city.

PRODUCE PRICES SHOW BUT LITTLE CHANGE

Strawberries Arriving in Fine Condition and Sell at a Low Figure

Receipts of local strawberries continue liberal and the fruit is of a quality never before equalled. So liberal have been the receipts here that prices have fallen to the point that at the low figure of ten cents per box at the present time, it will be some time before an advance is made. The quality, size and flavor of the fruit now arriving is excellent and consumers are profiting by the heavy crop. Preserving berries are also now ready for sale at eight cents per pound. Local raspberries, logan berries and red currants are also upon the market in liberal quantity and of fair quality, which will improve as further shipments arrive. They are selling at present at fifteen cents per box but dealers look for the price to go lower and the fruit to arrive in more liberal quantities. California peaches, cherries and apricots, the first shipments of which arrived two weeks ago, are now coming on the local market in large shipments

Henry Young & Co's

GREAT JULY SALE

Commences at 8:30 This Morning

Bargains in Every Department

Extra Special Bargains in House Furnishings

WATCH THIS SPACE EACH DAY FOR NEW ITEMS

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms

American Lady Corsets

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

"Home of the Beautiful"

Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery

Dent's Gloves

Morley's Hosiery

FELL FROM CHIPPEWA DURING BOAT DRILL

James Walsh, a Vancouver Boy, Drowned on Yesterday's Trip

Port Townsend, Wash., June 29.—During the progress of a boat drill on the Chippewa river, a young boy named James Walsh, of Vancouver, B. C., fell overboard and was drowned. Three minutes after the cry of "man overboard" a boat was in the water, and in four minutes reached the place where Walsh's cap was floating. No vestige of the unfortunate young fellow remained, and after pulling about in the vicinity for some time the boat returned to the shore and the search was abandoned. Walsh had been employed in the steward's department for a fortnight, and was well thought of by his superiors and companions. He was 19 years old, crew's mess boy on the Chippewa, was drowned when half an hour out of Victoria this afternoon. They were just about completing the fire drill, and he reached out to swing the boat in before the gun on the derrick had been lowered, and was under. He could not swim, and sank almost immediately and a lifeboat which was lowered only recovered him from the ship were within 100 yards of the shore. The cap was found, Rev. W. T. Jordan of the Central Baptist church, Portland, was on board and held a memorial service, and 48 was taken up to the home of his mother, who lives at 215 Gore avenue, Vancouver, B. C. It was his thirteenth day of service on the vessel.

MORMONS DRIVEN OUT

Koola, Mo., June 30.—Egged by the crowd and with fire preaching and fire hose, twenty-two Mormon elders, driving the past week's limit, and while to take to their heels last night, and promise to make no further effort to conduct services here.

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PLANS DRAWN FOR GIGANTIC BUILDING

New York to Have Skyscraper Rivaling Eiffel Tower in Height

New York, June 29.—Plans for a new skyscraper, to be the highest structure in the world, were officially drawn today by architects for the Equitable Insurance Society. The projected building will be a sixty-two story structure, 809 feet from the curb to the tip of the tower, above which will be stepped a flagstaff, 90 feet in height. The ball on the flagstaff will be fourteen feet higher than the 885 foot steel structure of the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The building will occupy the site of the present structure of the company on lower Broadway, covering an entire block, and will cost \$10,000,000.

DROWNED WHILE BOATING

Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 30.—John Stewart, 19 years old, was drowned by the upsetting of his boat in the Indian river near Kensington.

LEATHER PRICE RISES

Toronto, June 30.—The price of harness and other heavy leather is on the jump. It has risen four cents a pound, some firms say five, during the past two weeks, and the chances are that it will keep going skywards. Scarcity of hides is given as the cause.

CUSTOMS REVENUE DECREASES

Ottawa, June 30.—Customs revenue for the month of June totalled \$3,707,212, a decrease of \$1,614,215 compared with the same month a year ago. The revenue for the three months of the present fiscal year shows a decrease of \$4,387,224.

MONTREAL CHINESE BANQUET

Montreal, June 30.—A novel feature of the Chinese banquet last night was the presence of three bishops and some priests. The banquet was given in the city of St. Paul, the patron saint of Archbishop Bruchesi, Catholic members of the Chinese colony chose that day to honor Mr. Morel, bishop of Canton, at present on a visit to Montreal, and they invited as guests the prelate of their own native land, Archbishop Bruchesi, Bishop Racicot and others.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BORN.
GRIFITH—On the 29th instant, at Montrose Ave., the wife of H. S. Griffith, of a son.
MARRIED.
McDONALD-McGILL—At the residence of Mrs. Webb, Seventh street, on June 24, by Rev. Dr. Reid, Alexander McDonald, of North Saanich, to Jane McGill, of Castle Douglas, Scotland.
GODTELL-PARKER—On the 25th inst. at the Methodist church, by the Rev. W. Baugh, Allen Godtelle, eldest son of Adam Godtelle of Sooke City, to the Elizabeth Parker, second daughter of Thomas Parker of Rocky Point.
STOCKS-WEBB—In Vancouver, on June 23, 1908, by Adjutant Goelling, of the Salvation Army, New Westminster, George Percy Stocks to Rebecca Frances Webb. The happy couple left for Victoria en route for the Sound cities, where they will spend their honeymoon. New Westminster and Vancouver papers please copy.
TUBMAN-BRIDE—On Wednesday, June 24th, at The Manor, Seattle, Wash., by the Rev. M. A. Matthews, Charles N. Tubman to Miss Edith L. Bride.
HART-McKAY—On Monday, June 29th, at Bishop's Palace, by Rev. Clement Caine, John Hart to Harriett McKay.
KETTLE-LYMBERG—On the 30th inst. at Christ Church Cathedral, by Canon Beaulande, William Alfred Kettle of this city to Kathleen LyMBERG, of Walkerton, of Toronto.
MARRIOTT-RANT—At Christ Church Cathedral, by Rev. Archdeacon Servin assisted by Rev. Canon Beaulande, Miss Gladys Rita May, daughter of Capt. W. J. Rant, to Guy Wilfrid Marriott, of Strathcona, Alta.
DEED
BAKER—In this city on the 24th inst. at Jubilee Hospital, Johannan, relict of the late Michael Baker, aged 97 years. A native of Ottawa, Ontario.
CHILD—In this city on Saturday, June 27th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Child.
NESBITT—At Edmonton, Alberta, on the 23rd inst. John Saunders, second son of the late Michael Baker, aged 97 years. A native of Victoria.
CLEARFUTE—At the Jubilee Hospital, on the 27th inst. Peter Clearfute, aged 54, a native of Quebec. Funeral to leave the residence of his brother, 1500 Fort street, Monday afternoon, 2:30 p.m.

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BALLOONING WITH A MADMAN

Jules Verne, in Chicago Record-Herald

In the month of September, 185— I arrived at Frankfort-on-the-Main. My passage through the principal German cities had been brilliantly marked by balloon ascents, but as yet no German had accompanied me in my car, and the fine experiments made at Paris by MM. Green, Eugene Godard, and Poltevin had not tempted the grave Teutons to essay aerial voyages.

But scarcely had the news of my approaching ascent spread through Frankfort than three of the principal citizens begged the favor of being allowed to ascend with me. Two days afterward we were to start from the Place de la Comedie. I began at once to get my balloon ready. It was of silk, prepared with gutta percha, a substance impermeable by acids or gases, and its volume, which was 3,000 cubic yards, enabled it to ascend to the loftiest heights.

The day of the ascent was that of the great September fair, which attracts so many people to Frankfort. Lighting gas, of a perfect quality and of great lifting power, had been furnished to me in excellent condition, and about 11 o'clock the balloon was filled, but only three-quarters filled—an indispensable precaution, for, as one rises, the atmosphere diminishes in density, and the fluid inclosed within the balloon, acquiring more elasticity, might burst its sides. My calculations had furnished me with exactly the quantity of gas necessary to carry up my companions and myself.

We were to start at noon. Scarcely a breath animated the atmosphere. In such weather one might descend again upon the very spot whence he had risen. I carried 300 pounds of ballast in bags; the car, quite round, four feet in diameter, was comfortably arranged; the hempen cords which supported it stretched symmetrically over the upper hemisphere of the balloon; the compass was in place, the barometer suspended in the circle which united the supporting cords, and the anchor carefully put in order. All was now ready for the ascent.

Among those who pressed around the inclosure I remarked a young man with a pale face and agitated features. The sight of him impressed me. He was an eager spectator of my ascents, whom I had already met in several German cities. With an uneasy air, he closely watched the curious machine, as if lay motionless a few feet above the ground, and remained silent among those about him.

Twelve o'clock came. The moment had arrived, but my travelling companions did not appear.

I sent to their houses, and learnt that one had left for Hamburg, another for Vienna, and the third for London. Their courage had failed them at the moment of undertaking one of those excursions which, thanks to the ability of living aeronauts, are free from all danger.

The multitude, half-deceived, showed not a little ill humor. I did not hesitate to ascend alone. In order to re-establish the equilibrium between the specific gravity of the balloon and the weight which had thus proved wanting, I replaced my companions by more sacks of sand, and got into the car. The twelve men who held the balloon by twelve cords fastened to the equatorial circle let them slip a little between their fingers, and the balloon rose several feet higher. There was not a breath of wind, and the atmosphere was so leaden that it seemed to forbid the ascent.

"Is everything ready?" I cried.

"The men put themselves in readiness. A last glance told me that I might go.

"Attention!"

There was a movement in the crowd, which seemed to be invading the inclosure.

"Let go!"

The balloon rose slowly, but I experienced a shock which threw me to the bottom of the car.

When I got up I found myself face to face with an unexpected fellow voyager—the pale young man.

"Monsieur, I salute you," said he, with the utmost coolness.

"By what right?"

"Am I here? By the right which the impossibility of your getting rid of me confers."

I was amazed! His calmness put me out of countenance, and I had nothing to reply. I looked at the intruder, but he took no notice of my astonishment.

"Does my weight disarrange your equilibrium, monsieur?" he asked. "You will permit me—"

And without waiting for my consent he relieved the balloon of two bags, which he threw into space.

"Monsieur," said I, taking the only course now possible, "you have come; very well, you will remain, but to me alone belongs the management of the balloon."

"Monsieur," said he, "your urbanity is French all over; it comes from my own country. I morally press the hand you refuse me. Make all precautions and act as seems best to you. I will wait till you have done—"

"For what?"

"To talk with you."

The barometer had fallen to twenty-six inches. We were nearly 600 yards above the city, but nothing betrayed the horizontal displacement of the balloon, for the mass of air in which it is inclosed goes forward with it. A sort of confused glow enveloped the objects spread out under us, and unfortunately obscured their outline.

I examined my companion afresh. He was a man of 30 years, simply clad. The sharpness of his features betrayed an in-

domitable energy, and he seemed very muscular. Indifferent to the astonishment he created, he remained motionless, trying to distinguish the objects which were vaguely confused below us.

"Miserable mist!" said he, after a few moments.

I did not reply.

"You owe me a grudge?" he went on. "Bah! I could not pay for my journey, and it was necessary to take you by surprise."

"Nobody asks you to descend, monsieur."

"Eh, do you not know, then, that the same thing happened to the Counts of Laurencin and Dampierre when they ascended at Lyons on the 15th of January, 1784? A young merchant, named Fontaine, scaled the gallery at the risk of capsizing the machine. He accomplished the journey and nobody died of it!"

"Once on the ground we will have an explanation," replied I, piqued at the light tone in which he spoke.

"Bah! Do not let us think of our return."

"Do you think, then, that I shall not hasten to descend?"

"Descend!" said he, in surprise. "Descend? Let us begin by first ascending."

And before I could prevent it, two more bags had been thrown over the car, without even having been emptied.

"Monsieur!" cried I, in a rage.

"I know your ability," replied the unknown quietly, "and your fine ascents are famous. But if Experience is the sister of Practice, she is also a cousin of Theory, and I have studied the aerial art long. It has got into my head!" he added sadly, falling into a silent reverie.

The balloon, having risen some distance farther, now became stationary. The unknown consulted the barometer and said:

"Here we are at 800 yards. Men are like insects. See! I think we should always contemplate them from this height, to judge correctly of their proportions. The Place de la Comedie is transformed into an immense ant-hill. Observe the crowd which is gathered on the quays, and the mountains are get smaller and smaller. We are over the cathedral. The Main is only a line, cutting the city in two, and the bridge seems a thread thrown between the two banks of the river."

The atmosphere became somewhat chilly.

"There is nothing I would not do for you, my host," said the unknown. "If you are cold I will take off my coat, and lend it to you."

"Thanks," said I, dryly.

"Bah! Necessity makes law. Give me your hand. I am your fellow countryman; you will learn something in my company, and my conversation will indemnify you for the trouble I have given you."

I sat down, without replying, at the opposite extremity of the car. The young man had taken a voluminous manuscript from his great coat. It was an essay on ballooning.

"I possess," said he, "the most curious collection of engravings and caricatures extant concerning aerial manias. How people admired and scoffed at the same time at this precious discovery! We are happily no longer in the age in which Montgolfier tried to make artificial clouds with steam, or a gas having electrical properties, produced by the combustion of moist straw and chopped-up wool."

"Do you wish to depreciate the talent of the inventors?" I asked, for I had resolved to enter into the adventure. "Was it not good to have proved by experience the possibility of rising in the air?"

"Ah, Monsieur, who denies the glory of the first aerial navigators? It required immense courage to rise by means of those frail envelopes which only contained heated air. But I ask you, has the aerial science made great progress since Blanchard's ascensions—that is, since nearly a century ago? Look here, monsieur."

The unknown took an engraving from his portfolio.

"Here," said he, "is the first aerial voyage undertaken by Pilatre des Rosiers and the Marquis d'Arlandes, four months after the discovery of balloons. Louis XVI. refused to consent to the venture, and two men who were condemned to death were the first to attempt the aerial ascent. Pilatre des Rosiers became indignant at this injustice, and by means of intrigues, obtained permission to make the experiment. The car, which renders the management easy, had not been invented, and a circular gallery was placed around the lower and contracted part of the Montgolfier balloon. The two aeronauts must then remain motionless at each extremity of this gallery, for the moist straw which filled it forbade them all motion. A chafing dish with fire was suspended below the orifice of the balloon; when the aeronauts wished to rise they threw straw upon the brazier, at the risk of setting fire to the balloon, and the air, more heated, gave it fresh ascending power. The two bold travellers rose on the 21st of November, 1783, from the Muette Gardens, which the Dauphin had put at their disposal. The balloon went up majestically, passed over the Isle of Swans, crossed the Seine at the Conference barrier, and, drifting between the dome of the Invalids and the military school, approached the Church of Saint Sulpice. Then the aeronauts added to the fire, crossed the boulevard, and descended beyond the Enter barrier. As it touched the soil the balloon collapsed, and for a few moments buried Pilatre des Rosiers under its folds."

"Unlucky augury," I said, interested in the story, which affected me greatly.

"An augury of the catastrophe which was later to cost this unfortunate man his life," replied the unknown sadly. "Have you never experienced anything like it?"

"Never."

"Bah! Misfortunes sometimes occur unforeshadowed!" added my companion.

He then remained silent.

Meanwhile we were advancing southward and Frankfort had already passed from beneath us.

"Perhaps we shall have a storm," said the young man.

"We shall descend before that," I replied.

"Indeed! It is better to ascend! We shall escape it more surely."

And two more bags of sand were hurled into space.

