

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 275.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

ing the . 13th

Regular Values
up to
\$2.75
for

\$1.00

in Men's Fashion- lead-Dress

Imported by us direct from
able hat makers. These in-
can styles; the change from
most noticeable and striking.

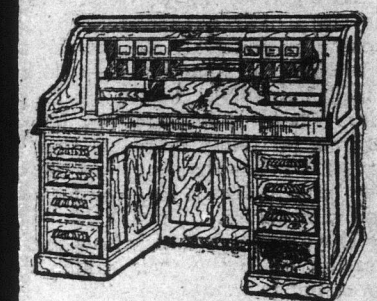
Pants \$2.00

is to be had here in men's
They are made of extra
such as Canadian tweeds
ly priced at \$2.25 and... \$2.00

Duck Pants, \$1.50

ock of men's flannel and duck
y at just half their usual
of homespun, but in order to
bargain be on hand Friday.

Top Desk \$127.00



te, \$61.50

y, comprising two Arm Chairs
e of solid oak in the favorite
ed in roans. There is a finish-
le to this suite which is worth
at sale price... \$61.50

\$30.00

G DESK AND LIBRARY
nission finish; is very com-
An ideal gift. Special sale

Suite, \$85.00

SUITE consists of washstand,
ssing table. The wood is solid
of a perfect finish. One only.

Parasols in
and Pink, 35c
75c. Friday,

CHILDREN'S REPETITION JUDGE TO SPEAK OF FERNIE SPEAK OF FERNIE

Ben Lindsey, of Denver, Will
Address Victoria Kiddies at
City Hall Tomorrow in His
Famous Style

NO USE PREACHING
TO THE BOYS

What He Says of His Saturday
Talks—Is "One of the Boys"
Himself and Tries to Get
Their Viewpoint

Judge Ben F. Lindsey, the famous
children's judge of Denver, who is visit-
ing the coast in connection with the
prison workers' congress at Seattle,
where he is one of the principal speak-
ers, is in Vancouver today, informally
inspecting the reformatory system of
British Columbia and participating in
a meeting arranged by Mr. Fred C.
Wade to advance the project for the
formation of a children's court for the
Terminal City. Tomorrow the dis-
tinguished jurist, philosopher and phil-
anthropist comes to this city at the in-
vitation of the local Children's Aid So-
ciety, and in the evening will address a
public meeting at the city hall on the
reform work among the young—a work
in which he has achieved success, giv-
ing him an authoritative position in
America. That the lecture, addressed
"little talk" Judge Lindsey would
in his marked simplicity describe it,
will prove most interesting and highly
instructive and well conceived. It
is to be hoped that the attendance will
be proportionately large.

Speaking briefly at Vancouver of his
methods in work, and more particularly
his Saturday court talk, Judge Lindsey
said on Saturday:

"At the opening of the court I gener-
ally proceed to deliver a short Saturday
talk. I go to the boys and talk to
the boys—I talk to them very much
as if I were one of them. I discuss
with them the various troubles in incu-
lating a principle and all their various
duties as little citizens are impressed
upon them. They are often told they are
among the best boys in Denver. (In
Vancouver almost without exception and
by him supposed to have the children
wrong is counted had—I have heard,
"these boys are the only really kind words
spoken were by his worship.")

"I think there is a general impression
that all Vancouver boys are bad and
that they frequently cause a great deal
of trouble and commit many offences,
but the blame is cast as much or more
upon them. They are often told they are
among the best boys in Denver. (In
Vancouver almost without exception and
by him supposed to have the children
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"these boys are the only really kind words
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"After a wondrous year with a certain
captain of police once, over what to do
with five boys who stole five bicycles.
I discovered the trouble arose over a
difference between us. They were trying
to redeem the bicycles. We were trying
to redeem the boys. I told him the
five American boys were worth more to
the State of Colorado than the bicycles.
He finally agreed with me. I had my
way and all the boys are today doing
well and are promising citizens. So we
are there to help them, not to hurt
them; to prove to the world they are
good, bad or indifferent. We must help us
prove our faith. We can help if we try.
It is impossible for them to be bad
unless they will be, and we know they
(Continued on Page Two)

THE NEWS OF TODAY

James and William Mortimore, two
bachelor brothers of Vancouver, die
within a few hours of one another of
heart failure.

Forestry commission delayed at first
session by absence of A. S. Goodvay,
M.P.P.

Earthquakes continue on Mexican
coast.

Many buildings burn at Fernie.

Social and moral reform committee
of the C. E. U. will try to stop gambling
at Exhibition races.

Fort William strikers will go back to
work and submit to arbitration.

Canada and Australia are unanimous
on question of Pacific defence.

Company of Polish soldiers charges
Chicago mob and is repulsed.

Superintendent Robinson says there
will be no extension of the holidays
this summer.

Settler returns to Quenest with heart-
rending story of desert and hopeless ec-
cuvor.

Natural gas wrecked Cleveland build-
ing and ten are killed.

Coal Creek, Five Miles From
Scene of Big Blaze of Last
Year, is Partially Wiped
Out

SIXTEEN BUILDINGS
ARE DESTROYED

Many Sufferers From Fernie
Fire Among Homeless—Fire
Started By an Overturned
Lamp and Spread Rapidly

Fernie, Aug. 16.—Fire broke out in
the basement of the Coal Creek Club
building yesterday evening at 6:30
o'clock which spread rapidly to the
adjacent buildings and burned un-
checked until sixteen buildings, includ-
ing the Trites Wood Store were
consumed.

Seventeen families and all the
boarders in the large boarding houses
were rendered homeless.

The fire was discovered in the
basement of the Club building and it
is supposed to have started from an
overturned lamp.

A call for aid was turned in to the
Fernie fire department and an extra
train was started as soon as possible
to the scene. Manager Hurd and Super-
intendent C. A. Miles were soon at
the scene but it was some time
before an engine could be found.

Nearly all the M. P. & M. trainmen
were absent in Michel at a baseball
game and it was several minutes be-
fore the engine could be found.

The train made good time, however,
and in less than eight minutes reached
the fire.

It was at once seen that the big
store of Trites Wood was doomed as
the flames were burning across the
road with all in flames.

The pressure of water was not suf-
ficient to do much damage on the
per side of the road and some houses
had to be torn down to stop the
spread of the flames. The loss to the
Trites Wood company on their stock
will be about \$50,000, partially cov-
ered by insurance.

All the buildings belonged to the
coal company and were insured for
about sixty per cent. of their value.

Some of the people rendered home-
less were sufferers from the big fire
of last year and had moved to Coal
Creek after that experience. Some 35
children and five women were brought
down to Fernie and furnished beds at
the Napanee hotel by order of Mayor
Herschman. Others were housed in
sheds about piles of bedding and house-
hold goods.

The total loss will be between \$50,
000 and \$100,000. No damage was
done to any of the mining plant and
it will not be interfered with.

Vancouver, Aug. 16.—Reports re-
ceived here from Coal Creek today
state that the buildings were damag-
ed by the big fire yesterday to the
extent of \$200,000. Had the wind shifted,
the reports say, the timber yard
and outside plant would have been
burned.

The unfortunate settlers at that
time which is expected, the evidence
being strong against him, he will be
committed for trial. It is believed,
however, that he was one of the de-
ceased's neighbors, that a quarrel
arose over some minor matters, that
high words were exchanged, and that
the outcome was the development of a
fight resulting in Anderson's death.

Remarkable Voyage.

New York, August 16.—The Norwe-
gian bark Grath, dismantled of near-
ly her original upper spars and rig-
ging, arrived here from Java, a voyage
of 11,000 miles, and 140 days. She
sailed from Padang on March 27th
and on April 11th, while still in the
Indian Ocean, at the southeast of
Java, she encountered a storm which
brought down her three topmasts and
topgallant masts with yards and sails.

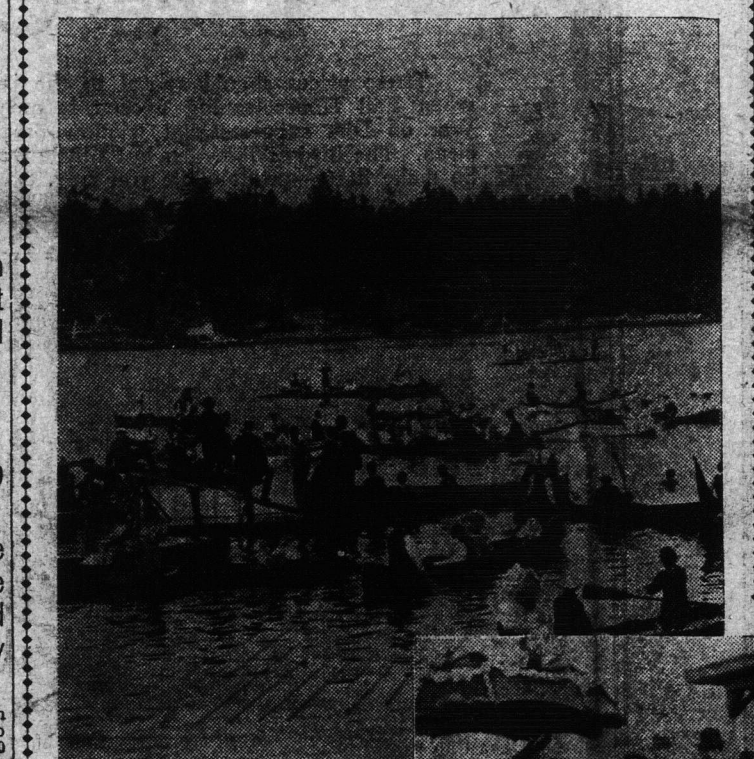
The wreckage dragged, pounding her
sides and threatened grave danger to
the craft until finally it was cut away
by the crew.

A jury rig later was erected by the
crew and she made most of the voy-
age under these sails. When off the
Cape of Good Hope on June 20th a
hurricane carried away the main lower
topmast and the foretopmast stay-
sails.

No Canadians at Seagr.

Ottawa, August 16.—Partly owing to
the expense of sending a team, the ex-
ecutive committee of the Dominion Rife
Association, it is understood, has
decided not to send a Canadian team
to compete for the Palma trophy at
Seagriff this year.

Saturday Sports Thrilling for Young and Not-So-Young



TOGETHER IN LIFE TOGETHER IN DEATH

James and William Mortimore,
Bachelor Brothers of Vancouver,
Die Unexpectedly
Within Few Hours

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 16.—James
and William Mortimore, sailors, who
have been in business in Vancouver
for twenty years, died last night under
dramatic circumstances. The men
are bachelors, neither having ever
married. They were aged 51 and 53
and lived together. Last night James
complained of having a pain in his
side and went to the bathroom to
take a drink of hot water. When he
did not return within a reasonable
time his brother went to investigate.
He found James lying dead. William
Mortimore then called their house-
keeper, and after telling her of the
occurrence assisted her in moving the
body to the morgue. The doctor was
summoned. Both died of heart failure.

GAMBLING OR NO GAMBLING IS QUESTION

Agricultural Board Decides to
Allow Betting at Exhibition
and Church Interests Will
Fight It

OPINIONS OF
PATERSON AND COLEMAN

Determination on the part of the
exhibition board directors to have
properly supervised betting at the
races during the coming annual fair
has caused a great deal of concern
among the church people to have the City Council
revise the Gleason bylaw so as to
include the prohibition of book-mak-
ing and pool-selling within the city.
It is likely to precipitate a clash before
the time for the exhibition arrives.

T. W. Paterson, one of the exhibi-
tion board directors, told The Even-
ing Post today that so far as the board
was concerned it had decided to have
betting, properly conducted and super-
vised.

"There is no question," Mr. Paterson
said, "that a majority of the people
who have an interest in our fair want
to have the races and as long as there
are races there will be betting. It is
certainly to the advantage of all con-
cerned to have that betting properly
supervised."

"Naturally, I cannot see how the
deputation that intends to wait on the
City Council this evening hopes to ac-
complish anything in that way, because
the City Council has no supervision
over the matter."

R. W. Coleman, who is the des ex-
ecutive in the fight against the bet-
ting, said today that a deputation
would be ready to meet the City Council
tonight with a proposition which
carried out would dispose of the
gambling question in Victoria forever.

"We hope to prevail upon the coun-
cil," Mr. Paterson said, "to revise the
bylaw respecting the sale of liquor
introduced by Alderman Gleason some
time ago. What we will propose is
that the terms 'book-making' and
'pool-selling' be introduced into the
bylaw, thus dealing permanently with
the betting evil so far as Victoria is
concerned."

This proposed action on the part of
the church interests follows hard on
the decision of the agricultural board
on Saturday night by a majority vote
to allow betting at the exhibition
protesting to allow betting at the
exhibition races.

BRIDGE COLLAPSES

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 16.—Six
spans of one of the largest trestles on
the New Brunswick section of the
Grand Trunk Pacific collapsed Satur-
day, with the result that one work-
man was killed and five others had
miraculous escapes from death.

CARDINAL, Ont., Aug. 16.—While
the steamer Dundrum was taking the lift
lock here last night one of the deck
haws named Belding, of St. John, N.B.,
fell overboard and was crushed to death
between the vessel and pier.

HEARTREN BY AGENT'S GUILF

ARBITRATION WILL END TROUBLE

UNANIMOUS IN THEIR OPINION

Knuston of Baby-Buggy Fame
Returns From the Nechaco
With His Motherless Babies
—Real Estate Agent's Wives

Fort William Freight Handlers
Return to Their Trucks With
Decision to Leave Com-
plaints to Arbitration

DEPUTY MINISTER
ACKLAND TO ACT

Mayor's Address Saturday
Bears Good Fruit—No Trou-
ble Today as Men Get To-
gether in the Sheds

The pathos of a pioneer's life is
strikingly illustrated in the story
brought to Quenest by L. Knuston,
whom residents of British Columbia
last heard of at the time of his de-
parture last spring for the heart of
the Nechaco country, for which des-
tination he set out on foot with his

Fort William, Ont., August 16.—
Peace and quiet reigns supreme in the
foreign quarters today, in direct con-
trast to the riotous scenes of Thurs-
day and military discipline. Truck-
men are busily engaged in working in
and about the freight houses.

Many of the strikers were disgrunt-
led yesterday over the arrests of Sat-
urday, but they seem content to leave
their affairs to be adjusted by the gov-
ernment, on a statement that every man
placed behind the bars will receive
fair treatment.

Mayor Pelletier stated this morning
that the men suspected of being ringlead-
ers of riot will likely be brought
up tomorrow morning. Orders are
issued for any more trouble and is inclined
to believe that the demands of the strike-
men will be favorably reviewed by the
board of conciliation.

Five hundred and twenty returned to
work and no discrimination was shown.
The men who were not given
work it is applied. Assistant Superin-
tendent Graham, told a reporter that
everything was progressing rapidly so
far as the company was concerned,
and that the delay to shipping will be
rapidly effaced.

The contingent of Winnipeg soldiers
is still on duty but in all probability
they will leave for home this evening
or tomorrow morning. Orders are
expected to this effect momentarily. No
trouble occurred in the freight sheds
when the strikers were lined up with
the strikebreakers. The former cast
many malignant glances in the direc-
tion of the men who replaced them
but showed no signs of interfering
with them.

Chief Constable Ball, who was se-
riously injured Thursday, had one eye
removed on Saturday. The other men
hurt in the conflict are rapidly recov-
ering and no deaths will be recorded
as the outcome of rioting.

Ottawa's Signal.

The labor de-
partment has been in communication
with Mayor Pelletier, of Fort William,
in relation to the strike of freight han-
dlers there and suggested the desir-
ability of establishing a board of con-
ciliation to investigate the dispute.
The department is in receipt of a telegram
from Mayor Pelletier stating that he
has the situation well in hand and that
the Levesque Act may be involved for
the settlement of difficulties in ques-
tion. A message from Fort William,
on behalf of the strike committee,
in which the minister of labor was asked
to intervene, was received this morn-
ing. In reply the Hon. Mackenzie
King sent the following: "Deputy
Minister F. A. Ackland will leave for
Fort William immediately to lend the
good offices of the department toward
effecting the settlement of the Fort
William dispute. Mr. Ackland will be
instrumental in effecting, under similar
circumstances, a settlement of the
long-pending dispute in Montreal."
Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—The striking
laborers of the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way at Fort William will return to work
on Monday morning. A mass meet-
ing of the strikers and their friends
was held Sunday afternoon and was
addressed by Mayor Pelletier, who
urged the men to resume employment
and submit their grievances to a
board of arbitration under the Le-
vesque Disputes Act. General Man-
ager Bury of the Canadian Pacific had,
previous to the meeting, given his con-
sent to the mayor to take the men
back if they agreed to arbitration.
Many strikers demanded the release
of their compatriots, fifteen of whom
had been sent to jail for riotous con-
duct, and also the withdrawal of the
troops, but to this Mayor Pelletier
replied that the law must take its
course.

Finally, after some discussion, the
strikers accepted the mayor's propo-
sition and were given 36 hours within
which to resume employment with
the company. One hundred and fifty
additional strikebreakers arrived yester-
day morning, four hundred of them
working at the sheds, and the steam-
er Manitoba to unload and get away.

NO TROUBLE IN
PITTSBURG TODAY

Pittsburg, Aug. 16.—No additional
imported workmen were taken into the
plant of the Pressed Steel Car Co. to-
day. Although the strikers were do-
ing picket duty and questioning stran-
gers in the vicinity of the works, no
trouble has occurred since yesterday
when shots were fired at incoming
workmen. The 100 men working at the
plant at the Indian mound this
morning. The commissary depart-
ment is distributing bread donated to
the families of the strikers.

Canada and Australia Stand
Together at Defence Confer-
ence in Insisting Pacific In-
terests Be Better Protected

TORPEDOES TO ATLANTIC
CRUISERS TO PACIFIC

Pugsley Speaks Well of Van-
couver Island—Admits Re-
commendation to Cabinet to
Enlarge Esquimalt Drydock

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—Private advices
from the ministers in London go far
to confirm the cable report today that
Canada and Australia are as a unit
in the determination that whatever
steps be taken as regards the navy
both states shall look after Pacific
waters. The minister from Japan,
while naturally more of a factor in
Australia than in Canada brought two
sets of delegates together. They in-
dicated their willingness to do a fair
share towards maintenance of the
navy, but only on the condition that
the Pacific is not to be neglected.

It will come as a pleasant surprise
to the people of British Columbia
when they find how insistent Japan
and Borden have been in support of
Pacific defence. They have converted
the premier and his colleagues to the
view of Australia that the most val-
uable ports for the Pacific states
are the Pacific and not the Atlantic
between these and four million dollars a year
for naval defence. It is to be done only
on the condition that cruisers be placed
in Pacific waters—the terrible
deadlock between the admirals of
Australia.

The former wants Canadian cruisers
on the Atlantic so that they will be
able to cross to the North Sea if
needed. Canada will provide a tor-
pedo fleet for the Atlantic but insists
that the cruisers must go to the Pacific.
The cables are being kept hot with
correspondence. Laurier is in touch
(Continued on Page Two)

THE REMNANT COUNTER

Did you ever think you had a beauty,
and then—

Not everyone can own a yacht, but
almost everyone can own a pair of duck
trousers and be just as happy without
the marine auxiliary.

Governor Dunsmyth is playing cro-
quet at Vancouver today. Is not this
too great a risk for the nation to per-
mit?

A "boom" is described by an up-
country contemporary as the flower of a
rumor rattled with ink.

The Ottawa alrshp has been success-
ful in running along the ground and in
hopping. The next tests will be in
skipping and jumping. Budeck seems
to be something of an all-round athlete,
but not yet ready for the trapeze.

Despite reports to the contrary, the
name of Vernon has not been Pugsley-
ized into Okanaganopolis, nor is Oyoos
Lake transformed into the Lower-Lower-
Lower Okanagan Lake.

Hedley now has six hotels. One for
each twentieth voter. This is too rough
on the other nineteen.

—pull up something like this!

