as Muslins

.....15¢

.... 75¢ mauve, Regular l at \$9.75

Our New

The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1908

NEED MUCH HELP

VOL L. NO. 168,

Prairie Farmers Likely to Fall Short of the Labor They Require

SHIRKERS ARE IN EVIDENCE

Latest Reports Show That the Wheat Harvest is Rapidly Approaching

Winnipeg, July 29.—"The demand from all parts of the province for harvesters at the present time," said provincial immigration agent Burke this morning, "is enormous. I can place at least 1,000 men at the present time. This shows the anxiety of the farmers to secure their help in time to save the crep, which by all accounts will be fully matured before the middle of August.

"We have of late been sending men out in all directions, and while there were many unemployed a week ago, now we cannot meet the demand. However, I may say this, that there are a large number of men holding bear.

However, I may say this, that there are a large number of men holding back, speculating on securing high wages, or at least they give that as their excuse for not going out, and it is peculiar to see some of them who have called daily at this office begging for work, now that they have a chance to go out, making excuses, when the opportunity offers."

"How many men will be required." "How many men will be require for the harvest in the west," My

is 9,000 for Manitoba and 24,000 for Saskatchewan and the other pro-

vinces.

"This would be a proper time." Mr. Burke went on, "for releasing the better class of prisoners from the jails on parole to assist in the harvest. There will be work for them. This system has been adopted more than once in the United States, and has proved most successful. Of course, the men would have to be weeded out, as you would weed good weeds from bad weeds, by selecting the best. There is no doubt that this would have a good effect, as the men would better the state of the selection.

she had been shot. She was hurried in former years, Reports Still Cheerful
Winnipeg, July 29.—The Free Press this morning published reports from two hunting published reports from two hunting correspondents on the conditions of the crops. The harvest conditions of the crops. The harvest has passed the blosum of the wheat is general from August tidn to sensus of opinion is that the Canadian well and almost spent its force when it reached the boat.

New York, July 28.—Packed in three boxes, Farman's Aeroplane.

New York, July 28.—Packed in three boxes, Farman's Aeroplane reached the boat.

New York, July 28.—Packed in three boxes, Farman's Aeroplane reached the control of the wheat they would make an investigation in order to learn the did they would be added to the track for many with the first section, but the track for many with the first section by the decision of was trained to the work of the wheat they would be a few of the w

chicago, July 29.—The first national congress of the Independence party finished its labors early today after the nomination of Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, for president of the United States, and John Temple Graves, for vice-president, and adotting early man and the structure and sympathetic attitude toward for vice-president by acclamation. The National conmittee of the Independence party to benefit Mussullmans and Christians.

WAR WASTE

Sir Edward on Relations With Pressure and Germany

London, July 28.—The Macedonian duestion was raised in the House of Commons, last night, Sir Edward Grey, search and Germany

London, July 28.—The Macedonian duestion was raised in the House of Commons, last night, Sir Edward Grey, said that the struction had changed suddenly and greatly in the last few days. If Turkey herself was going to improve the construction of fifty additional to be benefit Mussullmans and Christians coke owns to supply the growing party of the Macedonian question sign to improve the construction of fifty additional to be benefit Mussullmans and Christians coke owns to supply the growing party of the Structure and twenty-two at Michel. The ratepayers today are voting on a bylaw to raise ten thousand dollars for the greatly and greatly attended the secretary, "to preserve an expect for street improvements by the saie of unknown men today attacked the officers of the cashier at the local rail of unknown men today attacked the officers of the cashier at the local rail of unknown men today attacked the officers of the cashier at the local rail of unknown men today attacked the officers of the cashier at the local rail of unknown men today attacked the officers of the cashier at the local rail of unknown men today attacked the officers of the cashier at the local rail of unknown men today attacked the officers of the cashier at the local rail of unknown men

Ottawa, July 29.—The municipal plant, which has been in operation only a month, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, several thousand dollars.

Ottawa Conservatives. Ottawa, July 29.—P. D. Ross, editor of the Ottawa Evening Journal, has decided to let his name go before the Conservative convention, which meets August 25 to select candidates for the by Worst Storm of Many

Ottawa, July 29.—Isadore Fournier, an employee of the Hull Electric company, Hull, aged 28, was electrocuted this morning while working at a switch at the company's power station. All the wires were supposed to be dead.

London, July 29.—Joseph Chamber-lain, who arrived from the continent on Tuesday, is remaining in London for a few days, on his way to Birming-ham. He is reported to be in a very serious condition.

rke was asked. "My estimate is about 38,000. That JUDGE TAFT TREATED

As an instance of the demands Mr. Burke said at the village of Strassburg, Sask., a new settlement, there it at present a demand for 100 men.

Laborers From East

Toronto, July 29.—Local railway officials are busy preparing for the carrying of farm laborers to the West this year. The first batch is likely to leave here in two weeks. Reports from different points in Ontario are railways anticipate the carrying of a larger number than in former years.

Reports Still Cheerful

Reports Still Cheerful

Resource From East

As an instance of the demands Mr. C. E. Russell, draw this complete of the Gusen Victoria Park, was run over and instantly distinct the presidential candidate, was struck in the face and breast by a number of small shot. She was not seriously injured.

The Island Queen had steamed slowly around the bend at Dayton, Ky., and was near the middle of the river when persons leaning on the larboard rail saw a man emerge from the constant of the bend at Dayton, Ky., and was near the middle of the river when persons leaning on the larboard rail saw a man emerge from the corona hotel, where he boarded: "Good bye, old man, I can't stand it any longer, I am geing to die tonight." His friend into a cab and hastened into the cabin, where it was found she was not seriously injured.

Took His Life with Poison.

Montreal, July 29.—Victor Grey, sole partner in the brokerage firm of J. H. Dunn and Co., last night telephoned to a friend from the Corona hotel, where he boarded: "Good bye, old man, I can't stand it any longer, I am geing to die tonight." His friend into a cab and hastened into the cabin, where it was found she was not seriously injured.

Took His Life with Poison.

In the face and breast by a number of small shot. She was not seriously injured.

Took His Life with Poison.

In the face and breast by a number of the Gray and was formerly genral work this morning. He was over seventy was rout of the bend at Dayton, Ky., and was near the middle of the river when persons leaning on the larboard of the Gray a

Wrecked-Damage Done at Hongkong

Shotgun Fired in Direction of Steamer on Which He Was Travelling

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 28—The ceamer Island Queen wes fired on uring the trip up the Oh rivy East the ships and been forewarned of the storm.

The public gardens, the chief attractions of the clift, were wrecked. The streets are blocked.

Among the buildings damaged were the offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the Kingscloc hotel. The former buildings collapsed completely, while portions of the latter dumbled to the earth from the force of the hurricane. There was no loss of life reported among the foreign inhabitants.

Paris, July 28.—The American car in the New York to Paris race broke down near Hanover, according to reports received here, and is making slow time on its way to Paris. It is expected to arrive here tomorrow night.

Canton And Hongkong Visited by Worst Storm of Many Years

MANY CHINESE DROWNED

Ex-Speaker Roy Case.

Quebec, July 28.—The authorities have received no application from former Speaker Roy president of the defunct Banque de St. Jean, for permission to occupy the Speaker's apartments in the legislative buildings, nor do they anticipate such a possibility. As to what would be done, however, should Roy take such action, the authorities would not commit themselves.

Plunges Into Rear of the Other

TOURIST CAR 3 SMASHED

One Passenger Killed And a Considerable Number Are Injured

Fifty Additional to Be Built to
Meet the Growing Demand

Fernie, B.C., July 29.—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. have commenced the construction of fifty additional scoke ovens to supply the growing market. Twenty-eight will be built at Fernie and twenty-two at Michel. The injured are sufficient and twenty-two at Michel. The freight train wreck, which was built at Fernie and twenty-two at Michel. The freight train wreck, which was built at Fernie and twenty-two at Michel. The freight train wreck, which was to for street improvements by the sale of debentures.

Three Passengers Drowned.

To TEST FAULLILED

TO TEST FAULLILED

Was standing still when the collision occurred. The second No. 97 and his fireman jumped when they saw the trin round the curve, and we see excaped with their lives, though receiving painful injuries.

J. McCormick, Belfast, Ireland, was instantly killed.

The injured are: Millie Davis, South-sek, Alb.; Charles C. Amey, Minitota, Man.; Miss Florence Broad, Vancou-flet Strong, Winnipeg; John Morse, Innissali, Alb.; Francis Morse, Innissali, Alb.; Francis Morse, Innissali, Alb.; Aubrey Allan, Holland, Man. The freight train wreck, which was the primary cause of the collision, occurred at Pringle, 422 miles west of North Bay. Eighteen cars of the Sunken rail.

Three Passengers Drowned.

Three Passengers Drowned.

Nearly All Started for Their Homes

ANCIENT CAPITAL QUIETER

Fireworks Display Draws Crowds

channel.

Today's events consisted of another performance of the pageants, the second last of the series, a fireworks display for the children at Victoria Park, and this evening a civic reception at the City Hall. There was a fair gathering at the pageant grounds, and an enormous growd at the French-Candalan play your design the fiseworks.

Note that the control of the control

Winnipeg, July 29.—Arthur E. Priddy, a young postoffice clerk here, was sentenced to three years in penitentiary today for stealing registered letters valued at \$200.

Paper at Auction.

New York, July 29.—It is proposed to establish an open market for news print paper in this city. An auction Sale of one hundred tons of newsprint sale of one hundred tons of newsprint in carload lots is announced for August 5th by John Norris, of the American Newspaper Publishers' association. Frequent similar auction sales are to follow. It is believed that this will have the effect of making a fixed price and stopping the business of selling at secret prices.

K. Vanderbilt, Victim of Accident in France DRIVING AT WILD SPEED

Young Turks' Latest Move. Vienna, July 28—The Young Turk committee at Salonika has requested the Austro-Hungarian and Russian civil agents to leave Macedonia, asserting that under the new constitutional regime international supervision in Macedonia will no longer be necessary.

Ships Sail Away

Quebec, July 29.—The Prince has

moment. Silent as death, and with scarcely a ripple made on the water, she sped away. One by one the great boats followed her, first the Russell, then the Duncan, Albemarle, Arrogant and Venus.

Then the Minotaur becan to there and the control of the control of

Re le reported to be in a very as condition.

Naturalization Record.

Hongkong, July 28—Beports (from the approach of a fondow right less transported to the law of the approach of a fondow right less transported to the property of the pro

INDEPENDENCE PARTY AT WORK

Was Hisgen of Massachusetts Was Nominated for the Presidency

ADOPT RADICAL PLATFORM

Currency Plank Causes Differences Among the Many Delegates

Chicago, July 28.—The Independence party today adopted its piatform and perfected its temporary organization. But little work was accomplished at the first session because of a protracted debate among the members of the resolutions committee on the question of how the eurrency plank should be expressed. The tentative draft of this plank provided for the issuance of all moneys by the government. The platform as presented to the convention demanded the creation of a central governmental bank, through which the currency should pass to the people.

Montreal, July 28.—Mayor Bethune, of Vancouver, who has been attending the Quebec celebration, and stopped over here to witness the New Westmister-Shamrock lacrosse match to-day, was invited to dinner tonight by a number of his friends and admirers. He left for Toronto by the C.P.B., having throughly enjoyed his eastern trip.

JEWEL ROBBERY

Stranger Gets \$2,000 Worth of Gems from Quebec Jeweler by an Old Trick.

people.

The feature of a central bank was strongly distasteful to several members

content as expressed therein, were unanimously endorsed. The platform declares:

"We, independent American citizens, representing the Independence party in forty-four states and two territories, have met in national convention, to nominate, absolutely independent of all other political parties, candidates for president and vice-president of the United States.

"At a period of unexampled national prosperity and promise, a staggering but was dealt to legitimate business by the unmolested practice of stock watering and dishonest financering. Multitudes of defenceless investors, thousands of honest business men and an army of idle working men are paying the penalty.

"Year by year, fostered by wasteful and reinless governmental extravagance, by the manipulation of trusts and by a privilege-creating tariff, the cost of living mounts higher and higher. Day by day the control of the sovernment drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the government drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the government drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the government drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the government drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the government drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the government drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the government drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the government drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the government drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the grown of the continuance. Profigal of promises, they are so barren of performance that to a new party of indefinite continuance. Profigal of promises they are so barren of performance that to a new party of indefinite continuance. Profigal of the displace of the driver of the driver

And the control of th Ameral claims, which they hope to come ing terminal city. Nearly 2000 acres have been cleared, and a great deal of work has been accomplished to-wards getting the location in readiness for the surveyors. The rougher portion of the site fronts directly on the harbor, and the clearing extends back almost to the high land in the rear. The timber which has been taken off these couple of thousand acres not being really valuable has been for the most part burned. The town has already made quite a respectable beginning, houses have been erected and a good deal of business is being done. It has come to this, that the people cannot possibly be kept out. Within a couple of weeks the G.T.P. people will open two hotels, one for the ordinary traffic.

COMMONS AND LORDS AGAIN IN CONFLICT

The feature of a central bank was strongly distasteful to several members of the committee, some of whom declared that they have left the Republican party because of its adherence to this principle, and if the Independence party was going to advocate the same doctrine they might as well return to their original faith. The platform was, however, accepted by the convention with every demonstration of enthusiasm, and the utterances of the party as expressed therein, were unanimously endorsed. The platform declares:

"We, independent American citi-

PRINCE'S FAREWELL TO ANCIENT CAPITAL

Embezzler Scudamore's Case.

Pensacola, Fla., July 29.—The hearing of testimony presented in the criminal court in the case of George C. Scudamore, alleged embezzler of \$70,000 from the Pensacola Bank and Trust company, ended last night. The court decided Scudamore to be mentally incapable of conducting his defence. The defendant was adjudged insane some months ago, and sent to an asylum, where the physicians, after watching him for a number of weeks, declared him to be feigning, and dismissed him from the asylum.

WARSHIP FLEET

Tokio, July 29.—The trade marks and copyright treaty between the United States and Japan was passed today by the privy council.

TRIES TO WRECK HOME IN HIS DRUNKEN FURY

VARIETY FOR VARIANCE AND REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

small fee for power and declared him to be feigning, and dismissed him from the asylum.

To oppose Mr. Aylesworth
To oppo

FOR

Lease and Fixtures Stock, etc., at 1110 Government Street

SALE

OGILVIE HARDWARE

1110 GOVERNMENT STREET

Fresh and Right Preserving Fruit

Early Crawford Peaches, Free Stone, per box.....\$1.25 Alexandra Peaches, Cling Stone, per box......\$1.00

Don't forget the price on Logans. I can supply you with Berries just suited to your particular ideas.

W. O. WALLACE

Cor. Yates and Douglas St.

Phone 312

TAKE NOTICE that I. Thos. Parsell, Free Miner's Certificate No. B23086, acting for myself and as agent for L. N. Anderson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B22833, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of objetting a

Pacific Steamship Lines

Portland, Ore., July 29.—"I have no nutmation that the regular steamship has from Pacific coast ports to the Drient will be suspended," said W. E.

BANK ON DAL

Prominent Citizens aculous Escap Death

AUTO DASHED

(From Thursday Unaware of the turn ng to Harry Bullen, of len Bros., and contain Cullen who was drivi provincial health offic Wulffsohn, former Ger Vancouver, but now re German capital in the otte islands dashed or in the Dallas road at egara street near the D 2 o'clock this morning, cupants in the car wi upon its side as it we foot bank were hurled Dr. Fagan and Mr. V pinioned beneath the while Mr. Bullen man

The accident happen 2 o'clock as the party in the direction of th

from Beacon Hill park the foot of Oswego st

Road makes a slight

north. It was exactly the lights failed and M to see the turn in the car to go straight ahe suit that it plunged which at this spot to line of the road. Imm spot at the bottom of the car fell and overtu number of heavy timber the occupants of the occupants of the occupants. Ashton, of the spot where the ac was in bed but awake, some shouting. Rising window and again hea hinking that some or rief at the boathouse he hurriedly dressed he hurriedly dressed the sea shore when he turned car and on desc he could see the injuinioned beneath with of Mr. Wulffsonn who by the side. Mr. Ash tained that he could a to lift the car and on Mr. Bullen rushed acr dence of M. R. Smith r Mr. Bullen rushed acr dence of M. R. Smith n moned him. Mr. Smi Dallas hotel about a q down the road and no station, and the patr sent to the scene of the sent to the scene of the In the meantime two had been passing along heard the shouting and the rescue. With their Fagan and Mr. Buller from beneath the car ground, the latter the badly shaken appeared hurt of the three was carried up the bar the bystanders, of who ty had collected in a placed in the pairol had arrived on the see the Dallas hotel. Mr. ried up bodily on the ble McLennan and ren an automobile which it til Dr. Fagan was carr. The latter was appar The latter was appar seriously injured of t though an attempt wa him to the road the a Robertson was summarrived in an auto, withe injured.

None of the three injuries but all were ken up and bruised. ceived a severe blow the car overturned a badly wrenched, but broken and he will be a few days. Mr. Bulle the stomach by the st the car and his leg w Wulffsohn was also be his head injured by co with one of the timbe ed that no bones wer one or all of the thre ously injured, or ever sidered remarkable. It tunately, was not tra great speed, otherwise most certainly have h when the accident was not shining and co the machine continued way headed for the pants were unable to c they had come to the Straight ahead was loomed black before loomed black before was absolutely nothin the driver of the car i road here turned.

The car, a large t was comparatively lit beyond some breakag

lujuries None of the three

SPERM WHALE BY KYUQU

ount to much will

mal to the Flensi

The steamer Tees, which arrived yester Scott and way ports of Vancouver Islan of Vancouver Islan from Kyuquot that i St. Lawrence brought while the Tees was first brought to that fourth taken on the having previously the Sechart station is very seldom that specially the second aken as far nor sland, usually being Island, usually being marmer seas. From which is considered the than the sulphur sually taken, 90 bar ured. With good. St. Lawrence and Or good catches. The barreis of whale oil f There were fifty is seamer, including J. been on a fishing expedit sall again for w Saturday,

e 312

y of July, A.D.

ges, Deaths

July 21, to the

Regent St., on vife of George R.

24th of July, to Petticrew, Jr., of

ctoria, 24th July, F. Broome, eldest Broome, to Jessie, the late James Scotland, by Rev.

53 years.

ks, according to s, which got 800 rings from West opez, 100 from 2,000 from Point got 12,000 fish; on banks, 2,000

on banks, 2,000 100 from the Gulf-sout 1,400 fish; tt, 120; low boat,

did not do very boat, 9; got 1,600

Wilfrid.

hip Lines.

29.—"I have no egular steamship ast ports to the ded," said W. E. eral freight agent es, here tonight, I for some time the steamers was

AUTO DASHED OVER BANK ON DALLAS ROAD

Prominent Citizens Have Mir- Hearing of First Case Laid By R. M. Palmer Gives Account of The Government Not Asked or aculous Escape From Death

The control of the co

Oak Bay Before Magistrate Jay

IS HURTING THE TOWN

Trip Through the Prairies
With B. C. Exhibits

Granted Extension of

Everything Ready-to-Wear and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive





The Colomist.

The Colomist Printips A Publisher Company, Limited Liability

If Bread Street, Victoria, B.C.

The SEMI-WEEKLY COLONS, The Company of the Com

and the first of the control of the



COME IN!

COME IN, and see the most refined, artistic, practical and economical home furnishings in the last and greatest west. Do not wait until you have absolute need of some item of furniture; it will amply repay you to take stock of what the rest of the world is doing in refined and economical home, hotel, club and office furnishing, an inspection of our stock will put you in command of this useful knowledge, in addition you will have the pleasure of viewing the most magnificent collection of art china and art fabrics in the west-do not wait for a written invitation, just come in.

