

WHEAT HARVEST ESTIMATES VARY

Conservative Judges Now Place Total at Under Hundred Millions

GRADE IS GENERALLY HIGH

Prairies Have New Experience in Overplus of Harvest Laborers

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—Latest conservative estimates are inclined to put the total wheat crop of the prairie provinces at less than one hundred million bushels, some experts placing the figures as low as eighty millions, while others run up to one hundred and fifty millions. It all depends on the point of view and individual opinion of the extent of the drought in the prairie provinces. The optimistic says that local areas only have been affected by their cause, but the pessimistic thinks his head and says threshing will kill a different story.

Southern Alberta is now safely harvesting wheat that will average 20 bushels and has escaped all frost damage. In some parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, on the other hand, grain has been killed by the prolonged drought of July and early August, which checked growth prematurely, withered the straw before the heads had well filled out. Many fields thus affected will not run more than eight or ten bushels of grain.

Early frosts have done damage to late grain in certain low-lying localities and on heavy lands, and the total damage from this cause will be considerable, but its effect on the crop as a whole can only be ascertained as threshing returns. Some is from blight or suspected treated localities.

Where spring wheat has escaped frost and did not suffer much by reason of the drought, the yield will be about 25 bushels. In some cases, where the soil was rich, the yield will be as high as 30 bushels. In some cases, where the soil was poor, the yield will be as low as 15 bushels.

Mainly because of prolonged drought the straw is short and the crop will be consequently lighter. The wheat farmers will not need so much help as was anticipated when the wheat field looked like a sea of gold. Millions more than today, and oats were also regarded as a big crop. This cause, combined with the drought, has unemployed actually in the country, swelled by men from the ranks of the striking mechanics, has resulted in the great demand for harvesters who are disappointed excursionists from the east. Many of these looked to terminal points, that is, to the limit of the spring wheat belt, such as Moose Jaw.

The lack of a scientific system of distribution was another factor, but it is mainly the fault of the men who push out along main lines when there has been demand for thousands of branch lines. But the real fault of the matter is that western farmers have been hard up in July and August, and now that the crop is not turning out up to early estimates they are cutting back on their expenses of harvesting, and the season being still apparently rely on luck to stock their wheat with inadequate help before the middle of September frosts set in.

All these tendencies have militated against the receipt of wheat from the eastern harvest labor, and the first contingent has had special difficulties to contend with. The result is an unsavory reputation preceding it following its hectic progress through the Ontario hinterland. It is not known, if its source of origin be known, is turned down by the western farmer in favor of his less spectacular fellow from Ontario.

The first load of new wheat marketed in Winnipeg district this season was delivered at the elevator yesterday, the farmer claiming a yield of 27 bushels an acre. The sample was chosen by the elevator and proved that it is of superior quality. Almost all the wheat of the American trade No. 1 Alberta Red, and nine-tenths of the spring wheat No. 1 Northern, and the other No. 2 Northern, and the other No. 1 Alberta Red, which is sufficient evidence of the excellent quality of this year's crop.

Receipts at country elevators in the west are now running about 30,000 bushels per day.

TRANSCONTINENTAL WORK

Another Contract Let for 150 Miles of Road—Reynolds Company Not Fast Enough

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The National Transcontinental Railway Commission is understood to have awarded the contract for 150 miles of road between Lake Superior Junction and Nipigon, to O'Brien and Macdonald, of Ottawa.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has taken steps to cancel its contract with the Reynolds Construction Company for the building of 150 miles of Abitibi section of the line because of failure to make adequate progress with the work.

Governor Mageon Reports

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—Chas. E. Mageon, governor of Cuba, visited the president today. He came, he said, to make a detailed report to Mr. Roosevelt on Cuban affairs, and the progress of the work preliminary to the withdrawal of American control from the island and the turning over of the government to the Cubans on Feb. 1.

Grand Trunk Wages

Montreal, Aug. 26.—The executive of the conductors and trainmen of the G. T. P. is in session here. It is admitted that the wages now being discussed.

Irish Leadership

Halifax, Aug. 26.—The A. O. H. convention of the maritime provinces, in session today passed resolutions approving of William Reardon's leadership of the Irish party.

Halifax Candidates

Halifax, Aug. 26.—At the adjourned Conservative convention today Mayor A. B. Crosby signified his acceptance of the party nomination offered him. Mr. Borden has also accepted the nomination for the other seat.

Montreal's Aid to Fernie

Montreal, Aug. 26.—At a meeting of the board of trade council today it was decided to close the Fernie relief fund and send the balance to Fernie. The fund amounts to \$6,040, and already \$5,000 has been sent to Fernie. The remaining sum will go tomorrow.

Get Work at Fernie

Montreal, Aug. 26.—Hundreds of labor department at C. P. R. headquarters this morning owing to the news that the party nomination offered him. They were engaged wholesale, and will leave tonight on special trains for the Crown's Nest division where they will be put to work on the company's property recently devastated by the big forest fire around Fernie. It is understood that a thousand men were engaged.

DEFEATING JUSTICE BY TAKING POISON

Mrs. Howard, Indicted in Springfield, Dies as She Reaches Jail

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 26.—Mrs. Kate Howard, one of the leaders in the cent riot in this city, committed suicide today by swallowing acid, soon after being placed under arrest. She was being led into the jail.

Before the special grand jury now in session at Springfield, it was learned that Mrs. Howard was one of the ringleaders of the mob which wrecked a restaurant and cafe. She was the first to be indicted, and she was the only one who committed suicide.

Today after another indictment was returned against her, charging murder in connection with the recent lynchings, Deputy Sheriff Kramer was ordered to take her to the jail.

Mrs. Howard received the officer at the door. She secretly swallowed a large dose of poison, and then said, "I'm sorry to go to jail, but I'm not afraid of it." She accompanied the deputy to the jail, two blocks away, and was just entering the door when she fell dead.

Big Order for Rails

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Aug. 26.—The C. P. R. has ordered an order for 35,000 tons of 85 pound rails for the Lake Superior corporation for the construction of the new line.

Paper at Auction

New York, Aug. 26.—In furtherance of the project in July by the American Newspaper Publishers' association for the sale of periodical or news print paper at public auction, to the highest bidder, the chairman of the committee on paper, announces that a public auction of 15 carloads of news print paper, 300 tons in all, will be held in New York city on September 1st.

BATTLESHIPS SAIL

U. S. Fleet Says Goodbye to Australian Bells for Melbourne—Australian Paper's Comment

Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 26.—The fleet of United States battleships called for this port this morning, bound for Melbourne. Sydney has done her best to make the stay of the Americans in this port a memorable one. For six days the officers and men were feted and entertained in every conceivable manner, and not one unkind incident occurred to mar this notable event in Sydney's history.

Speaking of the visit, the Sydney Herald says: "The American fleet's visit has enabled us to realize the meaning of a sea power. Now that the bond has been formed and wider outlook obtained, with the same blood in our veins, the result is bound to be helpful. It has been good to get closer to America and to know that Australia has been rediscovered."

MANGLED BY TRAIN

C. P. R. Paymaster's Accountant and Two Section Men Instantly Killed at Eagle River

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—Alexander Milton, chief accountant in the paymaster's office of the C. P. R., with head-quarters here, and two section men, were run over and killed last night by a train on the main line to Fort William.

Several of the men were at work on the track and on the siding. He had handed a number of checks out, and was in the act of handing more when the train came along. A fair speed, Milton and the two men whom he was about to pay stepped from the main line track to the side track. The train came from the left, right of way, and crushed them under the wheels, killing them instantly.

MINERS CAUGHT IN DEATH TRAP

More Than Thirty Men Are Suffocated in an Oklahoma Colliery

TWENTY-FIVE ARE FOUND

Hoisting and Air Shafts Burned and Men Cut Off From Help

McAllister, Okla., Aug. 26.—More than thirty miners suffocated this morning in the Halley (Oklahoma) colliery No. 1, at Halleyville, 14 miles east of McAllister, when fire destroyed the hoisting shaft and air shaft and cut off air from the men below.

Twenty-five bodies were removed from the mine today, following a successful three hours battle with the flames. It is believed that six or eight more will be brought out. Twenty-five miners were suffocated and some of their bodies were burned.

Explorations of the channels revealed that none of the men met death by burning, but that all were suffocated. It is impossible for the rescuers to work far from the burning shaft, and it probably will be twenty-four hours before a thorough search of the mine can be made. The channels were three-quarters of a mile long.

The miners had gone down in the cage. Fire broke out, occasioned by the ignition of a barrel of oil which a miner was trying to drive. The flames spread along the hoisting shaft, and the air shaft, when all communication was cut off. The first indication of trouble was the flames and smoke coming out of the top of the shaft.

Then an effort was made to operate the cage, but it was found that the hoisting shaft, but it was found that the cage, the cables and the guides had been burned. The miners had gone down in the cage. Fire broke out, occasioned by the ignition of a barrel of oil which a miner was trying to drive. The flames spread along the hoisting shaft, and the air shaft, when all communication was cut off.

Septic Ulcer

St. John, N. B., Aug. 25.—At the convention of the Maritime Baptist union yesterday a resolution was adopted in favor of the constitution of a Dominion Baptist Union.

Overdose of Drug

Montreal, Aug. 25.—Jean Wilson, 42 years old, who arrived in Montreal recently from the Old Country and lived with her husband in East St. Catherine street, died in the hospital last night from the effects of an overdose of some drug.

LABOR'S ASSISTANCE FOR WM. J. BRYAN

Leaders of Organizations Hold Conference for Formulation of Plans

Washington, Aug. 26.—Union labor's position in the Democratic national campaign, and the plans that have been formulated by officers of the American Federation of Labor to swing the labor vote to Wm. J. Bryan, were discussed at a conference of labor leaders held here today.

Supposed Safe-Blowers

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—The city police arrested two men suspected of being concerned in safe-blowing expeditions lately. Two of them are known to have had records, but the other two have comparatively young men. There has been a regular epidemic of crime lately, safe-blowers working in all the towns in Manitoba. The men arrested were handed over to the provincial authorities.

Newspaper Visitors

Regina, Sask., Aug. 25.—The party of American editorial writers arrived at Regina this morning, but owing to the wet weather it was impossible to give them a drive into the country, as had been arranged. This afternoon, however, they were taken to the Government House and spending some time at the barracks, where a musical evening was being put on in the Midway school.

Typoid at Artillery Camp

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The Militia Department is advised that of the eight cases of typhoid fever which have been discovered in the Royal Garrison Artillery camp at Petawawa, not a single case was contracted there. Seven of the patients came from Quebec and one from Toronto, and in the opinion of the medical officer in charge the disease was contracted before the men reached camp.

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Mr. McMinnes had to have a majority of the total vote was 778, of which Mr. McMinnes received 358, Mr. Harris, 151 and Mr. Seidler, 144. In his speech of acceptance, Mr. McMinnes declared that he would triumph throughout the Dominion.

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After the usual resolutions of confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier, approval of the Liberal record in the House and endorsement of the principles of the recent Liberal convention, Mr. McMinnes declared his intention to hold a mass meeting in Vancouver within the next ten days to discuss the issues upon which the election will be fought.

St. Petersburg Critically Ill

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The St. Petersburg morning newspapers state that Count Leo Tolstoy's condition is very grave. He has been suffering from some time past with diarrhea, the veins, which recently became complicated by an attack of influenza. He is suffering greatly from weakness.

New Westminster's Fair

New Westminster, Aug. 26.—At the City Council meeting the most important business transacted was the granting of \$2,000 to the fund of the R. A. L. Society in view of the usual individual subscription list, which has been raised by the committee in applying for the grant. Sheriff Armstrong, chairman of the collecting committee, pointed out that the exhibition was a public affair and pointed out the difficulty and injustice of obtaining the necessary funds from a few of the Columbia street merchants.

GOOD STRIKE MADE IN POORMAN MINE

Rich Free Gold Ore Found in Old Time Property Near Nelson

Nelson, Aug. 26.—After twenty years of work in the Kootenay country the largest strike that has ever been made, as far as values are concerned, was made Friday upon the Granite-Poorman group, five miles west of Nelson, on lease from the Duncan Mines company, to T. Gough and J. F. Swedberg. The ore is free-milling gold quartz, yellow, and that and its value can not be expressed in hundreds, but must be stated in thousands of dollars. The Granite-Poorman group includes that location in the vicinity. For the most part they are free-milling gold quartz ore the veins ranging from two to five feet in width. A tonnage of ore from this last strike assay \$10,000 to the ton. This is not a strike on a prospect, but a strike on a mine.

There is a general revival in the mining industry all through the Kootenay valley, and the owners and prospectors have been busy at work.

Among the strikes of the season may be mentioned those of the Sheep creek district, south of Nelson, where ore free-milling gold quartz, has been discovered varying from 10 to 100 feet in width. A tonnage of ore from this strike assay \$10,000 to the ton. This is not a strike on a prospect, but a strike on a mine.

Mangled by a Train

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FLOOD'S HAVOC IN THE SOUTH

Carolinians and Eastern Georgia Suffer Severely From the High Water

FIVE LIVES ARE SACRIFICED

Augusta's Business District is Flooded By a Dam Breaking

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 26.—The floods in the Carolinas and Georgia culminated today in the breaking of the big dam six miles from Augusta, which diverts the water from the Savannah River into the canal at that point. The great flood of water let loose soon found its way into the city, and tonight, from this street, to the city boundary, Augusta is under water from six to twelve feet, which is gradually rising. The big bridge across the Savannah river was down in the rush of waters, and the dam at the lock seven miles above the city collapsed, adding to the havoc.

The Associated Press correspondent at Augusta succeeded in getting a telephone wire to work, and in this way directly connected to all the cities. It was obtained after the wires went down. He reported three deaths, two white persons and a negro. The current through the wires was so strong but not fast enough to more than carry a few drops. Estimates at midnight placed the annual loss close to the half million marks.

Widespread Havoc

Washington, Aug. 26.—The weather bureau says: "The heavy rains that have fallen continuously since Sunday have caused widespread floods of the most dangerous and destructive character. The Savannah river, which will reach a stage of 35 feet or 3 feet above flood stage, by midnight Wednesday, and there is grave probability that the entire city will be flooded. Telegraphic communication with the outside world has been cut off, and no reports have been received since Wednesday morning. The Savannah river of North Carolina and the Tennessee and Redd rivers of South Carolina, have been particularly heavy through the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C. The losses and damages are enormous. Railroads have been washed away, roads rendered impassable and large areas of crops destroyed."

Augusta Badly Flooded

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 26.—A long distance telephone message from the Associated Press correspondent at Augusta says that the city is completely under water. The city is in a portion, business houses, telephone offices and newspaper offices are completely demolished.

There were three deaths in Augusta today, two white people and one negro. No names could be secured. The damage to the city and immediate surroundings, it is estimated, will reach half a million dollars.

At 5:30 tonight it was learned through the single wire of the Georgia company, working partly into Augusta, that the cotton warehouses and wholesale grocery warehouses of the Nixon company were burning. The Nixon depot is under 10 feet of water, and in the residence district on Green street the water is six feet deep and slowly rising. The Sacred Heart church is in six feet of water.

The report of the fire in the Nixon warehouses cannot be confirmed, but photographs returning from near the vicinity of Augusta and a telegraph operator, who said he could not get near enough on account of the water, said that the fires were burning in the vicinity of the big warehouses of the Nixon company.

There were several fires reported, but as the fire was in outlying districts the extent of the damage cannot be learned. It is said the Nixon and other buildings were completely destroyed by fire, together with the Nixon wholesale grocery warehouse. A fire was also reported in the Georgia railway shops. Despite the fact that the water stands six feet in the residence district of the city, and is deeper in other portions, there has been no indication that the people are suffering beyond being in the upper stories of their dwellings, marooned.

On Green street there is six feet of water. In the Union depot the Georgia railway reports ten feet of water. As this depot is situated upon higher ground, ten blocks from the river, and on more substantial ground, that it has become flooded to this extent would mean that the high power canals back of the railroad yards had burst its banks and furnished an outlet for all the water that was restrained by the lock until it was overwhelmed at 3 o'clock this morning.

Enormous Loss

Columbus, S. C., Aug. 26.—Reports from all over the state indicate the most damage ever recorded in South Carolina. The total loss of life has been reported at five.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to the farms in this part of the state, but it will run into the millions. It is estimated that the damage to the cotton crop alone is greater than the total loss of property resulting from the great flood of 1903 in the section. A despatch from Camden, S. C., reports two lives lost and 19 missing as the result of the washing away of the steel bridge over the Wateree river at that place. Wire communication has been destroyed, and it is not possible at this time to verify the reports.

COLONEL E. G. PRIOR IS BACK IN VICTORIA

Had a Most Enjoyable Six Months Tour Through Europe

From Thursday's Daily. Colonel E. G. Prior has returned from a six months' visit to Europe, having passed his home on Tuesday night...

torial that no permanent solution of the water problem appears to have been arrived at. The water question is knocking Victoria all over Canada...

LARGE EXPENDITURES PLANNED BY COMPANY

General Manager of B. C. Electric Visits City and Discusses Conditions

From Thursday's Daily. I have just returned from a conference with the members of our board of directors in London, Eng., remarked Mr. R. H. Sperling...

CHINESE TO HAVE SCHOOL BUILDING

Site Purchased on Fisgard Street—Merchants Want Fair Treatment

From Thursday's Daily. The Chinese merchants of Victoria will provide for the primary education of their children in English and the other subjects common to the curriculum...

Two Class Rooms. The new structure, Mong Kow said, would have two large and commodious classrooms at the rear...

return. However, that was meeting difficulties more than half way and he didn't wish to express any opinion...

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

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Do Not Slight the Fit of Your Costume

Remember it depends almost entirely upon the selection of your Corset; a figure now-a-days is what one makes it...

Thomson's Glove-Fitting Corsets

- LADIES' LOW BUST, white, new stylish long hip, lace and ribbon trimmed. Per pair \$1.75
LADIES' HIGH BUST, long habit hip, with the fashionable brassiere top, white, per pair \$2.50



- LADIES' BRASSIERES, unrivalled for giving the much desired long line of bust, to suit every figure, sizes 34 to 44, prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon-boned with waltona. \$1.00
LADIES' HYGIENE WAISTS, sizes 20 to 30, Per Pair \$1.75



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1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

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Your Fall Suit, Sir!

We're sure you'll prefer to buy it at a store where you'll feel at home the moment you cross the threshold...

Suits at \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25 and \$30. We've a magnificent line of Fall Suits artistically cut and tailored by experts...

Fit Reform Wardrobe

1201 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

SEPARATE COUNTY IS NEEDED BY ISLANDS

Queen Charlotte Litigants Will Not Have to Go to Vancouver on Their Suits

One of the results of the development of the Queen Charlotte islands will be the further carving up of Vancouver county. Originally the county included practically everything on the coast north of the city...

COOK STREET GRADE AMICABLY SETTLED

The Trouble Between City and Tramway Co. Over Cemetery Extension

The trouble which threatened to arise over the laying of the B. C. Electric company's tracks along Cook and May streets to Ross Bay cemetery and concerning which Mr. T. Goward, local manager of the company, and the city council have had several conferences...

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL OF MURDERERS

Slayers of Midway Hotel Proprietor Pursued by Provincial Police

Aided by bloodhounds, the provincial police under the direction of Chief Constable Devitt, of Nelson, are now scouring the boundary section in the neighborhood of Midway in search of the two hold-up men who on Tuesday evening at Midway shot and instantly killed C. Thomet, a hotel proprietor and ex-provincial policeman...

INSURANCE ADJUSTERS AT WORK IN FERNIE

Satisfactory Arrangements Arrived at, Says a Returned Victoria

Mr. J. E. Miller, the Provincial Inspector of Inland Revenue, after ten days absence, returned to the city last evening from a special trip, which he made to the fire swept town of Fernie...

ing left. But a large number of temporary buildings are going up in all directions. They are all very cheap over it, in spite of their rightful losses...

instal alarm system. Work on the installation of the three police alarm boxes of the Gamewell type recently purchased by the city commenced yesterday...

Each box, besides being used merely as a fire alarm, will also be used in communicating with the police station. The work on the installation of the new fire alarm system will also be commenced in about a month's time...

English Government Unpopular

From Thursday's Daily. The English Government is unpopular in this country, and it is not merely in the clubs, where a certain amount of hostility to a Liberal government might be expected...

Old-Age Pensions

The Old-Age Pensions bill seems to have raised a great deal of opposition from the various clubs, and it was informed that the various pensioners, which have been paying pensions to their members on a contributory basis, are much opposed to the bill...

The Olympic Games

We also saw the Olympic games. I did not see the race in which Carpenter, the American athlete, fouled Lieut. Galloway, though it was at the stadium that day, but everyone said that there was no doubt about it, and that it was a particularly gross piece of unfair play...

Week's Clearings

Local bank clearings for the week ended Tuesday totalled \$289,880. More Permits Issued. Permits for building, aggregating \$4,850, were issued yesterday to A. White, who will erect a dwelling on Esplanade street, to cost \$1,750...

Landmarks Passing

There is a great deal of rebuilding and improvement going on in London, and many of the old landmarks are passing. The magnificent new Piccadilly is now open on the corner of the site of the St. James restaurant, known as 'Jimmy's' for a great many years to the young men in London...

Laments Water Situation

It was much disappointed on my return to find that the water situation which has elapsed since I left Victoria...

Advertisement for 'Pros' and 'W.N.' with various prices and descriptions of goods.