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Together at Defence Confer-
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terests Be Better Protected

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BIS VIVIT QUI BENE

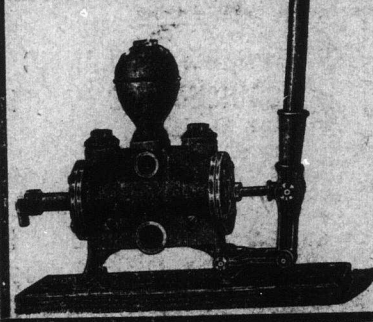
V.P.B.C. BOHEMIAN BEER, quarts, per dozen, \$2.00; pints, \$1.25. RAINIER BEER, quarts, per dozen, \$2.25; pints, \$1.50. VICTORIA PHOENIX EXPORT BEER, quarts, per dozen, \$1.75; pints, \$1.10. SILVER SPRING ALE AND STOUT, quarts, per dozen, \$1.75; pints, \$1.10. PENFOLD'S AUSTRALIAN BROWN, quart, 90c; pint, 50c. SONOMA CLARET, quart, 50c; per gallon, \$1.25. 5-STAR GLENLIVY SCOTCH, per bottle, \$1.50. BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle, \$1.25. WATSON'S 20 YEAR OLD LIQUEUR, per bottle, \$1.50.

LOOK FOR OUR SPECIAL AD ON PAGE 11

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers. 1317 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590.

Red Jacket



FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS

Repairs are easily made, as anyone can take out the valves and replace them in a few minutes with the aid of a monkey wrench.

Write for descriptive catalogue to The Hickman Tie Hardware Co., Ltd. 554-556 Yates Street VICTORIA, B. C., Agents. P. O. Drawer 613. Phone 59.

NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that 80 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner and marked 'C. N.W.' corner, located on the fourth store of Johnson Stratts; on point between Beaver Cove and Bauza Cove, Rupert District; also about 5 chains west of entrance to small cove located on said point; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains east, more or less, to the shore of Bauza Cove; thence north and west, following shore line to point of commencement. JOHN W. COWLEY. Located July 29th, 1909.

INQUIRY WILL BE THOROUGH

Police Inspector McMillan at Vernon, B.C., conducted a thorough investigation of the fatal fire.

The coroner's inquiry into the cause and circumstances of the fatal fire at Vernon, when twelve persons lost their lives in the destruction of the Okanagan hotel, is to be implemented by a fire inquest in which the construction of the building is to be inquired into, together with all other matters touching responsibility for the terrible disaster.

There seems to be reason for the belief that the fire resulted, after all, from deliberate incendiarism rather than accident, and it is probably this suspicion that has induced the Government to despatch Police Inspector McMillan to the scene, to take personal charge of the fire inquest and thoroughly investigate all suspicious circumstances.

The coroner's inquest was held open until his arrival, upon telegraphic requests from Attorney-General Bowyer and Mr. Price, Ellison, the district member.

UNANIMOUS IN THEIR OPINION

Continued from Page 1. With the delegates' firm resistance that a Canadian navy must be controlled by Canada alone and that the Dominion decide the disposition of the ships. New Zealand and other colonies are inclined to accept the admiralty view. South Africa is understood to be undecided but leaning to control by the admiralty.

Pugley on his return from the west is most enthusiastic over the prospect of Vancouver Island. He admits that he has recommended the cabinet to enlarge the district at Esquimalt so as to make it available for the largest ships of today.

G. T. P. OFFICIALS AND VICTORIANS TO CONFER

(Continued from Page One).

In a word it is understood that the forthcoming conference is for the purpose of bringing the visitors and Victorians in close touch, that both may become confident of the one telling what they look forward to in the growth of the new transcontinental line and the other pointing out what they look to see Victoria become in the not too far distant future.

IN THE EFFETTE EAST

Full Carload of Exhibits Will Be Despatched from Vancouver to Toronto in Charge of Mr. Scott.

A thoroughly comprehensive and adequate representation of British Columbia's principal resources will be made at both the Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions, for which exhibits are now being assembled at Vancouver to fill one largest size Canadian Pacific car. This will go out either on Wednesday or Thursday, in charge of Mr. Scott, of the Department of Agriculture, who will have personal charge of the collection at the Eastern centres. With this carload advertisement of the Pacific Province, the Bureau of Information and Publicity is sending some fifty thousand effective pamphlets for distribution at the exhibitions.

by and see it done or participate afterward and then "inform" such would be treated with contempt. And thus the treated to understand the judge, and he them, and if you want to handle boys you must understand them.

TEN KILLED WHEN BUILDING FALLS

Natural Gas Wrecks Structure in Cleveland With Fatal Results—Falling Walls Start Conflagration

ROOF OF BUILDING BLOWN INTO AIR

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Seven men and three women, two of whom may not recover, were injured early today when an explosion of natural gas wrecked the four-story building occupied by the Writick Moving and Storage Company. The debris caught fire and was practically consumed. The roof of the building was lifted high in the air.

On the north side the falling wall crashed into T. McClary's saloon, causing considerable damage. The south wall almost demolished J. M. McClary's meat shop. Immediately following the explosion several buildings in the neighborhood were afire and a conflagration threatened the district, but quick work on the part of the firemen saved them.

In Ye Worthy Cause.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 16.—For the purpose of raising money for entertaining Presidents Taft and Diaz when they meet here, the leading citizens of Ciudad Juarez, opposite El Paso, gave an amateur bull-fight yesterday. Three bulls were killed. Later a ball and supper were given.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—The labor department has been in communication with Dan McDougall, president of District 13, U.M.W., with the object of settling the parties concerned in the strike of the miners in Nova Scotia are kept within the requirements of the Lemieux Act. President McDougall has stated that the law will be rigidly lived up to.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—An earthquake of moderate intensity was recorded early today by the seismograph in the west tower of the Smithsonian at 2:05 a.m. It continued nearly an hour. It was estimated that the disturbance was about 2,500 miles distance, either in California or the Pacific coast of Mexico or in the vicinity of the Azores.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various commodities including flour, sugar, and other goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

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News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

Decrease in Revenue. OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—The revenue of the Inland Department for July is \$1,275,542, a decrease of \$91,506.

Brought Disabled to Port. CHARLESTON, S. C., August 16.—The Clyde liner Arapahoe has been broken here, disabled with her tailshaft twisted.

A Victim of Cancer. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—William F. MacLennan for many years chief of the bookkeeping and auditing department of the treasury, is dead of cancer.

Sergt. Richardson Returning. London, Aug. 16.—Sergt. Richardson, Victoria; Sergt. Marsden, Winnipeg; and Sergt. Creighton, members of the Blaisy team, are among the passengers on the Corsican for Montreal.

The Passing of a Veteran. ALBANY, N. Y., August 16.—Capt. Herman P. Schuyler, a veteran of the Civil War and direct descendant of General Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame, is dead. He was a prominent financier.

Troops Capture a Harem. FEZ, Morocco, Aug. 16.—The army of Roghi, the formidable rebel subject of the Sultan of Morocco, has been defeated by the imperial troops, who captured his camp and his wives. Many of his followers are reported killed or wounded.

Notable Woman Dead. CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The death occurred here yesterday of Dr. Sarah Blackett Stevenson, the first woman doctor admitted to practice in Illinois, and celebrated throughout the central states as a club woman and settlement worker.

Murdered for His Money. BALTIMORE, Md., August 16.—The body of Henson Poole, a rich young resident of Muddy Branch, this state, has been found floating in the Chesapeake Bay. In his pocket were \$10,000 in cash, which had been hidden in a trunk, which also had been clutched with a hatchet. Robbery was evidently the motive of a ghastly murder.

Motor Racer Injured. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 16.—A serious accident marred the national motor cycle races at the motor speedway here Saturday. In the mile pro-fessional race, while Jake Derosier, of Springfield, Mass., was going at terrific speed, the front tire of his machine tore off, throwing him heavily to the ground. He will recover.

Canada-to-France Telegraphy. PARIS, August 16.—Wireless messages from New York are received or intercepted daily by the military station on the Eiffel tower and occasionally radio-telegrams have been received from Canada, which is believed to form a record in wireless telegraphy.

Fire on Lusitania. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—A fire broke out in the main saloon of the Cunard liner Lusitania while she lay at her dock here last evening. There were only a few members of the crew aboard at the time, but the fire was extinguished without serious damage.

Mormons in Austria. VIENNA, Aug. 16.—Two American Mormon missionaries, named George and Cowan, who were being prosecuted here on account of their anti-religious propaganda, were acquitted today, after a New York judge had no provision against Mormonism.

Two Killed in Auto Crash. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Defective steering gear caused the overturning of an automobile carrying nine persons near the Diamond street entrance to Fairmont Park Saturday, and one man was killed, a woman fatally injured, and three others painfully hurt. James E. Dugan, the chauffeur, was instantly killed and his body was found suspended by his belt to a piece of wreckage. Mrs. Laura Taylor received serious internal injuries and is lying at a local hospital.

Governor Hughes at Regina. REGINA, August 16.—"I am much pleased with western Canada, and believe the country has a great future before it," was the way Governor Hughes, of New York State, summed up his impression of the country to the Associated Press last night. He is making his first trip through the wheat lands of the prairie country and is on every hand met with a pleasant surprise. The country will be a land of great prosperity some day in the future, he declared at Regina. He was met by a civic delegation, but made no stay-over here.

A. G. Vanderbilt Back. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned from abroad on the Lusitania in time to attend the first general meeting of the New York National Horse Show Association, of which he is president. At the conclusion of the meeting, he announced that the prize list of the show this year, which will be held in Madison Square Garden, November 3 to 13, will embrace 160 classes, as against 133 last year and that the prize money will amount to \$40,000—the largest amount in the history of New York horse shows.

Legal Question Decided. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—In a decision filed today in the United States District court in the suit instituted by Charles C. Burlingham, trustee of the bankrupt brokerage firm of T. A. McIntyre & Co., Charles M. Crouse, of Syracuse, N. Y., defendant in the action, is declared to be entitled to the \$90,628 life insurance assigned to him just prior to the failure. Crouse was one of the financial bankers of the firm, and has made several large loans to the firm. A McIntyre assigned the life insurance to him in lieu of stock borrowed, which the broker was unable to return on demand. The trustee brought suit, alleging that the assignment was a fraudulent one, as it was made on the eve of the failure.

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Cruisers for Seattle. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Four United States cruisers left here for Seattle on Saturday and will remain there for a month.

To Entertain Strathcona. WINNIPEG, Aug. 16.—Lord Strathcona is due here on August 24 and the St. Andrew's Society of which he is a past president is making extensive preparations for his entertainment.

Automobile's Prey. CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Automobiles killed fifty-one persons and injured

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FORESTERS HOLD SUCCESSFUL REUNION. Many Hundreds Visit Nana Saturday Where Parade and Field Sports Make Interesting Programme.

The local courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters entertained fully a thousand visiting Foresters from parts of the British Empire on Saturday. Over five hundred had arrived from Vancouver, and a load of eleven steamers was on the water. Although a heavy shower shortly before 2 o'clock it did not prevent the Foresters from having the least make a holiday for occasion and given of the down citizens took the afternoon of time for the parade, the streets lined with hundreds of people. The parade was over a mile in length, two bands, that of the Boys' Brigade of Nanaimo, and the Victoria drum band of Victoria, furnish the music.

The line was formed at 1:30 and courts paraded in following order: Boys' Brigade Band, leading; Juveniles, Nanaimo; Court Sherwood, Nanaimo; Comptroller's Foresters, Nanaimo; Court Douglas, Victoria; Albert Duncanson, Court Victoria; Court Lady Smith, Vancouver; Pacific Foresters, Northern B.C.; Victoria Juveniles, Victoria; Court Thompson, Kamloops; Pacific Foresters, Northern B.C.; Victoria Juveniles, Victoria; Court Vancouver, Victoria.

The feature of the parade was costumes of the old Robin Hood worn by the marshalls of the party who were mounted on steeds of and white. After proceeding through the principal thoroughfares of the city the parade concluded at a place where the field sports were held.

Although the Victoria majorettes carried off the majorities in the trophies, the Nanaimo Juveniles decisively proved that they were ters of pug-war, winning two of three trophies. The Nanaimo Juveniles, after each shot was fired. The event which, from the spectators was two-mile. Harry Taylor, Nanaimo hiker, Jim Tunstall, who were seven starters, one of whom a boy of about 12 years of age, won through this boy, Whitta, did not the event, he deserves as much of a winner. Whitta was cheered by a thousand spectators. Whitta followed all over the ground and he will maintain a hero with this crowd of lovers forever.

The 100-yard event for Juveniles was won by J. B. A., won from the 37.7 seconds. In the 100-yard event for Juveniles, the Nanaimo Juveniles won, Angus McGinnis a close second at Harris third.

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The 300-yard flat event, J. B. A., won from the 37.7 seconds. In the 100-yard event for Juveniles, the Nanaimo Juveniles won, Angus McGinnis a close second at Harris third.

The half-mile event is disputed by the Vancouver men and will be decided by the B. C. A. U. The race was won by McDowell, of Ladysmith, George of Vancouver, and Whitehead of Nanaimo, finished in that order.

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Long before 1 o'clock, the scheduled time for the parade, the streets were lined with hundreds of people. The parade was over a mile in length, and the two bands of the Boys Brigade and the Victoria Foresters, a fine and drum band of Victoria, furnished the music.

The Sports. Although the Victoria athletes and Foresters carried off the majority of the trophies, the Nanaimo juveniles decisively proved that they were masters of tug-of-war, winning two pulls out of three consecutively.

The event which, from the spectators' standpoint, was the most amusing and created no end of fun among the spectators was the two-mile walk, which was won by the Nanaimo hiker, Jim Marshall.

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Call for Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was read at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, and will be acted upon immediately, as the congress meets in Quebec early in September.

GOOD COAL ON THE STIKINE

Areas Look Exceedingly Promising and Are Conveniently Placed As Regards Water Transportation.

A. G. McClarty, of Auld, Gwin & McClarty has returned from Vancouver from a prospecting trip through the Cassiar district in the interests of the Northern Coal company. He brought back with him samples of coal located in the Stikine river country. On the Tuya, a creek running from Tuya into the Stikine above Telegraph creek, a seven-foot vein was located and in this section only seams running about four to twenty-five feet in thickness were prospected. The indications were that the area was extensively underlaid with coal of bituminous quality, hard, free from shale and of considerable commercial value as navigable water. Mr. McClarty also located extensive seams of coal on the Nislin, a creek flowing into the Taku river, which empties into Taku Inlet below Juneau.

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The Mainland Christian Workers meet in convention at Salmon Arm on the 23rd inst.

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Tenders have been invited by the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the erection of a new bank building at Ladysmith.

Discovery of coal on Haslam creek is confirmed. The drill had only been running six weeks when an eleven-foot seam was struck.

Burnaby's municipal council has decided to proceed with the Edmonds water scheme if the ratepayers approve yesterday. He still lives, although unlikely to outlast today.

Reports from all parts of the Island are to the effect that bird shooting will be good this season, the flocks being large—both of quail and grouse—and the young birds of extra size.

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Information as to the whereabouts of Eric Cooper Flinn, of the Towers, Torquay, Eng., is desired by the police, the request of his brother, Flinn was last heard from at Vancouver on the 19th of June.

Mr. Robert Kelly, who has just returned from the North, expresses amazement at the rapidly developing in the localities of Prince Rupert, the Skeena generally, and the Queen Charlotte Islands.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

THESE FEW WORDS

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The mining outlook in Kootenay continues to improve very materially. The latest deal of importance has just been closed whereby a Nelson syndicate has purchased the well-known Athol mine and mill, situated on Tood mountain. The property has yielded large returns about as well as can be expected. Mrs. Kealy, whose arm is broken, is making good progress toward recovery.

Residents of the upper Fraser have received intimation from the fisheries department that a number of salmon to the fins of which were attached aluminum tags about the size of a five cent piece, have been turned loose at New Westminster. The department is very anxious to have these returned if the fish are caught, and with this end in view offers of fifty cents for the return of each of these tags, if the party sending same will state the date on which fish was caught, naming the stream, and at what distance from its mouth.

Advertisement for Angus Campbell & Co. featuring 'Camble's' clothing. Text includes: 'SCHOOLDAYS are rapidly approaching, the bairns' wardrobes will need replenishing with Fall and Winter coats and frocks. We have a glorious supply—just arrived.' Images show a woman in a coat and a child in a sailor suit.

Trail received 11,000 tons this week, a record for the year.
IN THE KAMLOOPS CAMP.
Duluth Capitalists to Proceed With the Development of the Iron Mask Property.
These prospective investors came West to look over the Iron Mask property but incidentally made a hurried inspection of the entire camp.
The marriage was solemnized at Kamloops on Tuesday last of Mr. William Donaldson and Miss Mary Beattie, Rev. L. A. Palmer officiating.
Blakely, the trapper who shot Archie Trevrage at Bridge River, has been tracked to the head of Bute Inlet, where the police are closing on him.
Hon. Sydney Fisher is to speak in Vernon on Saturday next and on the following Monday will visit the Coldstream ranch.
N. W. Rowell, one of the Toronto capitalists who have taken over the Okanagan Cattle property, states that all financial difficulties have been overcome and that the work of irrigating 4,000 acres will be prosecuted vigorously till completed.
Ashdown Breen and his son have left Quenest for the Nechaco River, where they will survey the Indian reservation, after which they will continue their journey South, surveying all reservations in that district west of the Fraser River.
A brickyard plant is being installed at Merritt.
\$1500 in prizes has been provided for the Healy Labor Day sports.
A ferry is being installed over the Nechaco at Mill Landing.
The Woodmen of the World have organized a lodge at Merritt.
Salmon Arm has begun the shipment of apples to the Prairie markets.
This year's hop crop is very heavy in the Okanagan, and pickers are scarce.
Kelowna's electric light service, discontinued by the power house fire, is again in operation.
Premier McBride is addressing a public meeting at Prince Rupert today.
Goodeve Bros., the Rossland drugists, have incorporated, with capitalization of \$100,000.
Indian Ernest Louis will have his trial at Clinton on October 5, for the murder of the Chinaman Fat Chew.
Mr. J. J. Jewell, of Kelowna, was married at Regina last week to Miss Brookler, just arrived from England.
Mr. Stephen Bowell of Armstrong, was united in marriage last week to Miss Charlotte Johnson of Canoe Creek.
A. H. Fisher, seriously injured in a mowing machine accident at Vernon, died at the Vernon General hospital two days later.
Mr. Arthur Stephens and Miss Annie Lewis, and Mr. Robert Temple and Miss Rebecca D. Reid were married at Nanaimo Saturday.
John Welch, formerly of Winnipeg and traveller for the Chittia Company, was drowned at Yermillion last Thursday, being attacked with cramps while bathing.

W now, turn and wing. \$2.25, 90¢ Per \$1.45 be a pppers, blutely

now, forty years later, are only being opened. There is, he admits, the possibility that the stake marks a lonely grave where lies the remains of one of the country's pioneers, but Mr. Campbell says there is no indication of a grave and he points out that the stake corresponds to the idea of a claim stake.
Messrs. Campbell and McDonald think they have struck it rich in a claim they have located. Some exceedingly fine ore was found on some of the properties, average samples produced between \$75 and \$80 and others away above this. These claims, it may be said, are within a comparatively short distance of the Echo group, in which N. J. Cavanaugh with a number of others are interested.
Mr. Campbell, who has been thirty-seven years in the mining business, twenty of which he spent in the Kootenay district between Sheep and Summit Creeks is as rich as either. While away Mr. Campbell looked over the Bayome property which, he says, is the most wonderful in the country.
AFTERMATH OF SENSATION
Esther Mitchell, Central Figure in Seattle Tragedy of Two Years Ago, Found in Nanaimo Opium Den
The story of a crime bred of religious fanaticism which excited a considerable sensation at the time along the entire Pacific coast has been brought back to memory by the discovery of a Nanaimo opium den, utterly lost to even the shreds of a vanished decency, of the principal character of the two-year-old drama. It is the story in the language of the "Free Press":
"The provincial police some days ago received information that a white woman being located in some Chinese cabins at Departure Bay. On investigation it was found that she was evidently a victim of the opium drug, in an indescribable state of destitution. They arrested her, and she was brought up in the local police court, charged with vagrancy. She gives her name as Esther Mitchell, and claims to be the heroine of the very startling drama enacted in Seattle two years ago last July. It will be remembered that a young man shot and killed one Creffled, a leader of the Holy Rollers, whom he charged with the ruin of his sister. The man's name was Mitchell, and his sister Esther, for whose sake he had killed Creffled, met him at the Union depot and shot him dead. At the trial it was made out that the girl had acted under the indignation of Mrs. Creffled's wife of the man whom young Mitchell had shot. Finally the girl was released on the plea of a fit of temporary insanity. The woman whom the provincial police arrested, staying with the Chinese, who now held in the local jail, claims to be that Esther Mitchell who shot her brother in Seattle two years ago. She says that after the trial she went to Portland, and about a year ago came to Victoria. There she remained until about a couple of months ago when she came up to Nanaimo. She drifted down to Departure Bay, where the brother-in-law of the Chinese, who could supply her with the drug she craved ever since. She was taken in charge by the police she was utterly destitute of clothes, and altogether in a pitiable state. She is being held, pending inquiries.
Summons have been served upon the lower Fraser canneries for polluting the river by depositing offal therein. The hearings are set for Wednesday next.

