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Six months .75
Three months .50

MR. MACLEAN'S RETIREMENT

That part of the public which has had opportunities of observing the good work done by Mr. H. A. Maclean will regret that gentleman's resignation from the office of Deputy-Attorney-General.

"KITCHENER, UNEMPLOYED."

Will Lord Kitchener be the secretary of state for war in the next Conservative cabinet? The question has been raised together with a hundred others in an effort to find employment for Britain's greatest soldier.

Speaking on the subject, Mr. T. P. O'Connor in M.A.P. says: "Whatever Mr. Haldane may say, it is surely amazing that all great men in the British Empire, Lord Kitchener should find himself out of a job. True, he is now sixty, but when they met at Waterloo, but in these days of peace, sixty is not old for a general."

At King Edward's funeral, the tall, solidly figured Lord Kitchener, with his square, swarthy countenance, attracted more notice than the eight monarchs themselves who visited our Sovereign. It is really true that Lord Kitchener in his search for a job has considered an offer to command the Chinese army. The very idea adds terror to the Yellow Peril—a population of four hundred million, possessed for war by such an intellect. Curiously enough, General Gordon, who was slain by the Chinese at Khartoum, made his name in China, where he suppressed the Chinese Taping rebellion, and Lord Kitchener served his apprenticeship—surviving the Holy Land, how did the present position come about? When Lord Kitchener left India, two posts were open, there was the viceroyship of India, and there was the Mediterranean command at Malta, India, a "what a choice!" it reminds one of Napoleon.

Europe or Elba? Lord Kitchener was not offered India and declined Malta, whence followed the immediate order to depart. To promote the commander-in-chief of the Indian army to the post of viceroy would have been unusual and would have suggested a military dictatorship. Nothing could have been more aberrant to the peaceful soul of Lord Kitchener. Lord Kitchener was happy at Malta. Think how the Mediterranean command originated. It is a long but very instructive story. In 1882 Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman boldly retired the Duke of Cambridge from the post of commander-in-chief. There were two reasons. First, his age; and secondly, his Royal status, which made administration very difficult. A few years later the post of commander-in-chief—just the post for Lord Kitchener—was abolished. Instead, we have now the Inspector-General, whose business it is to see that the army is completely in the last button. The first Inspector-General was the Duke of Connaught. See what followed. The Duke is, by universal consent, a good soldier, thoroughly keen on his work. But then he suffers, just as the Duke of Cambridge suffered, from his royal status. An under-secretary cannot deny the brother of the Sovereign as if he were an ordinary officer. Another opening had to be found for the Duke of Connaught. The Mediterranean command was evolved from Mr. Haldane's fertile brain. The duke set forth his ideas at a breakfast for a few months, watched the hosts sailing by, grew tired of inter-brotherly rivalry, and resigned. The vacant, was pressed upon Lord Kitchener. He should have the right to the home army in time of war, he should have a seat upon the defence committee. No; Lord Kitchener would have none of it. He threw up the Mediterranean command, and the government did not further extend the invitation to the defence committee. Again, let us be fair. The whole of Lord Kitchener's wonderful career has been spent in the East. It is not quite easy to see what appointment at home would have accepted. There is the command in Ireland, but would not Lord Kitchener have resented such a suggestion? Besides, General Lyttelton has been barely a year in the saddle. There is the Inspector-Generalship. How could Lord Kitchener succeed Sir John French, his subordinate? Of course, the great outcry has arisen because Lord Kitchener has no seat upon the defence committee. The matter is exclusively with the prime minister, which was Mr. Balfour's arrangement when he founded the committee in 1902. There is, undoubtedly, more in all this than meets the eye. Until he went to India, the career of Lord Kitchener was an even volume. All at once, his life became a "chilled steel," his life, his achievements, his battles, his waste, and how in 1902 he "defied the black man white and made the 'Sammy fight'—it was all complete. It was in the music-halls. Afterward—may I say? The world only knew of Lord Kitchener's name, then, viceroy, and that it was Lord Curzon who resigned. There was a shadowy scheme for resigning the India office, and the resignation of Curzon were cancelled.

SENATOR'S VIEW OF MR. PINCHOT

Montana Man Says Former Forester Had Plenty of Money for Expenditure on Forest Preservation

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 29.—United States Senator Thomas H. Carter, replying to a recent interview of Gifford Pinchot on this subject tonight, said: "Mr. Gifford Pinchot, late forester, has rushed into print to shift responsibility for the distressing forest fires that have devastated so much of the western country. He says that 'Mondell and Carter are responsible because they opposed appropriations for the forestry work.'"

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN CANADA

In an interesting article the Monetary Times gives an analysis of the amount of foreign capital invested in Canada. The article is one of a series of two first dealing with British and American investments. British investments for the past five years amounted to the enormous sum of \$65,493,522. American investments for an indefinite period have aggregated \$79,075,000. Foreign capital other than the two mentioned invested in the Dominion amounts to \$7,889,650.

French investments more than equal the total of money sent from all the other countries of Europe. Many French institutions have so long been established in Canada that in the past they are looked upon as Canadian institutions. Naturally the most of it has been attracted to Quebec, but of the \$349,250,000, the republic has sent to the Dominion some \$500,000. Investments in British Columbia real estate. The Pacific province is more deeply indebted to Germany however for it is a remarkable thing, that of the \$18,500,000, the aggregate of German investments in Canada, the comparatively enormous sum of \$2,000,000 has been placed in British Columbia, chiefly in real estate.

The following tables will prove interesting:

Table with columns: Investments in Canada, Amount, British (five years), \$65,493,522, American, \$79,075,000, Foreign, \$7,889,650.

ARRSICKNESS NOW

New Sort of Danger Confronts Men Who Wish to Navigate the Atmosphere

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Air sickness, similar to seasickness, appeared among the aviators at the first meeting of the Aero Club of America at the two weeks meet in the Cooney field at Long Beach, Cal. The crowd of fellow air men at the meeting of a violent attack of air sickness, which he experienced for the first time yesterday. He was a quarter of a mile in the air on the first day, and he was sick. The attack came on. He said that the attack began to see the earth rocking and pitching below him. He was dizzy before his eyes, his muscles weakened, and his stomach revolted. He knew that the attack was upon him as he swung through the air. He depended upon his mastery of the attack, and he depended the levers with every ounce of strength remaining in him. Dropping earth at an angle which would be dangerous in an emergency could, in fact, could barely stand alone when the crowd in the enclosure of the race track gathered around him, but the attack passed away after he had been on terra firma for a few minutes.

TOILET ARTICLES

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR. A most valuable possession in a man's life is a fine head of hair. It is the crown of his glory, and it is the pride of his life. It is the sign of his manhood, and it is the mark of his success. It is the key to his success, and it is the secret of his power. It is the source of his strength, and it is the well-spring of his life. It is the foundation of his empire, and it is the cornerstone of his kingdom. It is the pillar of his support, and it is the keystone of his arch. It is the jewel of his crown, and it is the gem of his scepter. It is the scepter of his power, and it is the crown of his glory. It is the glory of his life, and it is the life of his glory. It is the life of his glory, and it is the glory of his life.

Bowes' Hair Tonic

Promotes great growth of hair by removing and preventing dandruff. It is cooling and invigorating with a delightful perfume. At this price only 50c bottle.

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

We Shall Have a New Shipment of Brass Beds Ready Tomorrow

WELER BROS

New Fall Goods Are Arriving Every Day Here



Solid Comfort Chairs

And Other Furniture in Leather—The Satisfactory Sort. Solid Comfort Chairs—that's a splendid name for those leather-upholstered chairs we are showing on our third floor.

These furniture pieces are built from selected woods, finely finished, and upholstered in best manner with best leathers. With ordinary use they'll last a lifetime and always be the "most sought" furniture.

Complex block containing 'MORRIS CHAIRS', 'ARM CHAIRS', 'ARM ROCKERS', and 'SETTEES AND SUITES' with descriptions and prices.

Complex block containing 'Largest Display in the West' and 'Here's Something for Your Bedroom' with descriptions of beds and prices.

See These New Table Cloths in Window

Take a glance at one of our Government Street windows and see some of the very newest ideas in table covers—table covers that are the very latest idea in the table cover way.

Complex block containing 'SWISS TAPESTRY', 'FRENCH TAPESTRY', 'WOOL TAPESTRY', and 'FRINGED COVERS' with descriptions and prices.

Complex block containing 'Liberty Art Table Covers From 50c Each' with descriptions and prices.

Complex block containing 'WELER BROS' logo and 'The West's Greatest Furniture House' with contact information.

DISCUSSION ON JACKSON CASE

Famous Theological Controversy Occupies Attention of Methodist Conference. No Action is Taken

HERETICAL TEACHINGS IN METHODIST COLLEGE

Chancellor Burwash Defends His Colleague—Dr. S. Cleaver Leads Attack on Victoria College Professor

Heretical teachings in Methodist colleges or what has become known as the Jackson controversy, came up before the Methodist general conference Tuesday, and after a discussion on a motion of Dr. Cleaver, of Toronto, which lasted for three hours it was decided to leave such matters to the procedure of the church. The decision was reached by a vote of 125 to 84.

The following amendment moved by Dr. A. D. Watson and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Sparling was carried: "That whereas the matters contained in the resolution now presented are in their nature and character of the most careful and mature deliberation of these matters, and inasmuch as this general conference which is constituted as a legislative body rather than a court of law, and cannot give that patient and calm deliberation to these matters which the interests of great truth and the fellowship demand, having provided legislation embodying a method of procedure in case of such a situation, it is hereby resolved that the resolution be referred to our professor of divinity, to keep in view the integrity of our Methodist doctrine and at the same time hold firm and steady as to the people, therefore:

"That whereas the matters contained in the resolution now presented are in their nature and character of the most careful and mature deliberation of these matters, and inasmuch as this general conference which is constituted as a legislative body rather than a court of law, and cannot give that patient and calm deliberation to these matters which the interests of great truth and the fellowship demand, having provided legislation embodying a method of procedure in case of such a situation, it is hereby resolved that the resolution be referred to our professor of divinity, to keep in view the integrity of our Methodist doctrine and at the same time hold firm and steady as to the people, therefore:

"Whereas it is regrettable that during the past quadrennium of college teaching of our church orally and in publications there have been set forth doctrines of a heretical and injurious character, such as: 1. The deity of Jesus Christ; 2. The deity of the Holy Spirit; 3. The deity of the Father; 4. The deity of the Son; 5. The deity of the Spirit; 6. The deity of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit; 7. The deity of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit, and the deity of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit; 8. The deity of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit, and the deity of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit; 9. The deity of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit, and the deity of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit; 10. The deity of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit, and the deity of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit; 11. The deity of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit, and the deity of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit; 12. 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Fall Goods Are Arriving Every Day Here

Chairs

We are showing... Come up to... in best manner...

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We are showing... Come up to... in best manner...

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We are showing... Come up to... in best manner...

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DISCUSSION ON JACKSON CASE

Famous Theological Controversy Occupies Attention of Methodist Conference But No Action is Taken

HERETICAL TEACHINGS IN METHODIST COLLEGES

Chancellor Burwash Defends His Colleague—Dr. S. Cleaver Leads Attack on Victoria College Professor

Heretical teachings in Methodist colleges or what has become known as the Jackson controversy, came up before the Methodist general conference Tuesday, and after a discussion on a motion of Dr. Cleaver, Toronto, which lasted for three hours it was decided to leave such matters to the procedure of the church. This decision was reached by a vote of 125 to 84.