> BEDSTEADS You are not thinking much about bedsteads at this season of the year, but in a month or two Autumn

nights and winter's chill will turn your attention to this all important subject; we have been doing the thinking for you and have secured the most magnificent assortment of handsome, comfortable bedsteads ever imported into British Columbia. Now is the time to make your selection, don't wait until the last moment to find your particular pattern bought by somebody else, come in and secure it now!

\$9.00

\$45.00

Enamel Iron Bedsteads, range in price from \$10 down to small

Handsome Brass and Iron Bedsteads, can be secured at prices

Magnificent Brass Bedsteads, exclusive designs, finest workman-

We not only sell you the finest and most economical bedsteads, but you will find our mattresses and bedding of all description most complete and of the same high quality as the rest of our well known goods, a complete stock is ready for your inspection in the bed department, fourth floor. You will also find a splendid assortment of sheetings and blankets in the household drapery department, second floor.



We are Sole Victoria Agents for the famous Ostermoor Mattresses. All Sizes in stock

LISKURL RUGS

These are very beautiful rugs, most suitable for drawing room, library and boudoir, they are finished with a long velvety pile in self colors, green (two shades), wine, blue (two shades) and white; one or two of these rugs give a very handsome finish to any room, they are fine

ENGLISH GOODS-Ift. x aft. 6in. \$1.50 ıft. 6 in. x 3ft.\$2.75 2ft. 6in. x 5ft. 4in. \$7.50 3ft. x 6ft.\$12.00

VISITORS to Victoria will find a wealth of useful and ornamental souvenirs in our first and second floor showrooms, we direct their attention to the fine china ashtrays, cups, saucers, cream jugs, etc., decorated with the arms of British Columbia at 50¢, 30¢, 25¢, 15¢, 10¢.

BUSINESS MEN will find our stock of up-todate roll top desks, office chairs, fixtures, bookcases, etc., extremely interesting from a labor saving and economical point of view. We never had a better stock and never did a larger trade in office furnishing than at present, it is the good stock which creates the big trade, for instance we have imported a fine assortment of the new sanitary roll-top desks in golden oak and early English finishes and are selling these splendid new desks at very low prices which range from \$25.



HOMES CLUBS

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA R.C.

MAKERS -OF-

FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS

That Are Better

Royal City Lacros cisively Defea

HOW THEY DID

Pandemonium Re of Fraser --Throughou

(From Wednes New Westminste Shamrocks Great is the rejoic of the Fraser river. Minto cup, symbolic ship of the Dominio When the announ esterday afternoon City stick-handlers Shamrock stalwarts, coveted silverware, At New Westmins was almost frenzied didn't know how to to their enthusiasr

same extent the Var Canada's national the glad demonstration matter-of-fact Victor watched the Colonis vor mounted with clamations of suppr heard on all sides. The exhibition of tory indulged in alil British Columbia citi evidence that, althou

cial league the riva Westminster and ou keen as almost to form in a broader back of them the tire west. The exultation stimulated by the rec Royal City lacrosse

tablished their right -a position which would not grant the nings of several year "They have won th a plucky fight and honor," is the verdic of Victorians.
The question is circles: "What will I

Minto cup will come but won't the New Y have to play again mitted to remain in u sion for even a twelve
Though no definite
been received it is un
Royal City team wi
again this season. T Eastern Canadian doubtedly, according touch with the seri westerners for the t been successful in la the first time.

But the next serie on the coast. Of that And they will be play had to compete in t erally acknowledged age of playing befor crowd with the private conditions amounts to a handicap. However conclusion that New conclusion that New be ready to defend the any twelve that mation. So it is assume be some good lacrostinest to be seen in nessed on the Pacific next few months or cup is allowed to treast again.

The enthusiasm of Westminster's trium, not be better exemply words of a congrat forwarded to C. D.

forwarded to C. D. City team's manager Sons now assembled follows: "The Gran Native Sons of Brit annual convention you their congratule magnificent victory. Haynes."

Montreal, July 28.-has gone its first trip is likely to remain The New Westmin

teams met in the s teams met in the s
the trophy today, and
gers were again vio
out by a score of 6
score for the two r
With a lead of one go
from the first match
the field today, the I
team ran in three
seven minutes. That
the fate of the cup,
Shamrocks never qu
stubborn fight right
match, and had a stubborn fight right match, and had a sthe play in second a they never had a ch to the visitors.

It was the fast we that won the cup for umbia team, for whill defence was strong Westminster and the any a little better, fast for the Irishmer

For the Irishmen A only one of the Shan hold his own on th Rennie, Feeney and pretty much their centre. Munday di nearly as well as I and except in the toutplayed by Feeney though he tried ha enough for his cover, is considered the spe s considered the spe New Westminster te There were two ch up of the visitors brothers, Len and account of injuries last match. Their p by Spring and Lath filled the bill.

There was one Tur old man Alex, and

MINTO GUP WILL

Royal City Lacrosse Team Decisively Defeated Shamrocks Yesterday

HOW THEY DID THE TRICK

Pandemonium Reigns on Banks of Fraser -- Celebration Throughout B. C.

started all the trouble for the Irishmen by notching the first goal with a nice underhand shot, one of the old style which he must have learned when a boy. But it served its purpose yesterday, as the rubber got by Kavanagh into the net. Young Lynch was placed on Turnbull in the first half of the match, and could do but little with him. It was not until Mc-liwayne was put on the old man in the latter part of the match that he was held down in any way. McIlwayne had strength to cover him, and the close score in the last two quarters can be accounted for by the way Turnbull was watched.

The only change in the Shamrocks' team was that Howard was at his old position in front of the net. He played one of the best games, and there was no man of the visitors who could hold him.

Kavanagh was in the net for the Irishmen, and although he did fine irishmen, and although he did fine work, picking out some shots that looked like sure games, his absence from the defense weakened that end of the team considerably. It might have been much better to have tried one of the others in the net, as Kavanagh could have done better work in the field, where his long reach would have broken up much of the combination.

Negotiations by International Steamship Company for Turbinia May Fail

PRICE OFFERED TOO LOW

what is a second of the control of t

Company

Arrangements Being Made for Transfer of Steamer Bel-

the end of the new Colman dock, which projects a great deal farther than pier 2, and began throwing missiles at the men in the launch below them.

One man naemd J. Dercen was struck in the back by a steel washer several inches in circumference. A deputy on guard on the Buchman called on the men to stop, and noting that they paid no attention, fired two shots in the air when the three assailants ran towards the shore end of the dock. Dercen was not able to work all day, and stop the bear of the dock. Dercen was not able to work all day, and stop the bear of the dock of the dock of the color penning and has issue. He has a second title, Lord Boscawen Rose; and in 1831 succeeded his mother in the barrony of Le Despencer, a creation of 1264; is a D.L. and J.P. of Kent.

His visit to Quebee is of especial intent as he is a descendant of the admiral who commanded the fleet, acting conjointly with Wolfe at the famous siege.

Toronto, July 28.—John M. Poole, former manager of the Poole Publishing company, who was arrested in New York and brought back to Toronto, has been committed for trial on the charge of obtaining \$2,000 from the Farmers' Bank by fraud.

From the country of t

Henry Young

Muslins Today at Your Own Desired Price

Here's the opportunity once again knocking at your door. Will you open the door? Yes! Because this is the last call of the season for these delightful wash fabrics which will make up at little expense into the daintiest of all summer frocks. Beautiful floral designs in all the desirable shades, Swiss

French Organdies, Dimities, Fancy Muslins, Etc., Regularly Priced Up to 45c. - Today per Yard Only 15c

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Friday, July

CANADA:

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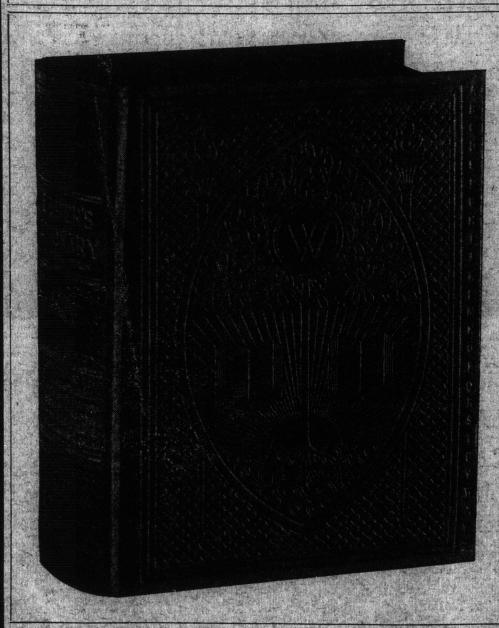
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MONEY BEING SPENT

Constable Edwards, the prisoner while being searched stated that he had committed a hold-up that day but gave no further particulars. The police found that he was attired in-two coats, two pairs of trousers and while wearing a straw hat had a dark slouched hat in his pocket.

Provincial Constable Conway testified to arresting the prisoner in Cadman's house and describing the clothing.

PROVINCIAL APPEALS



A Splendid Webster's Dictionery

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Patent Thumb Index

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One Year for

This Dictionary contains 1,574 pages, 1,500 illustrations, and an appendix of 10,000 words, supplemented with New Dictionaries of Biography, Synonyms and Antonyms, Noms de Plume, Foreign Phrases, Abbreviations, etc., etc.

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OT COME His Regrets

ot visit British of the province remier McBride following tele-Invitation wired on Saturday: July 26, 1908.

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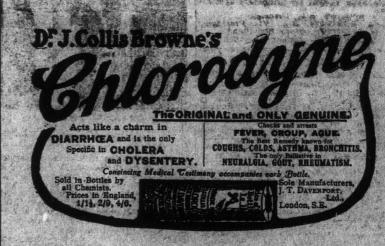
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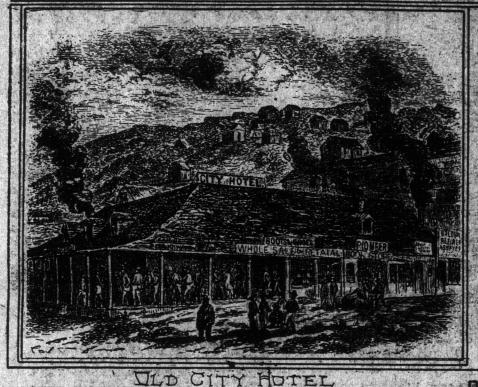
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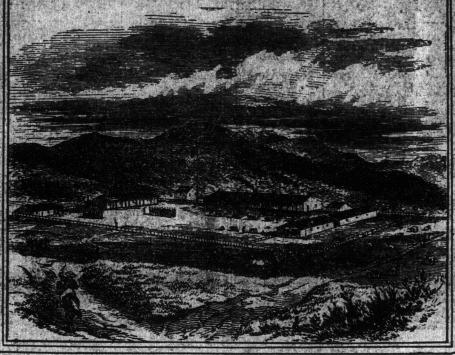
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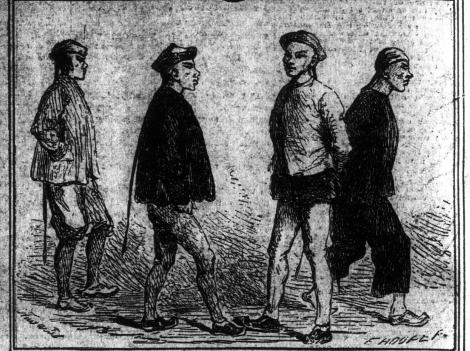
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What California Was in the Rough BW HIGGINS







CHINESE MERCHANTS AND COOLIE

N 1855 a noted Mexican bandit, known as Joaquin Murietta; ravaged the mining camps and towns of California. With a dozen followers he would

swoop down like a bird of prey upon a camp, and murder the inmates and carry away their valuables. So adroit was he, so erratic were his movements and so great was the alarm created by his depredations, that he was often reported to be in places fifty miles apart at the same time, when, perhaps, he was hid in his lair in the hills resting after a foray. A price was set on Murietta's head; but for many months he eluded his pursuers and carried on his depredations. Other bands of Mexicans, encouraged by the success that attended Murietta, adopted his name and took to the highway. They murdered and stole, but were soon tracked and destroyed. Murietta often seen and fired upon, but always escaped. The mere mention of his name carried terror to every honest man's heart. At last many of the miners abandoned their claims and gathered in the towns for mutual protection, and for many months the bandit continued his career

of carnage and robbery.

The rewards offered for Murietta's head. were increased until they amounted to ten thousand dollars. The hills were filled with armed men bent on his destruction, and one day a party of Texas rangers came upon his camp. Unsuspicious of danger, the band were asleep, and their first knowledge of the presence of the rangers was a volley of rifle shots fired into them at short range. Three of the robbers were killed outright and three were desperately wounded. The unscathed bandits, with Muri-etta still alive, but wounded, escaped into the chapperal, where they entrenched themselves. In the fight that ensued three of the attacking party were killed. The surviving robbers finally got away, but their power was broken, and one by one they disappeared until the leader was left alone in the mountains to nurse his wounds

and mourn over his helplessness.

Among the trackers who followed remorselessly on the bandit's trail was one Harry Love, a dead shot with a Mississippi rifle and as fearless a man as ever came to California. Love separated himself from his companions and plunged into the mountains. "It's \$10,000 or death," he said as he departed. He maintained the hunt for several days, and cautiously examined every trace. As he was crawling along an Indian trail one bright morning in May, he was surprised by the sharp crack of a rifle, and a ball whistled past his ear. The smoke showed that the ball had come from a rocky crag not more than 100 feet distant. Love fell to the ground and crouched there. Throwing on the hair trigger of his weapon, he waited patiently for the appearance of the bandit, who, after a while, imagining that his ball had taken effect, advanced slowly to the spot where Love lay motionless. When he got to within twenty feet of Love, the latter sprang to his feet and fired upon Murietta, for it was he. The ball took effect in the bandit's body, and he sank to the ground and died almost at once.

Love cut the head off and carried it triumphantly into camp. The head was placed in alcohol and brought to San Francisco, where it was exhibited at four bits a look. A good many went to see all that was left of the famed outlaw. Did the reader ever see a man's head in pickle? Murietta's head was an awful sight —the long black hair, the sweeping moustache, the half-shut eyes, the sullen, shrunken face faugh! It makes me ill to write of it. Public opinion frowned on the spectacle. The head was sent to the Smithsonian Institute, where it probably still remains. Love got the \$10,000 after some trouble.

The market rates for edibles in 1852 varied with the supply; that is, a fair average would place wood at \$15 a cord; a 100-pound sack of coal at \$3; a ton of coal, delivered, \$50. Meat was 37 1-2 cents a pound; salmon, 25 cents; butter, \$1; fresh eggs, \$2.25 a dozen; case eggs, 75 cents; potatoes, 3 cents a pound; milk, \$1 per gallon. Household servants were paid \$50 to \$75 a month; rents, from \$100 to \$500 a month, according to location.

At the close of 1849 there were five banking houses in full swing at San Francisco. The business must have been very profitable, for by 1850 the number had increased to twelve. Amongst the banks established in this year was that of Lucas & Turner, the manager of which was a modest, retiring gentleman, named W. T. Sherman. I often bought drafts at this bank. The custom of issuing drafts in those days was rather cumbersome. Three obligations, were issued, called "first," "second" and "third," either of which was "good" until one had been paid by the bank. The system was an unsound and dangerous one, and was finally abandoned for the more sensible and simple single draft form now in vogue. In buying my drafts I little imagined that the signer was destined to become one of the bravest and cleverest generals on the Northern side during the great rebellion which came a few years later. W. T. Sherman was General Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, who cut alone seemed to wear a charmed life. He was the Confederacy in two by "Marching through Georgia," while General Grant attacked and whipped them in front. Only the other evening, while voyaging to Vancouver, a party of Ameri cans on hoard got possession of the piano and gave "As we went marching through Georgia," with a vim and zest which showed that that rollicking song of the war is still popular in the

In February, 1853, the city was first lighted by gas, at \$15 per thousand leet. Considering that coal was \$36 to \$40 per ton, money 36 per cent per annum, and labor \$6 and \$7 a day, the

They were lighted with oil and cast a sickly glow for only a few feet in their immediate

THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

Hard times fell upon California in 1854, and real estate took a tumble. Rents, too, fell, and several banks went out of business. There was much mercantile distress, and as the markets were glutted with goods, sales were often made at ruinous rates. Business was unfavorably affected by the rates of freight and passage estab-lished that year by a combination of navigation companies. Passage from San Francisco to Sacramento was, cabin \$10, deck \$7; freight \$8 per ton. From San Francisco to Stockton, cabin rates were the same and freight \$6 per ton. These rates seem outrageous. At the present day they would cause a popular uprising; but we must consider the conditions that prevailed fifty-four years ago in California and, as in the case of the gas company's charges just quoted, high wages, high money and high prices of supplies were advanced as a sufficient excuse for high rates of freight and passage. The Victorian who today travels from his home town to Seattle and back for fifty cents may consider himself peculiarly blessed, and should return thanks that a spirit of competition has arisen which can only be good for the people, however unlavorably it may affect the warring companies. Long may it last, say I.

In 1854 Governor Isaac I, Stevens, the first governor of Washington territory, delivered a ecture on the great interoceanic railway. Governor Stevens dwelt much on the advantages which the northern route with a terminus on

low passes, its freedom from deep rivers, the magnificently fertile country and its fine harbors would ever make Puget Sound a favorite route for the traveler and the merchant. At that date the site of Seattle was an unbroken wilderness. Governor Stevens spoke with the intuition of a prophet. If he were alive today he would see no fewer than five great transcontinental railway lines terminating on Puget Sound, while California has but two! What the next fifty years may bring forth in this latitude, who will

venture to predict? The question of Chinese immigration, had already begun to agitate California, and various methods were suggested to exclude the undesirable class of immigrants. In 1854 there were less than 5,000 women in California, against 100,000 white men! A lady who afterwards re-100,000 white men! A lady who afterwards resided at Victoria, was fond of telling a story of an adventure which she experienced in the early days of the gold rush. She arrived at San Francisco with two other young English ladies. The three were in charge of male relatives, and were bound for Hopeling the wasse having put in at San Francisco to land part of hop cargo. The ladies were the objects of general admiration, and crowds of likely looking young fellows followed them and likely looking young fellows. followed them and their escorts at a respectful distance, to gaze on the unwonted spectacle of three handsome and respectable young lathat the thing was "d—tiresome." He begged dies, fashionably attired, walking through the streets of the young town. In the evening, when they attended the theatre, all eyes de-

own citizens, and by the individual efforts of

Puget Sound would possess over a route to voured the young ladies, and the actors were California with a terminus at San Francisco. almost forgotten. When the admiring multi-He showed that its nearness to the Orient, its tude learned that they were destined for Honolulu, they protested and pressed every inducement for them to remain in California. Offers of matriage, accompanied by huge piles of gold or heavy bank accounts were laid at their feet; but the offers were refused, and in the course of a few days, when the ship that bore them away, left the wharf crowds of young fellows were assembled, and cheer after cheer went up from the disappointed throng, in the hope that they would return to marry and settle in the Golden State, which they never did.

