

ALD. STEVENS FOR VANCOUVER

Terminal City Conservatives Hold Harmonious and Enthusiastic Nominating Convention—Many Present.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—Amid the ringing cheers and pronounced enthusiasm of those who filled the Pender hall last night on the occasion of the Conservative convention, Alderman H. Stevens was unanimously nominated as the standard bearer of the party for the constituency of Vancouver in the forthcoming election to take place on September 21. There was complete harmony in the nomination proceedings and when the balloting had been concluded regarding the five candidates aspiring for the honor, an outburst of applause followed the choice resting upon Alderman Stevens.

There were five names submitted to the convention out of which to choose the final nominee. The quintette consisted of Messrs. H. P. Stevens, J. J. Findlay, S. L. Howe, S. M. Woodworth and J. J. Miller. There were three ballots taken, and then Alderman Stevens was made the unanimous selection.

During the evening speeches were delivered by Premier McBride, Hon. W. J. Bower, George H. Cowan, the late member for the constituency, and Mr. Moresby of White of England.

Mr. Stevens' address was a patriotic speech, full of the highest ideals of imperialism and embracing the worthy objects for which the Conservative party stood. In speaking of the proposed reciprocity pact he denounced the part being played by the Liberal government and remarked that this was a convention which in every respect compared favorably with previous conventions and argued well for the impending election.

Premier McBride said that it had been a pleasure to him to witness the businesslike way in which the nomination proceedings were carried out, and remarked that this was a convention which in every respect compared favorably with previous conventions and argued well for the impending election.

Mr. Stevens then referred to the activities prevailing in other Conservative camps. He said that in Comox-Alton, Mr. Clements had entered into the fight with all his characteristic vigor, and by repeated recitals of the banner of the party in the Conservative party would send to Ottawa.

Vancouver was the nerve centre of Conservatism. Vancouver had well earned the name and was well known as the banner of the party in the Conservative party.

Proceeding to delve into the political situation, the premier said that he was at one with Alderman Stevens in the view that never since 1896 could they press on the work for the Conservative party as in the present campaign.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposition, said the premier, would mean that in a few years' time the ties of the British empire would be severed or Canada would lose its identity in union with the state to the south. "Should reciprocity be brought about it would mean the dismemberment of the British empire and fusion with the United States," he declared. He said that he would be emphatic in charging the Liberals with bringing about the political condition at the present time existing.

"In the first place," he said, "when the Canadians had the right to be sought them south of the line, the Americans turned a deaf ear to them. Perhaps in those days the Americans could not see much to attract them in his majesty's realm on the northern part of the continent." Then amid approving cheers he exclaimed: "The American cousins are satisfied that they will come out at the big end of the stick, or they will not touch the part with a ten-foot pole."

Sir Wilfrid's Change of View.—Continuing his address against reciprocity the premier referred to Sir Wilfrid speaking of Canada standing alone. He said that the federal government leader stated: "We have made our own motto and stand on our own footing." But despite these declarations, the reciprocity pact had been forced upon the people of Canada and now within four brief weeks the people of Canada had been asked to pronounce upon the subject.

U.S. INTERESTS WILL INTERFERE

Preparing to Use Money and Other Agencies in Hope of Influencing Canadians for Reciprocity

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—The attention of the Conservative organization at headquarters in Ottawa centres tonight upon the apparent effort on the part of United States interests to influence Canadian public opinion in support of the Laurier government and reciprocity.

There is reason for the belief that some of the large trusts of the United States intend participating in the Dominion elections, and that an organized effort is to be made by United States capital to invade the Canadian political arena to support the government and reciprocity. So real and serious is this menace regarded under the criminal law, and subject to a fine or imprisonment for six months with hard labor, and if necessary this law will be invoked.

Revises His Opinion.—The Ottawa Citizen, which has hitherto accorded moderate support to reciprocity, while in other respects siding with the Conservative cause, publishes a long editorial today in which it says that the New York Herald has recently established a bureau in Ottawa to boom reciprocity and devotes nearly a page every day to laudatory reports on the Laurier reciprocity campaign in Canada.

"The average Canadian," says the Citizen, "will ask himself why the New York Herald is so anxious that reciprocity should be pushed through by the Laurier government at the present time. Does any sane Canadian believe that this sudden interest is not based on the desire that the United States shall be able to invade the Canadian political arena to support the government and reciprocity. So real and serious is this menace regarded under the criminal law, and subject to a fine or imprisonment for six months with hard labor, and if necessary this law will be invoked.

ENGLISH VIEW OF RECIPROCIITY

Will Seriously Menace Close Federation of British Empire—Opinion of Sir Reginald MacLeod, K. C. B.

Reciprocity will seriously menace the close federation of the British Empire is the opinion of Sir Reginald MacLeod, K. C. B., late under secretary of state for Scotland and prominent in the business and political life of Great Britain, who is a guest at the Empress Hotel at present.

Sir Reginald is making a tour of Canada and parts of the United States. He is accompanied by his daughter and her husband, Mr. Hubert Walter, travelling correspondent of the London Times. Sir Reginald feels, and says that a very large number of the English people feel, that if reciprocity is successful there will be greater changes in the system wrought in the future, possibly even to the extent of free trade between Canada and the United States. This, he believes, might tend to such a community of interest as would result in political union between the two countries.

"Englishmen in general," said Sir Reginald, "feel that this reciprocity proposal is Canada's business principally and that England is not justified in taking part in it. However, there is no doubt that there would be a general feeling of regret if any action were taken that might tend to decrease the strength of the tie that binds Canada to the British Empire. It is noticeable that great many Canadians feel that reciprocity will have this effect, and they do not all belong to the Conservative party. This election pending is a crisis that menaces the intimate close federation of the British Empire with Canada as the leading unit."

Sir Reginald described Victoria's situation as the prettiest of all the cities he has visited on this continent. He and those accompanying him will remain here for a few days, becoming acquainted with the city.

No Westbound Cargoes.—MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—According to present indications, there portends to be a shortage of westbound cargo trade during the next week or so on account of the strike across the water. This state of affairs will affect both the United States and Canada, as most of the large importers have as yet to receive the larger portion of their fall stocks. It was stated today by local shipping authorities that practically every vessel that has been tied up on the coast of the strike, will leave on the westbound voyage with practically no cargo, and that it will be some time before things are running smoothly.

Admiral Togo at Regina.—REGINA, Sask., Aug. 23.—Admiral Togo arrived here at 10 o'clock tonight, greatly refreshed by his journey through the wheat fields of Canada. "The United States government made me an honor guest through the United States as far as Niagara," said the Admiral, "and I am enjoying now the hospitality of one of Britain's greatest colonies. On account of my indifferent health, I have not been able to accept any courtesies extended me by the Canadian government, but nevertheless I am deeply touched that other nations than my own feel that I have done the tasks allotted me."

Attempt Made to Release Political Prisoners at Lisbon.—LISBON, Aug. 23.—(Via Frontier).—An attempt was made Sunday to release four hundred political prisoners from the Lameiro prison in this city. A mob overpowered the sentries, but as the iron gates were about to fall before the attack the troops arrived and the prisoners fled.

Portuguese Plotters.—LISBON, Aug. 23.—(Via Frontier).—An attempt was made Sunday to release four hundred political prisoners from the Lameiro prison in this city. A mob overpowered the sentries, but as the iron gates were about to fall before the attack the troops arrived and the prisoners fled.

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EXTRA SESSION COMES TO CLOSE

President Taft and Members of Congress Lose No Time in Departing—Capital Now Deserted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The first session of the sixty-second congress ended today, and immediately the departure of members began. President Taft left with the several hundred tired legislators, and tonight Washington was deserted.

Every outgoing train bore senators and representatives homeward after an extraordinary session that had stretched over 121 days and set the liveliest pace of any legislative session in recent years. The adjournment was featureless, despite the strenuous activity that had gone before. The president vetoed the cotton tariff revision bill, just as he had vetoed its predecessors, the wool and the free list bills.

The veto only went to the house, and there its reception was marked by Democratic laughter and Republican applause.

Artillery Team at Work.—LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Canadian Artillery team will start practicing at Shoeburness on Wednesday next. The hospitality offered many of the officers had to be refused owing to the determination of the team to do some really profitable work during their visit. The officers are staying at the Royal Courts hotel and the men at Chelsea barracks.

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TORONTO HEARS MR. R. L. BORDEN

Enthusiastic Reception to Conservative Leader in Capital of Ontario—Notable Demonstration at Meeting

TORONTO, Aug. 23.—Mr. R. L. Borden entered the house of his friends when he crossed the threshold of Massey Hall tonight to address five thousand citizens of Toronto, who had gathered there to hear him, and he was given a welcome which came as a climax to the success achieved during his Ontario tour.

When the company of veterans of 1866, commanded by Major Collins, and headed by their flag, marched into the hall and thus testified to their displeasure at the treatment accorded the Laurier government, a cheer went up from the whole vast gathering. When the leader of the Conservative party appeared on the platform, accompanied by prominent Conservatives, the audience burst into thunderous applause and shouts of greeting.

The tumult of enthusiasm was stilled only long enough to permit Mayor Geary, A. C. Macdonnell, the candidate for the Centre and South Toronto party, to make a few remarks. Then it broke out even more tumultuously when Mr. Borden was called upon to speak. Bouquets from the ladies' branch of the Centre and South Toronto Conservative Associations and from the Conservatives of Niagara Falls, were presented to him, and then every man and woman in the hall arose, waved flags and lent the whole force booming the Laurier reciprocity campaign in Canada.

Upon their arrival in international waters the crews will first be met by the salutes have been directed in orders from the navy department to make the exercises as pretentious as is possible under the regulations.

HONOR ADMIRAL TOGO

United States Cruisers Will Form Escort for Distinguished Japanese Officer

BREMERTON, Wn., Aug. 22.—The final recognition of the government of the visit to America of Admiral Togo, will be performed by the navy, according to orders received at the navy yard today. With the sailing of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship Tamba Maru, which is to be the Japanese naval escort, the United States will form an escort, and between these warships the Japanese merchantmen will steam to sea.

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GUARDS BAND COMING

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Allan liner Virginian will likely sail from Liverpool today. On board will be the Coldstream Guards band.

RAILWAY MEN LAID OFF.—OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—At the office of the general manager of the Union Pacific railway, information was given today that 2,500 employees of that road will be laid off this week. The reduction in force will apply to all departments. The action of the company is said to be due to the fact that since last October business has been falling off.

SLEEP ENDS IN DEATH.—LACROIX, Wis., Aug. 22.—Alva Garrett, the young man whose week's presence had been puzzling physicians, died yesterday. Garrett was supposedly in good health when he retired on August 12, but he never awoke or spoke again, although he continued to take liquid nourishment and was not to be losing strength until Sunday.

MEAT AFFECTS POPE PUS.—ROME, Aug. 21.—A return of the opposition to the pope's visit today prevented Pope Pius from taking an intended outing in the Vatican gardens. His Holiness heard mass and conversed at length with Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, and afterwards worked longer at his desk than at any other time since he had been ill. The pope expressed a desire that he again be permitted to hold private audiences, as there are some persons who have been waiting to see him since the beginning of his illness.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISTS.—MELBOURNE, Aug. 22.—The Socialists of Sydney have issued a manifesto on the subject of compulsory training for the young, as enforced by the recently passed laws of the Commonwealth. The manifesto incites the cadets to resist authority and to refuse to undergo the training required of them. The socialists say that the boys are participating in organized murder in order to defend the stolen wealth of capitalists.

ATTEMPT TO ROB BANK.—VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 22.—A daring and well-planned attempt to blow the safe in the main branch of the Union Bank at the corner of Seymour and Hastings street, Sunday night, was only frustrated by the staunchness of the safe. The attempted burglary was similar in many respects to that made on the Traders' Bank here a couple of months ago, except that on this occasion the safe-blowers gained admittance from the top of the vault instead of through the door.