The following amendment moved by Dr. A. D. Watson and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Sparling was carried:

"That whereas the matters contained in the resolution now presented are in their nature such as call for the most careful and mature deliberation of those best fitted to adjudicate in such matters, and inasmuch as this general conference, which is by constitution and usage a legislative rather than a court of trial, and cannot give that patient and calm deliberation to these matters which the interests of great truth and highest fellowship demand having provided legislation embodying a method of procedure in cases of supposed departure from the teaching of Methodism, which we believe will not tend to stifle the candor of our professors, yet will serve to keep in violation the integrity of our Methodist doctrine as held at the same time hold firm the confidence of our people, therefore:

Resolved that having provided adequately for such case such as are referred to in the resolution, this general conference reaffirms its allegiance to Christ as King and Saviour and God and its faithful adherence to the Word of God which liveth and abideth forever; that as in his Word he has spoken to us by His Son we acknowledge him as the infallible teacher as well as revealer of the things of God.

The attack on the Rev. Dr. George T. Jackson, Professor of the English Bible in Victoria University, was led by the Rev. Dr. S. Cleaver, of Toronto, who in connection with the discussion on the report of the Education committee moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. F. W. Winter of Toronto:

"Whereas it is regrettable that during the past quarter-century in the college teaching of our church orally and in publications there have been set forth doctrines of an unsettling and injurious character, such as:

- 1. The early chapters of Genesis are not history and they are not science; they contain no account of the real beginning either of the earth itself, or of man and human civilization upon it.
2. Christ assumed the Messianic authorship of the Pentateuch and the Davidic authority of the 11th Psalm.
3. A man may not do violence to his intellectual conscience at the bidding of any authority however august; and such an appeal can accomplish nothing generally. It is to discredit the authority itself.
4. On a question of moral duty Jesus is to be listened to in the matter (concerning the casting out of devils) He is simply to be ignored.

Therefore, this Conference expresses its strong disapproval of this and all such teachings as have a tendency to disparage the Deity and infallibility of Christ, which are upon earth; to weaken the authority of Christ and His Apostles; or to discredit the Scriptures as trustworthy revelation from God."

Dr. Cleaver's Attack Speaking in his resolution Dr. Cleaver quoted the following from the writings of Dr. Jackson, and from those of men arrayed for and against the Higher Criticism. He stated that Assyriologists had declared that there were no records extant to bear out the Biblical story of the Deluge, but on the other hand there were those among Theologians who asserted that such records existed. The haste with which Dr. Jackson had sided with the former was one of the saddest features of his case. He (the speaker) would never relinquish his faith in anything in the Bible until absolute proof of untruthfulness was forthcoming. It was very unfair, he stated, to compel the young men of the church who were on the threshold of entering the ministry to pass through these colleges and to hear things not believed in the church and things which were not true. Some of the teachings which were being disseminated in these colleges would never convince grown men or women, or indeed anyone of experience. It was not right that men who were unable to convince their fellows were allowed to exercise an influence over young fellows, nearly all immature and inexperienced, and poison their minds. This practice should cease. Otherwise the church was selling its birthright for a mess of pottage.

In seconding the motion Mr. F. W. Winter, of Toronto, stated he was firmly opposed to the Higher Criticism. He was overwhelmed with astonishment to think of mere men presuming to set their knowledge against the word of Jesus Christ. In his missionary work such teachings must have the most detrimental effect. These higher critics one day thought one thing, the next day another, and on no day did they agree. A misaim of doubt and contradiction was all that had to offer after robbing the Bible of its character as the Word of God. At this point the general superintendent, Dr. Carman, suggested that two speakers had been heard

against Dr. Jackson and his teachings, that two should be heard on the other side. In his opinion all the members of the conference had already made up their minds how to vote, and there would be no use prolonging the controversy.

It was decided that the Rev. Dr. N. S. Burwash, chancellor of the university in which Dr. Jackson holds a professorship, and Mr. N. W. Powell, K.C. of Toronto, should be heard. Dr. Watson's amendment to the motion was moved at this point.

A Vital Issue With the utmost deliberation characterized by logical reasoning Chancellor Burwash defended his colleague. The outcome of the controversy he considered of the utmost importance as affecting the future of the church. The principles of liberty of conscience and liberty of thought were the outstanding features, not only in Mr. Wesley's teachings, but also in Methodism. These principles were based on clearly defined, fundamental positions in their standards of doctrine at Smithfield. One principle of the Protestantism, above all others, to which Wesley adhered, was that of the fundamental principle of liberty of conscience. The Deity of Christ and the authority of the Word of God were fundamental doctrines from which the church could not depart.

"So far as the Faculty of Victoria College is concerned," said the speaker, "there is not a man there who does not believe, and who does not teach, in as strong a way as the mover of this resolution, or any other man on the floor of this conference, these two fundamental and essential doctrines with all his heart."

Continuing he pointed out that no church dealt with allegations of heresy in a fairer way than their own and the conference was the place where such a matter should be dealt with in calmness and deliberation. Dr. Watson's amendment summed up the position which the conference should take. As chemists differed in their analysis so higher critics differed in their theories on any and all scientific questions. Higher criticism was taught in none of the Methodist colleges as a principle, but at the same time there were things which it had brought to light which had received the sanction of a great majority in Christendom. On the other hand theories had emanated from Germany which were hardly worth consideration. These German theories were attributed in large measure to the fact that no student could secure his degree in a doctor of philosophy without having been the author of a thesis which advanced some new discovery. Was there any teaching in the Methodist colleges of the Dominion which interfered in any way with the belief in the Deity of Christ, or with the authority of the Word of God as the single sentences out of Dr. Jackson's doctrine? The practice of taking single sentences out of Dr. Jackson's book and using them against the professor was to be deplored. The conference would be doing a very foolish thing by settling this matter by vote.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., in upholding the stand taken by Chancellor Burwash said there was nothing more radical in the writings of Dr. Jackson than in the "Notes of Wesley." Dr. Cleaver's deductions he considered were not logical, and unwarranted by a perusal of Dr. Jackson's book. Some details undoubtedly Dr. Jackson derived from men like Luther, Wesley, Marcus Dods and James Orr, but on the whole he was more conservative. He was thoroughly in accord with these men on anything concerning the fundamental principles of Christianity. Methodism in these days stood for liberty of thought. In the light of this any reactionary measure would favor of the Middle Ages.

Dr. Cleaver was afforded an opportunity of replying to the speakers who had championed Dr. Jackson's cause and in the course of a brief address said that where Christ was discredited and His Book disparaged it was impossible to carry on any missionary or evangelical work. A brief discussion ensued on Dr. Watson's amendment. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Antcliff proposing that the words "and infallible teacher" should be added to the attributes which were assigned to the Deity. The mover and seconder of the resolution saw no objection, but other delegates demurred on the grounds that it was necessary to understand how these words would affect the case in point. The Chair ruled that the words could not be added as it had already ordered the vote to be taken.

The vote on the amendment resulted as follows: For 125 against 84. The amendment as adopted at first did not contain the concluding sentence which was subsequently moved as an addition by Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C. The Rev. Dr. Antcliff in seconding this resolution said that he did so to save the conference from having it go abroad that it voted against the infallibility of Christ. The motion for the recognition and amendment of Dr. Watson's resolution was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

The conference decided yesterday to establish a department of finance with Mr. T. R. Parker as secretary. Mr. Parker has already initiated a scheme of church financing, which is meeting with considerable success. The general conference special committee will arrange the salary to be paid Mr. Parker as well as other details connected with his new department.

Appreciation of the work being carried on by the Christian Stewardship movement was expressed by the delegates. This movement is in charge of the Rev. R. W. Woodworth, and in connection with it a quarterly magazine called "The Christian Steward" is published. The suggestion was made that the missionary and other general departments should contribute to this propaganda in view of the fact that every department was benefited by its work.

It was decided that the general superintendent should enter on their duties forthwith. The Rev. Dr. Chown will continue to take charge of the temperance and moral 147-pm department until such time as the Rev. Dr. A. T. Moore can be relieved of his work as secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance movement.

Recommendations of the committee on salaries had been adopted as follows: General superintendent, \$5,000 per annum each with a residential allowance of \$700; home missionary secretary, \$2,200; foreign missionary secretary, \$2,800; secretary of education, \$2,200; editor of the Guardian, \$2,200; editor of the Sunday school papers, \$2,200; senior superintendent of missions, \$2,000; secretary of Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues, \$1,800; and secretary of the Young People's movement, \$2,000.

A resolution deprecating the keeping of lists of significant armaments by various first-class powers, and invoking the Hague tribunal to put an end,

as far as possible to the war preparations was passed. The resolution contained an arrangement for the setting aside of the Sunday before the 24th of May each year in the various places of peace sermons in the various Methodist churches of the Dominion.

In view of the fact that Canada is becoming a military and naval nation it was decided to form a navy and navy board which will deal with matters connected with those departments.

The minimum salaries of ministers and probationers was decided upon as follows: Ordained married men in the East—not less than \$900 per annum; unmarried men, \$700; probationers, \$500; ordained married men in the West, \$1,000; unmarried, \$800; probationers, \$600. In connection with these salary recommendations, which were adopted, a strong complaint was raised against the discrimination between married and single ministers. It being pointed out that the expense of the latter were very often just as high as those of married ministers. One delegate stated that in many instances single ministers had to keep either their sisters or their mothers, and that this reason prevented them from being married. Another delegate pointed out that the extra salary often induced ministers to rush into the married state with undue deliberation.

Reserve lay delegates to the Ecumenical Congress to be held in Toronto next year were appointed as follows: Dr. Sweet, Dr. Inck, Rev. G. A. Cox, and Mr. G. F. Johnston.

The conference anticipates concluding its labors tonight, but a considerable number of reports from committees have yet to be heard. A large number of the delegates are returning to their homes, and the personnel of the gathering has already dwindled to less than 200 members.

BADLY INJURED WITH UMBRELLAS

Mysterious Attack on a New York Broker by Two Young Women—Their Victim in a Serious Condition

NEW YORK, August 29.—The police are searching today for two young women who attacked Michael Plunkett, a broker, as he sat on the porch of his uptown home at midnight last night. Armed with umbrellas, the pair beat their victim until he was unconscious, while one of their umbrellas crashed out one of his eyes.

The attack was witnessed by several persons from a distance of a few hundred feet, but none of the spectators seemed to realize how serious were the wounds being inflicted on the prostrate man, and the two young women vanished into a nearby entrance of Central Park without anyone interfering.

Plunkett was hurried to a hospital, where he recovered consciousness and answered questions which the police put to him. He seemed greatly shocked and said that he had never seen the young women before. His condition is serious.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Engineer Israel L. Brandt's nerve saved train No. 8 of the Port Wayne division of Pennsylvania railway, with its load of sleeping passengers, from a wreck in the Union station yesterday. A cap on the pipe directly above the throttle blew off, setting loose volumes of hot steam. The fireman jumped and escaped with slight injuries, but Brandt, stuck to his post with blistering hands and face until he had brought the train to a standstill. By this time he was nearly unconscious, and fell from the cab window when the train stopped. His arm was broken in the fall, and he was found to be scalded. At the hospital it was said he was in no danger and Brandt added: "There is nothing to make a fuss about."

Record High Flight HAVRE, France, Aug. 29.—Leon Moran, a French aviator, today broke the world's record at the aviation meet now in progress in this city. His monoplane attained a height of 6,889 feet.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 29.—A telegram from Amery, Mississippi, at midnight, reports a mob forming with the intention of storming the county jail at that place and lynching a negro charged with attempted assault on a young white woman.

Struck by Horshoes NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Miss Mill-cent Sanders is under the care of a surgeon at her Jersey City home today as the result of a remarkable blow from a horseshoe. A fire engine rattled down the avenue in front of her house last night, and she rushed to a second story to see it go by. As it passed one of the horses with a mighty kick sent a hind shoe spinning through the air through the window. It struck Miss Sanders on the forehead, leaving a four inch wound. She will recover.