The balloon rose rapidly, and stopped at 1,200 yards. I became colder, and yet the sun's rays, falling upon the surface, expanded the gas within, and gave it a greater ascending force.

"Fear nothing," said the unknown. "We have still 3,500 fathoms of breathing air. Besides, do not trouble yourself about what I do."

I would have risen, but a vigorous hand held me to my seat.

"Your name?" I asked.

"My name. What matters it to you?"

"I demand your name!"

"My name is Erostratus or Empedocles, whichever you choose!"

This reply was far from reassuring.

The unknown, besides, talked with such strange coolness that I anxiously asked myself whom I had to deal with.

"Monsieur," he continued, "nothing original has been imagined since the physicist Charles. Four months after the discovery of balloons this able man had invented the valve, which permits the gas to escape when the balloon is too full, or when you wish to descend, the car, which aids the management of the machine; the netting, which holds the weight over its whole surface; the ballast, which enables you to ascend, and to choose the place of your landing; the india rubber coating, which renders the tissue impermeable; the barometer, which shows the height attained. Lastly, Charles used hydrogen, which, fourteen times lighter than air, permits you to penetrate to the highest atmospheric regions, and does not expose you to the dangers of a combustion in the air. On December 1, 1783, 300,000 spectators were crowded around the Tuilleries. Charles rose, and the soldiers presented arms to him. He travelled nine leagues in the air, conducting his balloon with an ability not surpassed by modern aeronauts. The king awarded him a pension of 2,000 livres, for then they encouraged new inventions."

The unknown now seemed to be under the influence of considerable agitation.

"Monsieur," he resumed, "I have studied this, and I am convinced that the first aeronauts guided their balloons. I, monsieur, have discovered the only means of guiding balloons; and no academy has come to my aid, no city has filled up subscriptions for me, no government has thought fit to listen to me! It is infamous!"

The unknown gesticulated fiercely, and the car underwent violent oscillations. I had much trouble in calming him.

Meanwhile the balloon had entered a more rapid current, and we advanced south at 1,500 yards above the earth.

"See, there is Darmstadt," said my companion, leaning over the car. "Do you perceive the chateau? Not very distinctly, eh? What would you have? The heat of the storm makes the outline of objects waver, and you must have a skilled eye to recognize localities."

"Are you certain it is Darmstadt?" I asked.

"I am sure of it. We are now six leagues from Frankfort."

"Then we must descend."

"Descend! You would not go down on the steeples," said the unknown, with a chuckle.

"No, but in the suburbs of the city."

"Well, let us avoid the steeples!"

So speaking, my companion seized some bags of ballast. I hastened to prevent him, but he overthrew me with one hand, and the unballasted balloon ascended to 2,000 yards.

"Rest easy," said he, "and do not forget that Brioschi, Biot, Gay-Lussac, Rixio, and Barre ascended to still greater heights to make their scientific experiments."

"Monsieur, we must descend," I resumed, trying to persuade him by gentleness. "The storm is gathering around us. It would be more prudent—"

"Bah! We will mount higher than the storm, and then we shall no longer fear it!" cried my companion. "What is nobler than to overlook the clouds which oppress the earth? Is it not an honor thus to navigate on aerial billows? The greatest men have travelled as we are doing. To approach the infinite is to comprehend it!"

The rarefaction of the air was fast expanding the hydrogen in the balloon, and I saw its lower part, purposely left empty, swell out, so that it was absolutely necessary to open the valve, but my companion did not seem to intend that I should manage the balloon as I wished. I then resolved to pull the valve cord secretly, as he was excitedly talking, for I feared to guess with whom I had to deal. It would have been too horrible! It was nearly a quarter before 1. We had been gone forty

minutes from Frankfort; heavy clouds were coming against the wind from the south, and seemed about to burst upon us.

"Have you lost all hope of succeeding in your project?" I asked with anxious interest.

"All hope!" exclaimed the unknown in a low voice. "Wounded by slights and caricatures, these asses' kicks have finished me! It is the eternal punishment reserved for innovators! Look at these caricatures of all periods, of which my portfolio is full!"

While my companion was fumbling with his paper I had seized the valve cord without his perceiving it. I feared, however, that he might hear the hissing noise, like a water course, which the gas makes in escaping.

"How many jokes were made about the Abbe Miolan!" said he. "He was to go up with Janninet and Bredin. During the filling their balloon caught fire, and the ignorant populace tore it to pieces! Then this caricature of 'curious animals' appeared, giving each of them a nickname."

I pulled the valve cord, and the barometer began to ascend. It was time. Some far-off rumblings were heard in the south.

"Here is another engraving," resumed the unknown, not suspecting what I was doing. "It is an immense balloon carrying a ship, strong castles, houses, and so on. The caricaturists did not suspect that their follies would one day become truths. All this provoked laughter, but before long, if I am not cut off, they will see it all realized."

We were visibly descending. He did not perceive it.

"Why," said I, "you seem to have studied the science of aerostation profoundly."

"Yes, monsieur, yes! From Phaethon, Icarus, Architas, I have searched for, examined, learned everything. I could render immense services to the world in this art if God granted me life. But that will not be!"

"Why?"

"Because my name is Empedocles or Erostratus."

Meanwhile the balloon was happily approaching the earth, but when one is falling the danger is as great at 100 feet as at 5,000.

The unknown bowed his head in his hands, and reflected for some moments, then raising his head, he said:

"Despite my prohibition, monsieur, you have opened the valve."

I dropped the cord.

"Happily," he resumed, "we have still 300 pounds of ballast."

"What is your purpose?" said I.

"Have you ever crossed the sea?" he asked.

I turned pale.

"It is unfortunate," he went on, "that we are being driven toward the Adriatic. That is only a stream, but higher up we may find other currents."

And, without taking any notice of me, he threw over several bags of sand; then, in a menacing voice, he said:

"I let you open the valve because the expansion of the gas threatened to burst the balloon, but do not do it again!"

Then he went on as follows:

"You remember the voyage of Blanchard and Jeffries from Dover to Calais? It was magnificent! On the 7th of January, 1785, there being a northwest wind, their balloon was inflated with gas on the Dover coast. A mistake of equilibrium, just as they were ascending, forced them to throw out their ballast so that they might not go down again, and they only kept thirty pounds. It was too little; for, as the wind did not freshen, they only advanced very slowly toward the French coast. Besides, the permeability of the tissue served to reduce the inflation little by little, and in an hour and a half the aeronauts perceived that they were descending."

"What shall we do?" said Jeffries.

"We are only one-quarter of the way over," replied Blanchard, "and very low down. On rising we shall perhaps meet more favorable winds."

"Let us throw out the rest of the sand."

"The balloon acquired some ascending force, but it soon began to descend again. Toward the middle of the transit the aeronauts threw over their books and tools. A quarter of an hour after Blanchard said to Jeffries: 'The barometer?'"

"It is going up! We are lost, and yet there is the French coast!"

"A loud noise" was heard.

"Has the balloon burst?" asked Jeffries.

"No. The loss of the gas has reduced the inflation of the lower part of the balloon. But we are still descending. We are lost! Out with everything useless!"

"Provisions, oars, and rudder were thrown into the sea. The aeronauts were only 100 yards high."

"We are going up again," said the doctor.

"No. It is the spurt caused by the diminution of the weight, and not a ship in sight, not a barque on the horizon! To the sea with our clothing!"

"The unfortunates stripped themselves, but the balloon continued to descend."

"Blanchard," said Jeffries, "you should have made this voyage alone; you consented to take me; I will sacrifice myself! I am going to throw myself into the water, and the balloon, relieved of my weight, will mount again."

"No, no! It is frightful!"

"The balloon became less and less inflated, and as it doubled up its concavity pressed the gas against the sides and hastened its downward course."

"Adieu, my friend," said the doctor, "God preserve you!"

"He was about to throw himself over when Blanchard held him back."

"There is one more chance," said he. "We can cut the cords which hold the car, and cling to the net! Perhaps the balloon will rise. Let us hold ourselves ready. But—the barometer is going down! The wind is freshening! We are saved."

The aeronauts perceived Calais. Their joy was delicious. A few moments more and they had fallen in the forest of Guines. I do not doubt," added the unknown, "that, under similar circumstances, you would have followed Dr. Jeffries' example!"

The clouds rolled in glittering masses beneath us. The balloon threw large shadows on this heap of clouds, and was surrounded as by an aureole. The thunder rumbled below the car. All this was terrifying.

"Let us descend!" I cried.

"Descend, when the sun is up there waiting for us? Out with more bags!"

And more than fifty pounds of ballast were cast over.

At a height of 3,500 yards we remained stationary.

The unknown talked unceasingly. I was in a state of complete prostration, while he seemed to be in his element.

"With a good wind, we shall go far," he cried. "In the Antilles there are currents of air which have a speed of a hundred leagues an hour. When Napoleon was crowned, Garnerin sent up a balloon with colored lamps at 11 o'clock at night. The wind was blowing north-northwest. The next morning at day-break the inhabitants of Rome greeted its passage over the dome of St. Peter's. We shall go farther and higher!"

I scarcely heard him. Everything whirled around me. An opening appeared in the clouds.

"See that city," said the unknown. "It is Spire!"

I leaned over the car, and perceived a small blackish mass. It was Spire. The Rhine, which is so large, seemed an unrolled ribbon. The sky was a deep blue over our heads. The birds had long abandoned us, for in that rarefied air they could not have flown. We were alone in space and I in the presence of this unknown!

"It is useless for you to know whether I am leading you," he said, as he threw the compass among the clouds. "Ah! a fall is a grand thing! You know that but few victims of ballooning are to be reckoned from Pilatre des Rosiers to Lieutenant Gale, and that the accidents have always been the result of imprudence. Pilatre des Rosiers set out with Romarin of Boulogne on the 13th of June, 1785. To his gas balloon he had affixed a Montgolfier apparatus of hot air, so as to dispense, no doubt, with the necessity of losing gas or throwing out ballast. It was putting a torch under a powder barrel. When they had ascended 400 yards, and were taken by opposing winds, they were driven over the open sea. Pilatre, in order to descend, essayed to open the valve, but the valve cord became entangled in the balloon and tore it so badly that it became empty in an instant. It fell upon the Montgolfier apparatus, overturned it, and dragged down the unfortunates, who were soon shattered to pieces! It is frightful, is it not?"

I could only reply, "For pity's sake, let us descend!"

The clouds gathered around us on every side, and dreadful detonations, which reverberated in the cavity of the balloon, took place beneath us.

"You provoke me," cried the unknown, "and you shall no longer know whether we are rising or falling!"

The barometer went the way of the compass, accompanied by several more bags of sand. We must have been 5,000 yards high. Some icicles had already attached themselves to the sides of the car, and a kind of fine snow seemed to penetrate to my very bones. Meanwhile a frightful tempest was raging under us, but we were above it.

"Do not be afraid," said the unknown. "It is only the imprudent who are lost. Olivari, who perished at Orleans, rose in a paper Montgolfier; his car, suspended below the chafing dish and ballasted with combustible materials, caught fire; Olivari fell and was killed! Mosment rose at Lille, on a light tray; an oscillation disturbed his equilibrium; Mosment fell and was killed. Bittorf, at Mannheim, saw his balloon catch fire in the air, and he, too, fell and was killed! Harris rose in a badly constructed balloon, the valve of which was too large, and would not shut; Harris fell, and was killed! Sadler, deprived of ballast by his long sojourn in the air, was dragged over the town of Boston, and dashed against the chimneys; Sadler fell and was killed! Cokling descended with a convex parachute which he pretended to have perfected. Cokling fell and was killed! Well, I love them, these victims of their own imprudence, and I shall die as they did. Higher! still higher!"

All the phantoms of this necrology passed before my eyes. The rarefaction of the air on the sun's rays added to the expansion of the gas, and the balloon continued to mount. I tried mechanically to open the valve, but the unknown cut the cord several feet above my head. I was lost!

"Did you see Mme. Blanchard fall?" said he. "I saw her; yes, I saw her at Tivoli on the 6th of July, 1819. Mme. Blanchard rose in a small sized balloon to avoid the expense of filling, and she was forced to entirely inflate

Some Odd Things in Nature

The Capacity of a Frog

FROM "The Frogs of Aristophanes" to "A Frog He Would a-Wooing Go," from the days of Aesop to the modern romance in—

There was a frog lived in a well, And a merry mouse in a mill—

Frogs have been renowned in song and legend. Their hind legs are tidbits for epicures, even to giving an adjectival sobriquet to a gourmetish nation. Their evening chirps and chugs herald the coming of spring; their roar of "More Rum" is as far echoing as the trumpet of an elephant.

From tadpole to yellow or speckled vested amphibia, they are the clowns, acrobats, comedians, of the puddles, brooks, ponds, with humor in their perpetual look of surprise, and with mouths co-extensive with their cerebral embodiment. They are equally at home in mud, water, air. Their bill of fare is unlimited, their tastes omnivorous, their appetites adjustable to their rubber capacity.

The tempting red flannel on the hook of the frog angler would be leaped for with the same celerity and perhaps swallowed with the same avidity, if it chanced to be a live coal. As between the coal and two fully grown live crawfish, five inches long, with their four formidable, lobsterlike claws, which the writer found in the stomach of a large bullfrog a short time ago, he would much prefer swallowing the coal, because of its lesser after activity.

How the frog captured and swallowed alive such active, powerful, fighting prey as crawfish, remains a marvel. So remarkable was the feat, even to one accustomed to examining the diet of birds, insects, reptiles, that he wrote to Professor C. Hart Merriam, chief of the Biological Survey at Washington, about it. In response came the statement that during the last twenty-five years, members of the Biological Survey have found, among other things, in the stomachs of frogs, a full fledged oriole, a water thrush, meadow mice, a garter snake twelve inches long, painted turtles two inches in diameter, water beetles (Belastoma, themselves capturers of small fish), frogs of various species and sizes, minnows. A recent writer in "Forest and Stream" records finding a swallowed chipmunk.

After such examples of voracity and capacity, it may well be concluded that the frog of Aesop's fable, which tried to swell himself to the size of a present ox, and failed, had succeeded in swallowing a smaller ox on a former occasion, and was again hungry.

Fires Started by Moths

Moths and flames are universally connected, yet few people suspect that danger could arise therefrom. The insects are of such frail structure that generally they get destroyed before it is possible for them to inflict injury, and it is hardly credible that the wings would ignite and retain the flame long enough to enable the moth to fly to its surroundings.

That, however, has occurred. The moth was a very large one and its wings must have been very dry, so that when it floundered through the flame it set fire to one wing and darted on to a curtain nearby, which at once flared up. It is possible that many summer evening fires in the country could be attributed to a source of this kind. It is notorious

that mysterious fires often arise at sunset in the hot months.

Capturing and Taming Elephants In India

The Government of India has 15,000 men, who catch and train wild elephants in the northern jungles. Dacca, in Bengal, is the headquarters of his majesty's pachyderm department. Here is an elephant depot nearly a mile square, deeply entrenched and with an immense shed in the centre, where the animals are kept during the heat of the day. Tuskers are picketed in long rows awaiting transport by sea and land to all parts of India for military and civil use. There is a hospital for sick beasts. The depot abuts on a branch of the River Ganges, so the animals can have their bath and be watered.