Advertisement for 'Fit Reform Wardrobe' and 'Instal Alarm System' with contact information.

Black Watch
A new sensation. A real pleasure. The big black plug.
Chewing Tobacco
2270

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230 HASTINGS ST. W.
Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions
Great Demand

Commercial, Pittman and Green Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard typewriters) and all languages taught by competent specialists.
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Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B.C.
Select High-Class Boarding Schools for BOYS of 8 to 12 years. Refinement of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Numerous Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Proficiency in University Examinations. Fees inclusive of strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria 414.
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RAYMOND & SONS
613 PANDORA STREET
New Designs and Styles in all kinds of
Polished Oak Mantels
All Classes of
GRATES
English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.
Full line of all fireplace goods.
Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.



EVERY BIT
of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.
Trunks and Valises always on hand.
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Eighteen of the very best Canadian Patriotic and Home Songs.
PRICE 25c.
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R. MARPOLE HERE
C. P. R. Official Visits Victoria After Returning From Great Britain
(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Yesterday R. Marpole, general executive assistant of the C.P.R., who has lately returned to British Columbia after a trip to the Old Country, arrived from Vancouver. While Mr. Marpole does not intend making a long stay here at present, he proposes returning in a few days to go into matters in connection with the B. & N. railway. He will make a trip over the island line for the purpose of ascertaining the progress being made on the extension of the road from Nanaimo Bay to Alberni. The report that there are serious busts here on the coast and west coast and in the interior are concerning Mr. Marpole to some extent as he points out that it is the intention of the government to extend the line to the interior of the province. It will be freighted for years, while in Great Britain Mr. Marpole states that he found much interest taken in western Canada.

NO BRITISH ELECTION FOR THREE YEARS
Hamar Greenwood, M. P., Makes an Important Statement.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
"I have just come from England," remarked Mr. Hamar Greenwood, the parliamentary secretary of Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, and M. P. for York, at the Empire evening, "fresh from a very successful year in law and in politics, and I may say that I have now been for some years a member of the English bar. It is my interest, as it is, moreover, to me the keenest pleasure, to make an annual visit to Canada, the land of my birth, and at the same time to make a trip across the continent, and in particular to visit the States, which is for me both a means for relaxation, as well as of enjoyment, I have now come out here annually during the past several years. I also, of course, seize during these excursions the opportunity of speaking to myself from the most reliable sources in regard to all matters which in particular are interesting to the Dominion of Canada with the mother country."
"In respect to 'Princes Rupert' I strongly desire to see the younger city on the whole Pacific coast, in its growth and especially its expansion in England. I may say that in addition, the building of two transcontinental lines is a matter of the greatest possible interest to the whole country. While I also wish to get at first hand any further developments which have occurred on the Pacific coast in connection with the question of Oriental immigration, as an honest and well known in this province and throughout this country, that the views of the White Dominion against the unrestricted immigration of Orientals, have the very hearty support of the present government in England. For the idea that a colony like Canada should be swamped by Orientals is absolutely unthinkable. It is a matter of racial purity, combined with the supreme maintenance of the very highest economic standard of the very highest standard of the very highest standard of labor in C.M.G. the deputy minister of labor at Ottawa, made an exceedingly good impression upon the authorities in England in regard to this particular question during his recent visit. And in so doing he has concerned the government of that country has already the right under the statute in force, which will be right will be rigorously exercised to restrain the native Indians from emigrating. This is an honest and well known many years standing, and it was originally enacted in the interest of the natives in order to prevent their being sent abroad in large numbers under contracts, and this old act having been revived, will be used to restrain their emigration to this country."
"In my opinion, the surplus population of India might well be diverted into tropical and into sub-tropical countries. It is a matter of fact that they certainly will not be allowed to come out to self-governing colonies."
"The same regulation is at the present time in force in Japan, and is being used by the Japanese Government in order to prevent the emigration of the subjects of the Mikado. The outstanding fact in connection with this whole matter, however, is this, that the Japanese, who are a high spirited people, are not likely to submit for a long time to this treatment, which appears to stamp upon the stigma of being an inferior race, and on this point it must further be remembered that British Columbia and Canada as a whole and indeed any British Colony, standing alone, is practically helpless against the military power of Japan. And I must repeat that the Home Government today is entirely sympathetic with the self-governing colonies upon these important problems."
"This old Indian statute has been utilized for this specific purpose, and as a matter of fact there is now practically no immigration either from India or from Japan to this country, and moreover, maintain the opinion that whilst the present government in its power in England, there will not be any Oriental immigration into Canada, unless indeed certain specified members of these immigrants are desired by either the provincial or Dominion governments."
"One great result of Mr. Mackenzie King's visit is that there is at the present time an understanding between the Home Government and the Dominion government, while we also thoroughly understand the views upon the question of the people of British Columbia."
"We fought against the introduction of the Chinese coolies into the Transvaal, and have assisted Gen. Buller, the Prime Minister of that Colony in sending them back to China as rapidly as possible. And the Transvaal will soon see the last Chinese employed in the mines upon the Witwatersrand."
"In regard to home and Imperial politics, I can speak with authority when I say that there will be no general election in England until 1911, and probably not until 1912. This Parliament does not, as a matter of fact, expire until January, 1913, as Parliament's term is for seven years. And the general election took place in January 1904. The next general election will take place either in 1911 or 1912, but you can state positively that it will not happen at any prior date."
"The fact is that general election no man can at this moment say. But in the meantime the government and its supporters are working only for the best of the Dominion, and the extension of a practical character than has been carried through both Houses of Parliament by any previous government in all the history of England."
"I know it is such a commonplace that it has almost become vulgar to say that the government of Mr. Asquith is an anti-imperial government, but I note the fact that no one in the

House of Commons, and no serious man outside of it, ever accuses either Mr. Asquith or Mr. Haldane or Sir Edward Grey, or Mr. Lloyd George, or indeed any of the ministers, with being anti-imperialists. The plain fact is that things were before the relations of the home government and of the forty odd colonies of the empire more friendly than they are at this very moment."
Present Day Issues
"The great issues today in England are: The licensing bill and the Education bill; besides various bills which deal with land law reform. Mr. Asquith and his government are, as a matter of fact, trying to democratize the institutions of England; and only those who are ignorant of the history of the church and class prejudices in England, and the power of the vested interests of liquor and of land can at all adequately realize the difficulties attendant upon the existence of a Liberal government in the old country, but supported as it is, by a clear majority of 100 against all-comers, the present government, during its term of office will practically revolutionize old England for all England's good."
"Only one claimant for the title of 'the great issue' has yet passed in what is called the committee stage of the House of Commons, and that is the Education bill. Negotiations are now going on among those who are interested with the view of finding a basis of settlement."
"His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Rev. Randall Davidson, in an educational bill in licensing matters may also be said to be a great issue. The bill, which is on both these great issues the ordinary parish clergyman is a serious stumbling block. During his term of office we are engaged, is to reorganize the state schools from the parish, and to put them under the control of a central authority. But further, all signs point to an early settlement of this question, and the bill will be carried throughout all England and Wales of a system of schools, generally speaking like the system which you have established here in the Province of British Columbia."
"Dr. Ingram, the able and popular Bishop of London, was to have attended a mass meeting in Albert Hall in connection with the government's licensing bill, but although he did not appear at that meeting he is a supporter of this proposed legislation."
The Army Scheme
"In spite of the many jeremiads of war, Mr. Haldane's army scheme has turned out to be a success. It means that the work for the officers and for the men of the army, and it also means the establishment upon a firm footing of the most efficient fighting army that Great Britain has had. And the very same thing may be said of the navy."
"The Conservative opposition in the House of Commons has never opposed the government's army and navy and foreign policies, and the present best possible evidence in regard to the general excellence as well as the unexceptionable character of which has inspired them."
"On the 7th of August, at three o'clock, the hour at which the West at Toronto, coming directly from England, and seen the wheat harvest upon the prairies of western Canada, and the return, owing to the money market, must be extra large. And the view must be both exacting and encouraging. I go up to Prince Rupert either tomorrow or the day following, and returning in a few days will cross the Continent again. My object is to visit the Old Country in order to be in ample time for the opening of Parliament and the opening of the law courts which takes place upon exactly the same day, the 12th of October."
"York is a splendid and ancient city, and I am indeed very proud of being the representative of a place which is said to be the birthplace of the first Christian Emperor, Roman Empire, Constantine the Great."

were a great many things which they ought to do but could not. The trouble is that the city is hampered by laws, hampered by the people and hampered by conditions."
Criticisms System
"The system is wrong," declared Mr. Arbuthnot, who averred that if Victoria was ever to become an up-to-date city the people would simply have to make up their minds that money must be spent. He went on to criticize the method of road making here and claimed that on his own street, Rockland avenue, the work done was not being done properly and that the city would soon hear of it. What was wanted were good heads of departments in the civic administration, and he was about to point out what particularly he considered the city engineers department was not adequately carrying out its work when Mayor Hall intervened with considerable heat.
"You have no right to criticize the heads of the city departments. This is a business remark which drew forth the retort from the chairman of the board that that body was interested in the way things were being conducted and had a right to criticize them."
"You talk about system," interjected Alderman Cameron, "why there are some streets where cement walks and boulevards are being laid out to improve the roadway, but this is because there is simply no other way."
"Finally on the mayor's protest the chairman reverted to the original matter of the weeds and the subject was allowed to drop with no decision as to what will be done in answer to Mr. Wilkerson's protest."
"The destruction of shrubs and flowers in the park by those who apparently work this havoc out of pure love of mischief, and also the depredations of dogs which have resulted in ducks and rabbits in the enclosures being destroyed for lengthy consideration. A communication from C. C. Pemberton, secretary of the Natural History Society, pointed out that the damage which had been done to flowers and shrubs which the board allowed the society to plant last year had been extensive and some steps should be taken to prevent such wanton destruction if in any good. Mr. Pemberton referred to the strict measures adopted by the Vancouver parks board to prevent such destruction of park plants and shrubbery there."

The Probable Reason
"What do they do it for? What satisfaction can they get out of this petty behavior?" queried Mr. Arbuthnot. "Just cussedness," commented Mr. Wilkerson.
"Park Superintendent D. D. England declared that a gang of toughs, not all of them of the male sex, were accustomed to frequent the park after dark and it was to them that the damage was done. Every effort had been made to capture them and make examples of them, but they were too crafty to catch them as there is no light in the park and the malefactors easily get away. On one occasion all the seats from the band stand had been thrown into the lake."
"We have put up with this sort of thing long enough," declared John Nelson, "what with animals being killed and shrubs destroyed and other general lawless and uncivilized acts of vandalism, it is about time an example is made of the guilty one."
"The trespassing of dogs was also a live topic for the meeting. The parks bylaw prohibits dogs in the park unless leashed, but this rule is being nightly violated though a watch is kept for the animals. So savages have some of the canines become that they have literally torn away the base boards on the rabbit pens, and getting within have killed nearly a dozen of the pups. The city poundkeeper has called the attention of the board to the fact that where dogs with tags have been caught within the park limits and handed over to him he was forced under the new dog bylaw to allow the owners to take them away from the pound as he could not proceed against them, but the parks board can do so under its own regulations. The board therefore decided that hereafter owners of such dogs will be prosecuted by the board. The park regulations prescribe a penalty of not more than \$50 or in default of payment, a term of one month in jail. Mr. Wilkerson suggested that a dose of shot for the dogs which attack the pens might be a good thing."
"The application of a number of property owners that a walk be laid through the park from Shimoose to Niagara streets is also referred to the car line could be had was referred to the superintendent to look into. The board has already referred the streets, bridges and sewers committee, but the section in which the walk is wanted is park property and not a thoroughfare, the application will have to be dealt with by the board."
"The request of the B.C. Telephone Company that permission be granted to allow of the trimming of trees on Rockland avenue to allow of the wires being strung was also referred to the superintendent. The majority of the trees are on private grounds but overhanging the street, and Mr. Arbuthnot thought that the company by raising the cross bars on the poles could string its wires without the necessity of cutting the trees. It was a matter more of arrangement with the owners of the trees."
"A. F. Goward, local manager of the B.C. Electric Company, also called attention to the fact that the growth of trees on some of the city streets was interfering with the company's wires. The park superintendent will also take this matter into consideration."
"It was decided that the totem pole recently donated to the board by F. Kermode, provincial curator, will be erected in the park grounds delineated by the strict measures adopted by the Vancouver parks board to prevent such destruction of park plants and shrubbery there."

Resent Criticisms of City's Methods
Chairman of Parks Board Has Tilt With City Representatives
(From Wednesday's Daily.)
G. E. Wilkerson's complaint against the city's methods of road making in the park, which he termed the "cruelty" of the city, has been the subject of a meeting of the board, which had been called to order by the chairman of the board, John Arbuthnot, while the mayor and Alderman Cameron and Henderson were present. The reflections made by Mr. Arbuthnot, which had drifted far from the business before the board, became almost acrimonious. Mayor Hall declaring that Mr. Arbuthnot had no right to criticize the city or its officials, while Alderman Cameron averred that the present council had been subject to such unfair criticisms and had received so little real support either from the people or legislature in its efforts to perform its duties that he for one would not care how soon the term of office as an alderman expired.
Mr. Wilkerson, in calling the attention of the board to the fact that on streets where time and money is being spent in keeping the boulevards in proper condition, stated that they will often be found a mass of weeds on the roadway which apparently are never attended to. These weeds are allowed to grow and seed and except in the centre of the roadway where the traffic mows the street is in a disgraceful condition.
Dirty All Over
"But it's dirty all over the city," declared Mr. Wilkerson, "and the people who had contributed towards the cost of the street improvement do not vigorously object to the city's failure to do its share in maintaining the roadway properly."
Alderman Cameron claimed that the proper thing is to get the people to take a little pride in their streets. He had on his own side of the street, but apparently many owners prefer cultivating the sidewalk with weeds when they know that the city is without the necessary funds to do the work. There was no use, however, though he was well aware that there

less heed in least, but this rule is being nightly violated though a watch is kept for the animals. So savages have some of the canines become that they have literally torn away the base boards on the rabbit pens, and getting within have killed nearly a dozen of the pups. The city poundkeeper has called the attention of the board to the fact that where dogs with tags have been caught within the park limits and handed over to him he was forced under the new dog bylaw to allow the owners to take them away from the pound as he could not proceed against them, but the parks board can do so under its own regulations. The board therefore decided that hereafter owners of such dogs will be prosecuted by the board. The park regulations prescribe a penalty of not more than \$50 or in default of payment, a term of one month in jail. Mr. Wilkerson suggested that a dose of shot for the dogs which attack the pens might be a good thing."
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Public Health Association
Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—Two hundred members of the American Public Health association convened in Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—Another drawing.

Work Accomplished
The report of the superintendent was adopted.
Tenders were called for about twenty-five tons of hay which has been cropped from the park grounds.
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The juice of the Ordinary Apple is One of the Best Things in the World for Keeping the Blood Pure.

people there are but enjoy a few apples. But how many people that it is a medicine as well as a food. It has a very marked effect on the bowels, increasing their power to move the solid waste of the system, and thus prevent constipation, scalding, neuralgia, and similar troubles that come from poisoned blood.

Stimulating, other fruits stimulate the action of the liver and bowels—others are laxatives. Combined, they keep the blood pure—the body clean and healthy.

But this effect, however, only comes from the great bulk of fruit. "Fruit-a-tives" are tablets in which the juices of various fruits, with other valuable tonics. They act directly on the bowels, nerves and skin and put them in perfect condition—insuring the thorough elimination of all waste matter and poisons from the body. Price per box \$2.50. Fruit-a-tives, London, Ontario.

Agency to an Extra-Provincial Company

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897." CANADA, Province of British Columbia, No. 447.

This is to certify that the "American Central Insurance Company," is authorized to transact business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out and effect all the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated at the City of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, U.S.A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is Two Million Dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of One Hundred Dollars each.

The objects for which this company has been established and licensed are:—To make insurance on houses, buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other kinds of property, and on ships, steamships, and cargoes, and also on goods, merchandise, and other property, and on the lives of persons, and on the liability of persons, and on the liability of persons, and on the liability of persons.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY, Agents.

MINERAL ACT (Form F.) Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE Jennie Fractional Mineral Claim, situated in the Victoria Mining District, on Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew District, B.C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. Parrell, Free Miner's Certificate No. B23086, acting for myself and as agent for L. Anderson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B23838, intend, sixty days from date hereof to apply to W. G. C. O'Connell, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a town grant of the said claim.

LAND ACT Form of Notice. Victoria Land District—District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that the Saanich Lumber Company, Limited, of Sidney, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at high water mark about 500 feet east of the southwest corner of Block 15, Sidney Township, Saanich District, British Columbia, thence east 300 feet, thence north 1055 feet, thence north 31 degrees 31 minutes west 1100 feet, thence in a southerly direction following the high water mark to point of commencement.

SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED. J. C. Billings, Agent.

NOTICE TO ADMIRERS. An experienced Scottish angler wishes to form a connection with B. C. anglers in order to furnish them with the finest fishing materials at moderate rates, from the largest and most successful establishment in the world.

Oxford Down Sheep. GLENBROOK FARM. 7 Ram Lambing Reg. 8 Shearing Rams Reg. 4 Two-shear Rams Reg. Prices Reasonable. J. D. REID.

Improve City Buildings. The work of painting and renovating the City Hall and the Police Station started yesterday. The City Hall will be painted and the Police Station painted outside and inside.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

BISHOP OF OREGON BACK FROM LAMBETH

Speaks of Work Accomplished at the Recent Pan-Anglican Congress

(From Tuesday's Daily) The Right Rev. Charles Scadding, Bishop of Oregon, spent yesterday and Sunday in Victoria, en route home from London, where he attended the Pan-Anglican congress at Lambeth, a remarkable gathering at which no fewer than 243 bishops were present, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Of these, Bishop Scadding said, 63 were from the United States. He saw Bishop Perrin at lunch by the Archbishop. He thought he will not be home for a while yet, as he said he intended to return to Canada in time for the synod at Ottawa, which will not be for about a month yet.

The congress was notable for the amount of work done, which the bishop thought, would be sure to produce a marked effect in various parts of the world. The first ten days, the bishops were in session at Lambeth Palace from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. after which they would be entertained at lunch by the Archbishop. At 2:30 the sessions were again convened and lasted until 5:30, while there were frequent special business meetings in the evenings as well.

The second ten days, according to the bishop, were consumed in considering various subjects which had been discussed and in framing reports and resolutions based thereon. These will be printed and published before long, and reflecting as they do the considerations of one of the most influential churches in Christendom, Bishop Scadding thinks they will deserve and receive serious consideration even by those who are not members of the Anglican church. The Archbishop of Canterbury has also written an encyclical letter based on the reports considered by the conference, which will probably be read, in part at least, in all the Anglican pulpits the world over.

WORK ON ISLAND ROAD WELL ADVANCED

Improvements to E. & N. Proceeding Apace—Slight Mishap at Mill Stream

The work of improving the road-bed of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railroad is proceeding apace. It is reported that the foundations for the new bridges over the Chemainus and Nanaimo rivers are well-nigh completed. All definite work has been suspended until the steel structures which will replace the old wooden trestles will arrive in the course of a few days. Other work has been taken from the Quebec line, having been removed for the purpose of making room for more modern equipment. Although they have been used, however, the engineers in charge assure that they will be, with some repairs, able to handle the heaviest traffic over the E. & N. for many years without showing signs of wear and tear.

At Millstream, a point about half a mile beyond the Nanaimo depot, the filling-in work has been slightly delayed owing to a mishap to the steam shovel which occurred about a week ago. A casting was broken which could not be mended without considerable inconvenience and loss of time. As it was the desire that the directors of the C.P.R. to the E. & N. He couldn't say, therefore, whether the trestles over Arbutus and Niagara Canyons would be replaced by structures more substantial and stable than the present or whether any of the railways between Victoria and Puncarn would be filled in. He pointed out that the present bridges were perfectly safe, that they were expected daily and that it was possible that these matters would be deferred. However there was no doubt that some steps would be taken to further improve the road-bed.

Mayor is invited. Mayor Hall yesterday received an invitation to attend the coming Canadian National Exhibition which will be held next month at Toronto.

More Permits Issued. Building permits have been issued to J. G. G. who will erect a stable and dwelling on Hillside avenue to cost \$2,500; to J. Townsley, for a dwelling on North Park street to cost \$1,500; and to W. H. George, for additions to dwelling on Cook street to cost \$100.

Improving City Buildings. The work of painting and renovating the City Hall and the Police Station started yesterday. The City Hall will be painted and the Police Station painted outside and inside.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot wear

COMES TO VICTORIA IN SEARCH OF HEALTH

Los, Crankshaw Owns Salt Mines Which Are Replenished Daily by the Sea

Joseph Crankshaw, proprietor of the famous salt beds on Carmen island, off the coast of Mexico, arrived in Victoria yesterday, en route from Los Angeles, where he has just returned from a tour of that section. Mr. Crankshaw believes that a stay amid the salubrious breezes of Victoria will make a new man of him. Speaking of his salt deposits at the Empress yesterday, Mr. Crankshaw said that they were shipping about 50,000 tons of salt per annum. Of this the majority was to Indiana, where the salt industry is protected by a prohibitive duty of \$10 gold per ton, although large consignments were shipped regularly to British Columbia.