About 1854 it was shown that there had been several hundred murders committed at San Francisco, and not a single execution in the face of convincing evidence. A vigilance mmittee was formed and an ex-convict from Sydney was seized and ordered to be executed. He took the thing coolly, asked for a cigar and a little brandy and water, and sat down confidently expecting a rescue, which did not come.

was given two hours for religious instruction He was very indifferent to the reverend gentleman who was closeted with him, but when h was led to the derrick on the wharf where h was hanged, he broke down and had to be supported. He was a good-looking fellow, and under other circumstances might have been a good man; but he chose the broad road that leadeth to destruction and left an evil name,

Here is a description of a first-class drinking saloon, known as Barry & Patten's, which was established in a fireproof building on Montgomery street. Previous to the opening of this gilded temple of Bacchus the retail whiskey business was in the hands of a very low class of person. The walls of these establishments were covered with lewd pictures, and gambling of all kinds went on unrestricted. Barry and Patten, we are assured by the "Annals," were "gentlemen," and their place was remarkable for its "gentility." Gambling was excluded, and chaste oil paintings and expensive engravings of an unexceptionable character were displayed on the walls. Splendid lamps and candelebras lighted the saloon, large mirrors were behind the bar, which was abundantly furnished with rich cut-glass and silverware. The most delicate wines and liquors only were kept. All the fancy beverages that were ever conceived were here concocted, while an inviting free unch, the remembrance of which, even at this writing, more than fifty years later, makes my mouth water, was daily set upon the table. The expenses were enormous. The single article of ice alone cost from fifty cents to a dollar a pound. This ice, I may here remark, was rought to San Francisco from Sitka in sailing vessels and stored in great warehouses near the wharf, to be used as required. The lowest priced drink at Barry & Patton's was 25 cents. It was beer. The favorite beverage in those days was brandy at 50 cents a jolt. It was labeled French brandy, but I fear that the name on the label was the only French thing about it much of it being manufactured from drugs and chemicals on the spot, without a drop of the juice of the grape in it.

I remember that about the year 1856, the attention of the authorities was called to the large number of sudden deaths of prominent citizens that took place in San Francisco. A commission of physicians and chemists was appointed to inquire into the cause, and they reported, after a careful research, that they traced the death to the bad quality of the brandy that was served at the bars. This vile stuff, they said, fires the blood and sets the heart pumpi at a rate twice as fast as a watch can tick, and when the organ was worn out it just stopped beating, and you had a dead man on your hands. I never heard that steps were taken to improve the quality of the liquor, nor did I ever hear that the number of sudden deaths was reduced.

Rosebery on Tendencies In Legislation

DDRESSING the annual meeting of the Society of Comparative Legislation in London the other day, Lord Rosebery, who was received with cheers, said.—The only flaw that I have ever had to find in the Society of Comparative Legislation is that it does, not choose the day for its meeting with great regard to surrounding circumstances. First, there is a divine June afternoon that I am afraid may keep many anxious inquirers away, and secondly, there is an important debate in the House of Lords, from which I have been compelled to hurry away. But in spite of all these obstacles, I was unwilling not to be here today to testify my very high appreciation of the work which this society has done and is doing. (Cheers.) It is one of the very few societies in the world, that I am acquainted with which one can praise unstitutedly and absolutely without reservation. In fact, its work seems so necessary in these days of superndant legislation that it seems marvellous that it should be left to a private society to do what it does.

Now, the first work, and in my opinion the supremely important work of the society, is to give a full and accurate summary of each year's legislation in the British empire, the United States, and foreign countries. Now consider what a work that is? There are, I believe, 60 legislatures within the British empire itself; there are some 50 legislatures in the United States; and, besides, there are the various legislatures of Europe, and within the Austrian empire alone there are certainly more than a dozen. All these legislatures, more especially our own, full steam ahead, produce almost the greatest possible number of Acts of Parliament in a year. For instance, in the year 1906 there were no less than 2,000 laws or ordinances passed within the British empire, of which probably 99 per cent. were curtailments or infringements of the liberty of the subject. (Laughter.) Well, what a stupendous task that is, gentlemen, and how it certainly teaches as from a text, the necessity of such a society as this. This society, alone, of all human agencies, garners up this huge output of laws hich is deemed necessary for the welfare of the human race. And I think in this respect we have to remember that no parliament is, to my knowledge, half so active as our own in small heresy, if it be a heresay, which believes this work. A ministry now, to whatever party, that the state is most fortunate that achieves it may belong, reckons its Acts of Parliament its own development by the character of its

at the end of a session, as sportsmen reckon at the end of a session, as sportsmen reckon their bag. The laws are presumably good from their point of view. But from the point of view of those who are affected by them they seem enormously numerous. And you must remember, also, that these laws are passed in the main without any adequate discussion, because it is impossible to give adequate discussion to so many laws as are passed by our legislature—and, indeed, so far from having discussion facilitated upon them, every means is employed, legitimate or illegitmate according to the point of view from which you regard ing to the point of view from which you regard them, to restrict and suffocate discussion of all these legislative proceedings. Now, I venture to say that in all these circumstances a society of comparative legislation is one of the first necessities for those serious people who want to watch the general course of humanity and who also want to have an idea of the laws that are passed with regard to themselves. But there is a second point on which I would lay emphasis. And it is this. In former days I do not think such a society was so much required as it is now. We were then living under what I may call the era of emancipation. The object was to strike off restriction. We were freeing the Jews, we were freeing the Roman Catholics, we were freeing the municipalities, we were freeing the universities. Everywhere our task was one of enlarging the boundaries of freedom. The task has, in the main, been accomplished; and we have passed, as has often been observed, into an era much more difficult, much more fertile of stumbling blocks, much more full of stumbling blocks—the era of construction. The more important portion of the laws that are passed now are laws of construction, laws aimed at moulding human society in a particular and beneficent direction, and I think if one school had its way it would aim still more at constructing a new society on the ruins of the old. But at any rate, whether we are going so far as that or not, we cannot shut out from ourselves the prospect that increasingly the legislatures will endeavor to raise and fortify new structures of society some-what empirically by means of legislation. Now, I watch that with some vigilance and more anxiety because I belong to that small school which does not believe that laws in the long run can greatly ameliorate humanity.

I am not sure that I do not incline to that

its own citizens, as little as possible supported and guided by legislation. At any rate, sure I am that the progress of that state which is enabled so to develop itself will be more sure and more abundant than that of the state which rests on legislative measures for the achievement of its destiny. Now if we are to construct and constantly to construct—because for ten months day and night our legislature is at work full steam ahead on the task of legislation—if we are to construct, it surely is of the most vital importance to all who have the subject at heart to know what has been done in New Zealand, what has been done in Australia, and what has been done in Germany with regard to this great subject. But I am extremely sceptical as to whether many of those who do endeavor to legislate on that subject are fully conversant with these varied systems. And I scarcely know how they could be conversant unless they read the volumes of the Society of Comparative Legislation. Take another case. We observe in the course of this work certain tendencies in legislation as characteristic of particular periods-certain subjects on which both our own Empire and other nations seem to be concentrating their attention. For example, during the last two years there have been 33 Acts and Ordinances dealing with children, 127 Acts and Ordinances dealing with crime in all its aspects, and exhibiting clearly the tendency to discriminate between the habitual or professional and occasional criminal. It seems as if there were a wave of feeling passing over the world with regard to particular subjects which sweep legislation along. More-over, with regard to subjects which are not imminent or not critical to us we have the young Legislatures in the West and South, in America, Australia, and New Zealand, proceeding to deal with new topics that some day we may also have to deal with, but in which it is of the greatest value to us to know what they are doing, what they are aiming at, and what success they are achieving in these strange experiments. In these days when the State undertakes so much, I venture to say that there are many branches of national expenditure which are not nearly so useful as that involved in the society in whose name we are assembled today. That that is recognized is shown by the fact that some of the outer Britains—what used to be called the Colonies—are beginning to contribute to our society as recognizing the vast utility of this work. (Cheers)



Here there is con sive heat and all and charm of sce gence in every f

without a peer. Just now the ning from Albert ted with the white saken the town fo the sea. The fav order, extending are: Esquimalt Macaulay Point, companying phot Bay, Oak Bay, W and Cordova Bay with its indention ty-five miles and ed the outlook as fer from each otl

The Gorge is campers. Here not possessed by for bathing almo from the cold in the sun. Besides. mer residence at with the city, a r to business men.

Just now thos are able to enjoy to those who are spring salmon a the early mor boats, laden with the long sandy spoon and invaria Points which are mit of indulgenc Bay, Willows Be lows Beach there plying for hire, with the exertion their salmon in l Cordova Bay

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re kept. All rer conceived inviting free even at this r, makes my e table. The igle article of a dollar a remark, was Sitka in sailehouses near

The lowest was 25 cents. age in those It was lahat the name thing about it from drugs ut a drop of

ear 1856, the called to the of prominent rancisco. A mists was apand they reat they traced brandy that le stuff, they eart pumping can tick, and just stopped n your hands. n to improve I ever hear was reduced.

ing in the open air during the summer months. Here there is complete immunity from oppressive heat and all insect pests, while for variety and charm of scenery and facilities for indulgence in every form of sport Victoria stands.

ning from Albert Head to Cadboro Bay is dotted with the white tents of those who have forsaken the town for the shady nooks adjacent to the sea. The favorite camping places in their order, extending from the first-mentioned point. are: Esquimalt lagoon, Esquimalt harbor, Macaulay Point, the Gorge-where the accompanying photographs were taken-Fowl Bay, Oak Bay, Willows Beach, Cadboro Bay and Cordova Bay. This stretch of coast-line, with its indentions, would measure fully twenty-five miles and at each of the points mentioned the outlook and charm of environment differ from each other.

The Gorge is perhaps the favorite spot for campers. Here may be found an advantage not possessed by any other point-opportunity for bathing almost every day in water sheltered from the cold incoming tides and warmed by the sun. Besides, those who take up their summer residence at the Gorge are in close touch with the city, a matter of supreme importance to business men.

Just now those encamped at all other points are able to enjoy a grand sport which is denied to those who are sojourning at the Gorge. The spring salmon are running in the Straits, and in the early morning and in the evening the boats, laden with merry parties, go out from the long sandy beaches with trolling line and spoon and invariably return with good catches. Points which are especially well situated to permit of indulgence in this grand sport are Foul Bay, Willows Beach and Oak Bay. At Willows Beach there are a number of motor boats plying for hire, and those who would dispense with the exertion of pulling a boat can catch their salmon in luxurious comfort.

Cordova Bay possibly possesses greater ad-

are offered pretty summer cottages at a small rental. Here there exist some fine springs and pipes have been laid down to the beach, so that a plentiful supply of the purest water is at all times available

When the evening shades are falling, the passenger leaning over the rail of a steamer approaching Victoria, sees the coast-line dotted with the fires outside the tents of the merry campers, hears their joyous laughter, the shouts of the children, the tunes ground out by the inevitable phonograph. He gets a glimpse of a ver able fairyland.

dention was made of the fact that these campers are immune from all insect pests. In what other part of the world can one sleep out in the open freer from disturbance of anykind, from the tiny creatures that crawl through the crass, or from mosquitoes. In most parts of the continent of America-indeed, in most parts of the province—an inconvenience is suffered from insects which come to disturb one's slumbers. Here one sleeps with the same degree of security as one would in one's own bed-

Then, again, take the cool breezes, ozoneladen, pouring in from the ocean, and which may be depended upon each evening to cool the atmosphere, no matter how hot the day may have been. This feature of the climate is assuredly a great asset.

It is likely that the pastime of camping out will grow in popularity as the city increases in population. And many residents of Victoria do not neglect to turn an honest penny, while at vantages as a seaside resort than any of the the same time giving their families an enjoyable

summer outing. During the tourist season great difficulty in getting cottages for their two or three months' stay, as the case may be. This to the beach, rents his house to some visitor, and thus kills two birds with one stone. This is a practice which has been resorted to to a considerable extent this season, and no doubt in the future it will become more general.

Once a year, at least, every one who has en working, should take a vacation. A change in occupation rests the mind as it rests the body, and no one can continue to do good work unless for at least two weeks in the year he leads a different life, writes Francis Hackett in the Home Magazine. A man can compel himself to do many disagreeable things which are not good for him. Some even boast 'twenty years at work and never a week's vaca-tion,' but even if work is pleasant, routine is deadening. The man whose brain has revolved around one set of ideas for twenty years is preparing for a peevish, ugly and tiresome old age when those ideas will have been set

A man who lives in the country does not always think that he and his wife and children

need a vacation. But if he can poseibly afford it he should take them every year to one of the great cities. The city presents everything that is charming and cultured in its life to the visitor from the quiet country. In two or three weeks his friends can show him enough to color. half his year with memory, the other with fresh anticipation.

The man or girl who lives and works indoors for the greater part of the year owes t to himself to spend his vacation hygienically. A great deal can be done in two weeks to renew vigor and a keen interest in work. But care must be taken in selecting a place for vacation. If you know what kind of rest you ought to have, the choice will not be so hard, and if you remember that mental weariness is cured best by moderate physical exertion, you will be on the road to a right decision.

The young man and the girl both intend to have a "good time" when vacation comes around. Ideas of what a "good time" exactly is differ. Many look forward longingly to one kind of it which is bought very dearly. To go in some overcrowded seaside resort, stay at an overcrowding hotel or boarding house, sleep in a room with another or several others, have no regular bath every morning, dance very late every night, eat a good deal of candy and drink a good deal of "soda" is not the best way in the world to spend vacation. To go life in a camp is a wonderful tonic after boarding house existence

to some stupid country place where there is nothing to do but to gossip or dawdle, no boating or fishing or swimming, no cycling or golf or tennis, is no way for any one under lifty to rest who is not an invalid.

On the other hand, health and pleasure can be combined.

If you live near the sea the best place to go for your vacation is to the mountains. The change of air and of scenery has even more than an anaesthetic value.

If one's home is inland it is advisable to get

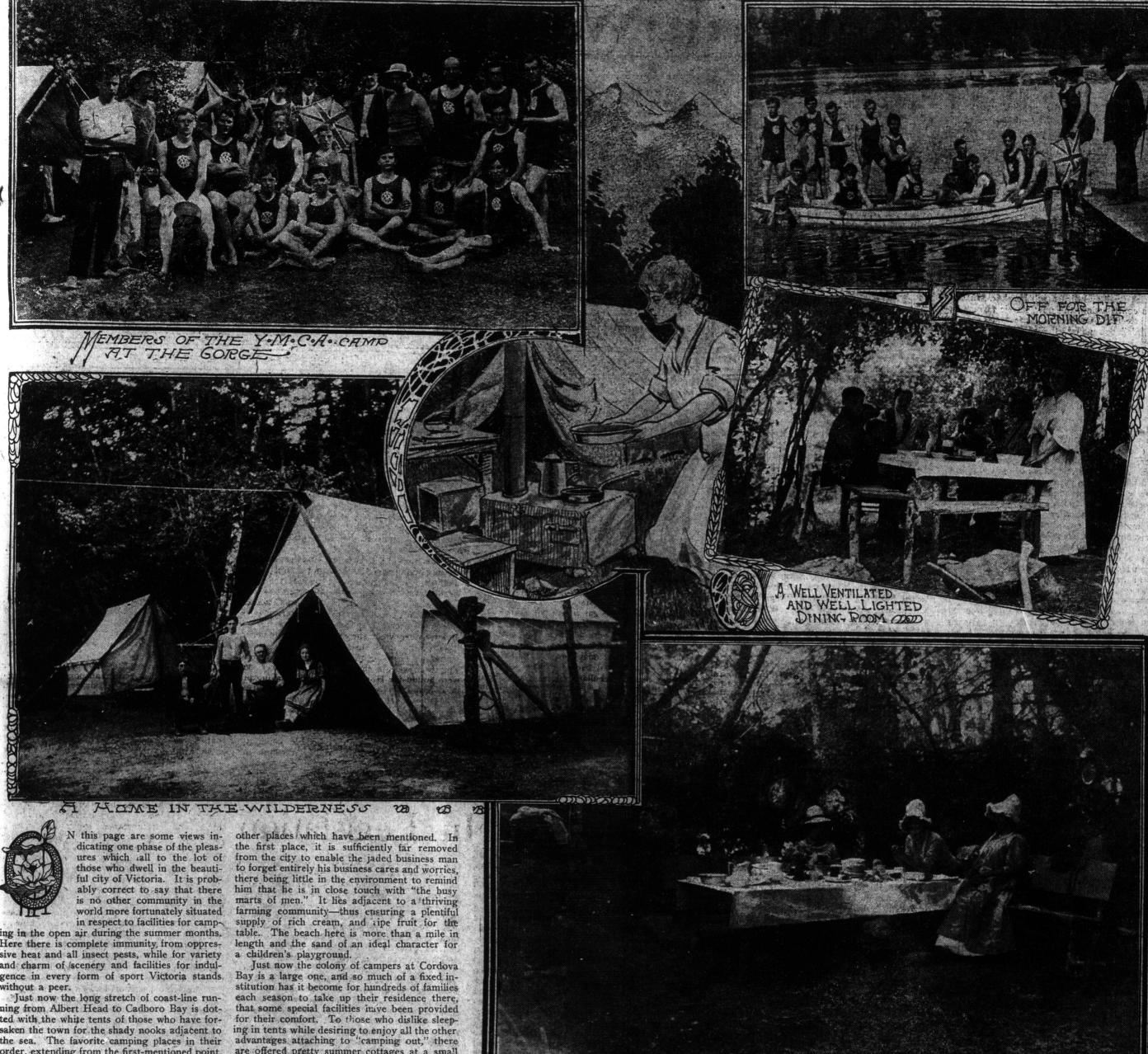
to the sea or the lakes or the woods. To join a party and camp in the woods is as healthy

an outing as any one could have.

The pure air, the restful silence, the morning plunge in the cold lake, the long day spent ibering over a trail, the cool night, when darkness slips around and makes the camp cosier than a house—is not this a welcome change from the hard street and the din of the wheels?

There are two things which you must take with you to the woods-adaptability and good humor. Be ready to go anywhere, to sink your own personal objections and tastes, to make life as easy as possible for your companions.

With any robust person, the fun of cooking and housing for oneself, of the jolly companionship of boys and girls, and the novelty of life in a camp is a woorderful toric often board.



JA SYLVAN REPAST many people come to Victoria who experience is the opportunity of the householder with an eye to "the main chance." He takes his family

DARWIN-WALLACE CELEBRATION

EPORTING the proceedings at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the famous joint communication by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russell Wallace, "On the tendency of species to form varieties, and on the natural means of selection," the London Times says:

The President, in welcoming the delegates and guests, said that they were met to celebrate What was without doubt the greatest event in the history of the Linnean Society since its foundation. Nor was it easy to conceive the possibility in the future of any second revolution of biological thought so momentous as that which was started 50 years ago by the reading of the joint papers of Mr. Darwin and Dr. Wallace, communicated to the society by Sir Charles Lyell and Sir Joseph Hooker. In Darwin's contribution, the now classic term "nat-ural selection" was used for the first time. In -Dr. Wallace's paper, the same idea was expressed with equal clearness. With both authors the key to evolution was at the same time the key to adaptation, and the great characteristic by which living things were distinguished. Darwin and Wallace not only freed us from the dogma of special creation-a dogma which we now found it difficult to conceive of as once seriously held-but they afforded a natural explanation of the marvelous indications of design which had been the great strength of the old doctrine; and themselves, with their disciples, added tenfold to the evidence of adaptation. Any new development of the doctrine of evolution must be prepared to face fairly and squarely the facts of adaptation. He was proud to welcome on behalf of the Linnean Society the illustrious gathering which had assembled to commemorate an event so unpretentious in its circumstances, so profound in its significance. The presence of Dr. Wallace, one of the two creators of the theory, and of Sir Joseph Hooper, who brought it into the world. was in itself enough to render the meeting

memorable. While regretting the absence of Professor Weissmann and Professor Haeckel, those valiant champions of evolution, he re-joiced to welcome Professor Strasburger, who represented in the present day the great school of Hofmeister, who helped to make straight the way for "The Origin of Species."

The ceremony of presenting the special Dar-win-Wallace medals was then entered upon.