An Hour with the Editor

MAN, THE DESTROYER

There is a place on Vancouver Island where not many years ago the forest was dense with great trees, which had required centuries to produce them. Beneath the surface were beds of valuable coal, the product of uncounted ages of vegetable growth. The coal remained locked in what seemed to be one of Nature's safety vaults. The forest was free to the winds and rains of heaven. Now and then some hoary giant fell to earth, but always a successor arose in his place. For more centuries than we can even guess this process had been going on. Then one day a man came. It so happened that one of the giant forest sentinels had fallen at its post and in so doing had disturbed the soil in which its feet were rooted, thus exposing the coal that lay beneath. The man saw it and wanted it. And so the forest had to come down; the coal had to be dug; and now little remains but bare fields and great caverns beneath them. In some places other men are tilling the fields and deriving some gain for so doing. In time the soil may be covered with orchards; but the caverns beneath can never be filled again. Ichabod is written on their walls. There are hundreds of places all over the world whereof a similar story can be told. Wherever man has gone he has taken with him the spirit of destruction.

We read in history of the grain-laden ships that came from cities on the north coast of Africa carrying food for Imperial Rome. There were great centres of population along the southern shore of the Mediterranean two thousand years ago. Doubtless at that time the mountain slopes, now only an expanse of rocks and arid sand, were clothed with forests. But the forests have gone, and with them the fertility of the land and all its commercial greatness. The same thing is true of other places in the Old World. Whence came the gold of Ophir, the treasures of Roman and Eastern courts, the countless gems that bedecked the garments, thrones and buildings of eastern princes and potentates? Whence came the silver, which was the money of mankind for many centuries? Where was the copper mined from which the bronze of by-gone eras was formed? We ask these questions almost in vain, but we know that long before the dawn of the historical period man, the destroyer, had found out the hiding places of Nature and had robbed them of their wealth. What he has thus taken he can never restore. He may be able by great cost and skill to replace some of the forests that he has destroyed, but the mines, which he has exhausted, must forever remain barren, unless some great cataclysm forces up a fresh supply of ores from the depths to which he cannot go. Not that we know of the existence of metalliferous stores in the undisturbed strata, if there are any, which lie far down beneath our feet. If any valuable conclusion can be drawn from such eruptions as have occurred within historical times, there is no source from which exhausted mines can be replenished.

Man's destructiveness has not been limited to inanimate nature, but has invaded the animal kingdom as well. Within the lifetime of men of middle age the prairies of this Continent were the feeding grounds of myriads of buffaloes. The earth shook under their rushing feet. All that is left of them are a few, which escaped the general slaughter, and are being preserved with great care so that the race may not become wholly extinct. What is true of the buffalo is true of other animals. The extinction of elephants is proceeding with accelerated speed. Men shoot them in pure wantonness, and claim great credit for so doing. He is reckoned a mighty hunter, who with a rifle resembling a small cannon kills a creature as large as a small house. We are exterminating the deer driven from vast regions, where once he roamed in thousands. Man has invaded the sea, for he is not content to do his work of destruction on land. He has slaughtered whales so persistently that they are nearly extinct in waters where once they were numerous. These great creatures roamed the seas molesting no one, but man, the destroyer, wanted them, and they too must die in order that he may be satisfied. Fortunately there are hiding places in the seas where man cannot go, else he had long ago slaughtered the fish. As it is he has in many cases greatly reduced the number of them.

But man does not confine his work of destruction to the earth and sea. He is exhausting the life producing agency of the atmosphere, for scientific men tell us that something must be done to replenish the supply of nitrogen, if food plants are to be successfully produced for an indefinite period. Lately we have erected poles in the air and are sending out from them great waves of energy, the nature and effect of which we do not know. If there is any argument to be drawn from analogy, we may well apprehend that they, like everything else that man has done, will destroy something. "So God created man in his own image," says the writer of the first chapter of the Book of Genesis, and gave him dominion over all that He had created. His dominion has been one of destruction. The world is immensely less fit for permanent habitation now than it once was. We saw in the series of articles on Great Inventions how very large a part of human necessity is the result of human ingenuity. Man may be God-like in knowledge; but he wholly lacks the faculty of creation. He kills, burns and destroys. He takes the growth of vines, converts it into buildings, and soon-

er or later the fire in its turn converts it into gases and ashes. He searches out the places where nature has hidden the products of unnumbered centuries of vegetable growth and straightway proceeds to burn it up, and he does it in such a destructive way, that he wastes eighty-five per cent of the stored-up energy in order to utilize the remaining fifteen per cent. He robs the earth of its fertility so that, whereas an acre would once produce enough wheat to feed four men for a year, in many cases it now produces only enough for two, and in others it will not produce grain at all. "Man is born to destruction," says the well known text, and it is true in more than one sense. He is born to destroy. He destroys even his own kind. Lions do not prey on other lions. Even wolves do not prey on other wolves except in extreme cases. But man exterminates his fellows. As we know the American Indian dies as the white man approaches. And this is not a solitary instance of the kind. History gives us faint glimpses of races that have wholly perished. Where are the people whom the Goths, Huns and Vandals drove before them when they set out on their western migration? Where are the millions who filled the crowded cities of southwestern Asia? They have disappeared with the fertility of the land which nourished them, only they for the most part fell victims to the sword. Where are the races which peopled India before the hordes from the north came down upon them in a resistless tide? Perhaps some of them are left, but most of them have vanished.

What will be the end of it all? Man cannot go on indefinitely destroying everything in order that he may live in what he chooses to regard as necessary surroundings. Civilization is built upon destruction. How long will it stand when there is nothing left to be destroyed? Will the race itself perish until only a few survivors are left, and will Nature then assert herself, and send her snow, ice and fires to purge the earth and make it fit anew for human habitation? There is just a slight reason to believe that something like this did once happen.

BLenheim AND AFTERWARDS

When in 1700 Charles II of Spain died, the branch of the House of Hapsburg, which had reigned in Spain, became extinct, and Louis XIV, le grand monarch, as his admirers called him, determined that a representative of the House of Bourbon should occupy the throne of the peninsular kingdom. Against this England protested, and her protests were seconded by the Dutch, Austria, Prussia and Savoy. To carry their protests into effect an army was placed in the field and the Duke of Marlborough was placed in command of it, although his powers as commander-in-chief were greatly restricted by the claims or the commanders of the continental contingents.

Marlborough, as the most conspicuous figure of his age, calls for more than passing notice. He was born in 1650, his father having been Winston Churchill, a man of excellent family, but small means. At an early age he showed a strong tendency towards military life, and at sixteen years of age was given a commission in the Guards, through the favor of the Duke of York, in whose household he then was, and almost immediately was sent to Tangier, where operations were being carried on against the Moors. He returned after a short experience in the field, and remained in attendance at court for several years. He attracted the favorable notice of a famous court beauty, who, knowing his inequitable condition, made him a present of £5,000, which the young man had the prudence to invest in an annuity, thus displaying at a very early age that fondness for money, which in later years so marked his character. In 1672 England sent 6,000 troops to aid Louis XIV in his war with the Dutch, and young Churchill went with them, winning in the campaign, which ensued, the very high commendation of the great French general Turenne. For his services he was made a baron. He held high command under James II, but this did not prevent him from intriguing with William of Orange, and when that sovereign ascended the throne, Churchill did not hesitate to intrigue for the restoration of the Stuarts. But William was wise in his day and generation, and he used his knowledge of Churchill's treachery to keep him from overt acts. When Anne came to the throne, Lady Churchill, who had been her favorite maid of honor, became a great favorite and her husband's position being thus rendered secure, no suspicion of treachery ever thereafter attached to him. He was created Earl of Marlborough by William III, the dukedom being conferred upon him after the successful campaign of 1703. After the peace of Utrecht, which ended the war of the Spanish Succession, Marlborough found himself deeply involved in court intrigues, and lost the favor of the Queen. He went to the Continent, where he remained until the accession of George I, when he returned to reassume his former military posts, but he took very little part after this date in public affairs and died in 1722, in his seventy-second year. Marlborough's great source of strength lay in his infinite pains in matters of detail and his sublime courage and coolness under all conditions. He was a man of consummate address and personally exceedingly popular with all with whom he came into contact, although this did not prevent his rivals from doing everything in their power to thwart his plans.

Marlborough took the field against the French in 1703. He was invariably successful, although none of his achievements in that

year were of the first rank. He was greatly hampered by the Dutch, whom he was unable to persuade to leave their own borders. He wished to invade France, but the English troops under him were too few to warrant such an attempt. What can be said chiefly of the campaign of 1703 was that it demonstrated that the French were not invincible, and it was this more than the brilliancy of any special achievement that led to his being elevated to the first place in the peerage. The French were in no way dismayed by their lack of success, and the following year sent an army out with the express purpose of laying siege to Vienna. This force was sixty thousand strong, and perhaps the finest army that ever up to that time had left France. As soon as it was well on its march, Marlborough took matters into his own hands. Hitherto he had been hampered by the objections of the commanders of the allied forces, but he communicated to them neither what he had learned of the plans of the French nor those that he had himself formed. He marched with fifty thousand men into Bavaria, and encountered the French near Blenheim. The fight was a spirited one. At the outset the French had the best of it, and the Continental troops under Prince Eugene were driven back in confusion three times. Even the English cavalry could make no impression on the enemy's lines; but the genius of Marlborough wrested victory out of the jaws of defeat, and the overthrow of the French was complete. Nearly half the army, which had set out from France on what seemed a triumphant march to Vienna, lay dead or wounded upon the field of battle, and Marlborough had ten thousand prisoners in his hands. It was an epoch-making victory, and its effects would have been even more telling, if it had not been for the jealousy with which the Continental generals regarded Marlborough's successes.

Louis XIV was not to be daunted by one unfortunate campaign, and the following year, 1705, found a new French army in the field. Again hampered by his allies, Marlborough was unable to accomplish much, although he inflicted a severe defeat upon the French before the walls of Louvain. In May of the following year, the French challenged the allies in the open field, and the result was the splendid victory of Ramillies, which freed Flanders and Brabant from French control. But this victory had no lasting effect, for the operations which followed it were rather favorable to the whole to the French, and this determined Marlborough to risk everything upon a general engagement. The result was the victory of Oudenarde, after which the road to which lay open to advance on Paris, the cautious counsels and the ill-concealed jealousies of his allied commanders defeated his plans. Then came the siege of Lille, in which thirty thousand Frenchmen perished before the city capitulated. Then the French made their final effort with one hundred and fifty thousand men, only to meet with a telling defeat at Malplaquet. The war dragged on until 1712, when England, tired of fighting for jealous and uncertain allies, concluded peace with France, which was, however, little more than a temporary arrangement. Two years later the treaty of Utrecht was signed and the War of the Spanish Succession came to an end. By this treaty England gained much, namely, the recognition of the claim of the House of Hanover to the Crown of Hanover; the expulsion of the Pretender from France; the cession of Newfoundland, Acadia and the Hudson Bay Territories; the undisputed possession of Gibraltar and a favorable commercial treaty with France. France lost heavily in addition to what she was forced to cede to England in America. Her claims to the Spanish crown were extinguished; the ambition of Louis to be the arbiter of Europe was defeated; French military prestige became a thing of the past, and an era of suffering and poverty was inaugurated, which found its consummation in the Revolution. Such were the consequences of the triumph of the great Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim. That victory has a special interest to Canadians, for it made Canada, as a part of the British Empire, possible.

REIGNING HOUSES

When one considers how few families have occupied thrones during historical times, it is not surprising that the idea of the divine right of kings has found many advocates. It is true that, as in the case of our own Royal House, there have been many interruptions of the direct line of descent, but the line has been maintained. Thus since the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, almost without interruption, the same blood has run in the veins of all the sovereigns who have sat upon the throne of England. People, who are curious in such matters and are able to supplement ascertained facts by efforts of the imagination not wholly improbable, will tell you that His Majesty King Edward VII can trace his descent to King David of Israel; but on this point it is needless to say anything except that a House that was royal a thousand years ago may well have been royal a long time previously. Be this as it may, we think it may be claimed successfully that the Royal House of England is older by far than any of the other reigning families of Europe, that is, of course, older as a reigning house, for of necessity all families are in one sense of the word of equal antiquity. This must of course be qualified to some extent, that is if by the word "family" is meant a distinct group of people, who from generation to generation have been

apart from the rest of the community. In an article on this page dealing with the early history of the English, mention is made of the lower grades in the social fabric. In these grades the family relation was by no means closely observed, as indeed it was not in Russia, so far as the serfs were concerned, within the lifetime of men now living. We say sometimes that families cannot be traced beyond a certain period, and the reason may often be that there were no families to be traced. A somewhat similar condition prevailed in the Southern States during the times of slavery. There are many persons of negro descent who bear the names of the estates upon which they were born. At one time this condition was common all over Europe. Yet during those periods of uncertain descent certain families kept their lineage at least apparently pure. These families are not all royal or noble by any means, nor are all the royalties of ancient lineage. Indeed some of the more modern of them have to be content to trace their descent to some one who could say with Napoleon, when asked as to his descent: "Moi! Je suis un ancêtre." He was his own ancestor and one from whom others would be proud to trace their lineage. We read of families founded by such and such a person. Of course this does not mean that the founder did not have ancestors, but only that they could not be distinguished from the mass of the community.

Reference is made in the article on Blenheim to the House of Hapsburg. This is one of the oldest of the reigning houses of Europe. The name comes from the old Swiss castle of Habsburg, in the Canton of Aar. Here lived Werner, count of Habsburg, and his name finds a place in written history in 1099, when he confirmed to the monks of Muri certain grants made by his ancestors. It is known that his grandfather built the castle about 1020. The family was wealthy, and we find one of them, who died in 1199, called Albert the Rich, and we read that his son placed a large amount of money at the disposal of the Emperor Frederick II, in consideration of which he was granted a new countship. From this time onward the history of the family is well established. In the early part of the Thirteenth Century a Count Hapsburg married a member of the family to which the Emperor Frederick belonged, and it is from this union that the royal House of Hapsburg is descended. Thus the family traces on the female side to Frederick Barbarossa, one of the greatest of the German emperors, and also to the Kings of Sicily. Barbarossa was himself noble but not of royal descent. He was born in 1123; but the Sicilian kings from whom the wife of Albert of Hapsburg was descended on her mother's side, had been royal for four generations. They were doubtless of Norman descent. Thus the House of Hapsburg combines the blood of the Northmen with that of the Swiss mountaineers, in both cases being descended from races that have never been in slavery.

Rudolf of Hapsburg was elected King of Germany in 1273, and five years later took possession of Austria as well as of other neighboring countries. For a time Rudolf's descendants were excluded from the throne, but they regained it later, only to lose it once more. In 1506 Philip of Hapsburg became King of Spain in his mother's right, and his son was the great Emperor Charles V, who in 1531 granted Austria to Ferdinand of Hapsburg, the founder of the present Austrian dynasty. The male line of this branch of the family became extinct in 1700, but the succession was continued by Maria Theresa, and has continued unimpaired until the present day.

From this brief epitome it will be seen that the Hapsburgs have been a reigning family of great distinction and have played an exceedingly prominent part in the affairs of Europe. It has been perhaps the most distinguished of all the royal houses, for it has given sovereigns to more than one nation, and some of its sons have been largely influential in determining the history of the world.

The Birth of the Nations

XXXI.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

THE BIRTH OF THE NATIONS.

The British II., Angles, Saxons and Jutes. In the heart of that peninsula which separates the Baltic from the North sea lies a district called Sleswick, but in old times, known by the name of Angeln or England, and inhabited by a Saxon tribe called the Engles. In those ancient days this strip of land was a waste of "heather and sand, girt along the coast with a sunless woodland, broken here and there by meadows that crept down to the marshes and to the sea. "What is now Lower Hanover and Oldenburg was peopled by other tribes of the same race, which inhabited Angeln, the Saxons of Westphalia who lived between the Weser and the Rhine, and the Eastphalian Saxons who owned the land watered by the Elbe. North of Engeln on the Island of Jutland lived the Jutes, still another Saxon clan.

These different tribes, though primarily they held little intercourse with one another, lived much the same sort of life, the government of one being a replica of the government of another. The provinces were divided

into townships, separated one from the other by a belt of timber and incidentally it is interesting to notice the derivation of the word "town" which came from the old word "tun," meaning the rough fence or trench which served as the primitive fortification about the clustered dwellings. The social centre of the town was the home of the aetheling or eorl, who was granted his position of highest in the community because he could trace his descent from the earliest settlers in the country, the first owners of the land, who were able to retain it by right of might against all others. Around the home of the eorl were the smaller houses of the freeings or cerls, all men of equal standing in the township and distinguished from the class beneath them by the term "free-necked and weaponed men," for they had never bowed their heads to a master, and had the right to bear sword and spear and avenge any injury done themselves or their kindred. The laet or unfree man had no right to any land; he must rent his house or property from a freeman, who under such conditions became his "lord." The laets were either descendants of the later comers to the country or else of the earlier dwellers, those who had lost their rights through defeat in battle. The lowest class were the slaves who had no rights at all and who were drawn principally from the ranks of criminals. Debt made slaves of many, and the children of bondmen became bondmen also.

We find the earliest form of British justice among these primitive communities. The "blood-wite" or compensation in money for personal injury was the tribe's first effort to curb lawless revenge. If one man of a family had been wronged by a man of another family, each family took up its member's cause, either to claim redress or to give it. In this way each kinsman became answerable for his brother, and such an institution soon made its restraining influence felt. It was this "blood-wite" that caused all kinsmen to fight side by side in war and to endeavor to distinguish themselves by their bravery and endurance for the honor of their house.

Districts were named for the families who owned them, thus the Harling's "tun" became Harlington, the "tun" of Worthing, Worthington. Land was held in common by the freemen, each man having the right to allow his cattle to graze in the pastures, except in the early spring when the grass began to grow. The fences were erected so that every man should have his portion of the pastures, and over when the fences were removed and all division at an end. Every village had a moot or a council which met periodically at the moot-hill or sacred tree to make the laws for the community. At these meetings new settlers were enrolled as citizens, farmers settled their differences according to the regulations, and four men were chosen to follow the headman to hundred-court or war. Green in his history thus writes of this institution:

"It is with a reverence, such as it stirred by the sight of the head-waters of some mighty river, that one looks back to these village moots of Friesland or Sleswick." It was here that England learned to be "a mother of parliaments." It was in these tiny knots of farmers that the men, from whom Englishmen were to spring, learned the worth of public opinion, of public discussion, the worth of the agreement, the 'common-sense,' the general conviction to which discussion leads, as of the laws which derive their force from being expressions of that general conviction. A humorist of our own day has laughed at parliaments as 'talking shops,' and the laugh has been echoed by some who have taken humor for argument. But talk is persuasion and persuasion is force, the one force which can sway freemen to deeds such as those which have made England what she is. The 'talk' of the village moot, the strife and judgment of men giving freely their own red and setting it as freely aside for what they learn to be the wiser side of other men, is the groundwork of English history."