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VICTORIAN WINS WALKER PRIZE

Sgt.-Major Macdougall Takes First Place in Important Match—Makes Fine Total for Three Ranges

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—Sgt.-Major Macdougall was shooting in great form today in the Walker prize match, which was held at the Victoria rifle range. He made a fine total for three ranges in three matches was 102, the distances being 500 in the Governor-General's, 800 in the Dominion and 900 in the Walker. At the last range he scored a possible. This gives him the first individual prize in the Walker and \$25.

Victorians' scores in the Governor-General's match at 500 yards, were: Macdougall, 34; Lettice, 32; Caven, 31; Richardson, 29; Rogers, 28; Carr, 27; Birch, 26; Winsby, 25; Dominion, 500 yards: Macdougall, 23; Lettice, 28; Caven, 27; Richardson, 26; Rogers, 25; Carr, 24; Birch, 24; Winsby, 23; Walker, 500 yards: Macdougall, 35; Lettice, 28; Caven, 23; Richardson, 31; Rogers, 24; Carr, 23; Birch, 24; Winsby, 24; Duncan, 24.

In the president's match, 7 rounds at 200 yards in 45 seconds, Captain Murphy, 7th, and Private Harnell, 3rd Victoria's, tie at 34. In this Rev. Mr. Simpson, 27, and Captain Slater, 26, won \$5 each; Captain Milne, 26; Sgt.-Major Macdougall, 24; Col.-Sgt. Perry, 24, \$5 each; Campbell Fraser, R. A., 24.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANK.—MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The establishment of a public savings bank, where in each scholar may deposit his or her spare pocket money, will be a feature of the Catholic schools of the city when they re-open for the fall term next month.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY

Eastern Washington Farmer Murdered in His Home by Some Person Unknown

SPOKANE, Aug. 22.—Two boys, Albert Kemp and Earl Miller, going past the farm house of Louis N. Nelson, four miles east of Springdale, north of Spokane, this afternoon, had their curiosity aroused by seeing the Nelson team and wagon aimlessly wandering around in an open field, that they went to the house to make some inquiry,

MR. F. S. SHEPHERD FOR NANAIMO

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Tendencies of Proposed Pact Are Exposed in Ringing Speech—An Appeal to Loyal Canadians

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FORMER SHAH BEATEN

Said to Have Lost Eight Hundred Men in Recent Battle—Now Surrounded in Mountains

TEHERAN, Aug. 22.—It is reported here that the former Shah, Mohamed Alir Mirza, is surrounded at Savadkuk, in the mountains seventy-five miles northeast of Teheran.

POACHING ON A WHOLESALE SCALE

Inert Fishery Protection Work on West Coast Leads to a Continued Violation of Territorial Limits

Poachers were plentiful scooping in salmon by thousands with trolls and purse seine nets off the west coast of Vancouver island yesterday morning. The steamer Grey, tender of the Canadian Northern Pacific fisheries company, which arrived yesterday with a full cargo of whale oil and fertilizer from the Queen Charlotte Island station, passed through a great fleet of poachers. There were over a hundred of them at work in waters from a mile or less from shore to five miles from shore, the bulk of them operating inside the three mile limit. There were among them a number of comparatively large vessels, of twenty tons or more. The Grey passed close to two vessels which were inside the three mile limit, the names of these being read, one being the Pioneer No. 2 of Seattle, the other the Discovery. An officer took bearings of their position and found both considerably within the three mile limit. Officers of the Grey stated that the poachers were hauling in fish by thousands.

The poachers at work near Carmanah and Pachena are within view from the lighthouse at Carmanah, which were in telegraphic contact, and there can also be seen from the wireless telegraphic station at Pachena.

In an article which appeared in the evening paper some days ago, when it was stated that the reports of poaching being busy off the island coast were "mainly falsehood," it was also stated that the marine department's local agency was in constant touch with the tug William Joffite, which had been chartered as a fishery protection cruiser, while the Kestrel was laid up at Esquimaut. The William Joffite is equipped with wireless telegraphic apparatus, and was last reported cruising as a fishery protection cruiser off the west coast.

Mr. Peters at Vancouver.—VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—F. W. Peters, assistant to Sir William Whyte, vice-president of the C. E. G., arrived this morning from Winnipeg and will probably spend ten days on the coast. He will attend next week's sittings of the railway commission in this city. Later he will accompany the commission on its circuit in Alberta. He will leave tomorrow for Victoria.

Australian View of Canada.—NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Frank Coffey, one of the wealthiest men in Sydney, Australia, has arrived in New York. Mr. Coffey, who is making a business trip around the world, said: "New York is a wonder and my adopted country, Australia, is another marvel, but Canada, which I have just visited, has possibilities undreamed of. Vast fortunes will be made there every year."

New South Wales Politics.—MELBOURNE, Aug. 22.—Mr. McGowan's government has averted defeat for a time at any rate. The New South Wales cabinet has induced a disgruntled Liberal to take the speakership of the house, and in this way the labor ministry is able to maintain its majority one, gained as the result of the recent by-elections. The Liberal opposition is not relaxing its efforts to bring about a dissolution.

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TO RESORTS

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Mr. Smart, is on the market in the past few days...

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Survivors of the derelict schooner Wanchuan arrived at Sydney...

Rapid Paving Work—Rapid work on the laying of the pavement...

MARAMA IN FROM AUCKLAND

Canadian-Australian Liner Inaugurates New Service Which Will Give a Call at New Zealand Port

Inaugurating the new service via New Zealand of the Canadian-Australian line the R. M. S. Marama...

When the Marama reached Auckland on her initial call at the New Zealand port the liner was met by a representative of the tourist department...

The same paper recalling the changes in the mail service from New Zealand says: "Until recently our Pacific mails were carried to San Francisco..."

Referring to the wrecked schooner Bell Flower, Capt. Dowell went down with his vessel, according to advices brought from New Zealand...

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FLOODS ON YANGTZE

Village Entirely Submerged and no Trace of Inhabitants—Great Loss in Chinese Inundations

Further details of inundations of the Yangtze. Kiang were brought by the Canada Maru. It is stated that the swelling of the river is daily becoming worse...

A river steamer, called the Houho, plying between Hankow and Ichang, had struck mud banks visible before the inundation. Her liberation having taken place, the steamer was almost starved to death before the voyage was resumed.

PORT MISSIONARY DIES SUDDENLY

Late Mr. J. S. Bailey, a Prominent Figure in Work of Local Seamen's Institute—Was Aged 78 Years

A figure well known in Victoria and Esquimalt, where for the past twenty years he had worked unremittingly for the amelioration of the lot of his fellow seamen, died suddenly last evening...

Strong Currents to Blame The Box of Curious of Yokohama says that owing to weather conditions and the unusually strong currents existing after the typhoon exonerates Capt. Archibald from blame...

But it is in connection with the Seamen's Institute that his work will be best remembered. Whenever it was possible to forward the interests of the seafaring man he used his utmost endeavors...

Bank Clearings—Local bank clearings for the week ended Tuesday, totalled \$2,677,722 compared with \$2,547,455 for the previous week, an increase of \$130,267.

Building Permits—A building permit was issued yesterday for the Phoenix Brewing company for additions to the rear of the Colonial hotel, Johnson street, to cost \$12,000.

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EMPRESS CREW ON CANADA MARU

Survivors of Wrecked C. P. R. Liner Arrive Here and State That Salvage Work is Progressing Satisfactorily

Fourteen members of the crew of the wrecked C. P. R. liner Empress of China, who spent eleven days on board the liner after she struck on Mera reef...

The fourteen of the crew of the Empress of China, who arrived by the Canada Maru, included Carpenter Oberkon, two stewardesses and nine seamen and others...

A Yokohama paper says: "If the weather remains fairly good there is every reason to believe that the Empress of China will be salvaged very much damaged. There is a mistaken impression that she ran on a lot of pinnacle rocks which have pierced her hull..."

Strong Currents to Blame The Box of Curious of Yokohama says that owing to weather conditions and the unusually strong currents existing after the typhoon exonerates Capt. Archibald from blame...

But it is in connection with the Seamen's Institute that his work will be best remembered. Whenever it was possible to forward the interests of the seafaring man he used his utmost endeavors...

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Building Permits—A building permit was issued yesterday for the Phoenix Brewing company for additions to the rear of the Colonial hotel, Johnson street, to cost \$12,000.

Refusing to leave the wrecked schooner Bell Flower, Capt. Dowell went down with his vessel, according to advices brought from New Zealand...

Survivors of the derelict schooner Wanchuan arrived at Sydney shortly before the Marama left after being four days adrift without food or water...

Rapid Paving Work—Rapid work on the laying of the pavement on Yates street, between Blanchard and Fort streets...

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Further details of inundations of the Yangtze. Kiang were brought by the Canada Maru. It is stated that the swelling of the river is daily becoming worse...

A river steamer, called the Houho, plying between Hankow and Ichang, had struck mud banks visible before the inundation. Her liberation having taken place, the steamer was almost starved to death before the voyage was resumed.

PORT MISSIONARY DIES SUDDENLY

Late Mr. J. S. Bailey, a Prominent Figure in Work of Local Seamen's Institute—Was Aged 78 Years

A figure well known in Victoria and Esquimalt, where for the past twenty years he had worked unremittingly for the amelioration of the lot of his fellow seamen, died suddenly last evening...

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A NOTHER lot of Autumn and Winter Suits just in.

Chic Tailored Waists

Ladies' American Tailored Shirt Waists, in pure Irish Linens or Linen finish. Plain styles, mannish styles or embroidered styles.

- LADIES' TAILORED WAISTS with one-inch tucks and the regular shirt sleeves, in linen or linen finish. Campbell's Value \$2.25
LADIES' LINEN FINISH SHIRTWAISTS with the "Gibson" plaits and Patch Pocket. Campbell's Value \$2.25
LADIES' LINEN FINISH SHIRTWAISTS with cluster of small tucks; very smart. Campbell's Value \$1.50
LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS, button-at-side effect with fancy pearl buttons, and small tucks. Campbell's Value \$3.50
LADIES' PURE IRISH LINEN WAISTS, tastily finished with small tucks and fancy pearl buttons. Campbell's Value \$3.50
LADIES' PURE IRISH LINEN SHIRTWAISTS—We carry a splendid range of these with embroidered fronts—at—Campbell's Values \$4.50, \$4.25, \$3.50 and \$3.25



The Fashion Centre 1008-10 Government Street

Campbell's logo and brand name.

IN OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE

Emphatic Remarks Made at Meeting Held in London Under Auspices of Loyal Orange Institution

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Under the austeration Committee of the Loyal Orange Institution of England, a meeting was held in Caxton Hall, Westminster, for the purpose of protesting against the passing of a Home Rule Bill for Ireland. Mr. Robert Todd, deputy grand master of England, occupied the chair.

Several letters from supporters of the movement, who were unable to be present were read. The Earl of Erne, Imperial Grand Master, wrote: "A despotic prime Minister has arrogated to himself the powers of a dictator, and with the aid of a transient and subservient majority in the House of Commons has attempted to force through the Empire for resolute and determined action in this crisis. Any inaction or irresolution would go far to destroy the very object and basis for which the institution was formed."

But things have changed since those days. Clubs have become incorporated, the N. H. A. has become incorporated and players are dealing now with corporate bodies instead of individuals. There was in every contract of the N. H. A. clubs last year, according to the Herald's information, a reserve clause whereby the player bound himself to the team with which he played, next season, unless previously released.

So that, in the opinion of the official quoted above, last year's players are virtually still under contract with their clubs of last year. To sign a contract with another club—even though not connected with the N. H. A.—is, according to his agreement, a breach of contract, which is open to action for damages.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A cabinet council has been called for next Friday, when consideration will be given to what is designed to be France's final word to Germany concerning Morocco and the compensations to Germany in other parts of Africa. The ministry will have to estimate the effect on the French public opinion of this reply quite as much as its effect on Germany.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, describing its benefits for various ailments.

them on every subject would vote against them on Home Rule and the sympathy and practical support which Irish Unionists have received from Scotland bodies hardly for the success of Mr. Redmond's schemes. Irish Unionists have been encouraged, and whether a Home Rule Bill is passed next year or in three years' time, they will be in a position to set it at defiance in the House of Commons.