Hunting parties leave Dacca at the beginning of December, and after working three or four months in the forests of Chittagong the white sabbis in charge return about May with hundreds of captured monsters. The method of capture is ancient and simple. When the feeding ground of a herd is reached an army of laborers fells trees and builds a great enclosure with a funnel shaped opening. Above the entrance is a drop door secured by a cable. The native beaters and shikaris, armed with tom-toms, brass gongs, fireworks and flintlocks, surround the frightened herd and drive it into the corral. The cable is cut, the door drops. Afterward men mounted on tame, intelligent beasts enter the enclosure and rope one wild specimen at a time and lead him outside. If necessary, the tame ones give him a good "flicking." The process of taming is often speedy, but it takes some time to educate an animal for the military or civil service. Every military elephant, which will carry artillery, and baggage for the British army in mountain expeditions, must learn how to salute with its trunk. Twenty-five of the least valuable of a herd of animals recently captured were sold at a public auction for \$1600 apiece.

Waltz of the Ostrich

The so-called waltzing performance of the ostrich is familiar to all in South Africa, but few outsiders have ever heard of it. It consists of a rapid whirling movement, sometimes one way, sometimes another, the wings spread out and alternately elevated and depressed. It is a fascinating sight when indulged in by a large flock.

First one bird will dart forward and begin the circular movement, another will follow, and then others, until the entire flock is careering around in the mad whirl. Some will continue until they drop exhausted or, apparently becoming giddy, stumble and fall.

The dance is seen in all its glory only when a considerable number of birds are together. It often takes place among only a few, but is never so intense or prolonged as when the flock is large.

Chicks only a month or two old engage in the amusement, though they are rather clumsy and sometimes stumble, particularly when they are reversing. As they grow older they perform several complete turns with great facility, though even adult birds sometimes stumble and break their legs in falling.

This gay behaviour is no doubt instinctive, and, as with other instincts, it is perfected by experience. Ostrich chicks begin the whirl even when reared away from other ostriches. The South Africans have the following theory of the significance of this playful activity: The wild ostrich can protect himself against

lions and leopards in no other way than by flight. When chased by a beast of prey the ostrich, starting to run, twists and turns in curious fashion, and jerks so quickly from side to side that no beast would be likely to have time to set himself for a spring in one direction before the bird had changed his course.

Ostriches thus pursued have been seen to stop at full speed, turn as if pivoted and flee again in almost the opposite direction. Probably no other animal can do this.

The South Africans believe that the instinctive waltzing movement of the ostrich is acquired in perfecting the bird in the art of suddenly twisting and turning, which is most likely to assist it to elude its natural enemies, the larger carnivora.

Artificial Forcing of Plant Growth

To the Danish botanist Johansen we owe a discovery in relation to plant cultivation. After years of study and experiment with plant life, especially as to their habits of resting, Johansen came to the conclusion that their rest time might be divided into three periods: First, the time that follows the fall of the leaf, in which the plant is going to sleep; second, a period of absolute rest or sound sleep; third, and remains dormant only because the cold weather is unfavorable for activity or growth. The not unnatural conclusion was finally reached; that if they could hurry the plants to sleep, hurry them, in fact, through the first two stages, they would be ready for the forcing or hothouse treatment some months earlier.

After this conclusion was reached, Professor Pohansen began his experiments with ether and chloroform in plant culture. He found that exposure to the fumes of either of these anesthetic drugs produced profound sleep in plants, as it does in individuals. For nearly four years this method of forcing plants has been adopted, with gratifying success from a commercial viewpoint. By this means, lilac bushes and various other plants are made to produce two crops in the year. The natural crop is ready for market in May and early June. By the latter part of August, the plants to be etherized are lifted and conveyed to a room that can be made practically air tight. The openings to the room are then sealed, and the ether is poured through a hole in the roof into a vessel in the room. With some plants two doses are necessary. The time required for etherization varies according to the species. The anesthetic process has the effect of drying up the tissues, and in a few hours producing changes in the plants that would have taken months if left to nature. Plants etherized in August are ready for market usually by November.

At the Cornell University experiment station, a most interesting discovery in relation to plant growth has been made in recent years. After a series of experiments extending over more than a quarter of a century, regarding the effects of light on plant growth the acetylene gas method has been adopted with profit in certain lines of plant culture. It has been found that periods of darkness are not necessary to plant maturity, and that artificial light might be profitably used to supplement the sunlight in the forcing process. The experiments have produced gratifying results in hastening to maturity numerous plants and vegetables. Strawberries, which were exposed to the acetylene gaslight in addition to sunlight, were ready for market over two weeks earlier than under other methods, and still more marked results were achieved with some flowers and vegetables.

duty in that time will be filled full of lead as a mutineer. Go."

There was a moment's hesitation, and the crew slowly dispersed. A short while later the captain of the Ivanhoe, who still lingered curiously in that vicinity, saw the smoke belching from the funnel of the Jane, while she swung lazily into her southern course. About three weeks later shipping circles were relieved to learn that she had arrived safely at her destination, with no untoward occurrence to report.

HOW TITLES ARE TAXED

The elevation of John Morley and Sir H. R. Fowler to the peerage is probably as pleasing to themselves as it is to their thousands of admirers, says Tit-bits, of London, but each of the gentlemen so honored will have to pay a fee of at least £200 for the privilege of adding the title of "Viscount" to his name, which is the cost of letters patent for a viscountcy of the United Kingdom.

For higher rank the fees amount to more. The new Duke of Devonshire, for instance, when he comes to take the necessary letters patent which will fully entitle him to his own will have to pay £350 for the same, in addition to paying away an immense fortune in the shape of death duties. If the change had been that of a marquise the fee would have been £300. A newly made Earl pays £250, a Baron £150 and a Baronet £100.

These fees, however, are only part of the expense entailed by a man who is honored with a title. The cost of investiture, heraldry, etc., considerably augments the amount. It may be remembered that when Lord Roberts accepted his Earldom in 1901, and was subsequently given the Garter, he was presented with a bill for £1,750, which at first he strongly objected to pay.

To the average reader it will probably seem absurd that when such rewards for serving the country are granted the recipient should so suffer in pocket. It is not so bad nowadays, however, as in the time of James I, for instance, who mulcted his baronets pretty heavily for their privileges. They were obliged each to maintain thirty soldiers for defence purposes or pay into the Exchequer an equivalent sum, which amounted to £1,095 per year. Furthermore, to be qualified for the honor in those days one had to be a "gentleman born" and have a clear estate of £1,000 per annum.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE BRITISH ARMY

The Matin and the Echo de Paris call attention to a statement attributed to one of the foreign military attaches in Rome—not the English one—as recorded by the military correspondent of the Memento, of Turin. It is an answer to the contention of a French newspaper that before transforming the Anglo-French entente into an alliance England must first increase her land forces. This military attache contends, on the contrary, that England is now capable of rendering military assistance to France in the event of war. Although she has not an army as formidable as those of France and Germany, she could mobilize a force of some hundreds of thousands of men. Furthermore, her artillery and cavalry are excellent, her commissariat service is quite perfect, while her generals are at the present moment the only ones in Europe whose high military capacity has been tested on the field of battle. As to the contention that Great Britain has no army, the writer asks, "How was it that she sent 300,000 soldiers and 500 guns to the Transvaal? Is France or Germany capable of landing 50,000 men at a time on a foreign shore? Where could they find the necessary ships? He adds that in a Franco-German war the landing of 50,000 British troops on the Baltic coast would be of great advantage to France. The suggestion by the French newspaper that the German Army would be under the walls of Paris before the British naval squadron could reach the Baltic was equivalent to saying that France had no army. If the French army were not capable of arresting the advance of the German forces for ten days, then it would be England's turn to request the Republic to organize a good army.

BOATS OF CONCRETE

A striking illustration of the applicability of concrete is to be found in the concrete boats and barges that have been built by a shipbuilding firm on the banks of the Tiber, at Rome, says Cement Age, New York. The method of construction is simple and the boats are quickly made, at less cost than the ordinary kind. They will stand very rough usage, are practically indestructible so far as the element of time is concerned and, of course, are fireproof. It is also said that the smooth surface of the cement finish offers less resistance than wood and that the bottoms do not foul easily or collect seaweed. Consequently they are easy to clean. In case of damage to any portion of the boat repairs are quickly and cheaply made with cement or concrete. A comparison of cost with steel barges has shown that the concrete boat can be constructed at half the cost of steel and that in the matter of maintenance the cost is about a fourth or third less. The "Liguria," a 150-ton concrete barge, was constructed by Messrs. Gabellini, the firm referred to, in 1905. Since January, 1906, she has been working in the harbor of Civita Vecchia, near Rome. In October, 1905, she was towed from Rome down the Tiber to the sea. She was also towed back again to Genoa and Civita Vecchia.

"Kiss me, my dear," said her husband in a thick tone of voice. "It isn't necessary," replied the wife. "I can tell you've been drinking without that."—Detroit Free Press.

it. The gas leaked out below, and left a regular train of hydrogen in its path. She carried with her a sort of pyrotechnic aureole, suspended below her car by a wire, which she was to set off in the air. This she had done many times before. On this day she also carried up a small parachute ballasted by a firework contrivance, that would go off in a shower of silver. She was to start this contrivance after having lighted it with a port fire made on purpose. She set out; the night was gloomy. At the moment of lighting her fireworks she was so imprudent as to pass the taper under the column of hydrogen which was leaking from the balloon. My eyes were fixed upon her. Suddenly, an unexpected gleam lit up the darkness. I thought she was preparing a surprise. The light flashed out, suddenly disappeared and reappeared, and gave the summit of the balloon the shape of an immense jet of lighted gas. This sinister glow shed itself over the boulevard, and the whole Montmartre quarter. Then I saw the unhappy woman rise, try twice to close the appendage of the balloon, so as to put out the fire, then sit down in her car, and try to guide her descent; for she did not fall. The combustion of the gas lasted for several minutes. The balloon, becoming gradually less, continued to descend, but it was not a fall. The wind blew from the northwest and drove it towards Paris. There were then some large gardens just by the house 16 Rue de Provence. Mme. Blanchard essayed to fall there without danger, but the balloon and the car struck the roof of the house with a slight shock. "Save me!" cried the wretched woman. I got into the street at this moment. The car slid long the roof and encountered an iron cramp. At this concussion Mme. Blanchard was thrown out of her car, and precipitated upon the pavement. She was killed!

These stories froze me with horror. The unknown was standing with bare head, disheveled hair, haggard eyes!

There was no longer any illusion possible. I at last recognized the horrible truth. I was in the presence of a madman!

He threw out the rest of the ballast, and we must have now reached a height of at least 9,000 yards. Blood spurted from my nose and mouth.

"Who are nobler than the martyrs of science?" cried the lunatic. "They are canonized by posterity."

But I no longer heard him. He looked about him, and, bending down to my ear, muttered:

"And have you forgotten Zambecari's experience of the 7th of October, 1804? A frightful journey, was it not? But Zambecari was a brave and energetic man. Scarcely recovered from his sufferings, he resumed his ascensions."

"At last, on the 21st of September, 1812, he made another ascension at Boulogne. The balloon clung to a tree, and his lamp again set it on fire. Zambecari fell and was killed! And in presence of these facts we would still hesitate! No. The higher we go the more glorious will be our death!"

The balloon being now entirely relieved of ballast, and of all it contained, we were carried to an enormous height. It vibrated in the atmosphere. The least noise resounded in the vaults of heaven.

I saw my companion rise up before me. "The hour is come!" he said. "We must die. We are rejected of men. They despise us. Let us crush them!"

"Mercy!" I cried. "Let us cut these cords! Let this car be abandoned in space. The attractive force will change its directions and we shall approach the sun!"

Despair galvanized me. I threw myself upon the madman, we struggled together and a terrible conflict took place. But I was thrown down, and while he held me under his knee the madman was cutting the cords of the car.

"One!" he cried. "My God!"

"Two! Three!"

I made a superhuman effort, rose up, and violently repulsed the madman.

"Four!"

The car fell, but I instinctively clung to the cords, and hoisted myself into the meshes of the netting.

The madman disappeared in space!

The balloon was raised to an immeasurable height. A horrible cracking was heard. The gas, too much diluted, had burst the balloon. I shut my eyes—

Some instants after, a damp warmth revived me. I was in the midst of clouds on fire. The balloon turned over with dizzy velocity. Taken by the wind, it made a hundred leagues an hour in a horizontal course, the lightning flashing around it.

Meanwhile, my fall was not a very rapid one. When I opened my eyes I saw the country. I was two miles from the sea, and the tempest was driving me violently toward it, when an abrupt shock forced me to loosen my hold. My hands opened, a cord slipped swiftly between my fingers, and I found myself on the solid earth!

It was the cord of the anchor, which, sweeping along the surface of the ground, was caught in a crevice, and my balloon, unballasted for the last time, careered off to lose itself beyond the sea.

When I came to myself I was in bed in a peasant's cottage at Harderwick, a village of La Guedre, fifteen leagues from Amsterdam, on the shores of the Zuyder-Zee.

A miracle had saved my life, but my voyage had been a series of imprudences, committed by a lunatic, and I had not been able to prevent them.

May this terrible narrative, though instructing those who read it, not discourage the explorers of the air.

Experience of Captain of Tramp Steamer

Greater heroism and devotion to duty was ever displayed than that of Captain Cremonini of the Italian tramp steamer Jupiter, which ran out of coal. The Jupiter sailed from Girgenti, Italy, on February 3, 1901, for New York, loaded with brimstone and sulphur. She was one of the largest freight carriers, and her cargo was worth at least five hundred thousand dollars. For the sole reason that the salvage claim, due to whoever might be so fortunate as to pick her up disabled, would reach tremendous figures, Captain Cremonini would not abandon his ship after she had run out of coal and lay helpless in bad weather. With his chief engineer and steward he remained for forty fearful days and nights, deserted by his crew without fuel, and practically without food, facing death in every wave, heart-sick and despairing, yet twice refusing succor when succor meant the abandonment of the staunch but stricken vessel in his trust. The coincidence is singular from a mythological viewpoint, that the tramp steamer Juno, bound from West Hartlepool for Pensacola, should have been the one finally to pick up the Jupiter and tow her safely into Barbadoes.

"Why did you not leave your ship when your crew were taken off by the Ciria di Messina on February 11?" asked the astonished skipper of the Juno, when he discovered the three famished wretches.

"Because," replied Cremonini, "you should know that the mere presence of the captain on board the Jupiter when taken in tow cuts the salvage claim one-half."

The question of the crew often becomes a serious problem before the tramp can finally weigh anchor. As a tramp seldom sees her

home port inside of three years, it is hardly to be expected that the sailors will remain content with her wandering lot during that entire period. On reaching the first port some of them drop out, and more at the next, so that after a year only the officers of the original complement remain. In consequence it is not at all unusual to see a tramp manned entirely by Chinese, and in some cases by Malays and Lascars, which the captain has been obliged to ship in the far east. It is a source of wonder to the layman that the officers, so comparatively few in number, will trust themselves at sea with these often desperate Asiatics; but they do not so regard it. The captain is absolute and supreme on his ship while on the high seas, and the English marine law is such that it practically gives him the right to take a human life to quell a mutiny. That the captains feel security in the knowledge of the power that they have a right to exercise was never better illustrated than in the case of the Jane Burrell, whose story has been permanently identified with the annals of Philadelphia's shipping. In this case Captain Robertson was practically alone at the head of a mutinous crew; but his supreme self-confidence allowed him to start on a six thousand mile voyage to the Argentine Republic, when through the refusal of the men to work he actually was obliged to have his ship towed into deep water.

