

INGS

stumes, \$6.75

S, INDEED. Here is a will appeal to every lady...

car, 25c

Quality, low neck, strap over... short sleeves and sleeveless...

new Arrivals in buildings

Wide range of designs... Per foot, 5c and... finished on seasoned material...

tylish Blouses Descriptions and Prices

kind of a Blouse or Waist find by visiting that section...

ses at 35c

getting a decidedly well-Muslin Blouse at 35c! If you material and make one yourself it would cost considerably more...

uses at \$1.90

NT of fine Net Blouses at \$1.90 is indeed worthy of beautifully finished, and are on. Lined with silk, in the attractive styles of the season...

ses at 65c

rich you can economize on. In town at this price they are made the season's most fascinating plain, while you will find a beautifully trimmed with eyelet and look them over. You get real worth.

skirts at 90c

STORE you should not leave down the splendid values to Underskirts. These are made of fine material, with deep flounce, and worth half as much as the price we are asking for them, upwards from 90c.

ACHES CURED

es It. We sell it—10c, 25c, and \$1.00 per Bottle

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 267

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

## LATHAM SMOKES CIGARETTE AS FALLEN MONOPLANE FLOATS IN CHANNEL

### Little Shah Cries When Taken From Parents to Sit on Persian Throne

#### LITTLE SHAH NEW YORK'S WENT AT TUNNELS NEWS

Parents Were Fain to Part With Favorite Son and Offered Second Son in His Place

#### FINALLY BOWED TO PEOPLES' WILL

Boy Continued to Cry and Was Sternly Rebuked Then Took a Brace—Ex-Shah Philosophical

London, July 19.—The Tehran correspondent of the Times describes the affecting scene at the parting of the young Shah from his parents. Both his mother and father broke down at the thought of parting with their favorite son and offered their second son in his place. The boy wept bitterly in sympathy with his parents, and at first declined to leave his mother. Finally their majesties, upon being informed that there was no alternative, were persuaded to agree to the departure of the youthful Shah.

When the formalities were concluded, the boy continued to weep and it required a stern admonition to the effect that crying was not allowed in the Russian legation before he dried his eyes. The little man then came out bravely and proceeded to the palace, where his mother is free to visit him. The ex-Shah accepts his strange position with Oriental philosophy and shows no lack of personal dignity. He expresses a desire to live in Crete. There is some obscurity, says the Times correspondent, about the reasons that induced Mohammad Ali to abandon the struggle, but the final result is highly honorable to both sides. Much credit is due the Russian and British representatives for their firmness in resisting pressure to call in the Russian troops. The city received very little damage from the rifle and shell fire.

#### PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SERVICE

Negotiations Reported for Transfer of Dominion Wireless Stations to a Private Company

Reports are current, apparently with excellent foundation, that overtures have been made to the Dominion Government by the United Wireless Telegraphs, Ltd., to the taking over of the stations and service in wireless established and maintained by the Government for the protection of shipping primarily along the British Columbia coast by the De Forest Company a year or more ago, and failed, despite the fact that the British Columbia Minister and several of the members. In the meantime, it is reported that these are again found advocating the transfer suggested by the private company. At the time that wireless was introduced in British Columbia, the company of Victorians to equip the necessary stations at their own expense, and operate at a minimum of cost to the Government, this offer being rejected with the explanation that the Government had adopted a policy of maintaining wireless service throughout Canada as a public service. To negative this decision and turn over to a private foreign company stations built at the public cost would seem to be a serious reversal of policy of which the people of Canada would ask more than a casual explanation. The proposals meanwhile are in abeyance, pending the return to Ottawa of Hon. L. F. Brodeur, to whose department the wireless service is most closely related.

#### PITTSBURG STRIKE ENDS QUIETLY

Pittsburg, Pa., July 19.—Without the slightest display of violence of any sort on the part of the striking employees, the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company resumed operations today.

Five hundred men landed at the company's wharf from the steamer Steel Queen, the car company's material boat, quietly entered the shops and took up their tools in various departments without outward manifestation that a labor disturbance of any kind had interrupted the shop operations for the present.

The men who were put to work are reported to be the American working men of the Car Company, who walked out with the foreign strikers but refused to join on strike as they found the foreigners had little excuse for refusing to work. The company officials stated today that before the week ends they hope to have their plant in full operation.

#### Lampson Street School, Where "Fake" Walls Were Discovered During Repair Work



#### MEET GOVERNMENT TOMORROW AT TEN

Contractor's Variation From Specifications at Lampson Street School the Text of Talk

#### MAY ARRANGE FOR TRAFFIC OVER E. & N.

R. Marpole, vice-president of the E. & N. Railway Company, owing to business exigencies, was unable to keep his appointment with His Worship the Mayor for today to consider the question of a temporary arrangement by which the public may be permitted to use the E. & N. bridge in passing to and from Victoria West.

#### GRANT SUCCEEDS LUMSDEN

Ottawa, July 19.—Gordon Grant, inspecting engineer of the Transcontinental Railway Commission staff, was today appointed chief engineer in succession of Hugh D. Lumsden, who recently resigned.

#### G. T. P. LOAN IS OVER SUBSCRIBED

London, Eng., July 19.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway loan of \$10,000,000 is over-subscribed already.

#### INTERMARRIAGES OF CHINESE RARE

Probably Not Twenty Chinese Intermarriages in Canada—Serious Question of Young Teachers in Chinatown

The recent electrifying tragedy in New York City brought to public notice by the discovery of the body of Elsie Sigel, the grand-daughter of the distinguished Civil War general of that name, in a Mott street chop-suey restaurant, where she had been murdered, apparently by a Chinaman named Leon Ling, who was infatuated with her, has aroused discussion in all cities of America wherein the Chinese have established themselves as important elements of the population, upon the related subjects of intermarriage and inter-communication of the races generally—but more particularly inter-communication between the Chinese and young white girls of the white social circle. She never taught at any mission. A few years ago her mother taught at a Congregational church for Chinese, but she never has taken any part in the work. In the last few years the mother has not taught at all. Although Leon Ling said he was a Christian, this was untrue. When in Philadelphia he used to go to a Chinese mission once in a while. Since he has been in New York however, he has never attended any of the missions for Chinese.

#### S. A. CAPTAIN KILLED

Handle of Hand-Car Breaks Spinal Cord of Fernie's Army Leader

Fernie, B.C., July 19.—Miss Lucy Horwood, local captain of the Salvation Army, died here this morning as the result of an accident received Thursday evening.

#### JAILED BECAUSE HE WOULDN'T KNEEL

Jake Lalonde, Montreal Traveller, Sues Constable, Town of Lachine and Church As a Result of Unusual Action

Montreal, July 19.—Jake Lalonde, a well known traveler of this city, has instituted an action for damages against Constable A. Aubin, of Lachine, for \$10,000; \$5,000 against the town of Lachine and \$5,000 against wardens of the parish church, Lachine, as the result of an unusual incident which occurred at Lachine yesterday.

#### INTERVIEWING THE GOVERNMENT

A representative deputation of Metropolitan residents this morning interviewed the government being introduced by Mr. H. Dallas Helmecken, K. C., for the purpose of securing assistance toward the publication and distribution of a comprehensive booklet dealing exhaustively with the resources and attractions of the district in which they have their homes. The representatives of the delegates received careful attention, and it was left to them to send to the government a letter embodying their wishes, which will then obtain fuller attention.

#### DIED IN CALIFORNIA

News has been received of the death at Monrovia, Cal., on the 11th instant, of Katherine, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Coleman Hayes, at the age of eight years. The deceased had many friends both in this city and in Seattle, where she was formerly resident.

#### WILLING TO MAKE A GOOD JOB OF TASK

Report of Court Martial on Adana Massacres States Willingness to Put Entire Town on the Rack If Desired

Constantinople, July 19.—The report of the court-martial on the Adana massacre which has just been made public, denounces the incapacity and apathy of the Vali and other local authorities. The report concludes as follows: "Fifteen persons have been hanged; 800 deserved death; 15,000 deserve hard labor for life; 80,000 deserve mitigation sentences. If it is decided to proceed with the punishment we will court-martial the town and deal expeditiously with the matter."

#### DISBAR COLLINS

San Francisco, July 19.—Curtis H. Lindley, on behalf of the San Francisco Bar Association, today moved the Supreme Court to disbar George D. Collins from the practice of the law on the ground that Collins is serving a term of fourteen years in the penitentiary for perjury.

#### QUE EST QUE C'EST?

London, July 19.—Referring to the Grand Trunk issue of \$10,000,000, the Morning Post says: "Canada certainly has been borrowing for the past few years at a rate which must give rise to the greatest misgivings."

#### LATHAM HAD BOLD TRY TODAY

French Aviator Started From Precipice for English Coast But Fell to Sea Sixteen Miles Out

#### SMOKED CIGARETTE AS MONOPLANE FLOATED

Torpedo Boat Attended Him and Made Rescue—Given Frantic Reception and Will Try Again

Calais, July 19.—Seated nonchalantly in the saddle of his fallen monoplane, attempted to sail from Calais to Latham, the intrepid French aviator, who attempted to sail from Calais to Dover today was rescued by the torpedo boat Harpoon which attended him, sixteen miles from the French coast. The Harpoon brought Latham back to Calais apparently unhurt while a tug towed the monoplane in. Latham's start was made from the beach at Calais at six o'clock and under the most propitious circumstances. He had waited a week for an opportunity. A stiff breeze, which was blowing yesterday subsided at dusk and the clear starlight night indicated that perfect conditions would prevail at Calais for the long-delayed attempt to cross the channel. Anticipating an early start, Latham slept in a shed of the old tunnel works at the foot of the cliff where the monoplane was housed, while M. Levesqueur, the press correspondent, and the constructor of the machine, who was to give the signal when the (Continued on Page 2)

#### THE REMNANT COUNTER

Even the long vacation seems all too short to the lawyer.

The road to ruin is always in good repair—which is a guarantee that one is strictly in the right path when travelling the James Bay causeway.

Now that the new crop of graduates and articulators is on the market, there's a big weight lifted from the shoulders of the law.

Opportunity knocks but once—which should be a howling failure as a book agent.

Just to show that there are exceptions to all rules, a member of the staff of the Post had a diamond ring to be robbed of.

Will some one rise and explain why one wakes up so early in the morning? The confidence of the nation in itself, it is quite probable that there may have been a second object lesson in mind for the benefit of some other nation—and not for the promotion of too much confidence.

The telegraph reports that two Chicago girls got ice cream money by holding up a man. Men are held up for ice cream, by girls in Victoria, right along, and no one thinks it worth telegraphing broadcast.

Dentist O'Connell has no reciprocity in his system. Here he is roasting the candy shops while they are doing their level best to send business his way.

Those who are forever asking what practical use the Board of Trade is may now be given an Equivocal car ticket as an illuminative souvenir.

And then some one will be mean enough to say that the Turkish report recommending that 15,000 of those responsible for the Adana massacre be given hard labor for life would apply to Victoria!

What a chance for Koko, the Lord High Executioner! A Turkish commission wants to court-martial an entire town and "expeditiously" too!

ALLEGEDLY OUTRAGED FISHERS HARD HIT

Withdrawal of Privilege of Buying Bait in British Columbia Ports Hurts Puget Sound Fishing Business

MAY FORCE VESSELS TO CHANGE REGISTER

The cancellation of the privilege of selling bait at Nanaimo to the alien fishing craft from Puget Sound which has been in effect since 1907...

In Alaska. Partly expecting the latest news against them, majority of the larger American firms had made preparation for securing bait elsewhere...

Capo Town, July 19.—Dr. C. A. E. Hira, composer of pian has been with remarkable success here and has been extended heartiest congratulations.

BERLIN, July 19.—Eight deaths have resulted through fire, following the explosion of a motor cycle during the meeting at the Botanischer Garten yesterday.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—The 29th annual convention of the Photographers' Association of America is in session here all this week.

VANCOUVER, July 19.—Robert Stewart, C. P. R. engineer, was killed last night at Mission, B. C., while crossing the tracks between freight cars.

TOLEDO, O., July 19.—Theodore Gullow was killed and five men injured in an explosion at the Wheeling and Lake Erie today.

TORONTO, July 19.—W. S. Calvert, M. P., is organizing a \$300,000 company to manufacture thermos vacuum bottles here.

OTTAWA, July 19.—In the absence from the city of Minister of Labor McKeen, the Hon. J. G. Macdonald...

While the several athletic events which made up the programme of Scottish sports held at Oak Bay Park Saturday, were in themselves keenly contested and quite up to local track and field standards...

With local Scotland turned out to a man—to say nothing of the ladies—and the skill of the pipes luring the champion Scot from only partially business, there was not a kill or a kilie to be found in Victoria after 3 o'clock.

The sensation of the day from the athletic standpoint was the defeat of Frank Baylis, the local champion, by George Dickson in the three-mile run. Dickson and Baylis were the only prize-winners in the event.

As showing that the American halibut fishermen have had enough troubles before this new order, it is known that the Dominion government absolutely refuses to any vessel carrying the flag of the United States.

The Post-Intelligencer says: During the herring season at Nanaimo, B. C., last winter, American halibut fishermen were charged at the rate of \$15 a ton for herring as bait.

This is but one of many instances cited by local halibut men as showing the unfriendly spirit of British Columbia towards American fishermen.

The climatic change when an order in council was promulgated over night prohibiting American vessels from carrying halibut bait in British Columbia ports.

"But in issuing this order," said a Seattle halibut man yesterday, "the Canadian government is showing a complete lack of regard for the American fishermen who have been carrying on their business in this country for many years."

"Nanaimo is the main source of supply for our halibut bait. It is a most important place and it is only a short distance out of the way for halibut vessels bound for the banks to put in there and get their supply."

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

ROMFORD NEARLY DRIVEN ON ROCKS

Opening of Sea Cocks and Flooding After Hold Alone Saved the Freighter From Wreck Near Point Reyes

Timber Took Charge in Flooded Hold

Caught in the gale which raged for several days last week off the California coast, the steamer Romford, Capt. Scott, was nearly driven on the rocks near Point Reyes, California.

The need for the establishment of a light load line for steamers was illustrated by the experiences of the Romford. With scant ballast the steamer started from Guaymas after discharging a cargo of Australian coal from Newcastle, N. S. W., at the Mexican port in the Gulf of California.

While the several athletic events which made up the programme of Scottish sports held at Oak Bay Park Saturday, were in themselves keenly contested and quite up to local track and field standards...

With local Scotland turned out to a man—to say nothing of the ladies—and the skill of the pipes luring the champion Scot from only partially business, there was not a kill or a kilie to be found in Victoria after 3 o'clock.

The sensation of the day from the athletic standpoint was the defeat of Frank Baylis, the local champion, by George Dickson in the three-mile run. Dickson and Baylis were the only prize-winners in the event.

As showing that the American halibut fishermen have had enough troubles before this new order, it is known that the Dominion government absolutely refuses to any vessel carrying the flag of the United States.

The climatic change when an order in council was promulgated over night prohibiting American vessels from carrying halibut bait in British Columbia ports.

"But in issuing this order," said a Seattle halibut man yesterday, "the Canadian government is showing a complete lack of regard for the American fishermen who have been carrying on their business in this country for many years."

"Nanaimo is the main source of supply for our halibut bait. It is a most important place and it is only a short distance out of the way for halibut vessels bound for the banks to put in there and get their supply."

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

LATHAM HAD BOLD TRIAL TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

start was to be made, slept on board the torpedo boat destroyer Harpoon off Cape Greaves, the first attack of dawn M. Latham came out of the shed clapping his hands with joy at the sight of the ship.

While the monoplane was hastily taken out and pushed to the top of the cliff a crowd of several thousand persons assembled on the beach to witness the flight.

The need for the establishment of a light load line for steamers was illustrated by the experiences of the Romford. With scant ballast the steamer started from Guaymas after discharging a cargo of Australian coal from Newcastle, N. S. W., at the Mexican port in the Gulf of California.

While the several athletic events which made up the programme of Scottish sports held at Oak Bay Park Saturday, were in themselves keenly contested and quite up to local track and field standards...

With local Scotland turned out to a man—to say nothing of the ladies—and the skill of the pipes luring the champion Scot from only partially business, there was not a kill or a kilie to be found in Victoria after 3 o'clock.

The sensation of the day from the athletic standpoint was the defeat of Frank Baylis, the local champion, by George Dickson in the three-mile run. Dickson and Baylis were the only prize-winners in the event.

As showing that the American halibut fishermen have had enough troubles before this new order, it is known that the Dominion government absolutely refuses to any vessel carrying the flag of the United States.

The climatic change when an order in council was promulgated over night prohibiting American vessels from carrying halibut bait in British Columbia ports.

"But in issuing this order," said a Seattle halibut man yesterday, "the Canadian government is showing a complete lack of regard for the American fishermen who have been carrying on their business in this country for many years."

"Nanaimo is the main source of supply for our halibut bait. It is a most important place and it is only a short distance out of the way for halibut vessels bound for the banks to put in there and get their supply."

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

The new order affects at least five or six large steamers operating out of Seattle and Tacoma, and a dozen or more auxiliary vessels of smaller tonnage.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing various market prices including Royal Household, Wild Rose, Calgary, Hungarian, Snowflake, etc.

INTERMARRIAGES OF CHINESE RARE

(Continued from Page 1.)

sternly. Surely, if complaint of the facts is made, it will be met with a sternly earnest organizations extant for the protection of women should feel that it is their duty to make the necessary move in the direction of reformed conditions.

The fact that in Victoria there are today upwards of twenty white women whose relationship to Chinese men is entirely unbecoming in the recent revolution were noted today.

YANCOUVER, July 19.—Martin Stevens, the peacemaker orderly of the General Hospital, has been sentenced to a year for stealing his comrade's watch and chain.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The first and second squadrons of the United States Pacific fleet will rendezvous in Seattle on August 15.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The Washington State Editorial Association has been organized here.

News of the World

HAVRE, France, July 19.—President Fallieres and his cabinet came here to formally inspect the French fleet.

CALAIS, France, July 19.—Count de Lambert will begin his trial flights with the Wright biplane at Wissant this week.

Philadelphia, July 19.—The Bell Telephone Co., of Pennsylvania, has been absorbed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

CALAIS, France, July 19.—Latham, the aviator, has wagered \$3400 that he will cross the Channel in his airship before August.

HELENA, Mont., July 19.—The Great Northern has filed the plan of intention to build from Hinsdale to the Canadian boundary.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—Twelve are reported killed and a number injured in a wreck on the Western Ohio Electric Railroad at New Bremen.

CHICAGO, July 19.—While despondent and through continued illness, Mrs. Anna Schenke killed herself and her two children by turning on the gas.

VANCOUVER, July 19.—Martin Stevens, the peacemaker orderly of the General Hospital, has been sentenced to a year for stealing his comrade's watch and chain.

TOKYO, July 19.—The Japanese government has as yet reached no decision as to whether Ambassador Takahira, who has been called home, will be sent to Washington.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—In a night of rioting the strike of the employees of the Lake Carriers' Association, Richard Brown and William Woods, both unionists, were killed. James Purvis of Detroit has been arrested for the shooting.

TACOMA, July 19.—W. T. Zenor, an old soldier, has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for giving a drink to a sailor drunk on duty.

EVERETT, Wash., July 19.—North Yarmouth has been named for the next Eagles' convention. Thomas Peritt, of Seattle, is the new president.

TUCSON, Ariz., July 19.—A tornado Saturday did \$25,000 damage to the Colorado Hotel, killing several of the guests but no one was injured.

CINCINNATI, O., July 19.—Marie Freeland and Oglive Friserson were drowned in the Miami river Saturday through the capsizing of a rowboat.