In making the presentation first to Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, the President said that Dr. Wallace's brilliant work both in natural history and geography had often received distinguished recognition. In asking him to accept the first Darwin-Wallace medal, the Linnean Society was really offering him his own. There was nothing in the history of science more delightful or more noble than the story of the re-lations between Darwin and Wallace—the story of a generous rivalry in which each discoverer strove to exalt the claims of the other. It was a remarkable and momentous coincidence that both should have independently arrived at the idea of natural selection after the reading of Malthus' book; and it was a most happy inspiration that Dr. Wallace should have selected Darwin as the naturalist to whom his discovery should be communicated. Like Darwin, Dr. Wallace was, above all, a naturalist, a student and lover of living animals and plants. It was to such men—these who had learnt the ways of nature in the open—that the doctrine of natural selection especially appealed, and therein lay its great and lasting strength. (Cheers.)

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, who was very cordially received on rising to respond, said that since the death of Darwin in 1882 he had found himself in the somewhat unusual posi-tion of receiving credit and praise from popular writers under a complete misapprehension of what his share in Darwin's work really amounted to. It had been stated not infrequently in the press that Darwin and he discovered natural selection simultaneously, while a more daring

few had declared that he was the first to make the discovery, and that he gave way to Darwin. To avoid further errors it would be well to give the actual facts. The one fact that connected him with Darwin was that the idea of "natural selection" or "survival of the fittest," together with its far-reaching consequences, occurred to them both independently. But what was often forgotten was that the idea occurred to Darwin in October, 1838, nearly 20 years earlier than to himself, and that during the whole of that 20 years Darwin had been laboriously collecting evidence and carrying out ingenious experi-ments and original observations. As far back as 1844, when he (Dr. Wallace) had hardly hought of any serious study of nature, Darwin had written an outline of his views which he communicated to his friends, Lyell and Hooker. The former strongly urged him to publish his theory as soon as possible lest he should be forestalled, but Darwin always refused till he had got together the whole of the materials for his intended great work. Then at last Lyell's prediction was fulfilled, and without any apparent warning his (Dr. Wallace's) letter reached Darwin like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. How different from this long study and preparation, this philosophic caution this determination not to make known his fruitful conception till he could back it up by overwhelming proofs, was his own conduct. The idea came to him, as it came to Darwin, in a sudden flash of insight. It was thought out in a few hours, and was written down with such a sketch of its various applications and development as occurred to the mind at the moment. Then it was copied on to letter paper and sent on to Darwin, all in one week. He was the young man in a hurry; Darwin was the painstaking and patient student. Such being the facts, he should have had no cause of complaint if the respective shares of Darwin and himself had henceforth been estimated as rightly proportional to the time that each had bestowed

world—that was to say, as 20 years was to one week. "If Darwin had listened to his friends and had published his theory after ten years, 15 years, or even 18 years' elaboration of it, he would at once have been recognized, and should ever be recognized, as the sole and undisputed discoverer and patient investigator of the great law of "natural selection" in all its far-reaching consequences. It was a singular piece of good luck that gave him any share whatever in the discovery. During the first half of the 19th century many great biological thinkers and workers had been pondering over the problem, and had even sugested ingenious, but inade-quate solutions. Why did so many of the greatest intellects fail while Darwin and he hit upon the solution? A curious series of correspondences both in mind and in environment led Darwin and himself, alone among their contemporaries, to reach identically the same theory. First and most important in early life, both Darwin and he became ardent beetle hunters. There was no other group of organisms that so impressed the collector by the almost infinite number of its specific forms and their innumerable adaptations to diverse lenvironments. Again, both Darwin and he had "the mere passion of collecting," an intense in-terest in the mere variety of living things. It was this superficial and almost childlike interest in the outward forms of living things which happened to be the only one that could have led them to a solution of the problem of species. It was the constant search for and detection of often unexpected differences between very similar creatures that gave such an intellectual charm and fascination to mere collecting, and when, as with Darwin and himself, the collectors were of a speculative turn of mind, they were constantly led to think on the why and the how of this overwhelming and at first sight purposeless wealth of specific forms among the very humblest forms of life. Then a little later both Darwin and he became travelers and observers in some of the richest and most inter-

forced upon their attention all the strange phenomena of local and geographical distribution. Thenceforward the mystery of how species came into existence began in Darwin's phrase "to haunt" them. Finally, both Darwin and he, at the critical moment when their minds were freshly stored with a considerable body of personal observation and reflection bearing on the problem to be solved, had their attention directed to the system of "positive checks" as expounded by Malthus in his "Principles of Population." The effect of this was analogous to that of friction on the specially prepared match, producing that flash of insight which led them immediately to the simple but universal law of the "survival of the fittest" as the long-sought effective cause of the continuous modification and adaptation of living things. He attached much importance to the large amount of solitude which he and Darwin enjoyed during their travels and which gave them ample time for reflection. This view of the combination of certain mental faculties and external conditions that led Darwin and himself to an identical conception also served to explain why none of their precursors or contemporaries hit upon what was really so very simple a solution of the great problem. He accepted the crowning honor conferred upon him that day as a too liberal recognition of the moderate amount of time and work he had given to explain and elucidate the theory, to point out some novel applications of it, and to extend those applications even in directions which somewhat diverged from those accepted by this honored friend and teacher-Charles Dar win. (Loud cheers.)

esting portions of the earth, and thus had

Bacon-There's one thing I can't under-

Egbert-Tell it to me. Bacon—When a couple get married, it is said they become one. But, again they say it takes two to make a quarrel.

Anti-Opium Movement

HE Shanghai correspondent of the London Times writes as follows, under date of Pekin, May 27:

Sir: Referring to Mr. Taylor's letter in The Times of April, under the heading of the "Anti Opium Movement in China," in which he criticizes an article of mine on the same subject, published in The Times of April 4, I trust you will pedmit me to draw your attention to certain errors in his statement, errors which, if uncorrected, are calculated further to mislead the British public on a subject wherein sound judgment is being greviously sacrificed to

While applauding "the genuineness of the determination of China's Government to stamp out this great curse," he observes that the Empire is "a loose federation of semi-independent provincial governments," implying, I presume, that from such a body-politic too much must not be expected; and finally, he says that "the results up to now are simply marvellous." In one sense I concur in this conclusion; the results of the Chinese government's policy are simply marvellous in England and other coun-tries where ill-balanced sentiment often outweighs the teachings of history and political science; but, when he quotes the best observers on the spot, such as Sir John Jordan, Sir Robert Hart, and the Pekin correspondent of the Times as sharing his opinion as to mar-vellous results in China, I can only say that the wish must have been father to the statement, for not one of the three gentlemen to whom he refers holds, or has held, this opinion. They are, as we all are, entirely sympathetic, assured also of the genuine national impulse at the back of the movement, and the strength of public opinion; but they suspend judgment, all but enthusiasts must do, in deciding as to the genuineness and effect of the government's attitude and actions.

On the other side of the question, the side which the curiously optimistic attitude of modern humanitarianism declines to consider, let me give the actual words of an English missionary doctor, an observer far more "on the the spot" than any gatherer of facts and opinions in Pekin. Dr. Main, of the Church Missionary Hospital at Haychow says:

"For more than a quarter of a century we have made consistent protests against the habit, and have held out a helping hand to those who were anxious to be cured of the vice. A few weeks before the closing of the dens, we had more applicants for admission to the refuge than we could receive. At one time we had as many as 55. Since the closing of the dens, anti-opium pills, containing morphia and opium in some form, have been freely distributed by the gentry, and shops for the sale of these anti-opium pills are opened everywhere and doing a roaring trade. Our refuge ! has been empty for months, and in fact we have now no use for it.

"Some have been cured, but most of those who frequent the opium dens have simply replaced the pipe by morphine pills, and the last

opium in China and the importation of the drug from India, and the strict prohibition of morphia into the country. The former obligation is a most important one, and will have to be very carefully watched, and unless the officials exert themselves in a very different way in the future from what they have done in the in the future from what they have done in the past, we have our doots' as to the results being satisfactory. There is no love lost between officials and the people; the chief aim of most officials is to grind like a soulless machine as much money as they can, and that as quickly as possible out of the people. The greed of gain is the rock on which many of them split. meet occasionally officials who really care for the interests of the people, and who find in doing so they are advancing the interests of their country."

In conclusion, let me refer to the final paragraphs of Mr. Taylor's letter, which contain remarkable misstatement of my criticism of Japan's action in the matter of this opium question. If he will read my article again he will see that I did not refer to the Japanese government's "indifference in Korea" nor to her action in any territory under her own pro-tection or control. What I did say, and main tain, is that if England is supporting the Chinese government in abolishing opium smoking in Chinese territroy, its attitude "would gain in force and effect if supported by our Japanese allies," and I pointed out that in Manchuria, which is Chinese territory, the Japanese authorities are openly encouraging the opium traffic Unjustifiably substituting "Korea" for Manchuria, Mr. Taylor arrives at the conclusion that we should not criticize Japan's action be-cause of the policy adopted by British colonies in the East—e. g., Hongkong and the Straits Settlements—in dealing with the opium question. If this argument means anything, it means that he condones Japan's arbitrary disregard of the opium edict in China, because certain British colonies have decided to apply experience and common sense, rather than im petuous sentimentality, to this important question. Apart from the financial results of the abolition of licensed opium-smoking, which must involve a complete readjustment of taxa-tion, etc., in these colonies, and, therefore, demands a reasonable period of transition, it is evident to the trained experience and intelligence of administrators on the spot that, until the Chinese government have given satisfactory proof of their honest intention to suppress (gradually) the cultivation of opium, any drastic regulations rendering its consumption illegal ould not only be futile, but would result (as in many native cities of China at this moment in abuses (such as opium-smoking in brothel etc.) which are reduced to a minimum under the licensing system.

But you can no more abolish opium-smoking by Imperial edict or pious opinions in China than you can suppress the use of alcoholic liquor by Act of Parliament in England, Only ublic opinion can achieve these results, the ctive conscience of a determined majority. state is worse than the first. The government has yet a big job before it, and the end in view may be best attained through the recent agreement between England and China, which provides for a parallel reduction of the growth of

British colonies are, in my opinion, acting only with a proper sense of their responsibility and duty when, following the example of the government of India, they agree to the gradual abolition of the opium traffic, pari passu with the decrease in production of the Chinese The standard our bedard

upon their theory when it was first given to the

CHANGES IN HAT CUSTOMS.

"An interesting little plan to create a boom in the disappearing silk hat was con-cocted last week by a number of manufacturers and retailers, but in consequence of the premature revelation of the scheme it is now doubtful whether it will achieve the desired results," says the Observer.
"It had been arranged that on a certain fine

day in the near future some thousands of the employees of hatmakers, and large hatters' shops of the Metropolis, should don each a shining, limmaculate 'top hat,' and concentrate, without apparent collusion, at the Franco-British exhibition. The presence there of ten or twenty thousand men, all wearing silk hats, would, of course, have attracted some attention, with the probable result of a 'boom' in that type of headgear.

"This was the project, but, unfortunately for its success, certain discontented members of the Hatmakers' Workers' Society gave away many disquieting, and perfectly true, statements respecting the enormous decline in the vogue of the silk hat, which has resulted in many hundreds of men being almost con-stantly out of employment. Efforts were made to turn the idea into an unemployed

demonstration, and the carefully planned exhibition project may be abandoned.

"During the last few years there has been an extraordinary decline in the wearing of the silk hat. A well known manufacturer stated yesterday that a few years ago they always counted on trade being brisk in the form of hatgear, at least until after Goodwood, and upon its revival again in October. But the growth of motoring, combined with a general and growing tendency towards more neglige attire, has rendered the silk hat an almost

necessary luxury. 'Even Royalty,' he added pathetically, allow themselves to be seen at the most fashionable functions in felt or straw hats, and where Royalty leads, the ordinary person follows, in this case only too willingly. A few years ago employers in the city, and par-ticularly stockbrokers, did not dream of allowing one of their clerks to come to business in any other headgear but a silk hat. Now he makes no stipulation beyond requiring his men to be smartly dressed. What is required for a revival of the silk hat-unquestionably the only smart male headgear in existence-is that heads of banks, stockbroking establish ments, and other large business concerns should revert to the old custom of insisting upon their men coming to the office properly

"'With regard to the effect of motoring,' he added, 'this is twofold. In the first place rich people who motor do so much of it that they have no time to change their clothes ex-cept in the evening, and, secondly, so many people who can afford either to dress well, or to run a motor car, but not both, choose the car and rub along as regards dress on a couple of tweed suits a year. This is bad for manufacturers of silk hats, and equally bad for the tailors, who are suffering with us."

Shall Dickens Have Statue

SHORT time ago it was announced in your columns that the town council of Rochester were about to set up a statue of Dickens in their gardens at the foot of Rochester Castle. This was a little premature, though the matter was all but settled. But H. F. Dickens, the novelist's son, sent down to the council an extract from his father's will, which seemed to deprecate such forms of homage. On receipt of this document the council abandoned the project.

We must have due respect for Mr. Dickens' filial regard for his father's presumed wishes. But we may doubt if the passage in question bears the prohibitive meaning put upon it. It

"I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or tetimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my countrymen upon my published works, and to the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me in addition thereto."

Now I do not mean to refine or "specially plead," but it does seem to me that this is a mere aspiration of the testator's, and that he had no wish to interfere with the desires of the public. In preceding passages, when he wished to enforce his wishes, he "emphatically directs," and again "DIRECTS," in capitals. The first passage is addressed to his circle of friends. As it was written close on forty years ago very few of those friends now survive, and in due time all will have disappeared. As for great public, he does not appeal to them at all. He leaves them free: though he suggests that his books ought to recall him and that he does not "claim" their remembrance by the aid of proper methods. This is all very guarded—nav, very delicately put, as one who should say, "I don't wish to interfere with your action—I only express a personal feeling." Why, then, did he speak in this fashion? really believe that what was in his mind was the image of the usual advertising committees, the contentions, the speechings, wranglings, subscribings, etc. From these things he recoiled. They were odious to him.

Further, this is to be considered. As interval between the death of a great personage slowly widens and is seen further and yet further away, such testamentary provisions seem to lose their force. They are contemporary, as it were. Newer generations seem to think that they are not intended for them; what affects contemporaries does not so much affect their successors.

It will be noticed that the testator mentions some three forms of such souvenirs—"monu-ment," "memorial," and "testimonial." A statue might, no doubt, be classed under one or other of these categories. Busts, placed above recording tablets, simple tablets of marble or bronze with inscriptions, would certainly be included, "Monument," "memorial," "testimonial"—these chosen terms certainly in-elude every form of posthumous recognition. An inscribed tablet saying that "Charles Dick-lived here" is surely a "testimonial." A bust and pedestal is a "monument"—a bust being a half statue. A tablet with a profile and in-scription is a memorial. Yet these things are nd abundantly all over the country! You

lately gave an account of certain Boz festivities at Broadstairs under the auspices of the Dickens Fellowship, and where were unveiled no less than three tablets to his memory. For many years these have been regularly inaugur-ated in ceremonial fashion under the auspices of the president of the Fellowship, Mr. H. F. Dickens, who, as trustee or guardian of "la sabre de mon pere," ought to have interposed on such occasions—"forbidden the banns." It is difficult to follow these inconsistencies. But what of Charles Dickens's wishes? We,

says the family, we are bound and may not put them aside. That feeling, again, one must res-But have these wishes been always sulted with the same scrupulosity? I have just given one instance. It is well known that his desire was to be laid to rest in his beloved Cloisterham. A grave was even dug in the cathedral precincts. But then came the offer of Westminster Abbey, and it was filled up. This change every one must approve of.

By and by the affectionate feeling of the public, stimulated by the exertions of the Fellowskip and the state of the

owship, will assuredly carry the point. I am responsible for many of these tributes-for at least four busts and pedestals. One is placed in the museum at Boulogne, occuping the place of honor, and M. Peron, the mayor, assures me that he intends to have a formal inauguration. I offered a bronze statue to the city of Rochester, to be supplied at my own cost, but my good intention was frustrated in the way have described. It seems to me very praiseworthy and a very affectionate thing, on the part of a grateful public, that it should be thus eager to have the image of their old friend be-fore them "in his habit as he lived." This would have particularly applied to Rochester—the scene of Boz's first book, as it was of his last. The site for a statue was an ideal onein the almost retirement of the beautiful castle garden, under the shadow of the vast pile where I had often sat with him. There was to have been a seated figure half hidden by the trees, his papers on his knee, a pen in his hand, the work suspended as though he had fallen into a reverie, while round the base were to be grouped some of his characters—Mr. Pickwick, Little Nell, and others. On the sides of the broad pedestal were reliefs of the humor-ous Rochester scenes. This, in the tranquil garden, not, observe, in the busy, noisy street, with vulgar associations tramcars, etc., about it, but with the trees, the flowers, the Medway below—this would have been a pleasant sight for the pilgrim.

The decision of the Rochester Council is to

be lamented. Such a memorial would have been of advantage to this picturesque town. No writer ever loved a place so tenderly, every stone of it is celebrated in his writings. But of a sudden this pleasing dream is to be dispelled to the air of "Voici le sabre, le sabre de mon pere !"-Percy Fitzgerald, in London Times.

"When a young man proposes you should always be careful to test his love," cautioned

the conservative chaperon.

"But I go one better, auntie," twittered the pretty summer girl. "Do you see this tiny Yes. Does it contain perfume?"

ment ring."

"No; it contains acid. I test the engage-

BULKY



begin these the best results, The fowl in as much so as an out looking the and the wild hog ous wild animal selves to a strictl posed only of fle cies are also spe matter of selecti vegetables, fruit but only a few. bankiva, from descended, pheas of the gallinaceo

The original grasses, berries ously hunts for feed in its natu blade of grass, hunting through of the greatest rarely distended it gets a little a

as rapidly as it is Under domes are made. It is ural conditions this. If we were conditions, we wo variety of grains, some kind. This and very often would be so gre caring for our po profitable except kept. For this re can under the co as are best adapt Unless we do thi the best results.

Two or three these columns to der the direction University, in w on grain regularly of ground mixed could eat of it a those fed in any ed by Professor tical approach to that has been to and after that th mash as their ap

food. The object fold: to fill the for feed and so t feed will not be that the digestiv mass and prepar in the gizzard a One can easily is filled to distens would soon be f ing of the wheat the gizzard, wou which would abs

real stomach ver There is a n and a laying hen. ach with grass v Once the first st appetite is satisf rest while she "cl more thoroughly eaten previously

stomach where i The hen swal previous prepara to the gizzard as dition which per and assimilation

If the crop of is composed of is impossible, th tened, assimilation feed is required cures the whole

When grain through without much of the feed in the dropping of keeping her a her chances of

A good many only a fad. been proved to many times that in the minds of ect thorough s

It is not diffi of green food for ens have plenty they usually sec the vegetation but this is not a owls on a farm bage leaves wh

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

BULKY FEED FOR FOWLS

the best results, but this is a great mistake.

The fowl in its natural state is omniverous,

as much so as any of the wild creatures. With-

out looking the matter up, we believe the bear

and the wild hog to be the only two omniver-

ous wild animals, all others confining them-

selves to a strictly vegetable diet or one com-

posed only of flesh. Among birds, most spe-

cies are also specialists when it comes to the

matter of selecting food. A few species eat

vegetables, fruit and meat feed of some kind;

but only a few. Among these are the genus

bankiva, from which our domestic fowl are

descended, pheasants, which are really cousins

of the gallinaceous birds, turkeys and water

grasses, berries and wild fruits, and industri-

ously hunts for worms and bugs. Seeking its

feed in its natural habitat, it secures here a

blade of grass, there a seed or a bug, and so

hunting through the forest, its diet is made up

of the greatest possible variety. Its crop is

rarely distended with feed at any one time, but

it gets a little at a time and digests it almost

are made. It is always best to conform to nat-

ural conditions as far as it is possible to do

this. If we were to feed our fowls under ideal

conditions, we would provide them with a great

variety of grains, green stuff and meat feed of

some kind. This would be fed a little at a time

and very often during the day. To do this

would be so greatly to increase the work of

caring for our poultry that it would cease to be

profitable except where large numbers were

kept. For this reason we must do the best we

can under the conditions and supply such feeds

as are best adapted to the nature of our fowls.