The Jane Burrell had been a long time from her home port, and the crew imagined that they would return there from Philadelphia. There were general murmurings of discontent when it was learned that she had cleared for South America with a cargo of coal, with the prospects of going thence to

Java for sugar. At the Delaware Capes they refused duty, on the ground that the ship was leaking and unseaworthy. This being recognized complaint, the captain was obliged to arrange for a survey, with the result that no such condition was found to exist.

In the morning he ordered the ship to sea; but no response was given. The engine room force were loyal and at their posts; but the coal passers and firemen were numbered among the malcontents, and there was no steam. Captain Robertson then thoroughly illustrated his inborn ability to cope with a situation that, to say the least, was unpleasant. He signaled the tug Ivanhoe, which was at the capes after having towed a vessel down the river, to put a hawser aboard the Jane Burrell. As the sailors would not lend a hand to make this fast, it became necessary for the captain and his officers to attend to the duty. He then whistled for the Ivanhoe to tow the Jane to sea beyond the three-mile limit over which the United States claims jurisdiction.

"Make it seven miles," he shouted to the skipper of the tug, "and then cut me adrift. I know how to deal with these fellows."

When this was done and the Jane lay rolling aimlessly, with Cape Henlopen light far astern, Captain Robertson, a revolver in hand, addressed the men gathered forward in characteristic fashion; "My lads, you have been on the sea long enough to know that country, indicating with a wave of his hand the sand dunes on the Jersey coast, 'hasn't anything to do with this matter now. I've got you where I want you—on the high seas—where there is only one boss, and that is myself. I will give you three minutes by this watch, and every man that has not returned to his appointed



WITH THE BREEDING A



VERY positive geese sible place cons sity, for a quire not be expensive, no internal fixture, plenty as the more should be kept w sons. A shed 8 x 25 geese and may the caretaker will be as large as possible may be kept on a be required. Gro greater part of a while they pick the destroy the roots gard to the water above, a pond or a either is a benefit sionally I would pre is about six inches and feed at the bo other semi-aquatic fertility of the egg member where the Have the utensils sufficient depth the entire heads. Ne result in sore eyes gander to four her ber of females m flock confined und be able to find a They drop them so dirty; simply wash coating. A good ers: "Steamed cut or barley chop, 23 grit, 5 parts; scra This is fed in soft. A hundred require about 125 steamed clover (c and some whole c gels, tamps; etc) of green food to available pasturag hatching use a g depended upon—the ing to directions turers, air the egg be good, strong g all right. If you good, steady and depended upon to and above all kee in their natural st not take kindly them.

Do not feed th hours. If you b model that prov carry the heat at the first three day The first feed is a parts; sifted bran parts; clover mea Mix with hot wa four times a day tin plates. Wash Use above ration week replace midd one pound of bee to not less than 8 second week and ration: Cornmeal bran 10 parts, clo or scraps 5 parts, At six weeks built a good fram pens and feed cor equal parts. If to free range, decre more green food, market geese is j fledged; therefore flesh at that time. nicer than at any very healthy bird, goose is a dead, they are subject matism and appop dirty or wet quar almost exclusively by absence of sh guarded against.

At the beginn cheap food, and the subject will cooked or cut fin potatoes, cow be meat scraps car scraps. Geese ca chickens can.

The market po limited amount o the requirements and-must have, to pasturage. It is sume as much gr recognizes seven Toulouse, Embled African, Canadian later named two cannot be consid

THE SIMPLE LIFE

WITH THE POULTRYMAN BREEDING AND RAISING MARKET GEESE

EVERY suburban resident is in a position to raise at least a few geese for the table. An accessible tub of water will take the place of the pond that was once considered an absolute necessity, and a small plot of grass for pasturage completes the requirements. The housing need

is not expensive, a stormproof, dry shed, with no internal fixtures, fills the bill as completely as the more elaborate house. The floor should be kept well bedded for sanitary reasons. A shed 8 x 16 feet gives ample area for 25 geese and may be as low as the stature of the caretaker will permit. The yard should be as large as possible, though 100 breeders may be kept on an acre of pasturage.

The larger the pasturage the less feed will be required. Growing grass will furnish the greater part of a breeding goose's living, and while they pick the growth close they do not destroy the roots as do chickens. Now in regard to the water question: As mentioned above, a pond or a stream is not necessary, but either is a benefit to the breeding stock. Personally I would prefer a swamp where the water is about six inches deep so that they can work and feed at the bottom of the bunch grass and other semi-aquatic vegetation. It adds to the fertility of the eggs. The main thing to remember where the water is supplied is this: Have the utensils whatever they may be, of sufficient depth that the fowls can bathe their entire heads. Neglect of this precaution will result in sore eyes. Mate for early spring one gander to four hens, and a little later the number of females may be increased. Keep the flock confined until after 8 o'clock and you will be able to find all the eggs without hunting. They drop them any place. The eggs may be dirty; simply wash the dirt off, not the greasy coating. A good ration (morning) for breeders: Steamed cut clover, 25 parts; corn, oats or barley chop, 25 parts; middlings, 25 parts; grit, 5 parts; scraps, 10 parts.

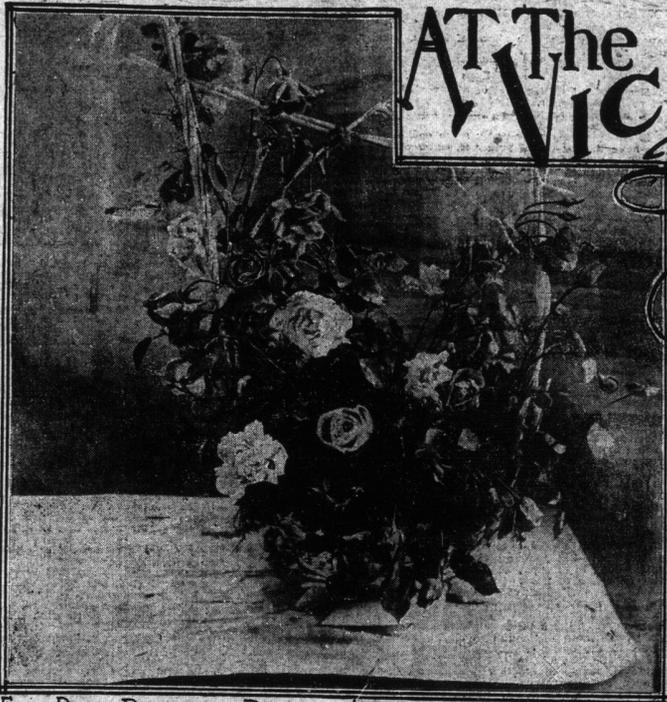
This is fed in a deep trough; mixed rather soft. A hundred pounds of this mixture will require about 125 pounds of water. Night feed, steamed clover (cut) and bran, equal portions, and some whole corn, or cut vegetables (mangel-worms, turnips, etc.) and whole corn, the amount of green food to be varied according to the available pasturage. If you use a machine for hatching use a good one—one that can be depended upon—then operate it carefully according to directions furnished by the manufacturers, air the eggs freely, and the result will be good, strong goslings if the parent stock is all right. If you use hens for hatching, select good, steady and proved mothers, that may be depended upon to keep at her job four weeks, and above all keep her free from lice. Geese in their natural state do not have lice and do not take kindly to them when forced upon them.

Do not feed the goslings for from 24 to 36 hours. If you brood in a machine select a model that provides well for ventilation and carry the heat at 90 degrees, or a little above, the first three days, and then gradually reduce. The first feed is an important one—oatmeal 10 parts; sifted bran 15 parts, white middlings 5 parts, clover meal 10 parts, fine grit 2 parts. Mix with hot water and allow to cool. Feed four times a day—better five times—on shallow tin plates. Wash the plates after each feeding. Use above ration for first week. For second week replace middlings with cornmeal and add one pound of beef scraps. Allow heat to drop to not less than 80 degrees. At the end of the second week and until the sixth feed framing ration: Cornmeal 10 parts, oat chop 10 parts, bran 10 parts, clover meal 20 parts, beef meal or scraps 5 parts, grit 5 parts.

At six weeks of age the birds should have built a good frame. If for market confine in pens and feed cornmeal bran and clover meal, equal parts. If to be kept for breeders, allow free range, decrease the cornmeal and feed more green food. The most profitable time to market geese is just as soon as they are full fledged; therefore figure to have them in good flesh at that time. They dress easier and look nicer than at any other time. The goose is a very healthy bird, and the saying is: "A sick goose is a dead goose." Generally speaking, they are subject to only two ailments—rheumatism and apoplexy. The first is caused by dirty or wet quarters, and the latter (confined almost exclusively to brooder stock) is caused by absence of shade. Either of these can be guarded against.

At the beginning of this article I spoke of cheap food, and in enlarging on this phase of the subject will say that any vegetable, if cooked or cut fine, can be used; turnips, small potatoes, cow beans or even pumpkins. Any meat scraps can be used instead of beef scraps. Geese cannot be fed off their feet like chickens can.

The market possibilities are very good. A limited amount of land will not, however, fill the requirements for goose culture. They need and must have, to produce profitably, plenty of pasturage. It is said that ten geese will consume as much grass as a cow. The standard recognizes seven varieties of diversified types: Toulouse, Embden, Brown and White China, African, Canadian and Egyptian. Of these the latter named two are strictly ornamental and cannot be considered of any value as a market



FIRST PRIZE BASKET OF ROSES

birds. The Toulouse and Embden are the largest, while the Chinas produce the largest number of eggs.

It is claimed that the African has the finest grained flesh, but personally I can not see any difference. All things considered, the Embden would make the finest market bird. It dresses nicely and makes a good appearance. To be sure of fertile eggs breeders should be at least two years old, and their usefulness lasts until they are ten years old or more. Sometimes a gander will only mate with one goose, sometimes with as many as five, but I believe one gander to two geese is the best mating. Confine the selected mating alone for a week or so and the probabilities are that they will stay mated for life.

Feed the breeders cut clover, vegetables and bran. Scraps can be added to force egg-production. Best results will come by incubating under large hens rather than under geese and the period varies from 30 to 33 days. Generally speaking, a hatched goose lives, as they are subject to hardly any disease. They must have shade and plenty of water. Twenty-four hours after hatching feed a mash of corn, oats and barley chop, 5 parts, bran 10 parts, scraps 1 part. After they are a week old increase the scraps. After three weeks of age they can pick their living from the pasture with only one feed of mash a day—at night. If incubator hatched do not commit the error of brooding in large flocks; thirty in a bunch at most. Twenty would be better. At four months of age they should be fit to kill and they do make good eating.

I do not believe there is a demand or a need for any new water fowl varieties. In shapes, sizes and colors we have sufficient to select from to enable the most fastidious to satisfy his desire whether for utility or fancy. There is room for improvement in the different varieties that will keep the best breeders thinking to accomplish.—B. C. Poultryman.

AROUND THE FARM

THE A B C OF MANURING

EVEN if we think we know our subject sufficiently, it is advisable, that we should from time to time again more fully study its alphabet, to yet once again take up and read through the elementary primer, the simple text book. The subject will by this means become more real and self-evident to us, more a part of our every day working life. And if the beginnings of our subject be simple and connected in our minds we can acquire all future knowledge concerning it much more easily and with a much clearer insight.

There are really only very few principles in connection with practical manuring that the farmer need concern himself with. If his farming is to pay he has to see to it that his land contains a certain amount of humus, a sufficiency of phosphates, nitrates, potash and lime. That the particles of soil are surrounded with a plentiful supply of warm, pure air; that the soil holds a sufficient but not an excessive amount of moisture; and lastly, but not least, that the soil is stored with healthy, vigorous germs of life called "bacteria."

If any one of these important principles is absent from the soil, or not present in sufficient quantities, the crops will suffer and starve. The soil may be rich in phosphates, and yet if the nitrates are absent, or not present in sufficient quantities, the crops will show a small and therefore an unprofitable yield. The same will

AT THE VICTORIA ROSE SHOW

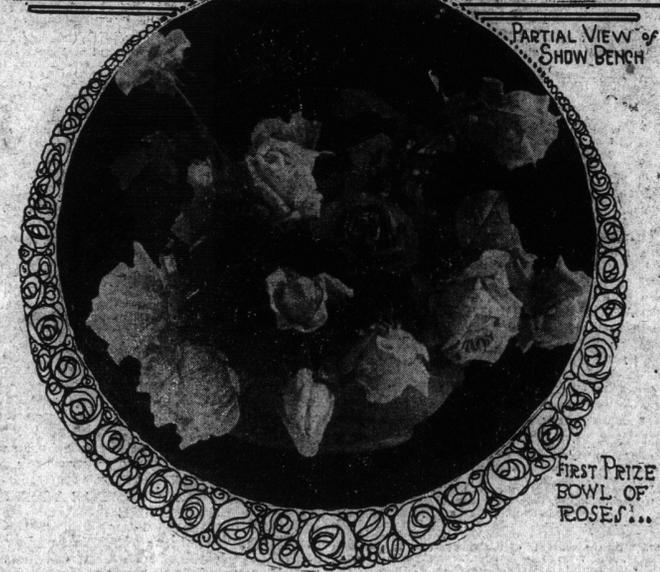
work of the preparation of plant food in the soil is to be carried on abundantly and readily. To increase the store of plant food in naturally poor soils, and at the same time compel the soil to yield profitable crops is the problem set before every farmer.

How Phosphates Are Formed

Phosphates are formed by the chemical union of the element phosphorus, with the gas oxygen, which union the chemist terms an oxide, and this oxide combines with moisture to form phosphoric acid, and phosphoric acid last-



PARTIAL VIEW OF SHOW BENCH



FIRST PRIZE BOWL OF ROSES...

and is another of the perfected foods that all our crops require.

2. When organic matters, such as animal and vegetable, roots of plants, stubble and farmyard manure, begin to decompose, its nitrogen combines with oxygen and forms ammonia gas. The ammonia gas combining with moisture through the agency of soil germs forms nitric acid, and nitric acid combining with the lime of the soil forms muriate of lime or nitrates, which is one of the most soluble of plant foods.

What Is Potash?

Potassium oxide, or potash, is the so-called "actual potash" that figures in the analysis of plants and valuation of fertilizers.

Although potassium, like phosphorus, is never found in a free state in nature, yet in some form it is present in most soils and in many kinds of rock. Where united with oxygen in the proportion of two of potassium to one of oxygen, there is formed the potash of commerce.

Lime Is Necessary

From the foregoing outline it can be seen that if phosphates and nitrates are to be formed in the soil, there must be present a sufficiency of lime to enable phosphoric acid and nitric acid to form phosphates and nitrates respectively. Lime is a necessary ingredient of every agricultural soil; without it plants cannot grow. Lime is not, however, usually considered a plant food in itself, yet it is a most important element of plant food, because it converts the insoluble and unusable plant food in the soil into a soluble and usable plant food. By its mechanical action lime corrects the damp and acid conditions so common to our clayey and marshy soils. It lightens and drains the heavier soils and so allows a free access of warm air to circulate amidst the soil particles; in other words it helps the mechanical implements to prepare a good seed bed or tilth, and a good tilth is of the utmost importance if profitable crops are to be grown.

Lime also consolidates the lighter and more sandy soils, so that they are better able to retain moisture and warmth. Lime further helps the crops to ripen earlier, and, above all, on our heavier soils, it strengthens the straw of the cereal crops so that they can develop a heavier yield of grain. By strengthening the straw the crops are better able to stand up against heavy storms of wind and rain, which otherwise would considerably "lodge" the crops, and interfere with satisfactory ripening, and add to the expenses of harvesting.