The straits of keeping up a fight for two or three years would be severe, but if the Unionist leaders think it wise their followers in Ireland will acquiesce. There are no sacrifices they are not prepared to make with the object of defeating Home Rule. Every difference is sunk before this danger, as it appears to them, and certainly Irish Unionists will go into the fight united and determined body. In every district there is now a Unionist club, so that the membership of these clubs is greater now than was the case in 1892. Almost every Protestant in the country has become enrolled.

The only body that has not been enrolled is the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The straits of keeping up a fight for two or three years would be severe, but if the Unionist leaders think it wise their followers in Ireland will acquiesce. There are no sacrifices they are not prepared to make with the object of defeating Home Rule. Every difference is sunk before this danger, as it appears to them, and certainly Irish Unionists will go into the fight united and determined body. In every district there is now a Unionist club, so that the membership of these clubs is greater now than was the case in 1892. Almost every Protestant in the country has become enrolled.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN MURPHY—At Vancouver, on the 14th inst., the wife of George Murphy, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS MURPHY—On the 14th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Pearce, a daughter.

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THE CITY MARKETS

Table listing various market prices for goods such as flour, sugar, and other commodities.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00
To the United States 2.00
F payable in advance.
Sent by mail to Canada and the United Kingdom.

TO WORKINGMEN

Yesterday an Associated Press telegram announced that the Southern Pacific would discharge six thousand of its employees because no freight was offering. This discloses an exceedingly serious condition of things in the United States. It emphasizes what we referred to very recently in these columns when we spoke of the general financial and industrial state of that country.

We invite the working men who read the Colonist to consider what this means. Let them reflect upon the difference between things as they are in Canada, and as they are in the United States. If the action of the Southern Pacific were an isolated or unusual case, it might be dismissed as one of those incidents that are to be expected in the business world. But it is not an isolated case. All over the United States the same stress, as is compelling this action by the great southern railway company, exists. In Seattle, to take the nearest point where observations can be made, things are in an exceedingly unsatisfactory state. Employment is scarce; wages are low and enterprise is at a standstill.

The strongest advocates of reciprocity will not deny that, if the agreement comes into effect, Canada will be governed very largely as to economic conditions by what transpires in the United States. What will happen in that event? There will be a determined effort on the part of the business community of the United States to exploit reciprocity for all it is worth. They must turn somewhere for relief. The consequence will be that all manner of visionary projects to be located in Canada will be set on foot, and there will be a rush of workmen into this country, whereby the labor market will be swamped.

We appeal to the workmen as to reasonable men. Is the experiment that they are asked to sanction worth trying? They cannot reasonably hope for better times than now prevail in Canada. They may find the result of the experiment to be that they will have to put up with the kind of times existing in the United States. Do they want this?

At the present time of all times Canadians should not dream of linking their commercial and industrial future with that of the United States. Is it not an undeniable fact that business has been getting worse in that country for several years past? We all know it is the case. The advocates of reciprocity will not deny this. Is it not also true that the President of the United States only took up the question of reciprocity because something had to be done to appease the popular clamor for a policy that would promise some measure of relief? Surely no one will deny this; surely no one will pretend for the fraction of a second that Mr. Taft had any altruistic notions in his mind, and was seeking to benefit Canada. His course looks like a desperate effort to avert in some way the calamity which he sees impending over his country and his party.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has put Canada in such a position that if it ratifies the reciprocity agreement it will be plunged into all the uncertainty existing across the border, and we ask the workmen of British Columbia if they are willing to try the experiment which closer trade relations with that country will inaugurate. We do not believe they will, but that on the contrary they will leave well enough alone.

A STRANGE ERROR

We are bound to believe, until the contrary is shown, that a newspaper believes the things it states in its editorial columns. Therefore we assume that the local Liberal paper believes what it states in the following quotation from its editorial columns of yesterday:

The export royalty has not only not caused the establishment of a single lumber mill in the country nor has it prevented the export of a single stick of lumber from this province. The timber resources of British Columbia have been leased by the provincial government to Americans. Four-fifths of these limits are already controlled by Americans and they will continue to control them for ninety-nine years if they continue to pay the licenses. The owners of this timber log it and ship it to their own American mills, paying an export royalty in the sum named. They can afford to do so because they have always been able to ship their products back into Canada duty free while they have had the advantage of an embargo of \$1.25 per thousand on Canadian lumber going into their own country. After paying their 60 cents royalty they still have the Canadian lumberman handicapped with the duty which amounts to another 65 cents net per thousand, so they can go on exporting our timber, manufacturing it in the United States and shipping it wheresoever they choose.

The fact of the case is that the export of saw logs from British Columbia is absolutely prohibited by law. It is also a fact that on several occasions United States holders of timber licenses have forfeited limits valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, because they have contravened this essential condition upon which the licenses are held. Our contemporary speaks of "leases," but what it really has in mind are licenses, for no leases have been granted since the McBride government came into power. The hollowness of our contemporary's argument is at once apparent from the fact that its assumed facts are not facts at all. It would be interesting to know what it thinks it is talking about.

IMPORTANT NEWS

The statement which we publish this morning in regard to the plans of the new owners of James Island, or St. James Island as they wish it to be hereafter called, is exceedingly interesting. The island is almost an ideal location for a summer colony, and possesses advantages not easily equalled anywhere. It will be almost unique among summer resorts because of the remarkable combination of features present there. Hundreds of people will avail themselves of the opportunity that will be afforded by such a resort. It will be really a suburb of Victoria, for the land journey to a point on the Saanich Peninsula opposite the island is only twelve miles and the width of the channel in the narrowest part is only slightly over half a mile.

This project will add very greatly to the value of all property in the Gulf Islands. It is announced the Pier Island is to be subdivided into high class residential property, and there are scores of other places where people desiring homes amid beautiful surroundings, and at the same time a little apart from the busy centres of population, will be sure to locate. The fact that the Canadian Pacific has taken the trade of the islands in hand is abundant proof that every accommodation in the matter of transportation that can reasonably be asked will be forthcoming. We look for an exceedingly progressive future for these delightful parts of the province. That Victoria will greatly benefit thereby goes without saying.

THINK THIS OVER

We have seen a circular issued by the Kamloops Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, from which we make the following extract:

Strenuous efforts are being made by the executive of the above association to make this year's exhibition an unqualified success. Prominent men in the district are showing their interest; co-operation of merchants and professional men is assured; the agricultural community are alive to the duty of showing the possibilities of the interior in general, and the Thompson valleys in particular, and an appeal is made to all to co-operate in making the forthcoming exhibition an object lesson of what can be done by the fruit grower, truck farmer, grain grower, poultry raiser, and horse and cattle rancher.

The association is strictly non-political, but the considerations set out in the quotation have an important political aspect. The object of this and every other provincial Agricultural Association is to develop in British Columbia an industry of the utmost value, and yet while this effort is being made, the Dominion government is asking the farmers to consent to remove every shred of protection they have in their own markets.

WAS IT A CRISIS

It has been pointed out that during all the strenuous weeks that preceded the passage of the Parliament Bill not a single petition was presented to Parliament praying that it might not become law, not a popular meeting was held to denounce it and that the by-elections were humdrum affairs in which no one took any particular interest. The morning papers devoted miles of copy to the question, but the evening papers hardly paid any attention to it, confining themselves to news of sport, aviation and matters of mere passing interest. The truth of the matter was that the British public were quite indifferent to what was transpiring. We can understand that the supporters of the government, feeling that the measure was safe, might refrain from expressing any opinion. But how shall we explain the indifference of the great mass which votes the Unionist ticket? They refused absolutely to be stampeded into a panic. It is amusing now to read the wild assertions made by some of the papers before the Bill was passed. The Observer, Mr. J. L. Garvin's paper, which is owned by Mr. Astor, called upon the "die-hards" not to surrender, for it assured them that the majority of the peers were with them, and that their popular influence was great; but the populace simply laughed at the "die-hards," and while they played their frenzied part never encouraged them by so much as a paltry petition or a sympathetic public meeting. As the Church Times put it, "the politicians are excited; the country is calm." It is also amusing now to recall how frenzied some of our Canadian newspapers managed to get. They out-ouced Cecil in the denunciation of Mr. Asquith and all his works. The British Weekly denies that there was anything like a crisis. It

calls the Parliament Bill "only a quiet evolution," and says it is a quiet change which in its consequences "will by no means justify the fears of its opponents." If we may judge from the British press there are signs of returning sanity on the part of the wild Unionists; but we observe that such men as the Rev. Canon Hensley Henson fear for the effect upon the public of the scene in the House of Commons when, as Mr. Augustine Birrell has said, "the language hurled at the Premier's head would have disgraced a gambling hell or a thieves' kitchen." The shock to the nation was a severe one, and its effects are likely to be felt for some time to come.

THE STRIKE SETTLED

The prompt settlement of the railway men's strike in the United Kingdom illustrates once more the marvelous capacity of the British people for self-government. A day or two ago things looked very threatening, and some timid people expected little else than disaster. But the confidence of the people in their institutions saved the situation. We do not say confidence in the present ministry, although this may have been an element in the case; what we mean is the confidence of all classes of the British people in the sufficiency of their institutions to meet every possible emergency. There was no talk on the part of the railway men about the government not acting in good faith. Mr. John Burns spoke truly when he said that as soon as the people understood what the government proposed they would agree to it.

The settlement of this formidable strike following the adjustment of the dock laborers strike are great triumphs for the Asquith ministry, for they will inspire confidence in it to a degree that nothing else could. We direct attention to the fact that in the serious conditions created by the railway strike, as in the critical stage reached by the Morocco incident, there was no attempt on the part of the Opposition to embarrass the ministry. In the United Kingdom it is happily recognized that, however much men may be opposed to each other on matters of policy, they are as one in moments of national crisis.

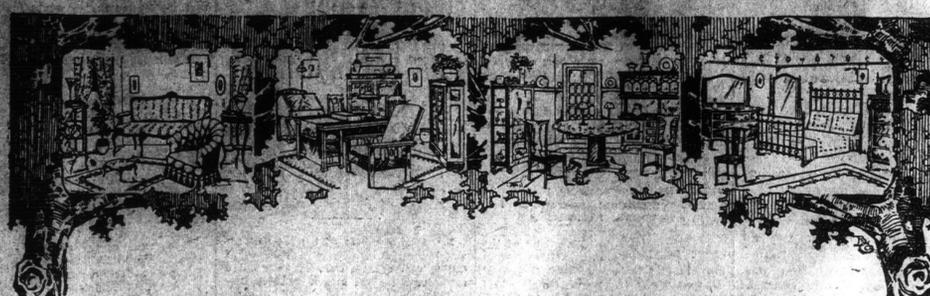
Since the introduction of the Lloyd George Budget the British people have been drinking three glasses of whisky where formerly they drank four. Still, seeing that last year they consumed 30,880,000 gallons of the beverage, they cannot be said to have become particularly abstemious. This is at the rate of 0.68 gallons per head.

We have a very interesting, though brief, interview with Mr. Robert Dinsdale, the well-known Victoria contractor. Mr. Dinsdale's views are especially important because he has always been identified with the Liberal party, and one of its most active workers. The opinions which he says he found very generally held during his journey home across Canada, are beginning to be those of hundreds of persons hitherto identified with the Liberal party. Canadians do not need reciprocity, and the evidence multiplies daily that they do not want it.

What the Colonist may or may not think about the Chinese head-tax is not in issue just now. What the voters have a right to know is what Mr. Templeman meant when he said: "The Chinese have been coming in in considerable numbers of late, and the question is what shall we do as to the \$500 head-tax." As to the increase in the head-tax I do not know that I would be prepared to say it should be done. I would very much prefer to see an agreement which would limit to a very reduced number the Chinese coming in here, somewhat on the lines of our agreement with Japan.

We find in "Canada" a very interesting article by Mr. R. G. Harvey, of Vancouver, in which he deals with real estate investments in British Columbia from the standpoint of the money-lender on mortgages or other real estate securities. Mr. Harvey states the case with much clearness. He closes with this observation which we are sure all Canadians will agree: "On the far Pacific Coast of Canada an intensely loyal people will be found with a strong love of everything British, to which the British manufacturer could well pay attention, with the full assurance of a growing market with the rapid development now going on."