Unless we do this, we can not except to secure

these columns the experiments conducted un-

der the direction of Professor Rice at Cornell

University, in which it showed that pullets fed

on grain regularly and having a constant supply

of ground mixed feeds and meat where they

could eat of it as they would, did better than

those fed in any other way. The method adopt-

ed by Professor Rice is probably the most prac-

tical approach to the natural method of feeding

that has been tried. The birds had a grain

feed which filled their crops moderately full,

and after that they were at liberty to eat dry

mash as their appetites impelled them to seek

fold: to fill the crop and thus stop the desire

for feed and so to manage the feeding that the

feed will not become so compact in the crop

that the digestive juices cannot penetrate the

mass and prepare it for further manipulation

in the gizzard and the real stomach beyond.

One can easily imagine that the crop of a fowl

filled to distension with wheat or other grain,

would soon be further distended by the swell-

ing of the wheat. This, as it passed through

the gizzard, would be ground to a pasty mass

which would absorb the digestive juices of the

and a laying hen. The cow fills the first stom-

ach with grass which is only slightly chewed.

Once the first stomach is filled with grass, the

appetite is satisfied and the cow lies down to

rest while she "chews the cud of content," thus

more thoroughly masticating the grass she has

eaten previously and passing on to the real

previous preparation, and from the crop it goes

to the gizzard and is there ground into a con-

dition which permits of its complete digestion

If the crop of a hen is filled with feed which

composed of such materials that impaction

is impossible, the process of digestion is has-

tened, assimilation is more complete and less

feed is required to support life, because she se-cures the whole benefit of all she eats,

through without being properly digested and much of the feed value of what she cats is lost

in the droppings. This adds to the expense

of keeping her and at the same time decreases

her chances of making a profit for her owner. A good many think that feeding green stuff

is only a fad. This is not the case. It has

been proved to be absolutely necessary so

many times that all doubts have been dispelled in the minds of those who have given the sub-

It is not difficult to secure a pientiful supply of green food for every day in the year. Where hens have plenty of liberty and a wide range,

they usually secure enough green feed from

the vegetation which grows on their range,

but this is not always the case. We have seen

lowls on a farm eat cagerly of lettuce or cab-

bage leaves which were thrown to them, al-

ject thorough study and careful thought.

When grain alone is fed, much of it passes

The hen swallows her feed hastily, without

stomach where it is properly digested.

There is a notable parallel between a cow

real stomach very slowly.

and assimilation.

The object of feeding bulky feed is two-

Two or three months ago we detailed in

Under domestic conditions, many mistakes

as rapidly as it is found.

the best results.

The original jungle fowl eats grains, seeds,

T is no doubt a fact that a great many

of our poultry-keepers fail to get

the best results from their fowls by

feeding a ration that is too much

concentrated. All grains and

ground feeds are known as concen-

trated feeds and a large number of

beginners in poultry-keeping think

these are all that are necessary for

nd thus had the strange nical distribuof how spein Darwin's both Darwin n their minds derable body ction bearing heir attention ve checks" as rinciples of as analogous ally prepared nsight which nple but unifittest" as the e continuous living things. to the large Darwin en ch gave them view of the ulties and exand himself ed to explain ntemporaries imple a soluaccepted the him that day he moderate given to exto point out d to extend ctions which accepted by Charles Dar-

can't undernarried, it is

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Boz festivipices of the vere unveiled arly inaugurthe auspices ip, Mr. H. F rdian of "la e interposed e banns." It tencies.

wishes? We, may not put one must resalways con-I have I known that n his beloved dug in the me the offer vas filled up. rove of. eeling of the is of the Felpoint. I am utes-for at

One is placed ping the place , assures me inauguration. city of Rocost, but my n the wav I very praisething, on the ould be thus old friend beived." This to Rochester it was of his n ideal oneautiful castle ne vast pile There was to idden by the in his hand, ne had fallen base were to s-Mr. Pickthe sides of the humorthe tranqui noisy street, s, etc., about the Medway

Council is to would have resque town, nderly, every itings. But of o be dispelled sabre de mon adon Times.

leasant sight

s you should e," cautioned twittered the

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the engage-

E SIMPLE ILI though it seemed they could have secured an

abundance of green feed on the range.

The poultryman who keeps his fawls confined does not do his whole duty by them If he does not supply them with green feed, even at considerable trouble, for it is absolutely necessary to the well-being and revenue-making powers of his birds that they should be supplied with bulky feed of some kind.

When we say green feed, we mean vege-table feed in distinction from grains. Not all green feeds are fed in their green state, as clover, alfalfa and pea hay make good bulky feed when properly prepared. These feeds may be prepared by cutting into short lengths, when they are known as "cut clover, "alfalfa," etc., or they may be ground into a meal and fed in a mash as other ground feed is. In any case these dried materials should be steamed with scalding hot water before being fed. In the process of curing, the natural juices have been evaporated, but this has taken nothing from the plants except the pure water in them. All the elements valuable for feed purposes have been left in the dried stalks and leaves and need only the addition of water to restore them to their natural condition, except that a small quantity of the volatile oils originally found in the plant have disappeared in the process of curing the hay. However, these oils are of very little importance and their loss does not interfere to any apreciable extent with the value of the steamed hay, or meal made from the hav.

As some of the valuable elements found in cut clover, alfalfa, etc., are composed of rather refractory oils and gums, it is better to prepare for feeding by using boiling water than to use cold water, the hot water softening and dissolving the gums and oils in a short time.

For the town poultryman, or the one who keeps a large number, the drier clover, alfalfa, or similar cut or ground hays are easiest and most economical to produce; but the poultrykeeper who lives in a small town, village or in the country will be able to produce for himself all the green feeds for which he may have use.

Dwarf Essex rape may be sown almost any time in the summer and will be ready for use in six weeks. This makes a very satisfactory green feed and fowls are very fond of it. Lettuce grows any time in the year and late cabbage will make good green feed for winter if set out as late as August 1. Potatoes, turnips, beets or mangels are all good for green feed and any one who has a small plot of ground at his disposal will be able to raise enough for a large flock of hens by using a few hours of his time occasionally.

For forcing pullets forward, green feed is almost necessary. It gives them big crops, and our English poultry brethren have lately been discussing the merits of a theory that the hen with a big crop lays the most eggs. This seems good argument as the dairyman always seeks a cow with abundant room for feed in her stomach, believing that a good appetite goes with large production, which seems reasonable as no animal or fowl can give us anything that not first supplied in the feed given to it.

It is true that the feed elements found in green stuff are exactly the same as those found in the more concentrated feeds, but we are inclined to think there is some principle in green feeds, which has escaped the agricultural chemist so far. We know, from practical experience that the same amount of money expended for feed will produce better results in a mixed diet which is made bulky with green feed than can be produced by an exclusive grain and meat

Looking at the moral aspect of the case, it is our duty to provide our dependents of every kind with the feed best adapted to their natures; but aside from this the matter of profits should impel us to supply a certain proportion of bulky feeds to our fowls, as by so doing we assure to ourselves the greatest possible profits from every individual member of our poultry yard. -Poultry.

PREPARING FOR THE SHOW ROOM.

The poultry fancier who neglects the shows, throws away one of his best chances for making a reputation. If he succeeds in winning some good prizes and advertises the fact, he is certain to secure orders and create such a demand that he can ask good prices and get

A good many beginners hesitate to enter heir birds for fear some older fancier will beat them. This should not deter any one from making an attempt to win. No one ever won a prize before making an attempt to do so. Defeat in the show room carries no disgrace with it. No one ever thought less of a fancier because he failed to win in the show room. By showing his birds, the beginner shows the courage of his convictions and proves that he has fidence in the merit of his stock. If he gets defeated, he has the best possible opportunity of noting the differences between his birds and the winning ones and has acquired information that he could not get in any other manner.

It is perfectly allowable to put show stock in the best possible condition. Stock which is to be shown should be fitted the same as any other stock. It should be fed until it is round and plump, and care should be taken that it is not flabby and soft. The judge who takes a bird in hand and finds it soft with mere grease does not give that bird the full credit for its appearance. To fit a bird for the show room it should be fed as much as it will eat, but it To fit a bird for the show room

should be compelled to take exercise enough to make its flesh firm to the touch. This is particularly true of all game and game bantams. If a game fowl does not feel hard under the hand of the judge, it loses caste with him at once. The exception to this rule of firm flesh if there is an exception—is in the case of Cochins. The Cochin fowls are really "cushiony" by nature, and a fat Cochin seems to be in its proper condition. We look for loose, fluffy feathers on a Cochin and expect it to feel soft when taken in hand. Put a Cochin fowl in very fat condition and it settles down on its feet so as to give it more of the ideal carriage of the Cochin family. This increases its chances of winning and gives it a better appearance in the

show coop.

Those birds which are likely to show brassiness are the hardest to fit in a satisfactory manner. The birds of these breeds which are to be shown should be kept in a rather dim light for a long time before the show season begins. Keep the males in the shade as long as possible and feed those things which contain the smallest proportion of carboyhydrates or

Go over the birds as often as possible and pluck out imperfect feathers, such as those with little twists in them or those which are misshapen in any way. We do not advise faking, but it is a fact that false colored feathers are pulled out of specimens which are otherwise all right by even our best exhibitors. This is not to be condemned, as frequently a white feather comes in a colored bird through some accident, and if it is plucked out a feather of the proper color will come in its place. Such little attentions as this can not be called faking; they are merely grooming after the manner of exhibitors of other stock.

Polishing the beaks and shanks with a flannel cloth dipped in glive oil and then in emery powder is perfectly legitimate, as this brightens up shanks and beaks and shows the birds the proper perfect condition. Rubbing a silk handkerchief over the plumage, just before judging begins, gives a gloss to the feathers which brings out the colors of parti-colored birds to better advantage.

White fowls should be thoroughly washed. There is nothing better for this purpose than pure soap and warm soft water. Have the water comfortably warm and wash the bird thoroughly, rubbing soap into the plumage without disarranging it more than is neces-sary. Then rinse in warm water until the soap is all washed out, and after this dip in warm water to which enough pure indigo has been added to give the water a very pale transparent blue tint. Use pure indigo for this purpose, ro the fowls will show the blue. Wipe the birds as dry as possible and put them in a warm room to finish drying, where they will preen their feathers until they are once more in proper shape.—Poultry.

SCRUBS VS. PURE-BREDS

We who are interested in poultry are and have been for some time interested in a branch of our industry that should interest all keepers of fowls. I refer to the custom of keeping the scrub or nondescript in the poultry yards everywhere. It is to be regretted that so many intelligent stock keepers who annually pay out much to secure good animal stock, do not see the folly of harboring these excuses for they are not fowls, but mere makeshifts and a class that will not bring credit to a barn

It is quite obvious that they are deficient in many respects. It is not possible that they could be otherwise, years of careless handling must show itself in the end and mark its stock with physicial deficiencies. The years of careless mating must bring up the evil side of the birds. As a rule in the fall the poorest birds are left for next season's matings; the early maturing ones are killed for market because they are early. Those runts that are kept fall easy prey to the diseases of winter. Their slow development is still further retarded by being huddled in damp quarters, in overcrowded pens, and often kept in most unsanitary conditions, for what stimulus is there in a scrub to encourage their keeper to give them better quarters? They won't lay because they can't; they are back to their old place which nature gave them, that is they laid only in the spring and when they have laid their quota of eggs then, bird like, perforce they must hatch them, and brood they will, no matter how they are treated, for they are beyond discouragement. in this particular. Other causes are also at work in these flocks to tear them down. No attention is given to mating. All birds run together and they look after themselves. No attempt is made at compensating the defects of the hens by a male showing strong points in his make up where his mates are lacking, there is no attention given to know whether the males are hatched from the eggs of the best layers or not, no care is given to have them uniform in either color, shape or size. Let them run their own show is the policy, and run it they do.

Tough Chicken As a Result

The consequences are quite evident in the chicks. They are small little runts, mostly feathers and bones, the best of them when dressed and plucked are tough-skinned rawboned lumps of chicken carcasses weighing about three pounds, tougher to eat than a surveyor's shoe pack and about as tasty and as nourishing. What is there in them to encourage their stay on our premises? There is certainly much to discourage.

improve them, decides to select and breed to a type he will set up in his mind. What has he to work on? Advance with them is disheartening. He finds no two alike in shape, size or color; he finds them deficient in size and vigor, and many of them diseased, showing themselves to be but a poor foundation for a good stock. We will suppose he buys a good male bird at \$3 or more and raises his chicks, picking out the best pullets for the next year next year he gets \$1.00 for his old bird and pays \$3.00 more for another and keeps this one wo years. At the end of five years his males have cost him perhaps \$10.00 or more, his flock has been built up in size and color, but you hear him say, "It's maddening to see these lotches of stray colored feathers in a fine lock, and worse still to see the nice ones showing up the diseases of the old stock."

Start With Pure Bred Stock

How much better to start in the pure-bred stock where there has been a good foundation laid already. Others have already spent time in establishing breeds and strains of breeds that are good foundations upon which to build, so hy waste time improving poor stock when the best is cheap and can be improved upon still further? Pure-breds also offer many good points in the utility field that cannot be found in scrubs and to people given to look for an advantage in business these points should appeal. They have first of all a similarity that makes them valuable in the several markets to which they and their product-the eggs-may be sent. Fruit growers can get better prices for fruit when it is all of a size, so with poultry men, if they get their birds all of about a size they can get a better figure. With scrubs it is impossible to get them even, hence the smallest rules the lot and it is generally the worst. The same applies to color, mongrels have all colors and tints of flesh and legs, whereas the pure breds are similar and when it comes to placing these birds on the market a storekeeper can sell more and at a better price than he can of the scrubs. This also holds good along the line of shape. Birds of an even shape when dressed command more attention and through that a better price. The eggs as a rule from purebreds are similar in color and size, and by selection can more easily be brought to a similarity.

Good stock induces a person to keep them well and healthy, which is easily done in an average hen house that is kept dry and clean. Pure-breds respond most readily to care and out of respect for their beauty and utility they generally get good treatment. Why not this year get a start? It is easy and good stock costs no more to keep than poor. They give also another market which no scrub can enter on; that of the exhibition. It is a market open to all who have time to put on it and will pay

Anyone looking into the arguments put be-fore the public from time to time cannot fail to see that a reform in the poultry branch of the farms is advisable from almost any standpoint. It offers more in pleasure, pride and cash, and is worthy of support from all bird fanciers.—Walter M. Wright, Renfrew Co.,

AROUND THE FARM

A MODERN DAIRY COW

UCH has been said and written in regard to feeding and caring for the dairy cow, and how important it is that she get the very best of care. Perhaps this would be more impressed upon the gen-

eral mind if we were to consider what an enormous producer she is, and the actual value of her production. We would then see that if progress be desired we must treat the cow well and give her every chance to do her best.

To take the selling value of her produce is not fair to the cow, because things do not always sell for the real value. We see a good example of this in the case of wheat bran. A few years ago millers, in order to get rid of it, burnt some of it in the furnace, and in other cases, where water-power was used, turned the wheat bran into the streams and let it float away. That was because the feeding value of bran was not known and appreciated. This is changed now, and bran is no longer drug on the market at any time of the year but sells for its value, and sometimes, I think, for a little more. The same way with milk. Although prices have been steadily rising for milk and the products of milk, still the prices are not as high as the actual food value of the products should command.

The scientists tell us that a quart of milk

has as high a food value as a pound of beef-steak. If a quart of milk sell for as much as a pound of beefsteak, then most any cow would be able to show a good production, but she has to work under the discouragement of having her produce sell for a great deal less than it is worth, and we all know that if a man is poorly paid he usually does poor work, and also a good many do poor work when they are well paid, but a cow would not be so mean, and if the consumer would only pay us for milk according to its actual food value as compared with beef, the cows would surely feel greatly encouraged, and certainly the cow owner would be in clover, because the cow is the most economical producer of food of

any animal known. Let us compare the production of the cow with the beef animal. Take, for example, some of the high record cows. One cow has nly much to discourage, produced in a year over twenty-seven thous-Supposing some one does take a notion to and pounds of milk, or, in round numbers, 2,-

700 gallons, or 10,800 quarts. Just think 10,800 qts. of milk, equal in food value to that many pounds of steak It would be an ex-ceedingly fine beef animal that would produce 10,800 lbs. beef in one year, or, indeed, in a lifetime. It is when we come down to figure it out we see what a grand producer the dairy cow is. Taking an ordinary cow giving 7,ooo pounds a year, this would be equal food value to 2,800 lbs. beef. Granting that the dairy cow is a great producer of food, although we have no means of knowing just how much energy she would have to devote to this production as compared with other animals. yet we can be sure that where so much is produced she must draw on her vital energy to a considerable extent. We, therefore, see how necessary it is if we want a large production to keep her in the highest degree of efficiency as regards vitality and healthfulness.

Not by extra feeding alone at the time the

cow is producing so heavily can we make up to her for what she is producing. She produces quite as much from the care and feed she has had at other times, and all that has gone even from birth or even before to breed' into her and feed into her vitality, energy power. Such great work does not come through milking, but there are certain laws governing it, which, although we cannot understand them all, are there all the same, and we can but do our part in assisting the cow to do her best, by giving her the very best care and the most suitable feed to enable her to reach a high standard of production.

Taking a view of a modern dairy cow's great production from its actual food value, we will see how necessary it is to attain this end by breeding cows with as much vitality and energy as possible, and to further develop energy and vitality throughout her young life, so that when she comes to maturity she will have the power to produce as well as the inclination:

We will see further how absolutely neces sary it is to feed her plentifully, but still at the same time not too much, because there is a limit to the capacity of her stomach, and nothing is so unwise or more completely defeats the desired end than to feed the cow too much, because the stomach if overloaded throws the whole system out of order, and she is practically like a person that is bilious and sick; her blood does not circulate as well, and her whole system is out of tune. Since, then, there is such a decided limit to the capacity of the cow to consume and digest feed in order that she may not unduly tax the digestive organs, but cause them to do the whole amount of work; we should feed her on food that is appetizing. palatable and easily digested. To give, in fact a maximum amount of nourishment with a minimum amount of work for the stomach and

There are many foods very suitable to a cow, and it is not our purpose at this time to specialize any one of them, but to show what great producer the cow is, and how necessary it is that she receive good care at all times, and every day of the year, if we desire the best results, because, if through lack of feed, ow ing to short pasture or any other cause, the cow does not get enough nourishment and has to draw upon her own system, as she will do, then, of course, she depletes her system and her strength, and is not so well fitted for work afterwards, and it may take a great deal of time and feed to regain this lost strength. In fact, feeding and caring for a cow as well as we can, she must still, if a heavy producer, be drawing on her system of the energy and vitality stored up while she has been dry. If she has not been given good care when dry, so as to freshen in the pink of condition, full of energy and vitality, she will not be likely to do big work, but if she has been in that shape and is doing good work she will still be drawing on her own system, and we will then see how necessary it is if we want her to do good work another year, to recuperate her system, which means that we should have a cow perfectly dry for two months, and during those two months she should be well fed, not, perhaps, on such a high ration as in the heaviest production, but still a great deal better than most cows are fed. For no feed do we get better pay than for the feed given to a good dairy cow when she is dry, because that feed shows through the whole following period of lactation. There is no sense in milking a cow the year round when we can get more milk by milking her ten months of the year, and no cow could produce very heavily unless she is well cared for and has a period of rest and recuperation. -George Rice.