Chinese Contraband Goods. NELSON, B. C., Aug. 29.—An important seizure of opium and Chinese spirits has been made by the Rossland customs officers. In a consignment of merchandise addressed to the Chinese firm of Tai No Long were found scores of pounds of opium, hundreds of pounds of Chinese tobacco and a large quantity of Chinese whiskey. The importation of opium is forbidden and the duty on tobacco is 55 per cent per pound. The Chinaman present at the examination of the cases decamped when the customs officials insisted on the opening of the box in which the first contraband was found. He was later apprehended, as also the other members of the firm. They were subsequently released on bail of three thousand dollars each.

A money by-law is shortly to be presented to the ratepayers of Esquimalt for the purpose of carrying forward various improvements. The viaduct on A Avenue is to be re-built and the waterworks system to be considerably improved.

Display of New Fall Coats . . . and Costumes Today . . . . Henry Young & Co. 1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street. Latest ideas in High class exclusive Millinery. Dent's Gloves. Morley's Hosiery. Dr. Dalmeil's Linen Mesh Underwear.

FIT-REFORM SUITS Of Refinement ALLEN & CO. 1201 Government Street Victoria. We have Suits modelled to suit the taste of the man that desires refinement in his clothes. Suits with dignity and character in every detail. All "freak" and glaring features avoided. Clothes for Gentlemen. Fabrics in neat mixtures and colorings of Greys, Oxfords and Olives. Every pattern a model of good taste. Our long experience in clothes service guarantees a perfect fit in every instance. We can please the man who knows that quality is the true test of clothes value. Suits \$15, \$20, \$25 to \$35.

The Store That Serves You Best Another Carload of FANCY PEACHES Choice Elberta Peaches, per crate \$1.15 Splendid Crawford Peaches, per crate \$1.15 Genuine English Damson Plums, per basket 35c Ripe Plums, per basket, 25c and 20c Fine Grapes, per lb. 15c SPECIAL THIS WEEK Ogilvie's "Mount Royal," an unrivalled, good Flour, per sack \$1.65 Ogilvie's Rolled Oats, per 8lb. sack 25c DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers 1817 Government St. Tel. 59, 61, 52. Liquor Department Phone 1638

COPAS & YOUNG WINES AND LIQUORS Our goods are genuine, and our prices will compare with any in Canada. Our standard of quality is No. 1. Fine Oporto Port, our leader, per bottle \$1.00 Old Canadian Rye, Imp. quart \$1.00 Old Canadian Rye, ord. quart 65c Mitchell's Famous Irish, Imp. quart \$1.25 Mitchell's Heatherdew Scotch, Imp. quart \$1.00 Searam's N. 83, bottle \$1.00 Walker's Canadian Club, bottle \$1.00 G. & W. Special, per bottle \$1.00 Johnny Walker's Extra Special, per bottle \$1.75 PUBLIC NOTICE On and after October 1, 1910, the price of Barclay Perkin's Famous London Brown Stout will advance to— PINTS, per dozen \$1.75 NIPS, per dozen \$1.20

COPAS & YOUNG Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 95. Our Hobby Again Proud of our fine All-Wool Magnet Brand Rug: a large, handsome rug just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these or one of Chase's Genuine Mosaic Rugs. Call or write for prices. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 500 WATER STREET.



**SEND MESSAGE TO HIS MAJESTY**

Methodist General Conference Express Devotion of Their Church to the British Crown

**REFORM COMMITTEE RENDERS ITS REPORT**

Refers to the "White Slave" Traffic and Race Track Gambling in Its Final Sessions

Among the concluding features of the work of the Methodist General Conference were a report of the reform committee and a message of loyalty to the King George V. The message was read by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Briggs, of the Methodist church in the Dominion and the earnest and prayerful desire of the conference that he will do all in his power towards building up a righteous and God-fearing nation in the northern half of this continent as an integral part of a great and united British Empire.

Racetrack gambling, a problem more acute than growing wealth and luxury and the business of bookmaking in New York and other states of the adjoining republic, has been strongly condemned. Attention is drawn to the Miller bill and it is greatly regretted that owing to the opposition of the minister of justice the bill failed to secure a majority in the House and as a result a compromise bill was accepted. This bill it is stated will have the effect of reducing and restricting the power of dealing with pool tables and other amusements. Another resolution asking provincial governments to prohibit the power of dealing with pool licenses was also unanimously adopted.

It has been decided to appoint an official editor for the Guardian of the church in the Dominion and an appointee to be stationed at some point in the Dominion. This appointment is made on account of the growing religious requirements in this part of the progressive Dominion, and is a Methodist church as peculiarly exemplified in the Dominion of Canada in the division of the office of general superintendent.

It is decided that the rules of procedure in the church should follow those of the Dominion House of Commons and that the same should be adopted in this conference. The penalties provided are quoted and a considerable number of resolutions are mentioned. It is pointed out that the maximum penalty should be not less than ten years with hard labor.

The conference expresses its grave disapproval of the practice that is obtaining in several of the western states of employing Indians and other inferior races in connection with agricultural and other enterprises, and demoralizing effects upon them, and urges that the department of Indian affairs should be asked to interfere and employ such condemned methods that may be necessary to bring about a more humane and dignified treatment of the Indians.

Among other recommendations of the committee are that the annual meeting of the conference should be held in the city of Ottawa, and that the annual meeting of the conference should be held in the city of Ottawa, and that the annual meeting of the conference should be held in the city of Ottawa.

**3,000 Years Ago The Egyptians Cured Disease With Fruit**

Today, Canadians Are Doing It With "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

**THE FAMOUS FRUIT MEDICINE**

We are apt to consider the age we live in as the most wonderful age that the world has ever known. In many respects. Yet the ancients surpassed us in some things. Engineers of the past have left us monuments of their skill and power. The Egyptians, for example, were the first to use fruit as a medicine. They discovered that certain fruits, when mixed with fruit juice, had a powerful effect on the human system. This discovery was the beginning of the "Fruit-a-tives" medicine.

The "Fruit-a-tives" is a natural cure for many ailments, including indigestion, constipation, kidney disease, rheumatism, and neuralgia. It is made from the finest fruits and is completely natural and safe. It is available in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2 ounces, and is sold by all druggists and grocers.

**TRAFFIC IN WOMEN**

The abolition of the traffic in women is a matter of the highest importance. It is a crime that has existed since the beginning of time, and it is one that has caused the most suffering and degradation to the human race. The traffic in women is a trade that is carried on in secret, and it is one that is completely unprofitable to the community. It is a trade that is based on the exploitation of the weak and the ignorant, and it is one that is completely contrary to the principles of justice and equity.

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**Red Jacket**

**"So Easy to Fix"**

**Force and Lift Pumps**

The Hickman Tye Hardware Company, Limited

Victoria, B. C.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**

**DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA**

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Acting like a charm in DIARRHOEA and CHOLERA. SPECIFIC IN CHOLERA. Cures Cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery, Malaria, and all other febrile diseases.

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**JOHN JAMESON'S**

**THREE STAR WHISKY**

PURE POT STILL WHISKY, made from the finest Home-grown Barley and Corn and carefully aged for MORE THAN 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON AND SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. the King.

**COL. ROOSEVELT**

**IN COLORADO**

Former President Puts in Battle Day at Capital of State. Heartily Acclaimed by Multitudes in Denver Streets.

**MAKES FIVE SPEECHES IN COURSE OF DAY**

Sharply Criticizes Judgment of United States Supreme Court—Speaks of Observations on Trip Abroad

DENVER, Aug. 29.—Judgments of supreme courts were sharply criticized by Theodore Roosevelt today in an address. The ex-president cited two instances by the supreme court which he declared were contrary to the principles of democracy, and he said emphatically that if these decisions indicated a permanent attitude of the court, the entire American system of government would be destroyed.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech before the legislature was one of five which he delivered in Denver today. Everywhere he was greeted by cheering multitudes who blocked the streets, interposed with traffic and packed to suffocation the vast building of the Colorado Auditorium, in which he delivered his speech on conservation, held 15,000 people and yet no one could get outside the building, and the other thousands who sought in vain admission.

"I feel just as if I would like to be here for good," Colonel Roosevelt said before he had made his first speech. He added that he was taken utterly surprised by the size of the crowds who gathered to hear him. At the moment he arrived here until he was to bed Colonel Roosevelt was kept busy in addition to the speaking at the Auditorium, under the auspices of the National Livestock association, in holding a banquet for the Colorado Chamber of Commerce. He spoke to the Livestock association at a banquet this evening, a gathering of the people of the Colorado Chamber of Commerce. He spoke to the Livestock association at a banquet this evening, a gathering of the people of the Colorado Chamber of Commerce.

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**3,000 Years Ago The Egyptians Cured Disease With Fruit**

Today, Canadians Are Doing It With "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

**THE FAMOUS FRUIT MEDICINE**

We are apt to consider the age we live in as the most wonderful age that the world has ever known. In many respects. Yet the ancients surpassed us in some things. Engineers of the past have left us monuments of their skill and power. The Egyptians, for example, were the first to use fruit as a medicine. They discovered that certain fruits, when mixed with fruit juice, had a powerful effect on the human system. This discovery was the beginning of the "Fruit-a-tives" medicine.

The "Fruit-a-tives" is a natural cure for many ailments, including indigestion, constipation, kidney disease, rheumatism, and neuralgia. It is made from the finest fruits and is completely natural and safe. It is available in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2 ounces, and is sold by all druggists and grocers.

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# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## PASSING COMMENTS

(Richard L. Pocock).

The salmon trollers' carnival is on one more. The fish are running well and good catches are being made of springs and cohoes. Up at Campbell River the waters are living up to their reputation of providing in quantities the largest salmon in the world—fifty-pounders being the rule rather than the exception. Nearer home, Cowichan Bay has been full of "springs" for a week or so past, and now the cohoes are starting to run, which will be welcome news to those who find a difficulty in early rising, for up there the spring salmon seem to refuse to feed at any time but the early morning, while the cohoes appear to have insatiable appetites and to be ready for a tit-bit at any time of day. The long continued dry weather has brought the rivers very low and kept them very clear, and in consequence little has been done by the stream fishermen with the trout. Still it is reported that some good catches have been made up at Cowichan Lake and some other places rather more remote.

The Provincial Game Warden did a good stroke of business the other day when he arrested B. C. Clarke, of Seattle, for having elk in his possession. The defendant was running a timber-cruising camp at Kyuquot Sound, up the West Coast, and men in his employ had been killing elk for use as meat in the camp, in open defiance of the law. The information reached the game warden as long ago as last May, and he spared no effort to get together sufficient evidence to secure a conviction. When brought before Magistrate Hayward, Clarke pleaded guilty, and in consequence was awarded a much lighter penalty than would otherwise have been the case, being fined \$75 and costs, with the promise of a jail sentence on a repetition of the offence. Warrants are out for the arrest of the men who did the actual killing, but they are out of the country at present.

The game warden has been giving the Island a great deal more attention than it used to get, lately, and let us hope that the good work will continue. Because a game warden does not advertise his presence everywhere he frequently gets blamed for not being there, but in the game warding business it does not always pay to advertise. When you think the warden is at the other end of the peninsula he may very possibly be cached under a bush within a few yards of you waiting to hear some of that continuous banging of guns which are every day reported to him from some district or another. As a case in point, rather an amusing thing happened a few days ago on Florence Lake.