Carmen island presents a phenomenon which has not yet been satisfactorily explained by scientists. It is a somewhat lower than last, but the demand is increasing and the fruit growers about a good year. The cause of the lowered price is the unusually keen American competition. The owners have to do to dig it up at low tide and wheel it to where it is washed and dried ready for shipping. The strange part of it is, that the deposit appears to be inexhaustible, no matter how much is taken out, after the next tide there is as much left as ever. Mr. Crankshaw, however, has neither time nor inclination to be much concerned about the scientific reasons. The salt is there, and more he takes away the more there is left, which is all he feels bound to worry about.

The labor used is all Mexican, and consists entirely of about 200 men. The salt as found is over 98 per cent pure, and so does not require any treatment.

AMERICAN LAWYERS COMING TO VICTORIA

Large Contingent of American Bar Association Expected Here on Saturday

A large contingent of the American Bar association, which holds its annual meeting here in Seattle, will visit Victoria next Saturday. The association is in session in Seattle this week, and will conclude its labors with a banquet to be held on Friday night at the New Washington hotel, in the Soanier building. The members of the British Columbia bar who care to attend have been invited. The program for the day includes a visit to Victoria on Saturday. They will be met by the local bar association and will arrive here about three in the afternoon, leaving again in the morning for a cruise up the straits and back to Seattle. Mr. H. L. Lamm, Jr., yesterday telegraphed Richard Saxe Jones, chairman of the Seattle entertainment committee, for the purpose of the entertainment to be offered the visitors. It is likely that they will be given round the city and shown the chief places of interest in the afternoon. Among the members of the entertainment committee are C. E. C. and well K. C. A. P. Lutton, K. C., and C. Gregory.

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS ARE A NUISANCE

Noisy Gangs at Ladysmith and Nanaimo Worry E. & N. Train Crews

At Nanaimo and at Ladysmith the conductors of the E. & N. trains are being troubled by the antics of the small boys. For months as the passenger coaches stop at Ladysmith in the morning and afternoon there has crowded about them gangs of noisy youths intent on mischief. Some have even gone so far as to throw stones at the windows. In Nanaimo this became such a source of worry to the train crew that the local superintendent was forced to report the matter to the mayor and civic authorities since which action, it is reported, the nuisance has abated to a marked degree.

But in Ladysmith it went further than that. The local City. There the youths rendered hold and reckless through constant practice of similar tricks in the habit of jumping on the train just as it moved away from the depot, riding the length of the platform, and then jumping off. They continued this, it is stated, despite the repeated warnings and threats of the conductors and members of the crews. The habit culminated in the death of one of the children, a boy of eight years of age, who, as announced in a despatch to the Colonist published last week, was crushed to death beneath the wheels. Previous to this fatality, illustrating the difficulty that has been experienced in controlling the younger members of these gangs, it was reported that the trainmen at Ladysmith, some months ago, found the air brake hose on several cars slashed with a knife. They watched, but could not discover the culprit until one morning a detective, who had secreted himself at the depot, caught an urchin in the act. The boy, only some twelve or thirteen years old, was taken to the station, tried and placed in goal for a couple of days after which he was given his freedom on suspended sentence.

The seriousness of the situation, it is stated, has been forcibly brought home to the people of Ladysmith and Nanaimo since the demolition of last week, and it is not likely that any further liberties will be taken with the train at either of these points.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot wear

OKANAGAN FRUIT CROP HALF AS BIG AGAIN

Larger Acreage This Year, and Conditions Generally Most Favorable

The fruit crop of the Okanagan will be fifty per cent larger this season than in any previous year, according to R. M. Palmer, provincial commissioner of horticulture, who has just returned from a tour of that section. Mr. Palmer attended the Western Canadian Irrigation convention at Vernon after which he visited Sumnerland and Penticton, Kelowna, Okanagan Centre, and Kamloops. Everywhere he says that the fruit crop is very good and that the prospects for the fruit industry of the best.

"The fruit crop is in splendid shape," said Mr. Palmer. "When we in Okanagan, peaches were being shipped daily in car load lots, while early apple and plum crops are beginning to go out in car load lots. From now on these shipments will increase. The crop is somewhat lower than last, but the demand is increasing and the fruit growers about a good year. The cause of the lowered price is the unusually keen American competition. The owners have to do to dig it up at low tide and wheel it to where it is washed and dried ready for shipping. The strange part of it is, that the deposit appears to be inexhaustible, no matter how much is taken out, after the next tide there is as much left as ever. Mr. Crankshaw, however, has neither time nor inclination to be much concerned about the scientific reasons. The salt is there, and more he takes away the more there is left, which is all he feels bound to worry about.

The labor used is all Mexican, and consists entirely of about 200 men. The salt as found is over 98 per cent pure, and so does not require any treatment.

DISTURB THE CAMPERS

Cordova Bay Residents Are Given Police Protection Against Rowdy Individuals

The antics of city visitors to Cordova Beach on the past few Sundays has resulted in a special policeman being detailed to preserve law and order in the vicinity. During the past few weeks numerous complaints have been made to the Saanich authorities in regard to the conduct of a number of men who have been visiting that favorite camping locality and while more or less under the control of liquor have persisted in creating a disturbance and interfering in scanty bathing costumes and in some instances in none at all, have scandalized the community. During the past few weeks numerous complaints have been made to the Saanich authorities in regard to the conduct of a number of men who have been visiting that favorite camping locality and while more or less under the control of liquor have persisted in creating a disturbance and interfering in scanty bathing costumes and in some instances in none at all, have scandalized the community. During the past few weeks numerous complaints have been made to the Saanich authorities in regard to the conduct of a number of men who have been visiting that favorite camping locality and while more or less under the control of liquor have persisted in creating a disturbance and interfering in scanty bathing costumes and in some instances in none at all, have scandalized the community.

WILL NOT SANCTION THE SALE OF LIQUOR

City Will Appeal to Oak Bay Commissioners to Refuse Permit for Fair

(From Tuesday's Daily) Since the failure of the city to prevent the sale of liquor at the fair grounds during the recent race meet, other steps will be taken in order that during the forthcoming fair week no liquor should be sold. When the application for an injunction was made to the Chief Justice to prohibit the sale of liquor at the fair grounds, it was refused, the Chief Justice pointing out that the proper course for the city to pursue was to lodge with the licensing commissioners a request for a permit on the part of the city as owners of the land and to express its desire to be heard on any application for a license.

Mayor Hall brought this matter up for consideration at last night's council meeting, when he requested Alderman Weston to introduce a resolution to the effect that the council should lodge with the licensing commissioners of Oak Bay a protest against the granting of any liquor license in respect of the Bowen Park property and Agricultural Grounds and a desire by the council to be heard upon any application for a license.

Mayor Hall explained that the Agricultural Association, when granting the racing privileges stipulated that no liquor should be sold but the above resolution would, he thought, make the city's position doubly sure. Abbreviated Session. The session of the council last night was about the shortest on record. The meeting did not commence until nearly half an hour past the regular time and was completed within an hour, only routine matters coming up for consideration.

Once again a complaint was registered against the fumes which emanate from the Victoria Chemical Company's works at the outer wharf. E. H. Drake wrote stating that the fumes from the plant besides being extremely noxious were also, competent medical authorities declared, prejudicial to health. He was aware that the matter had been brought to the attention of the council on previous occasions, but apparently the body's action had produced no result. Mr. Drake will be informed that a copy of the report will be immediately taken the matter under consideration, and that the company is now installing such machinery as will, when put to work, will prevent the fumes from being blown over the city.

City Solicitor Mann explained to the council that under section 99 of the Municipal Clauses Act the council is authorized to hold an inquiry into such complaints, and that it is his duty to see that the nuisance exists it has the authority to issue a compulsory order. The city solicitor also called attention to another case which an inquiry could be properly held. For some time there has been difficulty over the lack of connection of premises on Bay street, with the sewer along that thoroughfare. The matter has already been reported on by the sanitary inspector, but the owner claims that by reason of the fact that his premises are located in a hollow and the sewer is too high connected cannot be made and to do so will require that his house be raised several feet. The owner's contention is at present connected with the box drain, but the sanitary inspector has reported that the premises are not in a sanitary condition, there is and has been sickness in the house, attributable to the unsanitary conditions. The owner has offered with a month's notice to connect with the sewer but the city solicitor points out that regard being had to the special circumstances of the case, unless the owner consents to connect, the council should hold an inquiry and the whole circumstances be set into. This recommendation by the city solicitor will be acted upon by the council, which will meet on Thursday evening when all those interested either in the Spencer stable or the Bay street matter may be present and state their case.

A communication was received from Hon. William Templeman, minister of inland revenue, to the effect that the Dominion government admits its liability to pay the taxes on the old post office building as long as the premises are used for commercial purposes. The minister of inland revenue has advised that the government will pay the current year's taxes upon receipt from the city collector of a formal assessment notice. As regards the taxes for the past years, or since the building ceased to be used for public purposes, that can be raised subsequently, the principal being conceded for the present and succeeding years, though he sees no reason why it should not also apply to past years.

City Solicitor Mann suggested that the government might also be asked to make good to the city the costs of the action brought by the city against the government, and which the city was forced to pay by Mayor Hall was of the opinion that if the city could get the government to admit that it is responsible for the past year's and subsequent years' taxes it had no need to worry about back taxes.

The matter of straightening and improving Belmont avenue between Pembroke street and Fort street will amount to \$14,768 according to a report made by the city engineer and the building inspector. The work contemplates, besides straightening the avenue from Gladstone avenue to Pandora street, the grading, macadamizing and draining from Pembroke street to Fort street, the laying of permanent sidewalks on both sides, leaving a roadway 24 feet in width. Between Gladstone street and Pandora avenue the street takes a sharp turn to the west and back again, forming an angle which it is proposed to do away with. This will necessitate the appropriation of property belonging to the owners on the east side of the street while those on the west side will have their lots enlarged to give them a frontage on the street. The owners affected are John J. Hall, John Raymond, C. B. Sunley, George A. Phipp, William G. Bulman, Goodacre, Clarence and Mrs. P. Carter.

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Clearing Out Sale

Of Screen Doors and Windows

To avoid carrying these goods over for another season we offer:

Screen Doors. Reg. price \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, for.....\$1.00
Screen Doors. Reg. price \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, for.....\$1.25
Screen Windows, any size, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, for.....25c

We have still two or three bargains left in Refrigerators

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DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR GARDEN

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Ald. William A. Gleason, Hanna A. Gray and A. J. Fine. Of the total cost of the improvements the city will pay \$4820 and the owners to be benefited \$9842.50.

More Improvements. It was also decided to go ahead with the work of laying permanent sidewalks on both sides of Vining street between Stanley avenue and Belmont avenue and to grade and macadamize the said street, leaving a roadway twenty-four feet in width, this work to cost \$4888 of which the city's share will be \$1450.

Now that a satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at with the B. C. Electric company relative to the laying of the Cook street track to the cemetery, the work of improving that thoroughfare will be gone on with from Pandora avenue to Pakington street, the street to be graded, macadamized, drained and boulevard and curbs and gutters put in, the roadway to be left of 50 feet in width.

Other local improvements passed were: Permanent sidewalk on the east side of Government street from the north side of Cormorant street to the south line of Lot 60; also the west side of Government street from the north side of Cormorant street to Flanagan street; also on the west side of Government street from Flanagan street to the south line of Lot 46 with stone or iron curb; also on the north side of Cormorant street from the east side of Government street to the Flanagan building with stone or iron curb; also on the south side of Pandora street from Broad street to Douglas street with stone or iron curb and on the north side of Johnson street from Broad street to the west side of "Corner" building on said street.

City Purchases Property. The water commissioner reported that the engineer at the North Dairy Pumping station having secured a third class certificate, is now entitled to an increase of \$5 per month as granted the other engineers and that Messrs. Grant & Linscham have agreed to accept the sum of \$2300 as offered by the city for the Cadman property at Beaver lake. This property is necessary to allow of the work of raising the level of the lake being done. An invitation was extended to the council by the secretary of the league of American Municipalities which will hold its twelfth annual convention at Orono on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 and 2. The council accepted the invitation with thanks but it is doubtful if any representative of this city will be present.

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Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Ingeena Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Contains Medical Testimony accounts carb. Balle. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Wholesale and Retail. 1/11, 2/9, 4/6. London, S.E.

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Cricket Week in Victoria



VICTORIA ELEVEN - 1908 CHAMPIONS



VANCOUVER ELEVEN
1907 CHAMPIONS
DEFEATED FRIDAY



SINCE the organization of the Northwest Cricket Association three tournaments have been held, the most successful of which, without a doubt, was that brought off in Victoria, under the management of a local committee, during the past week. No less than eight teams competed, coming from Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, Vernon and this city, and at all these points the progress of the series was followed with keen interest. The fact that the Victoria club's team won the championship, taking the handsome cup presented by Mr. Con Jones, of Vancouver, from the eleven of the latter city makes the event a notable one in the annals of the home organization, and a happy memory to all local enthusiasts. The joy of Victorians deepens when they remember that, not only their team carries off the coveted championship honors, but one of its members, H. Gillespie, occupies the premier position among all the batters who participated in the series—no mean achievement when it is borne in mind that the gathering of cricketers who have been making Victoria their headquarters during the last seven days include the best of the Pacific Northwest, and they hail, some of them, from the most famous schools of cricket in the Empire.

Reviewing the tournament, it is apparent, from its progress from the outset, that its outcome, a final match between Victoria and Vancouver, was inevitable. And the fact that they were placed in different schedules indicates that those in charge fancied that the championship would have to be fought out between these teams and were anxious that the great struggle should not be brought on prematurely. As it happened, the arrangement was wise, because Victoria and Vancouver each went through the preliminary games without a loss, and, moreover, in each contest neither went to bat more than once. So that the superiority of the two acknowledged centres of cricket over those from other points was clearly established, but it was encouraging to note that both the Portland and Seattle teams, since last year, had increased in strength. Also it was remarked by many that, in this game as well as in other pastimes, Vancouver and Victoria were keeping pace with each other. While at the Terminal City another club, the Burrards, had sprung into existence, in Victoria a second organization, the Albions, was flourishing. The opinion was expressed that as long as the same spirit was displayed it would be a constant fight from year to year as to which of the two was entitled to hold the cup.

While the teams of Victoria and Vancouver, naturally, were the cynosure of all eyes, there was an eleven competing from Vernon, or, more properly speaking, the Okanagan valley, which is worthy of a few words. These ranchers—for that is the occupation of the majority—learning of the approaching tournament, gathered together, without practice, and came to the Capital to enter into the sport. They played Portland the first day, and were badly beaten, but later they defeated the Albions, generally considered one of the best teams in the series. They had got in their "batting" eyes, and when Victoria met them they gave the locals a first-class match, to say the least. These Englishmen from the Interior did exceedingly well. They were the recipients of general congratulation and, in the popular estimation, rank third among the organizations which took part in the competition.

The next annual tournament will be held in Seattle. The officials of the organization are anxious to encourage the game as much as possible on the other side. It was proposed that last week's tournament should conclude with an international match, but it was decided, after considering the proposal, that the American team had not advanced sufficiently to ensure a first-class match. So the carrying out of such a project was deferred to another year.

Appended is the personnel of the Victoria and Vancouver teams:

Victoria—A. F. R. Martin, H. Gillespie, T. B. Tye, D. Gillespie, L. S. V. York, J. C. Barnacle, J. F. Meredith, W. Shelton, J. W. D. York, W. P. Gooch. — Copping.

Vancouver—J. M. Armitage, C. E. Lambert, F. J. Peers, G. Walton, L. R. Thomas, J. K. Rigby, J. H. Young, C. Sweeney, W. E. Hodges, W. H. Crossfield, J. H. Senkler.



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The Sign From Beyond—A Short Story

MRS. HARKIN sat in her drawing-room at Hampstead waiting for the "door-bell to ring, for Mr. Kingdon had a reputation for punctuality. She was dressed in a dazzling variety of blue and white, and her hair was really pretty. The fringe alone had cost thirty-five shillings, and the coil at the back was such a perfect match that it must have made a rather large gap in Mrs. Harkin's saving bank book—she is assuming that she had such a thing. Some people have no savings bank book, and they don't seem to be very much more unhappy than those who have.

Mrs. Harkin was a widow of thirty-eight, some say fifty, but then they hadn't seen the new fringe. If a lady isn't entitled to take a year or two off her age when her hair suddenly changes from streaky grey to a rich shade of brown, when is she entitled to make the reduction? I shall not pause for a reply, as I want to do all the talking myself.

The Harkins were not rich, though most people casting a searching eye over the house at Hampstead would have concluded that there was enough money in the family to keep carking care off the front doorstep most successfully. But Mr. Kingdon was rich, if you like. It made some people nearly cry to think of a man like Kingdon having all that money, while they themselves had to rush about for a mere living. The late Mrs. Kingdon, who had died a year or so previously, had worn frocks that had been the envy of all the north of London; and when you know that her premature death had been traced to over-indulgence in rich food, you can understand how dismal her rivals felt as they sat down to mere cold mutton. To think that one should have to scramble through life on plain food while other people are able to die from the effects of high game and oysters! The social inequalities of the day are fast assuming the proportions of a public scandal.

Mr. Kingdon, on the principle that a man is as old as he feels was forty-five. He had obtained permission from Mrs. Harkin to call on a matter of great importance to his happiness; and as Mrs. Harkin read his letter over a second time she half regretted that she hadn't spent another five shillings on her fringe so as to have a kiss-curl thrown in for the extra money. For anybody could see that he was coming to ask her to marry him. No sane person could put any other construction on his letter. Miss Julia Harkin, indeed, had already told her mother that such a match would be perfectly lovely. And when a modern young lady says a thing is perfectly lovely, we know she has sounded her vocabulary of praise to its uttermost depths. Julia had told Jack Sanson about it, and had hinted that her prospective step-father would probably settle a dowry, or something comfortable like that, upon her. And when she had said good-bye to Jack at the garden gate on the previous evening, she—but, I beg your pardon. That is really no business of ours.

Mr. Kingdon came up to the house on his bicycle. Strictly speaking, this is perhaps hardly the correct way of paying an afternoon call. But, as Shakespeare says, nice customs court to great kings, and Mr. Kingdon was so dreadfully rich. He could, of course, have driven up in his motor car; but a bicycle gives the impression of rolling back juvenility, and Mr. Kingdon was sure he looked more youthful in knicker-bockers. Besides, that turn-out at the top of the colored stocking gives an extra body to the calf which no one short of an Adonis dare affect to despise.

While her mother waited in the drawing-room, Miss Julia watched Mr. Kingdon's arrival from behind the curtains of one of the front bedroom windows. He came up the slight incline in the road in a rather erratic way which seemed to indicate either that he was relatively a novice at bicycling or else that he really wasn't as young as he felt, after all. As he approached the house a fine instinct seemed to inform him that he was being watched, and he stuck an arm akimbo just to show that when necessary he could steer his bicycle with one hand, just as all the other clever people do. If he had left his display of proficiency at that, all might have been well. But, as Shakespeare says (again), his vaulting ambition over-leapt itself. He decided to dismount with one hand, and a moment afterwards there was a frightful scene of disorder. A passing policeman kindly separated him from his bicycle and recovered his hat for him, and trusted he wasn't hurt. Mr. Kingdon ridiculed the suggestion that a mere fall from a bicycle could affect an active youth like himself; and he limped up to Mrs. Harkin's door and gave his machine to the maid and was then shown into the drawing-room. By a stroke of good fortune he happened to look down at his right leg before he had crossed the passage, and just had time to readjust his colored stocking so that the gaping hole that had been torn in it as the result of his fall should be adroitly concealed from Mrs. Harkin's eye.

Mrs. Harkin gave her skirts a scientific twitch at the knee before she rose to receive her visitor. She had rather a nice ankle still, and these first impressions go such a long way. The greetings were over when Julia came into the room. She was blinking her eyes rather nervously, as if she had either been weeping a little or laughing very much. When one remembers that she had been at the window watching Mr. Kingdon's glorious spruce, perhaps the last theory is more likely to be the correct one.

"I hope you didn't hurt yourself when you

fell," she said, with an expression of deep sympathy which looked as though it wouldn't come off. "I happened to be looking out of the window."

"Did you fall off your bicycle, Mr. Kingdon?" interrupted Mrs. Harkin in a tone of alarm.

"It was nothing," insisted Mr. Kingdon. "Just a side slip. The most expert riders get 'em you know. Perfectly scandalous the way the roads are kept in Hampstead. I shall write to the Times about it."

"Some people say it's so very unlucky to fall in front of a house where you're calling for—a particular purpose," said Mrs. Harkin, patting her fringe down tenderly and pushing an ankle into the foreground of the picture. "But I'm not a bit superstitious. I don't even believe in ghosts or anything like that."

"Perhaps you've never seen a ghost," said Mr. Kingdon, solemnly. "But I have."

"How awfully interesting," said Julia, as she paused at the door on her way out. She had had very precise instructions to leave her mother with Mr. Kingdon at the first convenient moment.

"One doesn't like to speak too freely of such things," said Mr. Kingdon with a slight shiver. "I can only say that I was once going on a voyage, and the night before I was due to sail I was sitting alone in the drawing room. All at once the lamp went out of its own accord, and at the same moment a shadowy, white figure came to the window and motioned me back—back—back!"

"Weren't you awfully frightened?" inquired Julia, shrugging up her shoulders as Mr. Kingdon dramatically imitated the movement of the spectral hand.

"Not in the least," said Mr. Kingdon, with a nervous laugh, which belied his assumption of bravery. "But I interpreted it as a warning that I should not take that voyage. And I was right. For the ship I was to have sailed by was lost a few days later with all on board."