KEEP THE HEIFER GROWING

Experts in handling dairy herds generally agree that the best cows are to be expected from heifers that have been given good, spready development and have been maintained in good condition of flesh until they are old enough to come into milking. The good cow is seldom a fat one, but that does not hold that the fat heifer will not make a good cow, The heifer calf should be kept growing from the time it is born until it reaches maturity. This can hardly be accomplished without supplemental feeds for short pastures during the droughty later summer months and troublesome fly time. A light feed of corn, oats and bran mixed will help out much at such times, and the heifers will more than repay the expense in future service at the pail. They will milk off the fat they have laid on in later years, but they will show evidence of hardier and stronger constitutions for having had it. The thin-ended, scrawny cow is not a pleasure to see around the place, no matter if she be a

Critical Study of Some of the Problems of Australia

under date of May 6, says: Australia has reached a criti-

cal period in her industrial development. A country having an area of 2,974,000 square miles—or twenty-five times larger than that of the United Kingdom and a practically stationary population of four and a-quarter millions-two-thirds of that of London-she now seeks by a protective tariff, which, in a few weeks, will be placed on the Statute book, to become an entirely self-supporting nation, producing within her own boundaries all the necessities and luxuries of the people. At the present time Australia imports goods to the value of about forty millions sterling, and it is this figure which she seeks to diminish by her new protective policy. The country is undoubtedly well placed for manufacturing operations, as she has available enormous quantities of coal and wood and such raw material as iron, tin, gold, silver, and other metals, while the huge areas of fertile land available are well adapted to growing cotton, rubber, sugar, tea, and tobacco. Whether, however, a protective policy at the present period is a wise one time alone can show. All the best authorities here are agreed on these two points, the importance of which must not be underrated, namely, that an immediate effect of the tariff will be to draw more people from the land into the towns to engage in manufacturing pursuits, and an ultimate effect will be to raise the cost of freight of Australian exports of wool, butter, meat, hides, etc., to other countries, as the encouragement of industries here will decrease imports, and thus diminish cargoes to this country, rendering it necessary for the shipping companies to raise their rates.

The present tariff is being introduced not merely by a political majority of the people, but by the wish of practically all parties in the State. The country is almost solid for Protection, and while the evil feature of the tariff in drawing still more people off the land into the seven large towns of the Commonwealth is a serious one, a determined effort is to be made not only to stay that tendency, but to largely increase immigration and closer land settlement during the next few years. At

EN H. MORGAN, writing to the the present moment there is practically no un-London Standard from Melbourne employed or surplus population in Australia; employed or surplus population in Australia; men are everywhere needed to keep going those industries which are already established, and if a manufacturer desired to start an iron works, an engineering shop, or woollen mill at the present moment, he would have the greatest difficulty in getting together a couple of hundred men. Australia is, therefore, this anomalous position, that she has introduced a tariff to encourage the development of existing industries and the starting of new ones, and she has no labor with which to do it. Hitherto it has been the policy of the trade unions, who dominate the political situation here, to restrict immigration with a view to maintaining a high rate of wages. But there are evidences that those restrictions are now to be removed. I have discussed the matter with the leaders of the various political parties and prominent public men, and they all agree that the success of the tariff will depend upon their getting large numbers not only to settle on the land, but to engage in the many industries which will undoubtedly receive an enormous stimulus within the next few years under the fostering influence of the tariff.

Though no definite pronouncement has yet been made. I am able to state that the Commonwealth Government intend to embark on a militant policy of immigration at an early date. The plan at present discussed is to establish in London an immigration office, under the control of the High Commissioner shortly to be appointed. This department will undertake elaborate methods of advertising the advantages of Australia as a field for the settler and artisan, and lecturers will be sent through Great Britain describing and illustrating by lantern slides the advantages of the various States for sheep, cattle and horse farming, corn and fruit growing, and describing the opportunities for employment in the butter, meat, fruit canning, and other export industries, and miscellaneous manufacturing operations. Steps will also be taken to prepare the intending settler for the conditions under which he will live here by instructing him in the peculiarities of the climate and the general litions of living.

On this side the various State Govern-

er advantages and assistance than they have done hitherto. They now recognize that Australia has failed in her immigration policy in the past, through the settler being permitted to go on to uncleared and unprepared land without a house or water supply, and letting him fight his own battles, unassisted from the start. The various State Governments now propose to prepare the land to some extent, and to assist the settler in building his house. Some of the States also propose to settle immigrants on land that has already been entirely cleared, and for this purpose are purchasing back large areas from those to whom grants were made in the early days. It is evidence of the "revival" which is taking place here in regard to immigration that steps have already been taken in several States to form 'leagues of welcome," consisting of public-spirited men and women of the large towns and controlled by Government officials, to meet immigrants on their arrival and give them advice and assistance in a social way.

The urgent need for more population is re-cognized by every section of the community here, with the exception of a small proportion of the Labor party. Four years of prosperity has placed Australia in an immensely prospetous condition. Never before have the enormous potentialities of this great continent been so realized. The spirit of industrial enterprise is so manifest in the cities and towns as to become quite contagious. The past few years' prosperity has shown the people what the land can produce, and from east to west there is a desire to extend wheat, cattle, sheep, wool, wine, and fruit growing and other operations, while those disposed to manufacturing operations realize that the present tariff gives them an immense advantage over the manufacturers of other nations in the competition for the forty millions of import trade. But everywhere the development of this spirit of enterprise is checked by the dearth of labor. The working man and woman can positively select their situations and demand an exorbitant rate of wages. Indeed, it is a common experience when engaging hands for the employer to submit to a critical examination on the part of the employe as to wages, hours, and conditions under which he will labor. It ments propose to give the settler much greats is little wonder, therefore, that, in such cir-

cumstances, the Commonwealth Government the number shows that either the assistance should decide to embark on a militant policy of immigration, as it is clearly seen that little further development can take place in Australia until an adequate population has been obtained to carry on those many enterprises which await development.

Another reason for Australia's desire to secure a large increase in her people is in order that she may consummate her desire to develop her nationality. She is seeking to establish land and sea forces for her own defence, and her projects in these directions are barred at every step by the insuffiency of her population. It is distinctly remarkable that Australia's population has not grown more rapidly in recent years. I have traveled through Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, and though the past summer has been an exceptionally dry one I can say that I have never seen country with land which is more admirable to the settlement of English people, and I believe that its advantages only need to be properly made known in England to attract a good many millions of workers and capitalists within the next few years. The increase during the past ten years has been scarcely one million people. It is difficult for the average Englishman to grasp the fact that Australia has no fewer than two and a quarter million square miles of fertile land, nearly the whole of which is as suitable as any part of the world for white settlement, and a population numbering only 1.38 to the square mile, while Great Britain has 568, Japan 324, Germany 285, and France 190 per square mile respectively. The rate of increase in the Commonwealth population during the period referred to must be regarded as most unsatisfactory, and it will be interesting to consider what influences have retarded the natural development of such a magnificent country.

The first general cause that commands attention is that of distance from the great centres of population, and the consequent high of transport for immigrants, their families, and goods. An effort has been made by some of the States to deal with this difficulty by granting assisted passages, and the records show that up to the end of 1906 some 648,601 immigrants were assisted. The smallness of

was inadequate for the class of population that would settle on the land, or that the several States have failed to make known the advantages of their territories. In addition to the difficulty which the country has experienced from its distant situation from populous centres, it suffers from the fact that it is a huge territory with a small population. For instance, it is as far from Brisbane to Perth as it is from England to Canada, and, for that reason the difficulties of transport and inter-communication are so great as to deprive the settler of local markets for his goods. At present it cheaper to send goods, say, from London to Sydney, than from Freemantle to Sydney. and an alteration in this state of things cannot be hoped for until the population grows and inter-State trade considerably increases.

Another influence that retarded immigration was the 1902-3 drought. That, undoubtedly, was an abnormal condition, but even hough a repetition of the drought were experienced at any future time, the results would never again be so severely felt, as the country has learnt its lesson, and, by water conservation and storage of fodder, is now able deal, to a considerable extent, with such a condition if it should recur. The departures from Australia, during those years of drought. exceeded the arrivals for the following two years (1903-4) by no fewer than 10,380. Another potent cause has been the influence of the Labor party to prevent immigration by circulating reports of unemployment existing in the several States of the Commonwealth. and labor disputes in various trades. From inquiries which I have made at the Government bereaus, amongst manufacturers, labor men, and others, I am convinced that there is no genuine unemployment of any kind in Australia at the present time, but, on the contrary, there are not sufficient people to satisfactorily carry on the industries of the country. Then there has been the great obstacle to immigration-thhe want of a common policy by the various Australian States. As the matter is now being taken up in earnest by the Commonwealth Government, with a prospect of rival States jealousies being subordinated, a large increase in the population may be looked for during the next few years.

One of England's Enemies



thus reviews the book just issued by Allen Johnson, entitled "Stephen A. Douglas - A Study in American Politics":

The name of Stephen Douglas means little to Englishmen, which is, perhaps, unkind; for England has had few better haters. He was, of a Western State was not an institution of as Mr. Johnson says, "utterly incapable of anything but bitter animosity towards Great Britain"; and when, after one of his most savage attacks on the nation which he detested, he was reminded by a fellow Senator that, after all, England was America's mother country, he dubbed her a "cruel and unnatural mother." Born two years before the battle of New Orleans (when the American forces under Andrew Jackson inflicted a loss on the British of about 2,000 killed and wounded, having only eight killed and thirteen wounded themselves), he spent his boyhood in Vermont among the battlefields of the Revolutionary War and grew up a worshipper of Jackson, to whom in later life he was destined to render no small political service. Just as it was his long-nursed hatred of Great Britain, culminating in the awful field of New Orleans, that raised Andrew Jackson to greatness and placed him in the Presidential chair, so the same sentiment, however misguided it may seem to us, inspired the one motive in the public life of Douglas which lifted him above the level of the mere political trickster.

A political tricketer he always was ("a shifty politician," Mr. Johnson in one place calls him); so that when, late in life, he broke from his party on what he conceived to be a point of honor, and at infinite cost to himself, even his best friends had difficulty in believing that his action was influenced by any other consideration than that he hoped that in the long run it would prove to be "good politics." Bred as a farmer's boy and apprenticed to a village cabinetmaker, he drifted westward before his college course, such as it was, was ended, to become a schoolmaster in a small frontier town and to be admitted to the Barof the State of Illinois before he was twentyone. Within a year he became State's Attorney, being then only 5 ft. high and weighing less than 8st.; but already possessing the breadth of shoulder and thickness of neck, coupled with the earnestness of manner and dogged will which earned for him the nickname of "The Little Giant," which clung to him through life. That he had an ingenuous frankness of manner which won him many friends is evident from the testimony of a host of witnesses; but otherwise his personality had little in it to attract. "Politics was his absorbing interest. He had no associations. He had no private life. He had no subtle aspects of character . . . no literary tastes." In place of these he was possessed with a consuming ambition and, according to the standards of the present day, few scruples as to the

NDER the caption "One of Eng- At the age of twenty-seven he was appointed and's Enemies," the London Times a judge of the Supreme court of his State, and a judge of the Supreme court of his State, and the tale of how he obtained the appointment is not a savory one; while the story of his rise to power in his party is the story of the organization of a political machine in almost its worst aspects, punctuated with petty brawls and personal encounters. The Supreme Bench great dignity in those days, and, though in the mere despatch of business Douglas was said to be a "steam-engine in breeches" (a phrase which has more recently been applied to President Roosevelt), the pictures which we get of his manners in court, as well as of his life out of it, are not attractive.

> Resigning his position on the Bench to go to Congress at the age of thirty, he flung himself at once into the conflicts of the larger arena with all his characteristic aggressiveness, ferocity, and (it is impossible not to say it) ill-breeding. But now it was that the hatred of Great Britain lit in him that flame which was in a measure to purify his character and ennoble his career. It was from the floor of Congress in 1845, three years before the discovery of gold in California, when the settlements of the United States west of the Mississippi river were yet of the scantiest, that he first unfolded his vision of an "ocean-bound Republic." The Oregon boundary controversy with Great Britain was rising as a cloud on the horizon, and Douglas, extravagantly enough, denied the right of England to "one inch of soil upon the northwest coast of America." He would have driven the British from the continent, if he could, so that the United States might have no rival; meanwhile he became the first apostle of the "54.40 or fight" crusade and the champion of the right of the United States to all Western soil as far as the Pacific. In him the pioneers of the West found their best friend. He fought unremittingly for the introduction to the Union of one territory after another, nor could any public man ask for a finer role than thus to nurse his country to greatness; and though he never ceased to be the "shifty politician," though the means which he took for his personal advancement were not seldom of the trickiest-his public action was often dignified by the largeness of his faith in his country, and his speeches, though still frequently filled with unrestrained investive and coarse vituperation, were henceforward illumined with a fine patriotism. To the patriotism of Douglas, indeed, the United States owes much of the rapidity of its material growth, and for the sake of it the American people has forgotton the faults of the Little Giant and has placed him-on one of the lower pedestals—among the national heroes.

Inextricably interwoven with the territorial expansion of the United States was the question of slavery; and it was in the strugglesbetween the slave-power and the anti-slavery-forces, to decide whether or not slavery-should means which he employed for its gratification. be permitted in each of the new States as they

were brought into the Union, that the su-preme bitterness was engendered which cultural minated in Civil Waro Douglas had no moral objections to slavery. His two wives were both Southern women, and one was herself a slave-owner on no inconsiderable scale. Among Southern slave-holders were many of his best friends; and while, as the champion of "popular sovereignty," he was forced into the attitude of opposing the imposition of slave constitutions on the new States, which led him to that revolt against this party already spoken of and lost him the good will of the ninant elements of the South, he never was. and could not bring himself to be, an Abolitionist. Twice before 1860 (in 1852 and 1856) he had hoped to receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and in either case nomination would have meant election. But when in 1860 he was at last nominated, he had only the broken remnant of a party behind him, while all the rising strength of the antislavery forces, taking shape in the young Republican party, was united in support of the man who was his antagonist, Abraham Lincoln. His joint debates with Lincoln, in the contest for the Illinois Senatorship which preceded the Presidential fight, constitute the most famous episode in the career of Douglas; and when Lincoln was elected and the Southern States left the Union, the promptitude with which his rival, laying aside old animosities, threw himself actively into support of the President, and of the cause of the North, was beyond question most honorable. A months later he was dead; so that at the last the shifty politician, the trickster, the man of gnoble tongue and unscrupulous ambition, died almost a hero, having won at last the affectionate respect of his countrymen, who gave him a funeral that was nearly royal in its pomp. It was fitting that when he was asked on his death-bed if he had any message to leave for his sons, the reply given with his last breath should have been: "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States."

This is the story which Mr. Johnson tells, The career of Douglas was so entangled with all the public questions of the day that the tale of his life necessarily becomes, what this volume is called, "a study in American politics," even more than the narrative of the acte and thoughts of an individual. For this reason Mr. Johnson's work has a larger value than as a mere biography of a man who after all fell some distance short of being in the first rank of statesmen.

Effie, the little daughter of a clergyman, pranced into her father's study one evening while the reverend gentleman was preparing a lengthy sermon for the following Sunday, She looked curiously at the manuscript for a moment, and then turned to her father.

"Papa," she began, seriously, "does God tell you what to write?"

"Certainly, dearie," replied the clergyman. "Then, why do you scratch so much of it out?" asked Effie.

Profesion of Smile Control

Indictment of Society



HOU hast been in Eden, the garden of God'-oh, England! We stand today on a pinnacle of prosperity the like of which has never before been known. We meet at this moment in the heart of the greatest and wealthiest city the world has ever seen. If the splendor of Tyre irresistibly suggested to the prophet a comparison with the Eden of Chaldean tradition, how much more would it hold true of London! We, too, have our mountain of gold and precious stones; we, too, have our material splendor, our vast

with them? "Is iniquity to be found within our borders, and are we content to have it so? I am not of those who see a necessary connection between material prosperity and spiritual impoverishment; it is only when material good becomes an end in itself that that is so. Eloquent eulogies have been bestowed upon the simple life by people who were just as material in their outlook as the grossest of gourmands. Material endowment is absolutely necessary to more abundant life so long as we have to live in physical bodies. No, that is not the point. The real point is whether material possessions are being used for moral ends or whether they are not; is it public or private good that we seek in our material activities? I do not hesitate to say that in the Europe and America of today-and in neither more than the other—the worship of material good threatens to choke the soul of humanity because it is a dividing instead of a uniting

magnificence, our tributary possessions spread

over the whole earth. What are we doing

"It leads to pretence and display, to the culture of the flesh, to the erection of false standards of worth, to moral blindness and lack of sympathy in the relations of man and man. There is much uneasiness abroad because of this, but it is seldom accompanied by clear vision as to the remedy. Wealth can indeed make a garden of God, but under present conditions it is at the price of a hell be-yond its walls into which the poor and weak are plunged without mercy or hope. Yes, iniquity is found in our midst as much as in the Tyre of Ezekiel's day. Preachers inveigh against the symptoms of national corruption when they should be warring against the causes; we are trifling with facts and trampling upon moral principles; we are spiritually blind.

"England is indeed a garden of God, the most beautiful land in this beautiful world. But in the midst rises a foul flood of corruption which is turning it into hell. On the one hand we have the extremes of vulgar ostentation and self-indulgence; on the other the dark depths of chronic poverty, misery, and crime. Will the time ever come when we shall see that to enjoy without serving is wick-edness? Will the moral sense ever awaken so far as to show us that while a single human He meant?

STREET OF SECTION OF A PROPERTY OF SECTION

being within our borders has to be starved for our plenty we are guilty of murder? Shall we ever come to recognize that we are individually and communally guilty of the criminal's crime if our only object is to protect ourselves against it Shall we ever be great enough to despise greed of gain and work for something higher? Will conscience ever trouble us on account of the injustice of the system that holds private property so dear and human life so cheap? Yes, it is only too true that the thing which is poisoning the springs of our civilization today is the very thing that changed ancient Tyre from a garden of God to a valley of death. It is the spirit of Mammon.

"Is it of any use to try to change the motives with which strong men act in this wonderful world of today, which is as much greater than Rome as Rome was greater than Tyre? Science has harnessed the powers of Nature to the service of man to a degree that would have made the builders of the pyramids look upon us as gods; we can flash our thoughts from continent to continent through invisible air, annihilating distance and time: we can call the lightning out of heaven and make it plough our fields and grind our corn? we can set ships upon the ocean almost as arge as an ancient Greek city, and far more uxurious; a single battery of artillery could scatter the whole of Caesar's legions. But is Whitechapel so much happier than Tyre? Is the degraded humanity of the jail and the slums any advance on that which built the palaces of Nebuchadnezzar and manned the Phoenician galleys? You know it is not, and you know why. It is because this motive of personal gain is still such a deadly and destructive force in the dealings of man with man. We are still drinking our brother's blood, still striving to succeed at our brother's cost, still biting and devouring one another.

"Thank God, the hearts of men are being awakened to the true nature of the evil from which we suffer; it is selfishness. The world has seen Christ, and can never again be as though that vision of the true humanity had not dawned upon its gaze. I therefore deliberately call you young men to the side of this Christ in the age-long struggle for the eman-cipation of mankind from the bondage of iniquity, and I do not believe that I shall call in vain. Your heart is on His side already, and your reason cannot but follow: the only thing loubtful is your will.