This hundred-moot was composed of members from the different villages who were supposed to be the representatives of their communities. It was a sort of court of appeal and settled all matters between upon all the graver crimes. Above the hundred-moot again was the Folk-moot, which was the general muster of the people in arms, and the real parliament of the whole tribes. In both the constitutional forms, the forms of deliberation and decision were the same. In each the priests proclaimed silence, the caldormen of higher blood spoke, groups of freemen from each township stood around, shaking their spears in assent, clashing shields in applause, settling matters in the end by loud shouts of "aye," or "nay."

We know more of the political life of these forefathers of ours than we do of their social life. In this respect, however, they probably differed very little from the other German tribes, whom we know to have been great huntsmen, famous sailors and fierce warriors. Roman civilization had its effect upon them, as is evidenced by the discoveries which have been made in the districts. Roman coins have been unearthed at Sleswick, proving that commerce must have existed between the two peoples; the vessels of twisted glass, which we know our Saxon grandparents used, were likely of Roman make, as were many of the metal ornaments which they wore. The "ale-feast" was the centre of their social life we are told, but while this may seem very barbarous to us now, considering the times and the conditions such a feast was not without its dignity. The

(Continued on Page Nine)



A BOOK OF THE WEB

The Heart of a people. Perhaps this West of appreciate a nature story if people who live in older communities. The most of everyday life is made a musing thing from the lovely near. There is a kinship between present ocean, and by every that quality which inspires to being part of the deepest of our noblest thoughts, whether not, are bound to be tinged sion we have of our surround not get far enough away fro out of mind of it, either in of the water itself or the e the swaying trees. And we selves we feel a sort of com least imaginative of us, whi ing beauty of the clouds at day, leaving its imprint o day and night after night, unconsciously perhaps, the closer to the heart of nature vague and intangible sort between ourselves and all go to make up a story like Gypsy," while fault may construction, its too great author is not quite the propo tive necessary for very fo has drawn such a bewild nature-child as her hero in go out in sympathy to the and we follow her wander book with unabated intere the somewhat lengthy story is rather monotonously "pit apt to be a ludicrous charac rather spoils him for his pa confess to liking poor li stammering Bunny, who is for her charming adopted gathers in interest as it prog last the writer's style from stilted becomes easier and scenes are vividly portraye described, and while from f feels that there can be bu story, it comes as a startling

The Story

Meridiana is the adopted man and his wife, and was instance under a Beech Tre a very graphic part of the Her gypsy blood gives her into the workings of Natu seems a living thing to h something of the same fee our primitive British ane sacred oaks which they we only with Meridiana the to have qualities almost Cyprian Fielding, the doctor her, she has a difficult co before she can make up her lover first and the Beech' affections. Fielding has a her.

"You are as hard as a he muttered in a choked know what love means."

"Oh, I do," chanted D

"I am very fond of Bunny."

"If Bunny died, would suddenly in that naive amused his friends whenev his usually quiet manner."

She paused, and in Cyprian Fielding waited eyes intent on the twiddling teeth.

"Yes; I think I should

"But in the same way unusually brilliant sunset most unhappy."

"It would be the same

"What do you mean?"

Diana looked up into round at the stretches of away into the soft blue of at the sheep, the gorse, the women and children, the eyes clouded over with d

"Do you believe in an man in a low voice.

All the dreams in the as the reflections in a pool

"Not in the sense you

"What do you mean?"

a little in his anxiety to a mind.

"That there is but one stantly changing, but ever blood may help to stain th

"And you feel no terr identity—at being merged

"Natural regret—yes, t Diana with childish wono I? I am absolutely at one

"And you do not min greatest men, with all the do nothing more than m the rain and the clouds? credulously.

"No," said Meridiana; and now she was smiling light shone in her golden white teeth.

"And you are happy?"

"Life is very sweet.

wind, the clouds and the softly.

Literature Music Art

A BOOK OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

The Heart of a Gypsy

Perhaps in this West of ours we can better appreciate a nature story than less fortunate people who live in older and more crowded communities. The most of us feel that our everyday life is made a much more beautiful thing from the lovely nearness of the hills. There is a kinship between us and the ever-present ocean, and by ever-present is meant that quality which inspires the sense of always being part of the deepest of our thoughts, for our noblest thoughts, whether we admit it or not, are bound to be tinged with the impression we have of our surroundings, and we cannot get far enough away from the ocean to be out of mind of it, either in the silver shimmer of the water itself or the echo of its song in the swaying trees. And with the trees themselves we feel a sort of comradeship, even the least imaginative of us, while the ever-changing beauty of the clouds at sunrise and sunset time, leaving its imprint upon us day after day and night after night, makes us grow, unconsciously perhaps, the happier and the closer to the heart of nature, so that there is a vague and intangible sort of understanding between ourselves and all the elements that go to make up the loveliness of the earth. When we read a story like "The Heart of a Gypsy," while fault may be found with its construction, its too great detail, while the author is not always consistent or rhetorical, and has not quite the proper sense of perspective necessary for very forceful writing, she has drawn such a bewilderingly delightful nature-child as her heroine that our hearts go out in sympathy to the gypsy Meridiana, and we follow her wanderings through the book with unabated interest to the close of the somewhat lengthy story. The doctor, who is rather monotonously "pink and smiling," is apt to be a ludicrous character at times, which rather spoils him for his part as hero, but we confess to liking poor little white-haired, stammering Bunny, who is an admirable foil for her charming adopted sister. The story gathers in interest as it progresses, and at the last the writer's style from being somewhat stilted becomes easier and more natural. Her scenes are vividly portrayed and eloquently described, and while from the first the reader feels that there can be but one end to the story, it comes as a startling climax.

The Story

Meridiana is the adopted child of a clergyman and his wife, and was found in the first instance under a Beech Tree, which tree plays a very graphic part in the young girl's life. Her gypsy blood gives her a strange insight into the workings of Nature, and the Tree seems a living thing to her; she has for it something of the same feeling probably that our primitive British ancestors had for the sacred oaks which they worshipped as gods, only with Meridiana the Beech Tree seems to have qualities almost human. When Cyprion Fielding, the doctor, falls in love with her, she has a difficult conflict with herself before she can make up her mind to place her lover first and the Beech Tree second in her affections. Fielding has a hard time to win her.

"You are as hard as a little green apple," he muttered in a choked voice. "You don't know what love means."

"Oh, I do," chanted Diana reproachfully; "I am very fond of Bunny."

"If Bunny died, would you cry?" he asked suddenly in that naive boyish way that amused his friends whenever it burst through his usually quiet manner.

She paused, and in a strange anxiety Cyprion Fielding waited for the answer, his eyes intent on the twiddling grass between her teeth.

"Yes; I think I should—I am sure of it." "But in the same way as when you see an unusually brilliant sunset?" he persisted almost unhappily.

"It would be the same thing."

"What do you mean?"

Diana looked up into the milky way, and round at the stretches of pink moor melting away into the soft blue of Dunkery Beacon—at the sheep, the gorse, the wild ponies, the women and children, the fluttering larks. Her eyes clouded over with dreams.

"Do you believe in another life?" asked the man in a low voice.

All the dreams in the gypsy's eyes fled as the reflections in a pool at a puff of wind.

"Not in the sense you mean."

"What do you mean?" He leaned forward a little in his anxiety to fathom her strange mind.

"That there is but one life, which is constantly changing, but ever endures. That my blood may help to stain this heather red—"

"And you feel no terror at losing your identity—at being merged in the universe?"

"Natural regret—yes, terror—no," replied Diana with childish wonder. "Why should I? I am absolutely at one with Nature as it is."

"And you do not mind that the world's greatest men, with all their intelligence, will do nothing more than mingle with the sun, the rain and the clouds?" he exclaimed incredulously.

"No," said Meridiana; "I do not mind," and now she was smiling again, and the sunlight shone in her golden eyes, and on her white teeth.

"And you are happy?"

"Life is very sweet. There is always the wind, the clouds and the rain," she chanted softly.

But the gypsy is very human, and in spite of the rebelling of some instincts which she cannot name, her heart finally yields to Fielding.

As though she sought by the touch of Beech Tree to absorb some of its calm to quiet the tumult in her soul, the gypsy stepped with easy certainty over the mossy roots, and leaned sideways against the trunk. The little crevices, inequalities, and threads of dry moss pressed into her warm living cheek, her fingers fluttered over the trunk. Her heart beat suffocatingly, and she was filled with an emotion she scarcely knew from joy or pain.

The dry little breeze was stirring in the leaves of the Beech Tree again, the river sucked and bubbled, and upstream came the faint splashing of an oar. On a faraway farm yapped a sheep-dog.

But Fielding heard nothing, saw nothing of the night. He heard only Meridiana's soft breathing, saw only in his memory Meridiana's little vivid face, with its sulky child's mouth and its woman's eyes.

"Oh, listen to the night!" cried Di, and she held up one hand in the darkness.

He decided he would catch her in his arms and overpower this stubborn love of nature in a lover's kiss. So deep was the man in the dazing of his plan, that he scarcely followed what she was saying or what he was answering.

"Are you making love?" He had never felt so foolish.

"I was trying—" "Oh don't!" cried the gypsy; and her voice sounded suddenly harsh.

"I can't love people as they love me; even Bunny. You, all of you, put human being at the top of your list of loves. They come at the end of mine; sometimes off the paper altogether. I am hurting you? But it is so."

"Why don't you love Bunny?" I have my clouds, my animals, my river, my Beech Tree. There is no room for you. But she has nothing—nothing. It isn't fair."

Her voice suddenly broke. She felt very childish and desolate.

"Oh, I have no heart, no soul. It's no use," she cried with a strange, lonely drop in her voice.

The tender womanly strain that ran through his nature yearned to her interlardedly. "Diana—Diana—foolish little you—"

At last it had come. He could struggle no longer. He stooped and crushed her in his arms, expecting in a kind of savage defiance to feel her resist.

But Meridiana felt all resistance suddenly shrivel up within her. She glowed all over with unbearable sweetness. The strange feeling of disloyalty to someone—something—stirred within her for one moment and then died—it was almost fiercely though unconsciously that her lips met his.

Meridiana goes to London to "become civilized" before her marriage, but her inexperience causes her to do many distinctly unconventional things, and she is very unhappy at the confinement. There is another woman in the case who is in love with Cyprion, and one uncomfortable event follows another in quick succession, though Fielding is always the ardent yet patient lover. It would be unfair to the book to try to give a synopsis of what follows. It is sufficient to say that Meridiana runs away and goes back to Exmoor, when the final tragedy of the story is enacted. In a terrible storm the Beech Tree is uprooted.

The end of the Tree means the death of Meridiana. She is very ill and in her semi-delirium she fancies the Tree calls her. She watches her opportunity when the nurse is asleep and steals from her bed. In her nightdress, the storm screaming about her, the rain lashing her face she reaches the river, "the fallen monarch lay helpless there. The once silvery trunk was black and dripping. The huge limbs cried and trembled in the gale like things in pain. . . . Everything in Meridiana's life had been sweeping up to this supreme moment. She had been given much that she might have at last the ineffable joy of surrendering all to him she loved best. She gloried in the very intensity of this feeling that shook her to her innermost being. That Cyprion Fielding himself, the man with the indomitable will, must now yield that hidden force within him to the dying Beech Tree, made her slender body quiver in a trance of ecstasy. . . . Blindly Fielding ran lurching towards the Beech Tree. He could distinguish something white huddled against the pale trunk. Another minute and he had the gypsy in his arms. . . . He crushed her to him and began running unsteadily to the house, his heart bounding, the blood booming in his temples. Meridiana looked up at him with a strange, kindling expression.

"I don't think I can live any more, somehow. The Beech Tree—"

"By God, you shan't speak of that—" he shouted savagely; then his voice suddenly sharpened into an agony of fear.

"Di, Di, my little Hind, my eager Beautiful, my everything most dear—"

The book is written by Rosamond Napier, published by Macmillan & Co., Toronto, Can.

FRANK LISZT

Franz Liszt was born at Raidery, Hungary, October 22, 1811. He began his musical studies in his sixth year, and when nine years old his rendition of a difficult concerto was so admirable that his father took him upon a concert tour in the course of which the lad's genius gained the admiration and patronage of the Hungarian nobility. He resumed his studies in Vienna under Czerny in 1821. He



FRANZ LISZT
THE FAMOUS HUNGARIAN PIANIST AND COMPOSER

was taken by his father to Paris in 1824, where two years later he produced an operetta. He was at this time only fourteen years of age. Two years later his father died and the boy of sixteen settled down as a piano teacher. He was very successful and obtained great social prominence, largely through his wonderful improvisations. The appearance of Paganini in 1831 inspired him with the ambition to become as great an artist on the piano as the other was on the violin. Notwithstanding his irregular life, his popularity increased phenomenally. He never married, although he left three children by the Countess d'Agout, one of whom became the wife of Wagner. In 1849 he became kappelmeister to the Grand Duke of Weimar, retaining that post until 1861. In 1865 he took orders in the Roman Catholic church and was thenceforth known as Abbe Liszt. It is said of him that as a pianist he has never been equalled. His compositions were numerous. In them he showed an indisposition to be governed by recognized forms. He may be said to have created a new school in music, which aims more at the expression of the emotions than the observance of conventional formulas. It was he who introduced Wagner to the world, and it was in the midst of a Wagnerian festival at Bayreuth in 1886 that he died.

THE HABIT OF POSING

Laughter is as essential to life as the sunshine, and the majority of people, women especially, do not realize this fact to their lasting unhappiness. If there is one evil more than another for which modern novelists are responsible it is the bringing to the fore of the so-called problems, more particularly the problems of married life, dilating upon them, enlarging upon them, giving them a significance which they do not possess, treating them as though they were matters of grave import, when nine times out of ten the difficulties that lead to divorce or tragedy of some kind in the books, are simple affairs that might be easily adjusted by any sensible husband and wife, if the participants would only face the issue for what it was worth, though of course in that case there would be no story to tell, no problem to discuss. The reader of such books, if for instance, she be a married woman, attracted by the romantic setting and elaboration of what is nothing more than a tempest in a teapot, and having experienced the same domestic vexations, fondly pictures herself in the same position as the much-written-of heroine in the novel, and speedily adopts the position of "poseur" and imagines the life she is living is in no sense less vitally interesting from the standpoint of the morbid literary detector, than the life portrayed between the pages of the problem novel, and she speedily brings about a series of scenes and climaxes, often disastrous in their results.

Now the most of us lead commonplace sort of existences fortunately, with tragedy very far removed from us. We have our sorrows and our disappointments, but they are balanced by our hopes and our joys, and if we would allow ourselves we should probably be contented enough. For real griefs God sends us compensations sometime, but there is no

recompence for trouble which we deliberately bring upon ourselves, by making a tragedy out of what is at best a comedy, and more often a farce, which we can laugh away at its beginning, but if we allow it to grow an endless amount of tears will not help us to forget.

How many of us spend our time in posing as being something we are not and can never hope to be. The simple-minded pretend to be wise; the domesticated woman, sane and wholesome at heart effects helplessness and frivolity. A man of lovable qualities adopts a pessimistic attitude; the studious man is outwardly flippant; a callow unsophisticated youth plays the part of a cynic grown bitter through experience; a young girl totally ignorant of the ways of the world prides herself on her air of being thoroughly blasé. Most of us are actors, not in the sense that Marcus Aurelius meant when he bade us be faithful to whatever part the Master had given us to play on the stage of life, but actors in a smaller sense, in our everyday attitude before our friends, and very often before ourselves, for with many of us it has grown to be second nature, this posing as something we are not. So when vexing things happen we magnify them out of all proportion; and we shed tears, which we have adopted, and over woes that if we had the common sense to face with our eyes open to their real significance would at most cause but a passing frown or sigh.

Someone recently wrote an article upon "our over-developed sense of humor," and while the author was undoubtedly right in the view he took, for most of us in our attitude of flippancy laugh at many things which should be held too sacred for ordinary discussion at all, and make light of those things which require grave consideration, at the same time we take our own individual selves far too seriously, making mountains out of molehills, and tragedies out of comedies. The sense of humor has been aptly described as the "saving sense." If we would only permit it to do so it might save us many a sorrow. Half of our griefs are imaginary, and if we would take an introspective view, and see our real selves and the attitude that we adopt when we are making ourselves miserable, would in nine cases out of ten arouse our risible faculties, and bring the honest laughter that which there is nothing that is a more potent banisher of sorrow.

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Thomas Carlyle

Thomas Carlyle was born in 1795, and was one of the greatest modern philosophers. His life seems to have been a peculiarly sad one and his misery was no doubt due to a very large extent to "that hag Dyspepsia," from which disease he suffered continually. Great though the intellect may be, unless our physical health be good, we can for the most part only theorize about the triumph of mind over matter, and dyspepsia is likely to produce an excessively morbid sensibility almost in spite of the will of the sufferer. Carlyle studied at first for the ministry; later he took up the study of law for a short time. He then became a teacher, and in 1826 married Jane Welch, and retired to a farm in Craigenputtock, where he began to write his essays. His domestic life was as unhappy as his single life had been. He died in 1881. His greatest work is probably his "History of the French Revolution," though his "Sartor Resartus" is a book with which the most of us are familiar and contains some of the noblest passages in any of his works. The following is from "Past and Present":

Labour

For there is a perennial nobleness and even sacredness in work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone there is perpetual despair. Work, never so mammoth, mean, or in communication with Nature; the real desire to get work done will itself lead one more and more to truth, to Nature's appointments and regulations which are truth.

The latest gospel in this world is, know thy work and do it. "Know thyself": long enough has that poor self of thine tormented thee; thou wilt never get to know it I believe. Think it not thy business this of knowing thyself; thou art an unknowable individual; know what thou canst work at and work at it like a Hercules. That will be thy better plan. Destiny on the whole has no other way of cultivating us except by work. A formless chaos, once set in revolving, grows round and ever rounder; ranges itself by mere force of gravity into strata, spherical courses; it is no longer a chaos, but a round compacted world. What would become of the earth did she cease to revolve? . . . Hast thou looked on the Potter's wheel, old as the prophet Ezekiel, and much older? Rude lumps of clay, how they spin themselves up, by mere whirling, into beautiful circular dishes. And fancy the most assiduous Potter, but without his wheel, reduced to make dishes, or rather amorphous botches, by mere kneading and baking. Even such a Potter were Destiny with a human soul that would rest and lie at ease, that would not work or spin. Of an idle unevolving man, the kindest Destiny, like the most assiduous Potter without wheel, can bake or knead nothing but a botch; let her spend on him what expensive coloring, what gliding and enamelling she will, he is but a botch. Not a dish; no, a bulging, kneaded, crooked, shambling, squint-cornered

amorphous botch; a mere enameled vessel of dishonor. Let the idle think of this. Blessed is he who hath found his work, let him ask no other blessedness.

From "Heroes and Hero-Worship"

Looking round on the noisy inanity of the world, words with little meaning, actions with little worth, one loves to reflect on the great Empire of Silence. The noble, silent men, scattered here and there, each in his own department; silently thinking, silently working; whom no morning newspaper makes mention of. They are the salt of the earth. A country that has none or few of these is in a bad way. Like a forest which had no roots; which had all turned into leaves and boughs; which must soon wither and be no forest. Woe for us if we had nothing but what we can show or speak. Silence, the great Empire of Silence, higher than the stars, deeper than the kingdom of Death. It alone is great; all else is small. I hope we English will long maintain our grand talent "pour le silence." Let others that cannot be seen without standing on barrel-heads, to spout and to be seen of all the market-place, cultivate speech exclusively—become a most green forest without roots. So Solomon says: "There is a time to speak; but also a time to keep silence." . . . And now by way of counterpoise to this of silence, let me say that there are two kinds of ambition: one wholly blamable, the other laudable and inevitable. . . . the selfish wish to shine over others, let it be accounted poor and miserable. "Seekest thou great things, seek them not," this is most true. And yet I say, there is an irrepressible tendency in every man to develop himself according to the magnitude which Nature has made him of; to speak out, to act out, what Nature has laid in him. This is proper, fit, inevitable; nay, it is a duty and even the summaries of duties for man. The meaning of life here on earth might be defined as consisting in this: To unfold yourself, to work what thing you have the faculty for. It is a necessity for the human being, the first law of our existence. Coleridge beautifully remarks that the infant learns to speak by this necessity it feels. We will say therefore: To decide about ambition whether it is bad or not—you have two things to take into view. Not the coveting of the place alone, but the fitness for the man of the place withal: that is the question. . . . Nature, I say, has provided amply that the silent great man shall strive to speak withal.