TACOMA, July 19.—B. F. Teeter and Mrs. Denise Weale, the Duplain ropers, have been arrested for the murder of a man who was a criminal labor matter.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The merging of all telephone systems in the United States is in contemplation. It is expected that the new system will be capitalized at \$87,000,000.

SEATTLE, July 19.—Stille Brothers, of Bremerton, will expend \$500,000 immediately on a lumber mill and logging road, north of the city.

PUEBLO, Mexico, July 19.—Several prominent society women are under arrest charged with stealing jewels and lace from vaults in the cemetery.

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—In a shooting affray here Friday night, E. Snider was killed and Otto Miller fatally wounded by Albert Ryan, a former Premier of the state.

MINNOLA, July 19.—By sending his aeroplane 247 miles in 23.30 minutes, Glen H. Curtis has qualified as first candidate for the Scientific American Cup.

PALMSTOWN, N. Y., July 19.—Fire on Saturday night destroyed the village of South Dayton with loss of between \$50,000 and \$75,000, partially insured.

ATHENS, July 19.—The fatality by the earthquake shocks of Thursday last in the city of Athens, now totals 460. Famine prevails throughout Elis province.

BUTLER, Pa., July 19.—Three thousand employees of the Standard Steel Car Company are engaged in a strike with violence. The plant has been closed down indefinitely.

HACKENSACK, N.J., July 19.—Robert Le Clark is jailed here for the alleged swindling of a woman at a hotel where he was employed as clerk. He is said to have secured \$60,000 by forgery.

STEELE, Mo., July 19.—Posses with bloodhounds are trailing Archie Williams, who shot and killed a farmer named Brown, after a quarrel over a rent payment. Brown had previously shot at Williams.

ATHENS, July 19.—The Greek Cabinet has resigned and former Premier D. G. Rallis has been called upon to form a ministry. The retiring Cabinet of Premier Theotokis was formed on December 21, 1905.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 19.—The Longshoremen's Association has chosen New York as their next place of meeting, and adjourned in a meeting at the home of George F. Boyce secretary-treasurer.

LONDON, July 19.—Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain has asked the Press of the Empire to thank the people for the many congratulatory telegrams received on the occasion of her husband's recent birthday anniversary.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—Tyrus Cobb, right fielder of the American League champion team, emphatically denies that he contemplates deserting to the "quint baseball." Not as long as I can play," he says.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The President has designated George F. Cotterill, president of the Good Templars of the United States, as the national delegate to the temperance congress opening in London this week.

PARIS, July 19.—Deputy Chief and Inspector Nugeux, the detective department, were killed Saturday night in a shooting.

Our Season's Round-Up or Big Clearance Sale of Fine Clothing starts Saturday, July 17th, at 9 a.m. Don't You Miss It. ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM 1201 Government St. VICTORIA, B. C.

Repeat Orders prove the Popularity and Excellence of 'Jewel' Blend Ceylon Tea Per Pound, 40 Cents The Family Cash Grocery TELEPHONE 312 COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

May We Ne'er Want a Friend or a Draprie to Gie Him DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Wine and Liquor Merchants, 1316 Broad Street. Tel. 52, 1052 and 1900. See our special half page ad. on Page 11.

NOTICE. 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 west, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, northward direction.

NOTICE. 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-east corner, running north 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, northward direction.

NOTICE. 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 west, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, northward direction.

NOTICE. 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 west, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, northward direction.

NOTICE. 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 west, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, northward direction.

NOTICE. 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 west, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, northward direction.

NOTICE. 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 west, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, northward direction.

NOTICE. 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 west, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, situated on Tooya River, about 30 miles from Telegraph Creek, northward direction.



The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year ..... \$1 00  
Six Months ..... 50  
Three months ..... 25  
Sent postage to Canada and the United Kingdom.

GERMAN POLICY.

It is said that with the retirement of Von Buelow, the Kaiser has become his own Foreign Minister. However much we may agree with Talleyrand that language is given to us to enable us to conceal our thoughts, it is nevertheless important to note what people say, and especially those who are in a position to give effect to their opinions and bring about the accomplishment of their wishes. Therefore it is of interest to recall what the Kaiser said at his recent meeting with the Tsar. Addressing the Burgomaster of Hamburg and his colleagues, he said: "The Tsar and I agreed there that our meeting is to be regarded as a vigorous reinforcement of the cause of peace." He then spoke of the responsibility resting upon monarchs, and added: "All peoples need peace in order, under its protection, to fulfil undisturbed the duties of civilization for their economic and commercial development." He closed by saying: "We will both, therefore, continually endeavour, as far as lies in our power, to work with God's help, for the furtherance and maintenance of peace." It is not possible, in making these weighty utterances, the Kaiser was not desirous of pleasing the public. He is entitled to full credit for entertaining the laudable aspirations which he expressed, and to be understood as desiring to govern his policy by them. This is very important in the case of a sovereign who is "his own foreign minister," even though we may feel that he may not be strong enough to control influences which are moulding the policies of European nations.

The disturbing factor in the case is the great increase of the German navy, coupled with the determination of Austria to augment materially her maritime power. Very naturally the British people find difficulty in reconciling such things with a desire to promote peace. To the average Briton, the royal navy is not only a guarantee of his own safety, but the preserver of the peace of the world, and he finds it difficult to understand why all other nations should not so regard it. He says to himself: "We have been supreme on the sea, and have never used our powers for purposes of aggression; why should any other nation think it necessary to rival us in naval strength? He distrusts the assurances of other powers that their intentions are as pacific as those of his own government. He can think of no reason why a continental European power should want a strong fleet, unless it intends to use it to destroy his. It has so long been in naval matters a case of Britain first and the rest of the world afterwards, that it is difficult to disturb this very satisfactory balance of power, strikes him as not only uncalled for but as intended to be hostile to him. This is the substance of the British view of the matter, although this is not the way it is usually stated.

But there is more in the case than this. Perhaps no sane man in the United Kingdom really believes that Germany is building a navy with the intention of invading England; but many of the sanest public men find themselves unable, and we think with good reason, to contemplate the unrestricted increase of the German navy with equanimity, even though the Kaiser speaks eloquently of maintaining peace. They do not know what a powerful German fleet may mean. There may not be a cloud upon the horizon of world politics—although we fear that there are several—but the abolition of the naval supremacy of Great Britain would so change the whole aspect of international relations that no one can possibly foresee the result. Therefore, while believing the Kaiser, when he declares for peace, it is the duty of the people of the British Empire to act as though he were preparing for war.

HARD-WORKING MINISTERS

Sometimes during election campaigns, Opposition orators—it does not make any difference of what political party—are given to talking about high-salaried ministers, who loll in luxuriant office chairs, while their subordinates do all the work. As a matter of fact the members of Canadian ministries, federal and provincial, are generally very hardworking men. Of course there are exceptions; it would be a strange rule to which these were no exceptions; but as a general thing they work harder than any of their subordinates, and very much harder than the average run of business or professional men.

Mr. Taylor, Minister of Public Works, has returned to town after a journey through the country, during which he has seen and inspected more roads, trails, bridges and public works and buildings than he could very well tell off-hand. There is not the least doubt that Mr. Taylor is "making good" as a minister. He is an administrator from Missouri. He wants to know, and he has not waited for people to come and tell him things, but has gone out to see for himself. This is the business-like way, and, as we have said on previous occasions, the administration of the affairs of

British Columbia is chiefly a business proposition. The gathering of teachers and others interested in education, which is now being held in this city, is evidence of the deep and intelligent interest which Dr. Young, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, takes in the subjects, with the management of which he is charged. The public observe such things as the meeting of the Dominion Educational Association here, without taking into account the efforts necessary to bring them about. Dr. Young's interest in education is not merely a perfunctory one due to the fact that he is minister at the head of that branch of the public service, but is inspired by zeal for the cause itself. None of his predecessors has entered into the spirit of the work to a greater degree than he, and none of them had had its well-fare more at heart.

Such services as Mr. Taylor and Dr. Young are rendering the public are not the outcome of a desire to stand well with the country politically, and they are certainly not accomplished without much hard work. They are inspired by a practical patriotism, which we feel we may say inspires all our public men, even though sometimes we find ourselves unable to agree with the policies which they pursue.

THE NORTHERN INDIANS

In the language of the street, the Northern Indians are claiming everything in sight. There is nothing new in this, for it has been understood for a long time by those familiar with the subject that the Indians north of the Stooma do not recognize themselves as under any obligations to white men. They are willing to accept everything that is given to them, but they have hitherto not been willing to concede anything worth mentioning. At the same time they admit that the rule of the white man has been of advantage to them. They realize that in the older days, their lives were made up of constant strife with neighboring tribes, and that they could not with safety go abroad. But this continual fighting is the basis of their territorial claim. Said a gentleman, who knows them well and converses with them in their own language: "They have said to me: Why should we give up our land to the white people? We have lived in this valley for generations. My father was killed here in a fight to drive our enemies away; my grandfather was killed farther up the river in a fight for the same purpose. What reason is there for us to give up our land to the first white man that comes along?" This claim is not made simply to the area within a reservation, but to the whole country, even the title whatever it is, is upon a title founded upon force, that is upon ability to drive off all trespassers; and no one need be surprised, if they are not ready to concede that this title may be extinguished at the will of the first white man, who comes along, without any compensation being given them. We are stating the case as strongly as we can from the "insider's" point of view, because we do not desire to belittle the importance of the question with which the Indian Department is called upon to deal. It is not an easy question by any means. But it must be disposed of, and at the very earliest possible day.

A RECOGNITION.

The ladies of the International Council of Women who were in Victoria this week, expressed their hearty appreciation of the hospitality extended to them at Government House by Mrs. Dunsmuir. To be received after their long transcontinental journey in such a manner was a surprise and a delight, and many of them made mention of the kindly, womanly and altogether sympathetic manner in which their hosts met and entertained them. The occasion, while sufficiently formal to indicate that it was quasi-official, was so thoroughly informal in spirit as to leave an exceedingly pleasant impression upon guests, who represented many different nationalities and who were thus enabled to conclude their Canadian journey amid surroundings calculated to stimulate and strengthen the sentiment which is the motto of this organization. Never were the hospitalities of Government House extended in a more worthy direction, and never were they discharged with greater grace and cordiality. We feel these few words of recognition are due to a lady, who, in her unobtrusive and generous way, has done so much to endear herself to the people of this city.

It seems to be understood, although

we have no late information on the point, that Mr. Dunsmuir desires to be relieved of his official duties. He has never had any great desire for public life. Those who know the facts will bear us out in saying that he accepted the premiership of the province very much against his own desire. When we say that in taking the position he was influenced wholly by representations that the financial conditions of the province were such that nothing short of the acceptance of office by its most prominent and wealthiest business man could bring about that, steadiness of public opinion necessary to enable a fresh start to be made, we speak with a full knowledge of the facts. In the discharge of the duties of the premiership he was influenced solely by a desire to promote the public welfare, and as Lieutenant-Governor he has endeavored to exercise the authority of his position in accordance with the principles of responsible government. On the whole when Mr. Dunsmuir vacates his office, which we hope will not be as soon as there seemed to be reason to anticipate, and retires to private life, he will leave behind him an excellent record of duty conscientiously and fearlessly performed.

Politics is creeping into the discussion of Imperial defence so far as the eastern Canadian press is concerned. As yet it is not very conspicuous, but we are sorry to see any sign whatever of an attempt to make political capital out of such a question. We find the Ottawa Journal, which is independent in politics though somewhat Conservative in its leanings, uttering a strong protest against such a course. It protests that our share in Imperial defence should remain "a matter of simple loyalty, self-respect, business, if you will." It asserts, and speaking as far as we may for the people of this part of the Dominion, we say it asserts correctly, that "the people of Canada in substantial majority would declare that what the Motherland says she needs of Canada she will get." We think that when this has been said all that has been said that is now necessary. To condemn the Laurier administration in advance of the conclusions of the forthcoming conference would be unfair to the government, and what is of vastly greater importance, unfair to the country.

Dr. Fritchett, who was at the Dominion Educational Assembly yesterday, speaking to some friends of the attractiveness of Victoria, told a story that has not appeared in print. When the Alaska Boundary Commission met in Washington, Lord Herschell presided. His lordship has a very incisive way of saying things, and managed on one occasion to rattle the feathers of the American Eagle rather badly. Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to the rescue, and averted the threatened storm by suggesting that if the United States Commissioners were determined to yield nothing, they might be willing to make an exchange. He was asked what they would be willing to accept for an Alaskan port. The idea of a trade commended itself to them at once, and they began to talk together, whereupon Dr. Fritchett, who was United States geographer to the commission, suggested that they might ask for Vancouver Island. Mr. Fritchett, afterwards Senator, then said to the Canadian Premier: "We will take Vancouver Island." "Vancouver Island?" replied Sir Wilfrid. "I have no doubt that you would; but it will be a very cold day before we will give you Vancouver Island for anything you could offer."

A Japanese, who carries on gardening near this city, has found himself compelled to sell his turnips and onions before they are half matured, because boys enter his premises while he is away, and put up the growing vegetables. A Victorian, who has a summer home near the city, says that as soon as he leaves it in the fall, depredations are begun and are of such a character that they can only be due to a spirit of malicious mischief. Other instances of the kind might be mentioned. It seems therefore, very timely to direct the attention of parents to the fact that the criminal code provides very severe penalties for malicious mischief, and that they themselves are liable to pay for any damage done by their boys. The police, provincial as well as municipal, ought to be on the alert to arrest these young miscreants responsible for such things.

The report from Vancouver that the Canadian Pacific is about to occupy both sides of the Fraser river so as to exclude the Canadian Northern, and also to extend its line from Midway to the Coast, is very interesting, and if it proves to be accurate may have a very far-reaching effect. We shall not be surprised to learn that it is authenticated.

WEILER BROS.

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST

WEILER BROS.

CASEMENT CURTAINS From These Materials Please



INTERESTING DISPLAY OF ART LINENS ON 2nd FLOOR

ON THE SECOND FLOOR we are today showing an interesting display of Art Linens suitable and very desirable for casement curtains, etc. This display is interesting in its daintiness and in the interesting values offered. Suggestions of better home adornment will present themselves when you view this showing—the "betterment" possibilities of these dainty materials being great indeed. These art linens are from one of the foremost makers in the Old World and nothing newer, nicer or better in quality is offered anywhere—for it isn't made. Prices are fair indeed—you'll agree when you see the materials. We have these from, per yard 60¢

A SHOW OF ORIENTAL RUGS IN OUR WINDOWS—INTERESTING EXHIBIT



GREAT CHOICE AT FROM EACH \$6 TO \$400

IN ONE of our Government Street windows we are showing a few Oriental Rugs taken from our splendid stock of these interesting floor coverings. If you are interested in such lines you should see these rugs for they represent splendid values—values with the "exclusiveness" eliminated.

There are many "fake" imitations of genuine Oriental rugs now-a-days and it is an easy matter, for those not capable to judge, to be fooled. We stand back of every rug we sell—ready to guarantee its genuineness.

Our collection embraces many beautiful examples in the following styles—

- Mirzapore
- Daghastan
- Mousoul
- Yaprack

The choice in matter of style isn't equalled elsewhere in Western Canada and we know of no other establishment offering a more comprehensive price range. We have these rugs from \$6 to \$400

THE DAINTIEST OF 40-PIECE CHINA TEA SETS FROM \$8.50

The Price Ranges from This Figure Up to \$50 Offering You Great Choice

FOR A DAINTY China Tea Set of 40 pieces, \$8.50 isn't much—not when such excellent china and dainty decoration is combined. We have an excellent tea set at this price. 40 pieces of china in newest shapes and in pleasing decoration.

The price starts at \$8.50 and ranges up to \$50. Between these figures many different prices are quoted. The sets are all from well known makers and include the best offerings of Austrian makers, Limoges and Wedgwood. These makers are supreme in China Tea Sets.

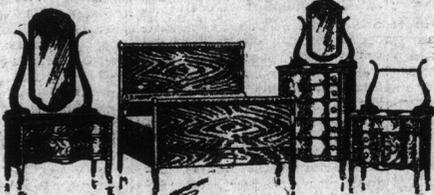
Don't Fail to See the Many Offerings on the Balcony \$8.50 to \$50

These sets are shown on the new balcony—first floor. Visit it the first time you are in the store. Every homekeeper delights in dainty tableware and there isn't one anywhere who won't be pleased with these sets.

Carlton Tea Sets—40 Pieces—in Solid Blue or Terra Cotta \$7.50

We have some very attractive tea sets in Carlton Ware at a little price. These are 40-piece sets and come in very pretty solid blue or terra cotta. Priced at, per set \$7.50

BEDROOM FURNITURE GREATLY REDUCED



DECIDED SAVINGS OFFERED ON MANY FINE PIECES

BEDROOM FURNITURE is bulky—takes up too much floor space on our second floor, floor space we require for other lines coming in. That is one big reason why we have made such liberal reductions on so many pieces. If you haven't visited this floor you should do so and see these special values in bedroom furniture pieces. Some splendid opportunities to add to the attractiveness and comfort of your bedroom are offered.

Here is a Sample Value in a 3-Piece Suit at \$18

Suite consists of three pieces—dresser, washstand and bed. Made of golden elm, in excellent manner and well finished. Dresser has 2 drawers and large bevel plate mirror. The three pieces were priced at \$22. CLEARANCE PRICE IS \$18

TWO CARLOADS OF NEW FURNITURE ARRIVED YESTERDAY

More Are On the Way—Special Values Offered On Present Stock

THE NEW FURNITURE is arriving—carloads of it. Two are in today and others due any day now. Fortunate indeed were we to have had such a hearty response to our special offerings during the past ten days for otherwise the storing of these new arrivals would have been a problem. But there is more on the way and more room is needed. The result is that more special price tickets will be in evidence on our third floor this week.

Remember that these pieces we have specially priced are not old, out-of-date, shop-worn lines, but are furniture pieces of which we have but one or two of a kind in stock. They are stylish new pieces of the famous Weiler Quality—nothing better anywhere. The opportunity to save shouldn't be overlooked by you.

The first two cars of the new furniture to arrive are being unpacked today, and tomorrow we shall be busy marking these items. Don't fail to come in and see the new things and when in you'll also see the special offerings. New arrivals include many handsome pieces for every room.

- |                  |                 |               |                     |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Extension Tables | Hall Mirrors    | Parlor Tables | Kitchen Cabinets    |
| Buffets          | Hall Seats      | Tea-Tables    | Medicine Cabinets   |
| China Cabinets   | Hall Racks      | Pedestals     | Card Tables         |
| Dining Chairs    | Umbrella Stands | Sideboards    | Dressers and Stands |

An Excellent Line of Low-Priced Sideboards at from Each \$17

Sole Agents Ostermoor Mattress Price \$15.00

WEILER BROS.

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C.

Sole Agents "Libbey" Cut Glass Finest Made

GREAT INVENTION

That a body would move more than when it lay flat upon the ground was a very ancient discovery. It would suppose that a very little would have so familiarized even primitive races with that fact that a roller in moving heavy bodies become common at a very early development of mankind. It can therefore be called an invention. However, took the roller, cut a hole, bored a hole in the middle, round stick in the hole and a wheel. It was probably pretty good your hand at making a wheel with appliances available in an everyday and you will find the result not a success. But crude as the first have been, there were in it possibilities we are not yet able to imitations we are not yet able to. Wheels play so great a part in the that no one can possibly enumerate. The principle of the wheel is the force to be converted into motion into force. That may not be a very way of expressing it, but it will of far definition. Another way of might be to say that a wheel is, lever, the centre being the fulcrum. have been some interesting specimens how the wheel was evolved first, but the truth of the matter, if we discover it, would doubtless be that given above; namely, that experimenting heavy bodies over round-gested to some long-departed generation same purpose could be served. When once this was done the way to an infinite field for the exercise ingenuity. Upon that crude foundation all the mechanical progress of the been built up. Surely we may know inventor in our scroll of fame below the genius who first discovered to convert motion into heat, and primitive ancestors fire.