"Weren't you glad?" asked Julia, a little obscurely.

"Glad?" echoed Mr. Kingdon, mystified for a moment. "Oh, you mean glad I didn't sail by that ship? Oh, yes, of course." And as he turned to talk of Mrs. Harkin, Julia slipped out of the room.

About half an hour later Mr. Kingdon took his leave. Julia, who knew of his departure

instantly by that fine feminine instinct which some regard as presence and others as a mere result of expert spying from unsuspected corners, bounced into the room.

"Well, mother?" she said expectantly.

Mrs. Harkin swallowed a lump in her throat and somewhat impatiently brushed an expensive curl back from her forehead. "He didn't come about me," she said, in a tone that implied her pity for the poor creature's taste. "He came about you, Julia."

"For me?" echoed Julia. "Why he's old enough to be my grandfather. What rot!"

"I think I have asked you before to be a little more ladylike in your remarks," replied Mrs. Harkin rather severely.

"But," insisted Julia, "you know I'm almost engaged to Jack. He's only waiting for that appointment in India and then—"

"You'll have to put all that nonsense out of your head," continued Mrs. Harkin. "I never heard such a thing! Mr. Kingdon is rich enough to marry any girl he cares to choose, and I should have thought you would have jumped at him." And Mrs. Harkin looked as if she considered that a girl who would refuse such an offer as that of Mr. Kingdon would be capable of throwing away her chances of heaven.

"Besides," the lady continued, "Mr. Kingdon knew your father's affairs pretty well. He is well aware that we can't afford to go on living here for long. We haven't the means. He has very generously proposed to settle an allowance on me, and you, of course, will be provided for most handsomely. He is going to call this evening, and you will see him here and treat him with every consideration."

Julia muttered something that sounded suspiciously like "rats!" but when her mother asked her what she had said she replied that she had said nothing. So it would be useless to pursue the matter. After she had looked out of the window long enough to satisfy herself that the garden was still in the same place, she turned to her mother and said she would go for a walk, and return in plenty of time to dress for dinner. She went upstairs and scribbled a little note to nobody in particular, and about an hour later, whom should she meet at the corner of the road but Jack Sanson. The small coincidences of life are very extraordinary when you come to think of them seriously.

The Problem of Mechanical Flight

FOLLOWING is the second of the series of articles contributed by Mr. F. M. Lancaster to the London Times on "Mechanical Flight."

The question of stability constitutes the chief factor that makes velocity desirable, so that the chief difficulty at the present time is that of supplying sufficient h.p. to attain the minimum velocity of stable flight. This difficulty is one that has scarcely yet been solved; the machines at present successfully flown need continued skilled manipulation in order to prevent their pitching to a dangerous extent, and, in some cases, the duration of the flight has been limited owing to the physical exhaustion of the aeronaut from this cause.

In order that a flying machine should be entirely successful its velocity should be but little, if anything, short of 40 miles per hour; with a properly designed machine at this speed the equilibrium ceases to give trouble and may be made automatic.

The h.p. required at this speed is as yet a serious difficulty. Thus assuming a gliding angle of 15 per cent. and allowing a margin of 5 per cent. for an actual upward gradient, the total weight, or the work done per second per foot, sustained is 1,200 ft. lb., or, with allowance for propeller efficiency is 1,800 ft. lb. representing approximately 3.3 h.p.

It is more than likely that the above figures are an under-estimate; the gliding angle will probably not be much less than 20 per cent., and it may be found necessary to the safety of the machine to have a greater margin than 5 per cent., as representing the actual rate of ascent; thus, instead of 3.3 h.p. per 100 lb., it is desirable to provide 5 h.p. per 100 lb.—that is to say, 1 h.p. for every 20 lb. gross weight.

If, as a rough approximation, we suppose the weight of a machine to be made up of motor, 25 per cent.; chassis, including wing spread, 25 per cent.; propulsion mechanism, 15 per cent.; fuel, etc., 10 per cent.; aeronaut, 25 per cent.—100 per cent.—and taking the weight of the latter at 150 lbs., the total machine in flying order will weigh 600 lbs., and the power of the motor will need to be from about 20 to 30 h.p. on the basis given.

To obtain the desired velocity on the lower figure, would require, unusually good design, the total weight also would probably require to be greater (until considerable experience has been gained) for a given dead-weight of aeronaut, fuel, etc. It is, therefore, evident that a motor of at least 30 h.p. should be provided when constructing a machine of the weight and proportions suggested above.

In the designs at present employed the most obvious defect is the small size and consequent inefficiency of the propellers, rendering it necessary to use motors of higher power than actually needed.

The place that the flying machine will occupy in the future is a debatable question.

Just as is the case with other kinds of locomotive appliance, it has its own peculiar limitations. The motor car needs roads and has to be fitted with brake mechanism; the flying machine needs no roads and requires no brake for it carves its own road in three dimensions and loss of velocity means destruction. The flying machine will require landing stages—large open level plains like a sandy foreshore or a prepared space like a "county" cricket ground—these it must have, just as the larger birds require similar but less extensive spaces from which to start their flight.

The question is sometimes asked, "What will happen if the motor stops from some mechanical failure?" This question is easily answered, the machine will come to earth, not suddenly, but by a gradual and regulated descent at its natural gliding angle. How it alights will depend upon the skill of the aeronaut and the limitations to which he finds himself subjected. If the machine is at a height of 1,000 feet he will have a radius of approximately 5,000 feet in which to choose a place to land; if he be at a higher altitude he will have a proportionately extended radius. It is thus evident that the place for the flying machine is at a considerable altitude and not in close proximity to the earth's surface.

As to the uses of the flying machine it is more difficult to speak. In all probability when once the initial difficulties are surmounted there will be a certain number of patrons of the new mode of locomotion, men of an adventurous disposition to whom the sensation of flying will appeal and will prove as irresistible as the mountains are to the alpine climber; but, for a very considerable period at least, it is a mode of locomotion that can scarcely become general. The more probable future of aerial flight is to be found in military and naval scouting, for which purpose a machine should have a sufficient velocity to be capable of holding its own in all weathers without risk of being upset or blown away; this will naturally be the highest velocity that the aeronautical constructor can guarantee, and may be expected, before very many years have expired, to run up to perhaps 60 or 65 miles per hour, though with present motors such speeds are scarcely obtainable.

The opinion which has been freely expressed that the whole problem of mechanical flight is already solved is scarcely justifiable. The motors of the present machines are not efficiently cooled, in many cases they only run while the water is being boiled away. It may be anticipated that it will be necessary to adopt direct air cooling at an early date; the weight of the water cooling system to be effective is in itself a most serious handicap. The "radiator" alone, as commonly used on motor vehicles, weighs half as much per h.p. as the total weight reasonably disposable as motor mechanism, and we must regard such an appliance as an almost intolerable burden.

Before dressing for dinner Julia took the housemaid into her confidence. She set out a couple of sheets, a small hand-mirror, and a box of powdered chalk, and explained that Mr. Sanson would call at the back gate during the evening. This miscellaneous collection of dry goods was then to be handed to him without comment, together with the key of the bicycle shed. If, a little later in the evening, the maids should happen to see a ghost emerging from the bicycle shed and looking extremely pale, they were not to shriek or to send for the police, as the ghost would be quite tame and wouldn't hurt a fly.

Somewhere about nine o'clock Mr. Kingdon arrived. This time he came in his motor car, and she was correctly attired in evening dress. He still limped a little, and it is scarcely to be hoped that he was not as old as he felt at the moment, otherwise his age might have been put down as ninety at the very least. Julia received him in the drawing room, and as she noticed that he sat down very slowly and with extreme care in the arm chair facing the window, she expressed the hope that he was not still feeling the effects of the bicycle fall.

"Oh, dear no," said Mr. Kingdon, as he crossed his legs and set back with an amazing display of juvenile sprightliness. "A little thing like that doesn't worry me in the least. I daresay your mother has given you an idea of my reason for calling this evening, my dear Miss Harkin."

"Oh, yes," replied Julia. "She told me all about it, don't you know. Still, I thought—"

"Allow me," interrupted Mr. Kingdon, leaning forward suddenly, and then putting his hands to his back, as though he felt a sharp twinge there. "This is a very serious step for a man to take, and it has always been my rule in life, when taking any great step, to satisfy myself that all the auguries are favorable. I am not a superstitious man by any means. Some people would say that my fall this afternoon was a bad sign. But that's all rubbish. Directly I got home, I threw a pinch of salt over my left shoulder, and—"

"Well," said Julia sweetly, "everybody knows that that's the right thing to do. You are quite safe then."

"I'm glad you look at the matter so sensibly," continued Mr. Kingdon. "It is an extra proof to me that I am making a wise

choice. I need hardly, I think, assure you that as my wife you—mercy on us! What's that?"

A low, sepulchral moan came from the window. Jack Sanson had got just the right key, and was pitching it with a fine accuracy.

"What's what, Mr. Kingdon?" inquired Julia with a charming affection of surprise.

"Did—didn't you hear anything? It seemed to come from outside the window."

"I heard nothing," said Julia, not altogether truthfully. "However, we'll soon see if anything's there." And walking to the window, she threw back the curtain and peered out. It might have been by accident that, on returning to her seat, she forgot to draw the curtain again. But as a matter of fact it was sheer, premeditated design.

"I think you must have been mistaken, Mr. Kingdon," she said as she sat down near the piano and struck a note three times with apparent aimlessness.

"Perhaps I was," assented Mr. Kingdon, wiping his forehead with his handkerchief. "I am not at all superstitious, but naturally one accepts the evidence of one's senses."

"Naturally," concurred Julia.

Mr. Kingdon looked a little nervously at the window. He evidently did not like to see it uncovered. When you've got a curtain over a window at night, you're safe from harm; but when it glares at you, naked and unashamed as it were, anything might suddenly appear on the other side of it—especially the things that aren't really there. And everybody knows that those are the worst things of all to contend with.

"You were saying, Mr. Kingdon?" said Julia, by way of diverting his attention from the window.

"I beg your pardon; yes, of course," said Mr. Kingdon. "I was talking about spirit voices—no, no. I was explaining my position, wasn't I? To put the matter briefly, Miss Harkin—may I say Julia?—I have come to ask you—"

Mr. Kingdon stopped short, clutched the arms of his chair and drew himself back. He had been unable to resist the temptation of giving a nervous glance at the window, and his worst fears had been realized. A tall, ghostly figure, with half-closed eyes and suffering apparently from acute anaemia, stood there in the semi-darkness, swaying itself mournfully to and fro. All at once it slowly raised a hand as marble white as its face, and motioned Mr. Kingdon back—back—back.

"Is anything the matter, Mr. Kingdon?"

"Don't you see it?"

"See what?" asked Julia, with her handkerchief conveniently near to her lips for fear her amusement should betray her.

Mr. Kingdon turned to her and said in an anxious tone. "Don't you see a dim, white figure on the other side of the window? Now it's going back. Now it's gone."

"I really don't see anything," said Julia, staring hard at the phenomenon in question.

Mr. Kingdon passed his hand over his eyes, and then he gave a nervous laugh. "It—it was only a little joke of mine," he said, keeping his eye fixed on the window. "I—I pretended there was a ghost there—just to see how you would take it. Of course, I didn't see anything, either. But some people are so superstitious, and it's always amusing to see—how they take things."

"Oh, I'm not a bit superstitious," said Julia airily. "I thought you must be joking, because I was looking at the window all the time, and I couldn't see anything."

"Naturally," concurred Mr. Kingdon. "There was nothing there to see. But if you would excuse me," he added, rising and holding on to the back of a chair with a trembling hand on his way to the door, "I should like to get back home. I'm not quite myself—if you'll make my excuse to Mrs. Harkin—and—"

By this time Mr. Kingdon had got to the hall, and before Julia could make any arrangements for letting him out he had torn open the hall door and bolted. Julia subsequently explained to her mother that the reason why she hadn't accepted Mr. Kingdon was because he hadn't proposed to her. Which, in its way, was a fairly good and sufficient excuse.

On the following morning, Mrs. Harkin received a note of apology and explanation. "The fact is," Mr. Kingdon wrote, "I was just about to ask for your daughter's consent to our arrangement, when I heard a strange noise like the moan of a spirit in pain. Your daughter assured me she heard nothing, and I am therefore satisfied that the sign was intended for my ears alone. It was a hint that I was taking a wrong step. A moment afterwards there appeared at the window the identical apparition that came to warn me before; I recognized it at once. I asked your daughter if she saw anything, and she replied in the negative. I was not altogether surprised, as it convinced me that only my eyes were intended to look upon it. One does not like to speak of these things too freely, but although I am hot, as you know, a foolishly superstitious person, I accept the evidence of my senses. It is not given to everybody to understand these things, and we who know are not always at liberty to explain. I shall proceed no further with my suit for your daughter's hand, and beg you to believe that nothing but a sense of my duty prompts me to this course."

Later in the day, Julia showed the letter to Jack Sanson in the summer house and they laughed over it together, and then—but, as I think we agreed before, it is no business of ours.—Arnold Golsworthy, in M.A.P.

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"I hope you didn't hurt yourself when you

THE MARATHON RACE FROM WINDSOR TO THE STADIUM

THE London Times thus describes the Marathon race at the Olympic games:

If not so intensely dramatic as the finish in the Stadium, the scene along the course of the Marathon route yesterday was one that will not easily be forgotten by those who were privileged to follow the race.

Over 26 miles of roads from Windsor to the Stadium, all—with a few unimportant exceptions in the "real country," where for a few hundred yards there was only a sprinkling of spectators—lined with people. In some cases there were a single row, in others three or four rows; in the towns which one passed through, indeed, over all the last part of the course, when one got on to tram-lines and between rows of houses, the spectators were packed as tightly as possible, and then only leaving a part of the road open, but enough to ensure no discomfort to the competitors. And every one excited to see the runners go by. Many, no doubt, were able to get to the Stadium and see the finish as well; for it was possible to do so from many points of the course, notably Uxbridge, Ickenham, and Ruislip. But the great majority only just saw the runners pass. It was a memorable day, and there seemed to be a feeling that this, after all, was a thing to be seen in one's own country probably only once in a lifetime; for it will be many years before the revived Olympic games are again held in England. As one went past, too, one noticed, of course, all kinds of nationalities and color; a "turbaned" Turk near Ruislip was watching with intense interest; Japanese, Indians and negroes were scattered here and there.

A glorious hot July afternoon, with hardly a breath of wind, ideal for a bathe or a game of cricket, perhaps, but terrible for a feat of endurance of "wind," stamina, muscle, and feet, and the task of the men—26 odd miles over roads in many and with the sun blazing down for long times together—seemed to the writer perfectly appalling.

As we followed the race in a motor-car, now near the leader, now alongside the second or third, or further back, it was amazing to see how many of the men seemed comparatively untroubled by the conditions. Early in the race several had a word to say as we passed, but later on it became a more grim performance, and one could sympathize with what the men must be feeling.

Windsor presented an animated appearance long before the race started. The officials, easily distinguishable by the green ribbons round their hats, were here, there, and everywhere; there was suppressed excitement in the air, and the talk was all of the race. Shortly after 2 o'clock—a large crowd had then collected—the competitors began to file leisurely up to the gates close to the East Terrace, from where the start was to take place. Lord Desborough, the value of whose work in connection with the Olympic Games cannot be over-estimated, traveled down by the 10.55 from Paddington to Windsor, and was early on the scene. It seemed a long time waiting until half-past two, the time when the 55 starters—57 were expected, but two scratched just before the race—were to be sent out on their long journey; for every one was by now keenly excited.

The Start

It was just after the half-hour when the Princess of Wales started the race—the men were grouped in four rows—by pressing an electric button which gave the signal for the pistol to be fired, and so the men were off for the Marathon race of 1908—distance 26 miles 385 yards—which will become famous in the history of athletics.

After the first outburst of excitement one could settle down and take some stock of the surroundings. Down to Barnespool-bridge and on through Eton one could see little of the competitors ahead. Eton turned out in force to see the men go by—the famous wall where so many historic games have been fought out was crowded—and the boys seemed most interested, if not wildly enthusiastic. On the long stretch of road past Agar's Plough to Slough, some of the motor-cars which followed the race were able to get past the hindmost runners, and of course as time went on the gaps widened out.

Slough to Uxbridge

The crowd at Slough again was very great,

and then, after crossing the canal-bridge, three miles from the start, where Jack (United Kingdom), who had led at two miles in 10 min. 11 sec.—very fast time surely for such a race—was still ahead in 15 min. 42 sec., followed by Price and Lord (both of the United Kingdom), the course went into real country skirting Langley-park on the way to the Crooked Bilet, about half-way between Slough and Uxbridge. In this stretch Jack fell back, and before reaching Uxbridge Lord took the lead, followed by Price, Duncan, one of Great Britain's most fancied representatives, Hefferon, of South Africa, and Tom Longboat, the famous Canadian Indian. Even in this part of the course there were all along cheering spectators. The whole establishment of one or two

country houses which were passed seemed to be out to see the sport, while, where there were cross-roads, the motor-cars and carriages drawn up presented quite a picturesque spectacle. The whole countryside had turned out from the oldest to the youngest, and the school children, many of whom were waving flags, were most vociferous in their applause. After about seven miles Duncan was walking, and it was disappointing to find one of Great Britain's champions in trouble so early in the race; but there was a long way to go and anything might happen.

Uxbridge to Harrow

At Uxbridge, as had been expected, there was a dense crowd, but one was soon out again on to the open land known as Uxbridge-common. The intense heat, with the sun beating down, was very much felt here, and it was a relief to get into the more shady roads near Ickenham and Ruislip, where the scene was more or less a reproduction of that between Slough and Uxbridge. The gaps between the runners were beginning to widen appreciably. Near Ickenham Lord seemed to be in some trouble and he gave way to Price, and Hefferon (South Africa) went into second place; Longboat was some way behind, but was going steadily. At last Hefferon got in front. At this time he was running beautifully and seemed quite fresh, and before Harrow was reached he had established a long lead, with Longboat, Appleby (United Kingdom), and Dorando, who had been going most gamely, behind him.

Harrow to the Stadium

Nearing Harrow, where, of course, as at Eton, the school turned out in large numbers, the excitement seemed to increase, and for the rest of the course there was a large crowd nearly the whole way. Before Harrow was passed—the road, of course, skirted round the famous hill to Sudbury and Wembley, but there was one rather nasty bit to climb—Longboat was walking. He was second, in front of Dorando, and twice as the latter got near to him he went away at a run; but Dorando eventually got past. And so we had Hefferon with his long lead and Dorando going well in his wake. There were constant questions shouted as our car passed: "What of Longboat?" "Who's third?" etc. Between Sudbury and Harlesden Hefferon kept his lead, but Dorando was creeping up to him, and the last time we passed him before reaching Harlesden he looked in a sorry plight. And so it proved; for in



DORANDO THE ITALIAN MAKES HIS LAST EFFORT

(Italy) and Appleby (England), no less than five minutes ahead. They have passed Harrow and are on a very dusty part of the road. Five minutes is a long lead so far on in the race. But the three in front will soon be coming to those three trying miles which begin at Wembley Park with the tram lines, and to men who have been traveling at such a pace anything may happen. At the 20th mile Hefferon is still leading, with the Italian second, and Hayes third, the first American to join the three in front. We are getting nearer and nearer to the finish.

Just for a few minutes there is a wild frenzy of enthusiasm, as Taylor, by a magnificent spurt, catches the leader in the team swimming race just in the last few yards, and

last turn. The goal is in sight, though his closed eyes cannot see it. He is surrounded by officials almost, if not quite, supporting him, urging and cheering him on. If they were not there he would fall. He cannot run straight. And yet 50 yards from the end he suddenly bursts into a pathetic, almost a horrible, parody of a spurt, drops again ten yards from the tape, rises, staggers forward over those last terrible few yards, and has reached the goal.

But not with much to spare. Hayes, of the United States, follows him into the Stadium, a long way behind him in time, but comparatively a fresh and strong man, who can actually run, and is fast catching him up. Not quite, however, though he has run a magnificent race. So have several of the Americans. They come in, one after the other; Americans, Indians, Canadians, none of them, happily, in the same dreadful state as Dorando, the Italian, but with a bewildered look on their faces, drawn and pale with exhaustion, as though wondering what they are doing. It seems as if the first Englishman will never come. And all the time the cheering goes on, every few minutes swelling round the course into a louder roar, as one by one they come. For if only one man can win, it is something even to finish in this Marathon race. Dorando was very ill after leaving the track, but it was afterwards announced that he was out of danger.

Successful Protest
The Americans protested against Dorando's win on the ground that he received assistance, and the protest was finally sustained by the council. So that, after all, the unfortunate man had his agonized struggles to no purpose. Altogether the finish of the race was far from satisfactory. The rule about attendants not being allowed on the course was flagrantly broken. The position of those in authority was undoubtedly difficult. It seemed inhuman to leave Dorando to struggle on unaided, and inhuman to urge him to continue. It did not seem right that thousands of people should witness a man suffering as he did. It seemed hard that he should lose the victory after having reached the Stadium so long before any one else. And yet, after all, the race was not to the Stadium entrance, but to the finish in front of the Royal box, and it is extremely doubtful whether, by his own unaided exertions, Dorando could ever have got so far. And the Americans, who enjoyed the signal honor of providing three out of the first five men home, are justly entitled to the special glory of claiming the actual winner.