The miller maintains that lime in the soil helps the wheat plant to develop a harder berry—a berry richer in that variety of gluten which is so essential, from a baker's point of view, to ensure a good-looking, well-risen, digestible and strengthening loaf of bread.—Maritime Farmer.

RATIONS FOR GROWING PIGS

The following suggestions concerning feeding rations for swine of different ages are contained in a bulletin published by the federal department of agriculture:

Twenty to sixty pound pigs—Three ounces of cornmeal to each quart of milk. Sixty to 100 pound pigs—Six ounces of cornmeal to each quart of milk. One hundred to 180 pound pigs—Eight ounces of cornmeal to each quart of milk.

1. Twenty to 180 pound pigs—Three ounces of cornmeal, wheat, rye or hominy meals to each quart of milk, and then gradually increase meal to satisfy appetites.

2. Twenty to sixty pound pigs—Milk at disposal, plus mixture of one-third cornmeal, one-third wheat bran and one-fourth glutted meal to satisfy appetites.

3. Sixty to 100 pound pigs—Milk at disposal, plus mixture of one-half cornmeal and one-half gluten feed to satisfy appetites.

One hundred to 180 pound pigs—Milk at disposal and mixture of two-thirds cornmeal and one-third gluten feed to satisfy appetites.

Why has a feeding value about half that of milk. It should be fed carefully, as it frequently causes stiffness of the joints and lameness.

Dairy by-products obtained from the creamery, cheese factory or skimming station should be pasteurized before feeding. If the feeder used only milk produced on his farm and knows that his own cows are free from tuberculosis, this precaution is unnecessary.

PASTE FOR POLISHING HARNESS

Put 2 ozs. of soft soap into a jar, and pour over it a gill of hot water; stir till it is dissolved, then add 2 ounces of shredded mutton suet, 6 ounces of shredded beeswax, 6 ounces of powdered sugar candy (this can be home-made—sugar boiled to the sandy stage), and 1 ounce lamp-black. Place the jar in a pan of boiling water, or on a warm but not too hot part of the stove or hob, and stir together till the whole of the contents are melted and well mixed together. Remove from the fire, and allow it to get almost cold; then stir in by degrees a gill of turpentine. It may either remain in the jar, or more conveniently put into small pots and covered when not in use.

How Nitrates Are Formed

There are two ways by which nitrates are formed:

1. Nitrogen gas combines with oxygen gas and forms an oxide, and the oxide combining with moisture forms nitric acid, and nitric acid combining with the lime of the soil forms nitrates, and nitrates, when in a soluble condition can be taken in by the roots of the plants

hold true if the nitrates are absent and the phosphates absent, or if both phosphates and nitrates be present in sufficient quantities and potash be absent, or if potash be present and phosphates or nitrates absent. Or the soil may be rich in phosphoric acid and nitric acid, and yet if there be not present in the soil a sufficiency of lime to enable the phosphoric acid to combine with it easily to form phosphates, or to allow nitric acid to combine with it to form nitrates the crops will suffer.

Bacterial germs and a circulation of warm, pure air and moisture must also be present in rightful and healthful quantities if the important

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

SILENCE
The very last new cure which has come from the "silence" Excessive talking is held responsible for many of the nervous diseases and the increasing amount of insanity which affect modern society.

Quite cheerful people are delighted to live with, perhaps the best type of companions. Which of us has not suffered at the hands of the incessant, persistent talker? We do our best to keep them out of our own houses, but when traveling or visiting, times will occur when there is no escape. How dreadful to be cornered.

Talkative women are bad enough, but talkative men are ten thousand times worse; much heavier in hand, more difficult to get away from. Luckily, they are not quite so common. But how is it that talkative people are so tiresome? After all, they do not "talk" for the sake of talking, as some of them seem to do. Why do they exhaust us as well as themselves? Common politeness sometimes requires attention, and sometimes our sympathy is demanded, and that is very true, indeed.

People induce illness by talking about their health symptoms, say those who recommend "talkative cures." With this we cordially agree. "Talking about the symptoms is held to be a fatal habit," the patient is strictly forbidden to discuss or even allude to them. What double effort! Comfort to those victims, the unwilling listeners, and comfort (if only they knew it) to the sufferers themselves.

Of course, in talk the golden mean is best. Pleasant talk on pleasant topics is so agreeable, and a good talker such a valuable social asset, that we would not carelessly denounce him as a crack-brain of thorns under a pot. There is a pleasant kind of crackling which one would be sorry to lose.

THE DOMESTIC WOMAN
She really does exist. That is the first thing to make clear. In these days, when home is defined as the place where people keep their servants it is most a shock to meet the domestic woman, her home with quiet and unostentatious devotion, the woman who finds her time fully occupied in looking after her household and bringing up her children.

The domestic woman is one to know not to meet casually. She is often a little dull when she is at home, but when she goes out she is a different person. She is a woman of perfect poise, her house is a well-kept and well-attended, her servants are trained to that brusque independence which characterizes the servants of the mistress who leads the running of the home to them, while she seeks food and amusement abroad. The domestic woman dislikes restaurants, and cannot understand why people do.

FASHION'S FANCIES
Of the many attributes required in a beautiful frock the greatest of all is style. It is the contemplation of Paris fashion that makes us realize, not with hatred, or malice, but with envy, the inevitable way a Frenchwoman has of putting on her hats and dresses. So many Englishwomen have a wrong idea of French fashion, and imagine that it is trimmed, gay and elaborate; whereas, as a matter of fact, the French lady walking in the Bois in the morning, who is interested in her hat and affairs, is, as a rule, charmingly and most simply attired.

Required: One good sized filleted flounder, one ounce of butter, chopped parsley, half an ounce of flour, half a lemon, cayenne, and salt. Method: After filleting the flounder, stew the bones and head of the fish in half a pint of water. Put the fillets in a flat copper pan with a little water and stew gently for eight minutes. Strain the bones through a cloth, and pour the stock into a stew-pan, add the flour and stir over the fire till dissolved. Season with salt and cayenne. Gradually add the fish to the stock, and stir till the fish is cooked. Strain the stock through a cloth, and add the fish to the stock. A beautiful reception gown shows the new tight draperies over a severely plain underskirt of green

satins, charmeuse; the polonaise is of grey note de chine, with the most beautiful of ruffles. The roses and true lover's knots in tones of green and grey shot with mauve and pink. The real lace chemise is matched in the lace bows on the hat. These are just a suggestion of the darker green of the skirt introduced in the high swathed waistband, and this is again deftly included with the bodice. Very quaint and original is a muslin and lace coat after the Directoire style. The underdress should be of white point d'esprit with a cream lace border, and coat of the same spotted, net lightly applied with lace, which is again introduced in the chemise, and becoming folds holding the coat together across the bodice. The trimmings should be in black and gold, completed by an all-black hat. A very pretty and dainty style is a new coat of coarse tussore in Wedgwood blue, worn over a simple white basque frock inserted with broderie Anglaise. The hat should be in Wedgwood blue, trimmed with pink roses.

Quite a feature of fashion in the exclusive ateliers is the old-world mousseline delaine Princess scarf, made of a kind of silk and wool mixture. In the distance it looks like a very fine shawl, for the patterns are very much like those seen in chintzes. They are, of course, a novelty, and for the moment form a dainty finish to the summer toilettes. The Charlotte Corday hat as fashioned at present cannot fall to catch on with great avidity. Primarily it is wonderfully becoming, and secondly, extreme lightness of weight marks it for its own, since the favorite examples are fashioned exclusively for spotted net mounts on the finest of lace changes.

A lovely cinnamon brown flit net model was arranged with high pout crown and brim of the same, bound with harmonizing taffeta, that undulated over a full of Paris listed lace artist's art, being found in a bandeau and starfish bow of cerise velvet. The black Charlotte Corday is replete with fascination; the lightest of muslins, the most delicate and attendant flit brim affording a delightful expression for fine spot net and lace; while it promises the most exquisite crowning feature to the pretty double muslin and velvet frock.

ODD MOMENTS
If we are to be judged on any one count, let it be by the use of our odd moments; there is no truer index to character. We are then of our guard, more ourselves in fact than during our more formal hours of occupations, and consequently more easily betrayed into some childish weakness. A witty bachelor used to say that he would be afraid to propose to a girl until he had seen how she behaved when a sudden alarm of fire was raised. He was better advised in making her employment of her odd moments, and resorting to her more frequently, for a woman's character is more frequently revealed in her odd moments than in her more formal hours. Odd moments are like odd pennies, only infinitely and constantly more precious. They are the moments when they stretch into hours, and months, and years, and they are as a thing of nought. In these odd moments our odd moments to advantage we need not be busy, indeed, in these odd moments we can be put to rest—really resting, not idling—rest in the distance of wisdom and folly. Rest in your odd moments, if you need rest; the closed eyes of the darkened room, the soft couch for half an hour may mean an indolent vigor and usefulness for the rest of the day. But please, do not imagine that rest and dawdling are interchangeable terms. Next to a small amount of duty, things that have to be done at some time, and which are put to rest in the odd moments, are the things that have to be done at some time, and which are put to rest in the odd moments, are the things that have to be done at some time, and which are put to rest in the odd moments.

SMALL TALK
It is generally believed that the betrothal of Prince Arthur of Connaught, the formally announced betrothal for the end of the present season, and that is said to be the principal reason for the return to this country of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the lady with whom the young Prince's name is coupled is one of the best known figures in society—the daughter of a well-known English nobleman. She is an excellent horse woman and it was at a hunting meet that the Prince first met her. When Prince Arthur met the King's daughter, he was in the habit of presenting York House to him, and it is for this reason that the re-decorations and refurbishing of the house are being carried out in a most thorough manner. And she will find the same amount of work would have been undertaken had it been intended to use the residence only for temporary purposes. In addition to being crack shot and the best billiard player in the royal household, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are the most perfect German scholars of any of our royalties, for he speaks this language with as much fluency as his own.

A USEFUL BUT DAINTY MENU
Consumme. Stewed Flounders; Cradled Eggs. Fillet Steak and Sauté New Potatoes. Scotch Cheesecakes. Cup Custards. Required: Half a pound of beef, small carrot, turnip and onion, three plits of nicely flavored stock, salt, pepper, a few peas and young carrots. Method: Scrape and chop up finely half a pound of beef. Clean and cut small carrot, turnip and small onion. Place the stock, meat and vegetables in a copper stewpan. Stir all together over the fire until boiling point, and then take out the stock and let the soup boil up. Take a clean, thick cloth, pour boiling water through it to wash it and warm it thoroughly. Lay the cloth over a large basin and pour the contents of the stewpan on to the cloth gently, and let the soup run through slowly twice. Season with salt and pepper, and add a little of the stock. Put the peas and carrots that have been thoroughly washed into the tureen, and pour the boiling soup over all.

SUITABLE FURNITURE FOR A PRETTY HOME
They say that one half of the world does not know how to live, and certainly one half of the world does not know how to furnish a home. The aim at copying our neighbors, instead of striving out an entirely new and fresh line for ourselves. The source of our furniture is of a certain shade of brocade, Mrs. B. considers it her bounden duty to go and buy a new set, probably merely varying the shade of the brocade. Mrs. C. having investigated both these homes, thinks that it is a better, and places herself in the hands of a firm, who perhaps not only furnish her furniture, but also arrange for the repair of her furniture of her neighbors, and probably in far worse taste.

POETRY AND RIDDLES
Charades. My first is a vegetable; my second is a domestic fowl; my third is a handsome bird. Answer—Broccoli. My first means all nature appear with one face; my second has music and beauty and grace; my whole when the winter hangs chill o'er the earth, is the source of much pleasure, mischief and mirth. Answer—Snowball.

Required: Six pounds of veal, carrot, turnip and onion, one egg, half an ounce of butter and half an ounce of flour. We generally meet with this joint when roasted, but it is really excellent when boiled, and when we roast it, we should use a little oil. Method: Take a piece of the loin weighing about six pounds and plunge it into almost boiling water. Bring to the boil quickly, skin thoroughly, and add a blade of mace, a stick of celery. If you have it, and a carrot, turnip and onion. See that there is just enough water for the delicate meat. Boil for two and a half hours. When nearly cooked, add pepper and salt. Drain the meat, put it on a hot dish, and pour the stock over it. Pass through a sieve, add to it some stock and thicken with a little flour. Let it boil up, season with white pepper and salt, stir in a gl of milk and pour over the meat.

that he is "informing me with due solemnity that they 'still find a certain demand for the drawing-room suite." Now, the sooner this "certain demand" is stopped, the better for the generality of our readers. Of course some of you may have inherited a suite of furniture such as I have described, which is too good to be thrown away, and for which you would obtain more to nothing if you attempted to sell it. Let me therefore advise you to merely retain the couch, the easy chairs and one of the other chairs, which will probably be useful at the writing table of your present sitting room. Relegate the remaining five chairs to different parts of the house. For your sitting room have loose covers made of some pretty material, if the covering is in any way soiled or discolored. If it be of brocade or tapestry, perhaps just a little judicious cleaning will make it all that is necessary, but above everything cover up carefully from view plush or saddlebags, if this be the material in which the furniture is draped.

Fillet Steak and Sauté New Potatoes. Required: Half a pound of veal, carrot, turnip and onion, one egg, half an ounce of butter and half an ounce of flour. We generally meet with this joint when roasted, but it is really excellent when boiled, and when we roast it, we should use a little oil. Method: Take a piece of the loin weighing about six pounds and plunge it into almost boiling water. Bring to the boil quickly, skin thoroughly, and add a blade of mace, a stick of celery. If you have it, and a carrot, turnip and onion. See that there is just enough water for the delicate meat. Boil for two and a half hours. When nearly cooked, add pepper and salt. Drain the meat, put it on a hot dish, and pour the stock over it. Pass through a sieve, add to it some stock and thicken with a little flour. Let it boil up, season with white pepper and salt, stir in a gl of milk and pour over the meat.

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Scotch Cheesecakes. Required: Half a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of butter, two ounces of sugar, four table-spoons of milk, one ounce of sugar, quarter of a pound of butter and the rind of a lemon. Method: First line the pastry by rubbing the rind of a pound of butter into the flour with the finger tips, add the sugar, and when all is mixed, add the milk. For the filling, put in a little of the butter and sugar into the pan, and add a little of the rind of the lemon. Continue to mix until the butter and sugar are well mixed, and then add the rind of the lemon. Put the mixture into a pan of boiling water, stir them one way till the butter and sugar are well mixed, and then add the rind of the lemon. Put the mixture into a pan of boiling water, stir them one way till the butter and sugar are well mixed, and then add the rind of the lemon.

Cup Custard. Required: One pint of milk, two eggs, a little sugar, and a little flour. Method: Beat the eggs and sugar together thoroughly, add the sugar and flour, and mix well. Pour the mixture into a pan of boiling water, and stir until thick. Add a little of the milk, and mix well. Pour the mixture into a pan of boiling water, and stir until thick. Add a little of the milk, and mix well.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY HINTS
The old and well known truism, "Worry, not work, kills," should have a more practical recognition than it has at present. Women as a rule are apt to get into the habit of worrying. The person who worries becomes possessed of one idea; often the worry relates to one subject alone—business, money matters, unsatisfactory children, or any of the other evils of the list. Continual action of the same sort of brain cells at last breaks them down. Almost any amount of standing sharp occasional attacks of worry; it is the continuous and persistent experience that eventually kills.

True Friends. I'm lord of a vast domain; I go in the gray of mornings. I'm lord of a vast domain; I go in the gray of mornings. I'm lord of a vast domain; I go in the gray of mornings. I'm lord of a vast domain; I go in the gray of mornings.