At the outset of this series of said that we take so many things in everyday life that we rarely pay there was a stage in human progress most of them were unknown. Let point, before taking up modern appliances the great fundamental ideas, think while of the vast gulf which separates man, the unclad creature of the cave-bearing for such shelter as the rocks afforded, from the enlightened, who had learned how to make had come to make use of the strength of his hand to protect his own; who came his handicap of weakness speed by designing a bow and arrow with to supply himself with food who had learned that a hollow float him safely on the water and way of hollowing it; who had discovered rollers and wheels would augment in moving materials; who had learned rocks thus moved upon each other for himself shelters and defences; who covered that he made holes in pieces of wood in them and put the building materials; who had not opened his faculty of speech, but in way of recording his thoughts in letters others could know them. We a without any means of measuring of the time required to enable make this progress. And just brought face to face with a question no satisfactory answer can be given has not been universal? There are who use the most primitive method fire, who use the most elementary of navigation, who have not yet a ten language, whose ideas in recording are such as our earliest art have not been long in evolving. we to discover the cause of this difference between the races of men of a common ancestry seems utter when we think of this difference between the lowest type of civilization and the dwarfs of Central Africa great to be bridged. It may be respects the latter is better than The difference is not a moral one, but called a mental one. We seem to the conclusion that certain primitive human race have received improvement from some source themselves. On the other hand which we have not made such material as we have, seem to possess quality if we have them, we do not know ploy. A man, who lives in the of Vancouver Island, had been a day for more than a month. One day returning home, he met an Indian other direction. The Indian had a lion and he told the Indian what his ments would be. The next day another Indian, who told her what and was and what day he would There was no way by which the could have communicated with far as any white man knows. Of this kind have been told. The manner in which news spreads tribes of Africa is an unsolved every one knows how things are taneously in all the bazaars throughout areas in India. Therefore, while yellow races have gained so vast

Good Perfume is Indispensable

To many people who find it exceedingly refreshing. It is also a splendid disinfectant. You will need some, doubtless, to take away with you on vacation.

"LORNA"  
Extract of Wild Flowers of Exmoor

As a perfume we can highly recommend. It is the odor of Devonshire wild flowers. It is lasting, too, and you can buy as much or as little of it as you choose. 60¢ per ounce.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST  
Telephones 425 and 450 1228 Government Street



# An Hour with the Editor



## GREAT INVENTIONS

That a body would move more easily, when there was something under it that would roll, than when it lay flat upon the ground, must have been a very ancient discovery. One would suppose that a very little observation would have so familiarized even the most primitive races with that fact that the use of a roller in moving heavy bodies would have become common at a very early period in the development of mankind. It can hardly therefore be called an invention. Inventive genius, however, took the roller, cut a piece off the end, bored a hole in the middle of it, put a round stick in the hole and made the first wheel. It was probably pretty crude. Try your hand at making a wheel with the ordinary appliances available in an everyday household, and you will find the result not an unmeasured success. But crude as the first wheel must have been, there were in it possibilities whose limitations we are not yet able to define. Wheels play so great a part in the life of today that no one can possibly enumerate their uses. The principle of the wheel is that it enables force to be converted into motion, or motion into force. That may not be a very scientific way of expressing it, but it will do for a popular definition. Another way of defining it might be to say that a wheel is a continuous lever, the centre being the fulcrum. There have been some interesting speculations of how the wheel was evolved from the lever, but the truth of the matter, if we could ever discover it, would doubtless be found to be that given above; namely, that experience with moving heavy bodies over round sticks suggested to some long-departed genius that the same purpose could be served by a wheel. When once this was done the way was opened to an infinite field for the exercise of human ingenuity. Upon that crude foundation nearly all the mechanical progress of the race has been built up. Surely we may place this unknown inventor in our scroll of fame very little below the genius who first discovered how to convert motion into heat, and thus gave our primitive ancestors fire.

At the outset of this series of articles it was said that we take so many things for granted in everyday life that we rarely pause to think there was a stage in human progress when most of them were unknown. Let us at this point, before taking up modern applications of the great fundamental ideas, think for a little while of the vast gulf which separated primitive man, the unclad creature contending with the cave-bear for such shelter as the holes in the rocks afforded, from the enlightened creature, who had learned how to make fire; who had come to make use of the skins of other creatures to protect his own; who had overcome his handicap of weakness and lack of speed by designing a bow and arrows whereby to supply himself with food and clothing; who had learned that a hollow log would float him safely on the water and devised a way of hollowing it; who had discovered that rollers and wheels would augment his strength in moving materials; who had learned to pile rocks thus moved upon each other to make for himself shelters and defences; who had discovered that if he made holes in rocks, put pieces of wood in them and poured water on the wood, he could split up the rocks into building materials; who had not only developed his faculty of speech, but had devised a way of recording his thoughts in letters so that others could know them. We are absolutely without any means of measuring the vastness of the time required to enable mankind to make this progress. And just here we are brought face to face with a question to which no satisfactory answer can be given. It may be thus stated: How is it that this progress has not been universal? There are people today who use the most primitive methods of making fire, who use the most elementary means of navigation, who have not yet devised a written language, whose ideas in regard to building are such as our earliest ancestors must have not been long in evolving. Wherein are we to discover the cause of this enormous difference between the races of men? The idea of a common ancestry seems utterly untenable when we think of this difference. The gap between the lowest type of civilized humanity and the dwarfs of Central Africa seems too great to be bridged. It may be that in some respects the latter is better than the former. The difference is not a moral one; it can hardly be called a mental one. We seem almost forced to the conclusion that certain branches of the human race have received impulses to improvement from some source external to themselves. On the other hand, the races which have not made such material progress as we have, seem to possess qualities, which, if we have them, we do not know how to employ. A man, who lives in the northern part of Vancouver Island, had been away cruising for more than a month. One day, as he was returning home, he met an Indian going in the other direction. They had a little conversation and he told the Indian what his movements would be. The next day his wife met another Indian, who told her where her husband was and what day he would reach home. There was no way by which the first Indian could have communicated with the other, so far as any white man knows. Other instances of this kind have been told. The wonderful manner in which news spreads among the tribes of Africa is an unsolved mystery and every one knows how things are told simultaneously in all the bazaars throughout wide areas in India. Therefore, while the white and yellow races have gained so vastly through in-

vention and discovery, they seem to have lost something, or perhaps they have failed to find something, which has been within the reach of those races who lived more closely to nature. Until very recent years human ingenuity has concerned itself chiefly with the material side of nature. It has avoided the occult side. In dealing with our physical infirmities we have confined ourselves to medicines, drugs and the surgeon's knife; in providing for our physical needs we have confined ourselves to things we could cut, mould or otherwise shape; in developing power we have dealt with the crudest and most wasteful processes. Of recent years we have been getting glimpses of an occult realm, which we are beginning to turn to good account. Our progress therein is not nearly as great relatively as that made by those whose achievements in invention and discovery have been above outlined, and, in view of this, who will undertake to set any limit whatever to the triumphs of human wisdom? Truly, we may well believe that man was indeed created in the image of the Almighty and given the right to dominion over all the works of the Creator's hands.

## A COMING REIGN OF FROST

The Scandinavian Sagas tell of the battle of the Frost Giants, of an age

"When brother made war with brother  
And all the earth was filled with anguish."  
Geology also tells of a Glacial Epoch. The traditions of all nations speak of a devastating deluge. We have in previous articles suggested that reasons existed for believing that there had been great climatic changes even within what may with a little enlargement be called the historical period. Most of us have supposed that the Glacial Age was gone never to return, although there have been men of more or less scientific attainments, who have contended that the conditions which brought about that period are certain to recur and bring with them consequences of the same nature. The discoveries of Lieut. Shackleton on the Southern Ice Cap have aroused renewed interest in this subject, and Major Marriott, of Chelmsford, has contributed the following interesting letter to Public Opinion:

"The observations of the recent Antarctic expedition regarding the retreat of Polar ice ought to revive the theory of the late Major-General Drayson regarding the second rotation of the earth.  
"According to Drayson in his 'Thirty Thousand Years of the Earth's Past History,' the earth has a second rotation, whereby the northern semi-axis of the earth describes a conical movement round a point in the heavens removed some 6deg. from the Pole star. This movement is, of course, partaken by the southern semi-axis. The effect of this movement is to cause the earth's axis to vary in its inclination to the ecliptic, so that the obliquity of the ecliptic changes from a minimum of 23 deg. to a maximum of 35 deg.  
"If this movement of the semi-axes of the earth does take place the result is a gradual change from a period of extreme conditions yearly of a tropical summer and an arctic winter in the temperate latitudes of both hemispheres, to years of more congenial conditions of cooler summers and warmer winters. At the coldest time of this cycle, which covers 31,682 years, the Arctic circle, as has been stated, would extend to our latitude, namely, 54deg. 34min. 13sec., and would include England, and thus we have all the conditions produced by which glaciers covered England from Scotland and Wales to the coast of Norfolk, and by which boulders were dropped from icebergs as far south as Bognor.

"According to this theory it was the year 13,544 B. C. when the extreme of the glacial period was attained, and the year 5624 B. C. when the more mild conditions began to supervene, which brings us nearer to historical times. By the same reasoning, only some 400 years remain ahead of us, until the mildest period of the cycle is reached; after this we shall again enter into the cycle of increasing cold. Finally, in 9000 A. D. the now habitable lands of the middle latitudes will be again invaded by another sheet of ice, probably more extensive than the former one.  
"At the past date of 5624 B. C., when the climate of the temperate zone entered more modern conditions, took place the great migration of Neolithic man, spreading from the sub-tropical regions to Central Europe. The abrupt transition everywhere manifest where there are remains of man, from Palaeolithic to Neolithic implements, bears witness to a sudden influx of more civilized races into regions which had been hitherto as impenetrable to them as Greenland is to us today. From many other points of view geological evidence is entirely in favour of this theory. The intermingling of arctic and tropical fossil remains is just what might have been expected under these conditions, but would be a perplexing feature on any other hypothesis. The mystery of the migration and nesting of certain birds over such a wide extent thus receives a partial explanation, and the indications of ice and icebergs action in various places which appear so recent are thus given a date more in accordance with the evidence of the rocks themselves than is the very remote date, some 80,000 years ago, which is assigned by astronomers to the last glacial epoch.

"Lastly, the independent investigation by geologists, based on the slow retrogression of the Niagara Falls and other phenomena, all assign a date for the ice age more in accord with that of Drayson, and in some cases closely ap-

proach the figure of 13,000 years required by his theory. It seems that at last we may obtain a measure which will serve as a unit of geological time.

"The scientific interest of this one fact among the many other discoveries of the Shackleton expedition is very great, and the human interest of it is scarcely less so.

"The time of the extreme of mildness, when the summer and winter climates of these latitudes will approach each other in character is only distant 400 years hence. A little consideration will show that we may expect a somewhat sudden change in the conditions of summer and winter, and that this change has perhaps already begun.

"Masses of ice have the property of not beginning to melt until the whole mass is warmed up to 32deg. F., so that there will be a critical period when the arctic spring begins to overcome his resistance of the ice to physical change (the so-called latent heat), and the change will then occur with great rapidity.

"Of late years the fishermen of Grimsby and other ports have met great quantities of floating ice round the Faroe Islands and near the Arctic Circle in regions hitherto free of it, indicating a more rapid melting of northern glaciers. This detached ice drifts south and makes our springs colder. Is not this in accordance with our experience of warmer winters generally and colder springs? Is it not the beginning of a change which will become more and more punctuated every year?"

"Carry the imagination past the 400 years to come into the lean years of increasing glaciation. What then? The significance of the ice age is this, that whatever the cause it is bound to recur. When the ice age has these latitudes again in its grip, how will it have been met? Where will the activities of the northern races have been centred? Who is to reap and gather in the narrowed world of the tropics? The white man or the yellow? Imagination fails to grasp the changed aspect of the world. Can it be that in this wonderfully balanced world of ocean, continent, and atmosphere, of conditions certainly unique in the solar system, it is part of the scheme to thus put a term to the destiny of man? Or will it only serve to mark the beginning of another chapter in the evolution of the human race?"

"The dictum of astronomy that 'the pole of the ecliptic described a circle round the pole of the heavens as a centre, but constantly varied its distance from that centre' appeared to Drayson so far from satisfactory that he set himself to find what actually was the central point, and thus was led to discover, after many years of computation and research, the second rotation of the earth, requiring 31,682 years for its completion."

## NASEBY

The battle of Naseby, which is a village near Northampton, England, was fought on June 14, 1645. Charles I. and Prince Rupert commanded the Royalist; Cromwell and Fairfax the Parliamentary forces. The armies were of about equal numbers, neither exceeding 11,000. Cromwell won the victory by an impetuous charge of his cavalry. Five thousand Royalists were taken prisoners. The King fled to Scotland. Four years later he was executed. Though Naseby decided the fate of the King, it was not so great a battle as that at Marston Moor, which occurred during the previous year, when 24,000 Parliamentarians and Scots defeated 22,000 Royalists. These two battles marked the beginning of a new epoch in English history.

We have seen how Henry IV. held the crown in part by right of inheritance, but chiefly by parliamentary title, and how Henry VII. ruled under no other sanction whatever than his defeat of Richard III. at Bosworth Field and a subsequent Act of Parliament. We have also seen how the strength of the monarchy gradually increased, as the nobility was to a large extent obliterated by the Hundred Years War and the Wars of the Roses. We have mentioned how the defeat of the Armada left the people of England free for a long period to work out unmolested the problems of self-government. It may be remembered that a minister of Henry IV. gave that King a definition of limited monarchy, which could not be improved upon even today, and there is no doubt that the English people at that very early period had progressed far ahead of the nations of Continental Europe in their appreciation of the principles of personal liberty and their claim to control the sovereign. But society had not yet adjusted itself to this understanding of the relations between sovereign and subject and various causes, one of which was the lack of a strong baronage to hold the monarch in check, enabled Henry VII. and Henry VIII. to restore a great deal of the personal government, which had prevailed in former days. Edward VI. was too short a time on the throne to influence the progress of events. During the reign of Elizabeth everything connected with the state was so prosperous that little regard seems to have been paid to distinctions between the rights of the ruler and those of the people. The reign of Mary saw the country distracted with religious turmoil. James was a sovereign of no great strength of character and willing to yield much in order to secure from parliament money necessary for his foreign policy, and before he died it had been very clearly established that parliament, and not the King, was the first power in the state. When Charles came to the throne he found himself confronted with difficulties. He cherished exalted ideas of the kingly office, and was also strong-

ly attached to the Duke of Buckingham, whom he had chosen as his minister, but who was cordially detested by Parliament. A series of disastrous expeditions further estranged the people from the King and matters were brought to something like a climax when, two years after his accession, Charles attempted to raise a forced loan. This led to the presentation of the famous Petition of Right, which shares with Magna Charta the premier place in the minds of the British race. By granting this Petition the King agreed to forego the right of raising forced loans, to billet soldiers on the people, to enforce martial law without the consent of parliament and granted freedom from arrest unless under due process of law. There have been struggles after the execution of Charles between the people, on the one hand, and the sovereign, on the other, over the extent of the prerogative, but since Naseby there never has been any real doubt in the mind of any Englishman that the King reigned only by the will of the people and that his powers can only be constitutionally exercised through the medium of ministers directly responsible to Parliament and through Parliament to the people. It was because he refused to concede this principle in its application to the Colonies that George III. lost the possessions of the Crown in America. The Revolution of 1776 was not at the outset a revolt against British rule: it was simply a protest against an abridgment of the liberties of the English peoples who lived beyond the seas.

There have been battles on British soil since Naseby, but none in which it can be said that any great principle of self-government was involved. Of the course of the Parliamentarians after their victory many things can be said in criticism. It is difficult, no matter how democratic our views may be to justify the execution of Charles. There seems to have been a needless exhibition of cruelty in that act, for although the king had undoubtedly justly forfeited the confidence of the people and was properly stripped of his kingly powers, there is no reasonable doubt that he believed himself to be acting within his constitutional rights. Today we hear a cry raised in England for the House of Lords to assume to themselves the right to forbid the people to exercise their constitutional right to determine what the taxes of the realm may be. No one doubts the sincerity of those who take this position. They are doubtless inspired by a love of their country and by the belief that the new methods of raising a revenue will spell ruin to the state. We have no doubt that there were men who said conscientiously of Cromwell, Hampden, Fairfax and all the other great Parliamentary leaders of those days things similar to what are being said of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George today—that they are purposely planning the destruction of the realm. Men may change in their manners and customs as the generations pass, but they do not change much in their natures, and as no one would regard either of the parties to the present political controversy in England as worthy of death, so from the modern standpoint it is difficult, if not impossible, to justify the execution of Charles I. Yet that melancholy act established a principle that must ever play an important part in the history of the British race. It is that the people are absolutely supreme within this realm, that they may and will resist to the extremest limit all efforts to deprive them of their ancient liberties. For be it remembered—and this is a good time to mention it, seeing that we have now traced the evolution of the English democracy through the battlefields of history—that British liberty is no new thing. From time immemorial our race has asserted that its liberty was ancient. Magna Charta was an assertion of ancient rights, and long before it was signed there had been assertions of similar rights as the ancient possession of the people. Among the British people alone has the principle of individual liberty been preserved from days preceding the dawn of the historical period of Central Europe.

## The Birth of the Nations

XXVII.  
(N. de Bertrand Lugm)

### THE IRISH—I.

The nations have fallen and thou still art young;

Thy sun is just rising when others have set;  
And though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,

The full moon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.

These words of Moore's probably find an echo in the heart of every Irishman, and when we read the brave history of this little island we can understand just what noble ancestry belongs to the sons of Erin, from what heroic blood the patriots have sprung, and we can appreciate the lasting loyalty of the race to the Emerald Isle, which has been the scene of so many victorious conflicts in the past, but for which, alas! the present holds so much of disappointment and sadness. Whatever the cause of the latter fact, whether it lies with the Irishmen themselves or with others, or with conditions brought about by unavoidable circumstances, the sympathy of everyone is with the sufferers, and the universal hope is that a better and a happier order of things may soon prevail.

Historians tell us that the Irish are the most ancient nationality of Western Europe. Their

antiquity and their high degree of progress in antiquity are evidenced by the relics which are exhumed from the ancient ruins, and which prove to us that when Greece was still in a state of barbarism, and before Romulus laid the foundation of his great city, Ireland knew much of the arts and refinement of civilization. Another proof of the advanced order of things which must have existed at a very early day, is found in the old annals and histories of which Ireland has a larger number probably than any other country in the world.

At the earliest period the island was occupied by a sparse population known as the "forest tribes," who inhabited the country prior to the coming of the Celts. The first records we have of the government tell us that the clan system prevailed. The highest in office was the Ard-Righ, or supreme monarch; next to him came the provincial kings, and after them the subordinate chiefs. The clanish spirit showed itself in the absolute authority of every chieftain over his own clan. The latter were supposed to be of the same blood with himself, and this tie of relationship constituted him as a sort of father to them all, and bound them to him at all times, particularly in periods of adversity. It engendered also a feeling of equality which was conducive to the happiness of everyone. In regard to the distribution of land, each chieftain had a certain amount of the territory of the kings assigned to him, part of which was for his own personal use as long as he remained in office, and the rest of which was held in common by the clansmen. There was a general assembly of the nation, termed the Feis, which was held every three years, and where important matters were discussed and decided upon.