There were two boats on the lake, and in each two men were engaged in fishing for bass. Sport was not quite as fast and furious as they might have liked, and as the two boats drew close together, the occupants engaged in conversation. While they were discussing the cussedness of the uncaptured bass which refused to be beguiled, a bunch of mallards happened to fly over the boats within easy reach of a shotgun in that provoking manner in which this kind of thing will happen in the close season.

"That would have been a fine shot, wouldn't it?" remarked one of the party.

"You bet," came the answer from the other boat. "I wish I'd had a gun."

"Why, would you have taken a shot at them, then?"

"Would I have taken a shot at them. Well, what do you think? I'd have soaked them, all right."

"But it's close season. Wouldn't you have been afraid of a game warden seeing you?"

"Game warden nothing. We never see a game warden up here."

Here ended the conversation.

In case the last speaker should see this, it may interest him to know that at the time he was actually talking to the Provincial Game Warden and a deputy game warden, so that perhaps it was just as well that he did not have that shot gun with him at the time, or the conversation might not have ended quite so pleasantly for all concerned. Verb. Sap.

## Break All Fishing Records

All known fishing records held by Tacoma men were broken by George Chilberg, a mail wagon driver for Uncle Sam, and J. C. Lienthal, a plumber, in one day's angling in the Skoopenchuck River, twelve miles southeast of Mount Tacoma. The anglers brought back 703 cutthroat trout running from nine to six small hole, 37 of which were taken from one small hole.

Four twenty-pound baskets were filled, besides many others carried in their hunting clothes.

"It was the greatest fishing I ever saw," said Mr. Chilberg this morning. "The river is swarming with trout and they are taking bait at a great rate. I want the boys to go up there. There is trout enough for all."

The news-editor who passed the above item, recently published in a Tacoma paper, made a mistake in the headline he put to it. Instead of "Break All Fishing Records," he no doubt intended to put "Fishing-hogs at Work," or words to that effect.

And these are the people who sneer at the Englishman and his large bag of driven birds, forgetting that driven birds are the hardest of all to hit, and that conditions are such in the tight little island, which has for centuries been cock of the world, that it is either a case of

reared and preserved pheasants or none at all, there being no large areas of wild land where pheasants can be walked up and potted over dogs; and that the man who makes these large bags, whether he admire his taste in the line of sport or not, pays for the rearing and preserving of them out of his own pocket and is not making a hog and spoil-sport of himself at the expense of the general public.

We have them this side of the line also. I remember a party I saw at the mouth of Powell River, who spent their whole vacation sitting by the side of the river from early morn till dewy eve, with short intervals for refreshment and grasshopper-catching, filling a miscellaneous collection of receptacles with trout and salt; their catch ran well up into three figures per day, and they called it sport.

The same thing happens at Somenos Lake and Sooke Lake with slight variations, and there is nothing, seemingly, to prevent it.

## CAROLINA QUAIL SHOOTING

When I first saw the long-leaf pine country of North Carolina I wondered what Bob White could find to live upon in that waste of sand and scrub oak and pine.

Cultivated farms were tens of miles apart, and these raised no considerable quantity of cowpeas or other forage-making crops. Fruit, tomatoes and cotton were the main ground products, and, of course, when gathered there was no involuntary title for Bob.

In the scrub I saw nothing like our Northern weeded plants, so Bob's livelihood was for a time a mystery. Following a common custom, however, I cut open the crop of the first quail killed and sent the contents to our Agricultural Bureau at Washington.

Reply came promptly back identifying the bulk of the seeds as those of the bush clover, with here and there a seed of wild Solomon's seal.

Upon this meagre diet the quail were not only existing, but growing fat and strong—at any rate I found them fat and strong of wing in the month of February.

Accustomed to Northern quail hunting, it was my good fortune to learn through Lieutenant C the charms of quail shooting on horseback—not shooting in Bison William style from the horse, but using the horses for the tiresome leg work.

Felice introduced me to the Lieutenant, else I might never have known the apotheosis of bird hunting.

Felice is extremely attractive. She has lovely brown eyes and hair, and her teeth are white and regular.

She has perfect shoulders, and her feet are so small it is a matter for wonder she can use them as she does.

She is too pretty to need to be an entertaining talker, and the fact is I did not once hear her speak during the whole time I spent in her company.

There are lots of other feminine accomplishments which Felice lacks, but I will say for her that in all the four delightful weeks we hunted together I never saw her make a single false point or break into her birds once she had made a stand.

Felice, you beauty, you are well named, for never was there a merrier, truer little lady than thou. May the years deal kindly with thee!

Lieutenant C—was a Rough Rider under Colonel Roosevelt and is a Virginian gentleman who loves a horse a dog and a gun, and am glad and sorry to say, belongs to him.

She accomplished our introduction by coming up to me on the hotel piazza and smelling at the back of a game coat I have worn in the field for years. No doubt she sensed the aurae of the hundreds of grouse and woodcock it has carried in years gone by.

I turned and patted her pretty brown head, and then Lieutenant C—, who was sitting nearby, passed me the sign of brotherhood in the Order of All-Out-Doors.

You all know what we talked about—there on the sunny steps with Lad of Ling's daughter between us—and the upshot of the talk was that the next morning at 8 o'clock I was to be ready on horseback for a day's quail shooting.

The matter of a mount was easily settled. In the North we saddle driving horses; in the South they (occasionally) drive saddle horses. It was only a question of selecting one of a dozen or more horses from the excellent livery attached to the hotel. After a number of trials I settled upon Garvey, a good-looking, four-gaited Tennessee gelding which could travel for hours at a running walk, almost as fast as an ordinary horse could canter.

I hunted him for a month and found him a perfect mount, and upon one occasion I rode him in a fox chase, during which he showed enough speed and log-jumping ability to bring me among the first three to the foot of the tall pine where the hounds had stretched a big grey fox.

The next morning, then, Lieutenant C—on Beauty a very handsome Virginia mare, and I on Garvey started out with Felice, her two puppies, Honey Boy and Big Brother, 9 and 18 months old respectively, and Belle, an English setter gyp, undersized, but a gallant worker.

It is not all of hunting to pull the trigger, and the two-mile ride down the sandy road beneath the softly whispering long-leaved pines with the dogs capering in front of us, was a real pleasure.

Coming soon to an abandoned vineyard, we left the road and started through the weed-grown field, while the dogs began to work in

earnest. Down the field like a race horse went Felice with the puppies vainly following, while Belle worked nearer but not less earnestly.

Across the field and back again came Felice—a canine comet with her dog stars trailing after. Another windward gallop or two up and down the acre vineyard, and then "No birds here," said the Lieutenant as he waved the dogs into the scrub oak and tall pines which grew to the field edge.

Cantering into the woods we anxiously watched the dogs as they flickered among the trees, and we had not been there five minutes before Felice whirled into a point, which was promptly backed by the puppies in fine high-headed style, while Belle, the cautious, crouched almost to the ground. With a warning to the puppies we got off our horses and walked toward the dogs. Twenty feet away from them we stopped and ruffled the dry-leaves at our feet. No whirring wings as yet.

"False point?" said I, for I did not then know Felice.

Knowing her, I can appreciate how deeply I had wronged her, but the Virginia gentleman merely replied, "I think not," and threw a twig behind the dogs.

Instantly the scrub was full of winged little cannon-balls.

No time then for frazzled nerves or faltering fingers, for Bob White with his short wings and tremendous chest muscles is a lightning starter and if there will be anything to stuff into those capacious game pockets eye and hand must work precisely and co-ordinately.

Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang! Four light reports, four puffs of smokeless powder, and four of the little cannon-balls have left the whirling covey and come tumbling back to Mother Earth.

"Steady, pups!" No use to chase those darting shadows.

Thanks, Belle, and Felice, you beauty—you need not sit up when you give your birds to me, my lady—not a feather ruffled.

Go fetch! Dead bird! Back again so soon? Good 'll dog.

Now for that last bird which fell near the mistletoe yonder.

Ah! Naughty pup! Bring it here, sir—here, you rascal! So—there it is, and not badly torn after all.

We must fix-up a pin cushion bird for you, sir, one of these days. "He on now after the singles, my lads and lassies!"

A tall dead pine with a stag horn top standing about 150 yards away gave us the general line of flight, and we mounted and rode toward it.

At a word from my companion Felice threw out her high gear, and on her second speed searched the crab grass and bush clover for the scattered singles.

Arriving at the pine, we dismounted and followed the dogs on foot.

Just beyond the pine a bird flushed wild behind my companion. He sent two unavailing shots after it, and I also paid my respects as the little feathered meteor glanced through the stunted oaks, but he treated our messengers with the contempt they merited.

Attracted by the shooting, the dogs came toward us, and just beyond the place at which the last bird flushed Belle came to a staunch point, handsomely backed by Felice.

We walked up, and the Lieutenant killed with the first barrel.

Leaving the rest of the covey for "seed," we remounted and rode down a wood's lane until we came to an old field, beyond which stood, an old negro's cabin, with the usual swallow's nest chimney constructed of sticks and clay.

Back of the cabin on a hillside the proprietor was turning over the soil with the aid of a very scrawny steer tied to a plow by an ingenious tangle of ropes, chains and leather. Riding up to the old negro, we inquired if there were any birds in the neighborhood.

He replied that there was a "gang" of 18 or 20 birds which "used" near the swamp "right over yonder," indicating a knoll about half a mile distant.

A piece of small silver brought a sand shark's smile to the leathery face, and, leaving him, we crossed the ditch at the edge of the field and rode toward the knoll.

Reaching its crown, we looked down its scrub covered slope to a swamp of holly, mistletoe and stunted pines—a natural refuge for frightened and scattered birds, as we were soon to find out.

With the dogs diligently scouring the sunny slope we rode slowly along behind them. Felice has lots of bird sense, and it is idle to talk here where to look for birds, so we simply followed in her train.

We crossed a cotton field stubbly with last year's stalks, bearing here and there on their heads some of the staple, and coming to the edge of the swamp, the larger puppy, Big Brother, stopped in a beautiful point. The other puppy was wary, but Felice and Belle coming up honored the declaration that birds were present.

Dismounting, we approached the dogs, and when 30 or more feet away a big covey burst into the air.

Two birds fell, and the rest of the covey flew down along the edge of the swamp and pitched into it.

The swamp was perhaps a mile long and some 18 or 20 rods wide for its whole length, making the "prognosis," as the doctors say, "a distinctly unfavorable one."

This was, however, Belle's opportunity, for she is a close and persistent searcher, with an excellent nose and steady as a rock—just the sort of a dog one would choose for woodcock or grouse shooting in heavy thickets.

Walking to the point where we had seen

the birds pitch in, we sent the dogs on and followed through the black ooze into the tangle of low brush and creeper.

The puppies we had tied outside the swamp, leaving this more difficult work to the experienced dogs.

Hardly had we entered the swamp when a bird flushed and went twisting through the tangle in a manner to make a jacksnipe brown with envy. Taken by surprise, neither of us pulled a trigger.

The dogs were sloshing through the wire up to their bellies while we did little better by walking when opportunity offered on the marsh tufts or "nigger heads" which were sprinkled through the swamp.

Another bird sprang up before us and went shot free, as we were laboriously pulling one leg after another out of the sucking mud, and then Belle nailed one on a "nigger head" and gave us a chance to make ready.

At his rise the not unusual thing happened. We fired simultaneously; the bird fell, and it was not until we opened our guns to take out the empty shells that either knew the other had fired.

A little farther on Felice pointed. My companion courteously gave me the shot, and Felice handed me the draggled bird.

Hunting through the swamp was hard work, but here and there, with frequent misses in the dense underbrush we picked up seven birds and finally emerged into the sunlight, mud-covered and weary, but satisfied with the results of our labor.