"Mr. Pugsley At Once Orders Vast Improvements." This is the joyous headline in a St. John paper, favorable to the Minister of Public Works. Compare this with the tentative observations which Mr. Templeman made in regard to the Brocton Ledge Breakwater at the Liberal convention. "If it is found feasible the minister is prepared and so on" is as far as our British Columbia member of the Cabinet is prepared to go. As we said on a former occasion, the Minister of Inland Revenue would do well to take a leaf out of Mr. Pugsley's book in respect to these things, but then perhaps if he did, he would no longer be Minister of Inland Revenue. He would be made an example of little Oliver Twist, who presumed to ask for more.



Right Sort of Bedroom Furniture

SEE WHAT TWO BIG FLOORS OFFER YOU TODAY

It doesn't matter what sort of a bedroom you may desire—simple, elaborate or just comfortable—you'll find this store offers you the easiest and most effective solution of the problem. At least it should if broad assortments of the very best is any help. You'll find a surprisingly large and varied collection of chamber furniture pieces shown on the third and fourth floors—there's a piece that would add comfort and attractiveness to your room.

These bedroom furniture pieces, whether of the little-priced kind or the most elaborate productions, are chosen with the same care that characterizes the buying of all our merchandise, and you are assured the very best in quality of materials and workmanship. You will find that our pieces represent excellent values, the result of careful buying, quantity, buying for cash, Always pleased to show you these.

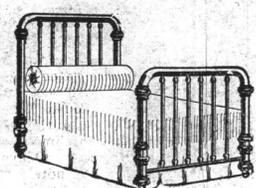
Chiffoniers from	\$10.00	Bedroom Tables from	\$1.25
Bedroom Squares from	\$7.50	Dressers from	\$12.00
Bedroom Chairs from	\$3.50	Beds from	\$4.00

NEWEST DESIGNS IN BRASS BEDS

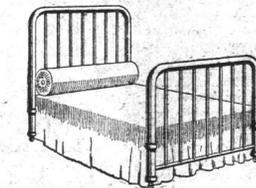
Come up to our fourth floor and have a look at the dozens of attractive designs we are now showing. You are sure to find something that will please you in design, and we know that the price will also satisfy.

The present display is one of the most interesting, and we cordially invite you to come in and view this interesting showing of the very latest ideas in high-class Brass Beds.

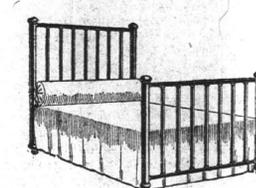
THESE THREE ARE PERFECT BEAUTIES



Brass Bed, in bright finish, 4ft. 6in., continuous 2in. pillars with six 1/2in. fillers head and foot \$35.00



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Brass Bed, polet finish, 4ft. 6in., four 1/2in. corner posts, seven 1/2in. fillers top and bottom \$70.00

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Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS

Quality True Test of Value

Story

There is living too Scotman who was on the Alabamian, up to day she was destroyed. The story of the Alabamian exciting episodes of the Alabama was a set built at Birkenhead federates. The British slow in acting upon American Ambassador the day fixed for her Azores, took on guns received her command board, and was chris to that time the vessel number "200." she entered upon her turing and burning parts of the world.

For two years the destructive tactics of the American Kearsarge on the Alabama were losses by the Alabama negligence, and the arbitration in 1871 to three and a half million for damages done other privateer ships.

Captain Nicolson is close upon 90 years as a sailor on the Alabamian of romance. In his own words, "I, 1863, I was a sailor on the Jabez Snow—a general cargo at New few days out we steamer. There was not make much head. We soon made out the ing right in our track.

Nearer and nearer made out that it was You can understand caused among the man all felt that whatever the Jabez Snow was, bama was within a hair and she fired a shot immediately hove to the question. We got guns, in fact no we against the four or five a boat from the pri us and in it was the Alabama—the man I have known in

Our captain said him saying, "Well, brief long looking for set eyes on you," commander, "but st happen, and I suppose of the usual routine This was said in the came on board. He captain, and I confie he took my own hair commander walked on deck for some time all at once Captain crew, "We must get did go to work w cleared us of all out and everything in it was on board. The and anything that w appropriated.

Captain Semmes the Jabez Snow to stow our clothing deck, each man with in the bag, one of o in a few minutes w bama. A number o boarded our vessel, of the decks. On the of oakum was place we saw from the de good ship enveloped huge tongues of flame an hour the Jabez Stom. We were tra I remember that am our ship were tw property of the ow belonging to Captai appropriated the ov him handing back chronometer.

Perhaps about board the Alabamian Indian islands some Semmes brought o and he pointed-t "You can have yo the Alabamian, and your own boat and make the best of it ashore on the slant. Several years after old crew, who had told me that they deprived of their cl with their lives.

Captain Semmes They ultimately gan cruising about ing American ship the master the ma Snow was disposed wild times, and o as ever sailed the s but shared in all

Story of the Alabama

There is living today at Kyleakin, the only Scotsman who was one of the crew of the historic Alabama, up to the night preceding the day she was destroyed by the Kearsarge off Cherbourg in France on the 19th June 1864. The story of the Alabama is one of the most exciting episodes of the American civil war. The Alabama was a wooden screw steam vessel built at Birkenhead in 1862 for the Confederates. The British Government were so slow in acting upon the information of the American Ambassador that the vessel left on the day fixed for her seizure, proceeded to the Azores, received her commander, Capt. Semmes on board, and was christened the Alabama. Up to that time the vessel was known simply by the number "296." After these preliminaries she entered upon her startling career of capturing and burning American ships in all parts of the world.

For two years the Alabama continued her destructive tactics and was sunk by the American Kearsarge on the date already stated. It was maintained by the Americans that their losses by the Alabama were due to British negligence, and the dispute was finally settled by arbitration in 1872 when a sum amounting to three and a half million sterling was awarded for damages done by the Alabama and two other privateer ships.

Captain Nicolson

Captain Nicolson, who resides in Kyleakin, is close upon 90 years of age. His experience as a sailor on the Alabama have in them the thrill of romance. I reproduce his narrative in his own words. "It was late in the winter of 1863. I was a sailor on board a ship named the Jabez Snow—Captain Snow. We loaded a general cargo at New York for Calcutta. A few days out we sighted smoke from a steamer. There was a dead calm and we could not make much headway with a sailing ship. We soon made out that the steamer was coming right in our track.

Nearer and nearer she came, and we soon made out that it was the much feared Alabama. You can understand the excitement that was caused among the men of our ship, and we all felt that whatever happened to ourselves, the Jabez Snow was doomed. At last the Alabama was within a hundred yards or so of us and she fired a shot across our bows. We immediately hove to. Resistance was out of the question. We could not fight, we had no guns, in fact no weapons of defence to put against the four or five guns of the Alabama. A boat from the privateer came alongside of us and in it was the famous commander of the Alabama—the bravest and most daring man I have known in 50 years of sea life.

Our captain saluted him and I remember him saying, "Well, Captain Semmes, I have been long looking for you and hoping never to set eyes on you." "I believe you," said the commander, "but strange things occasionally happen, and I suppose this meeting will be out of the usual routine of things in your life." This was said in the best of humor, and he came on board. He shook hands with our captain, and I confess that I felt proud when he took my own hand. Our captain and the commander walked backwards and forwards on deck for some time chatting away, and then all at once Captain Semmes shouted to his crew, "We must get to work men." And they did go to work with some purpose. They cleared us of all our stores—beef, pork, flour, and everything in the shape of victuals that was on board. The ship was next searched, and anything that would yield money was appropriated.

Ordered to Quit

Captain Semmes then ordered the crew of the Jabez Snow to get ready to quit the ship. We were allowed a bag but no chest in which to stow our clothing. When we all stood upon deck, each man with everything he possessed in the bag, one of our boats was lowered, and in a few minutes we were on board the Alabama. A number of the Alabama crew then boarded our vessel, emptied a barrel of tar on the decks. On the top of the tar a tin layer of oakum was placed, and shortly afterwards we saw from the deck of the Alabama our good ship enveloped in dense smoke, and then huge tongues of flame spouting forth. In half an hour the Jabez Snow had gone to the bottom. We were treated well on the Alabama. I remember that among the things taken from our ship were two chronometers—one the property of the owner of the ship, the other belonging to Captain Snow. Captain Semmes appropriated the owner's, and I remember him handing back to Captain Snow his own chronometer.

Perhaps about a week after we were on board the Alabama we made one of the West Indian islands somewhere near Cuba. Captain Semmes brought our crew together on deck, and he pointed towards the island, saying, "You can have your choice of remaining on the Alabama, and sharing our luck, or take your own boat and land upon the island, and make the best of it. Some of our crew went ashore on the island, but I elected to remain. Several years afterwards I met one of our old crew, who had landed on the island, and he told me that they were attacked by negroes, deprived of their clothing, and barely escaped with their lives.

Capturing and Burning

They ultimately made Cuba of it. We began cruising about, with the Alabama harassing American ships, capturing and burning the maffer the manner in which the Jabez Snow was disposed of. We had some rough, wild times, and our crew were as tough a lot as ever sailed the seas. We had no set wages but shared in all the prizes that were taken.

When we had captured vessels and secured prizes requiring immediate disposal we went to Bermuda and Key West, both neutral ports, sold everything, and divided the proceeds.

At Charleston, Carolina, a steamer came off from the blockade and spoke to the Alabama. "What ship is this?" Captain Semmes replied, "An English sloop of war—the Spit Fire. Come on board. We'll be delighted to see you." The invitation was accepted, and when the steamer was half-way between the blockade runners and the Alabama Captain Semmes gave him a broadside, and sank the vessel. Immediately after this the blockade runners were after us, and the Alabama, which could do 18 knots, put on full speed. The next port that we made was Bermuda. We took everything from the Alabama that would sell and the proceeds, as usual, squarely divided. We got short of coal, and the next port we made was Cherbourg, in France, closely followed all the time by the blockade runners. At Cherbourg we availed ourselves of the chance of provisioning the ship, and got an abundant supply of coal. While in this port Captain Semmes received a letter, conveyed to him by a cutter in the English Channel. In the letter it was stated that the blockade runner Kearsarge was outside the harbor waiting for him.

The Last Fight

Was he game to fight? The authorities at Cherbourg intimated to Captain Semmes that his time was up, and that he must clear out of the harbor. It was a neutral port, and the authorities were afraid of trouble if the Alabama were allowed to remain. Captain Semmes replied by letter to the challenge of the commander of the Kearsarge, saying that he would fight him on the morrow. I was a Boston seaman, and in the war was on the other side to the Alabama. I knew the contents of the dispatch sent by Captain Semmes to the Kearsarge, and I knew, too, that he meant what he wrote.

I became suddenly ill. I ate a plug of tobacco and swallowed a piece of chalk. I became seemingly very ill, and looked like some ghost. The doctor of the Alabama asked me, "What is the matter with you, Nicolson?" "There is nothing the matter," I replied. He looked at my tongue, and then, turning to Captain Semmes, said, "This man cannot fight tomorrow; he is sick." The captain looked at me, and it was the last time I ever set eyes upon him, and he said, "Put him ashore," and I was sent ashore. The Alabama went out next day, met the Kearsarge, and after some hours hard fighting the Alabama went to the bottom. Captain Semmes was wounded, but quickly recovered. He was a bold and adventurous man, and held in much esteem by his crew.—The Scotsman.

CHARACTER ON YOUR LUGGAGE

The Paris Matin in this week exposing the manner in which the traveler has his character written on his luggage for the benefit of successive porters and hotel servants. The code recalls the signs that beggars are reputed to put on certain houses as signs for their fraternity.

In the case of the luggage little scratches or cuts are made on the bag. A cut on one of the upper corners is bad. It signifies that you are a bad customer. Your tips are very scanty. Whether you go to Paris or Versailles, to Dinard or Aix-les-Bains, the hotel waiters will at once spy the sign. You will be treated as a nobody and an encumbrance, a person to whom every self-respecting waiter is bound to be disagreeable.