The most interesting class among the ancient Celts was the class of learned men, the highest of whom were known by the name of "Ollamh." The Ollamhs enjoyed many and various privileges, which Prof. Curry describes as follows: "Every one of them was allowed a standing income of twenty-one cows and their grasses in the chieftain's territories, besides ample refection for himself and his attendants, to the number of twenty-four, including his subordinate tutors, his advanced pupils and his retinue of servants. He was entitled to have two hounds and six horses—and the privilege of conferring a temporary sanctuary from injury or arrest by carrying his wand or having it carried around or over the person or place to be protected. His wife also enjoyed certain other valuable privileges. (This old custom of waving the wand has come down to us in our fairy tales.) But in order to retain these advantages he must preserve himself pure in regard to learning, pure in regard to speech, to keep his hands clean from theft and bloodshed, to perform faithfully his marriage vows and to have but one wife. Under the Ollamhs were the Shanachies, who were the historians of the chieftains and their tribe, as the Ollamhs were the historians and usually the advisers of the monarchs and the minor kings. The Shanachies were bound to preserve the same degree of purity as the Ollamhs, or else lose half their dignity and income, as well as incur severe penalties. Next in order of literary rank came the File, which means poets. The poets were also always attendant upon those in authority. Very naturally where the literary class was held in such high esteem there were many candidates for the different offices held by them, until we are told that by and by they became a nuisance to be abated; sometimes as many as 1,200 poets meeting in one company, and probably all desiring to make their talents known. The harp has always been the national musical instrument of Ireland, and its age can be attested by the fact that it was used more than six hundred years before Christ. In the old days it was as common an instrument with the Irish as the piano is with us now, and the players upon it attained such proficiency that the native musicians became famous all over Europe.

As time went on so popular became the poets that they attained a position of unique significance. An Irishman is probably the most emotional of beings, with the exception perhaps of the French, and the singing of the bards with the harp accompaniment could inspire in a moment love, hate, fear or courage, according to the theme of the song. It is little wonder then that the poets became the most powerful allies of patriotism, and at a gathering of the chief and his clansmen capable of swaying the throng until they were ready for any deed of daring. In fact, their influence was so fully recognized by Ireland's enemies that in times of trouble or invasion a price was set upon the heads of all singers and harpists. And there must have been many among them whose valor was quite equal to their literary and musical ability, for Montal-embert wrote: "They made music and poetry weapons against foreign oppression; and the oppressors used the bards as they had used the priests and nobles. But while the last scions of the noble and royal races, decimated or ruined in Ireland, departed to die under a foreign sky amid the miseries of exile, the successor of the bards, the minstrel, whom nothing could tear from his native soil, was pursued, tracked and taken like a wild beast, or chained and slaughtered like the most dangerous of rebels." It follows as a matter of course that the harp has remained the emblem of Ireland.

Study nature. There is a wealth of pleasure to be derived from the little things all around and about us, if we only look for it!

WEILER BROS.  
RUGS  
EXHIBIT



\$6 TO \$400

As we are showing a stock of these interesting in such lines you will find splendid values—values

The Oriental rugs now on hand are capable to judge, to sell—ready to guarantee—examples in the follow-

Yaprack

elsewhere in Western offering a more rugs from \$6 to \$400

FROM \$8.50 Choice

Excellent china and such pieces of china in newest

Current prices are quoted. Makers, Limoges and

\$50 are in the store. Every pleased with these sets.

\$7.50 are 40-piece sets and

le Furniture Our Windows

TON Street windows are reasonable merchandise—furniture and furnishings—meat safes and ice cream something in the display before the Summer has glance when next you

pieces of Gold Medal shown. There is nothing furniture made any- prices.

SILVER GREY best quality are shown pair.....\$5

CTION of the window Refrigerator styles. range from \$100 down .....\$12

FREEZERS are also the Lightning brand. ....\$2.75

YESTERDAY

ck  
thers due any day now. ferings during the past. But there is more on ll be in evidence on our

pop-worn lines, but are ylish new pieces of the uldn't be overlooked by

tomorrow we shall be n in you'll also see the

chen Cabinets  
dicine Cabinets  
d Tables  
essers and Stands

17  
S. Sole Agents "Libbey" Cut Glass Finest Made

### WONDERS OF THE HUMAN BODY

#### Why Many People Never Need a Doctor.

You have a natural laxative in your body. Why, then, should you use a false purgative to move the bowels? Bile is nature's laxative. It is bile and bile alone which moves the bowels as they should be moved. The liver is the storehouse for the bile. The liver pours forth the bile into the bowels, which stimulates them to move, and thus causes the waste matter to pass from the body.

Constipation is a disease, OF THE bowels, but CAUSED BY THE liver. When the bowels do not move regularly and naturally, it is because the liver is not giving up enough bile. And the only possible way to cure Constipation, is to cure the liver.

Catarrh, ascari, salts, senna, common pills and sweet lozenges and all the other purgatives do not act on the liver at all. They merely irritate and inflame the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Constipation because they act on the liver. The fruit principles stimulate the liver to secrete and give up enough bile to move the bowels, while the tonics and antispasmodics tone up and invigorate the muscles. "Fruit-a-tives" are the only medicine ever discovered that will cure Constipation, Biliousness and all other troubles due to a Torpid or Disordered Liver. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

### LAND ACT

**DISTRICT OF MAYNE ISLAND, B.C.**

TAKE NOTICE that I, George Locke Paddon, of Mayne Island, B.C., application for permission to use the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the Mayne Island wharf just where it touches the land; thence along the wharf 1/2 chain; thence north 1/2 chain; thence east 1/4 chain; thence south to commencing post; containing one (twentieth) 1/20 acre, more or less.

GEORGE LOCKE PADDON, 350

**WANTED**—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet, and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

**STANDARD BRED S. C. White Leghorns** from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Fe, B.C., selected for great layers by the Hogan System. You get eggs from nothing but heavy layers. Send for free descriptive booklet. Ernest T. Hanson, Cowichan, Vancouver Island, B.C.

**FOR SALE**—Team of well-matched black horses, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2,500 lbs. Will take a general purpose team in part exchange. For further particulars address Forde & Luscombe, Cowichan Bay P. O.

**EIGHT DOZEN** fine price and laying strains of my well known noted S. C. Buff Leghorns, took prizes under Judge Denny at last Victoria show. Fine color and size, are laying now. 1 year old birds. J. J. Sheppard, Cobble Hill P. O., B.C.

**W. LEIGHORNS, R. I. Reda**, heavy laying strains. Free catalogue. Douglass's Poultry Farm, Cobble Hill, B.C.

**WANTED**—Farm with house of about six rooms or more; small acreage; to lease or with option. Cottage or north-west district preferred but not essential; state pasturage; experienced farmer; good, comfortable, healthy home. Full particulars early to A. B. C., Strathcona Hotel, Shawan, B.C., or at 424 Lake.

**WANTED**—Farm to rent or on lease or option; coming district preferred but not essential; small acreage with house of not less than eight rooms. Write immediately to A. G. C., Windsor Hotel, Nanaimo.

### Corrig College

Select High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE FOR BOYS of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentleman's home. Numbered, Outside of Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Preparation for Business Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. D. Boone, Victoria 743. Autumn term, Sept. 1st. Principal, J. W. OUDIZON, St. A.

### Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement.

Sole Agents for Nepheli Flaster, Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Hobeank Lime.

### RAYMOND & SON

No. 612 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

LONDON, July 17.—Grand Trunk Pacific \$10,000,000 bond issue is expected next week.

GRAND FORKES, July 17.—Magistrate Cochrane has received Black Hand letters threatening death.

OTTAWA, July 17.—Inland revenue for June totalled \$11,862,944, compared with \$10,464,441 for the same month last year.

DESBARATS, July 17.—The Blaco G. wardens is now open to Port Matagami, just north of which is a rich silver find.

### TRAINING FOR HAND AND EYE

Interesting Drawing Exhibits of the Just Closed Dominion Convention Analyzed and Described in Detail.

### IMPROVED CRAFTSMANSHIP ADVANCE IN EDUCATION

(By Bertram R. Elliott)

During the present session of the Dominion Educational Association, a very extensive and interesting exhibition of school children's drawing and painting has been held in the buildings where the convention meetings have been held. There are large exhibits from Victoria and Vancouver schools, and a very small one of Vernon kindergarten work, displayed in the Assembly Hall; while Toronto and Winnipeg exhibits are in the main school, and the B. C. Normal School and Victoria high school work in the Pemberton gymnasium.

The systems of instruction in drawing in the common schools of Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Toronto, are evidently quite similar; for the samples of work from these cities resemble each other very closely in the different branches of drawing represented, such as design, object drawing, drawing from life, etc., also in the systematic advance from the simpler work of the lowest classes to the more difficult—and in many cases, wonderfully well executed—work of the highest grades.

Of the four cities' work, that of Vancouver is principally characterized by its breadth, strength and bold coloring, that of Victoria by its careful drawing, chaste coloring, and the evident care which the instructors have displayed in planning, modelling, etc., and that of Toronto and Winnipeg for general well-balanced excellence.

In general the subjects drawn and the plan of public schools followed in all the schools is about as follows: From the very first, the children are allowed to use color as well as pencil. Except in the case of Toronto, where colored crayon is used in the first two grades, the schools of the four cities use water-color and brush as a medium for painting. Probably the largest proportion of the work done in all the grades comes under the head of Object or Still Life drawing, and in the primary classes this consists in all the exhibits of such objects as simple shapes and colored flowers, fruit, leaves, household articles, etc. In the Toronto primary work many of the more imaginative pictures, but their place is mostly taken by illustrations for familiar jingles and rhymes, such as "Mary's Lamb," "The House that Jack Built," "Ten Little Niggers," etc. Some very simple designs with plain leaves, flowers or simple geometric shapes, such as children playing different games, soldiers marching, automobiles, engines and the like, are represented in the Winnipeg primary work there are also a few good imaginative pictures, but their place is mostly taken by illustrations for familiar jingles and rhymes, such as "Mary's Lamb," "The House that Jack Built," "Ten Little Niggers," etc. Some very simple designs with plain leaves, flowers or simple geometric shapes, such as children playing different games, soldiers marching, automobiles, engines and the like, are represented in the primary classes of Victoria, Vancouver and Winnipeg. Special features noted in the Victoria and Vancouver exhibits were paper-mat weaving, cutting and folding of fan-boxes, clay modelling, raffia basket weaving, and paper-folding. In the Victoria First Primary work are examples of how the children are taught to lay flat washes of water color over large surfaces, while in the second primary section it is shown how they are taught to blend washes of different colors in horizontal bands and also irregular on large sheets of paper. Both Victoria and Vancouver pupils are taught from the lowest grades to do direct brush work that is flowers and the like without any previous outlining in pencil. Simple landscapes, consisting of masses of color representing land and water, trees and sky, are well represented in Toronto and Winnipeg primary work, but much less in British Columbia work. An interesting plan introduced in the First Reader in Victoria schools, and carried through all the higher grades here, is each class selecting some tree or plant, as a rose, apple or alder, and painting a twig of it from time to time, commencing in winter months and continuing on to June. Thus representing the successive appearance of buds, leaves, flowers, and fruit. Probably a row of such drawings, made by a class, is a third of the primary drawings, and still fewer of the higher grade drawings are in pencil.

Drawings of books, boxes, cylindrical objects, etc., which require some application of perspective, are scarce before the junior or intermediate grades. In all except the Vancouver exhibit, the first series of drawings is also made in these grades. In the eastern designs, covers for books, programs, etc., predominate, and are mostly based on flowers and leaves scarcely conventionalized. The British Columbia designs are more in the line of hordes, mats, and other repeating designs, based on well conventionalized plant and geometric forms. Winnipeg only carries clay modelling into the junior grades. An interesting feature noted in the Toronto exhibit in this section was the placing of a bright-colored feather or leaf or a piece of cloth on a card, and having the pupils distinguish each separate shade of color, mix as nearly as possible the same shades with their paints, and then color small discs with cream and paste these discs on a card beside the feather, leaf or other object. The other work of the junior grades consists mostly of drawings and paintings of leaves, flowers, vases and other still life objects, of a more advanced character than those done in the primary grades.

The senior grade work is on the whole, very similar to junior work, but in the same respects as the latter, is to the work preceding it. Special features noted are: Predominance of Nature Study Drawings in the Vancouver exhibit (they were also numerous in lower grades of that city also); some good figure drawings in the same schools; fancy lettering, evidently the first instruction in the principles of perspective at this level in the Vancouver schools; figures drawn in the Victoria North Ward school is covered with shells pasted on paper. In the Vancouver Fourth Reader exhibit are some good examples of direct pen drawing by classes in penmanship. In the same section are cardboard models of various

geometric forms, as pyramids, cones, cylinders, etc., constructed by the pupils, together with drawings of these grouped in various ways. In the Winnipeg senior work among other very good designs, are some examples—unique in the whole exhibition of mosaic designs on paper ruled into small squares, each of which is separately and painstaking colored. In the same exhibit there are also samples of a very instructive nature, consisting of papers ruled into three panels; the first in each containing a pencil rendering of a flower or similar object, the second the same outline drawn in black and white wash, and the third the same in water-color.

The Vancouver exhibit included some work by pupils in the Fifth Reader—though not in high school years—apart from work similar to, but of course, more advanced than that of the lower grades, containing examples of the mechanical or geometrical drawing with instruments.

Vancouver showed some very excellent examples of high school work as Victoria also. These sections are not so noticeable for any novelty in instruction as for the excellent individuality of the pupils themselves.

The exhibit of the British Columbia Normal School contains some beautifully executed work, among which are noted very neat stencilled patterns, suitable for wall-paper, pencil-drawn, suitably shaded; the clay modelling; designing; a sheet of well-executed copy-work, containing several styles of flowers, excellent studies of flowers and still life, and maps of the ordinary kind on paper, and a large series of relief maps modelled in plasticine.

Taken as a whole, the exhibits from these four cities are remarkable, and although they are, of course, picked works, they form a good demonstration of what can be attained by systematic instruction in training the children's hands and eyes, and developing their love of beauty and nature.

The five exhibits in drawing which Mr. Elliott above describes, and which have evoked much compulsory comment during the sessions of the Dominion Educational Association, just closed are of course, the work of the High School, Assembly Hall, Pemberton Gymnasium and Manual Training School, together with the work of pupils of the Provincial Normal School, the public schools of Victoria and Vancouver, and the representative work of the Victoria and Winnipeg departments—the latter including wood carving, jolting, model-making, etc. The entire display is absorbingly interesting as showing the development of the practical educational theory in public schools. In this connection too great credit cannot be given to the Canadian nation to the founder of the Macdonald school, which today exercises as great an influence for the country's good as any university. The chief credit is due to the work of Mr. Dunnell, of the Provincial Normal School, and committees will be in charge throughout the day to explain the system and its results.

A glass of iced "Salads" Tea will be found in the dining room, which is a warm breeze. As cooling as a summer breeze. 55

# Young's July Sale



## TODAY'S BARGAIN MENU



**5c** Extra Special **5c**

This morning at 10:30, Ruching in boxes, regular price 20c, this morning only.....

**EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS**

Each regularly sold at 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c—  
**TODAY'S PRICE 15c**

**LADIES' COTTON HOSE**

Black, tan, white, cardinal and navy—  
Regular price, per pair, 35c  
**TODAY'S PRICE 15c**

# Henry Young & Co.

1123 Government Street  
Victoria B. C.

### Corundum and Emery Wheels of All Descriptions

### Foot Power and Hand Power Grinders

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.  
544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

### HEADQUARTERS For Summer Goods

- REFRIGERATORS
- OIL STOVES
- GASOLINE STOVES
- SCREEN DOORS
- SCREEN WINDOWS
- LAWN MOWERS
- LAWN SPRINKLERS
- HAMMOCKS

The best stock in the city to choose from

### B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Cor. of Yates and Broad. Warehouse Phone 1611. Phone 82

### VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

### GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

### COPAS & YOUNG

P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B.C.

### BRIGANDS MAKE A COMPLETE CLEAN UP

Robbers Hold Highway on Russo-German Frontier for Whole Day and Rob Forty Prosperous Travellers

### ALLOWED PEASANTS TO PASS TOLL GATE

Berlin, July 17.—Brigands held the highway between Augustow and Lipsk, on the Russo-German border, all one day of this week and captured the Russo-German frontier travellers whom they relieved of money estimated in the aggregate at \$25,000.

Most of the cars were horse dealers on their way to the annual horse market at Lipsk; the others were men who were the collectors of the highway-men was to seize the toll gate house. They bound the keeper and his wife, and stationed a number of their men outside the gate. Peasants were allowed to pass on the payment of small sums of money. Prosperous-looking travellers were overpowered and robbed and then imprisoned in the attic of the gate keeper's house. The outlying villages of their money had sufficed, the bandits gathered together the best animals and made their departure, but they left their shot dead. In the sight of the others, a man named Fahl, of Augustow, who had offered resistance, the son of the gate keeper returned late in the afternoon and released the prisoners.

The German government has taken up the matter with the Russian authorities.

### ROCHESTER, N.Y., July 17.—Milton H. Clark, a prominent merchant, formerly president of the Lake Erie and Mohawk Valley circuits, is dead.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 17.—The conference of the Progressive party in the Dingley rate on woodlands and children's education in the States.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The visit of King Frederick of the Netherlands to the city of St. Petersburg has been abandoned on account of the cholera epidemic in the city.

LONDON, July 17.—In response to several invitations Wm. Henry, founder of the Royal Life-Saving Service, will visit Canada in August with the object of raising money for the service.

LONDON, July 17.—Earl Grey sailed on the Empress of Ireland yesterday for the United States. He is said to be five years ago Canada was apathetic on the question of defence but now she was more interested.

PARIS, July 17.—President Fallieres accompanied by his wife and family, left Paris today for Havre to visit the fleet of the ocean squadron of the French navy.

### MORE THAN MILLION IN ONE GOLD PAN

E. Jacobs, Mining Expert Gives Impression of P. Where He Reported on Minerals

"The flowers are a great attraction at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, and thousands express delight at the beautiful effects produced in massing great numbers of flowers of one kind in separate beds about the exhibition grounds. The big bed of Sweet Williams—as that old-fashioned flower is still called by those who have known it from their childhood, compels the admiration of most of the visitors to the fair. It is a revelation to all who see it.

Just imagine, if you can, a bed about 200 feet long by 10 feet wide, crowded with bloom, from white through many colors to deep maroon. No, it is not really imagined for very seldom can such a sight be seen. It is at its best now, but may not last much longer. And then there are thousands of pansies and white marguerites, and geraniums, and many other flowers. But there, it is little use trying to give even a fair idea of their beauty. They must be seen to be fully appreciated."

So spoke E. Jacobs, when asked last evening at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, how he felt about the flowers of one kind in separate beds about the exhibition grounds. He is not the flowers only, but also the pansies, geraniums, and many other flowers. But there, it is little use trying to give even a fair idea of their beauty. They must be seen to be fully appreciated."

So spoke E. Jacobs, when asked last evening at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, how he felt about the flowers of one kind in separate beds about the exhibition grounds. He is not the flowers only, but also the pansies, geraniums, and many other flowers. But there, it is little use trying to give even a fair idea of their beauty. They must be seen to be fully appreciated."

### Fletcher Bros.

The Music Store  
1231 Government Street.