On the day following the great race shortly before four the Queen arrived, attended by Princess Victoria and the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, and after the breathless series of world's records already recorded, "See the Conquering Hero" was played by the Grenadiers' band, and to a drum and fife march the long line of gold medallists walked slowly along the track into the presence of the Queen. In front of the Royal box a red-carpeted platform had been built on which her Majesty took her stand by the side of the table on which were placed the gold medals in square red leather cases, with the title of the event and "Olympic Games Winner, London, 1908," inscribed upon them in gilt lettering.

"Dorando"

Suddenly, as the Queen was taking the medals from Lord Desborough and handing them to the winners, there was a great shout of "Dorando," and the man by whose name the Marathon race of 1908 will always be remembered came out from the gangway under the track by himself, till he was joined by an Italian admirer bearing the national flag. It was a strange and moving contrast to the scene of the previous day. This little Italian confectioner, 24 hours ago a pitiable tottering, agonized wreck, looking like an old man on the brink of the grave, but now a quiet, self-possessed, sturdy young man, was the hero of the whole assembly as he made his way to the tail-end of the procession of prize-winners, and the shouts and cheers and cries of applause and sympathy were renewed again and again when it came to his turn to climb up the broad red-carpeted steps, placed almost exactly where he had fallen for the last time at the end of his gallant struggle, and receive from the hands of England's Queen the beautiful cup, her own personal gift, with which her woman's heart had prompted her to mark the sympathy which she felt for his pluck and his disappointment.

a mighty shout went up as the Union Jack for the first time in the day fluttered at the mast-head, quickly followed by another as the Swedish flag announced that Sweden had won the high-diving. And then comes the long-expected finish.

"Clear the Course"

"Clear the course for the Marathon race," comes the announcement through the megaphone. A policeman is waiting at one of the gangways on the further side of the ground. There is a continual clamor of tens of thousands of people talking and shouting. The photographers are kneeling on the grass at the edge of the track waiting for whoever it may be. Most probably Hefferon, who at 21 miles is still leading, followed by Dorando. There is an indescribable thrill of excitement in the air. The judges are clustered round the tape in front of the Royal Box.

The people in the top seats at the north-east corner of the Stadium have turned round to look over Wormwood-scrubs. Twenty-four miles, and still the same two leaders. The pace must have slackened. Five o'clock. They ought to be here. The sound of a rocket! Another! Suddenly at the top of the far-off stand they begin to clap; but it is a false alarm. It is a wonderful moment. All these thousands of people waiting to see one man drag his tired legs over the 200 yards of the track at the end of a 26-mile run—the crowning moment of these great Olympic Games. Suddenly a boom, and then another, and then a pause. Every one is very quiet now. There is a subdued hum which swells into a roar as the timekeepers, in white motor-coats, hurry on to the ground. Silence! Let the megaphone speak. The runners are in sight, South Africa and Italy leading, a mile from home. And then cheers and counter-cheers, and bang goes a rocket close at hand, followed by a rush of officials from the Stadium to the course outside.

The Finish

And at last he comes. A tired man, dazed, bewildered, hardly conscious, in red shorts and white vest, his hair white with dust, staggers on to the track. It is Dorando, the Italian. He looks about him, hardly knowing where he is. Just the knowledge that somehow, by some desperate resolve of determination, he must get round that 200 yards to the tape of the finish keeps him on his feet. Fifty yards, and it cannot even do that. He falls on the track, gets up, staggers on a few yards and falls again, and yet again; and then he reaches the

The first news of the race at the Stadium came just before 3 o'clock, when it was announced that the leaders at the end of the first mile were an Englishman and a Canadian, W. T. Clarke and A. Burn. Next we heard that the race had been started by the Princess of Wales, and shortly afterwards that the leaders after four miles were T. Jack, 40 yards ahead, J. Price, and A. Duncan, all three Englishmen. A few weeks ago Price did a wonderful run of 25 miles from Coventry to West Bromwich in 2 hours 34 minutes, which is within about 3 minutes of the track record for the distance. At the ninth mile-post he was still one of the first three, the others being C. Hefferon, of South Africa, and another Englishman, F. Lord, who was leading. At the twelfth mile these three were still ahead, with Price in front.

While the runners were toiling Stadium-wards on their long, hot journey, frequent rounds of applause kept bursting from the audience as they watched the pole-jumpers flinging themselves over the bar the height of two tall men from the ground at one end of the course, the high divers shooting gracefully through the air in the centre, and the wrestlers struggling on the mat at the other. But these were only interludes. Even the international teams for the 1,600 metres relay race, who turned out at about a quarter-past four, could not banish the thought of those five-and-fifty runners working their way at record-breaking pace along the hot and dusty roads. Yet when the English, Canadian, and American sprinters were dashing round the course at top speed, the efforts of each fresh runner growing fainter as he got nearer to his appointed goal, the crowd was roused to a louder display of enthusiasm than had yet been heard, and the American victory was very well received.

Meanwhile there was time to think about the time which Price had taken to do the first 12 miles—1 hour 3 minutes 10 seconds. It sounded incredibly fast, a shade, over 5 mins. It seems a mile. Not apparently too fast for Hefferon, who was leading at the 18th mile, and again at the 19th, followed by Dorando

WITH THE PROBING THE

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THE SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

PROBING THE SECRETS OF THE HEN



It is a curious fact that there is less really known in a scientific way about poultry-craft than about almost any other country-life pursuit. For ages, biddy was allowed to conduct her domestic affairs according to the desires of her own heart, with but little interference from mankind, but with the advent of the modern incubator there came a rude awakening, and for the last few years she has been continually subjected to strange indignities, in an attempt to wrest from her the secrets which for so long have been hers alone.

Hatching an egg by machine is not the simple matter which people may imagine, for there are many problems to be met, involving temperature, moisture and the cooling and turning of the eggs; and poultrymen, like doctors, are prone to disagree.

Probably Professor Charles K. Graham, who is at the head of the poultry department of the State Agricultural College at Storrs, Connecticut, has done as much original investigation along the lines of poultry culture as any other man in the country; and some of his experiments show an originality and a resourcefulness which give them exceptional interest. He wanted, for instance, to find out for himself just how much a sitting hen actually does in the way of turning eggs which she is hatching, believing that such an experiment would indicate the practice to be followed in the case of the wooden mother.

He selected thirteen eggs (the traditional number for setting) and painted them in stripes of different colors from end to end, after which the eggs were placed in a secluded place in the charge of a motherly old sitting hen. During the hatching period, the eggs were examined every few hours; and at each examination note was made of the stripe which appeared at the top of each egg and the position of each egg in the nest. Upon consulting the record made in this manner, at the end of the test, it was found that the eggs had been continually rolled around, and over and over, so that the same stripe was seldom at the top twice in succession, and that the centre eggs were repeatedly shifted to the outside, and vice versa.

Again, Professor Graham desired to secure some definite information in regard to the moisture question. He had found, like many other people, that the hen which stole her nest out somewhere under a currant bush, and hatched her eggs on the ground, usually presented him with a large brood of thrifty, sturdy chicks; and the logical deduction was that a considerable degree of moisture was advisable.

In order to put the matter to the test, he filled the barrel with earth and made a nest for biddy on the top. He inserted a pipe through the barrel and into the earth which it contained, about a foot from the top. Every few hours throughout the twenty-one days of incubation, he would have a bucket of water poured through this pipe, so that by the time the three weeks were up the patient hen found herself sitting in what was hardly less than a barrel of mud. The hatch was a good one; but other experiments showed that an excess of water beyond a certain degree was not an advantage.

Another hen was placed on a nest suspended in a basket from the ceiling, so that the eggs would be open to the air, and the result in that case was much less satisfactory.

In order to ascertain the temperature of the eggs under the hen, an extremely important point in arranging for artificial incubation, a tiny thermometer was attached to an egg the contents of which had been blown out, with the bulb inside. A reading of this thermometer disclosed the exact degree of heat to which the hatching chicks were being subjected.

Professor Graham's experiments, however, are not confined to problems of incubation, for successful poultry keeping presents other difficulties almost as great as those encountered in securing a good hatch of chicks; in fact, it is admitted to be even more difficult to raise chicks than it is to hatch them. Much of the mortality among the youngsters is due to mistakes in feeding, and the results of Professor Graham's investigations show that this fact is not to be wondered at, for during the first ten days of its life, a chick has absolutely no judgment in regard to what it eats, repeated experiments having proven that it will lurch on sawdust as readily as on almost anything else. After ten days when the chick may be said to have reached the age of discretion, less care is required on the part of the poultry keeper.

There are a lot of white Leghorn hens at the college confined in separate pens, for experimental purposes, the yards adjoining one another, and it soon became evident that the success of certain experiments was threatened because of the danger that a hen from one pen would find its way into another flock. After considerable thought in regard to this matter an admirable solution of the difficulty was discovered. One flock of hens was dyed green, another blue, while still another was ornamented with tails of a golden hue; the idea being of course that if a blue hen was running with a lot of green fowls, its presence would be detected immediately.

Professor Graham must be absolved from all blame for an amusing hoax of which a newspaper man, representing a paper in a small city, was made the victim. He was shown all over the place by one of the assistants, whose bump of humor was so well developed that, when the

visitor innocently asked if the strange colored hens represented a new breed, he could not refrain from telling him that they did, indeed, and that they had come direct from the Philippines. The reporter was gullible, and wrote a glowing account for his paper in regard to the remarkable Philippine fowls at the Storrs College.

There is much discussion nowadays among poultrymen in regard to poultry houses which are open at one side, or which have windows without glass, even during the coldest weather, and a number of poultry raisers are using this plan with success. For testing the practicability of the cold air method, the professor erected a tent made of ordinary duck, costing about six dollars. He placed a roost and nests in this tent, and made it the home of a small flock of white Leghorns—a variety of birds as is well known having unusually large combs. These birds have lived in this tent all through the past winter, and not one of them has had its comb even touched by frost, while the flock have laid fairly well. It is a fact, strange as it may seem, that the thermometer has shown the tent to be warmer than some of the regular boarded houses.

Probably there is no phase of poultry keeping which is more discussed than that which relates to feeding; and the experiments at Storrs along that line have been of exceeding interest.

When snow has been on the ground, one flock has been given no water, but allowed to eat the snow freely; another flock has been allowed access to cold water, while a third flock has been provided with warm water daily. A record has been kept of the number of eggs which each flock has laid. The result has been surprising, for a year's average shows that the flock which has been compelled to eat snow in lieu of water has produced more eggs than either of the other flocks.

During the past winter a number of flocks have been fed nothing but corn and beef scraps, and have laid well on this ration. Professor Graham believes that any flock of pullets will lay well on a beef scraps and corn diet throughout the year, if it has the range of a number of acres of ground; but that, in the case of a flock which is confined closely, other grains will be necessary.

The feeding experiments have been many and varied. The experiment station at the college has been investigating Camembert cheese-making, and some of the surplus cheese was fed to one flock of hens, with consequences which were quite unexpected. The poultry department of course is called upon to supply the families of the members of the faculty, as well as the students' boarding house, with eggs, and whenever an egg from the Camembert cheese-flock was broken, an odor was diffused such as was never known to man before. It can be imagined that, when an egg of this sort was opened at the table, there was consternation, especially if by chance it had been served to a guest. Sometimes the odor was apparent even before the shells were broken, and eggs which were opened the very day on which they were laid had much the appearance of those which were several months old, a fact which caused some embarrassment to the members of the poultry department, for they were quite in the dark for some time as to the cause of all the commotion. Professor Graham now feels that this experiment is pretty conclusive evidence of the fact that the rations which are fed to hens have an appreciable effect on the odor as well as the flavor of the eggs which the hens lay; at least he has the support of the faculty in this opinion.

There are many other problems yet to be worked out. There is for example the question of the influence of the ration in fixing the color of the yolk of an egg. The statement has long been made, with supposed authority, that a diet in which corn predominates will result in eggs with a yellow yolk. Professor Graham has shown that this statement is not true, for the same hen will lay an egg one day which has a light yolk, and the next day an egg with a dark one. The question of breed does not seem to enter into the matter; certain breeds always lay eggs with brown shells, and other certain breeds eggs with white shells; but there is no rule of this sort in regard to the color of the yolk.

Nobody as yet has been able to determine whether an egg is fertile or not, from an examination, until it has been incubated for several days; but, as infertile eggs will keep fresh longer than fertile ones, such knowledge will prove of value.

Many people believe that the tiny white speck which is seen in the egg, when broken, is proof that the egg is fertile; and this theory is generally advanced in the class-room, but is quickly overthrown by the professor, who states that this speck, which is the undeveloped germ, is found in every egg, whether fertile or otherwise.—H. D.

POULTRY NOTES

If there is such a thing as vermin about the poultry premises, it will find the little chick, and nothing but heroic measures will rid a premises of the pest.

The farmer can make money on eggs if he can get the eggs. If he can produce eggs, and he ought to do this about as easy as to raise wheat or oats or barley.

Grease of any kind is very sickening to a chick, and yet a drop of oil on the head, one on the back and under each wing, we mean just the thinnest drop, will rid the chick of vermin. The same end may be accomplished by dusting the chick with insect powder. The powder is less apt to affect the chick, but is

not one-half as efficient as oil in riding the chick from vermin.

A writer in Poultry Success insists that white diarrhoea is hereditary. His plan of combatting it is to be careful to keep none of the chicks affected with this trouble for breeders. By this means he claims to keep his flock reasonably free from this dreaded complaint.

The hen is the best property on the farm; the cow second best, and the horse stands third. We, of course, refer to profit; if we referred to use we would say horse is man's best friend. It takes all these to succeed on the farm, but the hen will bring money right along, all the time.

The following having been found to be an effective remedy for egg-eating hens, I venture to suggest it to readers who may have occasion to try it. Take an egg and blow out half the contents, leaving the yolk in. Stop up one hole and refill with ammonia, shaking well to get it thoroughly mixed; put it down in the house and watch results. A rush, a peck, and a sudden recollection of good manners on the part of each hen as she gets a beakful and retires gracefully to allow her comrades to take their share. Next day put down a genuine egg, and note the disdain of the highly educated ladies who have had a taste of the doctored edition for anything so common as an ordinary new egg.

CONVENIENCES IN THE MODERN STABLE

Every architect were a horseman—which he rarely is there would be more comfortable and convenient stables on American country places. Too often the stable is made to conform to the general scheme of the place itself, to the cost of its equine inhabitants in comfort and welfare, and to the sorrow of their attendants as regards convenience.

The details of exposure, ventilation and light need not be elaborated here. A southern exposure, if need hardly be said, is best, and ventilation must be thorough—top and bottom. The windows in the stable should be fitted with the new stall window guards, which are so arranged that no direct draft can blow on the horse. The sash has iron bars in front of it to protect it from the horse, and has sides of sheet steel, so that when it is opened the air is forced upward. The average groom is apt to under-ventilate, as it is easier to groom the horses' coats under such conditions.

There is also a tradition among them that dark stables are very desirable. Unless a horse is very tired, he needs light as well as air, just as every other animal does. Common sense should regulate this matter, and the stable should be arranged so that the light can be controlled at will.

The modern aids to comfort and convenience in stable management are many, but they are not very radical in their nature. Generally speaking, the conduct of a well-kept stable has changed very little in the last fifty or sixty years. It is surprising to pick up such authorities as Frank Forrester's "Book of the Horse," published in 1877, or Harry Hilover's "The Pocket and Stud," dating from a still earlier period, and see how many of the hints contained therein are applicable to horse management today, and also how little methods of such things as grooming have changed in half a century.

Most modern stables, however, are far ahead as to drainage, and this is a most important item. The proper drainage of stalls is a most vexed problem with stable builders. Perhaps the simplest and most popular plan is to lay the stall upon a slight slant (about two-inch fall) toward the rear, and to drain from there by a covered drain running the length of the stable into the manure well. If the floor is of asphalt or brick, it is covered, of course, by a false flooring of wooden gratings, placed close together, and so arranged that the grade of the stall may be neutralized. It is uncomfortable for a horse to stand with his fore feet much higher than his hind feet. In fact, if he is left free to assume his own attitude, he will invariably take the opposite posture in order to rest himself.

The most modern and complete arrangement for stalls is a patented device which consists of a heavy cast-iron basin under the entire stall, over which is laid a rock-maple flooring of slats, so arranged that it can be easily lifted, and the stall thoroughly flushed at frequent intervals. A bell trap cesspool carries off all drainage immediately, and the bedding is kept dry and in good condition. This stall may be flooded by means of a hose, or a device may be arranged which floods it automatically. The grade for the drainage is entirely in the underlying basin and the horse stands upon a perfectly level floor. This arrangement does away also with the troublesome gutter at the rear of the stall, either covered or uncovered, and the floor of the stall may be flush with that of the rest of the stable. This device may also be used with a brick or a cement floor in place of the cast-iron basin.

The modern stable is fitted to provide for many contingencies. For instance, a horse frequently becomes "cast" in his stall at night. Sometimes he becomes entangled in his halter shank, or he may be attacked by colic. With the old fashioned standing stall it was exceedingly difficult and sometimes dangerous to aid a horse so situated. The up-to-date stall is so constructed that by simply unscrewing a couple of screws, the entire side can readily be removed, and two stalls practically thrown into one. In order to accomplish this, the planks which divide the stalls are fitted into grooves from which they can easily be lifted, instead of being fastened to stall posts as heretofore.

Stall guards of cast or wrought iron come in a variety of patterns, but advanced taste and experience favor simplicity as being most sanitary. The plain upright bars, which should run closer toward the head of the stall, so that the horse cannot get his nose through, are preferred. In this connection, a modern device is commendable and should not be overlooked. The guards, instead of being fastened tightly to the wall and stall posts, are fitted with sockets. This provides for heat and cold expansion and contraction in the guard itself, and also for warping of the wood, which is too often green when the stable is built.

The stall posts may be of wood or iron. Every stable should contain at least one box stall, and there are several excellent modern devices for their convenience. One is a sliding door hung on ball bearings, which can be operated without effort, while the door itself can be fitted with a sliding door lock, easy for the human, but impossible for the equine to operate. The door itself should be hung on the inside of the stall. This is neater in appearance and offers better resistance in the case of a kicking horse, as the door is then braced on each side by the heavy stall posts.

The stall posts of a box stall should be perfectly smooth on the under side so that a horse cannot injure himself in going out or in. The fastenings and catches should be of special patterns to insure this.

There are several new devices intended to prevent a horse from eating too rapidly, in the form of patent mangers. One of these consists of a sort of muzzle lying upon the grain, through which the horse can get only a small mouthful at a time. Others feed the grain out slowly by various devices. Such mangers are not necessary except in the case of horses which are inclined to eat too ravenously; but, in selecting the manger, it is well to get one that is easily cleaned, otherwise they become sour and dust accumulates in them. The best way to feed hay is from the floor; and the old fashioned hay rack, which compelled the horse to stretch his neck until he rivalled a giraffe, is now happily a thing of the past.

The old time manger generally contained a lump of rock salt, thrown there because salt is beneficial to horses and is greatly enjoyed by them. But this interfered with the proper cleaning of the manger, and usually formed a nucleus for an accumulation of stale and sour oats, dirt and dust, caused by the slobbering of the horse. This is replaced now by a neat rack holding a solid brick of white salt, which the horse may lick at his pleasure, quite independent of his grain.

No stable is now considered complete without an oats cleaner. The amount of foreign matter contained in the ordinary bushel of oats would astonish the average person, and all this dirt accumulating in a horse's stomach interferes sadly with his digestion and ultimately causes colic and other complications. An oats cleaner costs about \$25, but will pay for itself many times over in the long run. Where a chute is employed for the oats, a modern device for automatically measuring a feed of oats is a useful adjunct. By a simple movement, exactly four quarts is emptied into the pan.

The arrangement of the carriage house is the point where many stable builders and architects make their greatest mistake. No matter how much room you have, if it is not so disposed that the carriages can be readily gotten at without moving all the others, much annoyance will ensue. Room for harnessing and un-harnessing must be provided, and provision made for the washing of the carriages.

A pavement formed of cement, properly drained by a bell trap, is usually provided for this purpose. A carriage washer fitted into the ceiling, and so arranged that with a short length of hose any vehicle can be quickly and easily cleaned, is a great convenience. By means of this device the carriage can be reached from any point without dragging the horse around.

The newest and best harness racks have iron frames, fitted with wood wherever it comes in contact with the harness. They are practically of skeleton construction so as to permit the free circulation of air. This is a very important point as otherwise harness will not dry properly.

The harness room may be fitted with a swivel hook of modern invention, for cleaning and oiling harness, so arranged that the harness can be lowered or raised at will and turned in every direction. A harness washing sink is a great convenience. Such sinks are constructed especially for this purpose. They are on legs and vary in size from 36x26 inches to 48x30 inches. The swivel hook hangs directly over the sink, and thus all the sloppiness of the old fashioned bucket is done away with.—Suburban Life.

CARE OF HORSES DURING THE HARVEST SEASON

Horses during harvesting go up against a stiffer proposition in the way of hard work than they do at any other season, or at any other farm operation, and they require to be fed more carefully and to receive better attention than at any other time. A bunch of horses hung out in front of a binder and crowded every working hour of the day for every ounce of energy they are capable of generating, have no sinecure as horse labor goes and need feed and care of the right kind to keep them up to the top notch in performance.