Novelty. A man may be a large duck in his private puddle, but when he strikes deep and strange waters he forgets how to swim. A man may be a large duck in his private puddle, but when he strikes deep and strange waters he forgets how to swim. A man may be a large duck in his private puddle, but when he strikes deep and strange waters he forgets how to swim.

Supposin'. Supposin' each small boy or girl Who harks to go to bed, Should turn into an owl by night, And sit and wag his head. Content to stay in bed of day, And never sleep a wink, And be in line for school by nine— Could he recite and think?

Supposin' every careless child, The small ones and the big, Whose table manners were not nice, Should turn into a pig. And have to eat without a plate, Or wash his nose with milk, And while they grunted never know How soon they'd change to pork.

Supposin' each child who doctored, With black or yellow locks, And why we say or told a lie, Should turn into a fox. He'd have to prow around by night For chickens then to steal, And, out to swallow them uncooked— How do you think he'd feel?

Suppose each child who wouldn't Comb his hair or wash his face, Should look into the glass and see In all directions how he looks. They prophesy strange things next year, So, lest you say or to a grief, Let me advise your children now To turn a grand new leaf.

When should I speak a word of cheer To the fainting hearts that are ever near? When should I do all in my power To fill with sunshine the passing hour? When should I love and charity show For all my fellows here below?

Friend, do the work that there is for you— Speak the kind word, and the good and true, Help to brighten the day and lighten the heart, And show by your acts that Love is King. Dear and sweetest, who is it that you should— Today, when is yours, Tomorrow—who knows?— And do whatever you can on good Now!

An Old Song. "Heart of my heart, I love you so—" The song is as old as the winds that blow, "Twas already old, though forever young; A sigh blown down from the Long Ago— "Heart of my heart, I love you so."

Heart of my heart, I want you so— Without in the sunshine the roses grow. But the summer days are sad and grey, Where is its joy with you away? "Not so dimmed as I whisper low, "Heart of my heart, I love you so."

Heart of my heart, I miss you so. Sorrow has been grasped at the will flow, Blurring your picture before my eyes, But never the one in my heart that lies. Clear and sweetest, who is it that you should— "Heart of my heart, I love you so."

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THE APPROACH OF THE CEMENT AGE



NOVEL type of building construction as applied to that class of structures adapted to house great assemblies of people and especially to safeguard school children and their teachers against constant peril from both fire and panic, is described in the fireproofing number of Cement Age, New York.

The central idea embodied in the plan presented for school buildings, is to form, centrally, within the walls of the building structure, a fireproof place of refuge, which shall be instantly available through fire doors within its walls connecting directly with every floor and its series of rooms, and which shall have sufficient capacity to temporarily house and safeguard all the occupants of the building and from which by ample stairways they can leisurely wend their way to the outer air through a protected causeway in the basement, unhampered by fire, smoke, or even undue heat.

While the saving of human life is the primary object of this novel feature in building construction, a secondary object of great significance to fire departments and to the public generally, is the ready access afforded and the means employed for fighting the fire centrally, and at close range, without in the least imperiling the lives of the firemen.

A third feature of much incidental value lies in the direct access which the citadel gives to every room in the building, and their interconnections, and especially its value as a means of ingress and egress of the pupils, without in the least disturbing the occupants or recitations in any of the other rooms in the building.

The citadel proper, save for numerous fire doors connecting with each floor and basement causeway, is a closed and independent structure resting on its own foundations and extending from basement to roof, which is capped and fireproofed, presenting no opening save for firemen's use and for artificial ventilation.

It is provided with floors inter-connected by stairways, which floors are coincident with those of the building proper, and are rigidly secured to the inner walls of the citadel.

This citadel, in structure, may be of brick or reinforced concrete and may be of any desired prism and of dimensions suitable for any special requirement. Being a closed structure and absolutely fireproof, no fire can originate within its walls, nor can fire and smoke enter from without, as no draft can be created in either direction, except voluntarily through artificial means. However, under normal conditions an electric fan or blower in the dome of the roof, will serve for purposes of ventilation.

The intermediate space between the walls of the citadel and the outer building serves the purpose of continuous connection of every school room with all the fire doors, while the space is aptly located for lockers, cloak-rooms, closets, etc.

Expert Tells Why Concrete is the Best Fireproofing Material

A great many experiments with structural materials have been conducted under the auspices of the U. S. Geological Survey at the St. Louis laboratories by Richard L. Humphrey, expert in charge. In an interview upon the fireproof qualities of concrete, which appears in the fireproofing number of Cement Age, New York, Mr. Humphrey made the following statement based upon observation and experiments with concrete: "Concerning the merits of concrete as a fireproofing material, there have been many fallacious opinions advanced in current literature, and it is apparent that the conclusions of many of the writers are not based upon experience, but rather upon hearsay information. The requisites of a first class fireproof material are as follows: First, that it shall be plastic—for in that condition it can be readily applied either as a structural material or as a protective coating to other structural materials. Second, that it shall be a poor conductor of heat in order to afford the highest degree of insulation. Concrete fulfills these conditions admirably; better than any other material at present available for fireproofing purposes. While it is true that the water of crystallization of cement is driven off under a prolonged and high temperature, yet the rate of this action is extremely slow, and it takes a fire of very considerable intensity and duration to injure the concrete to a depth of more than a quarter of an inch. The surface of concrete thus damaged can be readily repaired by plastering with cement mortar and the structure will then be in the same condition as before the fire. Where concrete is used as a structural material it is necessary to apply additional thickness to serve as a fireproof coating to protect the structural concrete from damage. The strength of the structural concrete thus protected is not damaged by the most severe conflagration, while the fireproof coating, which may be damaged to some extent, can be readily renewed at a minimum cost. The low rate of conductivity is particularly desirable in a material for fireproofing steel, since an adequate coating will prevent the structural steel from becoming heated beyond the danger point even in the most severe conflagration. Many other forms of fireproof fail and become valueless under comparatively low temperature and, worst of all, leave the structural members at the mercy of

the flames, as the abundant evidence of the Baltimore and San Francisco fires will show."

Unsuccessful Attempts to Discredit Concrete

The rapid strides made by concrete as a building medium have alarmed the manufacturers of competitive products, says Cement Age, New York. Even wage earners in the older trades are concerned lest there should be a serious decline in the industries through which they gain a livelihood. The result has been concerted effort to discredit concrete. Attempts are being made to influence municipal legislation against concrete by the enactment of ordinances designed to seriously restrict if not prohibit its use. Opposition has been so extreme in some localities that anonymous circulars declaring concrete construction to be unsafe have been sent to bankers and real estate brokers to restrain them from lending money for building operations in concrete. Here and there bureaus have been established whose agents give the widest publicity to every concrete failure, ascribing it to the material. But in every one of these cases, which, by the way, have been exceedingly few, considering the fact that the industry is still in its infancy, it has been shown that failure had occurred through carelessness, incompetence,

every part of a building must not only be of non-combustible material, but every vital member must be protected by an outer covering of the character described. It is of the highest importance that there should be fireproof doors and windows to prevent the spread of flames through various apartments. Indeed, the modern trend of endeavor is seeking to establish absolutely safe conditions in more in the direction of preventing the spread of fire than devising means to subdue it. The natural inference would be that fireproof construction means a vast outlay of money over and above what is now expended. Fortunately this is not the case, but even at largely increased first cost such a reform would mean economy in the end. Over a half-million dollars was lost in a few hours in New Orleans the other day. This money expended in fireproof construction of the type described would have been a good investment.

How the Fireproof Qualities of Concrete Were Determined

The attempts by the advocates of concrete to demonstrate its fireproof qualities were not all plain sailing for those who had confidence in its ultimate triumph as a structural material. The fireproof problem was a serious matter.

followed by the application of water. Paper labels on the backs of these specimens were not even scorched and one could touch the concrete without burning the hands. Slow heat conductivity, then, is the great virtue of concrete as a fireproofing agent.

The Importance of Fireproof Partitions

If a fire—no matter how intense—can be confined to one room long enough for the firemen to reach it with their apparatus, the chances of a serious financial loss or danger to life are extremely small, says Professor Ira H. Woolson, of Columbia University, in the fireproofing number of Cement Age, New York. Even though the fire be started on one of the upper floors of a high building, the danger of spread is limited if the partitions remain intact, for the firemen can fight it from the same floor level. On the other hand, if the partitions are of the flimsy character very often permitted to be used in such buildings, a hot fire on one side possibly aided by a stream of water thrown through a street window, quickly becomes general over the floor. The danger is then great. The firemen cannot operate on that floor and the chances are that the floors above must be left entirely at the mercy of the hazard of ignition

most ancient and imposing structures are concrete is an old story. The fact that they have remained intact through centuries of time led to the revival, and in some countries the birth of the cement industry, says Cement Age, New York. Not long after the cement manufacturers and builders of Europe mastered the fundamental principles involved in the successful making and use of cement, American enterprise began to experiment in the same field with the result that the Portland cement made in this country today equals the best produced abroad, and, in the matter of output, exceeds foreign production to the degree that we have become by vast odds the greatest cement producing country on the globe. Fifteen years ago any one of the large municipal improvements recently made in New York City would have consumed the entire output. In this day if a half-barrel of cement were presented to every inhabitant of the United States there would still remain a sufficient quantity to build a 4-foot concrete pavement around the earth. American engineers were quick to discover the manifold advantages of cement. They found that it rendered comparatively easy engineering achievements that would have been extremely difficult and costly without the aid of cement—in many cases practically impossible.

Fireproof Building of Brick Impracticable

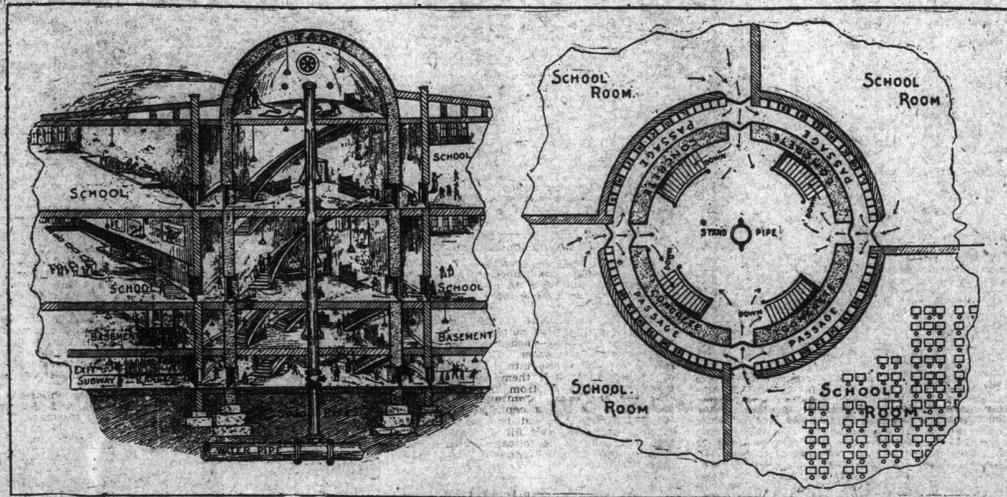
In the reports of recent great conflagrations such as overwhelmed Baltimore and San Francisco, and in the investigations of detached fires, it is found that brick is an excellent fireproof material, says a writer in the fireproofing number of Cement Age, New York. If it were practicable to construct a building with walls, floors, partitions and roof of brick, and with weight-carrying members encased in courses of brick laid in cement mortar, the result would possibly be a fireproof structure. It is not practicable, however, for reasons that are manifest. In the first place the cost would be excessive. The use of brick in certain construction means loss of floor space. In the walls it means loss of light. In brief, it is both cumbersome and costly as a structural material to use brick. A substitute possessing all its virtues as a fireproof material and quite as durable, is found in concrete. Concrete means conservation of space, increased lighting facilities, low cost, absolute resistance to fire and water, rapid construction, which in turn means economy for labor as well as material; great rigidity and the ability to withstand earthquake as well as fire. It is adaptable for foundations, walls, floors, columns, girders, beams, roofs, doors, window frames and stairways. From the foundation to the peak of roof or top of tall chimney, a building may be constructed entirely of concrete.

THE ADVENTURES OF A GOLD COIN

As a work of art, a miniature medallion in high relief, the St. Gaudens \$20 gold coin is extremely beautiful, but in its first state, after less than eight thousand of them had been struck off, there never was a coin since the days of Pompey and Sextus so impracticable for general circulation as this thick, unwieldy disc of gold.

Whether intentional or not, a quantity of these twenty-dollar curios got into active use, and Wall Street, ever on the qui vive for a sensation and a chance to turn it into profit, promptly sent the face value of the new coin soaring premium-ward with a story that in making the Roosevelt-St. Gaudens' double-eagles thirty dollars' worth of gold had been run into them. Despite the instant denial of the United States Treasury officials the story that the foot of the workman who ladled out the gold for the new coin had slipped at the critical moment of casting, making him pour an excess of the precious metal into the crucible, spread up and down the Street and agitated the Curb Market in a way that was strange to see. From twenty-two to twenty-eight to thirty dollars the double eagles soared. Coin collectors, too, bought up hundreds of the new pieces, and today the original issue is about as scarce as the silver dollar of 1836, known as the Gobrecht piece, which now brings a standard premium of fifteen dollars. That the St. Gaudens' coin could not be stacked up in piles by cashiers and pay-tellers; that it lacked flat edges and was not milled, but inscribed with letters around the rim; that it was weightier than any of our other gold coins, was certainly not the fault of the noted American sculptor who designed it.

The next issue of this much-discussed double eagle will doubtless be more carefully and properly made. It will stack as easily as it will spend, and we shall then have at least one coin of the realm that is good money and good art. The thousands who have written to President Roosevelt urging him to put an end to the further coinage of the latest gold pieces, or at least to restore the phrase, "In God We Trust," do not know that the President has no power now to abandon the new design even though he should strongly desire to do so. Once a coin has been approved and its issuance ordered, it cannot be changed for a period of twenty-five years except by a special act of Congress. This is the state of things today. The St. Gaudens' coins will continue in circulation for the next quarter-century, unless Congress orders the use of other designs.—From "The Coin of the Realm," by Perriton Maxwell, in The Bohemian Magazine for July.



PLAN OF THE PROJECTED CITADEL OF REFUGE
Arrangement of citadel in relation to school rooms, with subway exits. Cross section showing standpipe stairways, concrete fireproof walls and outside passage ways.

tency or poor workmanship. So flagrant was the disregard of specifications in most instances that criminal prosecutions followed. Notwithstanding the great outcry made whenever a collapse occurred, the leading engineers of the country are using concrete in vast quantities in great enterprises calling for the most durable workmanship and huge dams, bridges and factory buildings are being constructed in all sections of the country. No record of collapse can be found where engineering ability was in command, and the opponents of concrete have found ammunition to be exceedingly scarce. While they were using to the best advantage the few concrete failures growing out of bad workmanship, the great steel bridge at Quebec went down with a crash that resounded throughout the world, dragging with it the reputations of men who had achieved international distinction as master builders with a material not new and untried, but one upon which science had labored for generations. The collapse still reverberates in the engineering press and before courts of inquiry. It is significant to note in this connection that plans now under way for the world's greatest bridge—the Henry Hudson Memorial bridge, at New York—call for concrete. The huge central arch will be a mammoth affair resembling something nature-wrought rather than the handiwork of man, a span so high and long that sea-going ships passing underneath will appear as small craft. So strong and massive will be this monolithic mass that mechanical engines whose dimensions we measure in tons will become practically a negligible quantity so far as weight and vibration are concerned.