If your bag or your box has a diagonal cut with a knife near one of the lower corners, the sign is still worse. You not only give scant tips, but you are exacting and disagreeable. Look out, then, how you will be treated. Your coffee will be served cold, and your wine or your beer will be hot. You will be charged with champagne of the first zone on your bill and served with champagne of the sixth or twelfth zone. On the other hand, a cross on one of the lower corners improves your situation. You are exacting, but generous. You will get what you ask for, but no attention will be paid to your remarks.

Small vertical lines cut near the lock are the best you can have. You are not exacting, and you are very generous. Waiters will stumble over each other in their haste to serve you. You will get the best room in the hotel, the best dishes at table, and a dozen invitations to return when you are leaving. Therefore, look carefully at your bag or box, and if it has no vertical lines near the lock, cut them in yourself and you will be happy on the continent.

The most deadly sign of all is a curved mark on the left-hand upper corner, which signifies "inexperienced, has not traveled much."

WAR DOGS TO SCENT BORDER AMBUSHES

For the first time trained dogs are to be used by a British force on active service. Two big and strong Airedales from Major Richardson's kennels are to accompany a punitive expedition on the Indian border to scent ambushes.

The expedition, consisting of a Ghoorka regiment, is to cross the Assam border to punish the Abor tribe for the murder of Mr. Noel Williamson and his party. Much of the country through which the Ghoorkas will have to pick their way in dense scrub, and these Airedales have been trained to utter a low growl to warn their friends of the vicinity of

strangers. They have the faculty of "winding" game or people over a mile away, and have been trained not to bark.

Although nearly all the continental countries, and Japan and the United States only, count among their military units a dog corps, our military authorities have held divided views as to the utility of these four-footed scouts, some officers contending that they would by barking disclose, not only the presence of an enemy, but also warn the enemy of attack.

Major Richardson, who has devoted much care and thought to the breeding and training of war, police, and watch dogs, stated in an interview in the Daily Telegraph that for many reasons his choice fell upon Airedales—not the show dog of that breed, but the larger and heavier dog of the type, which was strong, very plucky, not apt to be afraid of anything and not gun shy.

"The great advantage, in my opinion," said Major Richardson, "of a dog to a sentry or outpost picket is that at once the value of his services is more than doubled. A picket accompanied by a dog will never give a false alarm, and in the case of attack the approach of an enemy is noticed by the dog owing to its extraordinary keen sense of smell and sound long before the man has any definite idea of their presence.

"During the Matabele war a police patrol had turned in in their blankets for the night, leaving one of the number on guard. They had an old retriever with them. The night was very dark. The sentry saw and heard nothing, but the dog was restless and growled. Thinking something was wrong, the sentry roused his comrades. They were up, and had just prepared for an attack when a party of natives attempted to rush them. But for that dog that patrol would in all probability have been wiped out.

"It may interest you to learn," added Major Richardson, "that since the Borkum spy affair dogs patrol those fortified islands day and night."

DEALING IN MILLIONS

Interesting facts about the inside working of the Bank of England were given by Mr. Frederick Huth Jackson, a director of the bank, and a former president of the Bankers' Institute, in a lecture at the rooms of the Society of Arts. He said the original charter of incorporation of the Bank of England was granted in 1694, but it had been universally recognized that the real history of the bank as it was today dated from the Bank Charter Act of 1844, which was introduced and carried at the instance of Sir Robert Peel. Its practically exclusive right of issuing notes, he said, is one of the most important functions of the Bank of England. One rarely sees a dirty Bank of England note. That is because the bank never re-issues a banknote. Even if anyone went into the bank and demanded a five-pound note in exchange for five sovereigns, and then crossed to another counter and changed the same note back into gold, that note would be destroyed. This system is expensive, but it means the bank avoids many of the risks of forgery. The affairs of the Bank of England are conducted by a governor, a deputy-governor, elected from 24 directors, who are chosen from the leading merchant and private banking firms in the city and generally serve for life. There are two branches in London and nine in the country. The staff is about 1,060 strong, of whom 840 are at the head office. The bank also employs 500 porters and mechanics. Not only does the bank print in Threadneedle street its own notes and the India rupee notes, but also all postal orders and old-age pension orders. The chief criticism made nowadays against the Bank of England, Mr. Jackson said, is that its gold reserve is too small. It would certainly be more satisfactory if every note issued by the bank were backed by gold, but to keep such a reserve of gold lying idle would cost, at 3 per cent, £555,000 a year. The Bank of England already keeps a reserve in cash against all its liabilities of 40 to 50 per cent, and its duty to its shareholders prevents it from incurring this extra cost of a complete gold reserve. The chief circulating medium of this country is now, however, not banknotes but checks. Since 1868 the value of the checks that pass daily through the London Clearing House has risen from £11,000,000 to £48,000,000. In the same period the average value of the banknotes in circulation has only increased from £24,000,000 to £29,000,000, despite the enormous increase in the wealth and business transactions of the country in the same period. The bank issued notes in denominations of £5, £10, £20, £50, £200, £500 and £1,000. Of these by far the greater proportion was in £5 notes, and the proportion was always increasing.

GETTING EVEN

A collection was being taken up in a Scottish church one Sunday on behalf of the heathen. The minister made a stirring appeal, and the warden started his round with the box. One of the first members of the congregation to whom he offered it was evidently ill-disposed to the cause.

In a stage whisper, heard alike by congregation and pastor, this man said in blank vernacular—"Tak it awa', law. I'm no gaun to gie onnything."

At that period the collection boxes were taken direct into the vestry. Down came the preacher from the pulpit, went into the vestry, brought out one of the boxes, and marched straight toward the gentleman, all the congregation imagining that the minister was going to shame the unbeliever into giving something. The clergyman offered the box to the heretic with the naive remark—

"Take what you want; it has been gathered for the heathen!"

The Sands of Gold

From the remote village of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Essex, comes a story as romantic as Stevenson's "Treasure Island"—a tale of a newly-discovered gold field in the far desolation of the Arctic Circle, and of a great coal field from which Europe may draw its fuel long after its own coal has been exhausted. There are three principal characters in this new "Treasure Island" story of real life. One is the Rev. Mr. Gardner, rector of Goldhanger, a sleepy little village of Essex whose greatest excitements have been a wedding, a birth, and a death. The second is Dr. J. H. Salter, of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, three miles from the rector of Goldhanger. The third is Mr. Ernest Mansfield, a musician, a man of letters, a great traveler, and a mining engineer, who is the neighbor and friend of the rector and the doctor. Surely Stevenson or Quiller-Couch would have chosen just such men as these to be the characters in a story of gold and dead men's bones in a far-off island. After their day's work it was the habit of these three cronies to meet in one or other of their houses and to talk of their experiences in the world of fact and ideas, over a glass of wine. Both Mr. Mansfield and Dr. Salter are men who have hunted and explored in wild places, and the conversation of Mr. Mansfield was especially interesting, because, as a mining engineer, and one of the early pioneers of Klondike, he had searched for gold in many parts. Always his conversation came back to Gold, Gold, Gold, and the possibility of new discoveries. He held firmly to the theory that there were great gold deposits in the Arctic regions at present untouched by men. The Rev. Mr. Gardner was secretly fired by his words, and one day he said, "I am going to Spitzbergen. Perhaps while I am there I may put your theory to the test." So, acting upon the expert advice of his engineering friend, the Rev. Mr. Gardner brought back from his voyage pieces of quartz and rock, and specimens of sand, and mud, and shingle, from the Arctic coast. To him they were meaningless. He smiled as he thought of his strange baggage. But one night there was a thrilling sense of mystery and excitement when the three friends gathered in the sitting-room of the rectory. Mr. Mansfield pored over these pebbles and bits of rock, held them up to the light, and examined them closely. "Well?" said his friends. "Gold," he said, "or I'm a Dutchman." The specimens were sent to London to be tested. The report that came confirmed Mr. Mansfield's opinion. The sand brought back by the clergyman was what is known as pay gravel, washing down of a gold deposit. The three friends formed a private syndicate, and Mr. Mansfield went out to Spitzbergen to prospect more closely and take out a claim. He found that a party of Americans were further up the desolate course, where they have pegged out their own claim and have now established a small township engaged in coal-digging with good results. The details of what Mr. Mansfield found must still be kept a secret, says Dr. Salter, although it can no longer be hidden that there are the

most astonishing indications of gold and an inexhaustible coal supply in this unexplored territory of the Frozen North. One great difficulty now faced the village pioneers. From whom were they to get the full right to take possession of minerals in this region? No flag of any nation flies over its barren rock. It is a "No Man's Land." Dr. Salter approached the Foreign Office and obtained certain advice, upon which he is now acting. Upon Mr. Mansfield's return money was raised with the help of private friends in the neighborhood, pledged to keep the secret. The syndicate have fitted out several ships, which have already made their way to the Arctic regions, and recently an iron-built vessel steamed out of the Thames bound for Spitzbergen, with a crew of English, Scottish and Norwegian sailors and miners. "They are tough men," says Dr. Salter, "carefully chosen and examined by myself—sturdy fellows with no nonsense about them and fit for a hard life. We have now a very flourishing little mining colony on our Arctic claim, strong enough to defend themselves in case of need and ready to enforce that mining law which means death to anybody who tries to jump a claim. The ships have taken out a great supply of provisions—and you have no idea how much is required to sustain a body of men utterly isolated from the world, and depending for their lives upon what they have carried with them. They have built houses taken out in pieces, and under the strict discipline of mining engineers and officers they are leading a hard, lonely life, with plenty of toil and no other society but their own. Around them they hear the barking voices of the seals who lie upon the rocks ledge, polar bears prowl over their barren region, and no human being outside their own camp disturbs the utter solitude. They keep close to their huts, for the Norwegians especially are superstitious and are afraid of the ghosts which they believe haunt these desert regions." One day, says the Chronicle, these pioneers in search of Arctic gold made a gruesome discovery. There on the naked rocks lay three skeletons. Their bones were bleached and stripped clean of flesh. There was no sign to show the race or character or history of the men who had perished in this Arctic solitude. These dead men's bones told no tales. Perhaps in the living flesh these men had come in that search for gold which has strewn many far regions and desert islands with skeletons. Three friends bound together upon some great adventure they lay now together in the fellowship of death, mourned, perhaps, in some English village. Spitzbergen is a group of rocky and icy islands, with some hundred of rock islets, far north of the northernmost cape of Europe (Norway), and partly within the Arctic Circle. They have never been permanently inhabited; only used as bases for exploring or fishing expeditions. It is an impossible, compared to which Klondike is a "liveable" area; but, if gold is to be found in quantities, no doubt the resources of the temperate zone will make even the everlasting ice plateaux and glacier-rasped valleys of Spitzbergen endurable.

A "FISHY" BUSINESS

A man with a large bundle of sporting papers went into a fried fish shop the other day, and asked how much he was to receive for them.

"Nothin'," snapped the owner of the shop. "Yer can tike 'em away; I don't want the likes on 'em in this establishment."

"Goin' to retire, Bill?" sneered the disappointed owner of the papers.

"Retire be blowed!" snorted Bill. "It's a matter o' business, that's all. It don't pay me to wrap up fish in sportin' papers. My customers reads 'em."

"Well, an' what then? Are yer afraid they'll be backin' the tips?"

"That's jist what I ham afraid on," responded the purveyor. "They heats their bit o' fish, reads the tips, backs their fancy, an' drops their brass. Then they 'as ter starve for a week or two, an' my fish is left on my 'ands. Take them pipers away; they're no good to me."

BREAKING IT GENTLY

A lady who had recently moved to the suburbs was very fond of her first brood of chickens. Going out one afternoon, she left the household in charge of her eight-year-old boy. Before her return a thunderstorm came up. The youngster forgot the chicks during the storm, and was dismayed, after it passed, to find that half of them had been drowned. Though fearing the wrath to come, he thought best to make a clean breast of the calamity, rather than leave it to be discovered.

"Mamma," he said contritely, when his mother had returned; "mamma, six of the chickens are dead."

"Dead!" cried the mother. "Six! How did they die?"

"The boy saw his chance."

"I think—I think they died happy," he said.