"Are you great enough and brave enough to put aside at once and for ever all thought of living for your own material advantage Are you prepared to surrender worldly ambition, pride of place, and desire for base enjoyment? Dare you begin to wage unrelenting war on the things you see to be hideously wrong in what today should be a garden of God, but is in danger of becoming an appanage of hell? Can you catch the spirit and obey the word of Him who said, I am among you as He that serveth' Can you see what

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during New York or W sible enough to re best for rest and majority of peop world, in the pre morality, regard sion of money as blessing of life; b money reaches a other race or natio the curious econo ary. I once descr America as of a v Carlo, magnified much magnified tiny village hill; same. By that tune were so vas everybody's imag certain extent de old countries ped the same ways moderate compe of owning millio haunted and pos most of the people resents the succe of everybody els heroic, the imposi

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I don't know Leeds, but I show he was an old m usually have worn reach much more I have met a grea and I have know healthy, and few Grim, silent, abse that is my usual It is largely due to have had to begin very young-just, school in Americ that they have no ing, and especiall consists in taking things.

Business, and I interest as well as themselves on a where, they are u that you almost p their wish that th desks and in the alone, you can ear pleasure as well as last thing they co consider. They g minutes; they ru there they stop the down a hasty dir and helpless, until the next day the again, until at fi men, with all the millions in the p spent their lives.

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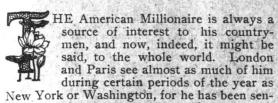
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rriday, July 31, 1908

sible enough to regard a tour in Europe as the best for rest and vacation he can take. The majority of people in most countries of the world, in the present state of civilization and morality, regard the pursuit and the possession of money as the chief object and the chief blessing of life; but in America the worship of money reaches a point never attained by any other race or nation. This is due, of course, to the curious economical conditions of the counarv. I once described my first impressions of America as of a vast gambling centre—a Monte Carlo, magnified and gigantic, of course, as much magnified as is the Matterhorn to the tiny village hill; but a Monte Carlo all the same. By that I meant that changes of fortune were so vast, so rapid, so frequent, that everybody's imagination was fixed, and to a certain extent demoralized; and that while in old countries people were content to walk in the same ways as their fathers, and with a moderate competence, in America the vision of owning millions, and then more millions, haunted and possessed the imaginations of most of the people. And as the millionaire represents the successful realisation of the dream of everybody else, he naturally becomes the heroic, the imposing, even the dominating, personality among the other rival personalities that claim public attention. Not that the millionaire is very much loved or even very much admired—I think he is perhaps likely to receive more civility here than in America but he is more commented upon; he haunts the popular imagination much more.

Mr. Leeds, known popularly as the "Tin-Plate King." His career was singularly like the tens of thousands of other Americans. He started life at the very lowest rung of the ladder; as a boy he was employed by a railway company, working fiercely hard—as is the custom in America-for a few shillings a day. He saved a little; then, with that extraordinary initiative which characterizes the true American, he started in a small way, then in a bigger way; until in the end he became the chief figure in the manufacture of tin plate. When the hig Steel Trust was formed by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, he sold out; and he got-it is said-eight millions sterling for his property. If he had been a European he would have retired with his eight millions—at 4 per cent., it brings in an income of £320,000 a year-which ought to be enough for any man; but instead of doing this, Mr. Leeds went on working, put all the money into a big railway scheme, and in time became as great a power in the railway world as he had been in the world of tin plate. ke so many other millionaires thought of a new wife; and got rid of the old one by the huge bribe of £200,000; and now with all his millions he is dead, leaving behind the younger woman he married instead of his first wife, and one young child.

One of the type has just died. This was

I don't know what was the age of Mr. Leeds, but I should be surprised to find that he was an old man; millionaires in America usually have worn themselves out before they reach much more than respectable middle age I have met a great many of them in my time, and I have known few of them who were healthy, and fewer still who were happy. Grim, silent, absent-minded, joyless creatures, that is my usual experience of what they are. It is largely due to the fact that most of them have had to begin the work of making money very young-just, in fact, after they have left the common school, as the public elementary school in America is called-and that means that they have not acquired yet the art of living, and especially that portion of it which consists in taking an interest in intellectual

Business, and business alone, absorbs their interest as well as their time. When they find themselves on a vacation in Europe or elsewhere, they are usually so silent and so dull that you almost pity them, and heartily echo their wish that they were back again at their desks and in their factories; for it is there alone, you can easily see, that they find their pleasure as well as their profit. Health is the last thing they consider—or, at least, used to consider. They gulp down a lunch in a few minutes; they rush back to their desks; and there they stop the whole day long until evening comes. They retire to their homes; gulp down a hasty dinner; then doze, fagged out and helpless, until it is time to go to bed; and the next day they begin the same weary life again, until at fifty they are old and broken men, with all the power gone to enjoy those millions in the pursuit of which they have

spent their lives I remember once spending some weeks in London with some friends of mine, who were members of a millionaire family. The father —an Irishman by descent—had begun life in the usual way; that is to say, landed in America penniless, got a job as an engine-driver, saved a little money, then set up in a business, and in time became owner of almost everything in his own line of business in his citycould ride in his own tramways down to his own steamer and then on to his own railway, and finally, reached a town called after his name. But at sixty he was old and broken, and died long before he was seventy. He could not eat anything in particular, and his family

seemed to be afflicted with the same illhealth-one of the ladies never touched any meat, another lived mainly on milk; in fact, a sadder' set of people I never knew; and they had countless millions.

A good many people, unacquainted with America, ask how it is that there are so many more millionaires there than in any other country. The answer is quite simple. Take the history of a city like Chicago. Some fifty years or so ago it was a swamp-every bit of the space it covered would be dearly bought for a few hundred pounds. Then some fine day . an enterprising and far-seeing man thought

that it would be a good site for a city. He built a shantysome others followed and built a few more shanties; the shanties grew into houses; these into several streets; business accumulated, the mighty West pouring into this splendid depotwith its great lake almost like a sea, its vast harvests; in time it became the chief centre of the grain trades of the world; and so it rose in less than half a century to such a position of prominence and commerce and wealth, that in its central business quarter a foot of land is almost as dear, if not quite as dear, as in the very heart of that City of London, which it has taken us ten centuries to build up. Ten centuries as against seventy years—that is a comparison of the rate at which

gigantic, beyond the dreams of avarice, being thus within the reach rich, and so quickly rich, in America. Anof any man who has the courage, age, capacity, and strength to win it, the whole vast eighty milions should live in a land of golden dreams and infinite possibilities—in other words, in a doesn't want it-win some thousands of money in as many minutes? I saw this happen once at Monte Carlo; the winner was a Viennese banker-fat, wheezy, common, breathing ster-

thousand pounds; and, though I never staked the big chance this gave; he established a tina franc on the tables in my life, I was not surprised to find myself next morning dreaming what I should do with four thousand pounds I, and not that Vienna banker, had made that four thousand pounds in ten or fifteen minutes. And similarly the Americans-especially if they be optmistic, energetic and ambitious-seeing men around them becoming wealthy almost in a night, go home and dream of their doing the same thing in the same time; and, haunted by this dream, spend themselves in the quest.

N. W. TERRITORIES ATLANTIC MANITOBA SHADED PORTIONS NDICATE TERRITORIES ADD TO PROVINCES

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THREE CANADIAN PROVINCES

wealth increases in such wise in the United States. Does not that explain why men get rick at such a treinendously rapid a treinendously rapid rate, and why, wealth constraints beyond the

other, of course, is their Protective system. Protection, for instance, gave Mr. Leeds his first great chance. He was simply a superintendent of a certain section of Pennsylvania mental environment which is practically the railroads when the rate Mr. McKinley passed American millionaire so frequently that grim, same as that of the gambler at Monte Carlo, his famous Tariff Bill. This was the measure taciturn, yellow cheeked, and sad individual who sees a man—usually a rich man who which enormously raised the tariff on all goods that I have decribed. coming into America. At that time the tin plate of America came mostly from Wales; and Wales produced it at a cheaper price than any part of America. But the McKinley tariff torously like a pug dog or a well-fed pig; and created a heavy duty on foreign tin plate. in some ten minutes he won some four or five Leeds was one of the men who saw at once

plate industry-secure from competition from any other country; he could charge what he liked, and the eight millions he got from the Steel Trust were the results. It is this power of getting all competition from abroad stopped that made the power of creating these big trusts and other combinations of which we hear so much, and which President Roosevelt is trying now to put down. The manufacturer first finds himself getting enormously rich from the absence of competition from abroad; then he thinks of using his vast wealth This is one of the secrets of why men get so to crush competition at home; in time

he becomes the one man of the eighty millions of his fellow citizens who controls the supply and the price of this great article of consump-

The rapidity and the vastness of his wealth now has no limit except the limit set upon the price he exacts by the fact that excessive price may stop or diminish consumption. Becoming in his way an autocrat, the millionaire begins to dream his dreams; for most of these men are dreamers after their fashion. Napoleon, with all his hard, practical sense - his intense power of realizing facts and figures-was, when he had conquered all Europe, seized with the fatal form of insanity called megalomania, and began to dream of an Empire extending all over Europe and then across Asia; and the end of that dream was death by cancer in a comfortless building on an islet in a lonely ocean.

And similarly the multi-millionaire dreams of a corner in some article of primary necessity-wheat or meatand often in the wildness of these dreams loses fortune and health, and sometimes reason. This is the wearing process which makes the

Mr. Leeds certainly lost health. How do you think this multi-millionaire, for all these vast possessions, died? He was in the Hotel Ritz in Paris-a beautiful caravanserai where you will see all that is distinguished and powerful and wealthy in Paris-Monarchs, Grand

Dukes, Cabinet Ministers, great financiers, and all the multitudes of richly dressed and beautiful women that are always to be found in the wake of such magnates. White, rich, and yet chaste in decoration, with everything that the last word in luxury and comfort can suggestbathrooms attached to every bedroom, with a cuisine prepared by the best chefs of Francethe Ritz Hotel might well seem to be a haven of rest to the wearied traveler, and to give him an opportunity of seeing all the glories of Paris in the easiest and most enjoyable way. But this poor multi-millionaire had ceased when he got there to have the power of rest or enjoyment; and one fine morning an attack of cerebral apoplexy-the disease which overmental strain inevitably brings-came; and thus ended all the strain and that power and those millions which so many other human beings so foolishly envied as the one condition necessary to health and to happiness.

There are, of course, millionaires and millionaires. Mr. Carnegie is a millionaire, but he is one of the freshest and most vigorous of men for his age in either England or America. However, he did not leave Scotland till he had. acquired the love of literature, which is at once a corrective and solace in life; and he spends his money in cultivating that taste among others; living, besides, half every year in the quietude and health of his home in the Scottish Highlands. Mr. Astor is a millionaire, but then he was born to wealth and never had to hustle for it; and he leads the same life which is led by most Englishmen of wealth and leisure. Mr. Vanderbilt's driving of a coach appears to me a somewhat curious taste; but it is healthy, it is innocent; it brings him and his friends into the open air, and to one of the prettiest and healthiest towns in England, and so far is commendable. Mr. Pierpont Morgan spends a considerable portion of his millions in the collection of the finest spoils that can be yielded by the art galleries and studios of Europe. And so one might go on. This word finally. I have heard that golf, which has already done so much for other peoples and other professions, has done something for the American millionaire, and indeed for the American man of business generally. heard an American publisher declare once that it had added two inches to the American chest. Anyhow, if has saved the life of Mr. Rockefeller, though he did not take it up soon enough to save his hair. He is about, I see, to publish his reminiscences. It is a good sign that he thinks his life wants an apologia. I hope he'll be able to make a good case for himself.—T. P., in M. A. P.

RIVERS OF CHINA

The realization of imminent perils from the inland waterways of the China to adopt such means as seem most available and practicable for the more adequate protection of her river system, says the China Mail. Provinces that have hitherto, had no special provision for policing by water patrol are to have their rivers and other navigable channels inland guarded alike for the suppression of piracy and also with a view to prevent the smuggling into the interior of arms and munitions of war.

We notice that the provinces of Hunan and Hupei are to have a "provincial admiral," under whose special jurisdiction will be the charge of riverine defence. Thus far in the history of administration of the Empire this class of officials has, we believe, held office only in the sea-board provinces. When, however, the extent and excellence of inland waterways within the bounds of the provinces under consideration are appreciated it becomes clear that on their proper control the fate of the country in times of emergency may conceivably depend.

Hunan is drained by four rivers, which all empty into the Tunt-ting Lake. A glance at any reliable map will show that the basin of these rivers covers little less than half the province, and the fact that the River Hsiang Chiang and certain of its numerous tributaries are navigable for cargo boats is significant in relation to facilities for easy transportation between the Yangtse and all the eastern part of Hunan to the borders of this province of Kwang-tung. To judge of the extended system, some of its ramifications, the journey across from the Kwang-tung north river of Lien-chau to a point in Hunan where an navigable stream is reached that connects with channels by which the traveler may go through to the Yangtse is quite practicable, and has been undertaken recently with fair frequency by persons bent on getting views of three of the finest provinces in China.

As for Hupei, a province divided by the Yangtse into a southern and a northern part, the means of transportation afforded by this river and by the Han, which joins the Yangtse at Hankow, are among the marvels of inland navigation. We have indicated some of the circumstances leading to a more careful and complete control of these great waterways. Other causes are presumably to be sought in the tendency recently manifested by Western nations to take upon themselves the duty of patrolling Chinese rivers. Japan has been the last to intimate an intention of sending war vessels up the Yangtse, and in view of the situation that now obtains between these two countries the reasons for proper control and safeguarding of their avenues of access to her territory have received additional weight and

Egyptian Antiquities

The annual exhibition of the work done by Professor Flinders Petrie and his students on behalf of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt and the Egyptian Research Account is bened today, and will be on view till July 25, says the London Times. From the historical point of view it is as interesting and suggestive as ever, though fewer individual objects of striking interest or beauty are col-

The excavations of the year were conducted on the Temple Sites of Memphis and Athribis, and the range covered by this displayinfinite riches in a little room"-extends from the pyramid age—the 4th to 6th dynasties, from 4700 to 4000 B.C.—to the period of Coptic art and worship from 500 A.D. onward. Memphis was probably in the earlier periods the greatest commercial centre in Egypt, and one of the most valuable parts of the exhibition consists in the visible evidence of this importance, in the numerous heads pointing to he confluence of many races at this centre, reminding one of the day of Pentecost. They are of terra-cotta, and appear to be mainly of Greek origin with some traces of Egyptian influence. Some are of Nubians or Egyptians, others purely Greek in style and features. There are others, again, of Mongolian type, others represent immigrants from Asia Minor. or of Cypriote races. One is probably of Tibetan character, known also in Orissa, and the posture, cushions and garments are familiar in Indian sculpture, and this points to the existence of an Indian colony at Memphis familiar to the Greek modellers. "The problem," says the Professor, "now is whether this colony was older than 260 B. C., the date of the great Buddhist mission sent by Asoka to the Kings of the West." A Persian cavalry officer may be identified by the regimental badge mentioned by Herodotus; he is swathed like the cavalry on the Alexander Sarco-phagus. A Syrian head shows the same type as the figures of the Aamu on the paintings of Beni Hasan; and the Sumerians are known to us from the "heads of this earliest of civilized people" found in Babylonia. There are exhibited also foundation deposits of Tahutmes

IV. and of Rameses II., blocks of alabaster

and black granite and green glazed plaque, each inscribed with the names of the King and of his heir the high-priest Kha-em-nas. On the ground beneath the foundations of the Western Court of Ptah, built by Rameses II., a great number of limestone tablets and pieces. were found. Some of these exhibit a very remarkable feature: Figures of ears-for the hearing of prayer-are inscribed upon them, with great skill and fidelity; sometimes there is only a single ear, and no other carving; in other cases there is a piar of ears; others, again, have 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 22, 44, 50, 110 and 386 ears. The meaning of these is stated by the inscriptions, "Ptah listens to the prayer made, Amen mes," "Ptah south of this wall, plisten to the petition made by" so-and-so. There is also an altar slab with apparently four long beads of offerings, dedicated to "Ptah and Sikhmet by the hereditary prince, Royal seal bearer, lordly companion, true Royal scribe, keeper of the palace in Memphis, Amen-hotep." Many Coptic remains are also included found at Deir Balyzeh, where was the monastery of St. Apollo mainly occupied in the eightth century A.D., and many pieces of Coptic papyri were found at the same place. The researches still to be made at Memphis are only a beginning of the rich treasures still remaining for future excavators.

NIGERIAN ANGLERS

Natives of Nigeria are remarkably skilful anglers, and their manner of catching fish recommends itself alike for simplicity and success. The fisherman grasps a small line weighted at the other end with a small stone, and at regular distances along the line he attaches a number of hooks, made of animals' bones in the form of a narrow V, while to the angle of each V is fastened a short line, made of sinews, and baited with a kind of snail; the fish swallowing the bait and the line, also swallows the hook, which is so acted upon by the tension of the line as to expand its two prongs, and fasten them firmly in the throat. The victim struggles and whirls about the line, thus attracting its family and neighbors, to swallow the same snare,—Standard of Em-

Singapore Superstitions

The natives around Singapore have many strange superstitions, and are firm in their belief in spirits. The way in which their Bomo, or medicine man, raises these spirits is most curious. The Bomo, naked to the waist, and generally thin as a skeleton, lies prostrate on the floor, surrounded by about twenty women, and by his side is an extraotrdinary straw erection, something like a bird-cage with a fantastic roof, on every point and pinnacle of which little candles burn. This is for the spirit to enter. The Bomo then keeps up a low monotonous prayer, straining every nerve in supplication, and stops at intervals to throw beans about. Then, when "the spirit has arrived," he prays that he and the people in the village may be prevented from having any disease that he can enumerate, the women around him suggesting any that he may forget.— Standard of Empire.

Hydrophobia is in reality so rare and so

terrifying that its symptoms and treatment are little understood. As a matter of fact, the commonly accepted expression of madness in a dog is often misleading. The real mad dog does not shun water, as it is said. On the contrary, mad dogs often rush to the water and drink it eagerly, if they are able to swallow. The mad dog does not froth at the mouth. It does not run amuck, snapping at everything in its path. What, then, are the indications of the mad dog? To those familiar with a given dog the surest symptom and the one which should excite closest attention is a distinct and unaccountable change in the dog's disposition —a staid dog becoming excitable and a frisky one dull. That condition does not necessarily mean rabies, but it is suspicious, and if in addition the dog has trouble in swallowing-as though it seemed to have a bone in its throat -beware! That dog should be instantly tied up, because if it be rabies it takes but a day or two for ferocious instincts to develop. The unmistakable evidence, however, of a dog with rables is the sticky, whitish saliva which covers the teeth and shows on the drawn lips. The eyes glare and are red; the dog has paroxysms of running fury, during which it barks hoarsely, which alternate with periods of tem-

ine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

TIDINESS.



DINESS has a very prosaic and humdrum sound. It no doubt is a virtue, but not exactly an attractive one. Most of us associate it with rooms that are too neat to be lived in, with gardens where the regularity is monotoneus, and dress that is severely regular and exactly corresponds on each side. That sort of thing is the mere letter of tidiness; the spirit thereof is harmony. A good deal of prominence has latterly been given to this homely subject because the education committee of the London County Council has accepted, after many months' delay the offer of an anonymous would-be-benefactor who will give, twenty five prizes of half a sovereign each for "tidiness and good conduct" in as many London schools which have been chosen from among those in the most crowded districts of the Metropolis. The lines on which the teachers intend to conduct the training thus suggested are those of well-regulated domestic work such as cleaning, sweeping and dusting, and the personal application of darsing, patching, and making the best of whatever clothing the competitors may happen to possess.

All this is eminently bractical. But it is not in

happen to possess.

All this is eminently practical. But it is not in poor houses alone and among poor children that the virtue of tidiness should be cultivated. The naturally tidy person is born, not made, but habit goes a long way, and the endeavor to inculcate habits of neatness, first in the nursery, and then in the house, generally adds a great deal of comfort to those who live in it.