What Constitutes a Fireproof Building

A building to be fireproof in the true sense must be able to resist the application of water during the progress of a fire, is the statement made in the fireproofing number of Cement Age, New York. This is a factor perfectly understood by engineers and experts but frequently overlooked by the layman. The iron or steel columns supporting a many-storied structure may be encased with a material, terra-cotta, for instance, which will stand the most severe ordeal of the laboratory furnace, but which, when hot, will disintegrate and fall away if drenched with water, thus exposing steel and iron to the flames, ultimately causing their destruction and the collapse of the entire structure. That is why modern engineering science defines the fireproof building as a structure not only capable of resisting fire, but one in which the supporting members are protected by a fireproof covering capable of withstanding the application of water when intensely hot. Therefore, to be really fireproof, as the term is used in this

The most natural and direct method to pursue was to bring concrete in contact with fire to see what would happen, and the most convenient way to demonstrate this, and at the same time afford comparison with other materials, was to mold it into cubes and subject it to the heat of the laboratory furnace. These tests showed that concrete would disintegrate under conditions from which burned clay and terra cotta were withdrawn intact is the statement made in the fireproofing number of Cement Age, New York. It was a disappointment to enthusiasts on the subject of concrete construction so far as its use in building construction was involved. The man of the hour appeared in the person of Professor Ira H. Woolson, of Columbia University, a scientist of note. Before a scientific body a year ago, Professor Woolson read a paper dealing with the low thermal conductivity of concrete which, in plain terms, means that it requires a long time for heat to penetrate concrete. His experiments upset the conclusions of the opponents of concrete and revived the enthusiasm of its advocates. The extreme importance of the announcement made by Professor Woolson was scarcely realized at the time. What it really meant may be made clear when it is stated that while a small concrete cube may disintegrate in the laboratory furnace when entirely surrounded with heat, a concrete block or thick coating of cement may be subjected to a fire of 1,700 degrees F. for two hours, and remain comparatively cool on the side not exposed to fire. This also means that the application of water is followed by a mere surface disintegration. Thus it was suddenly realized that here, after all, was the ideal, the perfect fireproof material. It meant a protection to columns which would be maintained, for hours under stress of both fire and water; at least a sufficient length of time for the ordinary fire to burn out before the concrete would become heated throughout. It also meant extreme economy in the application of fireproofing as to first cost. It means conservation of space in column construction and cheap and quick restoration of the fireproof coating in case of surface disintegration. Professor Woolson's conclusions were further corroborated in the San Francisco fire, but it should be remembered that in both these fires there were no true concrete buildings as the term is accepted today. But since then both laboratory tests and actual fires have sustained the conclusions presented by Professor Woolson. At the St. Louis laboratories conducted under the supervision of the United States Geological Survey, tests of concrete specimens were made by Richard L. Humphrey, expert in charge, in which the concrete was subjected to a heat of 1,700 degrees F. for two hours,

from street windows, or from defective protection at the elevator shaft, or other necessary floor openings. If the fire happens to be several stories up, the difficulty of fighting it from the street or adjoining buildings is increased. It is well known that in a very large number of our so-called fireproof buildings, constructed during the past twenty years, the menace from this kind of a fire is imminent. It is the rankest kind of folly to put carefully constructed fire-resisting floors in a building, and then allow the use of partitions that are fireproof in name only, or at least will offer only small resistance. If a whole floor of a large building burns out the chances of saving the floors above are small even with the most approved opening protection, and the hazard of the whole building is great. The question is frequently asked if a strictly fireproof partition can be built which will be comparatively inexpensive and not exceed three or four inches in thickness. My answer is emphatically, Yes. I have the proof of my positiveness in the end walls and roof of one of my fire test buildings at Columbia University, which has been used for testing partitions about these years. It has four large chimney flues—one in each corner of the flat roof, and is supplied with draft openings at the bottom and a grate floor upon which the fire is built. The building has a steel frame and the side walls are removable. They are built for each test and are constructed of the partition material under investigation. These test partitions are therefore 10 feet by 14 feet in size and constitute the temporary side-walls. A test for such partitions consists in building a dry wood fire on the grate and bringing the temperature gradually up to 1,700 degrees F. for half an hour, then maintaining an average temperature in the building of 1,700 degrees F. for half an hour longer, after which a stream of water under 30 lbs. pressure is applied to the walls through a 1 1/4-inch nozzle for five minutes. During the time this building has been in use ten 1-hour tests have been made, and one 2-hour test, or an equivalent of 11 hours of fire, half of which time the temperature has averaged above 1,700 degrees F, and the water has been applied at the end of each test as described. During all that time the end walls and roof of the building which are of concrete have never been removed or repaired, except occasional patches of the surface have been given a light coat of cement plaster where roughened by the force of the water. The walls are four inches thick and the roof five inches. They are still in most excellent condition, and apparently able to withstand a large number of similar tests.

The Development of Concrete Construction

The discovery that some of the world's

Earnings of the Exchangeable

CANADA'S GROWTH AMAZES ARGYLL

Former Governor-General Interviewed Regarding Development of Dominion

The other day a London Journalist, Mr. H. Hamilton Frye, who of late has written many articles complimentary to Canada, was interviewed by Argyle concerning this country and its progress during recent years. The duke, who, as the interviewer says, was our governor-general from 1874 to 1883, has always watched our development with interest and a very intelligent attention to our affairs. During his residence here he wrote two excellent books about the country, and when he went home he did much to prepare the public mind for the "boom" which since he has kept intimately in touch with the land which had taken such firm hold upon his affections, and upon his imagination. No one in the Old Land is better qualified to draw the contrast between the old and the new than he. "When I recollect," said the duke, "what Canada was when I left it in 1834, and what it is now, it seems miraculous that such a change should have taken place within the lifetime of a middle-aged man. A census was taken while I was there, in 1851, and the population was then 4,234,000. I remember that in 1857 there were seven millions. The normal increase without a great many immigrants brought up to the year 1901. Since 1901 something like a million settlers must have entered the country.

LONDON TIMES TERCENTENARY

Method Whereby the Mother Country May Take Her Share in Event

We have already drawn attention to the forthcoming celebration by Quebec of her three hundredth anniversary, and today we have much pleasure in publishing the proposals for commemorating the occasion. The ceremony of next July on the Plains of Abraham at which the Prince of Wales has promised to assist, is not to be merely in honor of Champlain's foundation of the city in 1608, but also a general review of the Dominion's changing fortunes during the last three centuries. With these fortunes Quebec is naturally more closely associated than any other town in the Dominion; for, besides being the cradle of the Canadian nation, the city, standing as it does on the banks of the St. Lawrence, has been the scene of invasions, French and American, which have been the subject of most of the great names in Canadian history. The organizers of the celebration have been wisely guided in the choice of the most representative men of every part and of every race in the Dominion to take part in the pageant illustrative of Canada's past. In a short time he returned, followed by another dog. Not far behind the first animal was a dog which was being tried to keep pace with the first dog. The dog which was the object of the experiment, and which was named "The Dog of the Future," was a dog of the future, and was named "The Dog of the Future."

LAST OF THE U. S. CIVIL WAR GENERALS

Still a Number of Survivors of 253 Men Who Commanded On Both Sides

Notwithstanding the fact that forty-two years have elapsed since the Civil War there are still a number of survivors of the 253 men on both sides upon whom fell the military responsibilities of the war. In the case of the war, the major-generals and those superior in rank. The number of the "major-generals" of the great conflict is now twenty-one. Only one of them is under seventy years of age, and average age being more than seventy.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE HUMAN VOICE

Photographing the Human Voice. A wonderful instrument that photographs the human voice has been invented by two Frenchmen, M. G. and M. V. It was developed by the inventor at the suggestion of Professor Morgan of the Sorbonne, from a telegraphic system which they had perfected capable of transmitting forty thousand words an hour.

In the rapid system of telegraphy the message is passed in the form of a strip of paper, through a special transmitter, and the perforations determine the intervals between the currents. These intervals are recorded by a pen on a rotating drum, which oscillates in accordance with the sound of the voice. The pen, which is in contact with the drum, is caused to oscillate by the sound of the voice, and the oscillations are recorded on the drum. The pen, which is in contact with the drum, is caused to oscillate by the sound of the voice, and the oscillations are recorded on the drum.

DOG ON DUTY

A Cavalry Scout of Don and West on Duty in Brooklyn

A night worker on his way home in the Prospect Park section of Brooklyn last night, was startled by a dog which was on duty. The dog, which was a Cavalry Scout of Don and West, was on duty in Brooklyn. The dog, which was a Cavalry Scout of Don and West, was on duty in Brooklyn.

AN ANCIENT FONT

An ancient font that for centuries stood in the fine old parish church of St. James' Louth, was removed during the work of restoration last year, and replaced by a new one. Where it had gone was not known, but a local antiquarian, who recently attracted an ornamental flower pot in a garden with geraniums planted therein. Close examination revealed the fact that it was the old font, and now an admirer of the church has come forward and purchased the relic, which has been placed at the west end of the nave. It appears that the relic when taken from the church was cast aside as rubbish and conveyed to a builder's yard, where it remained many years. The builder, however, went to a new house, and not taking the carving to be very fine, had decided to use it as a flower pot in front of his residence, and this led to its discovery by the antiquarian.

COST OF SPEED IN OCEAN LINERS

Public Does Not Realize What One Knot Greater Speed Means

In the course of a conversation on the subject of the cost of speed in ocean liners a well-known English shipbuilder said to me (says a correspondent of the Glasgow Herald) that he feared the public did not sufficiently realize what the one knot greater speed of the Mauretania and Lusitania meant. He pointed out that the maximum speed of the present Colonist is an all-round speed of the Cunarders was 24 1/2 knots, and that the maximum speed of the German vessels 33 1/2 knots. The extra cost, according to his figures, that the first cost of the vessel was 250,000 tons, and the cost of the extra speed was 250,000 tons. The extra cost of the extra speed was 250,000 tons. The extra cost of the extra speed was 250,000 tons.

EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES IN MINES

A Valuable Article on Engineering Which Discusses the Cause

The calamity at the Hatfield colliery, near Birmingham, in 1907, has excited special interest in an article in Engineering, which discusses the causes of explosions in mines. In the case of a disaster in the Monongah mine, near Pittsburgh, the inspectors of mines and the experts who investigated the explosion, which was caused by a gas explosion, after the explosion were practically unanimous in concluding that the explosion originated from blasting with gunpowder, though they were not unanimous in concluding that the explosion originated from blasting with gunpowder. The explosion was caused by a gas explosion, after the explosion were practically unanimous in concluding that the explosion originated from blasting with gunpowder.

PORTION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN INDIA

What a Recurrence of Misnamed Mutiny of Half a Century Ago Would Mean

Ex-Attache in New York Tribune: What a recurrence of the misnamed mutiny of half a century ago would mean can best be gathered by the remembrance of the fact that the population of India exceeds 300,000,000. The population of India exceeds 300,000,000. The population of India exceeds 300,000,000. The population of India exceeds 300,000,000.

APPOINTMENT OF LORD CREWE

Matter of Concern to Canadians

Of more importance to Canada than any other portfolio the British Government is that of Colonial Secretary; and the appointment of Lord Crewe to succeed the Earl of Elgin, during the promotion of Winston Churchill from his post as Under-Secretary, are matters that may concern us all. The disappearance from the scene of the Earl of Elgin, unaccompanied by the translation of Churchill, would have left the Colonial office in an unsatisfactory condition, for the Under-Secretary was of such an aggressive, unscrupulous disposition that he would either have imposed his will upon his superior, or have wrangled with him. Indeed, the policy of the Government toward the self-governing colonies since the formation of the Campbell-Bannerman Ministry was shaped by Mr. Winston Churchill, and to his lack of tact is due the general disfavor with which the Earl of Elgin was regarded.

REBELLION IN ASIA

There has been a rebellion in the East, and it is a matter of concern to Canadians

There has been a rebellion in the East, and it is a matter of concern to Canadians. The rebellion in the East is a matter of concern to Canadians. The rebellion in the East is a matter of concern to Canadians. The rebellion in the East is a matter of concern to Canadians.

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CURRENTS

A gentleman, Mr. R. A. plant to make turpentine which so many of our people do not find anywhere else to make turpentine its splendid forests.

There will be a good erected in British Columbia building but more prominent get their letters and papers.

On Tuesday another Queen of Spain. The nephew of the King of Prussia Victoria of Baden, the youngest daughter of Crown Prince was born.

Cornwall, Ont., is a town large number of paper and cotton mills. It is a fine canal. On Tuesday another Queen of Spain. The nephew of the King of Prussia Victoria of Baden, the youngest daughter of Crown Prince was born.

A great fire in the old mouth of the St. Maurice this is the most interesting story could be told of our boys who met the priests and nuns dress themselves in white, and French maids dress delaine of Vercheres.

In Switzerland an incident in construction of a dam. The dam was tried and failed for an hour and a day. A few days ago the dam was watching little journeys on the Hudson river. The dam was tried and failed for an hour and a day.

The Chinamen of the ample of their country conquer the habit of using their own money. They formed a league against supports a great many of the other. The Chinamen of the ample of their country conquer the habit of using their own money.

Secretary Taft and I were very happy on Friday. The Secretary of the Republican Convention will carry out the reform has begun. It is said that the president does not tell the people of the fact that he is made president. He is very much more of the reform has begun.

In all parts of the Empire there is a crime, it is discovered, tried and interfering. His life is in the hands of the Emperor. In all parts of the Empire there is a crime, it is discovered, tried and interfering.

The drink evil among society. It is a matter of concern to Canadians. The drink evil among society. It is a matter of concern to Canadians. The drink evil among society. It is a matter of concern to Canadians.

"It would be very useful as well as interesting to get at the exact figures, for upon the question whether there is a reasonable prospect of Canada, supplying us with a large part of our food supply depends the future of our present supply, only a small amount.

This world belongs to the energetic. It is a matter of concern to Canadians. This world belongs to the energetic. It is a matter of concern to Canadians. This world belongs to the energetic. It is a matter of concern to Canadians.

In spite of all the land legislation for the benefit of the farmer, the farmer is still a poor man. The farmer is still a poor man. The farmer is still a poor man. The farmer is still a poor man.

The Confederates generally entered the country with a large number of men. The Confederates generally entered the country with a large number of men. The Confederates generally entered the country with a large number of men.

General Dodge was a member of the New York State Legislature. General Dodge was a member of the New York State Legislature. General Dodge was a member of the New York State Legislature.

What looks at first like a piece of water vanadium is reported by the Ontario Lloyds from Amoy, China. The Ontario Lloyds from Amoy, China. The Ontario Lloyds from Amoy, China.

The case of Emma Dewhurst, character, who may have neglected to insure. She was working two days and one afternoon per fortnight, and her weekly pay, exclusive of meals, came to 25 1/4 per week. A prick from a pin in the forehead was followed by blood poisoning, and the woman is permanently lost the use of her left hand.

In connection with the approaching semi-jubilee of the Boy's Brigade, which will be celebrated at Glasgow, the hierarchy of the movement, one of the most important functions will be a great review of representative companies of the movement, drawn from the various parts of the Kingdom. H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught has been invited to review the brigades on this occasion, and the date has been fixed for Saturday, September 5. It is expected that a large number of the battalions and companies in the neighborhood will be drawn up by the marching bands, and detachments will be sent from other leading centers.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE



EXTRA SPECIAL FOR TODAY

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

\$8.75 to \$9.50 for \$4.75

WOMEN'S OUTSIDE SKIRTS, made up in blue, black, and brown chiffon, finished Venetians and Panamas. Also some handsome tweed effects. The styles are the popular circular cut. Also many handsome styles in the pleated effects now so much worn.