THEIR OWN INVENTION

The advertisements were the most interesting things in the paper, according to Mr. Hudson's ideas. He read them to his wife as she sat at work on the stockings of their active son.

"No need to spend your time hunting for antiques now," said Mr. Hudson, after skimming the cream from a long article, as was his wont. "Here's a man that will undertake and guarantee to make your new furniture look as

if 'twas a hundred years old, by a process known only to him."

"I don't see any need of processes for our furniture," remarked Mrs. Hudson, as she cast a hopeless stocking to the flames. "Tommy's feet are all the process we need. Perhaps we could rent him out by the day."

HIS FATHER'S GLASS EYE

"What's the matter, my lad?" an old gentleman asked of a youngster who was crying lustily in the street.

But the boy couldn't reply through his sobs.

"Please, sir," chimed in a companion, "we was playing marbles, and he's bin an' lost his glass alley."

"There, don't cry," exclaimed the old gentleman kindly. "Here's a penny, buy some more."

But the tears continued to flow.

"There, there," went on the benefactor; "I wouldn't cry any more if I were you."

"Ye-e-e-s, you w-o-u-l-d," gasped the weeping one, "if you'd (sobs) lost yer father's glass eye."

BITTEN

William and Lawrence were in the habit of saving a part of their dessert from the evening dinner for consumption the next morning, and, in accordance with this custom, two small cakes had been placed in the pantry for them. William being the first up on the following morning and being hungry, went to the pantry. He found only one cake, and a large piece had been bitten out of that. Full of wrath, he went upstairs and roused his brother.

"I say!" he demanded. "I want to know who took that big bite out of my cake?"

"I did," sleepily answered Lawrence.

"What'd you do that for?"

"Well, when I tasted it I found it was your cake, and so I ate the other one."

HE COULDN'T HELP IT

"I would like mightily to enjoy riches."
"Then why don't you try to marry 'em?"
"As I said, I want to enjoy them."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

In proportion to its owner's weight a flying bird's wing is 20 times as strong as a man's arm.

TO INVESTIGATE LABOR DISPUTES

Personnel of Government Commission to Deal with Railway Difficulty in Britain is Announced

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Further progress was made today towards bringing to an end the labor disputes in the United Kingdom by the appointment of a government commission to investigate the railway problem and to settle the local disputes of the Midland and North-eastern railways.

The personnel of the commission is considered fairly to represent the contending interests.

The commission is made up of Sir David Harrell, former under secretary for Ireland; Thomas B. Ellis and Charles G. Beale, for the railroads; and Arthur Henderson, M. P., and John Burnet for the men.

The terms under which the commission was appointed are that it shall investigate the working of the railway and working agreement of 1907, with a view to the prompt and satisfactory settlement of differences.

Liverpool now remains the only serious point of labor trouble.

Parliament adjourned today until October.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons today there was a lively passage between James Keir Hardie, the Socialist leader, and David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Hardie accused the government of taking the side of the railway directors. He declared vehemently that the men who had been shot down by the troops "were murdered in the interest of the capitalist system."

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the great conflagration had been put out but that there were smouldering fires here and there which at any moment might burst into flames. He declared he knew nothing more likely to bring about such a disaster, and perhaps cause the men to fling away what their leaders claimed was a triumph, than "such grossly inaccurate statements" as had been made by Mr. Hardie. The government, he added, had used its whole power to that that justice was done both parties to the dispute.

In naming the commissioners, Premier Asquith briefly congratulated the country that the clouds had lifted, adding amid cheers, that the fewer words said in regard to the past at the present moment, the better.

James Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the Labor party, who took a prominent part in the negotiations for a settlement, told the houses that the settlement shown on both sides during the course of the negotiations prevailed in the future relations, the country had heard the last of railway strikes in this day and age.

However, he was unable to resist making a heated denunciation of Home Secretary Churchill and the employment of soldiers during the strike. He declared that the department which had planned the most diabolical part during the whole unrest was the home office. Mr. Churchill's bulletins on the situation, he said were "mischievous and inaccurate and the expressions of opinions therein were not sensible and the effect was to make the men more desirous of continuing the fighting than of coming to a settlement. I hope that we have heard the last of these furious interferences by persons who do not understand the nature of the circumstances with which they are dealing, but who desire to find themselves in the newspapers day by day."

Parliament adjourned until October 24th.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

Paris Doctor Finds Serum that Cures Foot and Mouth Disease in Cattle

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Dr. Doyen has extended his activity into the veterinary field, and if his latest discovery is really confirmed, he has conferred an inestimable boon on farmers, the world over by discovering a sure and rapid cure for the foot-and-mouth disease in cattle. The news is published today, and the correspondent of the Paris Journal at Provins describes the encouraging results obtained on a number of farms in the valley of the Aube. The disease is at present rampant in the entire valley, which is a great cattle-raising district. The ravages have been such that not only was the most supply diminishing, but there was already talk of a rise in the price of milk.

Dr. Doyen conceived the idea of trying injections with certain sera or vaccines prepared by himself, which he calls "liquides phagocenes." The first experiments were made with the assistance of Dr. Herve, veterinary and sanitary inspector of Troyes, and M. Thevenet, the superintendent of Mr. Vandier's farms. The serum or liquid was injected under the skin of a certain number of heifers that had the disease very badly. On the following day—that is, fifteen hours after the first injection—Dr. Doyen believed that he could positively state that the malady had been checked. By that time, in fact, the lesions of the mouth had dried up, as they might have done a week later, and the ulcers round the hoofs were beginning to heal. The result was so striking that the animals, which had no longer been able to walk, were already able to stand up. Four or five days later the ulcers disappeared altogether. The result of the experiments showed that the animals recovered rapidly from the disease. Their general health improved, the morbid symptoms ceased. The animals no longer foamed at the mouth, but began to graze again. The leanness rapidly vanished, and the pastures were assured. During the past few days, adds the correspondent, the efficaciousness of the treatment was confirmed by numerous other experiments. More than two hundred head of cattle, including bulls, cows, heifers, calves, and even pigs, were treated with success. The operation, it seems, is very simple. Two injections are made, with an interval of a day or two between the first and second, and the cost is only a trifle. The treatment has also the advantage of being preventative, and healthy animals, by means of inoculation, can be saved from catching the disease.

HON. C. SIFTON OPENS CAMPAIGN

Addresses First Meeting of His Ontario Tour in Ingersoll—Speaks Strongly Against Reciprocity

INGERSOLL, Ont., Aug. 22.—Hon. Clifford Sifton, for many years minister of the interior in the Laurier cabinet, opened his campaign here tonight against reciprocity. Mr. Sifton will make a tour of the province, opposing the pact on the ground that Canada should keep her natural resources within her own country.

"It is my duty," he said, "that it is essential in the interests of this Dominion of Canada that we should conserve our resources and work out carefully, painfully and perhaps slowly, the best method of making them available in order that we may have a strong, virile and well nourished population, it must be clear that this is no time to take resources over to the United States.

"The pact is an extension of the United States, and if favorable anticipations which can be entertained turned out to be well founded, and our friends south of the line use it as well and give us nearly everything we ask, what is the inevitable conclusion? Must not trade and business and very life become mixed with theirs, so that we shall become increasingly dependent upon them with the ultimate end of political union? And if these favorable anticipations are not a realization and they will not treat us well and want to grab and quibble in the interpretation of any reciprocity treaty, what will that mean? It will mean that, ten or fifteen years from now we shall have to begin all over again, just where we are now, and start once again to put ourselves right."

"I do not hold with those who say that those who are opposed to the treaty between Canada and the United States are opposed to good relations between the two countries. On the contrary, my view is that the way of continuing the good relations between Canada and the United States, is that each should do its own business independently and have no entanglements—nothing in the world to quarrel about."

RECORD CATCH AT WHALING STATION

Two Steamers Took Thirty Whales to Sechart in Six Days—Tees Left Crowded With Passengers

The steamer Tees, Capt. Gillam, of the C. P. R., which reached port on Sunday morning from Clayoquot and way ports brought news that the whaling station at Sechart had broken all records in a week's catch when the steamer was on the coast. From Monday to Saturday of last week the two steam whalers working from the Sechart station brought in thirty whales and the total for the season to date is about 400. News was brought by the Tees that the Uchuckiet cannery has a pack of 7000 cases, having had one of the best seasons since the cannery was established.

The Tees brought from Port Renfrew a great slab of timber for exhibition purposes, a section of a coast tree eleven feet in diameter. This slab was sent to the Victoria branch of the Vancouver Island Development League.

The Tees brought 43 passengers from Clayoquot and way ports. Mr. H. C. Drewar was passenger to Alberni from where he went by motor to Nanaimo for the convention held there on Saturday.

The Tees took a large complement of passengers to the west coast last night when she left for Quatsino and way ports, every stateroom being filled and shakedown were provided in the saloon for those who could not find berths. The passengers included two large and numerous parties, including Mr. Hillier of Ucluelet, G. A. Ferley and wife, Mrs. and Miss Ericson, John Melon, W. H. and C. Fiesching, A. Cameron, J. Cooke, J. Johnson, J. A. Donohue, J. Cook, W. Burnes, R. Morrison, W. W. Duncan, W. J. Yates, H. Walker, R. Edmunds, W. Margaw, O. S. King, W. Willson, W. J. Willett, Messrs. Roberts, Ellis, Fisher, G. Evans, Richardson, Pearson, Cotu, G. King, J.

ALL REPORTS ENCOURAGING

Battle in Eastern Canada Going For Mr. Borden and His Followers—Will Make Heavy Gains

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—"Not a word of discouragement," is the statement from the Conservative headquarters today. Reports coming from all parts of Canada show the Conservatives going into the present battle with more vigor and enthusiasm than in any election since 1896. Heavy gains are promised from the maritime provinces, and prospective lecture tours in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia give little consolation to the Liberal campaign organizers.

As reported, the Halifax Chronicle, long edited by Hon. Mr. Fielding, and latterly owned by B. F. Pearson, a former minister without portfolio in the Murray government, has changed hands on the eve of the election. It threatens disaster to the fielding forces in Nova Scotia.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is still in Quebec, having come up to the Montreal district, and is utilizing every plea towards swindling disappointed followers back into the old lines. The nationalists in the meantime are saying little, and for the most part are staying away from the Laurier meetings.

The past few days have produced but few notable developments beyond the unexpected appearance of an independent candidate in South Toronto in the person of Rev. D. C. Hossack, a former Presbyterian minister, who has been elected in against Claude Macdonell, Conservative, and controller J. T. Ward, Liberal, both Roman Catholics. Mr. Hossack's platform combines opposition to the liquor laws, and to the "No Temper" decree. He used to be a Liberal.

HERO OF THE PORCUPINE

How Mr. Leo Sulman Died Through Efforts to Save His Friends

A letter received from England by Mr. F. W. Bentley, 1334 Stanley avenue, long edited by Hon. Mr. Fielding, and latterly owned by B. F. Pearson, a former minister without portfolio in the Murray government, has changed hands on the eve of the election. It threatens disaster to the fielding forces in Nova Scotia.

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The letter says that the fires were terrific, and came on in an amazingly sudden manner. It burned fiercely on three sides of the town, and had completely passed away within ten minutes of its commencement owing to the great speed with which it was travelling. After the flames had subsided, the ground beneath the smoke was intensely smouldering, and the smoke was intense for hours. During the fire the young hero and a few friends were safely ensconced in a pool of water, but later on the aid of the chief of the police, and his wife, mother-in-law, and two babies were struggling desperately for their lives. Laying them out on the ground they covered them with blankets, and the rescuing party lay over them for three hours to keep the intense heat from their bodies. While in the act of carrying water which he intended pouring over the chief and his party, the young hero was overcome by the dense smoke, and fell unconscious, from which state he never recovered. All others of the party were saved from a horrible death, largely due to Mr. Sulman's efforts.

The late Mr. Sulman was a particular friend of Mr. Bentley, and he feels deeply his loss.

NO CLOSE SEASON

Salmon Fishing on Fraser River Can Be Continued, as Requested by Cannermen and Fishermen

VANCOUVER, Aug. 22.—The federal government has suspended the close season for sockeye salmon fishing on the Fraser river. Notice to this effect was received this morning by Chief Fisheries Inspector Cunningham of New Westminster in a telegram from Ottawa.