MR. FRASER'S "PEBBLES AND SHELLS"

Mr. Donald Fraser has just issued a little book of verses which his many friends will welcome very gladly. Some of the poems have appeared before in Canadian and American periodicals, Mr. Fraser having begun sometime ago to make a reputation for himself as a writer of verse. His poems deal with various subjects, love, religion, patriotism, his children's poems being among the best. The first number in the book, in which the writer declares his mission, we reproduce in full:

My Mission

When I would launch my fragile craft
On Thought's vast boundless sea,
The waves upcurl in awful swirl
Of mystic revelry,
And overwhelm my puny bark,
And well-nigh smother me.

And so I've content myself,
And wander on the marge
Of that grand tide I may not ride,
And scan its sky-rim large;
Of follow with my fancy's eye
Another's outbound barge.

Anon I gather from the strand
A pretty pebble clear,
A sea-flower or sounding shell,
Then send them far and near
In hopes that some the magic main
Through them might see and hear.

The Sage enquires with bended head
To find the truth of things;
The Harper, too, in search of light,
Upsoars on dreamy wings;
But with serene, unclouded brow,
The poet sees, and sings.

MR. DAVID BISPHAM ON "MAKING UP"

My idea in "making up" for a part in grand opera has always been to sink myself entirely, and present, as well as lay in my power, such a portrait as the author and composer might have had in mind.

This is to be derived from the context of words and music, and is scarcely to be explained. An inner sense guides me and should guide everyone on the stage. Costume merely, does not denote a character.

"Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother," Hamlet says. A blond wig, or moustachios, a red shirt, or suit of mail may be worn, the actor may "paint an inch thick and yet forever be himself and never "the part."

To my way of thinking all should be true to make the illusion complete. Some actors and many singers, however, lack just this special qualification in their art, though perhaps possessing everything else that is requisite to carry off the situation to the utmost advantage.

We should remember that we are living
(Continued on Page Nine)

s. separated one from the other
limber and incidentally it is in-
justice the derivation of the word
came from the old word "tain,"
ough fence or trench which
primitive fortification about the
ings. The social centre of the
home of the aetheling of eorl,
ted his position of highest in the
cause he could trace his descent
est settlers in the country, the
f the land, who were able to re-
ight of might against all others.
ome of the eorl were the smaller
freelings or cerls, all men of
ng in the township and distin-
the class beneath them by the
cked and weaponed men," for
bowed their heads to a master,
right to bear sword and spear
any injury done themselves or
The laet or unfree man had no
and; he must rent his house or
a freeman, who under such con-
e his "lord." The laets were
ants of the later comers to the
se of the earlier dwellers, those
their rights through defeat in
lowest class were the slaves who
at all and who were drawn prin-
ranks of criminals. Debt made
y, and the children of bondmen
men also.
he earliest form of British justice
primitive communities. The
or compensation in money for
ry was the tribe's first effort to
revenge. If one man of a family
nged by a man of another family
ook up its member's cause, either
ress or to give it. In this way
an became answerable for his
such an institution soon made its
fluence felt. It was this "blood-
used all kinsmen to fight side by
and to endeavor to distinguish
their bravery and endurance for
their house.
were named for the families who
thus the Harlings "tun" became
the "tun" of Worthing, Worthing-
was held in common by the free-
an having the right to allow his
ze in the pastures, except in the
when the grass began to grow,
were erected so that every man
his portion of the harvest was
the fences were removed and all
in end. Every village had a moot
which met periodically at the
sacred tree to make the laws for
ity. At these meetings new set-
tled as citizens, farmers settled
nces according to the regulations,
were chosen to follow the head-
red-court or war. Green in his
writes of this institution:
with a reverence, such as it stirred
of the head-waters of some vil-
t, that one looks back to these vil-
of Friesland or Sleswick." It was
ngland learned to be "a mother of
It was in these tiny knots of
the men, from whom Englishmen
ing, learned the worth of public
public discussion, the worth of the
the "common-sense," the general
to which discussion leads, as of the
derive their force from being ex-
that general conviction. A humor-
own day has laughed at parliaments
shops, and the laugh has been
some who have taken humor for
But talk is persuasion and per-
force, the one force which can sway
deeds, such as those which have
and what she is. The "talk" of the
t, the strife and judgment of men
for their own rede and setting it as
for what they learn to be the
of other men, is the groundwork of
tory.
ndred-moot was composed of mem-
different villages who were sup-
the representatives of their com-
e was a sort of court of appeal and
atters between the different town-
gave judgment upon all the graver
of the hundred-moot again was
not, which was the general muster
le in arms, and the real parliament
e tribe. In both the constitutional
forms of deliberation and decision
ame. In each the priests proclaim-
the ealdormen of higher blood
ps of freemen from each township
ed, shaking their spears in assent,
fields in applause, settling matters
by loud shouts of "aye," or "nay."
w more of the political life of these
of ours than we do of their social
respect, however, they probably
y little from the other German
m we know to have been great
famous sailors and fierce warriors.
lization had its effect upon them,
eed by the discoveries which have
in the districts. Roman coins have
hed at Sleswick, proving that com-
have existed between the two peo-
essels of twisted glass, which we
axon grandparents used, were like-
n make, as were many of the metal
which they wore. The "ale-feast"
nre of their social life we are told,
his may seem very barbarous to us
bering the times and the conditions
t was not without its dignity. The
Continued on Page Nine)

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VISITING RAILWAY MEN.

The forthcoming visit of the chiefs of the Grand Trunk Pacific to British Columbia may easily prove an incident of much importance. The enterprise which they have in hand was launched under somewhat peculiar circumstances. By this we do not mean anything derogatory to the original project, which we believe will prove of immense value to Canada, but only that it was planned without much study being given to the geographical and other conditions existing in the western province of the Dominion from which a very large share of its business must be drawn. The company was committed to a route to a northern port without anyone having taken into consideration whether that was the best port from a commercial point of view that could be selected. There was no recognition of the situation, not even as much as there was in the case of the Canadian Pacific. Indeed we, perhaps, do not say too much when we say that the British Columbia end of the line was regarded somewhat in the light of a necessary evil, as a piece of road to be built because Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not consent to give government assistance to a line over the prairies, unless it was extended all the way to the Coast. Our recollection of the debate on the resolutions providing for the subsidies does not recall any suggestion made by anyone as to the eastbound route that could be developed in this province, and certainly nothing in which the advantage of one terminus over another was spoken of in connection with such traffic. Of the shortest way from the Atlantic to the Orient we heard much; of the shortest way from the great sources of eastbound freight to the markets that will consume it, we heard very little. We think it may be assumed that Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and his associates will give the latter aspect of the case a good deal more consideration in the future than it has received in the past. This is not the time to present what views we may have on that point for the attention of the visiting railway men. They will not be in the city today. Our object in speaking of the matter now is to emphasize the opinion that the great sources of eastbound traffic that could be developed in this province, and to add that the people of Victoria and Vancouver Island are very deeply concerned in what will eventually.

"ALL FOR CHINA"

The cadets of the new Chinese school, who went down to the wharf to say good-bye to the Chinese Consul-General, wore buttons bearing the words, "All for China." This seems worth thinking over. The other day we raised a question as to the future status of children of Chinese parentage born in Canada. Does this button answer it? Are we developing in this country youths, whose ambitions will be "all for China"? If so, we need not disturb ourselves as to where their field of activity will lie. The ancient land, from which their parents came, will soon call them with a voice, that they cannot resist. If the sentiment expressed on the buttons really animates them, it is possible that out of Canada may go young men, who will play a part of immense importance in the regeneration of China. It is known that hundreds of Japanese have gone abroad and many are constantly going to learn the mysteries of Occidental civilization at first hand. Many of these are of families of high social position in their own country, and they engage in tasks in foreign lands that they would scorn to undertake at home. China is a much more democratic country than Japan. An Englishman, who had lived in China for twenty years, once told the Colonist that it was the most democratic country in the world. Birth has nothing to do with progress there in any department of activity. In Japan there is a powerful hereditary class of nobles, which yet dominates the country. The clever lads, who attend the Victoria school, will find an open door for them in China, if they ever wish to go to that country. If we have sometimes wondered why, if it was the expectation of our Chinese residents that their children would always remain in this country, they should go to the expense of educating them in Chinese. We supposed that, with their natural adaptability, they would seek to conform to the ways of the land of their adoption, and bring up their families with an English education exclusively. But they are not taking this course. An educated young Chinese man will leave school in Victoria versed not only in English, but also in Chinese. In the minds of such youths, the sentiment, "All for China," may mean much. We are convinced that there is one thing which it does not imply, and that is hostility to Canada. The subject is an interesting one. Are there growing up around us boys and girls, who when they come to maturity will preach the gospel of progress to the most ancient of the Empires?

A MATTER OF DOLLARS

It is said that there will be 180,000 settlers from the United States entering the Prairie Provinces this year. Perhaps this means 36,000 families. One estimate says that these settlers average \$2,000 a family. Let us take off the extra \$2,000,000, which this would make, and say \$70,000,000 for the whole of them and the European immigrants. If you think this is too much you can make a general reduction on the grand total that will be given later on, so as to provide for any doubts you may feel. One estimate, that of Mr. D. D. Mann, is that there will be a wheat crop of 140,000,000 bushels, worth, let us say for the sake of round numbers, \$140,000,000. Suppose we say that the rest of the grain crop is worth half this amount, or \$70,000,000. We will have to add to this the value of the cattle, horses, and the like will total \$10,000,000 into those three provinces this year. We do not think the estimate high enough in view of the way towns are being built up and town lots are finding buyers, but will let it go at that. Now what does this come to: Settlers... \$70,000,000 Wheat... 140,000,000 Other grain... 70,000,000 Live stock... 20,000,000 Railways... 20,000,000 Investors, etc... 10,000,000 \$330,000,000

We have been told of an estimate which puts the grand total at \$400,000,000, but suppose we cut this down to \$300,000,000, even less to allow for over-estimates—you can make your own estimates just as we can make ours—and you will have in any case a grand total, that distributed among the million or so of people living in the three prairie provinces, will give a per capita amount calculated to set one thinking what it means for the whole country.

This is the general basis upon which we venture to predict for Canada, and especially western Canada, a year of unprecedented prosperity. This vast amount of wealth will fill the prairies to overflowing, and some of the overflow will certainly come our way.

"Vancouver, the prosperous capital of British Columbia," says the number of Harnsworth's History of the World. This is an example of history as she is wrote.

"Mike Henney" won at the Willows yesterday. This is peculiarly appropriate to the anniversary of the relief of Derry. Thus does "the whirligig of time bring about its avenges."

Victoria West is our local Schleswig-Holstein, so prolific is it of difficult questions. Of the S-H problem it was said that only one diplomat in Europe ever understood it, and the knowledge killed him.

Apparently Turkey and Greece are not going to come to blows over Crete. There will be some disappointed people, especially among those newspapers which have been foretelling immediate war.

Strikes seem epidemic just now. If someone would undertake to compile a statement showing the economic advantages to any one of strikes, and compare them to the economic disadvantages, he would confer a favor on a good many people.

Little hope is entertained of the recovery of the ex-Sultan, Abdul Hamid. Mighty little hope was entertained of his living from the very day he was deposed. A deposed Sultan of Turkey is hardly an insurable risk. If it is not angina pectoris that takes him off, it is something quite as certain.

A writer in "Canada" deplors the manner in which the great question of Imperial Defence is being used for party purposes in the Dominion. There is really not as much of this as our English contemporary seems to think. A few leading papers are using it in that way, but our reading of our exchanges indicates to our mind that the people of the country as a whole are taking an exceedingly sane view of the question. There are certain papers, so obsessed with political partisanship, that the only reason why they do not make human salvation a political issue is that no particular party has declared itself in favor thereof.

The ratepayers are to vote on two important bylaws in two weeks from yesterday, and yet there is very little discussion about them. This is not right. Matters of such importance ought to receive greater attention at the hands of the public. If a provincial election

were coming on in two weeks, the whole town would be turned upside down, and yet the result of the contest would, so far as the people to be elected were concerned, be only a matter of four years. Here are two by-laws which will have a very great bearing upon the welfare of the city for its whole future, and yet one hardly hears a word said on the subject one way or another. This is not a healthy state of affairs.

Have you noticed the remarkable number of brilliant meteors to be seen in the northeastern sky just now? They are a part of the regular August shower, but this year they have been notable for their large size. The difficulty about observing a meteor is that it comes and goes so quickly that even if you are told to look at it, the chances are that it will be gone before you have had time to turn your gaze to the quarter of the sky where it was. Most of the large meteors have very little trail. On Wednesday evening, before twilight had faded, a splendid meteor flashed into sight and instantly disappeared. It must have been exceedingly brilliant, for the streak visible in a sky from which daylight had not wholly faded, it looked like the glowing mantle of a lamp, and it was of large size. One observer reported seeing last week what looked like a group of small stars, larger than the moon at the full, flash into sight and disappear. Probably it was an exploding meteor. As the observer was relating the incident a large and very beautiful meteor, oval in shape and of clear white light, flashed out only to disappear in less than a second. To those who care to look for meteors, we may say that the most brilliant of them have been seen in the northeast. Find the Dipper; stand so that it will be over your left shoulder and then look straight ahead to a point about half way from the horizon to the zenith. You will be more likely to see meteors in that part of the sky just now than in any other.

Collier's effort to create a national anthem for Canada can hardly as yet be called a success. But what else could one expect? National anthems are born, not made to order. Lavalie's fine air is growing in popularity, and by and by everybody will know it. By and by, also, some one will fit words to it. But there is no hurry about it. The people of the United States have been trying to make a national anthem for Canada can hardly as yet be called a success. But what else could one expect? National anthems are born, not made to order. Lavalie's fine air is growing in popularity, and by and by everybody will know it. By and by, also, some one will fit words to it. But there is no hurry about it. The people of the United States have been trying to make a national anthem for Canada can hardly as yet be called a success. But what else could one expect? National anthems are born, not made to order. Lavalie's fine air is growing in popularity, and by and by everybody will know it. 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News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

Fatal Runaway. TORONTO, Aug. 14.—Orrin J. Armstrong is dead as the result of being thrown from a pig in a runaway.

Kinrades Leave Hamilton. HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 14.—The Kinrades, with the exception of the eldest son, Ernest, have quietly disappeared from Hamilton.

Stolen Mail Bag Found. BRIGHTON, Ont., Aug. 14.—The mail bag stolen on June 2 from Brighton station, was found today about a mile out of town. It had been rifled.

Veterans' Reunion Ends. SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 14.—The forty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic ended last night with a fireworks display on Ensign Peak. Atlantic City was chosen for the next encampment.

The Lineman's Fate. MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Hormedays Ouchard, a lineman employed in the fire alarm department, died at a live wire yesterday and was knocked from a pole, sustaining injuries which caused his death. He was 23 years old, and unmarried.

Killed by a Bull. WELLSVILLE, N.Y., Aug. 14.—The body of Leslie Call, 25 years old, a bachelor farmer living alone near here, was found by neighbors in his barn. He had been mutilated beyond recognition by a bull. Call had been missing for forty-eight hours.

Three Suicomb to Heat. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14.—The intense heat of the last two days was responsible for three deaths.

Printers Select Minneapolis. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 14.—At the convention of the International Typographical Union, in session here, Minneapolis was chosen as the next meeting place.

Says Tariff Means Prosperity. SEATTLE, Aug. 14.—United States Senator Samuel H. Piles declares that the new tariff bill has been much misrepresented. It will bring a wonderful prosperity to the country, he says.

Inquiry Moves Slowly. OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 14.—There will be no further steps in the investigation into the charges against the supreme court until instructions have been received from the House of Representatives.

Cadets May Have Drowned. AVALON, Cal., Aug. 14.—Three boys from the Whittier school who disappeared from the summer camp here on Wednesday, are being sought by patrol boats. They may have been drowned.

Rear Admiral Thomson Dies. SEATTLE, Aug. 14.—With a record in both army and navy behind him

Delaware Town Destroyed. MILTON, Del., Aug. 14.—The town of Milton was destroyed by fire yesterday, nearly one hundred houses, a lumber yard and a bank building being burnt. The loss exceeds \$100,000. Several hundred persons were made homeless.

Criminally Insane. EDMONTON, Aug. 14.—Two penitentiary convicts serving life sentences for murder are today being transferred to Kingston for the ward of the criminal insane. They are Samuel Egor and Andre Petreault, the latter sentenced on June 17 last.

Drawing for Land. COEUR D'ALENE, Aug. 14.—J. F. Furry, of Warsaw, Ind., drew first prize in the big land drawing conducted here by the government, and as a result will have first choice of 2,800 claims in the rich Flathead reservation at Missoula, Mont.

Shriners Will Meet. SEATTLE, Aug. 14.—Invitations have been extended to Shriners in Tacoma, Portland, Spokane, Ashland, San Francisco, and other cities, to attend the ceremonial session of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine on the exposition grounds, August 25.

Artist Suicides. BERKELEY, Aug. 14.—Mark Mathers, one of the best known artists and art collectors on this coast, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in his room. The only explanation was that he could not get the way for acts which he had committed.

Authorities Want Him. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Vice President and Manager William Hays, of the Union States National Commercial bank, which was closed by order of the authorities here, is now being sought by the police. Reports from San Francisco state the condition of affairs in the bank.

Lost in Desert. SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Aug. 14.—Overcome by heat and thirst while walking to the home of her daughter across the desert near Victorville, Mrs. Harriet McCormick is believed to have lost her life. Search parties are looking for the woman, who is 75 years of age.

Waratah Perished. CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Aug. 14.—There is no longer any doubt that the big liner Waratah with passengers bank off the Orange river in a storm. The steamer which has returned here after covering the route of the lost steamer, reports having seen many bodies floating in the water.

This Forger is Clever. CLARESHOLM, Alta., Aug. 14.—The police are looking for one J. P. Thomas, a young man formerly employed as a messenger by the police. Leaving them he took with him a number of checks, which are now being used in various parts of the province. Mr. Thomas' signature has been so cleverly imitated that it at first deceived even him.

Claim Against Venezuela Settled. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Attorneys for the Venezuelan government and the United States and the Canadian company received word from the State department today of the signing in London of a convention which settles the company's claim against Venezuela. Venezuela has agreed to pay the corporation \$475,000 and to take over its property in that country, which the company alleged had become practically valueless because the South American republic had refused to use the terms of the contract under which the property was acquired.

The Wild and Woolly West. SANTA CLARA, Cal., Aug. 14.—Driving up to the Valley Bank of Santa Clara in a hired automobile, two youths covered their faces with their hands and shot their way through the streets, killing a man and his assistants with shot guns, stole \$7,000 and fled in the machine. Several days ago the youths were chased by police and citizens in automobiles. The bandits were captured and the money was recovered. The boys compelled their chauffeur to drive under the threat of death. Stealthily, the driver of the machine loosened a screw and the car was out of use. The robbers started to run but were soon overtaken.

Striking Printer Kills Two. BIRBECK, Ariz., Aug. 14.—Aso Hoy, a printer and part owner of the Birbeck Review and E. Rockefeller, one of the staff of the Review, were shot dead in the main street here by William Phankueke, a striking printer who is thought to be insane.

To Welcome Gibbons. SEATTLE, Aug. 14.—Arrangements are under way to extend the most brilliant reception to Cardinal Gibbons, when the distinguished prelate arrives here. Prominent Catholics from all parts of the northwestern states will participate.

West India Trade. LONDON, Aug. 14.—A royal commission has been appointed to promote closer relations between Canada and the British West Indies. The commissioners are: Lord Balfour, of Bureigh; Hon. Wm. Stevens Fielding, minister of finance, and Hon. Wm. Pasterson, minister of customs, in the Canadian government.

Stole a March on Men. PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—Under cover of heavy fog two trainloads of strike-breakers were placed in the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant yesterday before the striking employees were aware of the coup. The state constabulary have established regular sentry beats about the plant. Little trouble is anticipated.