It should always be remembered that a horse cannot gulp down great quantities of grain and fodder in a short time like an ox can. He needs more time to feed. A horse working on a binder requires from an hour and

a half to two hours to take in sufficient food to sustain him at work until meal time comes around again. Some farmers in the harvesting excitement forget these things and end up generally with a badly emaciated, if not seriously shattered, outfit of horses. Others again gorge their horses with grain during the hard work time and end up in about the same condition. Following either of these practices is simply laying out ground for trouble. And after all, the time a fellow saves by this kind of hustling, if it's saved at all, doesn't total up during harvest time to more than the working hours of a single day. It simply doesn't pay.

Attention to the horses at this season includes nothing more than the attention they should receive at all times when working and it certainly should not be any less. Sore necks and blistered shoulders are the two commonest troubles one is called upon to deal with. These can be largely prevented by using collars that fit snug about the animal's shoulders and by making the collars fit all the time the horses are at work. A horse that's unaccustomed to work as some are that are crowded on to machinery at this season, is liable to burn up quite a bit of tissue during the first day or two he's on the job, and a collar that fitted perfectly at the start would soon be in good order to chafe the neck or gall the shoulders. This can be prevented by slipping in a sweat pad if the horse gaunts down from the work. Whatever else is done, the shoulders should be well washed at nights, and at noon also if it is possible to do so. A good strong brine wash is excellent for toning up the shoulders after a hard day's pull. A horse is better for being washed off completely once in a while, but in the harvest season with the nights becoming rather cold some injury may result unless he's dried off and the stable's warm.—Ex.

THE KINDS OF LIME TO USE

On soils which are exceedingly rich in organic matter, such as peaty soils and other swamp soils, it would seem altogether rational to make use of caustic lime to hasten the decomposition of the soil and consequent liberation of nitrogen, if such treatment is necessary.

There may possibly be conditions under which soils contain large amounts of phosphorus and potassium which are too slowly available for profitable crop production, and in such cases it might be good farm practice for a time to make use of caustic lime to hasten the liberation of these mineral elements of plant food. We should bear in mind, however, that this use of lime on a soil which is already deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium only serves to still further exhaust the soil of its meager supply of these elements. Without a doubt this is the most common condition and the most common effect of the use of caustic (fresh burned lime or water slacked lime.) Probably no method of treatment will exhaust such lands more rapidly than heavy or frequent applications of caustic lime. It is true that the immediate effect is usually somewhat increased crops, but it should be borne in mind that when a farmer pays out money for caustic lime to be used for this purpose, he is purchasing only a stimulant which will ultimately leave his land in worse condition than before, especially in the loss of nitrogen and organic matter; and in the exhaustion of phosphorus and potassium from the soil. In other words, this use of lime, if continued, tends rapidly to exhaust the soil and ultimately to leave it practically ruined. In this connection it may be stated that gypsum, or land plaster, produces a similar effect so far as the mineral elements are concerned, although it does not effect the destruction of the organic matter as the caustic lime does.

As a general rule, we should use lime only to correct the acidity of the soil, and this is necessary only where there is difficulty in obtaining a good stand and luxuriant growth of a leguminous crop, such as red clover. As to the form of lime to use for this purpose, the farmer must be governed, somewhat by the cost of the material. Fine-ground limestone will be both the best and the most economical form of lime to use wherever it can easily be obtained. If caustic lime be used we should make special provision to maintain the humus in the soil.

It would be expected that burned lime would produce a greater increase in the crops for the first year or two than would be produced by the ground limestone, more especially where the mineral elements, phosphorus and potassium are not applied; for the reason stated that ground limestone produces practically no direct effect except to correct the acidity of the soil and thus encourage the multiplication and activity of the nitrogen gathering and nitrifying bacteria, whereas, the burned lime not only produces this same effect, but also acts as a soil stimulant, or soil destroyer, attacking and destroying the organic matter and decomposing the mineral constituents and thus liberating plant food from the soil, usually resulting in more or less waste of valuable nitrogen and humus. The use of ground limestone to correct acidity and increase the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is certainly altogether legitimate and commendable, but to use burned lime to force the soil to give up plant food more rapidly than it would otherwise furnish, thus producing an increase in the first few crops, but ultimately leaving the soil more impoverished than before the lime was applied, is not thought to be advisable or profitable in the long run, unless the soil contains comparatively large stores of unavailable plant food and abundant organic matter, which is certainly not the case with most Illinois soils.—Ex.

International Free Trade Mr. Churchill's Ideal



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M. P., president of the Board of Trade, opened the first debate at the International Free Trade Congress. The subject of discussion was "Free Trade, in its bearing on International Relations," and Mr. Churchill dealt with it at some length. In the course of his speech he was several times interrupted by suffragists.

Lord Welby occupied the chair, and, in declaring the congress open, said it was fitting that the first gathering of that kind should be held in the country which originally made Free Trade the maxim and principle of its government. The Cobden Club, which had organized the congress, was proud to receive so many economists and representatives of the doctrine which they held in common. It was true that at the present moment the prospects of Free Trade throughout the world might be said to be somewhat cloudy, and that protection was advancing in very aggressive fashion. But although in the ebb and flow of public opinion the tide for the moment seemed to be set against them, the Free Traders had unflinching faith in their creed and in the conviction that the cause which promoted liberty at home and friendship and peace abroad was a cause which must ultimately triumph. (Cheers.)

Mr. Churchill, who was heartily cheered on rising to speak, said that he was glad to be able to sincerely welcome on behalf of His Majesty's Government the representatives of so many countries who had gathered in support of a great international cause. It was a source of pleasure to them that this country at the present moment should be the scene of such a meeting, and hold out hands which were grasped in return to Free Traders in every other land. So far as the first subject of discussion was concerned, Great Britain, he thought, had a substantial contribution to make. When they were asked to consider Free Trade in its relation to international affairs, they in Great Britain at any rate could produce a substantial object lesson; that it was possible for a nation to pursue a Free Trade policy and yet remain prosperous and powerful. (Cheers.) They brought to this discussion in the first place the evidence of a successful experiment. During the last 60 years this country had indulged in no tariff wars; it had fallen back on no elaborate devices, or too shrewdly calculated plans for negotiation or retaliation. Yet they found their goods entering all other countries of the world on as good terms as had ever been secured by any nation through the most elaborate use of fiscal weapons. (Cheers.) We did not levy discriminating duties, nor did we seek artificially to stimulate our exports. Yet we found ourselves with a rich and fertile home market, and we found ourselves able, man for man, to export to foreign countries, in spite of their tariffs, more than twice as much as had ever been achieved in the history of the world. (Applause.) In spite of the fact that we levied our customs duties on a very small number of articles, we found no difficulty in raising an enormous revenue.

At this point Mr. Winston Churchill was interrupted by a suffragist who demanded political freedom for women. She was requested to keep silence, declined, and was removed from the hall.

So far as our colonies were concerned, Mr. Churchill continued, we had found that the extending to them, without any demand or request for exclusive preference in return of all that we might justly give from this country, had secured for us loyal, prosperous and profitable colonies. (Cheers.) It had enabled us when we came to consider those great tropical or equatorial possessions and protectorates, to secure for them, and for our control over them, an immense support from public opinion all over the world, because they were thrown open freely to the commerce of mankind to buy and barter as they would. (Cheers.) Lastly, he found that without making any provision to protect our coastwise trade, without embarking upon subsidies for shipping lines, we had been fortunate enough to procure and preserve in unexampled measure the greatest share in the carrying trade of the whole world. That, he held, was a substantial contribution to the discussion of Free Trade in its international aspect. After sixty years of being "ruined" (laughter), after years of being walled in by hostile tariffs, of paying the taxes of all other people beside our own (laughter), we found ourselves still unrepentant, still conducting business on an unexampled and gigantic scale, and still with a shot in the locker for a rainy day. (Applause.)

But we could not close our eyes to the fact that many of the most curious delusions still claimed a large measure of popular support. They knew how numerous was that school of thought, and how powerful in every country, which believed that a balance—an adverse balance—of imports must be defrayed by an immense drain of golden sovereigns. They knew how largely spread was the opinion that there was in the world a definite, limited heap of trade for which all had to scramble, and which, when it was exhausted, left unfortunate competitors absolutely starving. They knew that the delusion that it was possible for a nation to raise its revenue at the expense of other people in lands far beyond its territorial sovereignty or control was still widely and persistently shared. How evil in their nature, how injurious in their character were all these suspicions and superstitions. (Applause.) Did they not every one of them march towards a common point of ill-will and distrust between nations of the world?

Another woman rose in the audience, and shouted: "Give us freedom; let us have freedom for women before Free Trade." There were angry cries of "Turn her out," and the interrupter was quietly removed, protesting vehemently. They believed, Mr. Churchill continued, that all these misconceptions, which were so sedulously fostered, tended only to disunion, but they could only delay the march of mankind towards a more harmonious synthesis. (Applause.) How absurd it was continually to employ the language of war and the metaphors of war, in relation to the peaceful transactions of commerce. (Hear, hear.) (Yet another woman arose and cried: "Let women have freedom; we only come here to claim the political right you are claiming." The interrupter was turned out.) Proceeding, Mr. Churchill said that whereas in war both parties lost, whoever won in commerce out of every peaceful transaction, there was an advantage for both parties. (Applause.) Every transaction that took place between nations rendered a fresh transaction possible. If exchange were multiplied goodwill was increased and there was increased international security. (Hear, hear.) We were often invited to suppose that nations traded with one another as nations. That was a misconception. Individuals in different nations traded with one another, and the most severe competition which the manufacturer had to face was not the competition of the foreigner, but of his fellow countrymen. The welfare of nations must be judged relatively. It did not matter very much that a man should be able to say, "I have had a better dinner than you." What mattered was that he should be able to say, "I have had enough." (Applause.) Of all these points of view, was there a single one from which it could be said that Free Trade did not increase goodwill, trust, and mutual confidence between races and different peoples of the world; and was there one among the counter propositions of the protectionists which did not arrest and delay that great and noble programme? He was prepared to admit, however, that there was a certain conflict between the international and cosmopolitan conception of Free Trade and the highly nationalized, crudely nationalized—embattled—ambitions which they saw around them in the modern world. There was a difference unquestionably and it must be the part and constant duty of the Free Trader to labor to abate undue national rivalry, and to dissipate all forms of national jealousies. There was no form of international rivalry so destructive, so perilous, so crushing, and so burdensome as the interna-

tional rivalry in respect to armaments. (Cheers.)

(Some further interruption came at this point from another suffragist, who protested against "freedom for women." "How did she get in; that's the question?" was asked, while the interrupter was conducted outside.)

Mr. Churchill went on to say that the bearing of Free Trade upon international relations was expressed in one word—peace. The fundamental idea of Protection was exclusion and isolation; the fundamental idea of Free Trade was unity and interdependence. The arrangement of the Great Powers which the protectionists contemplated was that there should be a number of powerful self-contained states, producing within their own border everything necessary for peaceful industry or warlike preparation; independent of their neighbors, requiring scarcely any services and rendering but few in return, and the complete breaking up of commercial or diplomatic relations with the minimum of inconvenience. The conception of the European arrangement to which the Free Trader looked forward was a co-operative commonwealth. (Cheers.) A great combining together of all the peoples of Europe, of Christendom, ultimately of all the world, so that their affairs and interests should become inextricably interwoven, so that they

would not be able to trade apart, even if they would; a vast interdependent federation. This Free Trade policy was not only the surest, but the only road to international peace. (Applause.)

As to clouded prospects, he never had been more confident than now. (Cheers.) Never more confident of the triumph in this country and in the world of the ideas which they exalted and respected in common. With every improvement in inter-communication, with every decision of The Hague Tribunal, with every decision of the international congresses of every kind, the doctrine of the interdependence of civilized modern communities was advancing steadily and irresistibly. (Cheers.) The solidarity of the world grew stronger from year to year, and the men in all the lands had become necessary to one another. (Hear, hear.) This process of consolidation and amalgamation was going on irresistibly and without the slightest loss of national traditions, or love of national characteristics, and without hindering the culture and development of each community in itself and for itself.

What was it that preserved the peace of Europe at the present time? Ministers could do much, and they took every opportunity of recognizing the services of those who occupied great places had rendered to the cause of international peace. He asked their foreign friends, who were gathered there, to pardon British insular pride if they placed as the leading spirit among sovereigns in the movement King Edward VII. (Cheers.) But in spite of all the efforts which were being made—and which were growing from year to year—by individuals and sections of this country or that, he would not feel the assurance which he did of the peaceful development of international politics, if it were not for the blessed intercourse of trade and commerce binding nations together in spite of their wills very often, unconsciously and unceasingly weaving them into one solid mass. During nearly 40 years no two great, highly organized, commercial Powers had drawn the sword upon one another. Crises there had been, and quarrels and disputes, great headlines in the newspapers, long faces pulled by wisecracks, flashing teeth by fierce military and journalistic men. (Laughter and cheers.) But something always happened at the critical moment to smooth away the difficulty before it broke into actual rupture. What was that something? It was the prosaic bond of commerce, in which all civilized and commercial states were becoming involved. Sure he was of this that thoughts of the certain impoverishment of every one, of the crash of exchanges all over the world, of the widespread ruin which would go through neutral lands, of the arrest of trade, of the collapse of credit upon which modern communities depended, all these tremendous factors imposed an effective caution and restraint upon the most reckless and intemperate of statesmen. They found that the great force of capital, the great, subtle, omnipresent influence of capital was engaged and interested through every channel in averting the opening of hostilities. And if capital was enlisted on the side of internationalism, what of labor? Was there not a similar movement on the part of the workers, was there not an assertion on the part of the toilers that they were members of one family, bearers of one burden, and that they would not allow masses of human beings to be precipitated at each other's throats in fratricidal strife. (Cheers.)

Looking to the Future

He did not think they need be afraid of the clouds which, perhaps, had gathered. They had gathered before, and had been dispersed before; and Free Trade had always emerged the stronger for every attack made upon it. They might look forward, he thought, with confidence to the days when the rivalry of nations would be confined to a struggle for just pre-eminence in the arts and sciences, in learning and in peaceful industry, when their pride would be to boast of the highest development and the widest extension of comfort and culture among the masses of the people, when customs house officers and those engaged in the purposes of warlike preparation would have followed the mammoth into a deserved extinction. When that time arrived it would be the pride of those gathered at that congress to have taken a part in the advancement of such glorious and happy conclusions, and he trusted that it would be their part in this small island to have kept the lamp of economic truth burning brightly and steadily during years of doubt and darkness and delay, feeling confident that under the mild calm rays of that lamp the time would come when all the nations of the earth would dwell together in justice and in peace. (Cheers.)

As soon as Mr. Churchill had resumed his seat two more women rose, shrieking "Votes for women." They were promptly removed.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Prince de Cassano spoke of the position of Free Trade in Italy.

An old couple in Glasgow were in a very depressed state owing to ill trade. Thinking their son in America would help them, they wrote, stating their trouble, and that if he did not help them they would have to go to the poorhouse. Three weeks passed, and then came a letter from their son, saying, "Dear Mither and Faither—Just wait an'they fortnicht an' I'll come hame an' gang wi' ye. Your affectionate son."

What part is the answer, none at all, agree with Mr.

The explanation place, the major Australia leave inence of Australia perience was nat own political creem (and these) tralia mainly thro of older families o for hospitality an lightenment they stances were at high judgement going astray. B ences in young c intense; not on fixed between so and politics, whi Finally, society, c the country to v is antagonistic a lows that the which Englishe congenial and h friends is seldom kindest light upo young Australia carry that comm opinions formed different point o seems to acquie which it is diffic

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Mr. Long on the Unionist Policy



MR. LONG, M. P., was the principal guest at a dinner given by the 1906 Club at the Prince's restaurant. Mr. Chaplin, M. P., the president, occupied the chair, and proposed "The Guest of the Evening."

He said he could have no more congenial task. Mr. Long entered Parliament in 1880. He remembered remarking of his guest after hearing him make his maiden speech that he was a man who would be a great light of the Tory party—for there was no Unionist party in those days. When Lord Salisbury formed his Government in 1895 he asked him (Mr. Chaplin), as one who in his previous Government had been Minister for Agriculture, who was the best man to appoint as the new minister, and he replied, "Walter Long, of course." (Cheers.) Mr. Long was appointed to the office, and filled it with a success that was remembered to this day. From that day to this Mr. Long had pursued his political career in much higher offices with equal success in every one of them. At a moment's notice and at a most critical time he took upon himself the extremely difficult and most onerous and responsible position of secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland. It was an open secret that at that time he had been offered a far higher position—namely, the head of the admiralty. He was a lover of sport, and there was no member of the Unionist party at the present moment who was more personally popular than he. (Cheers.)

Mr. Long, who was warmly received, in response, after thanking the members of the club for the cordial way in which they had honored the toast, expressed his belief that the Government's misdeeds formed a much more eloquent exposition of their incapacity to govern than any statement which could be made by public speakers. (Hear, hear.) It was much more important for them to consider what was the position that the Unionist party was called upon to assume than to criticize the legislation of their opponents. We had in politics today a third party, which was industrious, assiduous in the prosecution of its aims, and by no means incompetent in the way in which it approached its labors. The Labor party was able

to present a policy which was not altogether unattractive to many people, and although it was the fashion in some quarters to laugh at it, he believed it would be wiser to face it as a reality in public life. Above all, they should face this fact—at least he believed it to be a fact—that if the two great parties in the state were found wanting in power to govern, whether from a sense of helplessness or from a desire to try something new, the people of the country might be led in despair to turn to another and a new party. And if they were to do that, he for one believed that the future of this country would be dangerously imperilled. (Cheers.) Therefore, he held that the Unionist party must face the position as it really existed, and make up its mind, whatever might be the sacrifice, to go forward to the goal they had marked out for themselves. What was that goal? In domestic legislation there was much to be done to improve the condition of the masses. (Hear, hear.) That could be done, must be done, without appeals to the cupidity and selfishness of the people themselves. If the Unionist party were going to win—and a victory meant more than a mere party triumph, it meant the whole future of this great Empire—they would do it by one method alone, and that was by realizing that the working classes were not the selfish, selfish-minded people that their opponents might lead one to suppose. (Hear, hear.) The working classes were as great Imperialists as they themselves were, and if they appealed to and placed before them the great ideals represented by the Empire, they would not shrink from supporting the efforts to carry on the work of the Empire. He believed that it was from the conviction of the importance of our Imperial destiny that the greatest colonial minister this country had ever seen initiated the policy which was now known as fiscal reform. (Cheers.) No doubt he had in mind also the necessities of this country for a greater share in the prosperity of the world in connection with her trade and industry, but the governing idea in his mind, as a study of his speeches would show, was that something must be done to bring the colonies closer to the Mother Country. (Cheers.) The problem that this country had to face—and the problem, he believed, would be solved only by the Unionist

party—was some scheme of Imperial federation which would make this country in reality a great Empire. If he were asked why it was that he had been a warm and cordial adherent of the policy of fiscal reform, he would reply in one sentence—Because he believed that the policy of preference was the first and strongest step towards Imperial federation and the great ideal for which they should all work. (Cheers.) This subject had produced some differences in their own party. He had been one of those who had said all along that these differences were to be overcome by the process of time, by persuasion, by argument, and not by force. (Hear, hear.) How wonderful had been the progress of this movement in the country in the last three years. It was a pathetic thing that the great statesman who gave utterance to the first views—at all events, in their later form—of this question should be deemed to do ill-health from taking any part in the present movement (hear, hear), but it must be to him a source of very great satisfaction to know that the seed which he had sown was already bearing fruit. (Cheers.) Why was it progressing? Was it because hope was held out that if the policy were adopted home industries would be strengthened and encouraged? No doubt that had some effect, but he believed the reason which moved men's minds more than anything else was based upon the conviction that the colonies and the Mother Country must be united, and that that was one of the ties which would unite them. (Cheers.) He did not believe that any man in this country who entertained the policy of fiscal reform or of Imperial federation would give one vote or say one word which would have the result of rendering the position of the working classes in any degree harder than it was at present. What they held was that the United Kingdom could not go on in the present changed conditions as it had gone on in the last 50 or 60 years. We must face the change which was necessary if we were to make the colonies and the Motherland really one. It was because he regarded preference as a step in that direction that he believed in it as a great reform which this country would be called upon to adopt. (Cheers.)

The health of the chairman was afterwards drunk, at the instance of Sir Joseph Lawrence.

Reviewing the History of Infantry in War



REVIEWING the book, just issued by Colonel E. M. Lloyd, "The History of Infantry," the London Standard says: "The subject chosen by Colonel Lloyd is so vast that when one finds it dealt with in a volume of less than 200 pages, one is struck by the clear outline, of the origin and development of the foot soldier. The anticipation is strengthened when the period reviewed is found to open with the days of the Spartan nation in arms and the chronicles of Herodotus, and that it is closed with criticisms of the Manchurian campaign of 1906. This opinion is, however, speedily dispelled by a perusal of Colonel Lloyd's work. Concisely expressed, and written in admirable style, it is a compendium of most valuable information concerning the organization, arms, equipment, and achievements of infantry from the earliest times. As a rule, the tendency with authors of historical works of this nature is to clog their writing with over-much quotation. The extent to which Colonel Lloyd must have been tempted in this direction can be judged by the long list of authors consulted which he appends to his book; but the excess is never indulged in, quotations are rigidly excluded unless it is necessary for illustration or emphasis, and it is never allowed to interfere with continuity of narration. To the student of national military characteristics and to all who are interested in the evolution of tactics, manoeuvre, and the development of the science

of war, Colonel Lloyd's work will afford a fund of information and prove a valuable book of reference.