### English Songs

New arrivals—fine standard songs, of which we mention "Jack's at Home at Sea" (Seymour Ellis)  
"On the Road to Tipperary" (Dan O'Hara)  
Others in folio equally as good. Remember "it is our pleasure to try any air over for you. Come in!"

### Before Buying

attached to the practical advance thus made in utilizing a valuable local natural resource. It seems evident that the operations of the Seattle branch of the United States Assay Office, which gives a daily demonstration of melting and assaying gold in the United States Government Main Building. This operation is one that under ordinary circumstances, the public so seldom has opportunity to see, so many people crowd the place where it is to be seen at the A. Y. P. exposition. The "melt" takes place in the morning, and lasts for an hour or so.

But there is so much of interest to tell that it is quite impracticable to tell of it in a short interview. One other attraction in the U. S. Government Main Building, though, may be mentioned—that of the "automatic virtuosa," which is an instrument playing on piano and violin. The execution of which by mechanism is simply marvelous.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Jacobs, "I shall go over again, for I haven't yet seen half there is to see. I was only there about ten days in my two visits, but haven't had much time at it yet. Of course I was not simply sight-seeing; that is to come, and I am looking forward to it with pleasurable anticipation."

### News of the World For the

PARIS, July 16.—A son has been born to Prince de Sagan.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Upwards of \$100,000 is to be expended by the S. P. in the electrification of that road.

MEXICO, July 16.—President Diaz will ask Congress for permission to meet President Taft at El Paso, Texas, next October.

SEATTLE, July 16.—Mrs. Katherine H. May is dying of heart failure, the cause of death directly being over-exertion in running to catch the steamer Monticola.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Clarence Ruggles, a teacher, was found strangled. He had searched in vain for employment.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., July 16. David K. Williams, superintendent of the open hearth furnace of the Sault Superior Corporation, was fatally scalded today by a shutting car.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Many persons were buried alive by the collapse of a wall here yesterday. Twelve bodies have been recovered and it is feared many more are in the ruins.

EUGENE, Ore., July 16.—Ruth Seales, aged fifteen, committed suicide yesterday, her only cause for despondency being that her clothes were being as pretty as those of her companions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—The district executive of the United Mine Workers has called off the strike at the Pittsburg Coal Company's plant, and 18,000 men resumed work this morning.

SEATTLE, July 16.—The National Council of Women of the United States has chosen Lillian M. Hollister, of Detroit as president, and Kate Walker Barrett, of Washington, D. C., as vice president.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The war department, after extensive experiments on Puget Sound coal and oil, has concluded that Puget Sound navy yards has found that oil is the more economical fuel.

BERKEEEN, Wash., July 16.—George Port and a companion have started for Wrangell on a manifest provided for that day. Port looks for the hardest work and worst sea in crossing Juneau Charlotte Sound.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Wyatt H. Ingram, Jr., is under arrest, charged with peculation to the amount of \$100,000. He is an officer of the Hibernia Banking & Trust Co. The defalcations have been confessed.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Juan Balsalido, son of a Havana sugar exporter, committed suicide yesterday in a fit of despondence induced by his unrequited devotion to a little actress of the Eastern "Merry Widow" Company.

ALBANY, N.Y., July 16.—While climbing out of bed at the summer camp of his parents, Raymond Dill stumbled over a shot gun, which was discharged, killing a baby brother, whose head was torn to shreds.

ATHENS, July 16.—Several villages were destroyed and many people perished in an earthquake shock affecting the Province of Attica and the southern Greece. Twenty were killed and over a hundred injured in one village.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 16.—Jas. Lord, a Carleton shepherd, saw the life of Willie Daley, a boy who fell from a boat while playing on the harbor front. This makes upwards of seven that Lord has prevented from drowning accident in the harbor since the school holidays began.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—Walter Reed, whose wife is suing for divorce on the score of neglect, was disappointed. Business losses as well as domestic troubles are said to have been great. Reed has prevented a divorce and is a bankrupt to the extent of \$230,000.

OTTAWA, July 16.—Two young women and a man were drowned in Lake Aylmer in the early hours of yesterday morning. The women were waitresses, and it is alleged by the two survivors they were lost. Arrests are expected as the party were heard quarrelling violently, and the lake was quite calm.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The Grand Vizier has ordered the Sheik-Ul-Islam to prepare a manifesto, illustrating by the text of the Korean and traditions that it is the duty of Moslems to defend the Holy Land, and to regard them as fellow-citizens. This has renewed the confidence of Armenians in the government.

PORTLAND, July 16.—The police have an involved shooting mystery on their hands, the principal in which is R. F. Brackett, an electrical engineer, now dying at the hospital. His story was that three men rushed at him from ambush and shot him. Other witnesses tell of Brackett meeting a woman and only two other men figuring, Brackett exclaiming as he was shot, "I guess you've got me this time."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Search is being made in every quarter for Charles Z. Pettigall and Warren A. Covey, military prisoners, who engineered a sensational escape from the Presidio guard house, by way of a water tank pipe and a ventilating shaft. They disappeared in the darkness after being discovered by and exchanging shots with the sentry. How they secured revolvers is a mystery.

MONCTON, N.B., July 16.—The Transcript says: The board of management of the I.C.R. has in the matter of coal contracts effected small savings per ton on one contract, and aggregate consumption nets savings exceeding \$100,000 per annum. To this large item adds a smaller one and dropping it. Moncton and other points three or four score of telephones paid for by the department which the board dismissed superfluous.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A railway employees' department of the Federation of Labor has been completed by the merger of 35 unions of American, Canadian and Mexican railroad men. The new order embracing 2,500,000 workers on 70,000 miles of railway. The new department will have a governing body of its own, the American Federation. H. B. Perham is temporarily president and D. W. Roderick secretary-treasurer. The new order includes railway telegraphers, clerks, etc.

News of the World Condensed for the Busy Reader

PARIS, July 16.—A son has been born to Princess de Sagan.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Upwards of \$1,000,000 is to be expended by the S. P. in the electrification of that road.

MEXICO, July 16.—President Diaz will ask Congress for permission to meet President Taft at El Paso, Texas, next October.

SEATTLE, July 16.—Mrs. Katherine H. May is dead of heart failure, the cause of death directly being over-exertion in running to catch the steamer Chiclico.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Clarence Ruggles, a teacher, was found dead in his room. He had been searched in vain for employment.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., July 16. David K. Williams, superintendent of the open hearth furnace of the Lakes Superior corporation, was fatally crushed today by a shunting car.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Many persons were buried alive by the collapse of a wall here yesterday. Twelve bodies have been recovered and it is feared many more are in the ruins.

EUGENE, Ore., July 16.—Ruth Seaman, aged fifteen, committed suicide yesterday, her only cause for despondency being that her clothes were not as pretty as those of her companions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—The district executive of the United States Workers has called off the strike at the Pittsburgh Coal Company's plant, and 18,000 men resumed work this morning.

SEATTLE, July 16.—The National Council of Women of the United States, Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, of Detroit as president, and Kate Walter Barrett, of Washington, D. C. as vice president.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The navy department after extensive experiments on Puget Sound coal and fuel oil at Mare Island and Puget Sound yards has found that oil is the more economical fuel.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 16.—George Fife and companion have started for Wrangell in an open launch, provisioned for ten days. Fife looks for the hardest work he ever did in crossing Queen Charlotte Sound.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Wyatt H. Ingram, Jr. is under arrest, charged with peculations to the amount of \$100,000. He is an officer of the Citizens Banking company. The defalcations have been confessed.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Juan Balasdo, son of a Havana sugar exporter, committed suicide yesterday in a fit of despondence induced by an unexpected devotion to a little actress of the Eastern "Merry Widow" company.

ALBANY, N.Y., July 16.—While climbing out of bed at the summer camp of his parents, Elyonson, who had stumbled over a log which was discharged, killing a baby brother, whose head was torn to shreds.

ATHENS, July 16.—Several villages were destroyed and many people perished in an earthquake which devastated the provinces of Achaia and Elis, in southern Greece. Twenty were killed and over a hundred injured in one village.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 16.—Jas. Lord, a Charlottetown merchant, was killed by a falling log while on a boat while playing on the harbor front. This makes upwards of seven times that Lord has been the victim of a drowning accident in the harbor since the school holidays began.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—Walter Reed, whose wife is suing for divorce on the score of desertion, has disappeared. Business losses as well as domestic troubles are said to have been greatly increased by the disappearance of the man who is a bankrupt to the extent of \$230,000.

OTTAWA, July 16.—Two young women and a man were drowned in Lake Aylmer in the early hours of yesterday morning. The women were Victoria and it is alleged by the two survivors of the accident that the boat upset and the party were heard quarreling violently, and the lake was quite calm.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The Grand Vizier has ordered the Sheik-ul-Islam to prepare a manifesto demonstrating the rights of the Moslems and traditions that it is the duty of Moslems to treat Christians with justice and to regard them as fellow citizens. This has renewed the confidence of Armenians in the government.

PORTLAND, July 16.—The police have an involved shooting mystery on their hands, the principal in which is Brackett, an electrical engineer, now dying at the hospital. His story was that three men rushed at him from ambush and shot him. Other witnesses tell of Brackett meeting a woman and only two other men figuring, Brackett explaining as he was shot, "I guess you've got me this time."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Search has been made in every quarter for Charles Z. Pettigill and Warren A. Covey, military prisoners, who engineered a sensational escape from the presidio guard house by way of a water tank pipe and a ventilating shaft. They disappeared in the darkness after being discovered by exchanging hats with the sentry. How they secured revolvers is a mystery.

MONCTON, N.B., July 16.—The Transcript says: The board of management of the I.C.R. has in the market a contract affecting savings of 10 per cent on cost, which in the aggregate consumption nets savings extending \$100,000 per annum over the present. It adds a smaller one in dropping at Moncton and other points three or four score of telephones paid for by the department which the board deemed superfluous.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A railway employees' department of the Federation of Labor has been completed by the merger of 25 unions of American, Canadian and Mexican railway men, the new order embracing 2,500,000 workers on 70,000 miles of railway. The new union will have a governing body of its own from the American Federation. H. B. Perham is temporarily president and D. W. Rodgers secretary. The new order includes telegraphers, clerks, etc.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The National Bank of Commerce today engaged \$750,000 in gold for export to Buenos Ayres.

MONCTON, N. B., July 16.—The new advanced style according to the plans, now on exhibition.

ROME, July 16.—The "Tribune" says that Archbishop Farley, of New York, will be created a Cardinal at the November Consistory.

LACROSSE, Wis., July 16.—The Glidden tourists have arrived here in good condition after the hardest day's driving yet experienced.

NISMES, France, July 16.—The monument to Bernard Lazier, the defender of Dreyfus, was last night demolished by a head being broken with a hammer.

MONTREAL, July 16.—Ten of the High School boys who won the "Standard of Empire" trip to the Old Continent arrived today from all parts of the Dominion.

SALEM, Mass., July 16.—The will of Robt. D. Evans, President Taft's summer landlord, who died last week, left his entire estate, valued at \$12,000,000, to his widow.

LONDON, July 16.—The new Grand Trunk loan of two million sterling three per cent, at 82 1/2, guaranteed by the Dominion government, will be out tomorrow.

MEXICO CITY, July 16.—The resignation of the entire body of railway inspectors including the chiefs, of the National railroad lines of Mexico, is the result of the feeling by Americans against the natives.

STOCKHOLM, July 16.—A new dirigible torpedo recently purchased for Sweden has aroused great interest in Swedish naval circles. The project is operated by electricity and is said to have a range of 5,000 yards.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The Novoe Vremya says that Baron Rosen, ambassador to the United States, who arrived a few days ago from Washington, is to be transferred to Vienna, and that General Bakmetiev, formerly Russian minister to Japan, will be appointed to the Washington post.

LONDON, July 16.—Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, in an interview says that the discussion of the Imperial Defence conference which is presently in difficulty and there can be no question as to the practical outcome on the lines of the resolution adopted by the Canadian parliament.

TANGIER, July 16.—The internal situation in Morocco is most alarming. The French intervention cannot be long delayed. The entire country is the prey to anarchy. Mulai Hafid is being driven from the capital and Mulai Kobbir, brother of the Sultan, who has been proclaimed Sultan in Zennur, is fleeing on Mequinez with a large force.

LONDON, July 16.—The Financial Post makes a lengthy criticism of the North Coast Land Company. It concludes: "On the mere analysis of its own statements the prospect of success is ill-considered self-condemned. Fortunately British Columbia has better things to offer and must not judge the company on its own merits."

MELBOURNE, July 16.—Minister of Defence Cook states that he is entirely in favor of a local squadron provided it becomes Australia's section of the Imperial navy. The offer of the £100,000 is unconditional, but should home parties prefer to employ the money in building warships, the offer is subject to the approval of the government.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Theodore S. Whitmore, the motorman acquitted a year ago on a charge of having murdered his wife, was yesterday sentenced to a term of five years for grand larceny. Whitmore created a scene by declaring that the evidence against him was obtained through tampering with his mail and constituted a violation of his "constitutional rights."

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Unmistakable evidence of the friction between the President and congress on the treaty-law has begun to disturb the pleasant relations between the White House and the capitol. The treaty-law is being considered in a way that he will not recede from his position on the corporation tax amendment. Talk is being given to the possibility of the bill passing in the form objection to the president.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Rates of the Adams Express Company, the American Express, the Wells Fargo and the Pacific Express Companies, and other intermountain territory, according to a decision today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in almost every instance violate the general principle that a through rate shall not exceed the lowest combination of the local rates between the same points.

LONDON, July 16.—Henniker Heaton will ask the Postmaster-General on Monday morning to refer to the Imperial Press Conference for publishing imperial news throughout Great Britain, he will continue to register here at the present rate for British newspapers of all newspapers published in Canada, New Zealand, and other colonies, so as to enable them to be re-printed at a moderate postage rate to friends in the country.

VANCOUVER, July 16.—A desperate struggle for life on the Fraser last night ended in the death of Tommy Jordan, a Greek fisherman, and the arrest of his partner, Harry Tomlinson, a British fisherman. Tomlinson left thigh with a broad-bladed knife such as fishermen use for cleaning their catch. Jordan fought until his blood rendered him helpless and he sank back into the bottom of the boat. The fishermen hearing the noise of the fight, rowed to the scene and overpowered Salterons and he was brought into the boat and lying alongside the stiffening figure of the man he killed. The cause of the quarrel is unknown, but it is presumed to have been over the division of the work.

HE KILLS HIMSELF WHEN ONE'S GOLD

Wealthy Young Cuban Who Loved Vainly an Actress Suicides in New York When Short of Money

New York, July 16.—Suicide ended the gay career of a wealthy young Cuban yesterday, when Juan Balasdo shot himself in his apartment, on 34th street. Nearly 200 set checks from Cuban theatres, some memoranda and a letter to his mother, which he had been infatuated with an actress and had followed her from place to place in Cuba and in this country. He killed himself, it is believed, because his money had given out and his love affair had lost interest. Balasdo was 25 years old and had been attending a school in Poughkeepsie. His landlady was awakened by a shot today, and finding the body of the young man lying on the floor with a bullet wound in his right side, and a revolver lying nearby. He died shortly afterwards in a private hospital. The clerk at the Hotel America, where the young man once lived, told the police that Balasdo's parents were wealthy, his father being a member of the firm of Balasdo Bros., owners of extensive sugar plantations. Among the memoranda which the police found were notes showing that his expenses from June 19 to July 4 had been \$448. A letter apparently written by Balasdo to his mother and more money would be sent to him unless he returned to his school in Poughkeepsie.

TRANQUIL SANITARIUM

Dr. Fagan Says \$94,000 More is Needed for Completion—Purchase of Furnishings

Vancouver, July 16.—We are preparing today for the purchase of furnishings for the entire sanitarium, and in two weeks I hope to start on a tour of the United States. We need \$94,000. That will give British Columbia an institution not excelled by any sanitarium in the world. The sanitarium is in the shape of a ranch house. The provincial officer came over to attend the meeting of the medical council and the present list of donors, friends and active workers of the Tranquill sanitarium. An estimate has been made for the furnishings for the department for their reception. The furnishings will cost in the neighborhood of \$125,000. A list of the subscriptions has reached \$127,000, and but \$94,000 is now required to make the institution at the outset free from debt.

RELATIVE OF DREYFUS FALLS DEAD IN CHINA

Chicago, July 16.—Elliott Abraham Dreyfus, 83-year-old relative of Captain Dreyfus of the French army fell dead in a police station here last night. He was being taken to the police by an unknown companion who fled. It was found that Dreyfus had been in the city for some time, but a few weeks and was understood to be in financial trouble.

ALBERTANS CLAIM THEIR TEAM IS NO JOKE

The Calgary Albertans takes exception to the lacrosse 12 that of town being called a joke. Hearken unto the Coast papers are commenting rather humorously on the fact that there has been sent to Westminster by the Calgary lacrosse club for the Minto Cup, and the one paper goes so far as to say that the "Calgary lacrosse men want to tour" and adds that the "Calgary lacrosse men" are "a joke." The same paper says that the "Calgary team is champion of a free trip to the coast, considerably adding 'by the Minto Cup route of the challenge has yet come to hand."

CANADIAN HENLEY REGATTA THIS MONTH

The annual Canadian Henley regatta will be held on the usual course at Port Duhon on the last two days of July. There will be a large bunch of starters in all the events as entries are being registered at the present rate for British newspapers of all newspapers published in Canada, New Zealand, and other colonies, so as to enable them to be re-printed at a moderate postage rate to friends in the country.

Winnipeg Police Magistrate Says That the Immorality of the City Has Increased

Winnipeg, July 16.—T. Mayne Daily, police commissioner, and police magistrate, replied this morning to certain resolutions which have been made regarding the methods of himself, the commission and other departments, in the course of which he arraigned the moral condition of the city. He said that he had a personal indictment of conditions which have been in existence for some time. He said that the occasion arose in connection with cases against the "Horse Street" and "Young Street" cases, which he said had been the subject of a public hearing of the police to establish new segregation districts.

Bad News for Fakirs

Toronto, July 16.—Canadian electric railways have decided to establish a secret service bureau for the purpose of making fake accident claims against them.

HON. CHARLES MURPHY

Secretary of State Visits Seattle Fair and is Interviewed—Halibut

Seattle, July 16.—Hon. Charles Murphy, of Ottawa, secretary of state for the Dominion of Canada, accompanied by eight members of his immediate family, arrived in Seattle this morning in high private car.

His official significance whatever attached to his visit west, said the distinguished Canadian this morning when asked what he thought of the fair. "I am taking a much-needed rest, free from the demands of my office, which have occupied so much of my time since I accepted a portfolio in the cabinet of the Dominion Government. Thus, the Alaska exposition, which we have heard so much of, and which we are determined to see, is our official point of view. We will remain here several days before returning home."

Concerning the action of the Canadian government in withdrawing from the privilege of buying fresh herring bait for British Columbia ports, which is desired by the fishermen of that province, he said that the government had been exclusively claimed by Canada in Hecate straits and other northern waters, Mr. Murphy explained, "I left Ottawa more than five weeks ago. The instructions were to refer to the fisheries department as to the matter. I left when I was in Ottawa there was nothing to indicate that such action was contemplated. However, the report originated in the department of Marine and Fisheries, not in mine."

The minister is travelling in a special car, which they are making their headquarters while in Seattle.