The telegram, in the advice of the cancellation of the close season states that this action has been taken owing to the unprecedented light run of sockeye on the Fraser river this year.

But in the order of suspension it would have been illegal to take sockeye in the Fraser river or Gulf of Georgia waters from midnight of August 24 to September 15. This close season has been allowed in order to give the salmon opportunity to reach the spawning grounds on the upper reaches of the river.

Several weeks ago the Fraser river fishery was an agitation for the abolition of the close season this year. A petition to the minister of marine and fisheries was prepared and forwarded to Ottawa. It was supported by the boards of trade on the coast, and represented to the federal government that for years Canada has been doing all the hatching and the Americans are doing all the catching of salmon. It is stated by members that this year 95 per cent of the Fraser sockeye have been caught by Americans in traps and in purse seines operated by large motor boats.

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The Crown of Castle and Commodore, of this line, are now en route to this port in the Harrison line. Another vessel is to sail on Saturday from Antwerp via Glasgow and Liverpool. The Crown of Castle is coming via Honolulu, at which port she is about due, and will come to Victoria via San Pedro and San Francisco, being due here on October 10th. The Commodore is due on October 8th.

The Harrison Direct line was inaugurated with the arrival here on July 2nd of the steamer Centurion, which was followed by the Candidate and now by the Director. The Harrison steamers have for many years been carrying freight for the ports of the Pacific coast transhipped at the Mexican and Panama isthmuses, the Harrison company having a freight arrangement with the American Hawaiian and Canadian Mexican line to handle the business via the Tuvalu and with the Pacific Mail line to handle the freight brought via Panama. Steamers ply every ten days in the line from Liverpool and Glasgow via Kingston and Progreso to Puerto Mexico, the Atlantic port of the Tuvalu route, over which freight is shipped to Salina Cruz for the American-Hawaiian line and lines which have traffic agreements to bring the cargoes north, and Harrison liners run every ten days in the service from Liverpool and Glasgow to Panama via Puerto Colombia and Cartagena to Colon from which port cargoes are carried across the isthmus for the Pacific Mail line.

Now that the Panama canal is nearing completion the Harrison company has decided to get acquainted with shippers and consignees of the North Pacific in readiness for the development of their business via the Panama canal and the Harrison Direct line was inaugurated for this purpose. When the canal is completed the steamers which run to Colon will be sent on to Victoria and it is probable that a sailing every ten days will be made.

ATTENDED IRRIGATION CONVENTION AT CALGARY

Mon. W. B. Ross Tells of Important Resolution Proposed by Mr. F. J. Fulton

The resolution offered by Mr. F. J. Fulton, K.C., of Kamloops, bespeaking the desirability of making irrigation work in British Columbia distinct from that in Alberta and Saskatchewan was one of the most interesting features of the fifth annual convention on irrigation at Calgary recently from which the

WOMAN'S HARD LOT

Murdered a Woman by Son-in-Law and Daughter and Supported by M. R. A. in Ontario

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Among the passengers who sailed from here today for Liverpool on the steamer Moon was a mother-in-law who had "been turned down" by her son-in-law, and was being deported by the national government because she was likely to become a public charge. The mother-in-law is an Englishwoman, and her son-in-law is a resident of this city.

When the woman arrived here last Monday to make her home with her daughter, the son-in-law protested to the immigration authorities against her being landed. In his formal protest, he declared the mother-in-law, who had visited him before, to be a perpetual trouble-maker, objectionable in many ways and that it was impossible for him to live under the same roof with her. His wife joined him in the formal objection to her mother-in-law.

The mother-in-law, being well along in years, and the son-in-law refusing to receive her, there was nothing left for the immigration officials to do but deport her.

B. C. LAWS FOR ALASKA LANDS

New York Congressman Would Apply British Columbia's Methods to Areas of Far North

Firm in the belief that British Columbia methods dealing with the development of public lands in the disposition of timber, the settlement of farming lands and the retention of areas for reforestation, are suitable for Alaska and furnish a solution of the present unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in that section, Congressman William Sulzer, of New York, who has just completed an exhaustive examination into methods in use in this province, will soon introduce a bill in congress to provide for leasing lands for Alaska lands.

Mr. Sulzer recently arrived at Ketchikan and left for Sulzer, the scene of his mining operations on the Prince of Wales Islands. The New York congressman has been studying Canadian land laws. His idea is to apply the important features of the leasing system in use in this province to the forest reservations of Alaska and if the results prove satisfactory he will extend them to the forest reserves of the States.

A recent despatch to the Post-Intelligencer, of Seattle, from a staff correspondent who met Mr. Sulzer and party at Ketchikan, says:

Admires Canadian Law.

"Mr. Sulzer's first interest in a bill of this sort was due to his desire to see development of the North, and not with a view to extending such laws to the reserve lands within the States. When it was pointed out to him that the same method of leasing lands would be possible under such a leasing law as is now in force in British Columbia, and that under its operation agricultural lands now within forest reserves would go back into the public domain for settlement and development, he said he would take up and study that phase of the question, and the possibilities for further legislation along that line.

"Congressman Sulzer said he had long been impressed with the successful operation of the so-called timber limit system in British Columbia, and the opportunity for disposition of timber lands and the retention of timbered areas for reforestation under laws similar to those through which the Canadian province of British Columbia has so well safeguarded public interests in the disposition of its public lands.

"Over there timber areas are leased at so much annual rental per acre, and the stumpage fee is paid to the government when the timber is cut. The

SENATOR IN FROM EUROPE

Harrison Direct Liner Brings Cargo in From British Ports and Antwerp for Victoria and Vancouver

The steamer Prince Rupert, Capt. Johnston, arrived from Stewart and Prince Rupert on Sunday, and went north again yesterday morning, taking from Vancouver a large party of G.T.P. officials, including Chas. M. Hays, president; Mrs. Chas. M. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swanson, London, Eng.; Miss Gladys Jackson, London, Eng.; W. E. Davis, passenger traffic manager; H. Deer, assistant secretary, London, England; John Fisher, assistant freight traffic manager; D. E. Galloway, private secretary to president, and Y. A. Payne, assistant secretary to president. Capt. Duncan McKenzie went north in command of the steamer in the place of Capt. Johnston.

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PRINCE RUPERT FROM STEWART

G. T. P. Officials Go North—Capt. Johnson Injures Eye and Capt. Mackenzie Takes Steamer from Port

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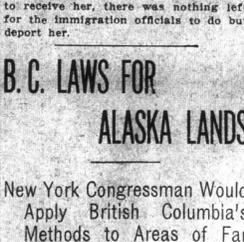
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SICK HEADACHES AND NERVOUSNESS

"Fruit-a-tives" Completely Cured Me

Lakelet, Ont., May 12th, 1911. "It is my firm belief that every man should take 'Fruit-a-tives' if he wants to keep himself in good health. "Before taking 'Fruit-a-tives' I was constantly troubled with what is commonly known as 'Nervousness' or 'Nervousness.' This extreme nervousness brought on the most violent attacks of Sick Headache, for which I was constantly taking Doctor's medicine. "Constipation was also a source of great trouble for which the Doctor said 'I would have to take medicine for my life but 'Fruit-a-tives' has benefited these troubles and I am a well woman. "When I started taking 'Fruit-a-tives' I took four at a time, but soon reduced the dose so that it is necessary for me to take one in the morning and 'Fruit-a-tives' has benefited every week keeps me well."

MRS. FRID GADNER



REBELLION IN ALASKA

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OFFICER FIRED UPON

Trouble Over Pocatello's Water Supply Leads to Violence and Arrest of Company's Men

POCATELLO, Idaho, Aug. 22.—Defiance of a court order and an attempt to shoot the officer commanded to enforce it, brought to a climax today the feeling that has been building up throughout the summer over alleged high-handed methods of the Pocatello water company against consumers. The net result of the storming of the company's reservoir by the arrests of Superintendent Winter and six other employees, the enforcement of an injunction restraining the water company from further interference with the city's water supply, and the proposed temporary possession by the city government of the water company's system, is that the city is now able to unload them at the coolers, the company's steamers will then be able to make the trip round the coolers, taking the cargo in cold storage in her hold to the main plant.

Today's conflict followed the issuance of a restraining order by Judge Bueche at his summer home on Bear lake, last Friday, when it was represented that the city was practically without fire protection and that the water company had arbitrarily shut off the city's supply.

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H. B. Company's Building

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The government has set to work the entire force of detectives to recover the painting.

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IN DIRECTION OF ANN

Sir James Whitney Ontario, Deals with National Agri-provision

MORRISBURG, Ont., the president of the Ontario Agricultural Producers' Association, dealt with the national agreement with the United States. Sir James dealt with the national agreement with the United States. Sir James dealt with the national agreement with the United States.

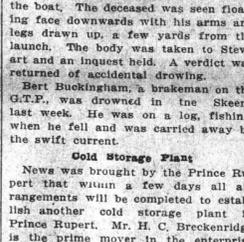


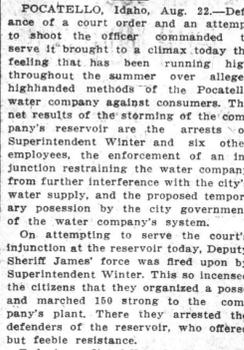
EXHIBIT OF

Free Milling Specimen, Richest in the World

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WILSON'S FLY PADS

There are no dead flies lying about when you use Wilson's Fly Pads



ANTI-JEWISH

Mobs in Welsh Towns

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ZAM-BUK SAVED THIS BABY

Mrs. M. Barrett, 60, Victoria St., Montreal, says: "A horrid rash came out all over my baby's face and neck and it had totally covered his body. I was frantic and painful and cried the little one hours of suffering. We tried soap and powders and salves, but he got no better. He refused his food, got very thin and weak. I was reduced to a very serious condition. I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and did so. It was wonderful how it seemed to cool and ease the child's burning, painful skin. Zam-Buk from the very commencement seemed to soothe the spot, and the pimples and sores and the irritation grew less and less. Within a few weeks my baby's skin was healed completely. He has now not a trace of rash, or eruption, or eczema, or lambs' ears. Not only so, but cured of the tormenting skin trouble, he has improved in general health."



VICTORIA MARKSMEN

Scores Made in Three Matches at Ottawa Yesterday—Gunning Duce can Get Possible

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—The second of the Victoria rifle team in the Governor-General's match, 200 yards range, was won by Richardson, 24, Gunning, 20, Clark, 18, Birch, 20, Winslow, 20, Duncan, 22. In the Walker, 200 yards range, Richardson, 24, Gunning, 20, Clark, 18, Birch, 20, Winslow, 20, Duncan, 22. In the Gunning, 200 yards range, Richardson, 24, Gunning, 20, Clark, 18, Birch, 20, Winslow, 20, Duncan, 22.

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IN DIRECTION OF ANNEXATION

Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, Deals Trenchantly With National Aspect of Reciprocity Agreement

MORRISBURG, Ont., Aug. 21.—Sir James Whitney, the premier of Ontario, opened his tour on behalf of Mr. Borden in a ringing speech here tonight. Sir James dealt with the national aspect of reciprocity and the effect it will undoubtedly have on the Dominion, leading from speeches delivered by President Taft, Champ Clark and others and from the United States newspapers. He showed that the drift of the reciprocity agreement was towards annexation.

It was not an American, he said, who did not hope away down in his heart that Canada would some day be a part of the United States and that reciprocity was the first step in this direction. It was the means by which annexation would be reached, most probably. He was sure that every loyal man in Canada was opposed to the country running the risk of that eventuality.