The following passage from one of Bacon's Essays is, perhaps, as perfect an epitome of the History of Infantry as could be devised:

"The changes and vicissitudes in wars are many, but chiefly in three things—in the seats and stages of the war; in the weapons; and in the manner of the conduct. For the conduct of the war at the first men rested upon number. They did put the wars likewise upon main force and valor. Pointing days for pitched fields and so trying it out upon an even match. And they were more ignorant in ranging and arraying their battles. After, they grew to rest upon number rather competent than vast. They grew to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like—and they grew more skillful in the ordering of their battles."

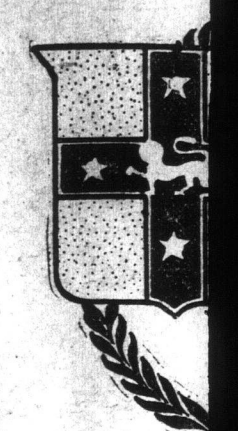
In those lines we have a précis of Colonel Lloyd's review and a short statement of the facts from which he derives the most salient lesson of his book that throughout the changing ages the main principles of tactics and the essentials of military success have remained unaltered.

Alexander trusted to irresistible weight in attack. The mediaeval Frenchman relied on the valor of the individual knight. The strength of the contemporary Englishman lay in skillful archery. The Swiss achieved renown by dash

and mobility. The Spaniard by aptitude for warlike instruction. The Dutchman by stubborn courage. But whatever the nationality and age, Colonel Lloyd traces the application of the same fundamental laws, modified only by the accident of varying topography or development of weapons. Whatever the period, and whatever the nationality of the combatants, success attends discipline and training. Epaminondas was but an early exponent of the same military system and school of thought, in which, two thousand years later, Gustavus Adolphus became the first great European expert—consummate both in training troops for war and in handling them on the stricken field.

One point to be gathered from the history of infantry deserves special note. At no period of the centuries reviewed can any instance be discovered of a nation deliberately postponing its training for war until the gage of battle had been thrown down. The nearest approach to such a situation is perhaps that of Gambetta's "popular army" in 1870-71, concerning which Moltke wrote: "An armed crowd is very far from being an army." The American civil war might be suggested as another instance, but it scarcely holds good owing to the unique circumstance of both sides being equally untrained.

This is but one of the reflections which are suggested by Colonel Lloyd's book. Many are the vistas which it opens up.



OLL sen the co An sarily headloug impression proc what they hear outside Australia in a hasty visit Keir Hardie, for a character that much less serious himself, is found ial loyalty is me the idea of Emp all." Mr. Keir doubt, inevitably exigencies of pa they are held by Englishmen, wh against the grai with a similar in then is misleadin it certainly is, it

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BIRTH OF A NEW AUSTRALIAN SENTIMENT

FOLLOWING is the fourth of a series of articles contributed to the London Times by its special correspondent.

Many Englishmen, perhaps—indeed, most Englishmen—will confess to a regret that the new Australian sentiment has taken what seems to them so unnecessary headlong and self-assertive form. This impression proceeds almost infallibly from what they hear and read about the subject outside Australia, and it is usually confirmed in a hasty visit to the country itself. Mr. Keir Hardie, for instance, after a tour of such a character that he can hardly have seen, much less seriously investigated, anything for himself, is found boldly asserting that "colonial loyalty is merely a surface sentiment, and the idea of Empire arouses no enthusiasm at all." Mr. Keir Hardie's opinions are, no doubt, inevitably colored by the unfortunate exigencies of party controversy at home, but they are held by many in a milder form. Other Englishmen, who will only confess it much against the grain, do in fact leave Australia with a similar impression. If the impression then is misleading and unjust to Australia, as it certainly is, it needs to be explained.

The explanation is two-fold. In the first place, the majority of English visitors to Australia leave it with only a limited experience of Australian life. Mr. Keir Hardie's experience was naturally confined to men of his own political creed. Other travelling Englishmen (and these are a majority) know Australia mainly through the clubs and the circle of older families to which they are commended for hospitality and enlightenment. If the enlightenment they receive in such circumstances were at all equal to the hospitality, their judgment would have little excuse for going astray. But it is not. Political differences in young countries are all-pervading and intense; not only that, but there is a gulf fixed between society (in the technical sense) and politics, which is bridged by only a few. Finally, society, or the older part of it, is identified with hopes and dreams for the future of the country to which the modern movement is antagonistic and utterly abhorrent. It follows that the political commentary upon which Englishmen happen amongst the most congenial and hospitable of their Australian friends is seldom of a nature to throw the kindest light upon the modern aspirations of young Australia; but in all good faith they carry that commentary home to confirm the opinions formed by Mr. Keir Hardie from a different point of view. The evidence thus seems to acquire a cumulative plausibility which it is difficult to resist.

All such evidence, however, is vitiated by one fact—that there is no body of opinion in Australia which can be said to represent Australia feeling as a whole. In older countries, despite the cleavages of political conviction or religious belief, it is easy to fix upon a minimum of common opinion and sentiment uniting a great majority of the people of the land. In Australia nothing is more difficult. There is, in fact, only one point on which public opinion is for practical purposes, unanimous and clear—that is, the duty at any cost of keeping Australia white. No other sentiment exists of sufficient range or depth to be called distinctively Australian. In so far as Australian sentiment is Australian, it is, indeed, rather negative than positive. Australians, that is, are determined that Australia is to work out her own future, but they are greatly divided as to what that future is to be. To a visitor who experiments with conversation on coaches or in trains or any casual meeting-place, Australian sentiment seems at present to exist only by opposition to the rest of the world. Australians have reached the first stage of national consciousness distinguished by ethnologists; they feel themselves a chosen people, different from and superior to any other race. But there at present the process stops. Confine the conversation to Australia, and the casual acquaintance of the railway carriage or the coach seems to shed the national sentiment like a cloak. He is no longer an Australian, but a Queenslander, or a Victorian, or a selector, or a labor man, or a farmer, or a pastoralist, with a political horizon bounded by his own desires and the interests of his class. Cavour's great declaration on behalf of United Italy, which I applied to Australian sentiment, suggests a formidable and determined union of popular ideas; but in that sense it is not applicable to Australia at all. She has achieved real union upon only one note. That, let me repeat, is the white Australian ideal. In other respects—if the musical metaphor will bear the strain—the chorus is so far from anything resembling union, that the various voices are almost wholly concerned in reaching their own top notes.

What part is borne in this extremely modern music by Imperial sentiment? I should answer, none at all. But to say this is not to agree with Mr. Keir Hardie's diagnosis—far

from it. "Colonial loyalty" which he describes as "a mere surface sentiment," is, in fact, observable upon the surface in any form, and "the idea of Empire" not only "arouses no enthusiasm," but does not even enter the lists. No one, however, who knows the country well enough to see below the surface of everyday life can doubt that the sentiment of British solidarity is deeply rooted in Australian soil. How deeply, it only needs another Imperial emergency like the Boer war to show. There is, indeed, only one imaginable contingency in which that sentiment could be overstrained—the contingency of being forced to choose between separation and the abandonment of the white Australia ideal. For the moment, however, it is more a rooted popular instinct than an articulate political creed,

all the requirements and activities of civilized life.

The chorus is so eager and so universal that observers have some excuse for being misled; but the sum-total of these aspirations is not, nor can it ever in itself produce, a truly national ideal. Biscuit makers may claim the exclusive privilege of supplying Australia with biscuits, furniture makers the exclusive privilege of supplying her with furniture; but the biscuit maker's ambitions, added to those of the furniture maker, do not constitute a united national sentiment. It should be realized that the eager introspective activity of a new country with almost unlimited natural resources to exploit is not by any means to be confounded with a movement of political separatism. And, if the advocates of such a move-



QUEEN VICTORIA MARKETS

fundamental indeed and only needing a crisis to prove its strength, but taking no place amongst the Leitmotiven at present shaping Australian activities. It is no wonder, then, that visitors who have neither time nor opportunity for a wide study of Australian affairs are misled by the many independent currents agitating the surface only, the stream at present might be flowing anywhere. Neither in actual politics nor outside them is it possible to trace a current of opinion and conviction sufficient in depth and strength to maintain a national policy for the whole of Australia. This is apparent not only in the conflict of ideas between the Commonwealth and the various states. In the federal arena itself affairs have now been entrusted for more than three years to a statesman who is both an Australian and an Imperialist, and who has put the national and Imperial idea before Australians with all the resources of an acute and powerful political intelligence. But, for all the force of his eloquence and the breadth of his ideas, Mr. Deakin remains in power only by virtue of a personal ascendancy in Parliament which no one can challenge. For actual support, when any measure comes to the vote, he can look to no benches thronged with a united majority of Australian nationalists, but only to a precarious coalition of very dissimilar elements, in whose opinions neither the national interests of Australia nor their relation to the Empire play any considerable part. Labor as an organized political force is federalist for its own purposes; but it is so far from having attained a national point of view that it is entirely absorbed in pursuing its own ends. And the Labor propaganda is the only definite political creed, articulate, efficient and organized, that has yet made itself felt in Australian politics. Mr. Deakin's national policy has no determined and coherent Parliamentary support. The Opposition, disorganized by the fiscal struggle, in which a waning minority still maintains an impossible loyalty to free trade, has taken refuge in the negative cry of anti-Socialism. Until Socialism presents itself in some less vague and distant form, this cry is not likely to arouse much enthusiasm, even as a negative. Beyond all this there is nothing but a welter of conflicting interests. Individuals, corporations, classes, States, in the dearth of any reconciling influence of adequate power, devote themselves to a healthy preoccupation with their own respective interests; and out of this rises the cry of Australian goods for Australian shops, Australian workmen for Australian work, Australian seamen for Australian ships, and so on through

ment do in fact find their account in that activity, they may be left to do their worst without unnecessary anxiety. Australian speakers in England usually make a point of denying the existence of this school. The Premier of South Australia did so not long ago. Commenting upon his declaration that "there is no party in Australia which is disloyal to the Empire," a leading Australian newspaper remarked that "ordinary observation of public affairs tells us that there is such a party, a party which never misses an opportunity of denying the Imperial connection and belittling Great Britain." There certainly is, and for the time being it is able to make capital out of many tendencies which are not by any means its necessary allies. A certain class of Australian reformers, for instance, who would certainly not profess secession as a deliberate article of their creed, do in a sense decry the British connection as involving a subservience to ancient social forms and obsolete political ideas. The movement against British State government is a case in point. Labor, again, is apt to believe that British influence will always serve as a clog upon the wheel of what it regards as social and economic progress. Other impulses of a similar character are to be observed. A kind of perverted self-consciousness is in the air, which makes the public mind intensely anxious to prove its determination to order things in its own way, and intensely jealous of anything resembling interference or advice. In this condition of affairs the least disagreement between Australia and the British Government is grist to certain mills, both in politics and in journalism. If the tone of some publications were to be taken seriously, Australia might seem to count on entering the council of nations within the next ten years as a full-fledged Pacific power.

It is as well to state these things quite plainly, if only to put them in their true light. Taken by themselves, they are manna to Little Englanders at home and a serious discomfort to Imperialists, who are usually disposed to ignore them for lack of any more satisfactory method of reply. Perspective, however,



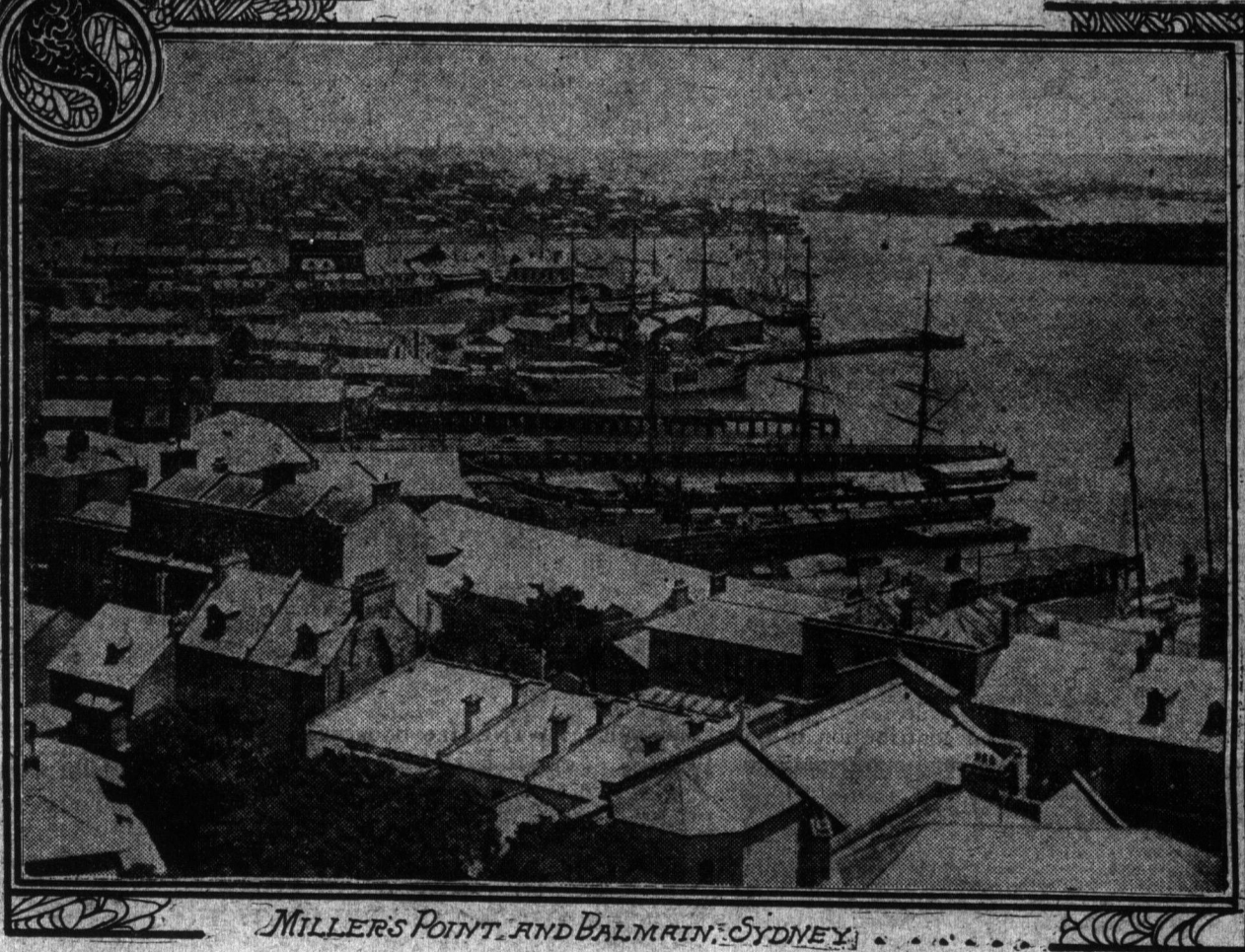
MARTIN PLACE and G.P.O., SYDNEY

is all that is required, this whole movement of ideas in Australia being in reality no more than the excess of a good thing. Twenty, fifteen, even ten years ago Australia seemed to have no courses open to her but two—either definite separation or else the parasitic existence of a colonial dependency. Men who remember the tone of public opinion in the years preceding the Boer war can testify how greatly the apparently inevitable character of that dilemma stimulated the popularity of the "cut-the-painter" school. Then came the war, and with it a marvelous transformation of popular ideas. The dormant sense of British solidarity sprang to life

eager for development is in complete possession of the field, and Australians, awakened to the potentialities of their own life and land, are almost exclusively concerned and interested in themselves.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

The remarkable development of Sydney is a familiar topic just now. It is rapidly approaching a population of 600,000, and indications point to vastly greater growth in the future. The electric tram system, which has undergone such continuous extension in the past five years, is today unable to cope with re-



MILLER'S POINT AND BALMAIN, SYDNEY

quirements, and in order to deal with the main suburban traffic it is stated that a circular city railway, partly underground, will be necessary. Extra wharfage accommodation, bigger markets, wider streets, and the creation of a great export depot at the waterside are problems also to be dealt with.

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND

The Counsel for Italy, Mr. J. P. Wilson, on his return from a tour in the north, described how he has been engaged in making special inquiries concerning the Italian workers employed in the sugar plantations and mining fields. The information he received was reassuring. Wherever the Italian immigrants settled they have proved industrious and thrifty while they have adapted themselves splendidly to the conditions prevailing in the canfields. Many of them are employed in tin mining, and are likely to become very useful settlers. Mr. Wilson will make a report to the Italian Government.

WEDDING FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

The American fleet is nearing the shores of Australia. The people of New Zealand could scarcely have given the visitors a more hearty reception. Kind messages were cabled to the president of the United States and a grateful and friendly answer received.

While Commander Peary is on his way to the North Pole an expedition is leaving Havre, France, to hunt for the South Pole. Although all the Coast in northern regions has been seen by explorers and much of it named, little is known of the Antarctic regions.

In Portugal there are signs that there is discontent among the people and that arms and ammunition are being secretly taken into the country. It is feared that those who planned the murder of King Carlos and his son are again plotting against the government.

The young queen of Spain has gone to visit her mother, Princess Beatrice, of Battenberg, at the beautiful Isle of Wight. Queen Victoria will be glad to lay aside the cares and the forms of the Spanish court and to live simply in her mother's home with only her babies to remind her that she is no longer a girl free from care.

A very terrible but a very grand sight must be the blazing of well at Tampico, Mexico. It is said that the flames reach a height of five hundred feet. When the fire began a child's hand could have covered the hole from which the oil came. Then it became a volcano whose crater measured 100 metres across. These rivers of oil beneath the earth's crust are very wonderful things.

Last week all lovers of cricket had a chance of seeing some excellent play at the champion tourney. Each of the public schools should get up at least one eleven. The private schools have cricket clubs and there is no reason why public school boys should not engage in a game which brings out much that is best in a boy. There are games to suit all tastes and all ages. The games of the young men of the world are not for their boys or men the chief business of life. So long as this is remembered neither boys nor girls can take too much pains to excel in sport.

Those who have lately visited Vernon say that the country is very beautiful and fertile. Already peaches, grapes and apricots are raised in Peachland, Sumnerland and many other districts. There are fine orchards of apples and other hardy fruit. One gentleman declared that the day would come when the finest grapes in the world would be raised in vineyards. A convention was held there last week to study the best methods of watering the land and many of the speakers told how the desert can be made to blossom as the rose.

England, Newfoundland and the United States have agreed upon the terms on which American fishermen will be allowed to fish in the waters of Newfoundland during the season of 1908. The codfisheries of Newfoundland have been a source of trouble between England and France ever since the treaty of Utrecht. In later years the United States fishermen have made claims which were considered unjust by the people of the island. The matter is soon to be settled by arbitration and the present agreement will prevent trouble during the present season.

After remaining in the water for more than twenty hours, W. W. Burgess, who tried to swim across the English Channel was forced to give up the task. Though only a mile from the French Coast the current was too strong for him to make any headway against it. Is the world any better for such tests of endurance? No man should refuse to venture his life in a good cause but whether the fame of having won the Marathon race or swum across the English Channel is worth the risk a man runs who strains every muscle and nerve in his body to the utmost does not seem so certain.

At Le Mans, in France, Wilbur Wright has been sailing up into the air with his aeroplane. Count Zeppelin says that his motor balloon is better than Wright's aeroplane. Neither of the inventors is easily dispirited. And if ever men can take voyages through the air both of them will be remembered with honor. When Watt or Stephenson or Hudson were trying to make engines, railroads or steamboats, there was no one to tell them that their fathers of the future inventors and it was only after they had succeeded that they became famous.

The British government has passed a law which will give all the very old people in the Kingdom enough to keep them from want. There are some statesmen who fear that, if people are sure of support in their old age they will waste their money on idleness and others who do not think England can afford to spend so much money on the aged. David Lloyd George, who has the reputation of being the greatest statesman of his age in Great Britain, says that he is in favor of the law. He says that he is in favor of the law because it is a good sign to see that the statesmen as well as the kings of Great Britain and Germany are on the best of terms.

King Edward, after bidding good-bye to his nephew, the German emperor, went to Ischi in Austria, where he met the aged ruler, Francis Joseph. Here he was entertained with the greatest hospitality during his short stay. What the result of his visits will be whether they will have any effect, time alone will tell. Of one thing it is certain, and that is that the king of England believes war to be a terrible evil and that he thinks no honorable means should be left untried to keep peace between the nations. In this he differs from the kings of old, who looked upon it as their duty to send or lead their armies against their enemies. Our kings ought to have the love of the mothers of their empire whose sons are spared to tend them in their old age. He has well earned the title of the Peacemaker of Europe.

From all accounts the harvest on the prairies will be a bountiful one in spite of the hot dry weather. The winter wheat has been harvested and before you read this thousands of immense threshing machines will be preparing the grain for market. Though the farmers' work of harvesting needs many hands, the South American Republics are very busy cooking for the crowd of men that follow the steam thrasher from one farm to another. If the weather is good it is a happy time, notwithstanding the hard work, but if continued rain falls the farmers are anxious lest the wheat should be spoiled, while frost means great loss. The farmer of the middle west is a happy man when the rain, or snow, or hail, or wind, has reached the elevator where neither rain nor frost can harm it.