Murderous East Side Gangs. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—One man and one woman dying and two less seriously wounded, are all the evidence the police have of another battle of the East Side gangs. Mrs. Anna Fantelli, twenty years old, who was probably fatally shot tonight, was shot in the foot two weeks ago in a similar fight in the same neighborhood. On both occasions she was a passerby. None of the wounded admit any knowledge of who did the shooting.

Apprehended in the Act. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Lewis La-vini, an elderly second-hand clothes dealer of Port Chester, N. Y., who was known to possess considerable cash about him, had his throat cut by robbers last evening within ten feet of the passing crowds on the sidewalk. He will die. Pietro Pallitto and Antonio Birizzi were apprehended in the building and caught before they could escape. An upstairs tenant entered the shop just as one of these men was drawing a knife across the old man's throat, and gave the alarm.

Noted Engineer in Canada. MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Sir John Jackson, one of the greatest of England's railway and public works builders of the present day, arrived in Montreal today on his way to England from South America. Sir John has just completed the railway across the Andes from Bolivia to Chili, which is the highest in the world, reaching an elevation of 13,000 feet. While here he has spent some time looking into the construction of the National Transcontinental and the Quebec

vesting machinery from Canada has settled the cases of alleged undervaluation of the goods here.

G. T. P. Ready By 1911. SEATTLE, Aug. 14.—Samuel Charles Rivers-Wilson in the course of an interview here stated that the Grand Trunk Pacific will surely be running by 1911 and will have a service in operation.

Seth Low May Be Ambassador. CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Seth Low, once mayor of New York and formerly head of Columbia University, is being considered by President Taft as successor to Whitelaw Reid as ambassador to Great Britain.

Booming British Columbia. MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—At all exhibitions in which the Canadian Pacific Railway is represented, the attention is devoted to the fruit and mineral products of British Columbia.

Police Fight Looters. MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., Aug. 13.—Police and negro looters clashed following a fire which broke out in a grocery store in Monticello yesterday. The negroes sought to steal property from partially burned houses.

Five Burn to Death. DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Mrs. John D. Dine and four children were burned to death in their home here yesterday. The body of the mother, charred and unrecognizable, was found with her body clamped to her breast.

In the Middle of the Road. ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 13.—The Great Northern railway, at Federation denounced both political parties in the province and called for prohibition candidates at the next provincial election.

Striker Kills Steel Worker. PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—Major Smith, a big negro employe of the Pennsylvania Malleable Company, shot and killed a steel worker named Joseph Schoenfelder, claiming that he did so in self-defence.

Auto Kills Soldiers. LONDON, Aug. 13.—Eight soldiers were fatally injured and several others seriously hurt yesterday near Salisbury when a large touring motor beyond the control of its driver dashed around a corner and into the ranks of a detachment returning to the city from Salisbury Plains.

Kills Sweetheart on Car. CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Because she would not accept his offer of marriage with a good home and comfortable income, a well-to-do restaurant keeper, shot and killed Victoria Kovacs, and crowded her car off a bridge yesterday, and then tried to commit suicide.

Pleasure Park Burns. CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 13.—Fifteen buildings used for various amusement purposes at Washington Park were destroyed by fire. The fireboats from Philadelphia rushed to the scene and the firemen from towns near Washington Park in fighting the fire. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Bubonic Plague Precautions. SEATTLE, Aug. 13.—Prominent business men of Seattle are preparing the city council to raise funds to continue the warfare against rats in order to prevent danger of bubonic plague, and if the case now being investigated at Portland proves to be bubonic plague, the most rigid hygiene regulations will be enforced.

Toronto is Honored. ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 13.—Just before the meeting of the world's Supreme Council of the Temple of Hope closed this afternoon, it was decided to meet next year in Toronto, the Dominion thus being chosen a second time. While it was stated that Toronto has no local temple it was arranged that prominent members of the Council should attend the Queen City and organize a temple.

Old Firm Under New Name. REGINA, Sask., Aug. 13.—It is announced here that the Western Excelsior of the old company, the new name having been adopted at a meeting of the shareholders. The old company was unable to start its immense plant, but the directors here state that a large amount of English capital and will operate the plant shortly.

Rear Admiral Thompson Dead. SEATTLE, Aug. 13.—Rear Admiral Juhad Thompson, U.S.N., retired, died at Providence hospital yesterday.

G. A. R. Commander-in-Chief. SALT LAKE, Aug. 13.—Samuel Hanson, of the same name, was elected the 15th annual commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic this evening.

Presidential Inauguration. LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 13.—Eldorado Villazon was inaugurated as president of the republic of Bolivia yesterday afternoon in succession to Izamal Montez.

Noted Educationist Dead. BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 13.—Prof. Wilhelm Bernhardt, of Washington, D. C., a well-known educator and author, was struck and killed by a train on the Rutland railroad here yesterday. Prof. Bernhardt was about 60 years old, and for many years was director of Gorman in the Washington high schools.

Hughes' High Ambition. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Governor Hughes, of New York, left Banff, Alberta, for the east today. He is expected to visit the famous Sulphur mountain, 4,000 feet high, this morning, accompanied by a guide, in one hour and 43 minutes, breaking all records hitherto by Alpine climbers. He did not pause once. Located in London.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A. T. Hoyt, wanted in New York on a charge of forgery and was recognized by Lieutenant Food of the New York police in the Haymarket Police Court today. Hoyt was found for his arrest. Hoyt said: "It's a dirty trick. I am getting an honest living and they might have left me alone. Why my case was pending I was taken ill in Europe and was unable to return to New York in time to prevent the forfeiture of my bail, which was \$5,000."

Exalted Odd Fellows. OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 13.—Senator Derbyshire was today expelled as Grand Master of Odd Fellows, Ontario, S. A. Polestone of Essex is Grand Warden.

Customs Cases Settled. MELBOURNE, Aug. 13.—Compromise on the disputed valuations of ha-

Strike Averted. CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The critical point in the dispute between the officials of the street railway lines of Chicago and the ten thousand employees was passed yesterday. By the offer of a maximum scale of thirty cents an hour to be paid by August 1, 1911, which was made by President John M. Roach, of the North and West side lines, and the prompt acceptance of the same by President Wm. Quinlan, of the North and West side carmen's union, all possibility of a strike appears to be over.

Lukewarm Enthusiasm. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A mild audience of 300 applauded a family last night when Emma Goldman concluded a protest against police interference in New York and a review of the recent uprisings in Spain at an Eastern Side anarchist meeting here. "I warn you workmen of America that some day you will have to do as your brothers in Spain are doing," she said. "Some day you will be made to realize that the laws are not made by you and that you need not obey them. If you say 'we will be good—we will obey,' you will get the kicks you deserve."

Winnipeg's Big Hoard. PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—By actual bank account at the Farmers' National bank here yesterday, it was found that Peter Leibauch, the aged German hermit, who was arrested for his queer actions, had hoarded in his shanty home an small change \$18,168, not including six bags of uncounted coins or bank deposits in eight north side savings banks. It is thought that before the search is ended, Leibauch's fortune will total over \$50,000. Leibauch has positive as a destitute creature upon the bounty of citizens of the north side. The old man eked out a miserable existence by selling herbs and mint to saloon keepers, who in turn party fed him.

Drawing for Flathead Lands. COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, Aug. 13.—Two thousand names were drawn yesterday for the lands in the Flathead Indian reservation, and Jos. Furay, of Warsaw, Indiana, was the winner of lucky number one. The first woman to win was Eleanor McLean, of Missoula, Mont., who stated in her application that she was 70 years old.

Aged Woman Burned. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—While lighting a cigarette her coal stove, Mrs. Josephine Leary received probably fatal burns by her apron catching fire from flames in a coal stove. She was 70 years old, and was alone at the time of the accident.

Chief Kidnapper Arrested. AMOY, Aug. 13.—The operations of a band of kidnapers have been stopped by the arrest of its chief member. Their method was to frighten children from 8 to 12 years old by threats of death if they should make any outcry, and send them on board outgoing steamers. Accomplices in other parts of the coast are being sought. The culprit apprehended is a city constable. He has been sentenced to death by strangulation and is now in the execution box.

Canadian Route Scores. MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—Two English mails via the Montreal post office via Canadian liners within a week makes a new record. Last Thursday night the mails which left Liverpool at 6 on the previous Friday by the Empress of Britain were received at the local post office in Toronto tonight. The mails from the Victorian of the Allan line, got here at 9:30 by train from Montreal. The Victorian left Liverpool at 6 o'clock last Friday evening, so that a letter posted in London at noon last Friday is here tonight, and will be delivered tomorrow. The Toronto and Western Ontario mails were sorted in time to reach connections this evening. The New York steamer which left at the same time has not yet been sighted off Sandy Hook.

Sovereign Great Priory. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 13.—At the twenty-sixth annual assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, Knights Templar, held at Truro, Ontario were elected as follows: Supreme grand master, W. F. Egan, Toronto; grand constable, John W. Logan, Truro; grand marshal, Allen Austin, Montreal; grand chancellor, W. H. Wherry, Montreal; grand treasurer, G. P. Massell, Toronto. The members of the Sovereign Great Priory came to Halifax today, and were entertained by the Nova Scotia preceptory of Halifax. Among those in attendance at the meeting in Truro, were Senator J. St. John, Hon. J. K. Egan, speaker of the senate; Governor Fraser, of Nova Scotia; D. L. Carley, of Toronto; and Supreme grand master, Judge McWatt, of Sarnia, visiting.

Charles Taylor, a carpenter's assistant, has received serious if not fatal injuries at Phoenix, while working on a new structure for the handling of waste from the Granby mines. Owing to too great strain being put upon it, a crane overturned and fell to the ground, eight feet, taking Taylor with it. His right leg and left arm were broken, and he received in addition internal injuries.

Two convicts at the New Westminister penitentiary were apprehended in the act of attempting a delivery of prisoners some weeks ago, they having themselves escaped from their cells, and have just now been formally arraigned and committed for trial for "being out of legal custody."

Mr. and Mrs. C. Guard of Burnaby, narrowly escaped by the skin of their teeth a fire which destroyed their home opposite the municipal hall two mornings ago. So rapidly did the fire gain ground, eight feet, taking Taylor with it. His right leg and left arm were broken, and he received in addition internal injuries.

An eleven foot measure of coal has been struck by the men sinking a shaft at McLean's Crossing, one and a half miles from Extension. The company of course knew of the existence of the shaft, but to open it at a depth of 283 feet with a working shaft is a large undertaking. The coal is high grade in quality.

MANY INJURED IN WRECK. Runaway Car of B. C. Electric Railway Comes to Grief on Vancouver City Line.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, car number 82, on the Lonsdale avenue line of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., ran away down the hill leading to the wharf and running past the usual stopping point, through a fence and plunged into the bay. Twelve passengers were aboard, though several of them were out about their legs, bodies and faces, but none seriously injured.

The injured are: Mrs. Arnold E. Kealy, North Vancouver; J. H. Mulvey, principal of the North End school, Winnipeg, his wife and daughter; Mrs. T. Noble, 1407 Barclay street, Vancouver, and child.

Mrs. Mulvey was out about the fore-head and legs, and was removed to the North Vancouver hospital. Her daughter, Margery, was also slightly hurt. Mrs. Noble and her child were not injured, though they were badly shaken up.

The car was in charge of Conductor W. L. Jones, and J. Kealy was major man. While the runaway car was tearing along between First and Second streets, Kealy jumped. He fell on his head, and was picked up unconscious. Conductor Jones stayed with his car and was instrumental in preventing many of the passengers, the majority of whom were women, from jumping. When the car plunged over the bank into the inlet it went down in about six feet of water at the outer end. It turned over on its side and was badly wrecked.

MEN WANTED



THE ANNUAL CRY FROM THE PRAIRIES

and with many accomplishments on special scientific missions to his credit. Rear-Admiral William J. Thomson, U. S. N., retired, died yesterday, at the age of 88 years.

West India Trade. LONDON, Aug. 14.—A royal commission has been appointed to promote closer relations between Canada and the British West Indies. The commissioners are: Lord Balfour, of Bureigh; Hon. Wm. Stevens Fielding, minister of finance, and Hon. Wm. Pasterson, minister of customs, in the Canadian government.

Stole a March on Men. PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—Under cover of heavy fog two trainloads of strike-breakers were placed in the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant yesterday before the striking employees were aware of the coup. The state constabulary have established regular sentry beats about the plant. Little trouble is anticipated.

Murderous East Side Gangs. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—One man and one woman dying and two less seriously wounded, are all the evidence the police have of another battle of the East Side gangs. Mrs. Anna Fantelli, twenty years old, who was probably fatally shot tonight, was shot in the foot two weeks ago in a similar fight in the same neighborhood. On both occasions she was a passerby. None of the wounded admit any knowledge of who did the shooting.

Apprehended in the Act. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Lewis La-vini, an elderly second-hand clothes dealer of Port Chester, N. Y., who was known to possess considerable cash about him, had his throat cut by robbers last evening within ten feet of the passing crowds on the sidewalk. He will die. Pietro Pallitto and Antonio Birizzi were apprehended in the building and caught before they could escape. An upstairs tenant entered the shop just as one of these men was drawing a knife across the old man's throat, and gave the alarm.

Noted Engineer in Canada. MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Sir John Jackson, one of the greatest of England's railway and public works builders of the present day, arrived in Montreal today on his way to England from South America. Sir John has just completed the railway across the Andes from Bolivia to Chili, which is the highest in the world, reaching an elevation of 13,000 feet. While here he has spent some time looking into the construction of the National Transcontinental and the Quebec

Striking Printer Kills Two. BIRBECK, Ariz., Aug. 14.—Aso Hoy, a printer and part owner of the Birbeck Review and E. Rockefeller, one of the staff of the Review, were shot dead in the main street here by William Phankueke, a striking printer who is thought to be insane.

To Welcome Gibbons. SEATTLE, Aug. 14.—Arrangements are under way to extend the most brilliant reception to Cardinal Gibbons, when the distinguished prelate arrives here. Prominent Catholics from all parts of the northwestern states will participate.

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Delaware Town Destroyed. MILTON, Del., Aug. 14.—The town of Milton was destroyed by fire yesterday, nearly one hundred houses, a lumber yard and a bank building being burnt. The loss exceeds \$100,000. Several hundred persons were made homeless.

Criminally Insane. EDMONTON, Aug. 14.—Two penitentiary convicts serving life sentences for murder are today being transferred to Kingston for the ward of the criminal insane. They are Samuel Egor and Andre Petreault, the latter sentenced on June 17 last.

Drawing for Land. COEUR D'ALENE, Aug. 14.—J. F. Furry, of Warsaw, Ind., drew first prize in the big land drawing conducted here by the government, and as a result will have first choice of 2,800 claims in the rich Flathead reservation at Missoula, Mont.

Shriners Will Meet. SEATTLE, Aug. 14.—Invitations have been extended to Shriners in Tacoma, Portland, Spokane, Ashland, San Francisco, and other cities, to attend the ceremonial session of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine on the exposition grounds, August 25.

Artist Suicides. BERKELEY, Aug. 14.—Mark Mathers, one of the best known artists and art collectors on this coast, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in his room. The only explanation was that he could not get the way for acts which he had committed.

Authorities Want Him. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Vice President and Manager William Hays, of the Union States National Commercial bank, which was closed by order of the authorities here, is now being sought by the police. Reports from San Francisco state the condition of affairs in the bank.

Lost in Desert. SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Aug. 14.—Overcome by heat and thirst while walking to the home of her daughter across the desert near Victorville, Mrs. Harriet McCormick is believed to have lost her life. Search parties are looking for the woman, who is 75 years of age.

Waratah Perished. CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Aug. 14.—There is no longer any doubt that the big liner Waratah with passengers bank off the Orange river in a storm. The steamer which has returned here after covering the route of the lost steamer, reports having seen many bodies floating in the water.

This Forger is Clever. CLARESHOLM, Alta., Aug. 14.—The police are looking for one J. P. Thomas, a young man formerly employed as a messenger by the police. Leaving them he took with him a number of checks, which are now being used in various parts of the province. Mr. Thomas' signature has been so cleverly imitated that it at first deceived even him.

Claim Against Venezuela Settled. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Attorneys for the Venezuelan government and the United States and the Canadian company received word from the State department today of the signing in London of a convention which settles the company's claim against Venezuela. Venezuela has agreed to pay the corporation \$475,000 and to take over its property in that country, which the company alleged had become practically valueless because the South American republic had refused to use the terms of the contract under which the property was acquired.

The Wild and Woolly West. SANTA CLARA, Cal., Aug. 14.—Driving up to the Valley Bank of Santa Clara in a hired automobile, two youths covered their faces with their hands and shot their way through the streets, killing a man and his assistants with shot guns, stole \$7,000 and fled in the machine. Several days ago the youths were chased by police and citizens in automobiles. The bandits were captured and the money was recovered. The boys compelled their chauffeur to drive under the threat of death. Stealthily, the driver of the machine loosened a screw and the car was out of use. The robbers started to run but were soon overtaken.

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FANCY FRUITS

GRAPES, per lb. 15c
ORANGES, per doz. 25c
APPLES, Gravenstein, 3 lbs. for 25c
CHERRIES for preserving, 2 boxes for 25c
CANTELOPPES, 2 for 25c
WATERMELONS, each 50c
PEARS, per doz. 35c
BANANAS, per doz. 50c
PLUMS, large red, per basket 50c
PLUMS, large egg, per basket 50c
PRUNES, per basket 50c
PEACHES, Crawford, per basket 50c

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Machinists' and Carpenters' Tools

STRICTLY HIGH GRADE

Complete stock of the Best Tools always on hand. We Sell at the Lowest Prices.

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What it Means to You

This trademark is the most important part of a Fit-Reform Suit or Overcoat. It is a definite promise of quality and service—or recompense.

SEVEN YEARS AN INVALID

Then She Took "Fruit-a-tives" and Is Now Well. Arrprior, Ont., Nov. 27, 1908. I was an invalid for seven years from fearful Womb Trouble.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Eastern capitalists promise to establish a big steel tippie industry at Fernie. The provincial government is considering the desirability of establishing a land registry office at Revelstoke.

The B. C. Electric Railway Co. is preparing to begin the actual laying of steel on the early days of the Okanagan line next Monday.

Further attempts to recover the New Westminster are to be made next week. John M. Routley, a pioneer resident of Langley and a man of much influence in the community, is dead at the age of 83.

The Canadian Club of Nelson has invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Sir John Fisher and Sir Joseph G. Ward to be its guests and address the members on questions of the day.

William Burrows, the logger who was run over by a C. N. R. train in Revelstoke on Thursday, both legs being cut off, died of his injuries at the general hospital twenty hours later.

Antonio Augusto, an Italian resident of Rossland, has been mysteriously missing for a week past, and search parties have failed to disclose a clue to his whereabouts or his fate.

A man has been several times seen near Revelstoke of late with the chain of a handcut dangling from his waist. He is supposed to be a prisoner lately escaped from Brandon, Man., jail.

Hugh Campbell, cook at the Vancouver waterworks camp at the Capilano, shot a bear weighing 50 pounds on Thursday morning last.

A young Italian girl residing in the Gulch, at Trail, in a fit of despondency last Sunday, shot herself. The bullet lodged in her shoulder and serious results are anticipated, as blood poisoning has set in.

Okaganan College has been forging ahead very rapidly and a new building for the accommodation of lady students is to be erected immediately.

Careful investigation disproves the theory that the man known as McGinty, who committed suicide at Revelstoke on August 10, was the same man who disappeared mysteriously somewhere near this side of Winnipeg.

The young boy Mincono, who received serious injury to an eye at Kamloops a short time ago, has been removed to the hospital at Vancouver. The boy had improvised a gun from a section of a bicycle frame tubing, and when a box on the front wheel of this crude weapon was shot at a duck, the weapon backfired and Mincono was probably lost an eye.

The highest wedding ever celebrated in Vancouver took place a few days ago when Mr. Edward Lanor and Miss Ina Fuller were married in the couple of the new Dominion Trust skyscraper, 165 feet above the ground. The bride is a daughter of Edward Fuller, the foreman carpenter on the building, her husband being one of the carpenters employed in the construction brigade.

After visiting the biological station at Departure Bay, Professor Priestly inspected this admirable scientific institution and as on previous occasions has been impressed with the important results which it is accomplishing. I do not know of any biological station anywhere which affords such facilities for original research.