After some co-operative mudscrapping we called the dogs to heel and, mounting our nags, turned their willing heads homeward.

The tiresome work in the swamp had rather taken the tuck out of Belle, and the puppies were also quite willing to canter in the road behind the horses, but Felice was morning bright. Like a bit of radium, she was forever giving off her energy in enormous quantities, and still the loss was not apparent.

She scoured the fields and combed the roadside scrub, and just as we turned from the wood's lane into the main highway she stopped in her gallop near a towering pine within a rod of the lane.

What need to describe this or any other all her dog kin?

We walked up behind the grand little lady and passed her where she stood.

Twenty yards beyond six birds sprang into the air—only to leave three of their number behind.

These birds were the private and exclusive property of Mistress Felice, and she retrieved them separately, presenting each one, with charming loyalty, to her god in khaki.

Mounting again, we shook the horses into a gentle canter and in half an hour had reached the hotel, deliciously tired and ravenously hungry.

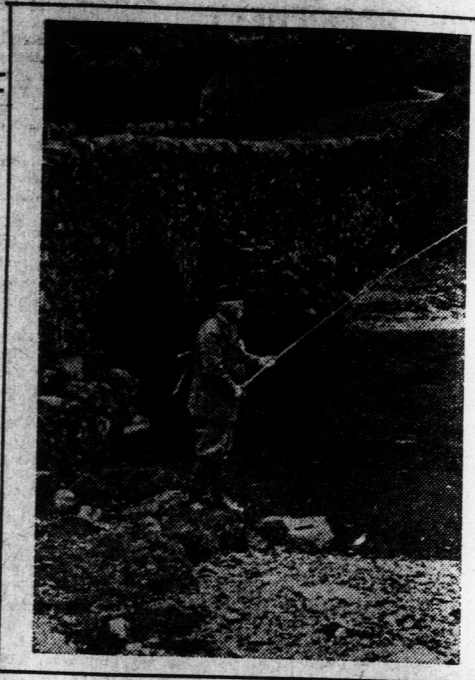
Not many birds, you say? No, not too many.—Edward S. Rawson in Amateur Sportsman.

## PARTRIDGES IN THE UNITED STATES

It is stated by Mr. Henry Oldys in a paper contributed by him to the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, and since published separately, that during the years 1908 and 1909 nearly 40,000 partridges were transferred from the game covers of Europe to those of America. Previous to 1903 less than 8,000 had been imported. The reasons for the introduction of these birds were the failure to establish quail, sandgrouse, chukar, and red-legged partridges; the general lack of success in the attempts to acclimatize pheasants of various species; and the recent adoption of stringent non-export regulations by the Southern States, which prevent the Northern States from obtaining a supply of Virginian quail (the "bobwhite" or southern "partridge"), which, like the ruffed grouse (the northern "partridge"), had experienced two bad seasons.

The earliest attempt to introduce the Hungarian partridge into America covers seems to have been in 1899, when twenty-four were turned out on a private preserve at Lynnhaven, Princess Anne County, Virginia. From that time other small consignments were received by sportsmen and preserve owners in other states and the earliest official importations were those of 1,000 birds by the game commissioner of Illinois, and of 200 by the game warden of Kansas in 1903 for restocking the covers of their respective states. The total importation from July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1909, is returned at 48,970 birds. These figures, however, are only approximate, because in many cases it was found impossible to ascertain the mortality on the voyage. Mr. Oldys places it at from 20 to 25 per cent, but admits that sometimes it was much greater. He quotes one consignment of 400 birds shipped from England to the Essex Park game preserve in Virginia in 1905, and of these only fifty reached their destination alive, giving a mortality of 87.5 per cent. On the other hand, some came through very well, and he gives an instance in which the mortality was less than 1.7 per cent.

The States of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Washington have undertaken these acclimatization experiments, and most of the reports received by the Department of Agriculture have been favorable. It is, however, pointed out that persons interested should not be too sanguine of ultimate success, since similar favorable accounts were received after the attempts with the quail and pheasant. Mr. Oldys considers that the possible effect of the suc-



## Sportsman's Calendar

AUGUST

The Salmon-Trollers' Month—Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the Coast. One of the best months for stream-fishing for Trout.

Successful introduction of the partridge on native game birds should receive careful consideration. The partridge is pugnacious at breeding time, and though there is small probability of its killing native game birds, its presence may create a struggle for nesting places that will prove serious to the Virginian quail. The experiment of acclimatizing the partridge has been expensive, and the most of the birds is put in round numbers at \$750,000. Considering the high estimation in which the native game birds are held by sportsmen and farmers, Mr. Oldys suggests that more attention should be given to restoring and maintaining them in place of devoting so much time and money to the introduction of an exotic species which may never adapt itself to the new conditions, or, if it does, may develop objectionable traits.

## FLY AND BAIT CASTING RECORDS

Salmon Fly Distance.—The tournament record of the late John Enright still stands, 148ft. 6in. His longest exhibition cast was 152ft., and was made in America in 1906 with a 20ft. rod. In 1909 Mr. W. M. Plevina beat this by an exhibition cast of 152ft. 6in. at the Paris tournament with a 19 7/12ft. rod. Of United States casters Mr. R. C. Leonard has a cast of 151ft. to his credit and Mr. E. J. Mills one of 140ft.

Salmon Fly Switch Cast.—There are comparatively few records in this event, which has been little if at all practiced in America. Mr. D. E. Campbell Muir holds the record with a cast of 125ft., made this year in Paris.

Trout Fly Distance.—In this event America holds a big lead, her biggest tournament cast being that of Mr. H. C. Golcher, 140ft., made with an 11ft. rod. Mr. W. D. Mansfield holds the world's record with an exhibition cast of 144ft. The British record was established by Mr. H. J. Hardy at the recent tournament, 108ft. In Australia Mr. H. L. Maitland has cast 112ft.

Trout Fly Switch Cast.—The British record is held by Mr. Campbell Muir, 98ft., the American by Mr. W. H. Hawes, 102ft.

Trout Fly Light Rod.—Mr. W. D. Mansfield holds the American record with 129ft. 6in. Mr. H. J. Hardy the English with 105ft., which he cast at Hendon. M. Perruche at the same time cast 103ft.

Bait Casting, 2 1/2oz.—The American record is 233ft., made by Mr. E. B. Rise this year, the English 288ft. 9in., made by Mr. W. T. Attwood at Farnham, also this year. At Hendon M. Decantelle came very close to this with 287ft. 7in. Till this year Mr. J. T. Emery held the British record with 231ft.

Bait Casting, 1 1/2oz.—In this event there are no American records. Mr. W. T. Attwood holds the British record with 252ft., made at Farnham.

Bait Casting, 1 1/2oz.—In this event there are few records. M. Decantelle holds the lead with 252ft. 6in.

Bait Casting, 1/2oz.—American record, 230ft., Mr. O. E. Becker. British record, Mr. A. Piercy, 167ft., made at Hendon.

Bait Casting, 3/4oz.—American record, 161ft., Mr. R. J. Held. British record, 110ft., Mr. H. J. Hardy, made at Hendon.

Float Casting.—British record Mr. R. G. Woodruffe, 99ft. 6in., mad eat Farnham in 1908.

"Yes" is a simple word spelled with three letters.

It has caused more happiness and more unhappiness than any other word in the language.

It has lost more money for easy lenders than all the holes in all the pockets in the world.

It has started more dipsomanias on their career than all the strong liquor on earth.

It has caused more fights than all the "You're a liar" that ever were spoken.

It has procured kisses and provoked blows. It has defeated candidates and elected scoundrels.

It has been used in more lies than any other expression.

It is not meant half the time it is said. Will it continue to make such a record? Yes.

# The

It is a remarkable thing, the North American Indian sea-fished, not only from romance. Not so many years ago the type of tale still held its real and Buffalo Bill thrilled the Earl's Court with scenes in which originally acted in grim earnest a rider, stage coach driver, or messenger.

Today Sir Gilbert Parker's "A Savage" must take the place of the old story of Indian warfare, some Sioux who come to Atlanta season, having the hard work of making in exchange for the Indians' dentally afford the Indians' Canada, too, it is only on some as that of a local sports day show that the Indians issue a dress from the nearest Reserve of something wild and pristine traditions. Otherwise they are sight, but out of mind of all save of Indian Affairs, and of those der him for the compilation of a Book on the subject.

All that the immigrant, for aly to see of the red man nowad breed representative hanging knot of white settlers on the little stations dotting the transcontinental railways. Tians, i.e., those remnants of dering tribes who have entered with the Canadian Government generally on their Reserves, to apart under the supervision of for their exclusive use and occ they experiment in agriculture selves more or less of such come to them in the shape of m and hospitals, sigh for the str "fire-water" of the pale faces, tive lives as much in keeping primitive traditions as the total of things will allow. In Indian Reservations also obtain States, but in Canada, in the Northwest Territories, there ar of Indians who have not come and who maintain their old n and subsist entirely by hunting fishing.

The line of the great Canadian way strikes the northern shore prior (the late "Ging the Muskogee," the "Sea-Water" of Hiawatha, at Heron Bay, and runs along its elevators, Fort William, nearly miles further west. Thus it "pleasant land of the Ojibwas" who has not known what it is to after day through the sun-ness of rocks and pine trees, lak rivers the outstiches all the way real to Winnipeg, can fully undel quistely apt are the metre and of Longfellow's immortal poem spirit of Canadian landscape, Canadian nature. For one who l chantment of its immensity, its titanic virginity, Longfellow's adjectives, of quaint repetition poetic Indian names, "Mahng wild-god Wa-wa," has an a power to recall "the Muskodaye the prairie full of blossoms," w great it would be homesickness other land. Hiawatha himself, little in common with the "ne Nor have the legends of that So which the poet has woven many of classic mythology and even of crament, much resemblance to the modern remnants of India Hiawatha belongs to American not to the Red Indian.

It is said that three dates mark Indian history, from the land which originally united N to Asia fell through, and oes between those fragments of it L Land, Greenland, Iceland and Those tribes of prehistoric men ready migrated thru far west, off from the parent stocks of the later. The two great American South, formed an island, and were left—till the coming of t late in historic time—to their ment. From Hudson Bay to T the native Americans are on Those in the South have remain the present day; civilizations h died away in the central parts; and for the North it is appr to say that two dates only, a marked Indian time. They ar dates, too. The first is that of the of the horse about the eighteenth second is that of the exterminati during the winter of 1886-87; surely, is that of the first treat the invading white man. We s specific day or year for it, as States made their own, and Ca own, and even at the present t is continually being made af non-treaty Indians desire to ent

The day has long gone by in Canada when the white man to fear from the red. With the of 1870 and 1885 an end came series of wars by which the pale ed his right to inhabit and deve of North America. Pitiless and Indian showed himself to be, wrote in his book of roivings, tation in saying that five-sixths



# The Canadian Indian Today

By ELIZABETH WALMSLEY

It is a remarkable thing how completely the North American Indian seems to have vanished, not only from romance, but from sight. Not so many years ago the Fenimore Cooper type of tale still held its readers' breathless, and Buffalo Bill thrilled the audiences at Earl's Court with scenes in which he had originally acted in grim earnest as pony express rider, stage coach driver, or military leader.

Today Sir Gilbert Parker's "Translation of a Savage" must take the place of some blood-curdling story of Indian warfare, or the handsome Sioux who come to Atlantic City in the season, hawking the barbaric articles they make in exchange for Yankee dollars, incidentally acting the Indians' last display. In Canada, too, it is only on some such occasion as that of a local sports day or agricultural show that the Indians issue in festive native dress from the nearest Reserve to add a touch of something wild and pristine to the day's attractions. Otherwise they are not only out of sight, but out of mind of all save the Minister of Indian Affairs, and of those responsible under him for the compilation of the annual Blue-Book on the subject.