Six Years for Murder

Roanoke, Va., July 16.—Claude Minor, who, three weeks ago, struck Harry Simpson, a 17-year-old boy, with a brick causing death, was convicted of second degree murder yesterday and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

DATES OF ANNUAL FALL EXHIBITIONS

Victoria's Show Will Take Place From 20th to 25th September—Complete List

It is officially announced that the provincial exhibition in Victoria, will be held from the 20th to the 25th of September. The list of fairs has been set out as follows: Nelson—September 22, 23 and 24. Kelowna—September 21, 22 and 23. Courtenay—September 18 and 19. Agassiz—September 6. Chilliwack—October 6, 7 and 8. Delta—September 17 and 18. Surrey—October 5. Langley—October 9. Maple Ridge—September 8 and 9. Courtenay—September 23. New Westminster—October 12 to 15. Richmond—September 23 to 30. Kamloops—October 15 and 17. Island—September 15. Cowichan—September 10 and 11. Alberni—September 14 and 15. Courtenay—September 16 and 17. Armstrong—September 27 and 28. Okanagan—September 16, 17 and 18.

CHICAGO MAN IS CHINESE MINISTER

Chas. R. Crane Said to Have Been Appointed to Represent United States in Peking—Kingdom

Chicago, July 16.—A Washington special to the Record-Herald today asserts that Chas. R. Crane, of Chicago, has been appointed to represent the United States in Peking. Crane has been chosen by President Taft for the post of U. S. minister to China.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Murder and Suicide in Quick Succession on a Boat

Port Huron, Mich., July 16.—Louis Roseburg, clerkmaster of Cleveland, Ohio, was murdered early today on a boat on the Erie canal. A few hours later Frank Elbera, also of Cleveland, who was on the boat, committed suicide by shooting himself in the chest with a revolver. A third Cleveland man, also on the boat, was shot and killed and has made a confession of the murder and has been committed to the details of the cold-blooded murder.

AMBASSADOR ROBBED

Jamesville, Wis., July 16.—Ambassador Thompson, United States representative in Mexico, was robbed of \$15,000 while absent from the post. The money was taken from a trunk in a room at the hotel where he was staying. The thief received here from Mr. Thompson.

T. MAYNE TELLS THEM

Winnipeg Police Magistrate Says That the Immorality of the City Has Increased

Winnipeg, July 16.—T. Mayne Daily, police commissioner, and police magistrate, replied this morning to certain resolutions which have been made regarding the methods of himself, the commission and other departments, in the course of which he arraigned the moral condition of the city. He said that he had a personal indictment of conditions which have been in existence for some time. He said that the occasion arose in connection with cases against the "Horse Street" and "Young Street" cases, which he said had been the subject of a public hearing of the police to establish new segregation districts.

A HANDSOME FOUR STOREY HOME FOR M.C.A.

H. S. Griffith's Plans Accepted by Expert Judges and Work Starts Soon as Possible—Building Disrupted

Four storeys in height, probably possessing a roof garden as well as containing a swimming pool, are the principal features of the new M.C.A. building, which will be built on the site opposite the St. Andrew's Cathedral (N. E. corner of the intersection of the main thoroughfare and the main thoroughfare). The competition inaugurated among local architects, immediately after the raising of money for the structure, in order that the judges might have a variety of plans to choose from, was won by H. S. Griffith. The result is that those submitted by H. S. Griffith have been given the premier place and will be used while those of Hargreaves & Hargreaves have been selected to estimate the architects to their best advantage.

W. W. Northcott, J. G. Brown and T. G. Brown, assisted by an advisory committee of three Y.M.C.A. men, C. K. Sayer, of Winnipeg; E. W. Johnson, of Spokane, and G. Graham, of Vancouver, were the judges. They met on Tuesday evening last and came to a decision, after considering the different designs the names of the contributors were known to them, each one being numbered. The contestants were T. L. Seeger, H. S. Griffith, E. L. James, D. C. Sayer, of Winnipeg; E. W. Johnson, of Spokane, and G. Graham, of Vancouver. While the awards are not payable until after the contract is let, the outcome is final unless the lowest tender runs over the specified amount. The award was made at a meeting of the building committee, held last night at a largely attended meeting of the building committee.

Bowling alleys, bathing tank quarters for business men, young men and boys in the basement. Going in the main entrance on the ground floor, one enters a spacious rotunda at the rear of which is located the general secretary's office and that of the physical director. The reading room, spacious and well laid out, is situated on the first floor. Here there is the gymnasium. Indeed, the great part of the building is devoted to the use of the gymnasium, the size and of course, is so designed as to enable the installation of the most complete modern set of equipment available.

There is an auditorium with stage and gallery to seat 600 people on the second floor. There is a lift from the kitchen. Here may be handled large banquets with the least possible delay. On the upper part of the gymnasium, the library being in the shape of a running track.

Forty-one bed-rooms are situated on the third and fourth floors. In fact, by far the greatest part of the space at this level is devoted to sleeping accommodation. There is one exception, namely, the fourth floor, being situated directly beneath an immense skylight, and is reserved for the use of the essential in the practice of this amusement. The court, which is a large one, is situated on the ground floor, and is fronted and side elevated, cuts of which are published in another column.

DECLINES TO EXPRESS AN OPINION ON THE PERPETUATION OF THE WAGE SYSTEM

Paris, July 16.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been received with open arms by the French labor leaders and is being showered with attentions. A local newspaper today publishes an article in which Mr. Gompers in which the American labor leader explains that while his organization welcomes closer relations and even co-operation with the workmen's organizations abroad, he has already manifested his sympathy with the Russian labor movement, and he is not prepared to bring about any sudden improvement in their condition. Mr. Gompers was asked, "Do you not believe that the wage system is the cause of the present condition?" He replied, "I await progress. I do not hesitate to say that I prefer the present system in America, the only thing that counts is improvement in the welfare of the working man. I am not a socialist, and I do not expect the growing poverty and exploitation of the masses to be brought about by any sudden improvement in their condition. They are incapable of sustained effort."

SENT TO EXILE

Stockholm, July 16.—The eight anarchists who were arrested recently in Stockholm on the charge of having conspired to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, were sent to exile.

AMBASSADOR ROBBED

Jamesville, Wis., July 16.—Ambassador Thompson, United States representative in Mexico, was robbed of \$15,000 while absent from the post. The money was taken from a trunk in a room at the hotel where he was staying. The thief received here from Mr. Thompson.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked E. P. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked E. P. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked E. P. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked E. P. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked E. P. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked E. P. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked E. P. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked E. P. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked E. P. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked E. P. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked J. P. L. S. N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked J. P. L. S. N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked J. P. L. S. N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked J. P. L. S. N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked J. P. L. S. N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 27, Township 19, and marked J. P. L. S. N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. J. RENALDI, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE 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 Rupert District: Commencing at

# Literature Music Art

N. de Bertrand Lugin

## WANTED—AN AMERICAN COSTUME

For over two thousand years the statues of the women of Greece have been admired as ideal types of beauty, both in feature and form, perfect types of loveliness, depending not at all on the picturesqueness of their surroundings or upon artificial adornment, their costume consisting of a simple skirt and tunic, their headgear their own softly twisted hair, bound about with a ribbon or a circlet of gold. The Grecian women, of whom these statues are the types, were the women of paganism, during the years before the emancipation of the sex. According to the old histories, there was little change in the fashions then. Women depended upon their own personal charms to attract, rather than upon any impression that they might create by the donning of transforming gowns, wonderful achievements of millinery or marvelous puffs and pads, braids and curls of hair. And yet, though today, the girls in the schools are shown the figure of the Venus of Milo and taught that they should develop their bodies according to the beautiful example, the incongruity of such teaching must surely appeal to them, when they see their own mothers, who it is hoped stand to them as the example par excellence of all that is wise and lovely, clad in a costume which no power of magic could contrive to fasten about the heathen woman's perfect proportions. Since Christianity first dawned and woman, according to the enlightenment of its teaching, was set free from a bondage which, while it did not enslave with tangible chains, bound her down none the less in body, soul and spirit, the sex in general seems to have gone a little mad on the subject of its adorning. Today we have reached a state of things when the costuming of women is about on a level as far as artistic beauty is concerned with all other professions which have for their aim the giving to the public of something new, no matter how startling, as vaudeville acting, the writing of popular novels, the writing of popular songs. Is there a sculptor on earth today who would undertake to make a statue of the modern society woman, moderately clothed, and hope his production would be anything but a laughing stock for the future generations?

There is not a heathen country in the world where the women do not dress more sensibly than they do in America. We are even a little worse here than they are in Europe, at least they have the merit, such as it is, of originality. But our poor part is merely to ape and to imitate, and that not always successfully. For instance, a few months ago some man with an over-developed sense of humor perhaps, certainly with no sense of whatever the fitness of things, constructed those monstrosities in the way of millinery which resemble nothing so much as the old-fashioned beehive. The style was a little too grotesque for even the most extreme of the French patrons, so the chapeaux were bundled off to America, stamped Parisienne, and were eagerly bought and exploited by an unlimited number of females in the happy delusion that in wearing them they were acquiring a most enviable chic and foreign style.

A year or so ago it seemed almost as if we had come to our senses at last and were going to dress sanely, for the skirts were short and the blouse gave plenty of room for the body, while the elbow sleeve left the arms free. Then fashion, as though agitated at her own temerity in venturing to be sensible, rushed to the other extreme, and re-introduced the Directoire gown, telling us gravely that to have any contour of figure was in the worst of taste, and that if nature had not blessed us with lathlike forms, Dame Fashion had invented a corset which, while of course it must cause a certain amount of torture to the wearer, would in time produce the effect desired. Many bewildering sights are a result of this latest dictum of the modistes. Surely nothing can be more ludicrous than to see the short, stout woman in a sheath gown, and the tall, gaunt woman so attired is almost a pathetically sorry figure to look upon. "The latest novelty in the fashion world," says Punch, "is a sash worn over the dress just above the neckline. It seems almost incredible that it should not have occurred to anyone before that this is the most ideally absurd position for a sash." The Illustrated London News shows us some of the costumes worn at Ascot, which exactly carry out the idiosyncrasy described by Punch. There are some photographs of the fair frequenters of the race track in this latter magazine which show such ridiculous exaggerations of dress that we wonder to just what extremes a woman will go in this matter and still have the courage to stand face to face with herself in the looking-glass.

We have made very great strides in civilization since the days of Sappho and Hypatia, or presumably the most of us think we have, but perhaps in the matter of dress it would be just as well if we did not try to advance any further, but instead make a retrogressive step for a change, and compromise, say, between the ancient costume of the pagan Greeks and the dress of the heathen Chinese women, either of which is a vast improvement on our own modern garb, which hasn't the ghost of a claim to modesty or beauty.

## IN THE REALM OF MUSIC

When we see the easy naturalness of the dancing of the ballet in the operas and musical comedies, it is difficult to realize that such a condition of graceful perfection is only arrived

at after long and strenuous training. It all looks so very simple and easy that most of us flatter ourselves we could accomplish as artistic results with very little preparation. The following article from Musical America will give an idea of the many difficulties to be overcome before a dancer can be even admitted to the ranks of the ballet, and we can perhaps appreciate a little of what a long course of training it must take, and what an unlimited amount of patience one must have, in order to become a premier danseuse.

The class of young ladies mentioned in the article are in training for the ballet for the Boston Opera House.

Manager Ralph Flanders began preparations over two months ago, advertising at that time for twenty-six young ladies with the proper figure, temperament, eyes, ambition, interest and persistence. A large number were rejected. Sometimes it was overweight for such arduous work, sometimes it was age or lack of suppleness. The minimum age was fifteen years; the maximum, twenty-one.

Eventually the ballet mistress, Mme. Muschietto, Austrian by birth, graduate of the Vienna Hofoper, former prima ballerina of the Prague Royal Opera House, the ballet mistress of Covent Garden and of the Metropolitan Opera House under the late Heinrich Conried, took charge of the girls.

They were as ignorant of what ballet dancing was as the veriest country girl. From various parts of the city they came—one a cash girl in a department store; another a salesgirl; a third, apprentice to a seamstress; another a domestic, and still another a milliner, and so on through a list of wage-earning occupations, each ambitious and enthusiastic to become not only an efficient member of the Boston organization, but even a prima ballerina.

They have learned the movements not only of "La Gioconda," but "Aida." But the secret of what has been done with these pure novices in this highly complicated art is something which they share in part only. The rest is held by the ballet mistress and her assistant, Mlle. Maria Popperello, who see faults where others would not notice.

Still, the young women have taken hold of their dancing in a way that has been a big surprise even to the optimistic manager of the Opera House, and even to the teachers themselves.

It was necessary first to bring the candidates up to a perfect physical condition to prepare for the exhausting work of ballet dancing. Accordingly they were first given calisthenics, apparatus work and around gymnasium instruction to strengthen their muscles and tone up generally their health. It was hard, wearying work at first, but the girls pluckily kept at it, coming back every evening in spite of sore muscles.

The class is given not quite a full hour of instruction before a fifteen minutes' rest is called. They then start again. Mme. Muschietto's training is comprehensive. It covers not only the precise movements of ballet dancing generally, but specific features of this and that opera. Moreover, it journeys into the realm of interpretation, for, of course, that is one of the fundamental features of the ballet. Members are taught individually by threes and fives and en bloc. Sometimes there is purely individual instruction, each member taking her turn at the front of the stage in trying to master the steps.

Says General Manager Ralph Flanders: "These American girls are just as good looking and graceful as any of the foreign girls we have seen dancing in the ballet of the different grand operas produced in this country and I see no reason why we should not put on our ballet with competent American dancing girls. At any rate, we have decided to establish a school here in Boston for the training of ballet girls and do away with importing Italian ballet girls."

Mme. Sembrich took part in two concerts at the house of William Waldorf Astor in London, the first on the evening of June 25, and the second on July 1. With her appeared Ignace Paderewski and Signor Anselmi, all Polish artists. Mme. Sembrich returned to her home, Villa Le Verger, Chamblandes, Lausanne, on July 7, and will remain there until September, when she goes for two weeks to Paris. On September 29 she will leave for the United States to appear in concert.

The Leipzig Musical Society is authority for the statement that only 2,000 in 50,000 musicians in Germany make more than \$1,000 a year. The average salary that can be earned by a rank-and-file member of an orchestra is \$37.50 a month.

The Welsh Eisteddfod, or to put it more plainly, the Welsh musical festival lately held in London must have been a most unique and interesting event. It is not the first time that the Eisteddfod has been celebrated away from Wales nor will it in all probability be the last. It is a very ancient institution and to fix a precise date for its origin is impossible. It may have flourished before the Christian era, but we have definite information that it existed over a thousand years ago. It was literally a "session" of poetry and music distinctly Welsh and in the recent revival the white-robed druids, the bards in their flowing robes, the singers and all the quaintly garbed musicians, as well as the poems and the songs, took one back in imagination to the middle ages and all the pomp and the pageantry which characterized those romantic times. The following is from the London Times:

Mr. Asquith has told the Eisteddfod, which

concluded yesterday its picturesque and successful session in London, that the time has long passed since English critics and newspapers were disposed to make fun of this great Welsh institution; and he quoted Matthew Arnold to the effect that its mere existence showed that there was something great, something spiritual, something humane, in the Welsh people. We doubt whether there is really an end to the fun that has been made about Eisteddfods, for every people is invariably disposed to be amused by the manners and customs of other peoples if they happen to differ from its own; and certainly the Eisteddfod is very unlike any English institution. Our poets, both major and minor, are more shy than Welsh bards; and we should all feel that it would be almost an act of cruelty to catch a number of them and expose them to the public gaze dressed in robes of blue, or even to crown the victors among them with crowns of silver. We do not pretend that this shyness is a virtue or a sign of higher poetic genius; very likely Pindar was no shyer than a Welsh bard; and only remark upon it as one reason why Eisteddfods are impossible for the English, and why the English are inclined to be amused by them. No doubt, when we think of an Eisteddfod, we think of what it would be if it were English, and of the kind of poet who would insist upon reading his verses to the assembled multitudes. One could, indeed, make a list of the poets who would be probably most prominent at an English Eisteddfod; but since they are not in want of advertisement, we refrain from doing so. Boswell relates how he brought an ode to Johnson which the author had recited in a public room to an audience which had paid to hear it. Johnson's judgment upon it was that braver words had never been joined to more timorous sense. Perhaps he was prejudiced against the work because he knew that the author had recited it in public. If so, he showed a common English prejudice from which poets themselves are not free. The best of them are glad to have readers, but as a rule they do not want either to see their readers or to be seen by them.

The following anecdotes regarding the wonderful child pianist, little Pepito Arriola, are quaintly interesting:

Little Pepito Arriola, the Spanish wonder child pianist, is again amazing and delighting London audiences, and even the critics. It is three years since he made his London debut—a seven-year-old sturdy boy, with no suggestion of having been overworked to accomplish the marvelous results.

It was Maestro Campanini who first advised that the child study seriously the piano, which instrument was already Pepito's favorite diversion, and it was Mme. Campanini who brought him to her husband's notice. The artist pair were then—some seven years ago—in Madrid, where the maestro directed the opera, and his wife was first dramatic soprano. The proprietor of the hotel where they were staying told her of a remarkable child not yet three years old who played the piano amazingly, and asked if she would not like to hear him. But the prima donna was somewhat skeptical. She had heard of and met too many of these wunderkinde who so frequently failed to justify their friends' boasts. But the proprietor said so much that finally she mentioned the child to her husband and he said: "Let us have the child here and see what he can do."

So one day little Pepito came with his mother. He marched into the room quite unabashed and demanded of the maestro: "Am I here to play for you?"

Campanini, much amused, said yes. Thereupon the child climbed up on the piano stool and played something. When he had finished the maestro asked:

"Why don't you play something else? Is that all you know?"

He was curious to see what this self-possessed midget would reply. The answer came promptly enough:

"But I am only a little boy. How could I know many pieces?" Then he added: "You play something for me, and afterwards I will play it for you."

Signor Campanini, highly amused, complied with the request, the boy standing close beside him, listening intently, his brows contracted in a droll frown of absorption. When the maestro had finished: "Play it again," said the child. Campanini complied, and then Pepito took his place and played by ear, of course, but with absolute accuracy as to melody the piece which he had heard for the first time that day. His tiny hands could grasp but the simplest chords.

"It was dull to see him," said Mme. Campanini, in speaking of it recently. "He would play one note with his little fifth finger of the left hand and then carefully reach for the third and fifth above it and strike them together."

Signor Campanini declared that the child undoubtedly had decided musical talent, and questioned his mother about him. She was a piano teacher. Her first intimation that she had of the boy's gift was one day when he was about two years old. She was alone in her apartment with the child and a maid. She had not noticed that the boy had left her room when from the adjoining room came the sound of piano playing.

"Who is in the drawing room?" she asked of the maid who was with her.

"No one, madame."

"Certainly there is some one, do you not hear the piano?"

"Madame, there is no one in the apartment but Pepito and ourselves."

The mother went softly to the door, and

peeped in. There was Pepito standing on a stool by the piano and carefully supplying bass notes to a melody heard somewhere, and which he was playing with his right hand. "You should teach the boy," said Campanini, when he heard that these attempts were the tiny child's chief diversion. "Not regular lessons, but one day show him a scale, another day another." The mother explained that she had been afraid of impairing his health. But she took the maestro's advice, and the results were remarkable. The Campaninis left Madrid soon after, but not many months later Arthur Nikisch came on a concert tour. He, too, heard the boy, and was so impressed that he offered to superintend his musical education if his mother would let little Pepito come to Germany. Through the kindness of the Dowager Queen of Spain, who was also much interested in the child, and had received him and his mother several times, and of the Princess of the Asturias, an allowance was made the mother sufficient to enable her to leave her lessons in Madrid and accompany her gifted child to Germany.