With his brother within but a few feet of where he sank, Frederick Ash, employed as fisherman by the Kildala Cannery, Rivers Inlet, was drowned about noon on August 15. The report of the man's death was received yesterday by Superintendent Husey, at the Provincial police department. The two brothers, Fred and James Ash, were out in their fishing boat and were lying in Big Bay. James left in a small boat to go along the net, leaving the other behind to cook dinner. When a splash, looking around he saw his brother's small boat in the water. He rowed back as fast as he could, but Fred never rose to the surface. The report to Superintendent Husey states that evidently Fred was leaning over the edge of the boat to wash some utensils when he fell forward into the water. The deceased's home was in Vancouver, where he lived on Alexander street.

THE BRIDE OF DEATH

There is a couple of peculiar pairs attached to the death at the Nanaimo General Hospital on Wednesday morning, Mrs. M. J. Hodgson, 50, and her husband, Mr. J. M. Hodgson, 52, who have been an inmate of that institution only since the previous Saturday.

At least two hundred delegates are expected to attend the Pacific coast convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews' churches, to be held in Vancouver from September 24 to 27. All the western Canadian provinces will be represented. Prominent clerical and lay speakers will address the various conferences.

Disatisfied with the administration of justice as represented in the police work by Magistrate Foster, a number of citizens of Revelstoke on Saturday afternoon met at the premises of the orthodox Night Rider, and taking a barrel of rice and a sack of feathers, they proceeded to block Second street, where resided G. Green, a man who had been in the police court a number of times for a prisoner who had already broken up. The magistrate on the occasion had inquired into the case, but this failed to satisfy public opinion, which had with seeming unanimity favored a change of the magistrate.

Among the passengers who sailed for the Antipodes on the R. M. S. Mararona, which departed Vancouver on Thursday, was Mark Cohen, editor of the Dunedin Star and one of the most prominent of the delegates expected to attend the conference in London. He does not believe that there is any particular likelihood of a conference between the British and the Germans, or any other German cities.

Canadian Pacific Displaying Exceptional Activity in Preliminary Investigation of the Best Route for a Railway Situation in the Similkameen District. The Canadian Pacific railway is building a line across the Hope mountains to a point opposite Hope station on the main line, says a report received by Canadian Pacific officials from the upper country.

Chilliwackers at Loggerheads With Vancouver Daily that Dare to Say Mosquitoes. Chilliwack is up in arms, and both city council and board of trade have passed indignant resolutions on the subject over a reference to the Vancouver Province to the mosquito pest which has been troubling the city since the Chilliwackers feel about the matter, the council passed unanimously a resolution: "That the clerk write to the editor of The Vancouver Daily Province newspaper calling his attention to the paragraph in Saturday's issue of 'Along the Line,' wherein it is stated that Chilliwack this year, which statement is absolutely untrue and false in detail."

PLENTY OF FREE GOLD. Important Field Made in the Old Enterprise Claim of the Rossland Camp. Specimens that gladden and gleam with the reflection of the sun are being shown around Rossland by Ed Kellogg and R. Lelich. They are very rich specimens and are from the Enterprise

claim, located in the Norway mountain section, which is owned by Terisk and Lelich own and which they have energetically developed for the past five years. It is a narrow strip of land, and a find as rich as they have made, would have caused a stampede of prospectors in the early days of the camp. The Enterprise is an old claim and has been staked and restaked and considerable work has been done upon it in former years. The ledge is from two inches to four feet in width and is richly impregnated with gold. It carries a considerable quantity of free gold besides galena. Nine tons of ore has been sacked. Nine tons of ore has been sacked. The sack-ore is being hauled to the Columbia and Western railway and is to be shipped to the Consolidated smelter at Trail. In order to ship their ore the owners had to build a mile of wagon road to connect with the government road built to the Cascade mine. The Enterprise is situated about five miles from the Columbia and Western railway.

awarding contracts to the Earlfield yard on the Clyde for the building of number of submarines, which will be offered by Australian naval men, and will be used for the protection of the Australian coast. We want to the British and saw the first of these being built. New Zealand on the other hand, though the first colony to make an offer to the building of a submarine, is strongly wedded to the proposition of relying for protection on the general improvement of the navy, and would much prefer increasing its contribution in money than by the supplying of battleships or the building of an independent navy. Sir John Ward, our prime minister, is now attending the defence conference in London, and is a strong supporter of a policy of making a liberal contribution for the upkeep of the British navy.

Reduction in Cable Rates. "So far as practical work is concerned the success of the conference was mainly in obtaining a reduction in the rates of the Pacific cable from one shilling to ninepence a word. This will go into effect on September 1. The Eastern Cable Company, which is the opposite route, made us a qualified offer that they would handle our cable under the same conditions as the Eastern Cable Company, and later on the Eastern Cable Company intimated its willingness to make an unqualified reduction to the figure named. The time of the conference was what now participate in the reduction. Mr. Marconi also announced that if given certain guarantees he would carry out the facilities his company now has for handling business here would be in a position to carry out the Atlantic at five cents a word.

Permanent Organization. "Another tangible result of the conference was the formation of what is called the British Press union, a permanent organization, for which the first executive has been elected. The amount of the London Telegraph is supported by such men as Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Spender of the Gasette, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Park, Mr. Phillips of the Yorkshire Post and Mr. C. G. The executive committee will assemble in three years. For Canada, Winnipeg is making a strong bid for the position, and it is to be arranged to have it held in the Transvaal. By the present arrangement about 100 words of cable are to be exchanged between Vancouver and Sydney."

ANGLO-GERMAN SITUATION DISCUSSED. Mark Cohen of New Zealand Star, Says War is Strictly a Matter of Self-Interest. Among the passengers who sailed for the Antipodes on the R. M. S. Mararona, which departed Vancouver on Thursday, was Mark Cohen, editor of the Dunedin Star and one of the most prominent of the delegates expected to attend the conference in London. He does not believe that there is any particular likelihood of a conference between the British and the Germans, or any other German cities.

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NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in the following described foreshore lands covered with water: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section Twenty-five (25), Township Four (4), and marked "J. E. S.E. cor." thence 120 chains north, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 180 chains to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres. J. RENALDI, Agent. June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described foreshore lands covered with water: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section Twenty-five (25), Township Four (4), and marked "V. G. S.W. cor." thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence west following foreshore of Section Thirteen (13) to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres. VIN RENALDI, Agent. June 22nd, 1909.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY. "Companies Act, 1897." I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Port Steele Mining & Smelting Company," has been registered as a company under the authority of the Legislature of British Columbia, and that the company is now in existence and is carrying on business.

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RUBIN COLOR IN THE FLOWER

In her new book on this Jekyll says that to plant and maintain a good scheme for means the easy thing that is supposed. This is true, and consists in the maintaining even in the planting. That, indeed, is not very long ago there were but only one way of doing it—up all the plants and replace the common practice, no one of schemes of color at all. If the tude of flowers violently contradicted was satisfied. At that time the problem was to have the proportion of leafage to the proportion of flowers. When a flower in flower it was held to be no weed, unless, indeed, it played a part in some pattern of carpet which case its flowers were pifore they came out.

This kind of gardening is of innumerable cases which prove no limit to the perversion of once its original purpose is lost in the world is so ugly as inverted art, and no kind of pe good gardening is to grow plant only for their flowers. The fit good gardening is to grow plant as well as beauty of flower. done can there be either good form in the garden; for the need the foil of leafage if their need the same foil. The wonder wild flowers is the result, not of nature, which we cannot fast of those intermixtures of flow those delicate contrasts of fo which often come by chance w gardener eager to cover every with simultaneous blossom. knows this well, but she is not these contrasts to chance. She garden ought to be, so far as improvement on Nature—not, inde est particular beauties of Nat would be impossible, but on her age; for Nature's beauties ar lived, and she cares nothing at whereas the gardener's problem garden both neat and beautifu of the year as he can.

This problem, though still comes easier as soon as he is reasonable proportion of flower soon as he comes to love plants beauty of their growth and their flowers. Miss Jekyll n plants, and she delights in com that the growth of one plant to the flowers of another. She pursuit of such contrasts, a full of them, both described a the result of years of observat ment. She herself has a large writes mainly for those who po dens. But many of the effects tions are possible also in small gardens, for instance, the ferns, but how seldom does o to-plant these ferns in drifts an to-put drifts of early flower Jekyll gives a plan of a bank the bulbs arranged so that they in color and also provide a sun som for a good many weeks. There are drifts of Corydalis bulbosa, dog-tooth violet, Ch sibirica, Anemone blanda, Ch carl, Scilla bifolia, white croc Narciss, minor, ranus, and p all of which are easily grown, soils, while the bare spaces w ferns as they die down in late case, of course, there is no constant succession of flower abundance of blossom at a tim are often almost flowerless, w of leafage to follow until fa This is only one instance out skilful combinations which scribles. The others she w speak of herself. Many of th to fill up nooks and corners others are meant for the mai plan with these is to have o planted so as to be in their times of the year. Thus she den, where tulips are not g regiments, but, as they shoul with the leafage of other plan a space for the interval bet summer; then the June garden enumerates many delicate an trasts; then her main hardy which is planted to be at its part of the summer; and th September alone. She also giv dens of special coloring—ora blue and green.

In all these cases, by means of cultivation and skilful arrangement to a splendour beyond the fortunate or assiduous gardeners, who have not even the ambition all her plans may learn from her book. Her system known and has often been main idea of it is the contr of color passing one into th strongly contrasts, or with stroly introduced. Thus at

One Hour of Puccini's Madam Butterfly Sung in English Six Double Disc Records (Twelve Selections) Just issued on the Columbia Records for August Price for the set.....\$7.50 Or separately, two selections.....\$1.25 Ask for a Folder describing these beautiful numbers Fletcher Bros. Sole Agents 1231 Government Street

Mantels, Grates and Tiles Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement Sole Agents for Nephth Flaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime RAYMOND & SON No. 613 Pandora St. Victoria, B.C.

DRAWINGS IN BROTHER'S SIGHT Frederick Ash Loses His Life by Accident at Rivers Inlet Cannery. With his brother within but a few feet of where he sank, Frederick Ash, employed as fisherman by the Kildala Cannery, Rivers Inlet, was drowned about noon on August 15. The report of the man's death was received yesterday by Superintendent Husey, at the Provincial police department. The two brothers, Fred and James Ash, were out in their fishing boat and were lying in Big Bay. James left in a small boat to go along the net, leaving the other behind to cook dinner. When a splash, looking around he saw his brother's small boat in the water. He rowed back as fast as he could, but Fred never rose to the surface. The report to Superintendent Husey states that evidently Fred was leaning over the edge of the boat to wash some utensils when he fell forward into the water. The deceased's home was in Vancouver, where he lived on Alexander street.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

COLOR IN THE FLOWER GARDEN

In her new book on this subject, Miss Jekyll says that "to plant and maintain a flower border, with a good scheme for color, is by no means the easy thing that it is commonly supposed." This is true, and the difficulty consists in the maintaining even more than in the planting. That, indeed, is so difficult that not very long ago there was supposed to be only one way of doing it—namely, to pull up all the plants and replace them with others twice a year. And yet, when this was the common practice, no one thought about schemes of color at all. If there was a multitude of flowers violently contrasted, the gardener was satisfied. At that time the plants were grown for their flowers and nothing else. The problem was to have the smallest possible proportion of leafage to the largest possible proportion of flowers. When a plant was not in flower it was held to be no better than a weed, unless, indeed, it played an ignominious part in some pattern of carpet bedding, in which case its flowers were picked off it before they came out.

This kind of gardening is only one out of innumerable cases which prove that there is no limit to the perversions of any art when once its original purpose is lost sight of. Nothing in the world is so ugly as a work of perverted art, and no kind of perverted art is uglier than a garden in which plants are grown only for their flowers. The first essential of good gardening is to grow plants for the whole of their beauty, beauty of habit and leafage, as well as beauty of flower. Only if this is done can there be either good color or good form in the garden; for the colors of flowers need the foil of leafage if their full beauty is to be revealed, just as the forms of flowers need the same foil. The wonderful beauty of wild flowers is the result, not of some secret of nature, which we cannot fathom, but only of those intermixtures of flower and leafage, those delicate contrasts of form and color, which often come by chance where there is no gardener, eager to cover every bit of ground with simultaneous blossom. Miss Jekyll knows this well, but she is not content to leave these contrasts to chance. She knows that a garden ought to be, so far as it can, an improvement on Nature—not, indeed, on the finest particular beauties of Nature, for that would be impossible, but on her general average; for Nature's beauties are often short-lived, and she cares nothing about neatness; whereas the gardener's problem is to keep his garden both neat and beautiful for as much of the year as he can.

This problem, though still difficult, becomes easier as soon as he is content with a reasonable proportion of flowers to leafage, as soon as he comes to love plants for the whole beauty of their growth and not merely for their flowers. Miss Jekyll has this love of plants, and she delights in combining them so that the growth of one plant shall be a foil to the flowers of another. She is unwearied in the pursuit of such contrasts, and her book is full of them, both described and illustrated, the result of years of observation and experiment. She herself has a large garden, and she writes mainly for those who possess large gardens. But many of the effects which she mentions are possible also in small ones. In many small gardens, for instance, there are banks of ferns, but how seldom does it occur to any one to plant these ferns in drifts and between them to put drifts of early flowering bulbs. Miss Jekyll gives a plan of a bank so planted, with the bulbs arranged so that they will harmonize in color and also provide a succession of blossom for a good many weeks in early spring. There are drifts of *Corydalis* (or *Fumaria*) *bulbosa*, dog-tooth violet, *Scilla amoenia*, *S. sibirica*, *Anemone blanda*, *Chionodoxa*, *Muscari*, *Scilla bifolia*, white crocuses, *Puschkinia*, *Narcissi*, minor, *nanus*, and *pallidus praecox*, all of which are easily grown, at least on light soils, while the bare spaces which they leave when they die down will be covered by the ferns as they grow up in later spring. In this case, of course, there is no attempt to have a constant succession of flowers; but there is abundance of blossom at a time when gardens are often almost flowerless, with great beauty of leafage to follow until far into the autumn.

This is only one instance out of many of the skillful combinations which Miss Jekyll describes. The others she must be allowed to speak of herself. Many of them are intended to fill up nooks and corners of the garden; others are meant for the main borders. Her plan with these is to have different borders planted so as to be in their prime at different times of the year. Thus she has a spring garden, where tulips are not grown in isolated regiments, but, as they should be, contrasted with the leafage of other plants; then she has a space for the interval between spring and summer; then the June garden, for which she enumerates many delicate and unfamiliar contrasts; then her main hardy flower border, which is planted to be at its prime in the later part of the summer; and then a border for September alone. She also gives plans for gardens of special coloring—orange, grey, gold, blue and green.

In all these cases, by means of careful cultivation and skillful arrangement she attains to a splendour beyond the reach of less fortunate or assiduous gardeners. But even those who have not even the ambition to carry out all her plans may learn many useful lessons from her book. Her system of color is well known and has often been discussed. The main idea of it is the contrivance of phases of color passing one into the other without strong contrasts, or with strong contrasts only rarely introduced. Thus at one end there is



A VICTORIA GARDEN AND A VICTORIA BOUQUET

a phase of blue and white with pale yellow and very pale pink. This phase passes through stronger yellow to orange and red in the center; and then the color again grows quieter, passing from deep yellow to pale yellow, white and pale pink, and finally to purple and lilac. Now this avoidance of strong contrasts is perhaps the best plan for a border which is arranged so that it will be very full of blossom at one particular time of the year. But when a border is planted for continuity of blossom, it must, if well planned, have many fewer flowers out at any particular time. You can have your whole border in flower some of the time, or some of your border in flower all the time; but you cannot have all your border in flower all the time. In a border that is full of blossom there is always some danger of garishness, and Miss Jekyll's color schemes are designed to avoid this. But the danger is less when the proportion of leafage is a good deal greater than the proportion of flower; and, where this is the case, tameness rather than garishness has to be avoided. Amid great masses of greenery the eye looks for some strong emphasis of color; and this can best be obtained by vivid contrasts here and there, contrasts of orange and purple, or blue and scarlet, or even of the right opposites of blue and yellow or crimson and purple. In the pictures of great colorists there are nearly always these strong clashes somewhere, as, for instance, in the scarlet and blue of Ariadne's dress in Titian's *Bacchus and Ariadne*; and such clashes are far more difficult to contrive successfully in a picture than with flowers in the open air. Miss Jekyll has them herself, and there are even discords in her scheme, without which it would be a little insipid. Thus the gardener who is planning his border for the whole flowering year will do well to devise strong contrasts at intervals, and to contrive that at the time when they occur they shall be surrounded with considerable masses of greenery for a foil. In spring he can have at the front of his border yellow tulips rising from among patches of purple Aubrietia, or Wallflowers mixed with Forget-me-nots and the pink and white Tulip *Picotee*. This makes a most delicate discord; but those whose taste is for something less daring can substitute the yellow and brown in *T. bellitiana* for *Picotee*. A display of this kind lasts only a short time, and must be followed by some kind of summer bedding, if the border is not to look dull and ragged for the rest of the year. But there is no reason why all the front of the border should be filled with these spring flowering plants. Their splendor can be tempered with large patches of Pinks, and their flowers will look all the better for the foil of the grey green leaves of the Pinks. Then, when they go out of flower, their places may be taken by Snapdragons and *Oenothera taraxacifolia* and other plants that can be easily raised from seed to flower the same year. It is almost impossible, especially in the front of the border, to depend entirely upon permanent plants. Every gardener, however much he may object to bedding out, finds sooner or later that he must make some compromise with it, if he is to keep his borders in good order from April to October. Miss Jekyll has no pedantry in this matter and she makes the best kind of compromise, introducing bedding plants wherever she thinks they will look well, but not in such quantities as to make her border look at any time as if it had been all newly planted.

This kind of occasional bedding can be continued without much trouble or expense, and without devastating the garden just when it is ought to be looking its best. Without it it is impossible to grow some of the finest spring bulbs successfully, especially tulips; for, if they are planted in the border, will not usually continue to thrive unless they are lifted

when they die down; since tall herbaceous plants growing up about them prevent their bulbs from ripening off in the summer, if they are left in the ground. There is nothing to equal the May tulips for color in May; and they are so brilliant that they look best when used sparingly in clumps among the fresh green of growing herbaceous plants. A hundred of them will make a whole border splendid, even if nothing else is flowering in it at the same time; but, if they are to look their best, they should be artfully arranged without either monotony or too great diversity of color. It is safe enough to plant a border with tulips all of the same kind, but the most brilliant effects are got only by calculated audacity. When tulips are of different colors are used, they should be dotted about in clumps, each clump of one variety, all over the border, for, where there is diversity of color there should not be formality of arrangement. Also diversity of color, especially in flowers of the same kind, should be attempted only within certain limits. Thus, the crimson scarlet of *Tulipa Gesneriana* or the orange scarlet of *La Merveille* should not be introduced among the more delicate pink shades of the Darwin tulips. Orange and scarlet seldom look well with colors at all near to them. They require either green or a strong contrast of blue or purple. But among the Darwin tulips there is now a fresh range of colors, both strong and delicate, and most of them can be combined with both brilliance and safety. With them can be mixed the rich pink of *Shandon Bells* (now usually known as *Isabella*), the pink and white of *Picotee*, the delicate yellow of *Leghorn Bonnet*, and the still paler yellow, passing into white, of *Vitellina*. For a strong contrast there is nothing to beat a combination of *Vitellina* with the dusky Sultan, a variety which gives depth and force to any harmony of the more delicate colored tulips.