All that the immigrant, for instance, is likely to see of the red man nowadays is his half-breed representative hanging about with a knot of white settlers on the platforms of the little stations dotting the track of the great transcontinental railways. The Treaty Indians, i.e., those remnants of the once wandering tribes who have entered into relationship with the Canadian Government, keep very generally on their Reserves, to the lands set apart under the supervision of a local agent, for their exclusive use and occupation. Here they experiment in agriculture, avail themselves more or less of such advantages as come to them in the shape of missions, schools, and hospitals, sigh for the strictly forbidden "fire-water" of the pale faces, and lead infelicitous lives as much in keeping with their primitive traditions as the totally altered conditions of things will allow. This system of Indian Reservations also obtains in the United States, but in Canada, in the Yukon, and Northwest Territories, there are still numbers of Indians who have not come into the Treaty, and who maintain their old nomadic habits, and subsist entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

The line of the great Canadian Pacific Railway strikes the northern shore of Lake Superior (the "Gitee Gunee," the shining "Big-Sea-Water" of Hiawatha) at a point called Hiron Bay, and runs along it to that city of elevators, Fort William, nearly two hundred miles further west. Thus it traverses the "pleasant land of the Ojibways," and no one who has not known what it is to speed onwards day after day through the sun-smitten wilderness of rocks and pine trees, lakes and rushing rivers that stretches all the way from Montreal to Winnipeg, can fully understand how exquisitely apt are the metre and the simplicity of Longfellow's immortal poem to the very spirit of Canadian landscape, to the soul of Canadian nature. For one who has felt the enchantment of its immensity, its loneliness, its titanic virginity, Longfellow's use of simple adjectives, of quaint repetition, above all of poetic Indian names, "Mahng the loon, the wild-good Wa-wa," has an almost magical power to recall "the Muskoday, the meadow, the prairie full of blossoms," with longing so great it would be homesickness if felt for another land. Hiawatha himself, however, has little in common with the "neche" of today. Nor have the legends of that Song of his, into which the poet has woven many a reminiscence of classic mythology and even of Christian sacrament, much resemblance to the fables of the modern remnants of Indian heathenism. Hiawatha belongs to American literature, but not to the Red Indian.

It is said that three dates alone serve to mark Indian history, from the time when the land which originally united North America to Asia fell through, and oceans rolled between those fragments of it left in Baffin's Land, Greenland, Iceland and Scandinavia. Those tribes of rebarbative men which had already migrated thus far west were then cut off from the parent stocks of the East and isolated. The two great Americas, North and South, formed an island, and their inhabitants were left—till the coming of the white man late in historic time—to their own development. From Hudson Bay to Terra del Fuego the native Americans are one great race. Those in the South have remained barbaric to the present day; civilizations have arisen and died away in the central parts of the continent; and for the North it is approximately true to say that two dates only, or three, have marked Indian time. They are very recent dates, too. The first is that of the introduction of the horse about the eighteenth century; the second is that of the extermination of the bison during the winter of 1886-87; and the third, surely, is that of the first treaty made with the invading white man. We need assign no specific day or year for it, as of course the States made their own, and Canada made her own, and even at the present time the treaty is continually being made afresh whenever non-Treaty Indians desire to enter into it.

The day has long gone by in the States and in Canada when the white man had anything to fear from the red. With the Riel rebellions of 1870 and 1885 an end came to that long series of wars by which the pale face established his right to inhabit and develop the forests of North America. Fillicious and savage as the Indian showed himself to be, Colonel Butler wrote in his book of roving, "I have no hesitation in saying that five-sixths of our African

wars, and a still larger proportion of the Indian wars in America, have had their beginning in wrongs done in the first instance by white men upon natives."

However this may be—and it can serve no purpose to examine the indictment now—the Government of our great Dominion overseas treats the Indians of the present day with more than scrupulous justice, with extraordinary solicitude. The remnants of all those fine tribes whose very names are fast being forgotten, the Crees, Chippeways, Ojibways, Delawares, Blackfeet, Abenakis, Mohawks, Iroquois, Dakotas, Assiniboines, etc., are carefully located in Reserves, taught the arts and decencies of settled life, nursed in sickness, assisted in their efforts to make the land productive or to find work elsewhere, paid for their concessions to the white man, and encouraged to transform themselves into enfranchised Canadians.

None of all this is due to Mr. David Laird, now Chief Adviser in the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, the first Governor of the Northwest Territories.

"Never had a public man so large an opportunity in directing the destiny of an almost unknown land, for in 1873 there was practically no Winnipeg, no Edmonton, no Calgary. Not a mile of railway had been laid on the floor of the prairie, and the wheat-growing possibilities of the West had not even been discovered. Rancher and cow-boy were unknown. British Columbia was isolated by a mountain barrier as if it belonged to another continent. It was at this time that Mr. Laird entered upon a new career of usefulness as a public man. One of the most pressing problems facing the Minister of the Interior was the Indian. The majority of the hundred thousand Canadian red men live west of Lake Superior, and some system was to be encouraged and law and order preserved. It was indeed fortunate that it fell to the lot of a man of such high character to negotiate some of the principal treaties with the Western tribes. No more fitting encomium could be paid to Mr. Laird than the red men themselves, who, with their unerring insight into human nature, gave him the flattering name of "The-man-whose-tongue-is-not-forked!" In the year 1876 the Northwest Territories were organized, with Mr. Laird as their first Lieutenant-Governor. Battleford became the capital of the country now the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and from the executive mansion of this then isolated centre, the Government of Canada exercised a more direct sway over both white and red men and half-breeds than had before been possible.

"During the succeeding years Mr. Laird, in his positions of Lieutenant-Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was in constant contact with the Indians. Deputations of the dusky sons of the plains were frequently encamped on the Battleford outskirts, and there and at other points in the Territories he met with the great Indian leaders, such as Crowfoot, the famous chief of the Blackfoot nation, a man of remarkable native genius for government. On numerous occasions the tall chief, for Mr. Laird exceeds a six-foot stature, smoked the pipe of peace with his bronze brothers. It was in 1877 that Treaty No. 7 was concluded with the Assiniboines and Blackfeet—the most powerful of all the prairie tribes. Under it and previous treaties the whole of the country from Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains and north to the Athabasca, was ceded to the Government, leaving the red men of the farther north to be dealt with at a later period, a much more difficult task, owing to their inaccessibility and long freedom from control. In 1899 Mr. Laird concluded the great treaty, known as Treaty 8, with the Crees, Beavers and Chippeways of the Peace River and contiguous country. It was another remarkable agreement in which the red men signed away forever their blood rights in a territory five hundred miles in length from the Athabasca River to Great Slave Lake, a treaty that, in the picturesque language of the document, is to last 'as long as the sun shines and the water runs.' The journey of the Treaty Commission with Mr. Laird at its head, was a notable one. It was notable as a matter of contrast. Whereas in the 'Seventies' he had to cover the distance between Winnipeg and Battleford by cart or on horseback, across great stretches of unoccupied and untitled lands, on this journey the railway had reached Strathcona with all the changes and developments involved in its building. From Edmonton northward, however, the primitive overland trail had to be taken to Athabasca Landing, and thereafter covering rivers, lakes and land, as they form the two thousand mile route by the Peace River north, and return by the Athabasca. Reaching Lesser Slave Lake, a memorable gathering took place, when hundreds of tribesmen with their chiefs formed a great tented city surrounding the whiter tents of the Treaty Commissioners. It was a significant day, too, for the red men, for they were asked to part with their rights in an area as large as an empire.

"Possessing a nature in which firmness and fairness met" as Mr. Laird has been happily characterized, he and his fellow Commissioners conducted the negotiations so tactfully and successfully as to secure the consent of the Indians to the proposition and the symbolic signatures of their chiefs to the important document. Addressing the assembled throng as his "Red Brothers," Mr. Laird explained the terms by which everyone would get \$12 in that year, and for every year afterwards \$5, for each person forever; chief receiving \$25, a silver medal and a flag, and counsellors \$15, with suits of clothes for both dignitaries. One hundred and twenty-eight

acres of land also were offered to each Indian in reserves, the Government promising to further help them with farm implements and grains or cattle if they preferred stock-raising. Schools were also promised. Today over three hundred schools in the West accommodate ten thousand Indian children. Thus at the most critical period of its history Mr. Laird has rendered high service not only in formulating a beneficent and humane policy regarding the Indian, but in the general development of the Great Lone Land. The trackless prairie of the 'Seventies' has become the Mecca of the world's surplus peoples; the unknown West has become the gold West; the parish of a single administrator has been made into two great provinces, and all this transformation has taken place since Mr. Laird himself went West thirty-three years ago."

No more interesting comment on his work and on the condition of the Indians under the system he established is to be found than in the Report for the year ending March 31, 1909, of the Deputy Superintendent-General for Indian Affairs.

First and foremost we find the idea that the Indians are dying out rapidly, qualified (for 1909 at least) by the statement that the births among them outnumber the deaths by 838. The census returns totalled their numbers at 111,043, and British Columbia with 24,871 has the largest Indian population of Canada. Of all the tribes, the Sioux or the Saulteaux are considered perhaps the finest, and the Thinklets of Alaska and the Klondike route the poorest specimens. "It is not, however, likely that the pure blood Indian will survive very much longer. He must vither be absorbed by the big class of half-breeds, the formation of which is the natural result of an invading white population, or succumb to the fell disease which has gained such a terrible and widespread hold on the red man, viz., tuberculosis. For the Canadian Indian is no longer an Indian, though he persists in behaving as though he were, to the destruction of his health and the depletion of his race. The "brave" no longer lives in a wigwam or "tepee" as his forefathers did, more or less exposed to the inclemencies of weather, and consequently hardened to them, but in "shacks" much like an immigrant settler's. But he cannot also accustom himself to the white man's mode of life. He combines the disadvantages of health of bad ventilation indoors and exposure outside. For the nature of the Indian is still Indian, and until he can be taught how to adapt himself to the higher standards of comfort his contact with civilization has brought him the result must inevitably be extinction. Lung disease is the great menace of the race; if indeed consumption could be effectually prevented or stamped out among the Indians, there is no reason why they should not increase as normally as the white populations around them.

"First contact with civilization," says Mr. Pedley, "rarely proves an unmixing blessing to aboriginal races," and in the case of those Indians to be found in the more newly-opened provinces of Western Canada, the diversified character of the stream of immigration makes it difficult to decide whether the upshot for them is good or bad. "Down East," where the Indians have long been in contact with the "superior race," they have not failed to recognize the benefits likely to accrue to them from the adoption of its methods. It is interesting to note that in 1909 the Indians made nearly three times as much money from agriculture as from their natural resources of hunting, fishing and trapping, and that they made more wages than from agriculture. In religion the greater number of Indians are Catholics, but nine thousand six hundred odd still adhere to those queer pagan beliefs which make it so difficult for the various agents to report justly as to what may or not be considered the "morality" of the bands under their charge. The validity of pagan Indian marriage rites is recognized by the Canadian courts in so far as their natural resources of monogamy and the permanency of the marriage tie. Fortunately the Indians seldom now have recourse to the barbaric services of their "medicine men," but Dr. Bryce reports that it is often owing to the extraordinary "native customs" that still prevail at childbirth that certain classes of disease are found among the women.