President Castro of Venezuela, who has used the English and Americans as well as all other foreigners in his business in that country so badly, has insulted them by driving out the Minister who represented them at Caracas. The government of that country has determined to punish the insolent ruler. It was determined that the United States would interfere to protect the South American Republics and that the United States understood that no foreign country would be allowed to rule on this continent if the United States can help. However, the United States government feels that President Castro deserves no help and the president has said that, so far as the United States is concerned, she will punish Venezuela as she sees fit, if she does not seize any territory. It is many years since the Dutch warships were the terror of the coast but it may be sure that the brave people will, whether they fight or not, keep, not only their own respect, but that of the world.

It is a shame to have to tell of the disgraceful behavior of the young men, who on their way to the British from the maritime provinces robbed hotels

and stores and hurt and frightened respectable people. If this noisy drunken mob had been Guelphians or Italians we would have said they were unfit to be Canadian citizens. It adds to their disgrace to know that the head on your shoulders, I only wish Mr. Tompkins were half as reliable!

"I am," protested Mr. Tompkins, aggrieved. "Quite as reliable! Except that I'm a little—something—absent-minded."

"A little!" echoed the bridegroom. "Hear the man! I give you my word, he's afraid now that he'll make me somewhere before the ceremony, and not know where to put his hand on me when the time comes!" Cousin Ralph-to-be tried his best to frown, and failing, went on looking as if the world was all made of chocolate ice-cream, and he was just about to sit down and eat it up. This smile was Rob's, and was much applauded by Mr. Tompkins.

"Miss Dodo looks a good deal that same way," he remarked, glancing at Dodo's sparkling face. "Hark!" observed Harold, loudly. "That's because she's going to a ball-wedding—a ball-wedding of the world!"

Harold was seven, and was a little better, as well as loffy, because he was going to be left behind. Dodo's hands would be full enough; Mrs. Harris had declared, without having her little brother falling downstairs or getting lost—Harold was forever getting lost—out at Cloverfield. Mrs. Harris herself was away, traveling in the South with her invalid husband, and Rob and Dodo were taking care of each other and of Harold, with trusty Nora to look after them all.

"Never mind, dear," said Dodo, soothingly. "Be a good boy, and you shall go to a wedding, too, some day." "Honk! honk!" Mr. Tompkins' automobile was tooting merrily at the door, and every one jumped up to look out.

"It's going to take Ralph up in the machine," cried Mr. Tompkins. "I can keep my eye on him that way. And mind you and Rob take an early train, Miss Dodo, so that you will have plenty of time to put on that peachblow-gown!"

"We will!" cried Dodo, sparkling more than ever as she thought of what Rob called her "trousseau," the lovely, lovely peachblow chiton, with all its dainty accessories, which her mother had finished and left ready for her to put into the suitcase.

"No!" declared Harold, proudly. "I never think, Dodo Harris! When my froat's sore and I never was to a ball-wedding in my life, and I my murrer's away!"

Tears threatened. For a moment Dodo hesitated, a big cloud hanging over her beautiful Day. Then she rallied bravely, and she said, "Don't cry dear!" she said, hastily. "Be good and you shall go! Nora, do make us up some cookies or something—Rob must have enough to eat! I'll pack your bag for you; and I've got to dress Harold and help Rob and—"

Dear, dear, how the time did fly, and how much there was to do! Rob lost his collar button and discovered a rip in his glove and was as fussy as a goose about his necktie and his pin and his wedding hat. Cousin Ralph-to-be, who dropped in while the brides were at breakfast, with his best man, Mr. Tompkins. "You see, Dodo," he said, "it is a shame to walk up the aisle all by yourself and the only one as I understand it, to wear a peachblow gown. All the rest wear just plain white—even the bride. As

if anybody couldn't wear white, any time! And then, the responsibility—the bride's bouquet, and her train, and her smelling salts—oh, well, she might need them! It is a good thing you have a trusty little maid on your shoulders, I only wish Mr. Tompkins were half as reliable!"

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WITH THE LITTLE TOTS

The Little Old Man in the Automobile. You surely have heard of the old woman, I know. She had such queer ideas, and terrible ways—What would we all do if she lived in these days?

As all of her children were supple and young, she packed them in closely, pulled up the shoe's tongue. And when laced the shoestrings across, very tight, and her children all shivered until it was light.

A little Old Man, who is popular here, has a house in his own, that is almost as queer—His house is not made of timber—but steel; And, instead of a Shoe, it's an Automobile.

And as for the children, there's room for each one. (They all are so happy, and so full of fun!) What sport by the roadside to picnic each day—Pick berries and flowers—then up and away!

Some morning you'll see them—oh, such a big load, Just flying along, like the wind, on the road. They can't see them, for they're in the car. Are singing and shouting wherever they are.

Their laughter and noise can be heard half a mile. But every one nods and responds with a smile. I'd far rather ride with the Man—wouldn't you? Than dwell with the "Woman who lived in a Shoe!" —St. Nicholas.

Rage and Tags and Velvet Gowns. "Nora, there was a new boy at school yesterday, 'n' he had great patches on his knees; 'n' when we chatted up the boys' didn't choose him; 'n' his face stood lookin' off the water at the ships. Served him right, I say!"

Ted had been rattling on in this fashion for at least fifteen minutes; and mamma, who was reading this last caught her attention, and she looked over the top of the book with a little start.

"Perhaps he was watching for his ship to come in," said she, quietly.

If Ted could have seen the rest of her face he would have done some thinking before he said any more.

"His ship! 'Tisn't likely a boy like him would have a ship—is it now? Couldn't he can't help the patches, 'n' come to a pay school with us. Harold Winston said it was a suitable; and so did all the other boys. He ought to go to the public school, where the patches are."

Mamma's brows went up in a fashion that would have alarmed Ted if he had happened to look at her velvet trousers.

"I used to know a boy who wore patches," said Ted. "Yes, I used to play with him every day. Patches and bare brown feet, and a hat without any brim. Was he a nice boy?" Ted asked, doubtfully.

"I think taking everything into consideration, he was the nicest boy I ever knew," said mamma, with an emphatic little nod.

"And I ought to know, for I went to school with him for years."

"Nora, when the boys choosed up did they leave him out?" asked Ted.

"Oh, dear me, no!" said mamma, decidedly. "They wouldn't for the world have done anything so impolite."

Ted looked blank for a moment. Then his face grew red, oh, so red, and he said, "His ship hadn't come in then," continued mamma; "but it has since. He owns a big factory now."

"John Hartley Livingston?" sputtered Ted.

"Uncle John Livingston?"

Mamma nodded. "All boys who wear patches and bare brown feet don't become rich men; but I fear that boys who wear velvet suits, because they are used to clean ships and dirt and disagreeable things. Men who amount to something, have a great deal of hard, disagreeable work to do."

"This is my best suit, anyway," cried Ted, twisting his little body. "I don't always wear velvet. You know I wore it 'cause it was Friday and speakin' day."

Mamma went back to her book, and Ted stole away and lay down on a fluffy white rug with his feet on the seat of the sofa—a favorite position of his when he wanted to think. Monday night he came home greatly excited, and stood before his mother with his feet crossed.

"The boys choosed again, 'n' I choosed the patched boy, 'n' they wouldn't let him play, 'n' we went off 'n' the words 'mumble-pug by own two selves!' he cried, he uncrossed his feet and swung the under one forward. "There was a jagged hole in the knee of his defiant ring in his voice. "I say please, mamma," he added in gentle tones.

"Very well," said mamma, soberly, but her mouth was smiling behind the book.

"The boys have all come 'round, mamma," Ted announced, cheerfully, a week later. "Harold Winston came 'round today. He held out two days 'n' 'n' of the rest, 'n' he did hate to give in. Mary Marshall Parks, in the Christian Guardian."

WITH THE POETS

The Soldier's Funeral. Slowly the tread of marching feet. Comes to my ears as I listen. Loud, the crash of drums as they beat. While helmets and bayonets glisten. Louder the solemn music swells, Louder the tramping feet; Then, soft, and slowly the funeral bells. In their solemn voices speak. Now softer and fainter the music sounds, As the sad trumpets blow. Up over the hill and far beyond. Oh God! how sad the day!

Amy Hill, age 14.



A BREEZY AUGUST MORNING

DRAWN BY GEO. T. TORIN FOR ST. NICHOLAS

DOSA'S DAY

(By Margaret Johnson, in St. Nicholas.)

It has been so slow in coming that it did seem as if it must have lingered on purpose—the provoking, endless vista of ordinary, every-other-day life, an anxiety lest it should rain or snow or broil or blow, as days have ways of doing in our fickle clime. It was turned out, as it probably meant to do all the time, a blue, bright, soft, sunny, perfectly dazzling day.

"A darling day!" said Dodo, coming down to breakfast with eyes as bright as the last of yesterday's raindrops twinkling in the sun. And Rob nodded a vigorous assent, his mouth full of cakes and syrup.

It might have been supposed that it was Cousin Alicia's Day, Cousin Alicia being the bride; but every next door, at least, to being the bride herself, she had been so busy with her preparations that she had not time to be present. Cousin Ralph-to-be, who dropped in while the brides were at breakfast, with his best man, Mr. Tompkins. "You see, Dodo," he said, "it is a shame to walk up the aisle all by yourself and the only one as I understand it, to wear a peachblow gown. All the rest wear just plain white—even the bride. As

if anybody couldn't wear white, any time! And then, the responsibility—the bride's bouquet, and her train, and her smelling salts—oh, well, she might need them! It is a good thing you have a trusty little maid on your shoulders, I only wish Mr. Tompkins were half as reliable!"

"I am," protested Mr. Tompkins, aggrieved. "Quite as reliable! Except that I'm a little—something—absent-minded."

For Friday, Better Values Than Usual

Friday's special lines are exceptionally meritorious. That will be apparent to all on reading the items mentioned below. The sale of blankets, linens, cottons and flannelettes is a great success, and many of the best values are still to be had. The furniture section is also on hand with good specials, and all over the store will be found plenty of good values—typical Spencer values—the kind that has made the Big Store's reputation for value-giving.

25c Day in the Dress Goods Section

New Goods are arriving every day. We must have room for them. Therefore, we will offer a lot of 50c and 75c dress goods on Friday at this price. Many different kinds of goods will be found in the lot, some really "worth while" bargains that it will pay you to investigate. These are some of the makes of \$1.00, 75c and 50c goods for..... **25c**

75c Satin Cloth 25c
SATIN CLOTH, in light grey, old rose and mauve. Reg. 75c. Friday..... **25c**

75c Cashmere for 25c
CASHMERE, in Nile, light green, myrtle, salmon-pink, rose pink, royal blue and turquoise. Reg. 75c. Friday..... **25c**

\$1.00 Eolienne for 25c
EOLIENNE, colors light mauve and Nile. Reg. \$1.00. Friday..... **25c**

50c Delaines for 25c
DELAINES, in mauve and white and green and white. Reg. 50c. Friday..... **25c**

75c and \$1.00 Lustre 25c
LUSTRES, colors pink, grey, myrtle and cardinal. Reg. 75c and \$1.00. Friday..... **25c**

75c Panamas for 25c
PANAMAS, in purple, old rose, grey, myrtle and fawn. Reg. 75c. Friday..... **25c**

50c CREAM VOILE, Friday..... **25c**

75c CREAM CREPE DE CHINE, Friday..... **25c**

On Sale Friday - A Special Purchase of Pongee Silk

26 inch Pongee Silk, regularly sold at 65c **35c** FRIDAY

34 inch Pongee Silk, regularly sold at 85c **50c** FRIDAY

This lot of PONGEE SILK is the result of a special purchase lot that we picked up at a great price concession. In the two prices combined we have about four hundred pieces to offer for sale. That they were bought considerably under price can readily be seen by a comparison with the prices that these silks usually sell for, and if you want any of this silk, or will want any for future use, this provides a good opportunity to buy at most favorable prices. On sale Friday morning.

200 Pieces Pongee Silk, worth 65c. **35c** FRIDAY

200 Pieces Pongee Silk, worth 85c. **50c** FRIDAY

Friday Money-Savers for Men

Every man likes to get a bargain. No matter how careless a man may be in money matters, he always likes to get the chance to buy something under the regular price. These lines are all considerably underpriced, the first item in particular being a splendid special.

MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS, with separate lounge collar to match, in Outing Flannel shades, Blues, Greys, Fawns and Mauves, checks and stripes and plain blue Oxford. These Shirts are finished quite soft with soft cuffs and collar bands, and a separate stand-up turn-down collar to each shirt. All sizes, 14 to 17. Reg. price \$1.75. Friday Special..... **\$1.25**

Other Special Furnishing Items

MEN'S FINE RIBBED LISLE AND BALBRIGGAN COMBINATION UNDERWEAR, shades blue, pink, white and natural. Value \$1.50. Special the Suit..... **.75c**

MEN'S FINE PRINT SHIRTS, checks, stripes and other good patterns, sizes 14½ to 17½. Regular \$1.00, \$1.25. Special..... **.75c**

MEN'S OUTING AND TENNIS SHIRTS, with collars attached and pocket. Blue, pink and fancy stripes. Special..... **.75c**

BOYS' SAMPLE SOFT SHIRTS with collar attached and pocket. Various materials in stripes and fancy patterns. A great variety. Special..... **.50c**

BOYS' WOOL MIXTURE RIBBED SWEATERS, Red, blue and green shades. Special..... **.50c**

Friday's Shoe Department Bargain

This week's Shoe Special is indeed a bargain. We will place on the table 100 pairs Ladies' Laced Low Shoes, made of fine Dongola Kid, Patent Tips, Self Tips or Plain Toes, Cuban Heels or Low Heels, Light or Stout Styles. Regularly sold at \$1.45 from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Friday at..... **\$1.45**

A Suggestion for Cool Evenings

The evenings are getting a little too cool for a woman not to wear a coat or wrap of some sort. For convenience, economy and comfort, nothing can excel the New Coat Style Sweater that we are showing. They combine all the good qualities of other outside garments and do splendidly for wearing during the cold weather under raincoat or other light weight garments. We have a nice new lot of the Coat Styles in Navy, Cream, Brown, Fawn and other shades in plain and fancy weaves..... **\$3.75**

For the Choicest Confections

People are coming to our Candy Department every day. That is because we have the "come again" kind of candies. Our Chocolates are always fresh, and are the purest and best kind. Our Hard Candies are from the very best makers and only their very best lines. Our Candy Department is always spotlessly clean, and you can be sure that anything you buy there will be pure, clean and wholesome. They are worth trying, if you have not already done so.



You Get a Standard Pattern Free

With this new Fashion Book, showing hundreds of the very latest styles for all occasions.

Don't Miss It

Call at our store and ask to see it. Price only 20c with the Free Patterns.

Friday's Furniture Sale Specials

This year's Furniture Sale is one that we will be able to refer to in future as one of the best we have ever held. Many causes contribute to this, the principal ones being Good Values, Splendid Assortment and Real Savings. For Friday we offer a few extra good specials that will help solve the furniture-purchasing problem for somebody, by offering good chances to save.

SOLID GOLDEN OAK DINING ROOM SUITE OF CHAIRS, with leather pad seats. Five side and one arm chair in suite. Regular value \$27.50. Friday..... **\$16.50**

EARLY ENGLISH SUITE OF DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, with leather seats. Five side and one arm chair in suite. Regular value \$27.50. Friday..... **\$16.50**

ROCKERS IN THE GOLDEN OAK, with roll fronts. Regular value \$5.75. Friday..... **\$3.90**

BIRCH MAHOGANY ROCKERS, with roll front seats. Regular value \$5.75. Friday..... **\$3.90**

MAHOGANY & BIRCH SETTEE, with seat covered in brocade. Reg. value \$25.00. Friday..... **\$14.75**

SOLID MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, in brocade. Regular value \$28.00. Friday..... **\$18.75**

SOLID QUARTER-CUT GOLDEN OAK BUFFET, with British plate mirror in back and full three-quarter cabinet base. Regular value \$35.00. Friday..... **\$24.00**

BIRCH-MAHOGANY ARM CHAIRS, with seats covered in English tapestry. Regular value \$26.00. Friday..... **\$15.00**

BIRCH MAHOGANY ARM CHAIRS, with upholstered seats. Regular value \$17.50. Friday..... **\$11.50**

MAHOGANY AND BIRCH ARM CHAIR, with brocade covered seat. Friday..... **\$14.00**

BIRCH-MAHOGANY ARM CHAIR, with tapestry-covered seat. Reg. value \$14.00. Friday..... **\$9.50**

BIRCH-MAHOGANY RECEPTION CHAIRS, with upholstered seats. Reg. value \$13.00 and \$12.50. Friday..... **\$7.00**

An Attractive Lot of Specials

Buying articles like these is like buying flour (you may not need them today or tomorrow, but you will some day), and the opportunity to buy below the regular prices comes but seldom. Therefore it is to your own interests to take advantage of this sale. We told you earlier in the week how it was possible for us to make this offering. Probably you don't care about that part of it, but the savings are sure to please you.

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 62 inches wide, regular \$5c. Special Price..... **4.5c**

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 68 inches wide, regular \$1.00. Special Price..... **.75c**

TABLE LINEN, SATIN DAMASK, 72 in. wide, regular \$1.25. Special Price .. **\$1.00**

TABLE LINEN, 72 inches wide, double-satin damask, regular \$1.50. Special Price **\$1.00**

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW SLIPS, regular \$2.40. Special price..... **\$1.50**

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW SLIPS, large size, regular \$3.00. Special price .. **\$2.00**

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW SLIPS, large size, fine heavy cotton, regular \$4.20. Special Price..... **\$3.00**

BLEACHED SHEETING, nice heavy quality 63 inches wide. Reg. 40c. Special Price..... **25c**

BLEACHED SHEETING, plain and twilled, heavy grade, 72 inches wide, regular 50c. Special Price..... **35c**

BLEACHED SHEETING, 81 inches wide, heavy twill, regular 50c. Special price **35c**

BLEACHED SHEETING, plain, fine and heavy, 90 inches wide, regular 50c. Special Price..... **35c**

BLEACHED SHEETING, heavy twill, 90 inches wide, regular 60c. Special Price **45c**

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 60 in. x 80 in., regular \$4.50. Special price .. **\$3.50**

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 60 in. x 80 in., regular \$5.50. Special price .. **\$4.40**

FINE WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 60 in. x 80 in., regular \$5.75. Special price **\$4.90**

FINE WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 64 in. x 84 in., regular 6.75. Special price **\$5.00**

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, all wool, good heavy weight, size 64 in. x 84 in. Reg. \$10.50. Special Price..... **\$7.50**

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, fine all wool, extra heavy, size 68 in. x 86 in., regular \$11.50. Special price..... **\$8.50**

WHITE ALL WOOL BLANKETS, extra heavy and extra size, 70 in. x 90 in., regular \$13.50. Special price..... **\$10.50**

WHITE ALL WOOL BLANKETS, extra heavy, extra size, 72 in. x 90 in., regular \$15.00. Special Price..... **\$11.50**

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, colors white, and grey, size, 64 in. x 76 in. Regular \$1.25. Special Price..... **.75c**

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, white only, size 70 in. x 78 in. Regular \$1.50. Special Price..... **\$1.20**

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, white only, size 74 in. x 80 in. Regular \$1.75. Special Price..... **\$1.45**

APRON LINENS, 36 inches wide, half bleached. Regular 35c. Special Price..... **25c**

APRON LINEN, 46 inches wide, very heavy and extra wide. Regular 50c. Special Price..... **35c**

APRON LINEN, full bleached, 54 inches wide. Regular 50c. Special Price..... **35c**

Women's New Wearables

Our assortment of New Fall Wearables for Women is now most extensive, both in Costumes and Coats. The showing of Costumes is particularly pleasing, the styles being attractive, the colorings pretty, the trimming effects handsome and the prices moderate. In separate Coats the fact that the most of the styles are fifty inches or longer, and either semi or tight fitting, makes their popularity unquestioned, and insures a strong vogue for the separate Coats for this season.

Our Stoves and Ranges

Plenty of evenings now a fire is comfortable, some nights a necessity. How are you fixed for Heaters? Perhaps you are thinking about buying a new one. If so, remember that we have a full line of the productions of the Albion Stove Works. If it is a Heater you want, have a look at these. If it is a Range you want, you cannot get any that are better, and very few as good. That these Stoves and Ranges are all we claim them to be is proved by the many hundred people that are using them here in Victoria, and are perfectly satisfied that nothing better can be had.

It is No Disadvantage to Live Out of Town

When you can shop with us through our Mail-Order Department. Perfect service and satisfaction is the key-note of this branch of the business, our large and well-trained staff attending to your wants just the same as though you were here personally. Our Fall Catalogue is now ready; we would be pleased to send one to anybody living at a distance. It contains much useful information, and should be in every home. A request will bring you one by return mail.

Flannelettes Specially Priced

FLANNELETTE, 27 in. wide, light and dark stripes. Reg. value 10c. Special Price..... **6½c**

FLANNELETTE, 27 in. wide, nice quality in a good variety of medium and dark stripes. Reg. 12½c. Special Price **8½c**

FLANNELETTE, 28 in. wide, white, good quality. Reg. 15c. Special Price..... **10c**

FLANNELETTE, 32 in. wide, medium and dark stripes. Reg. 20c. Special Price..... **12½c**

FLANNELETTE, 33 in. wide, white, nice, fine quality. Reg. 20c. Special Price..... **12½c**

FLANNELETTE, 34 in. wide, medium, light and dark stripes. Reg. 25c. Special Price..... **15c**

Daintiest Cold Lunches at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Quiet Afternoon Tea at Our New Tea Rooms

VOL. L. NO. 177

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