Pepito is a sturdy, healthy child, and when he is not practising on his beloved piano—an instrument made especially for him, for his hands are still too small to reach an octave on a normal sized piano—he plays and amuses himself like any other boy of his age. He vigorously objects, however, to ladies who try to kiss him and pet him. Even when he was much younger he objected, for, as he told Mme. Campanini, "I am a man, and ladies must not kiss me. I don't like it." He has studied harmony and composition for several years along with piano and at present is busy writing a symphony for orchestra.

## WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Oliver Wendell Holmes

In all the range of modern philosophy we do not find keener wit, more sound good sense, or a truer understanding of human kind than in the books of Oliver Wendell Holmes. His style is delightful, simple, forceful and direct. His diction always rhetorical and the little anecdotes with which he sprinkles his works never misplaced. This gifted author was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1809. He was a graduate of Harvard and studied medicine after giving up the study of law. He held several professorships in colleges, was for many years a popular lecturer and also distinguished himself as a poet of great merit. His prose works are his best however, and among the most noted of these are, "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" and "The Poet at the Breakfast Table" from which the following extracts are taken:

"Self-made men?—Well, yes. Of course everybody likes and respects self-made men. It is a great deal better to be made that way than not to be made at all. Are any of you younger people old enough to remember that Irishman's house on the marsh at Cambridgeport, which house he built from drain to chimney top with his own hands? It took him a great many years to build it, and one could see that it was a little out of lumb, and a little wavy in outline, and a little queer and uncertain in general aspect. A regular hand could certainly have built a better house; but it was a very good house for a 'self-made' carpenter's house, and people praised it and said how remarkably well the Irishman had succeeded. They never thought of praising the fine blocks of houses a little further on."

Your self-made man whittled into shape with his own jack-knife deserves more credit if that is all, than the regular engine-turned article, shaped by the most approved pattern, and French polished by society and travel. But as to saying one is in every way the equal of another, that is quite another matter. The right of strict social discrimination, of all things and persons, according to their merits, native or acquired, is one of the most precious republican privileges. I take the liberty to exercise it, when I say that other things being equal, in most relations of life, I prefer the man of family. . . . I go (always other things being equal) for the man who inherits family traditions and the cumulative humanities of at least four or five generations. Above all things as a child he should have tumbled about in a library. All men are afraid of books who have not handled them from infancy. Do you suppose our dear Didascalus over there ever read Poli Synopsis, or consulted Castelli Lexicon, while he was growing up to their stature? Not he; but virtue passed through the hem of their parchment and leather garments whenever he touched them, as precious drugs sweated through the bat's handle in the Arabian story. I tell you he is at home whenever he smells the invigorating fragrance of Russia leather. No self-made man feels so. One may, it is true, have all worthy antecedents, and yet be a poor or shabby fellow. One may have none of them and yet be fit for councils or courts. Then let them change places. Our social arrangement has this great beauty, that its strata shift up and down as they change specific gravity, without being clogged by layers of prescription. But I still insist on my democratic liberty of choice, and I go for the man with the gallery of family portraits against the one with the twenty-five cent daguerrotype, unless I find out that the last is the better of the two."

Talking shapes our thoughts for us; the waves of conversation roll them as the wave rolls the pebbles on the shore. Let me modify the image a little. I rough out my thoughts in talk as an artist models in clay. Spoken language is so plastic, you can pat and coax, and spread and shave, and rub out, and fill up and

stick on so easily, when you work that soft material, that there is nothing like it for modeling. Out of it came the shapes that you turn into marble or bronze in your immortal books, if you happen to write such. Or to use another illustration, writing or printing is like shooting with a rifle; you may hit your reader's mind or miss it; but talking is like playing at a mark with the pipe of an engine; if it is within reach and you have time enough you can't help hitting it.

I have a creed—none better—none shorter. It is told in two words—the two first of the Paternoster.

I find the great thing in this world is, not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. To reach the port of heaven we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it—but we must sail, and not drift or lie at anchor. There is one very sad thing in old friendships, to every mind that is really moving onward. It is this: That one cannot help using his early friends as the seaman uses his log, to mark his progress. . . . We cannot avoid measuring our rate of movement by those with whom we have long been in the habit of comparing ourselves; and when they once become stationary we can get our reckoning from them with painful accuracy. We see just what we were when they were our peers, and can strike the balance between that, and whatever we may feel ourselves to be now.

When Eve had led her lord away  
And Cain had killed his brother,  
The stars and flowers, the poets say,  
Agreed with one another.

To cheat the cunning tempter's art  
And teach the race its duty,  
By keeping on its wicked heart,  
Their eyes of light and beauty.

A million sleepless lids, they say  
Will be at least a warning;  
And so the flowers would watch by day,  
The stars from eve to morning.

On hill and prairie, field and dale,  
Their dewy eyes upturning,  
The flowers still watch from reddening dale,  
Till western skies are burning.

Alas, each hour of daylight tells  
A tale of shame so crushing  
That some turned white as sea-bleached shells  
And some are always blushing.

But when the patient stars look down  
On all their light discoveries—  
The traitor's smile, the murderer's frown,  
The lips of lying lovers:

They try to shut their saddening eyes,  
And in the vain endeavor  
We see them twinkling in the skies,  
And so they wink forever.

## IS FRANCE ON THE BRINK OF A REVOLUTION?

Englishmen lately returned from Paris tell us, says the Spectator, that respectable French people are alarmed at the frequency and viciousness of labour riots, shake their heads at the signs of the times, and speak of another revolution. But we cannot help feeling, though we do no more than oppose instinct to evidence, that there will be no revolution. Paris would not be so foolish as to deny themselves a very great pleasure for a very insufficient reason.

As opposed to the optimistic note of the Spectator we find the pessimistic Saturday Review expressing its feelings thus:

"There is no gainsaying it, France is in a condition of hopeless instability. A majority which proceeds from Ministerial pressure and intimidation cannot be strong, nor can an executive whose decrees can only be enforced by discontented subordinates effectively hold its own. It is all very well to argue that public servants must be in harmony with the government who pays them; but their salaries certainly do not come out of the private pockets either of the Ministers or even of the members of Parliament, but from the public purse, whose contributors are the taxpayers without distinction of class or creed. And yet as matters now stand Government officials are in a position of abject slavery. They are deprived of all liberty to practise their religious or moral duties, to choose the friends with whom they consort, the schools where their children are educated, or even to vote as they please at the poll. Their actions are reported and duly noted. Dissatisfaction is consequently rampant throughout the Army and the public service.

"The government official knows that his career is at the mercy of the Government jackal, of the local potentate who has based his influence on the patience and toleration of his victims. He knows that he may be removed from a spot where all his interests and affections are centred to another hundreds of miles away from his home and family traditions. He knows that his promotion may be arrested or he may be dismissed the service because it has been whispered that he has consorted with the enemies of the Republic, that he has sent his children to a religious school, or even been seen at a place of worship on Sunday. This tyranny is not only lowering the character of its public service, of its Army and Navy, but is a constant irritant which may break out before long."

## RUB

SHOULD WE TILL, PAST  
MULCH THE ORCHARD

When the trees are planted, year thereafter, the home orchard side between tillage, substitutes and sod. Which shall it be? A solution of the problem means food to the trees. The tillage problem important one that the home fruit called upon to solve. Neglect of judicious tillage ruin more fruit all their insect pests, all their disease, butcher pruning. This is a fact, but by observation, not merely an opinion.

## How Tillage Saves Soil

Everybody can see that plowing rowing the soil prepare it for the that frequent stirrings thereafter that would rob the plants of food. But stirring the soil does far more than kill weeds. It saves moisture, "soil mulch." Beneath the mulch leaves and branches in the forest y moist soil, even in the driest season the strawy manure beneath the rot berries the soil is moist. In drought for anglet worms beneath the chips of pile—it is moist there. Lift up a large flat stone and notice the moisture. All these are mulches. An is put between the soil and the checks the evaporation of water from a mulch.

One of the best mulches, and cheapest, is the soil mulch. A soil of soil, made loose and dry by firing, keeps the soil moisture from like the leaves, the straw, the stock this for yourself during a "dry spell" in tilled ground and in until this moisture the plants need, esp plants. Hence it is sometimes n till, even though there is not a weed to save water. Covering the soil a rocks or boards, or leaves, chips would accomplish the same purpose.

Tillage also makes the ground r Much of the plant food in the soil nutrient in flour to you and me, digestible and palatable form, and less to us for the time being. Till the air, which acts upon this raw p "cooks" it, so to speak—and makes to the plant. It also puts the so texture, making it more mellow at that the plants have more feeding a it is a common expression, and a tilling a soil may be equivalent to f

The desirability of tilling fruit eral calls for no more convincing that which any observing man may himself by examining a hundred o chards in almost any section of t Usually, but not always, it is th the sod orchard who says, "fruit doesn't pay." Usually, but not al be noticed that the sod orchard dro during the summer drought, has windfalls, harbors the most pests the most "fungus." Facts like the beyond dispute the general desirab fruit trees. There are some cas where equivalent results can be advantageously by other means; t tillage is positively harmful. "Til trees pays," is the general rule, a most instances. "Sometimes sodd ing or mulching fruit trees is bette expedient than tillage" is the exce rule.

## Sod Orchard on Rich, Moist

When the soil of the home or ceptionally rich, and quite mos may sometimes be left in sod. E bottom lands and alluvial soils, reasons for tilling an orchard ar moisture and to increase the fer soil. If the soil be rich, and suffic at all times, there may be no ne for these two purposes. In fact, be harmful in such a case becau ply the trees with more moistu food than they need. If the tree tive and vigorous without tillage turb them. Keep such trees in s ture or mulch them. It is rarel however, to leave fruit trees per sod, even under these conditions. best to plow and till the land fo every two to five years, and then again; especially after the trees g ing and grow less luxuriantly. T the soil, puts it in better textu air, promotes germ life, and sets other agencies that make the soil plants.

## Trees on Steep or Rocky

Fruit trees may occasionally b when they are on very rocky o land. It is not wise for the amat on such a site, if he can avoid it, it is certain that a home orchard conditions is far better than none should be taken to keep the groun a few feet around the young tree first two or three seasons at least.

## Care of Trees in the Yard

A third reason for keeping the trees in sod is that of expediency. grounds may be so small that n can be set aside for the orchard; t must be in the yard and a part of planting. From my point of vie thusiast though I am, a lawn abo contributes far more to the home fruit trees can ever do. Do no needlessly sacrifice the lawn to the them right in sod if necessary. Y irect them to be somewhat less

# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

SHOULD WE TILL, PASTURE OR MULCH THE ORCHARDS?

When the trees are planted, and every year thereafter, the home orchardist must decide between tillage, substitutes for tillage, and sod. Which shall it be? A satisfactory solution of the problem means food and drink to the trees. The tillage problem is the most important one that the home fruit grower is called upon to solve. Neglect of tillage and injudicious tillage ruin more fruit trees than all their insect pests, all their diseases, and all their pruning. This is a fact, readily proven by observation, not merely an opinion.

## How Tillage Saves Soil Moisture

Everybody can see that plowing and harrowing the soil prepare it for the plants, and that frequent stirrings thereafter kill the weeds that would rob the plants of food and drink. But stirring the soil does far more good than killing weeds. It saves moisture; it makes a "soil mulch." Beneath the mulch of decaying leaves and branches in the forest you will find moist soil, even in the driest season. Beneath the straw manure beneath the rows of strawberries the soil is moist. In drought, you hunt for angleworms beneath the chips of the woodpile—it is moist there. Lift up a board of a large flat stone and notice the moist soil beneath. All these are mulches. Anything that is put between the soil and the air, and so checks the evaporation of water from the soil, is a mulch.

One of the best mulches, and usually the cheapest, is the soil mulch. A surface layer of soil, made loose and dry by frequent stirring, keeps the soil moisture from escaping, like the leaves, the stones. Prove this for yourself during a "dry spell" by digging in tilled ground and in untilled ground. This moisture the plants need, especially fruit plants. Hence it is sometimes necessary to till, even though there is not a weed in sight—to save water. Covering the soil all over with rocks or boards, or leaves, chips, or straw would accomplish the same purpose.

Tillage also makes the ground more fertile. Much of the plant food in the soil is like the nutriment in flour to you and me. It is not in digestible and palatable form, and so it is useless to us for the time being. Tillage lets in the air, which acts upon this raw plant food—"cooks" it, so to speak—and makes it palatable to the plant. It also puts the soil in better texture, making it more mellow and finer, so that the plants have more feeding area. Hence it is a common expression, and a true one, that tilling a soil may be equivalent to fertilizing it.

The desirability of tilling fruit trees in general calls for no more convincing proof than that which any observing man may gather for himself by examining a hundred or more orchards in almost any section of the country. Usually, but not always, it is the owner of the sod orchard who says, "fruit growing doesn't pay." Usually, but not always, it will be noticed that the sod orchard drops its leaves during the summer drought, has the most windfalls, harbors the most pests, nourishes the most "fungus." Facts like these establish beyond dispute the general desirability of tilling fruit trees. There are some cases, however, where equivalent results can be secured more advantageously by other means; cases where tillage is positively harmful. "Tillage of fruit trees pays," is the general rule, applicable in most instances. "Sometimes sodding, pasturing or mulching fruit trees is better or is more expedient than tillage" is the exception to the rule.

## Sod Orchard on Rich, Moist Land

When the soil of the home orchard is exceptionally rich, and quite moist, the trees may sometimes be left in sod. Especially on bottom lands and alluvial soils. The chief reasons for tilling an orchard are to supply moisture and to increase the fertility of the soil. If the soil be rich, and sufficiently moist at all times, there may be no need of tillage for these two purposes. In fact, tillage may be harmful in such a case because it may supply the trees with more moisture and more food than they need. If the trees are productive and vigorous without tillage do not disturb them. Keep such trees in sod and pasture or mulch them. It is rarely advisable, however, to leave fruit trees permanently in sod, even under these conditions. Usually it is best to plow and till the land for one season every two to five years, and then put it in sod again; especially after the trees get into bearing and grow less luxuriantly. This sweetens the soil, puts it in better texture, lets in the air, promotes germ life, and sets at work all other agencies that make the soil congenial to plants.

## Trees on Steep or Rocky Land

Fruit trees may occasionally be left in sod when they are on very rocky or very steep land. It is not wise for the amateur to plant on such a site, if he can avoid it. If he cannot it is certain that a home orchard under such conditions is far better than none at all. Care should be taken to keep the ground stirred for a few feet around the young trees during the first two or three seasons at least.

## Care of Trees in the Yard

A third reason for keeping the home fruit trees in sod is that of expediency. The home grounds may be so small that no definite area can be set aside for the orchard; the fruit trees must be in the yard and a part of the general planting. From my point of view, fruit trees, though I am, a lawn about the house contributes far more to the home than a few fruit trees can ever do. Do not, therefore, needlessly sacrifice the lawn to the trees; plant them right in sod if necessary. You may expect them to be somewhat less satisfactory



than if they were tilled, and you should plan to manure them highly and perhaps water them in dry weather; but all this trouble is better than having bare, ugly tilled land near the house. Yet there are thousands who plant fruit trees directly in front of the house and give up all the pleasures of a lawn for a few bushels of fruit. The fruit can be bought, but the lawn cannot. Save the lawn, the fruit trees on the side or in back, stir up a little circle of soil around them when they are young, give them liberal dressings of manure, and a drink in thirsty weather.

## Sodding to Check Growth

The three cases noted above are, in my opinion, the only ones which call for a more or less permanent sod in the home orchard. But there are cases where fruit trees can be sodded temporarily to advantage; when they are growing too rapidly, for instance, because of excessive fertilizing or heavy winter pruning, or from other causes. The permanent remedy for this condition, naturally, is to fertilize more judiciously, or prune lightly, perhaps to summer-prune a year or two. But sodding the trees may be used as a temporary corrective until the equilibrium is restored. To illustrate: If your tilled pear trees are growing luxuriantly, and hence are in danger of being attacked by blight, it might be wise to sod the orchard a year or two, or at least to neglect tillage until the trees make a less vigorous growth.

## Pasture With Cattle, Hogs, Sheep or Hens

Assuming that the home orchard is to be left in sod, there are still other questions to be settled. The grass may be cut for hay; the orchard may be pastured with cattle, hogs, sheep or hens; it may be allowed to fall to the ground where it grows, and return to the soil; it may be cut and either allowed to fall to the ground or gathered up and placed around the trees. Each method is successful in some places. Cutting orchard grass for hay, however, is rarely profitable. The grass sucks tons of moisture and stores of plant food from the soil. If the sod is pastured the plant food is mostly restored to it in the droppings of the animals, and less moisture is lost because the grass leaves do not get large. If the grass is cut for hay, however, the plant food in it is carted away, and the soil is dried out by evaporation from an immense leaf surface.

Cow pasturage of the orchard is pretty generally condemned. It is undoubtedly good for the cows, especially in the season of windfalls, but hard on the trees. The ends of the branches are sure to be browsed more or less and the compacting of soil around the trees by the animals is often very injurious. Hog pasturage is much better, for selfish ends, and makes what passes with some people for a soil mulch. Of course it does some good, but it is not to be compared with the mulch of horse-leg tillage for saving soil moisture. If corn is dropped in crowbar holes here and there the tillage operations of the hogs will be more zealously performed. This is expedient, of course, only on a small area. Hog pasturage makes the orchard look unkempt, and should not be tolerated close to the house; but it is often the most expedient method of handling a small home orchard, especially if it is rocky, and the soil is strong.

All things considered, sheep are the best animals to turn into a sod orchard. They graze the grass close, so that little soil moisture is lost by evaporation from the leaves. They do not compact the soil seriously. Their droppings are widely distributed. If the orchard site is hilly the droppings enrich the knolls where the animals cluster at night. Sheep in-

jure the trees but little. Some of the best New York orchards are sheep pastured.

Home orchards pastured with any of these animals secure the advantages of having the wormy or diseased windfalls eaten by the stock, and the droppings enrich the land. However, it would not pay to pasture an orchard for these reasons only. Spraying controls insects and diseases far more cheaply and more effectively than any kind of stock pasturing, and the orchard can be fertilized more uniformly and more economically from the manure pile, fertilizer bag, and leguminous crop.

Poultry and the home orchard often make an excellent combination. The poultry stir the ground considerably, fertilize it, and take an interest in the solution of the insect problem. There is reciprocity. The fowls need sunshine, shade, a range, scratch bed, grass and grit; the trees need scratching and fertilizing. Poultry seem to be especially valuable in the plum orchard; no curculio playing "possum" escapes them. Which animal to use for pasturing the home sod orchard is mostly a question of expediency. Before you decide this, however, go over the whole subject again and see if it will not be better to till the orchard after all.

## The Advantages of Mulching

If a sod orchard is not pastured it should be mulched. The grass may be cut one or more times a season, thus mulching the soil. This is preferable to letting the grass grow up and die down. It also helps to keep noxious weeds from gaining a foothold in the sod. Practically all is returned to the soil that was taken from it except the moisture. This method is found to be satisfactory in sod orchards that produce a rather heavy growth of herbage.

The alternative is to gather the cut grass and spread it around the trees. One objection to this is that the feeding roots of a bearing tree are mostly out between the rows, not beneath the branches, so that a mulch around the trees does not help much. Then, again, there is greater likelihood of the trunks being girdled by mice in winter. Where the herbage of sod orchards is scanty this method is often satisfactory. In most cases both are decidedly preferable to taking the grass away for hay.