The question as to how the Indians avail themselves of the educational advantages provided for them in the shape of excellent schools, which the children are bound to attend—often managed by qualified teachers from the Indian bands themselves—raises the interesting ethnological point as to the relative "highness" or "lowness" of nations in the evolutionary scale. Are the American aborigines, for instance, capable of assimilating education, and if so, to what extent? It seems that the welfare of the red man in Canada depends entirely upon his own power of coming into line, so to speak, with the white, for of prejudice against him there is none. The Government is always ready to extend the franchise to the Indian and to encourage him to take an administrative interest in the affairs of his "Band" the moment he has attained the few necessary qualifications. Here we have the argument in a nutshell against the contention that the "natural" races of mankind (as distinguished from the "savage" or the "cultured") are necessarily any lower in intellectual capacity than those which have attained civilization in more or less higher degrees. Some ethnologists hold that the natural races are absolutely in line intrinsically with the civilized races, that there is, perhaps, less of the animal about a Somali or a Cree than about

a "degenerate" in Paris or London. An uncivilized being is "all man," equal in mental and spiritual capacity with the cultivated. But the difference between a civilized and a natural race is that the former has embraced, and the latter has missed, opportunities of racial advancement. The reason for this, of course, are to be sought in climate, environment, contact with others, etc. Thus the races of mankind are to be viewed rather as a squadron on the level in rough echelon formation than by a perpendicular standard with rungs. The civilized nations of the world "toe the line," and the uncivilized straggle away behind them in various degrees short of it.

Now, indeed, advantages such as he has never won for himself have been brought to the Redskin, and if he could only live as a race long enough to profit by them, it would remain to be seen whether or no he could vindicate a claim to equality with the white man.

From reading the hundred and fifty odd pages of school reports in the Indian Blue-Book, it is difficult to arrive at a wholesale estimate of the progress of education among the children. Here it is eminently satisfactory: "An unusual interest is taken in education by these Indians," writes one agent of a band in Alberta, "and it is the exception, not the rule, for their children to be away from a school." There it is disheartening: "The subject of education is one our Indians do not seem to appreciate," writes Mr. MacPherson of a Nova Scotian band of Micmacs; "attendance is meagre and progress slow." In one place school buildings are urgently required, in another such as exist are being closed. Perhaps the only unqualified remark to be passed on the subject is one of admiration for the care the Government and the local school authorities expend on the children and the justice of the principle applied, that the denomination of the teacher should be decided by the religious majority of the school. In Quebec and Ontario, of course, the schools are largely in the hands of Catholics. "I may say confidently," writes Father Conjure, S.J., of the Wikwinkong Industrial School, Ontario, "that the school is contributing largely to the elevation of the moral tone and development of habits of thrift and industry, the enlightenment of the mind generally and the improvement of physique among our Indians." Our present pupils appreciate more their training, and rise to a higher level than our former ones.

A few of our Iroquois boys have gone to college in Quebec. Mr. Matherson, principal of the Battleford Industrial School, says: "Some of our pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools; two have taken a course at St. John's College, Winnipeg, and have been ordained to the sacred ministry of the Church. One is married to an English lady, and is in charge of one of our boarding schools and missions. The other took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Manitoba, and is also now in charge of one of our missions. Nearly all the girls that have been discharged are married, most of them on the Reserves, to ex-pupils and others, but several of them are married to white settlers, and are keeping their homes in creditable condition." An Indian from the big reserve belonging to the famous Six Nations in Ontario is studying medicine at Toledo, Ohio. Some of the Indians have taken, too, to literature, and a paper appeared in the Forum for July, 1898, written by a Pottawatomie chief, dealing with Indian legends.

The tone of the reports of the various Indian agents is always patient, tolerant and even affectionate; sometimes the Blue-Book rises to psychological analysis and insight.

"Progress on the Reserves is apparently very slow," we read in one place. "To uplift an Indian his whole character has to be reformed, and how this is to be accomplished on an Indian Reserve with its usual surroundings I fail to see; but if an Indian with his family goes off the Reserve to work for a good class of farmers for a year or two his development in character is quite apparent to anyone; and if this is carried on it will in time produce the survival of the fittest, and the next generation will develop on the character of their parents."

And again: "The characteristics of the Sioux are very apparent to those working with him. He is wary, subtle and suspicious of a lurking enemy somewhere in hiding. He is proud of himself and his capabilities. He has also a fertile imagination, which is easily capable of expansion. These are some of the positive qualities. Negatively he has no idea of economy, and thriftiness is altogether foreign to his nature. Combine these characteristics with a love of the marvelous and magic, and of the power of the spirits over him, and we have a make-up different from most other Indian tribes. He is likewise very industrious and has a lively imagination, and these help him in a variety of ways to secure his ends. It leads him to live on futures, which are always large; he spends freely, and if possible faster than he makes, so he does not get ahead very fast."

The Indians are generally quick linguists and soon acquire French and English. Some have a care for their own tongue, and in one Abenaki school the native language is carefully preserved. It is said that the stock languages of the American natives are extremely numerous, perhaps more so than all the stock languages of all the other orders of speech in the world. Indeed every band and tribe of Indians seems to have a speech of its own not understood by the rest. The Indian languages are very poetical and their metaphors are derived from the clouds, the birds, beasts, seasons

and heavenly bodies. While many bands still have a system of picture writing, like that Hiawatha is supposed to have taught them, it has remained for the modern missionary to devise an alphabet which represents the sounds of the Indian tongues and serves for clerical purposes. In print it looks much like shorthand.

Civilized man has undoubtedly forfeited many of those extraordinary instincts which in the Indian still amount to sixth and seventh senses. Last summer when the difficulty occurred of tracking down some escaped convicts near Strathcona, it was suggested that half-a-dozen Stoney Indians should be procured from the Stoney Reserve and placed on the trail. They would follow it, said one who was fully conversant with Indian guides and trappers, almost as accurately as a bloodhound. "I have seen them pick up horse tracks where a white man could see absolutely no trace." Another Stoney Indian shammed paralysis, in order to escape a charge of horse-stealing, so marvelously that for days two medical men were completely baffled as to whether it was simulation or real illness that had reduced the man to the condition of a log ever since he was brought to the mounted police barracks.

"The extent to which Indian interests are confined to the Reserves" makes for the absence of serious crime, but on the other hand, Mr. Pedley says, "the deprivation of various forms of legitimate excitement and amusement encourages the inclination among them to seek refuge from the monotony of existence by means of the coveted 'scuteo apye,' the fire-water of the whites." An Indian will kill himself by whisky drinking in three days if he gets the chance. The element of danger involved in contraband trade involves profits unfortunately, such as ensure its active prosecution by lawless and unscrupulous vendors. "The Department by no means flatters itself that its efforts are successful to prevent intoxicants from reaching . . . communities bent upon obtaining them . . ." but in some places "the orgies of which so much was heard a few years ago among Indians in from their hunt have quite ceased to occur."

Romance, in fact, of every description has deserted the Canadian Indian. He is no longer thrilling in any way. Never more will fierce battles between a handful of white adventurers and the savage tribes of the forest rage round the stockades of isolated trading forts, nor will swift herds of yelling Indians swoop down on the laboring train of "prairie schooners" and scalp every man of the luckless convoy. The wild children of the plains, of the wilderness of lake-lands, are carefully herded in government "parks," and artificially preserved, like the few remaining bison. They are now tame and spiritless.

If ever a tale of the Indians is forthcoming touched with something of primitive danger and wildness, 'tis sure to hail from the States!

## SAND WILL DO IT

I observed a locomotive in the railroad yards one day. It was waiting in the roundhouse where the locomotives stay; it was panting for the journey, it was coaled and fully manned, and it had a box the fireman was filling full of sand.

It appears that locomotives cannot always get a grip. On their slender iron pavement, 'cause they wheels are apt to slip. And when they reach a slippery spot their tactics they command, and to get a grip upon the rail they sprinkle it with sand.

It's about the way with travel along life's slippery track. If your load is rather heavy you're always slipping back; so, if a common locomotive you completely understand, you'll provide yourself in starting with a good supply of sand.

If your track is steep and hilly and you have a heavy grade, if those who've gone before you have the rails quite slippery made, if you ever reach the summit of the upper tableland, you'll find you'll have to do it with a liberal use of sand.

If you strike some frigid weather and discover, to your cost, that you're liable to slip up on a heavy coat of frost, then some prompt, decided action will be called into demand, and you'll slip 'way to the bottom if you haven't any sand.

You can get to any station that is on life's schedule seen, if there's fire beneath the boiler of ambition's strong machine, and you'll reach a place called Flustown at a rate of speed that's grand. If for all the slippery places you've a good supply of sand.

—Anonymous.

Evil, once manfully fronted, ceases to be evil; there is generous battle-shope in place of dead, passive misery; the evil itself has become a kind of good.—Carlyle.

## an's Calendar

### AUGUST

ollers' Month—Spring shoes all over the Coast. Months for stream-fishing.

of the partridge on native receive careful consideration. It is small probability of nesting places that will the Virginian quail. The exulting the partridge has the most of the birds is at \$150,000. Consideration in which the native by sportsmen and farmers, that more attention should and maintaining them in much time and money to an exotic species which self to the new conditions, develop objectionable traits.

### CASTING RECORDS

stance.—The tournament John Enright still stands, biggest exhibition cast was in America in 1906 with p. Mr. W. M. Plevins beat in cast of 122ft. 6in. at the with a 19 7/8-in. rod. Of Mr. R. C. Leonard has a credit and Mr. E. J. Mills

ch Cast.—There are com- ds in this event, which has racted in America. Mr. r holds the record with a this year in Paris.

ce.—In this event Ameri- er biggest tournament cast C. Colcher, 140ft., made fr. W. D. Mansfield holds with an exhibition cast of record was established by the recent tournament, Mr. H. L. Maitland has

Cast.—The British record bell Muir, 98ft., the Am-Hawes, 102ft.

Rod.—Mr. W. D. Mans- rican record with 120ft. y the English with 105ft., don. M. Perruche at the

oz.—The American record E. B. Rise this year, the made by Mr. W. T. Att- so this year. At Hendon very close to this with ear Mr. J. T. Emery held 23ft.

oz.—In this event there ds. Mr. W. T. Attwood rd with 252ft., made at

z.—In this event there are cantelle holds the lead

oz.—American record, r. British record, Mr. e at Hendon.

oz.—American record, r. British record, 110ft., e at Hendon.

British record: Mr. R. G. mad eat Farnham in

word spelled with three

happiness and more un- er word in the language. money for easy lenders all the pockets in the

dispensaries on their ore liquor on earth. ore fights than all the ver were spoken. ses and provoked blows. candidates and elected

more lies than any other

of the time it is said. make such a record?