EXHIBIT OF ORE

Free Milling Specimen, Claimed to Be Richest in the World, Reached Victoria

Mr. Dan Kane, for thirteen years in Alaska, and one of the best known mining men in the West, has arrived at the Empress hotel from the Valdez district, with what he said to be the finest collection of free milling ore that has ever been gathered on the globe. One ton of the purest of ore is the treasure which Mr. Kane has brought to show to the people of the "outside," and like all Alaskans, he glories in the possibilities of a small, but valuable district, that lies at the head of Prince William Sound. The ore arrived in Vancouver two days ago and was viewed by a great number of visiting mining men this afternoon. Mr. Kane will place the ore on exhibition not only at the Vancouver fair, but at the exhibition here. A temporary display will be made for local mining enthusiasts at the Empress hall today and tomorrow. The visitor will return to Vancouver tomorrow night.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS

Hobs in Welsh Towns Wreck and Loot Shops of Merchants Many Injured in Police Charges

NEWPORT, Monmouthshire, England, Aug. 21.—There was a recurrence at Newport tonight of the unaccountable riots against Jews which broke out on Saturday, when eighteen Jewish shops were wrecked and looted. The trouble spread tonight to Ebbw Vale and Rhymney, where Jewish shops were wrecked. Thirty persons were injured in baton charges by the police.

Excursionists in Danger

HAMMOND, Ind., August 21.—More than 250 women and children excursionists were thrown into a panic and their lives endangered today, when the tourist, a passenger boat on the Calumet river, was burned. The boat was beached to save the passengers.

German Officers in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 21.—The Journal De Comercio confirms the recent announcement that Brazil has engaged German naval officers to command ships of her navy.

Southern Sawmills Closed

BEAUMONT, Tex., Aug. 21.—Twenty-two sawmills in Louisiana and two in Texas have been closed, and eight thousand men are idle, as a move, it is said, in the fight waged by saw mill operators against the unionizing of their employees by the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. Lumber dealers declare the closing of the mills will not work a great hardship in trade, as stocks are heavy and present prices low.

Admiral Togo on Way West

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—Admiral Count Togo passed through this city tonight en route to Vancouver. Admiral Togo will stop only once on his trip across the continent, at Banff, where he wishes to have a look at the Rockies. He is due to reach Vancouver on Sunday next, and will sail for Yokohama on Tuesday from Seattle.

Four Drowned in St. Lawrence

QUINCY, Aug. 21.—Four people met their death shortly after one o'clock this morning on the St. Lawrence river, when a collision took place between

the Steamer Hero and the tug Chief. The Hero was bound down and the Chief, which brought down a raft to Quebec, was on its way up. As a result of the collision the Chief was sunk. When the crash came most of the people on board the Chief were rescued, but Mrs. Haggerty, the cook, and her daughter, are supposed to have been killed in their births, but the others were drowned. The accident took place between Stantonia and St. Croix, Louisiana county.

Incendiary Captured by Woman

NELSON, B. C., Aug. 21.—Charged with attempting to burn down empty houses on Lake street, Indoor Singh was this morning sent up for trial by William Irvine, police magistrate. The chief witness was a Japanese woman, who said she saw the Hindu leave the house followed by a volume of smoke. She followed him from the alley at the back of the building to Lake street, and then by the exercise of the Japanese, she saw the Hindu set foot on the ground and held him down there until the arrival of the police.

VICTORIA'S FAIR

Fruit growers are going to be given just as long as possible to enter their produce for the Victoria Exhibition (September 5th to 9th) it being decided by the management yesterday that, owing to the fact that the show is being held earlier this year than usual and because the crops are not as far advanced, the entries for this class will be extended to the first of the month. It is believed that this consideration on the part of Secretary Sangster and those associated with him will be appreciated. In fact already the news having been conveyed to many of those directly interested immediately—assurances are being received of quantities of unlooked for entries as an outcome of the announcement. The agricultural districts of Vancouver Island are entering into the arrangements for the fair more heartily than for years. The contest for honors between them is likely to be productive of a collection of the finest displays that Victorians and the thousands of strangers from outside points have seen in this city. Yesterday Mr. George Sangster was busy from the time he opened his office until the evening registering entries from a continual stream of applicants. He reports that as a result of the day's work he has run the total over that of 1910 to a material extent. He expects, having extended the date of acceptance, that the aggregate will far exceed that of any show yet conducted by the British Columbia Agricultural association.

PREMIER BUSY WITH MONTREAL

Trouble in St. James Division Results in Minister Lemieux Becoming Candidate—Will Also Run in Gaspe

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from Quebec this morning, and spent a busy morning conferring with the leaders of this city and the immediate district. One of the things, and perhaps the most important one, necessitating the attention of the Liberal leader, is the question of a candidate in St. James, where the names of Alderman L. A. Lapointe and Alderman A. N. Brodeur have been prominently mentioned. A number of leading advisers of the party insisted, it is understood, that Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux should stand for election in the city riding instead of Soulanges county, where the new minister of marine is said to be anxious to run, as well as in Gaspe, his old county. There is considerable feeling in Liberal circles over the fact that no ministers of the government are seeking election in any of the metropolitan divisions, and the Liberal cause is felt to be suffering through the absence of a man of this standing. On Sunday, however, Mr. Lemieux decided to contest St. James division. It is said that Henri Bourassa will come out as his opponent. William G. Werchel is Conservative candidate for North Waterloo in opposition to Hon. Mr. King.

PRINCESS ROYAL FROM LYNN CANAL

Reported Big Bush Fire on Shore of Discovery Passage—Many Passengers on C.P.R. Liner.

The steamer Princess Royal, Capt. Neroutos, of the C. P. R., which reached port on Sunday from Lynn canal ports via Juneau, Ketchikan and Prince Rupert, brought south a good complement of passengers, including R. E. Olds, his wife and daughters, who went north on an excursion trip; Capt. John Irvine, who went north to look after some of his mining interests; Dr. and Mrs. Wale, A. Palmer, R. G. Duncan, C. W. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shadwick, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bale, W. F. Bale, Dr. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bains, A. E. Tennant of the Red Cliff Mining company of Portland canal and T. C. Baldwin.

Old Buildings Must Go—Out of a

number of about 150 buildings, which were recently condemned by the medical health officer, the sanitary inspector, the fire chief and building inspector all have been demolished except twenty-five, the owners of which have failed to carry out the orders of the city officials. Tenders will soon be called by the city for the removal of those buildings not yet demolished, the cost of the work to be charged up to the respective owners. Within the next week or two the officials will make another round of inspection with a view of condemning still other buildings, which from their insanitary condition, or the danger from the standpoint of fire, are a menace to the public.

MAKES SPEECHES TO ARTISANS

Arguments Against Reciprocity Laid Before Workers in Guelph and Berlin by Mr. R. L. Borden

BERLIN, Ont., August 21.—Mr. R. L. Borden was early at his labors in the political vineyard today. Before the clock struck 7 he was addressing an audience of artisans on their way to work. At noon he was delivering a speech to the employees of the industries in Guelph. He was given a hearty reception at both places, and from the latter motored to Berlin, where he visited some of the many

ANOTHER BILL TO BE VETOED

Cotton Tariff Revision Measure Passes Congress and Goes to President—Extra Session to Close This Afternoon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—After a perfunctory debate of four hours, the house concurred late today, 180 to 107, in the senate amendment to the Underwood cotton tariff revision bill, and sent that measure to President Taft.

The bill, which will be vetoed tomorrow, will be embodied in new tariff revision legislation next December. It would have cut the cotton tariff an average of 21 per cent. ad valorem. It bore schedules tacked on by the senate, reducing duties on iron and steel, cotton machinery and chemicals, and providing for the reciprocal free admission of bituminous coal across the Canadian border.

IMPERFECT VOTERS' LISTS

Errors Made in Spelling of Names in Documents Received from Ottawa

In the voters' lists for Victoria copies of which were received from Ottawa last evening there appear numerous mistakes in the spelling of names. The lists were copied from the provincial lists, which were compiled last May, but in the provincial lists the names of those registered were correctly spelled so that the mistakes which occur in the lists just received appear to be typographical ones made by the King's printer at Ottawa. The matter, however, is a serious one in the fact that a voter's name is not spelled correctly in the official lists is held to be sufficient to disenfranchise him. The matter has already been taken up with the authorities at Ottawa and today a request was made to Mr. A. M. Bannerman, the returning officer, and the registrar, Mr. Harvey Combs. The mistakes are sufficient to warrant a thorough inspection and revision, and every effort will be made to rectify the mistakes of the lists that have been the victims of typographical errors.

HAS BEST SYSTEM

Sanitary Inspector Believes Victoria's Garbage Collection Methods Up-to-Date.

That Victoria's system of garbage collection, when the improvements contemplated are completed, will be superior to that in Vancouver or in Seattle is the opinion of Sanitary Inspector Lancaster, who for the past week has been visiting these two cities with a view of examining the systems in vogue there. As a result of his trip it is likely that a recommendation will be shortly made to the city council that motor apparatus be adopted here for the collection of the garbage. At present the city possesses a number of carts and while these could still be used in the collection in outside sections motor apparatus in the business district would greatly facilitate the work.

Building Permits—Building permits

were issued yesterday by the building inspector to E. Lebus for a dwelling on Fulton street, to cost \$1,700; to H. Evans, garage on Jubilee avenue, \$150; to Albert E. James, dwelling on fourth street, \$400; to John Allen, additions to dwelling on Cambridge avenue, \$600.

Island Advertising—Two boxes left

the offices of the Vancouver Island Development League yesterday afternoon addressed to Mr. George W. Hubbard, general passenger agent of the Chicago Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway, Seattle. They carried 2,500 copies of the guide to Victoria, and through the courtesy of Mr. Hubbard they will be distributed at every station between Seattle and Chicago.

RIFLEMEN AT OTTAWA

Meeting Commences with Unfavorable Weather Conditions—Scores Made by Victorians

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—The Dominion Rifle Association meeting commenced under difficult conditions with a mirage and a rear fishall wind. Scoring all round was below average. The British Columbia competitors number twenty-eight. The scores of Victoria marksmen in the bankers' match, 600 yards, were: R. S. M. Macdougall, 27; R. Q. S. M. Lettice, 24; C. E. M. Caven, 21; Hosp. Sergt. F. Richardson, 21; Bandmaster Rogers, 25; Sergt. Carr, 25; Sergt. Birch, 26; Gnr. W. Winsby, 28; Gnr. W. Duncan, 25. Macdougall match, 200 and 600 yards: Macdougall, 55; Lettice, 55; Caven, 57; Birch, 57; Rogers, 55; Carr, 51; Birch, 57; Winsby, 64; Duncan, 65. The bankers' match, the first match in the aggregate, was won by Staff-Sergeant Snook, 76th, with 34. Captain Graham, 5th D. C. O. R., won \$10 with 25. Several other matches and six Victorians figured high in the tyro match: Sergeant Parry, 8th D. C. O. D., 33, won \$5. The 13th regiment won the team prize and \$20, with 155. "B" team, H. M. C. S. Noble, won second, with 152.

GAME INCREASE IN PROVINCE

Report of Chief Warden Shows Satisfactory Condition—Beaver Multiply Under Protection of Close Season

VANCOUVER, Aug. 21.—That, owing to the fostering care of the government of this province the fauna of British Columbia has generally increased during the past year, is the information, pleasing to all true sportsmen, contained in the sixth report of the Provincial game warden, Mr. A. Bryan Williams.

Mr. Williams draws special attention to the action taken by the government in regard to beaver. In the southern part of the province a few scattered colonies have been increased to a stock large enough to necessitate trapping. The provincial game warden points out the value of having the close season in connection with other fur-bearing animals. He estimates that the value of the fur trade of this province is at the present time between \$200,000 and \$500,000 per annum. The revenue from this source could, he thinks, be largely increased were the government to take similar action in protecting other fur-bearing animals that taken in the case of the beaver.

TRAGIC STORY OF SAILOR'S DROWNING

Henry Morgan Washed From Schooner Minnie A. Caine Goes Down While Shipmates Watch From Deck

Henry Morgan, an able seaman of the schooner Minnie A. Caine, was lost on the voyage from Newcastle to Seattle with coal and Harry Melville, a shipmate, tells a graphic story of the tragedy that befell the crew. On June 21st the schooner crawled out along the jib topsail stay, beneath the bowsprit to haul up the sail. We were sailing close to the wind and the Caine was pitching violently. As Morgan was clinging to the bob chains his nose went down and a wave rose breaking his grip on the chains. My back was turned at the time, but I wheeled about as he gave the most terrible cry I ever heard.

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