There is no uniform difference in results between mulching and pasturing. Which practice should be followed, after it has been decided to sod the orchard, depends more on expediency than anything else, except that land may be pastured that is too rough or rocky to be mown for mulching. In all sod orchards that are not on strong soil it must be remembered that more fertilizing will be needed than if they were tilled, since tillage increases fertility.

## Do Not Plant Young Trees in Sod

If the man who is about to plant a home orchard is as busy as he ought to be, he will be inclined to give ear to the advocates of mulching and of pasturing. It is so much easier to let a hog root for you than to follow a harrow through switching branches. But wait—there is one more argument. If there is one orchard in a hundred that might profitably be kept in sod when of bearing age, there is not one in a thousand that can profitably be left in sod when the trees are planted. Sod is usually injurious, often ruinous, to young trees. It is a question of moisture more than of food. There are some who claim that the grass actually poisons the soil for the growth of trees, by means of secretions from its roots, but this is not generally accepted. When the trees are well established in the soil, after a few seasons, it may be found best to seed down the orchard; but rarely is it advisable to do so at once. Till

ther. Dirt and filth is the breeding place of lice and mites, and these pests have power to make chicks or matured fowls so uncomfortable that their lives are made a misery to them.

Many a flock of poultry is very uncomfortable in their quarters at night, because the houses are closed up too tight. Windows and doors should be thrown open, and it would be even better if perches could be placed in an open scratch shed, and this made their roosting room. Nothing is so beneficial to our poultry as pure, fresh air, and if we shut them in close, stuffy houses we will soon see their health impaired, and the poultry anything but a profitable investment for us. The chicks in the brooders also need to have their brooder houses well ventilated, else disease and death will deplete the flocks. These hot days, even the baby chicks just placed in the brooders will need very little lamp flame at any time of the day, and during the hours when the sun's heat is most intense the lamp flame may be turned entirely out.

It is so easy to overheat, and even smother chicks in the brooders, at this time of the year. Last year I had a nice little bunch of baby chicks in a brooder, and one day being invited to the home of a friend, I left my chicks in the care of a girl working for me, giving her the most careful instructions in regard to them. When I came home I was told that the chicks were found all stretched out on the floor of their brooder, seemingly lifeless, when she visited the brooder in the afternoon, when the heat was most intense. She was greatly frightened and threw the brooder doors wide open, and then doused the chicks with cold water. Strange as it may seem they all revived, but the experience was never overcome, as these chicks did not grow as fast, or have the health of my other chicks. It is very seldom I trust my work to others, for it is very difficult to find a person not personally interested in the fowls and the work that will give them the same care I myself give them. Visiting is not conducive to successful chick raising, and indeed I do not find much pleasure in an outing when there are duties at home requiring my personal attention. A feeling of anxiety is ever present when away from home if I have young chicks there. If we are engaged in poultry raising we must sacrifice our own desires and inclinations oftentimes if we expect to make a success of the work. When the summer heat is so great we often feel more like resting in the shade than working with and for the fowls and chicks, but it is our duty to make them comfortable, and we should find pleasure in the thought that we are not shirking that duty.—Maitie Webster in Poultry Success.

## THE PEARL ARCHILLEA

The Pearl Archillea (*Achillea Ptarmica*, var. *The Pearl*), probably gives more satisfaction than any other white-flowered hardy perennial plant that blooms during its season, says M. G. Kains, in *Garden Magazine*. If you want bouquets you may cut without stint. If you want a sombre spot lighted up, it is just the thing. Its profusion of little, full-double flowers, jostling one another on the tall, stout stems, form a veritable snow bank from mid-summer to midautumn. If you love flowers, but have no time to fuss with them and are therefore looking for a plant that is perfectly hardy, easy to propagate and cultivate, seek no further. The Pearl is a pearl indeed.

It does not insist that the soil be of some special quality, very rich, or in prime condition. It does not refuse to give a reasonable handful of blossoms, even when the ground is damp and cold and should be drained. Weeds and neglect are impediments over which it rises in triumph to shame the negligent gardener, not you! But to have it at its best, give it a dry, moderately fertile soil, a sunny situation and such ordinary care as you give to perennial phloxes, bleeding-hearts and larkspurs. You will not regret the attention, being amply repaid by the greatly increased vigor of growth.

Nothing is easier to propagate. All you need to do is to buy, beg or otherwise obtain a clump from some neighbor in the spring. Break this up into pieces containing a few shoots with roots attached and plant these smaller clumps in permanent quarters. In a year or two they will have full possession of the allotted space and you need only to restrain them from encroaching upon the preserves of other plants. Like quack grass, the underground stems are long, white and jointed and turn up at the tips to form aerial stems. So if you cannot get an adequate supply of plants make cuttings of the underground parts, grow them in a greenhouse, a hotbed, or even in the house like other common slips, and transplant them to the garden. From then on they require only an occasional weeding and stirring of the surface until they occupy the ground. Could anything be easier?

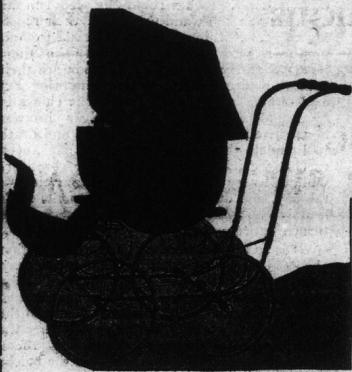
## TWO GOOD LIMEWASHES

No. 1.—Twenty pounds of lime (unslaked), three pounds common salt, one-half pound alum. Slake the lime with boiling water until the consistency of the wash is similar to thin cream. To increase its antiseptic properties add one-half pint of crude carbolic to each bucketful of wash.

No. 2.—Slake lime with water and add sufficient skim milk to bring to the thickness of thin cream. To each gallon add one ounce of salt and two ounces brown sugar dissolved in water.

# Give the Little Ones Lots of Fresh Air

## A Large Stock of Go-Carts and Carriages at Prices Which Makes Selection Easy



### English Reclining Go-Cart

Same as Illustration. Nutless wheels with 3/4-inch rubber tire, double-coil spring gear, foot-brake, fancy handle. Body and gear enameled in dark green or chocolate color. Leather cloth cushions, also saten shields that close up the space between the body and back when same is reclined.

**\$20.00**



### Princess Go-Carts

Similar to Cut.

They are practically feather-weight. They are most easily handled of all folding go-carts. They combine the solid comfort of soft English carriage springs with the luxury of lightness and utility. You will make a mistake if you buy a collapsible go-cart before seeing our "PRINCESS." Price—

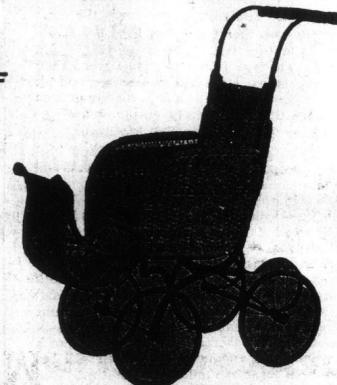
**\$6.75**

### Reclining Go-Cart

Same as Illustration.

10-inch nutless wheels with 3/4-inch rubber tires, springs, foot-brake. Gear and wheels enameled in dark Brewster green, body finished in forest green; has fancy leather strap—

**\$9.75**

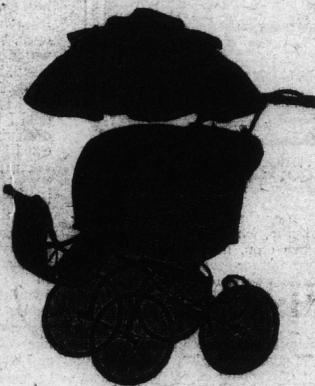


### Reclining Go-Cart

Same as Illustration.

Nutless wheels with 3/4-inch rubber tires. Double-coil spring gear, foot-brake, fancy push-handle. Gear and wheels enameled in chocolate color, body finished in light oak. Grade A cushions, ruffled edge. No. P12 parasol—

**\$18.50**



### English Reclining Go-Cart

Folding gear with 12-inch nutless wheels, with 3/4-inch rubber tires, double-coil spring gear, foot-brake and fancy push-handle. Body and gear enameled in dark green or chocolate color, varnished. Price—

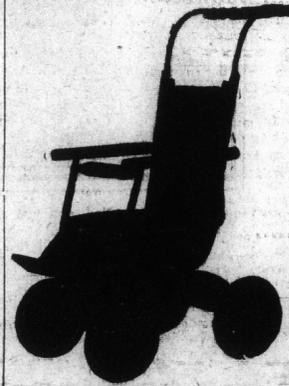
**\$22.50**



### English Reclining Go-Cart

Folding gear with 12-inch nutless wheels, with 3/4-inch rubber tires, double-coil spring, foot-brake, and fancy push-handle. Body and gear enameled in dark green or chocolate color, varnished. Price—

**\$22.50**



### Reclining Folding Go-Cart

Same as Illustration.

8-inch wheels with 3/4-inch rubber tires, has fancy leather strap. Gear and wheels enameled in dark Brewster green—

**\$4.50**

### Folding Go-Cart

Same as Illustration.

8-inch wheels with 3/4-inch rubber tires, has fancy leather strap. Gear and wheels enameled in dark Brewster green. Price

**\$3.50**



### Lunch Room

3rd Floor

BUSINESS MEN'S

LUNCH, 12 to 2.

AFTERNOON TEAS

3 to 5:30.

Take Elevator to Third Floor



### July Bargains in Our Furniture Department

CHIFFONIER, in solid quartered oak, golden finish, with shaped top, carved standards and shaped British bevelled mirrors. Size of mirror is 20 in. x 16 in. The body contains three long drawers, two short drawers, and one large cupboard. Our Price ..... **\$25.00**

MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER, of similar pattern to above. Our Price ..... **\$25.00**

SOLID GOLDEN QUARTERED OAK CHIFFONIER, with landscape mirror of British plate. Three long and two short drawers, and one large cupboard. Best work throughout. Our Price ..... **\$25.00**

HANDSOMELY FINISHED DRESSING BUREAU, in the "surface oak" style, golden finish. The cabinet base has three long drawers. The top is 32 in. x 19 in. Our Price ..... **\$5.75**

SOLID QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIER, with shaped top and oval British bevelled mirror. Size of mirror is 22 in. x 16 in. The body contains five long, deep drawers. Our Price ..... **\$25.00**

CHIFFONIER, similar to above, but with a "landscape" mirror. Our Price ..... **\$25.00**

MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER, with oval British bevel mirror, size 22 in. x 16 in. Size of top is 32 in. x 19 in. The body has large cupboard, together with two short and three long drawers. Our Price ..... **\$25.00**

SOLID QUARTERED OAK CHIFFONIER, in the golden finish. Size of British plate mirror is 16 in. x 22 in. Base contains three long drawers and two short drawers at the left of full size cupboard. Our Price ..... **\$25.00**



STOP AT THIRD FLOOR FOR OTHER BARGAINS

### Princess Dresses at \$11.90 to \$32.00

WOMEN'S PRINCESS DRESSES, in blue, pink and white, made of very fine quality of silk mull, daintily trimmed with lace or hand embroidery. Price ranging from \$11.90 to ..... **\$32.00**

### Women's Coats at \$8.50 and \$11.90

WOMEN'S COATS, in fawn covert cloth, hip and 3-4 length, semi and tight fitting, and trimmed with stitched straps of self, roll collar and cuffs, and outside pockets. Prices, \$8.50 and **\$11.90**

### Women's Wash Suits, \$1.50

WOMEN'S TWO-PIECE WASH SUITS, blouse and skirt, made of good quality print, in light colors. Blouse tucked with 3-4 length sleeves. Skirt plain circular cut, finished with stitched straps. Special July Price ..... **\$1.50**

### Women's Dressing Gowns at 90c

WOMEN'S JAPANESE DRESSING GOWNS, in light shades. Colors, blue, green and mauve. Finished around bottom with deep flounce. Price for July ..... **90c**

### B. B. B.

#### Stands for Burdock Blood Bitters

THE GREAT AND WELL-KNOWN BLOOD PURIFIER, TONIC AND RENOVATOR—We sell the original \$1.00 size for ..... **75c**  
ENO'S FRUIT SALT, \$1.00 size ..... **75c**  
PRICES OF ALL PATENT MEDICINES REDUCED IN LIKE PROPORTION

### Ladies' Hose at Prices Worth While

LADIES' PLAIN COTTON HOSE, in black only. Nice light weight, per pair ..... **12 1/2c**  
LADIES' PLAIN COTTON HOSE, with white feet. Regular 25c. Sale ..... **20c**  
LADIES' PLAIN COTTON HOSE, nice velvet finish, in black, tan and white ..... **25c**  
LADIES' GAUZE LISLE HOSE, in black and tan, double heel and toe, garter top ..... **25c**  
LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, fancy lace net pattern. Regular 65c. Sale ..... **35c**  
LADIES' GAUZE LISLE HOSE, drop stitch, double heel and toe. Regular 75c. Sale ..... **45c**  
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE, in lace ankles and plain, black and tan, 35c per pair or 3 for ..... **\$1.00**  
LADIES' FANCY LISLE THREAD HOSE, tan, white, cardinal, blue, champagne and black, 35c per pair or 3 for ..... **\$1.00**

### Ladies' Collars

DUTCH COLLARS of Spotted Muslin with rows of Val. Insertion and edge of plain Lawn, neat fitting ..... **25c**  
DUTCH COLLARS of Lawn with fancy Lace Medallions and edge of Val. Lace. Very neat pointed shape ..... **35c**  
DUTCH COLLARS of Lawn with pretty Swiss Eyelet Insertion and trimmed Val. Lace edge, good, full size ..... **35c**  
DUTCH COLLARS of Bretonne Net, accordion pleated with edge of good wash Lace, nice full effect on neck ..... **50c**  
LADIES' GIBSON COLLARS, with pretty Lace Insertion and Ruche of Val. Lace, and full pleated Lawn Jabot front, very handsome. Special at ..... **50c**  
LADIES' FANCY JABOTS, of fine Lawn, trimmed with Val. Lace, easily laundered. .... **25c**  
LADIES' FANCY JABOTS, with embroidered edges, in all colors, trimmed with small silk buttons to match ..... **25c**  
LADIES' FANCY JABOTS, of Net and Lawn, with Baby Irish Lace and button trimming, and neat lace edge ..... **35c**

### Men's Underwear

MEN'S EXTRA HEAVY AND STRONG RIBBED BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, natural and dark brown shades, extra soft inside. July Sale Price, per garment ..... **65c**  
MEN'S FINE IMPORTED SILK LUSTRE LISLE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, delicate shades of blue and grey, striped with white. Regular value \$1.75 per garment. July Sale Price ..... **75c**  
MEN'S FINE ELASTIC RIBBED LISLE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, fits the figure well and suitable for tall men, shades blue and white. Regular value \$1.00 per garment. July Sale Price ..... **75c**  
MEN'S SHIRTS, with collars attached, suitable for work or outing. A soft cream flannelette, provided with black, blue and green pattern. Regular value 75c. July Sale Price ..... **50c**  
MEN'S IMPORTED WHITE HUCKABACK TENNIS SHIRTS, with collars attached, extra strong and large. July Sale Price ..... **75c**  
MEN'S PRINT SHIRTS, good serviceable patterns, cuffs attached or separate. July Sale Price, \$1.00, 75c and ..... **50c**  
MEN'S FANCY LISLE SOX, a great variety of patterns, checks and stripes, also silk embroidered. All sizes in all shades. Regular value 50c and 35c. July Sale price, 35c and ..... **25c**  
MEN'S HEATHER SHADE RIBBED WOOL SOX, fine imported quality. July Sale price **25c**

HEADACHES CURED  
Bromo-Seltzer Does It. We sell it—10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per Bottle

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

HEADACHES CURED  
Bromo-Seltzer Does It. We sell it—10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per Bottle

VOL. L. NO. 268

## Many Won CANADA TEAM WONDER OF BISLEY.

All Dominion Riflemen Qualify  
As King's Prize Candidates  
—A Solid Team of Sixteen

RICHARDSON LEADS  
FOR ST. GEORGE'S VASE

Of the Crack Shots of Empire  
England Supplies Eight,  
Canada Seven and Australia One

Bisley, July 22.—All the Canadians except Sergeant Bayles of Toronto, who shot off today, have qualified to shoot in the second stage of the King's prize tomorrow at 300 and 600 yards, ten shots at each range, making a team of sixteen Canadians, which is the record. The team will be: Corporal A. Sprinks, Toronto; Presborn, Higgins, Mitchell, Morris, Russell, Jones, Marsden, McVittie, Creighton, Stelek, McInnis, Kelly, Sgt. Smith, Gougson and Blackburn. In the shoot-off for first place in the first stage of the King's prize between Private McKee of the 97th Highlanders, the latter won by two points. In the Imperial Tobacco match (a squad competition) at 300 yards ten shots each, the Canadians other than Sgt. Blackburn of Winnipeg, Sergeant Mitchell, Hamilton, and Sgt. Kelly, targets who put on respectively scores of 44, 42 and 41, did poorly. The prize in this competition is a silver trophy valued at \$25.00, given by the Imperial Tobacco Co. The other scorers: Copping, 28; Creighton, 28; Forrest, 28; Presborn, 28; Gougson, 28; Jones, 28; McInnis, 21; McVittie, 21; Marsden, 20; Mortimer, 20; Richardson, 20; Russell, 7; Stelek, 7; Smith, 7; and Sgt. Blackburn, who in fourth place, won three pounds each; and Sgt. Mitchell and Sgt. Kelly, in thirty-second and forty-second places, respectively, each won two pounds.

The Canadians qualified to shoot in the second stage of the St. George's Challenge Vase Saturday and Sunday. Richardson, 57; Mortimer, 57; McVittie, 5; Morris, 5; Lieut. Smith, 5; Presborn, 5.

The first stage of the St. George's Challenge Vase, a squadded competition at 500 and 600 yards, was fired today. The second stage at 300 yards, open only to the one hundred competitors taking highest places in the first stage, will be fired Saturday. At the 500 yards range four of the Canadians each made five consecutive bull's-eyes, namely, Lieut. Sgt. Richardson, Lieut. Neil Smith and Lieut. Mortimer.

Sergeant Bayles in 30th place in the first stage of the King's Prize, won 22.

Several Canadians competed in the first stage of the Barlow snaphook shooting and rapid-firing competition, but all failed to get a place, except Sgt. Blackburn, who in 17th place, won \$1.

Out of sixteen competitors in which the colonials have taken part the (Continued on Page Three)

### THE NEWS OF TODAY

Mayor and Council will decide on date for voting on by-laws.

Galveston, Tex., almost annihilated 1,000 by a tidal wave, has passed through another great storm with comparatively impunity owing to her new sea walls.

Spanish troops riot on eve of departure for Morocco, alleging private enmity of the Government are responsible for the fighting on the Riff coast.

Motor boat owners complain that log in upper harbor make navigation sometimes impossible and always dangerous.

Argentine citizens joyfully prepared for war with Bolivia. A pronouncement is expected today.

Mr. Brand is expected to head the new French ministry, the Clemenceau program being continued.

Tenders are invited for the final and most costly section of the Alberta railway of the C. P. R.

Provincial Government appoints an expert commission to investigate the construction of Lampson street school.

Outbuildings of New Westminster penitentiary burned last night, the prisoners being much alarmed.

Nelson priest rides thrilling race with death.

The lives of a thousand Baptist youth people are imperiled by Texas floods.

Methodist mission steamer Udal lost in Fort St. Charles.

John Hall, of Esquimalt road, at temple suicide while despondent.

Historic steamer Zafaro to ply between Prince Rupert and Vancouver.

All space in exhibition's principal building already rented. Prospect bright.