New Fall Goods Are Arriving Daily in the Costume, Millinery and Silk Sections. Look Through These Depts.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

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## We Have Just Completed Our Greatest August House-furnishing Sale, Having More Than Doubled Last Year's Returns in All of the Housefurnishing Sections

You will get a good idea of our September values by visiting the store on Friday or noting Government and Broad Street windows



### Buffets in Golden Finish, \$22.50

Buffets in golden finish, built of solid oak with best British bevelled plate mirror at the back. Beautifully fitted with plate and linen drawers. This is one of our latest pieces of furniture and quite exclusive in style and design. Special Friday **\$22.50**

### Buffet, Early English Finish, Fri., \$39

Buffet in Early English mission style, made of solid quarter cut oak, with best British bevelled plate mirror at back, linen and plate drawers, finished in the very best style we are able to obtain. Drawer pulls are of dull brass, which sets it off to perfection. Special Friday **\$39.00**

### Buffets at All Prices

Buffets in Early English Mission style, fumed oak and golden oak. These comprise the finest pieces that are made, and are the latest productions. \$90.00, \$78.50, \$63.90, \$54.40, \$48.75, \$35.40 **\$29.75**

### Suites of Dining Chairs

In all the newest styles and designs, finished golden, fumed and Early English. Chairs that will grace every dining-room, built to stand hard usage. \$130.00, \$98.75, \$87.50, \$65.00, \$53.75, \$48.50, \$39.75, \$34.50, \$28.90, \$22.50 **\$16.75**

### Friday's Glove Bargains

Trefose Gloves, all the latest shades, including the fads, in glace suede. Ladies' suede, 2 clasp, in shades of tan, brown, grey, beaver, mode, black and white **\$1.50**  
Ladies' Glace, 2 clasp, in tan, brown, beaver, mode, navy, mulberry, amethyst, grey, peacock, green, black and white. Every pair guaranteed **\$1.50**  
Perrin Gloves Perrins' Marchioness, real kid gloves, in shades of tans, browns, greys, navys, greens, mode and black and white. Every pair guaranteed **\$1.00**  
A Reduction in Ladies' Long Silk Gloves, double tips, black only Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. To clear balance of stock **75¢**

### Hosiery for Between Seasons

Ladies' Tan Cashmere Hose, lace ankles, double heel and toe, full fashioned. Regular 50¢. Special Friday only, per pair **35¢**  
Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, silk finish, high spliced heel, double toe, full fashioned, elastic tops. Sizes 8½ to 10. Price, per pair **25¢**  
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, seamless throughout, double heel and toe. This line is a medium weight. Sizes 8½ to 10. Price, per pair **25¢**

### Children's School Umbrellas

Now that school has started and the rainy weather is approaching, we offer a large lot of Children's School Umbrellas. Special Lot No. 1, each **50¢**  
Special Lot No. 2, each **75¢**

### Friday's Selling Ladies' Handkerchiefs

Lawn Crossbar Handkerchiefs, in various size checks. This is a very special line, which has not been shown before. Friday price, per dozen **75¢**  
Linen Handkerchiefs, embroidered in colors. Something entirely new. Friday, price \$ for **25¢**  
Ladies' Silky Handkerchiefs, narrow hemstitched border. A remarkable line. Friday, price \$ for **25¢**

### 200 Only, Directoire Neck Cords and Ties

In all colors, with either plain ends or with beaded fringe. This being a few ends of lines, will clear these 35¢ and 50¢ values at, each **10¢**

### Guipure Curtains at \$8.75

Guipure Canvas Curtains, with Cluny lace edging and insertion and fillet Italian lace insertion. These are the latest productions in Lace Curtains, and are suitable for drawing room and bed room.

### CARPET AND RUG SPECIALS

Brussels Carpet Squares, in a splendid range of designs and colorings, red, fawn, blues, greens, suitable for every room in the house. Size 3 x 14 **\$15.75**

## Friday Will Be a Busy Day in the Housefurnishings Department

### Brussels Carpets, Friday's Special, 85¢ per Yard

A new shipment of Brussels Carpets has been received during the last few days and we are placing on special sale a number of bolts. These are body with borders to match. They come in a large variety of designs and colorings, and as a floor covering are adapted for very hard wear and will harmonize with all schemes of decorations, and can be used in every room in the house. See Broad Street windows. Special Friday, per yard **85¢**

### We Are Showing in Our Broad St. Windows, the Spencer Range

Recognizing the necessity and demand for a good range at a moderate price, we had this built to our specifications. It is designed to give the maximum service, convenience and fuel economy for the price. It is, in fact, special value. Range **\$40.00**  
High warming closet, \$10.00. Coil or waterfront extra. If you need a new range it will pay you to call and see our stock. We carry the largest assortment on this Coast. Ask to see "THE ARCADIAN," America's Best Malleable.



### Embroideries and Insertions to Sell, Friday

Friday will be a big day in Embroideries and Insertions, as we are clearing all the odd lines to make way for our new stock.  
Some 300 yards Beadings, Insertions and Edgings, suitable for making up underwear, in widths from 1 to 5 inches. Values 10¢ to 15¢. All clearings at, per yard **5¢**  
Some 400 yards Insertions and Edgings in widths from 4 to 10 inches. Values 15¢ to 25¢. All clearing at **10¢**  
Some 1,000 yards Insertions, Edgings and Beading, including some double edge insertions suitable for dresses. This lot is choice. Values 25¢ to 35¢. All to clear at **15¢**

### Sale of Embroidery Remnants, Friday

Remnants of Embroideries and Insertions, Laces and Trimmings. Also a lot of Ribbon Ends. All to clear, in packets up to 35¢. For Friday, per packet **10¢**

## Will Save You Money

Our stock of Fall and Winter Suits is almost complete, consisting of fine English and Scotch Tweeds and Worsteds, in blue and black Serges, in single and double-breasted. Three-button, long lapel effects. In Fancy Worsteds there are a number of pretty shades in fawns, greens, browns and heather-mixtures. Prices from \$6.75 to **\$20.00**  
Men's Overcoats in fine Beaver Cloths, Meltons and Cheviots, Finished Worsteds; in Chesterfields, in full length and three-quarter; also in topplers. An ideal dress coat. Heavy Overcoats of Tweeds and Friezes, in ulster styles, with military collar and fancy cuffs, some in two style collars; also a large assortment of Cravenettes, thoroughly rainproof. A large range of Men's Macintoshes, rubbered on silk, thoroughly waterproof. Prices from \$7.50 to **\$25.00**  
Special lines in Men's Trousers, in strong Tweeds, of stripes and plain effects. Special, \$1.75 to **\$2.50**

### Men's Fine Headwear

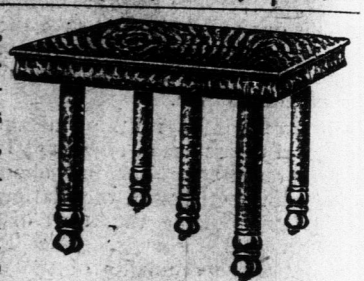
Our Fall Assortment of Men's Hats now complete in all the best known makes—Stetson's, Stern's and Borilano's, in soft and crush shapes, in all the newest and latest blocks for fall and winter wear. See our celebrated Pelham Stiff Hat at **\$2.50**  
This hat is noted for its superior quality and is highly praised by all who have had the pleasure of wearing them.  
Men's Caps. A large assortment of Fall and Winter Caps in various styles in Tweeds, plain effects, checks and stripes, also blue serges. Prices from 25¢ to **\$1.50**

### The Boys' Clothing Department a Favored Spot

Our Boys' Clothing Department is now well stocked with all the newest and up-to-date styles of Boys' Clothing in two and three-piece with plain and knickerbocker trousers, in Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds. Prices range from \$2.50 to **\$12.50**  
Boys' Plain Knicker and Bloomer Styles, in Tweed and Fancy Worsteds and Serges. Prices, 75¢, to **\$2.00**  
Boys' New Fall and Winter Overcoats now on view, in heavy Chesterfields, military collars, also Cravenettes of various shades and patterns, thoroughly waterproof. Prices \$5.75 to **\$12.50**  
Special line of Boys' Overcoats in box effects, with velvet collars, and some with military collars. These lines are specially made for boys from two to eight years old and are very high class in every respect. Prices from \$6.75 to **\$8.50**  
New Suits for Small Boys in Russian and Buster styles, in Box Cloths, fancy Tweeds and Worsteds, also in Velvet. Prices, \$3.50 to **\$8.50**

### Solid Oak Extension Table, Fri., \$9.90

Extension Table, solid oak, golden finish, round top. This table is without comparison in Victoria for its finish, price or manufacture, and wonderful value. A glance at our windows in Government street will prove the fact to you. Special for Friday **\$9.90**



### Dining Chairs, in Suites, Friday, \$19.50

Dining Chairs in solid oak, Early English Mission finish. Comprise five side chairs, one arm chair. The seats are upholstered in solid leather, tan shade. These chairs have very pleasing style with them and are quite exclusive as to design, finish and manufacture. Special Friday **\$19.50**



### Solid Oak Extension Table, Friday, \$16.75

Extension Tables built of solid oak, in Early English Mission style, square top with 5 massive turned legs, mounted on heavy metal casters with leaves that when in use extend the table to 8 feet. See this magnificent bargain in our Government Street windows. Special Friday at **\$16.75**

### Dining Tables at All Prices

Extension Dining Tables, in fumed, golden oak and Early English Mission style, in the regular and pedestal designs. Our stock of Dining-room Tables is the largest in the West and have no comparison as to manufacture or prices, \$80.00, \$62.50, \$48.75, \$37.50, \$28.90, \$19.75, \$15.50 and **\$12.75**

## Our Men's Clothing Dept.



## INVESTIGATING FISHERIES HERE

Sir George Doughty of Grimsby, England, Looking Into the Possibilities of the Industry

### ACTS ON REQUEST OF EARL GREY

### Considers Feasibility of Planting Colonies of British Fishermen on This Coast

At the request of Earl Grey, governor general of the Dominion, Sir George Doughty, who arrived here with the Grand Trunk Pacific touring party is now making a thorough investigation of fishery conditions as they exist in British Columbia. It seems probable that the outcome of his mission will be the establishment of a white race of fishermen on this coast, the exploiting of one of the province's greatest industries on a very large scale, and the provision of material from which the Canadian navy to be can man its ships.

In the course of an exceedingly interesting talk with the Colonist on fishery conditions as he has found them in the province Sir George, who for many years represented British Fishermen in the House of Commons as member for Grimsby, said that he was satisfied that the reports of the fisheries which he had heard before coming out here were quite correct. "British Columbia," he says, "is in her fisheries an enormous source of wealth. All kinds of fish abound in her waters, and the money earned by the fishermen is almost absolutely neglected. It is pitiable to see these fisheries in the condition they are. Yellow labor seems likely to dominate the situation. The only development I can see is in salmon fishing, and even in this branch, unless steps are taken to bring in a white race of fishermen thoroughly organized and provided with the material essential for the fish, the people of the province will lose control of this source of wealth. For they must remember that the money earned by the fishermen of Chinese fishermen means impoverishment for the white race and additions to the wealth of countries which may one day be among the potential rivals with whom Canada may have to contend.

Should Legislate  
"The same classes of fish which have made the fishery industry in England so potential are to be found in much greater abundance on this coast. The fishery question is one which the legislature of the province should be called upon to attend to. Colonies of white fishermen should be established on the coast who should not only carry on the industry but obtain control of it. From such a source as these colonies a naval reserve for the new Dominion navy could be created, so that not alone would the industry be developed but hand in hand with it would be created a nucleus force for the protection of your coasts against any possible enemy.  
"As your wealth increases and the sources of it become more widely known other nations will envy what you possess. Together with Britain maintaining her dominance on the coast as exemplified in the two power standard, it is necessary that one or more units should be stationed on the Pacific Coast of this country, not for war but for the peace and security of the nation. If you develop this source of wealth of which I have been speaking this wonderful province will have an asset, perhaps the greatest of any which it possesses, and I have told you how your scheme of defence can be materially aided by the exploitation of your fishery resources by a white race.  
"It is not easy to establish a fishery industry, but it can be accomplished and I can assure you that no stone will be left unturned to bring about this end. Efforts will be made to secure races of fishermen living in British Columbia, who will work for the advantage of Canada along the lines of material wealth and national security. When the Grand Trunk Pacific gets its line through to the coast it will offer means of transportation for your products to every market in the world. The C. P. R. at Vancouver can in large measure be of service in aiding the development of your fisheries. In concluding my little talk to you on this subject I would suggest to the public men of your province, whom I see have already done so much for your development by the good government they have given you, that they should take good heed of the great future that is in store for your fishery industries. But above all let it be preserved to the white race."

On his return east and to England Sir George Doughty will report the result of his investigation to Earl Grey and also to the board of directors of