Regular prices \$8.75 to \$9.50. July Sale Price..... **\$4.75**

MADRAS MUSLINS

35c to 50c for..... **25¢**
60c to 65c for..... **45¢**
75c to \$1.25 for..... **65¢**

MADRAS MUSLINS, a nice range of patterns in different colorings and designs. Regular prices 35c and 50c. July Sale Price. **25c**

MADRAS MUSLINS, a large assortment of designs in white, ecru and colored effects. Some very handsome patterns are shown in this assortment. Regular prices 60c and 65c. July Sale Price..... **35c**

MADRAS MUSLINS, in a rich assortment of handsome designs, in white, ecru and pretty combination colorings in floral designs, some having tassels on both edges. Regular prices .75c to \$1.25. July Sale Price..... **65c**

BRUSSELS CARPETS

\$1.40 to \$1.85 for \$1.00

A large range of patterns in the best quality English Body Brussels Carpets, beautiful designs and colorings in conventional, floral and scroll effects, with 5-8 borders to match. Also some with 3-4 stair to match. These values are certainly exceptional.

Regular prices \$1.40 to \$1.85. July Sale Price..... **\$1.00**

JULY SALE SPECIALS FROM THE MEN'S DEPT.

MEN'S SHIRTS, regular price 50c. July Sale Price..... **35c**
MEN'S SOX, reg. price 25c. July Sale Price..... **17c**
MEN'S NECKWEAR, regular price 25c. July Sale Price..... **15c**
MEN'S BRACES, regular price 50c. July Sale Price..... **25c**

Special Luncheon 25c

For the convenience of shoppers today we will serve a special luncheon at the above price. The menu: Cold Chicken, Cold York Ham, Cold Ox Tongue, Cold Roast Pork, English Mutton Chops, with bread, butter and vegetables; Chocolate Pudding, Strawberries and Cream.

OUR 30TH ANNUAL SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE starts this morning. We do not, as a rule, resort to extravagant phrases in describing the values we offer, but this year's bargains are, to say the least, wonderful ones. Many are the causes that contribute to making this Our Greatest Summer Sale. For months back we have been able to buy fresh, seasonable goods away below the regular prices, owing to the backward weather we have more of these lines on hand than we should have at this time of the year. Therefore we have made sweeping reductions from the special prices that we have been asking, making the July Sale Prices this year the lowest that we have ever offered. Watch for our daily announcements, it will pay you, as extra specials will be offered each day throughout the month of July.

Remarkable Values in Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments

Women's Tailored Costumes

\$14.50 to 17.50
JULY SALE PRICE
\$8.75

EVERY SUIT is new this season, made up in the latest styles, including the Merry Widow, semi-fitted and single-breasted cut-away effects. All are made of the newest cloths and are perfectly tailored.

\$22.50 to 335
JULY SALE PRICE
\$14.50

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, in Prince Charming, Merry Widow and plain tailoring effects. The colors are brown, blue, grey and black, in Panamas and Venetians, silk-lined coats; newest circular skirts, with wide bias fold.

\$40 to 50
JULY SALE PRICE
\$22.50

MANY of these Suits are New York samples. They are in all the newest colors and styles, from the plain tailored effects to the very dressy garments, many of which are smartly trimmed with silk braids and stitching.

\$75 to 125
JULY SALE PRICE
\$45.00

The Costumes are exclusive models, copies of French importations. They are the very highest grade goods that we carry, made of the finest cloths and trimmed and finished in the most elaborate manner. Only one of a kind in most cases.

Women's Novelty Coats

\$15.00 Coats
JULY SALE PRICE
\$9.50

GREEN SHOT SILK COAT, 3-4 length, double box pleat back and front, roll collar and cuffs, with braid finish.

\$25.00 Coats
JULY SALE PRICE
\$18.50

PONGEE COATS, 3-4 and 7-8 length, in loose and semi-fitted backs, with roll collar and cuffs, finished with silk braid.

\$35.00 Coats
JULY SALE PRICE
\$25.00

PONGEE COATS in the new kimona style, handsomely trimmed with silk braid, one of the very newest styles.

\$45.00 Coats
JULY SALE PRICE
\$32.50

PONGEE COATS, 7-8 length, in either tight or loose fitting, inlaid collar of braid, also rows of braid over shoulder

Women's Lingerie Dresses

\$13.50 to 17.50
JULY SALE PRICE
\$7.50

This is one of the biggest bargains of the lot. These dresses are made of the finest white muslin, in lawns, organdies and mulls, trimmed with the finest laces, in the most dainty manner. These dresses are beauties.

\$13.50 to 17.50
JULY SALE PRICE
\$7.50

Black Silk Coats

\$25.00, July Sale Price..... \$19.50
\$32.50, July Sale Price..... \$22.50
\$40.00, July Sale Price..... \$27.50
\$45.00, July Sale Price..... \$32.50

BLACK SILK COATS, regular \$25.00, July Sale Price..... **\$19.50**
BLACK SILK COATS, regular \$32.50, July Sale Price..... **\$22.50**
BLACK SILK COATS, regular \$40.00, July Sale Price..... **\$27.50**
BLACK SILK COATS, regular \$45.00, July Sale Price..... **\$32.50**

A Few Items in Footwear

WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE RUSSIA CALF, Russet Russia Calf or Russia Gore Pump Shoes, Goodyear soles, regular prices \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00. July Sale Price..... **\$3.50**

LIGHT OR DARK TAN 2-HOLE SAILOR TIES, light turn soles, regular price \$4.00. July Sale Price..... **\$2.50**

WOMEN'S BLACK VICI KID LACED BOOTS, flexible turn soles, Cuban heels, regular price \$5.00. July Sale Price..... **\$2.50**

BURTS' CHAMPAGNE SUEDER TIE SHOES, made from genuine suede calf, calf covered heels, hand turned soles, regular price \$6.00. July Sale Price..... **\$2.50**

WOMEN'S DONGOLA KID BLUCHER CUT LOW SHOES, light or stout sewn soles, self tips, regular price \$1.75. July Sale Price..... **\$1.00**

OLD LADIES' DONGOLA KID BOOTS, laced or button, plain toes, common sense heels, light flexible sewn soles. Regular price \$2.50. July Sale Price..... **\$1.75**

WOMEN'S DONGOLA KID OXFORD OR BLUCHER CUT OXFORD SHOES, sewn soles, Cuban heels, regular price \$1.75. July Sale Price..... **\$1.00**

WOMEN'S BLACK DONGOLA KID LACED BOOT, Blucher cut, patent tips, Goodyear well soles, Cuban heels, regular price \$2.50. July Sale Price..... **\$1.50**

WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE KID LACED BLUCHER CUT LOW SHOES, Goodyear welted or light turn soles, Cuban heels, regular price \$5.00. July Sale Price..... **\$3.00**

WOMEN'S LACED BOOT, seamless Whole Patent Colt Fox, Mat. Kid tops, hand-turned soles, Cuban heels, sizes 2 1/2 to 6 1/2, regular price \$6.50. July Sale Price..... **\$3.50**

COLORED DRESS GOODS—FANCY CHECK VOILES, in brown, cardinal, grey, heliotrope, reseda and white checks, 42 inches wide, regular price 50c. July Sale Price..... **25c**

STRIPED WOOL TAFFETAS, silk colored stripes, in cream, champagne, reseda, brown, sky, navy, regular price 60c. July Sale Price..... **25c**

STRIPED MOHAIR SICILIANS, cream and fawn grounds, with colored stripes, 46 inches wide, regular price \$1.00. July Sale Price..... **50c**

LUSTRES, light and dark emerald, light and dark grey, fawn and cardinal, 46 inches wide, reg. price 75c. July Sale Price..... **50c**

Men's Clothing at Great and Sweeping Reductions

\$15.00 to \$20.00 Fit Rite Suits. July Sale Price \$11.75

Some of the best bargains we have are to be found in these Suits. They are made up in the finest worsteds and tweeds, in all the newest and best colorings. When we state that they are the Fit Rite make, that is a guarantee that the style and making is sure to be the best. No better fitting or better made can be had than the Fit Rite. No matter how hard you are to please, you will like these suits. Regular \$15.00 to \$20.00 suits, July Sale Price..... **\$11.75**

\$12.50 to \$15.00 Suits July Sale Price \$9.75

Some really Swell Suits in this lot. They are made of tweeds and worsteds, in nice fine qualities and a large range of patterns. The colorings run from real light to darkest shades. These suits are splendidly made and finished in the best possible manner. You will be surprised to see what a good suit can be bought for this money. Regular \$12.50 to \$15.00. July Sale Price..... **\$9.75**

\$22.50 to \$30.00 Suits. July Sale Price \$15.75

Some of the best Suits we had this season are included in this offering, some suits that had arrived after most men had already bought; this insures their being the latest style, both in cut and cloth. These garments are made of the finest imported tweeds and worsteds, in all the newest shades. Regular \$22.50 to \$30.00 Fit Rite Suits. July Sale Price..... **\$15.75**

These Suits are made up in good quality tweeds and worsteds in a large variety of patterns, in light, medium and dark shades. These garments are exceedingly well made and are certainly a great snap at this price. Regular prices \$8.50 to \$12.50. July Sale Price..... **\$6.75**

A Few of the Dress Goods Bargains

HENRIETTAS, all wool, in rose, salmon, olive, bronze, pea, emerald, and sea greens, blues and browns, 44 inches wide, regular price 75c. July Sale Price..... **50c**

BROADCLOTHS, light evening shades, light grey, navy, old rose, mauve, 44 inches wide, regular price \$2.75. July Sale Price..... **75c**

BROADCLOTHS, light grey, old rose and navy, 46 inches wide, regular price \$1.50. July Sale Price..... **75c**

STRIPED TWEEDS, grey, fawn, green, white and dark grey, 46 inches wide, regular price \$1.75. July Sale Price..... **75c**

BLACK DRESS GOODS—CANVAS CLOTH, fancy weaves, 42 inches wide, regular price 50c. July Sale Price **25c**

VENETIAN CLOTH, silk embroidered spot, 42 inches wide, regular price \$1.00. July Sale Price..... **50c**

BLACK LUSTRE, fancy shadow check and spot, 42 inches wide, regular price 75c. July Sale Price..... **50c**

BLACK BEDFORD CORD, 44 inches wide, regular price \$1.25. July Sale Price..... **75c**

Striking Reductions in Dress Muslins

DRESS MUSLINS, in dotted Swiss, cotton Voiles, mercerized foulard, in effects just like silk, muslin in large checks in light shades, dotted muslin with large overchecks, organdies in beautiful floral effects, bordered muslin 36 inches wide, the border for trimmings, and beautiful effects in cotton voiles. Regular prices 25c and 35c. July Sale Price. **15c**

DRESS MUSLINS, cotton voiles in small satin stripes and dainty floral designs; silk tissues, beautiful effects in light and dark colors; cotton voiles with small cord and small silk embroidered designs in pretty patterns, fine dotted Swiss in rich floral designs. Regular prices 50c and 75c. July Sale Price..... **25c**

DRESS MUSLIN, 27 inches wide, in floral and conventional designs. Regular 15c. July Sale Price..... **10c**

DRESS GINGHAMS, in plain colors and fancy striping, in all shades. Regular 25c and 35c. July Sale Price..... **10c**

ENGLISH PRINTS, in a large assortment of light colors. Regular price 15c. July Sale Price..... **7c**

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR TODAY

TRIMMED MILLINERY

\$5.00 to \$8.00 for \$2.50

Extra Special Offering from the Millinery Department for today. A splendid assortment of handsomely trimmed Hats in the very newest styles and colors.

Values that sell ordinarily from \$5.00 to \$8.00 will sell today, July Sale Price..... **\$2.50**

MUSLIN BLOUSES

\$2.50 to \$3.50 for \$1.50

A special assortment of Muslin Blouses on sale today at this price, and this offering might correctly be termed a climax to value giving in Muslin Waists. All through the season we have been offering the most astonishing values in waists, but the special eclipses all previous efforts. The blouses are in muslins in the lingerie styles, some exceedingly dainty, handsome patterns; the tailored styles in muslins with stiff collars, some embroidered, and plain tailored styles in light weight mercerized piques. This is the finest lot of waists that we have ever seen for this price.

Regular \$2.50 to \$3.50. July Sale Price..... **\$1.50**

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES

35c to 50c for..... **25c**
60c to 65c for..... **35c**
\$1.10 to \$1.25 for..... **75c**

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES, made of good quality prints in medium and dark colors, nice, attractive styles. Regular prices 35c and 50c. July Sale Price..... **25c**

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES, made up in good quality prints, in light, medium and dark colors. Also pretty little white dresses, daintily trimmed with embroidery. Regular prices 60c and 65c. July Sale Price..... **35c**

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES, made of fine prints, cambrics, gingham and zephyrs, in all colors, checks and stripes. Also handsome white muslin dresses in organdies and mulls, prettily trimmed. Regular prices \$1.10 and \$1.25. July Sale Price..... **75c**

Afternoon Tea

When feeling fatigued with shopping take a visit to our new Tea-Rooms and have afternoon tea. The following menu for today—Cake, Toast, Toasted Buns, Rolls, Tea, Cocoa with Whipped Cream; Coffee, Cocoa.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

VOL. L., NO. BRIGHT IN PR Season Has Kindly W HEAVY CRO Business Cir Feeling R

Winnipeg, Jul son has march precision along. nominal harvest seedling being 4 and the opening given evidence of dry-month need grain to rapid an. The precipitation client to ensure though there month, but that is proved by of not enough, the report of few low-lying. Altogether the sees the grain of extraordinary fav absolute minim any cause. Just about a isolated wind stoly scattered pea Saskatchewan, a these an altoge erroneous report telling of a term which was v "sweeping aroun man" As these two hundred m couple of hundre cover the dama rected reports. ern Associated. clearly ridiculo touched certain visitations so fa ably less than t ticularly less th area of cultivat extended that h tively little effe elia. Reports gath points throug inces show that ing-out on ligt- erally readi our month. Farmers are bu which promise years, as the r flooded the ston will have to e in view of the of grain cutting, labor is now in whole labor que considerable difficu that quite twent be required thi The wheat has much straw, an economically har Reports from S deate that fall r ripe and the h fortnight ahead g ether nothing p prospect, rapidly of the heaviest c history of the p critical weeks yet. Under the cap the Manitoba Fed most confident a yet business activi. "Already," it se are beginning to splendid harvest is in evidence in city as well as o ping platforms a the same time b of promise as th of last year was tainly as to crop After drawing a the jobbers thro writer continues: that at the who ming. All the E his eyes on the v yet realized th is, that a crop tude will fall be of damage from of this crop will best market for t factories and the sources taxed to dities that Weste. Significance a because hithert carefully refrain optimistic a not crop prospects. JUNE BU Flying Machine Bell and Mr. G tifo Am Buffalo, N. Y., the Express from Glen S. Curtis, a day successfully ver cup offered se the Scientific Am eat flight machi air flying machi The flight today "June Bug" upo and Prof. Alexan have been worki Curtis operated a flight lacked a tance prescribed. cont about 300 on flight cover was covered in a tion. In former flight plane, difficult perceived in descent, but t our today. The gracefully at the The experiment large number of others interested.