We have spoken of tulips at some length, both because their color effects can be studied at the moment, and because there are no flowers from which the secrets of color can be better learnt. Indeed, they surpass almost all flowers in the garden in their combination of variety, force, purity, and delicacy. All of these qualities are necessary for a really fine color scheme in a border, as in a picture. There must be variety, or the interest of color is soon exhausted. There must be force, or

the eye will have nothing to rest on. There must be purity, or every color will seem discordant; and there must be delicacy, or the whole effect will be either monotonous or distracting. But all these qualities cannot be combined without balance. That is a vague term, but we mean by it a right proportion and distribution of stronger and weaker colors all through the scheme. Balance is the secret of the success of all audacious color in any kind of art; and it is as necessary to a border as to a picture or a piece of embroidery. Miss Jekyll, as we have said, provides balance by means of phases of color. She prefers these to strong contrasts. But where there are strong contrasts there is an even greater need of balance. A border will never look well if there are strong colors at one end of it and weak ones at the other. There must be points of about the same force of color evenly distributed throughout if the eye is to be satisfied, although the colors themselves may be strongly contrasted. Thus, if there are strong contrasts of color in a border, they should be placed at definite intervals, with harmonies and more delicate contrasts in between them; and there should be these alternations of strength and delicacy at the back and front of the border, as well as along it. The strength must not be either all in the foreground or all in the background. Where a border is arranged for harmony rather than for contrast, it is a natural arrangement to have the paler colors in front and the deeper behind; but, where there are strong contrasts, these must balance each other in every part; and the gardener should consider these first of all when he plans his border, and, having settled them, he should arrange his quieter effects in between. He can always use white flowers and grey foliage to effect the transition from one contrast to another. When, for instance, he contrives a contrast of Orange lilies and blue Campanulas, he can surround it with *Santolina* or lavender, interspersed with *Madonna lilies*, before he comes to another contrast of deep blue Larkspur and the dark *Hemerocallis*. And at some little distance from these stronger contrasts he can combine the pale blue *Delphinium Belladonna* with the apricot-colored *Lilium testaceum*, or *Penstemon*, with *Cypripedium paniculata*. It is easy enough to contrive good contrasts between different plants that flower at the same time, but less easy to contrive all

these in a well-balanced whole without either monotony or discord; and the difficulty grows greater as the summer advances, and colors grow less delicate and pure. One can only give hints and suggest principles. There should be no formulae in gardening; for a garden is interesting only when it expresses the taste of its owner; and there must be some individuality in that, just as there is sure to be something peculiar in the circumstances of the garden. Thus, no book on gardening can be a complete guide in matters either of taste or of horticulture; but books like Miss Jekyll's may save the reader from making many mistakes, and may suggest to him many beautiful effects that he would never have found by himself.

YILDIZ-KIOSK GARDENS

The new Sultan of Turkey has thrown open the wonderful gardens of his palace to the people. A traveller sends this interesting description of their beauties. All that could be invented to attract the eye and charm the senses; all that a man could create for his enjoyment, his comfort and his safety; all this, in aggregate form, is in those famous gardens of Yildiz-Kiosk. Encircled by a triple construction of walls, you can walk inside it for hours and fail to discover all the beauties. Macedonian sentries guard its massive iron doors, through which no intruder up till now has ever been permitted to pass. It undoubtedly is the most marvelous site, the nearest approach to a paradise on earth, the outcome of the artistic spirit of every land, to be seen in this world. No words can convey an adequate idea of the fairy-like panorama disclosed from the summit of that hill of Yildiz, now and evermore historical.

The Seraglio

To the right stands the Seraglio enclosing within its walls various mosques, gardens, and old palaces, the chief of which is the harem; Saint Sophia, with its resplendent domes and minarets, is seen surrounded by a wealth of verdure colored in various tones by the sun. Facing the Seraglio is Scutari, the Byzantine Crissopolis. Within the vast expanse of the Sea of Marmora the Princes islets spread out in line. Facing the Bosphorus, with its blue-tinted waters, is the Asiatic coast with its yalis whose balconies overhang the ripple of the waves. To the right is the Bay of Couskudjok, where the pretty and mysterious Hanoums of the Grand Pashas go boating in gaily bedecked caïques—those Grand Pashas to whom the Imperial favor granted every indulgence and permitted every crime. To the left, in the gardens, figures a chalet containing a collection of stuffed exotic birds of rare and beautiful plumage.

Birds and Bloom

Along gravel paths and carriage drives bordered with rarest flowers in bloom, a continuous line of aviaries appears, wherein numerous birds of multi-colored plumage enliven the surrounding silence with their melodious singing, while fraternizing with pigeons of every species are gorgeous parrots in bright colors jabbering Turkish words. Further on there is a quaintly rustic building wherein a number of cats of every description, from the prowling, roof-haunting cat to the rarest Angora, purr and gaze open-eyed, inquiringly at the intruder.

Hazardous Gardening

Soon one reaches the numerous hothouses where in mid-winter are cultivated, for the Imperial table, the peaches, apricots and strawberries. By the way, how many are there among the gardeners who have escaped exile or being executed for having failed to guard against the frost which has nipped the Sultan's favorite fruit? In proximity with the forcing-houses are the stables containing many thoroughbreds. The stalls are most elaborately constructed, each horse feeding out of a white marble manger. On all the stalls figure in wrought iron the names of the horses. In a secluded spot of the gardens there is a chalet built in the purest Arab style of white and gold. Its door is now securely closed and its windows blinds drawn down. In this chalet Abdul Hamid spent his leisure hours surrounded by his Sultanas, no doubt endeavoring in amorous intimacy to stifle the stings of conscience and the pains of a possibly latent remorse.

THE COMPOST HEAP

Since the introduction of artificial manures less attention has been given to compost, and although the application of compost entails more labor than the use of artificial manures, there are many instances where the vegetable and animal refuse on a farm might be utilized to advantage by making it into compost consisting of lime mixed with all kinds of refuse and waste materials such as weeds, road scrapings, ditch cleanings, earth mould, leaves, fish refuse, fish bones, etc. Lime should be mixed in the proportion of one part to three or four parts of the other materials. Lime hastens the reduction of the material ingredients of the substances in the compost to suitable plant food. Applications of liquid manure also assist this action, and, further, greatly improve the quality of the compost. A compost heap may be made in any convenient situation. It, however, it is intended to add liquid manure, the bottom of the heap should be made watertight to prevent waste. Bringing about more rapid and even decay of the materials is expedited by periodically turning over the heap.

Revenue officers are looking for whiskey stills near Dundas.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.
NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to make application to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B.C., for a transfer from the license to Richard Price of the premises known as "Parsons Hotel," Parsons Bridge, B.C., to the premises known as "Parsons Hotel," Parsons Bridge, B.C., on the 21st day of July, 1909.
W. RAKE, JACKSON & HILMCKEN,
Solicitors for the Beneficiaries.

NOTICE.
TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Cassiar District, B.C.: Commencing at a post planted south-west corner, running 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of starting, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, B.C., in a northerly direction.
M. GIVIN,
A. G. McClarty, Agent.
June 29, 1909.

NOTICE.
TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Cassiar District, B.C.: Commencing at a post planted north-east corner, running 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of starting, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, B.C., in a northerly direction.
W. BAIRD,
A. G. McClarty, Agent.
June 29, 1909.

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TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Cassiar District, B.C.: Commencing at a post planted north-east corner, running 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of starting, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, B.C., in a northerly direction.
A. G. McCLARTY,
June 30, 1909.

NOTICE.
TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Cassiar District, B.C.: Commencing at a post planted north-east corner, running 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of starting, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, B.C., in a northerly direction.
L. W. McCLARTY,
A. G. McClarty, Agent.
June 30, 1909.

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GEO. L. ADLEY,
A. G. McClarty, Agent.
June 29, 1909.

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J. M. MILLER,
A. G. McClarty, Agent.
June 29, 1909.

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JAMES AULD,
A. G. McClarty, Agent.
June 29, 1909.

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A. F. GWIN,
A. G. McClarty, Agent.
June 29, 1909.

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E. INNS,
A. G. McClarty, Agent.
June 29, 1909.

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CHAS. ARNOLD,
A. G. McClarty, Agent.
June 29, 1909.

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A. G. McCLARTY,
June 29, 1909.

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A. CLARK,
A. G. McClarty, Agent.
June 29, 1909.

LADIES' COSTUMES—NEWEST FALL CREATIONS

There seems no limit to the skill of the style artists these days, judging from these New Fall Suits which we have just opened up. The Coats for this season are of extreme length, being from 42 to 45 inches long, the style being semi-tight and very smart, plain tailor-made. The skirts this year are mostly finished with deep yoke, and pleated in the new morenaga effect—this being the novel feature of the season. The materials consist of beautifully finished Chiffon Broadcloths, French Cords and Shadow Stripe Effects in Bronze Green, Blues and Greys, while the prices range from \$30.00 to \$65.00

Advance Showing of Latest Effects and Shapes in New Fall Millinery

Our showing of New Fall Outing Hats, which is to be seen in our Millinery Department, Second Floor, is indeed varied, large hats again trimmed with ribbons and wings being the leading features, a great many being turned up sharply on one side, while the predominating shades of the season seem to be catwba, artichoke, or sage green of a delicate and attractive shade, while the materials of these new outing hats seem to be all felts.

Prices Ranging from \$5.75 to \$7.50

New Fall Sailor Styles

In Felts and Patent Covering, at—

Prices from \$2.50 to \$4.75

Our Mail Order Dept.

Is complete in every detail. All orders received are made up and shipped same day. A thoroughly trained and competent staff of mail order assistants does your purchasing with the same exactitude as if you were attending personally, while our catalogue conveys to you fashions' latest dictates, marked at prices to meet all purses.

Visit Our Tea Room

No better place to spend a few moments' rest than our Tea Room—Third Floor—for refreshment. You will find nothing so good as a cup of our famous Mem Sabs Tea. Just the place, too, to get a light lunch and eliminate all midday meal worries.

Let the Vacuum Cleaner Do Your Carpet Cleaning

The Vacuum Cleaning System is the most up-to-date and approved method of cleaning carpets ever known, no moving of heavy furniture being necessary when having your carpet cleaned this way. Absolutely dustless in every respect, all dirt being drawn from the carpets and out of the house by means of suction tubes. If contemplating having the carpets cleaned, ring up our Carpet Department, and get full information desired.

Kitchen Cabinet

Special August Sale Price, \$8.50

Every housewife takes a particular interest in the furnishings of her kitchen. This line of Kitchen Cabinet will be found exceptionally useful. The table contains two large bins, two drawers, and two pastry boards, whilst the cabinet has three smaller drawers, and a good cupboard. We have this line in either light or dark finish.

Regular value \$12.50. August Sale Price \$8.50

Surfaced Oak Sideboard

Special August Sale Price, \$21.25

Pen and ink cannot portray the real merits and usefulness of this Sideboard. It is impossible to continue indefinitely without a sideboard, and now is your time to buy—while the sale is on. The workmanship has been most thorough in the construction, and everything fits perfectly. There are three large drawers and a big roomy cupboard, while the high back contains an extra large beveled mirror of the best quality.

Special August Sale Price, \$21.25

China Cabinet

Special August Sale Price, \$17.85

A very necessary article to every housewife is a China Cabinet. This design is very well constructed, has five shelves, with well-fitting door of partly frosted glass and leaded. These cabinets come in the Early English or golden oak.

Worth \$25.00. Special August Sale Price, \$17.85

Dinner Wagons

Special August Sale Price, \$17.00

One of the most useful accessories of a dining-room is a Dinner Wagon, something to rest dishes on. We have a large variety, and in two very elegant designs in solid golden oak. We have cut the price to—

Special August Sale Price, \$17.00

Cold Lunches for Business Men 35c

Special Clearance of Corsets, Tuesday

Regular Value \$4.00 to \$12.50, for

\$2.50

Tuesday we mean to make a clearance of all odd lines and sizes. These include Bon Ton, Royal Worcester, P. D. and D. & A. Corsets. Every pair of corsets included is made of the very finest quality material in brocaded silks, satin, coutil and batiste, boned with No. 1 quality whalebone, eagle bone and flexible steel. You need not be afraid of not being able to procure a perfect fit. This is one of the main features of our Corset Department, our expert corsetiere makes it a hobby to see that you leave perfectly satisfied. The sizes run from 18 to 30. Regularly sold at from \$4.00 to \$12.50. Your choice on Tuesday for—

\$2.50

Save Money by Purchasing Your Carpets and Linoleums Here

Tapestry Carpet Squares Special for Tuesday, \$6.50

These have just come to hand and have been marked at special prices for the August sale. Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft.

Forty Seamless Tapestry Squares, in floral, conventional and Oriental designs, in greens, reds, fawns, etc.

Tuesday, each, \$6.50

Other Special Tapestry Square Bargains

One hundred Carpet Squares, best quality tapestry, in a large variety of designs and colorings—

Size 9 ft. x 9 ft. Each \$7.50
Size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. Each . . . \$9.00
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Each \$10.50
Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. Each. \$14.50
Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. . . \$16.50

Inlaid Linoleum

Nairn's Inlaid Linoleums. We are showing a large range of designs and colorings in these cloths, in three qualities, i. e.:

A quality, at, per square yard. . . \$1.25
B quality, at, per square yard . . \$1.10
C quality, at, per square yard . . . 85¢

Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums

Floor Oilcloths in pretty floral, tile and block patterns, at

Per square yard, 25¢

PRINTED LINOLEUM

Printed Linoleum. We are showing a full range of colorings in this line. There are about thirty-five designs to select from, at

Per square yard, 50¢

Tuesday's Special Leader From the Curtain Department

Arabian Net Curtains,

Regular Value \$4.25 to \$5.00, for \$2.50

Tuesday offers one of the best bargains offered this season in Curtains. One hundred pairs of Arabian Net Curtains go on sale at half price. These have beautiful borders of insertion and cheney lace, in white, cream and drab. The material is of exceptional good, heavy quality, while the regular price, per pair, was \$4.25 and \$5.00.

Your Choice Tuesday at \$2.50

Special Bargains in Nottingham Lace Curtains

Tuesday is a great day in the Curtain Department, as we are placing on sale our entire stock of Nottingham Lace Curtains, which are marked at typical August Sale Prices. In many instances prices are just half of the usual, while the designs include the very latest in scroll, floral and conventional effects.

Priced at, per pair, from \$7.50 to 50¢

Library Furnishings

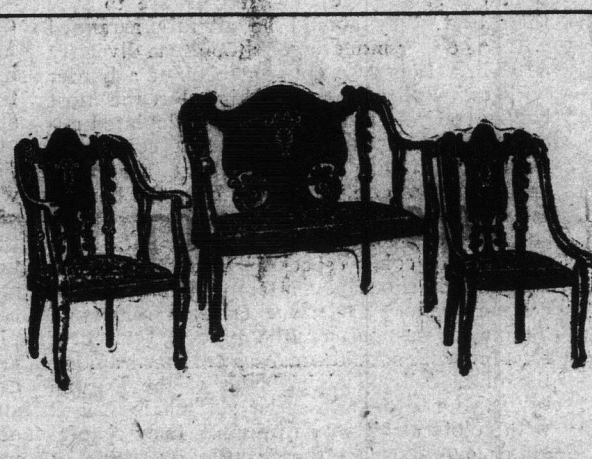
We make a specialty of Library and Den Furnishings. Our stock includes a new shipment of Settees, Rockers, Arm Chairs, Library Tables, etc. You could not select a more opportune time to furnish your den. May we expect you in Tuesday?

3-Piece Library Suite

Special August Sale Price \$67.00

What about that Library Suite you are needing? Here is one that will give an air of distinction to your den. It consist of a settee, arm chair and rocker. The frames are solid quartered golden oak, richly upholstered and cushioned in the choicest French velour. Come in and see it.

Special August Sale Price \$67.00



Writing Table

Special August Sale Price \$15.00

If you wish to see a genuine piece of bird's-eye maple in the shape of a Writing Table, now is your chance. We have had these tables manufactured in Ontario, especially for library use. The material is the best. The finish is perfect.

Special August Sale Price \$15.00

Writing Desks

Special August Sale Price, \$22.00

Fashions change in Writing Desks as in other things. Our latest shipment to hand this week is something very serviceable. The desk is roomy and beautifully polished, whilst the arrangement of letter-holders, pigeon-holes, etc., is all you would wish. These come in Early English or the golden oak finish.

Special August Sale Price, \$22.00

Pictures

Special August Sale Price, 50¢

One of the most important items to bear in mind in the furnishing of a den is the artistic finishing. This can be carried out in splendid taste by a careful selection of good pictures. See this special line of Framed Pictures. The frames alone are worth the full price.

Special August Sale Price, 50¢

5-Piece Bedroom Suite

Regular Value \$165.00. Special August Sale Price \$140.00

There is nothing cheap about this suite, except the price. A Five-piece Bedroom Suite of the best quality fumed oak, comprising dressing table, washstand, bedstead, chiffonier and bureau. A thoroughly reliable and well constructed suite of solid oak. Don't miss seeing this. One only.

Special August Sale Price, \$140.00

Reed Chairs

Regular Value \$6.50. Special August Sale Price, \$3.75

It is worth your while to come today and select one of these Reed Chairs, with or without rockers. These chairs are made especially for comfort and also to stand lots of wear. Very suitable for the parlor or verandah.

Regular Value \$6.50. Special August Sale Price, \$3.75

Umbrella Stands

Special August Sale Price, \$4.25

Part of the hall furnishing is a good Umbrella Stand, and now is the time for you to get something good at a low figure. We have a very good line that comes in the Early English oak, Mission finish, which we would like to show you. Will you pay us a visit Tuesday?

Special August Sale Price, \$4.25

Upholstered Cots

Special August Sale Price, \$2.90

Now is the time to live out of doors, to camp out and enjoy nature as was intended. You will find our Special Camper's Cot the very thing that you need. The demand has been very heavy on this line, but while they last the price will be—

Special August Sale Price, \$2.90

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Business Men's Lunch, 12 to 2, Third Floor

VOL. L. NO. 276.

CONSTABLES KEEP MEN MOVING

Mounted Police Charge Strikers at Pressed Steel Works With Riot Sticks McKee's Rocks

500 SHOTS FIRED BY UNION MEN

Strike Leaders Declare Are Being Held in the Mill Against Their Wills By Employers

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 19.—Mounted police and using their riot sticks and members of the Pennsylvania Constabulary are today keeping strikers on the move in the Pressed Steel Works Company's strike at McKee's Rocks.

It is estimated that over 500 strikers were fired last night and early today by the strikers and some of them had gathered on the O'Donovan bridge near the works.

During the firing the troopers and other police remained inside the mill orders having been issued to take action unless the strikers attempted entrance to the mill.

The constabulary was out on the streets this forenoon, however, compelling the strikers to keep moving.

Troopers took possession of the O'Donovan bridge and the efforts of the strikers to congregate at any point were met with galloping troopers and riot sticks.

Strike leaders today explained the situation and disorder. They are of the opinion that the workmen are being held in the mills against their wishes. The strikers are waiting for the purpose of bringing the constabulary from the plant to the bridge giving the men an opportunity to escape from the works.

The troopers stayed inside.

PRESIDENT SHAUGHNESSY IS COMING

Head of the C. P. R. to Be Here Aug. 20. The 7th Proximo and May Go Up the Island.

Having had the pleasure of entertaining the presidents of the Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific, Northern and Northern Pacific, during the past month, British Columbia may now prepare for the usual official call of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, who is expected to visit Victoria about the 19th proximo, remaining on the island several days.

While the president is here it is understood that arrangements will be completed for the erection of the wing of the Empress Hotel, for the foundation of which has already also for the erection of the new hotel at Cameron Lake, which is to be for the reception of guests connected with the inauguration of the new line on the Wellington-Alberni extension, the Esquimalt & Nanaimo division.

It is not known as yet what time the president will have at his disposal that he will be able not only to go to the Alberni line, but also to Comox and other points toward north and of the island.

Killed by Freight

Montreal, Aug. 19.—Freight backing down to the Grand Trunk elevator on the wharf last night over and instantly killed Thomas, 70 years of age, who was working on the tracks.

Vancouver Cricket

Vancouver, Aug. 19.—In this morning's play of the International Cricket tournament the Burrards of Vancouver scored only 34 runs for their innings and it was thought that the island would easily overcome them when they went to bat, but they scored 3 runs for 5 wickets, but likely score about 65 runs for the innings in the Victoria-Vernon match.

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Pope replies to address of Dr. of Harvard on "The Religion of the Future."

Miss Krueger of Seattle defends Ben B. Lindsey from slur.

London papers comment on de scheme.

Public schools will open on Monday.

Two children have thrilling runaway motor in Rock Bay district.

Canners ask for an extension of fishing season.

Lumbermen discover new clau target bill affecting Canada.