If juvenile hats and caps, and ocats are thrown about promiscuously, the chances are that they are not forthcoming when wanted, and if toys are not returned when done with to the appointed receptacles

about promiscuously, the chances are that they are not forthcoming when wanted, and if toys are not returned when done with to the appointed receptacles for them, they run the risk of being confiscated and consigned to the dust bin by some one whose duty it to keep the house clear and habitable.

The true tidiness consists in having everything at hand when and where it is wanted, plenty of paper and envelopes of all sorts and sizes in bureaux, and writing tables, clean and sufficient ink, and decent pens and blotting paper, and handy little accessories such as pencils, sealing-wax and string in their right places, where everybody knows where to find them. It is obviously of the first necessity that these items should never be removed from their places or that they should be returned to them as speedily as possible if taken away. Another regulation that is found of the greatest use is that there should always be matches in a given place in every room, hall or passage; there is no need to carry them about if there is a supply in each apartment, and a great deal of irritation is saved by a simple rule of this kind. These are merely instances, the same kind of thing runs through the whole gamut of domestic life. Always to have every thing at hand, and always in its appointed place is the secret of universal comfort.

place is the secret of universal comfort.

There are people who go through life always borrowing from others in a minor way. "Oh! can you lend me your scissors for a moment?" and the scissors are lent and used, and laid down on the other side of the room or in the next room, of at the other end of the house.

The exasperation thus caused to the busy bee who wants her scissors during the part of wants her scissors during the next five-minutes is unspeakable and ends in a churlish habit of refusing to lend anything that dees not make for peace and

Tidiness properly understood does not mean slavish compliance with arbitrary regulations of which the present generation fails to see the common sense; it means regular and systematic elling of the wheels of life, so that there may be fewer rules, and less irritation, and as far as possible, an entire absence of such speeches as "There's never anything for use in this house," or "my convenience is always ignored at home," speeches that rankle in the mind, and often cause positive pain to those who appear to take the least notice of them.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

There are times when I detest the very name of a gown, or a garment of any sort. Some women talk about nothing else, they discuss their chiffons at

There are times when I detest the very name of a gown, or a garment of any sort. Some women talk about nothing else, they discuss their rehiftons at luncheon and spend hours rearching for a "little" dressmaker because they think she is chear, and if you are at all feeble minded they beguile you into meandering supeditions to look at frocks which they cannot possibly afford to buy. I have evert which they cannot possibly afford to buy. I have evert which they cannot possibly afford to buy. I have evert which they cannot possibly afford to buy. I have evert which and they cannot be aborbing question of her ward death of the control of the contro

as the lady remarked when she saw a girl giggle in church!

It is certainly vulgar to wear dirty finery, but there is a marked improvement in this matter, and I am quite sure that the washing gown has largely conduced to this desirable state of affairs. Just now when the bargain hunter goes a bargaining, we can pick up all sorts of lovely things for an old song, not in a hap-hazard manner but with a view to future

needs. That the exaggerated Directoire fashions have met their doom is obvious to everybody, or perhaps it would be more right to say that they have been sobered by the good taste of the well dressed French-woman who has an artistic sense, which seldom allows her to carry eccentricity too far. Many of their characteristics, however, remain to our great benefit as for example the plain sleeve, soft, light and following the outline of the arm and the hang of the skirts is also perfectly justifiable, for this is at all events natural, and in nine cases out of ten, far more becoming than the extremely aggressive skirt, which too much emphasis upon the jupon was certainly bringing us. In addition to the straight sleeve and the rucked sleeve, one sees all sorts of pretty adaptations of the draped mauche for over a small close sleeve of chiffon for instance, one notices the kimono sleeve of lace, while all sorts of draperies are arranged in various ways on the more ornate gowns and coats.

THE BACHELOR WOMAN.

The Bachelor or independent woman is in her present shape a product of the last twenty-five years. In 1886 she was a farity. In 1908 she is a commonplace, Balzac describes George's Sand as a great bachelor. Perhaps she was the ancestress of the type. There is a noble independence precisely as there is a hestial dependence. The best of the bachelors among women possess the former. Having discovered the way to be sufficient unto themselves, they pursue it steadily. They find compensations for their deprivations. For a husband, perhaps they substitute a comrade, for children work; for domestic comfort and monotony, Bohemian discomfort and variety. Few women, we are dren werk; for domestic comfort and monotony, Bohemian discomfort and variety. Few women, we are
afraid say with Keats "Notwithstanding your happiness and your recommendations I hope I shall never
marry. I should not feel, or rather my happiness
should not be, so fine, my solitude is sublime, for instead of what you describe there is a sublimity to
welcome me home. The roaring of the wind is my
wife, and the stars through my windowpanes are my
children."

wife, and the stars through my windowpanes are my children."

No! few women can beast of that kind of flery delight in a solitary existence. But there are some who do not spend their time in hungering for domesticity and maternity, who wear their loneliness like a pauaohe, and are not soured or hardened or embittered because life has not been illuminated for them by the love of one good man" as the saying goes.

Those however, are the captains emong the bachelors, not the rank and file with which any discussion of a type is necessarily concerned. The typical bachelor is young, and rather flighty. She has by no means renounced the idea of matrimony, but she detests family life.

means renounced the idea of matrimony, but she detests family life.

Whether she lives by her wits or in an allowance, with the young man about

Whether she lives by her wits or an an allowance, she does her best to imitate the young man about town. She has all her meals out, never goes to bed early on principle, works hard at amusement. She is extravagant and walks in the shadow of debt when she does walk, but cabs relieve her of the necessity of walking as often as possible.

The bachelor girl is light-hearted, irresponsible and careless of "les conveniences." Her flirtations are harmless, because she generally indulges in a round dozen simultaneously, and the proverb of safety in numbers is as true as it ever was. She likes to be considered "a dog of a fellow," but at heart she is generally modest and pure. Her taste is not of the best. She has pretty hair, yet she goes to the hair-dresser to have it brightened and "touched up." She has a good skin, yet she resorts to pigments red and white to fnake herself more attractive. Her flat is unconveniently crowded with "possessions" and she sticks autographed photographs everywhere. She has far too many clothes, and they are not kept in good enough order. Her reading is certainly not confined to books that may be classed as innocuous, and she usually keeps a gramophone.

To her girl comrades she is generous and she as a contractive of the productive of the pro

to books that may be classed as innocuous, and she usually keeps a gramophone.

To her girl comrades she is generous, and she seldom gives way to jealousy. She is quite unaffected, but her manners are too off-hand for this absence of affectation to be altogether charming. Her vogabulary is limited, but she supplies the deficiency by the frequency and energy with which she uses slang phrases. She challenges all comers to say "rotten," "I don't think," "the limit," and "be good" more times a day than she does.

What the bachelor girl does not know about life is not worth knowing. This is true up to a certain

What the bachelor gifl does not know about life is not worth knowing. This is true up to a certain point, yet of what our grandmothers thought the essentials of a gentlewoman's education, she is strangely and colossally ignorant. She has no pride and can take a snub without wincing. Her life makes her hide thick, and her sensibilities are well covered. If she settles in life young enough, the bachelor girl makes a good wife. She is more entertaining, brighter in her wits, and broader in her sympathies than the girl who has been nurtured and repressed and restrained in the bosom of her family. Yet sometimes, when we see her with that hard tired look, which comes of incessant and laborious devotion to amusements with those ungentle manners and independent graces, and with those rather tawdrily smart clothes, we feel a sudden wave of melancholy submerge us. Is this all that women are going to become under the influence of freedom? If so, give us back the days of imprisonment, days when a girl might not walk unattended in the streets.

HINTS FOR WOULD-BE COMPANIONS.

Although year by year views take practical form for bettering the earning capacity of women, the position of companion remains as hopeless as it did in the early victorian days.

"Business in this direction is the most numbing feature of our books," was the opinion given me recently by the secretary of an employment bureau, and in saying this she must have been the mouthplece of many of the bureaux throughout the world.

The labor market, always a difficult one to adjust, seems to be more than usually misunderstood in reggard to the lady companion the need of whom it should be obvious, lessens every day. Formerly, women of an assured moneyed position settled down into the "companion" stage of life, at an age which now shows them in the front rank of social activity, Sixty—and even fifty—took to mild programes that two-could dawdie through to their mutual contentment. But sixty and fifty now—are found disbursing their golf and nockey subscriptions rather than salaries for companionship in knitting and crochet.

With the demand so small and competition so keen the moment is certainly upon us when girls, whose future points to the companion's lot, should ask themselves seriously what sort of waves they have to offer that show a money value. Positions are not so won now, a fact which need bring no despair, but rather the steady resolve to undergo a little self-training in those things a more progressive age demands. Let me advise a little.

With travellers so much in vogue—one might almost write rampant—what good chances await the self-training in those things a more progressive age demands. Let me advise a little.

With travellers so much in vogue—one might almost write rampant—what good chances await the reading and writing of foreign letters would come to her easily! With so many French, Germans, and Italians as there are in this country it would surely be easy at a minimum of outlay to gain facility on foreign conversation, a power not to be underrated, for even if English is spoken at many of the hotels abroad

ruin the writer's chances at once, for a glance shows them to be ill-expressed, vague in meaning, and punctuated on the lines of a housemaid's missive!

A little quiet study of the rules learnt at school, but never digested, would soon put all this right, and qualify a girl, moreover, for the specialized correspondence incidental to the better-paid post of secre-

pondence incidental to the netter-past bust of sector tary-companion.

Reading aloud can be practised quite effectively without a listener. It is mainly a question of breath which holds out with practice.

There is, of course, a clear ennunciation of consonants and vowels to watch for, but observation with a course, to this acon quickens once there is the deter-

sonants and vowels to watch for, but observation with regard to this soon quickens, once there is the determination to drop the slovenly pronunciation too often adopted by the average Canadian girl.

Then there are also many women, especially those living in country places, who, being prepared to offer good salaries to a companion, would be glad to find one with some intimate knowledge of gardening, this being favored more and more as a feminine hobby. Young girls who drift in such numbers into the companion market, might keep this in mind while they have the run of their own little gardens, for a little insight into the mysteries of horticulture would serve them well when tennis and golf have to be changed for strenuous earning.

Some women need companions to join them in a more or less reaming life, in which camping plays a part, also beating and cycling in remote primitive parts.

part, also beating and cycling in remote primitive parts.

Employers of this active persuasion want a girl who can cook at camp fires, who is good at maps, and resourceful when kettles leak, and weather makes havec with scanty kits.

Even without directing knowledge into one particular channel, it is essential training for companonship, to read with a view to direct mental profit.

Companions, however much desired by the educated woman, are shunned by her, for the reason that few offer themselves who have any cultured standard, any background of knowledge to bring to the side of their mistress.

their mistress.

To engage a companion is too often to be enoughbered with a girl, who does not know good drama
when she sees it, nor appreciate good music when
she hears it.

A visit to a picture-gallery shows her wanting in

A visit to a picture-gainery snows her wanting in intelligent criticism, while one to a museum bores her, and sets her longing for tea. But here my remarks must draw to a close, and this in the hope that shough has been said to awaken a real interest in the position of companion and to deter girls from applying for it in the casual spirit so detrimental to its status and so ruinous to their chances in an overcrowded market.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

It is a delightful period in a housekeeper's life when she decides to look round and purchase a variety of new draperies for her household, and whether the room which is selected for this delicate attention be sitting-room, bedroom or nursery, one may nowadays acquire exactly the suitable fabric in the most charming colorings and artistic degigns, which makes the task of selection a veritable pleasure.

gigns, which makes the task of selection a veritable pleasure.

Just at present there is a decided demand for everything in floral patterns, early Victorian designs being reproduced with a refinement of colorings which makes them quit things of beauty. The old-frashioned chintz is provided in some really exquisite designs; one, which recently took my fancy, and in my minds eye was relegated to a mauve drawing room, consisted of purple tries and feliage upon a beautiful lyory groundwork, it struck a decided note of novelty. Little bouquets of roses and field flowers with or without ribbon ties are sprinkled generously over cream and colored surfaces and would form an ideal covering for either sitting-room or bedroom furniture. There is a decided inclination shown to adopt cream and ivory desperies together with those of neutral tints. Aluminum grey is perhaps the newest of those sindes, while one may run through a whole range of fawns and such like tints, each one being more attractive than the last.

Plain velvets in fawn color tints are very much used for portieres and surfains in rooms which otherwise would be somewhat aggressive in their scheme of coloring; and this type of drapery can be

used for portieres and curtains in rooms which otherwise would be somewhat aggressive in their scheme of coloring; and this type of drapery can be cordially recommended when the surgeous printed chintses, cretonnes and tapestries are utilized for covering the furniture. Some of these velvet curtains are ornamented by a handsome embroidery border, or are sdaed with applique work, and the effect is decidedly good.

Ivory white draperies in fancy designs in tapestry or plain moire with or without the border above described, make exceedingly effective heavy curtains, but for town use a duplicate set will be necessary, as such fabrics will naturally not retain their freshness for a long period, and must therefore be despatched to the cleaners at intervals. Pink and green draperies of every design and coloring are exceedingly popular just now, and for inexpensive use I would advocate some of those cotton and wool mixtures which cannot be recommended too highly for their design and good wearing qualities.

Lovers of blue and white will appreciate the return of the willow pattern cotton, which, for garden use, and summer sitting-rooms, has a particularly cool and refreshing appearance. Striped draperies are rather less in evidence than heretofore, and choice, jumping from one extreme to the other, from the heavily ornate floral patterns to the guite plain materials.

Specially arranged sets of cushions, table covers.

choice, jumping from one extreme to the other, from the heavily ornate floral patterns to the guite plain materials.

Specially arranged sets of cushions, table covers, etc., are provided for use in bedrooms, while one may obtain the material to match by the yard, which will come in useful for re-covering couches and ottomans. One of the prettiest designs I saw recently displayed a white groundwork bearing a small diaper design, the border being carried out in pink apple blossom. Another, with quite plain white groundwork, bore a very handsome conventional border, carried out in art greens and blues; while a third with a deep cream groundwork, showed sprays of wisteria in natural colorings, in a fashion which caused me to break the tenth commandment.

For ordinary window curtains, plain frilled muslins and frilled Madras muslin are among the most popular for flats, cottages and small houses. For more important establishments, real lace curtains and draperies and those in imitation lace, have much to commend them. Cluny, Renaissance and Brabant laces being most in vogue.

For window blinds, the latest departure is a quite plain linen inserted and edged with Arab or Cluny string colored lace, the contrasting effect being extremely pleasant; while for quite small rooms a blind of white linen, edged with a full godet flounce of fine lace, marks yet another new departure.

SUITABLE COOL DRINKS FOR HOT WEATHER.

At this season of the year many readers may be glad to try fresh recipes for cool drinks.

In thinking over the newest and best, one's mind naturally turns to the useful and health-giving lemon.

Nearly every individual would be better if, they took some lemon daily, especially those who live in towns or lead a sedentary life.

Our "home-grown" fruits make delicious drinks and are much beloved by children.

Cups are hardly needed as a daily drink, but for entertaining they are most useful and are always greatly appreciated at tennis, garden-parties, fetes, and balls, etc.

Below I will endeavor to give a few of the most useful recipes; all of which I am quite sure will be found most dainty and refreshing:

Tea Lemonade

Many people can digest this most refreshing drink

Many people can digest this most refreshing drink who are debarred from hot tea, because the citric acid of the lemon counteracts the tannic acid of the tea, making it wholesome. The best black tea should be used for it. Make a quart of fairly strong tea in a teapot, let it infuse for five-minutes, strain it into a

jug, sweeten to taste, and add a lemon sliced with the pips removed. Cover the jug, and when cold strain the tea. Add a tablespoonful of Kirsch syrup-or a teaspoonful of the liquer. Just before serving stir in a tablespoonful of pounded ice.

Lemon Ginger Beer

The ordinary stone bottles and sound corks are wanted for this, and care must be taken that the bottles are perfectly sweet and clean. Slice six lemons (removing the pips) into an earthenware pan, Add a pound and a half of lump sugar, and three quarters of an ounce of whole ginger. Pour on to these eight quarts of boiling water, and stir in a tablespoonful of cream of tartar. Cover the pan, and when cool strain the contents into another pan. It must be just tepid only, when the ounce of German yeast is broken up and added. Stir till this is absolutely dissolved. Then cover the pan with a board, and stand it in a warm place for twelve hours. Then skim it carefully, and place for twelve hours. Then skim it carefully, and bottle in stone bottles. Cork tightly, tying them down with string, and put the bottles to lie on their sides. In twenty-four hours the beer is ready for use.

Lemon Syrup This syrup will keep, and is very useful for pic-nics, as a small quantity only requires plain or soda-water to be added to make it a delicious drink. Grate the rind off twelve lemons and put it in a Halve, and squeeze the juice from the lemons;

strain it.

To a measured pint of juice allow a pint of water and two and a half pounds of loaf sugar.

Simmer on the stove until a thick syrup is formed.

Skim it, and strain, and then bottle it in small bottles while it is hot, and cork tightly,

Plain Lemonade

If a really refreshing drink is wanted, put the strained juice of a lemon in a jug, and pour a pint of iced water on it.

Stir it well and serve with a straw. Barley Water Lemonade

Wash in cold water a tablespoonful of pearl bar-ley. Put it in a china stewpan, Add six ounces of lump sugar, the grated rind of one lemon, and the strained juice of two, also one quart of water. Bring to the boil, simmer for a few minutes, skim well, strain into a jug, and when cold place the jug on ice until serving.

Seltzer Lemonade In a large jug put half a pound of crushed lump sugar, the grated rind and strained juice of two lemons,
Pour on these one quart of boiling water, cover the jug, and when the contents are cold, stand it in Just before serving add a syphon of seltzer, and put a thin slice of lemon in each glass.

Now I will give a few drinks whose principal in-

Current and Raspberry Water String some perfectly ripe red currants, then weigh half a pound of them, taking the same of ripe white ones, and three-quarters of a pound of ripe red raspherries.

Put them in a tolina stewpan with half a pint of water, and half a pound of castor sugar. Stir over the in till likey poli, then strain through a hair sieve.

In a separate stawpan boil together half a pound of lump sugar and a quarter of a pint of water.

When a syrup is formed skim it, and add it to the fruit juice in a jug.

Color with a few drops of carmine and add two pints of cold water. When all is cold set the jug on ice one hour before serving.

Cherryade

Take two pounds of ripe sweet cherries, stone them, rub them through a sieve, and crush the stones in a mortar.

Then put both cherries and stones in a basin with one pint of water, cover it, and set aside for

Then strain the juice into a jug, add six ounces of castor sugar and stir well.

Cool for half an hour, then just before serving add two tablespoonfuls of Kirsch syrup, two ounces of ice, and a syphon of soda-water.

/ Cherry Syrup Stone a quart of cherries and put them with the crushed stones into a jar, add half a pint of water. Cover the jar and stand it in the oven.

When the fruit is quite soft strain and press all the juice from it.

To each pint allow five ounces of lump sugar. Boil together to a syrup, skim, then strain, add a little carmine and bottle while hot,

Then I will give three good recipes for cups. They

Champagne Cup

Keep the champagne and soda-water bottles in a tub of rough ice, covered with a wet woollen cloth for one hour before making the sup. Put the thinly cut peel of a lemon into a large glass jug, add an eggspoonful of maraschino and a dessertspoonful of brandy, pour in a bottle of sweet champagne and one of soda-water.

A Simple Claret Cup

Cool a bottle of claret and one of soda-water as in the above recipe.

In a large glass jug put a wineglassful of brandy, a dessertapoonful of castor sugar (or to taste), three strips of finely cut lemon peel, the same of cucumber rind, two sprigs of borage, a tablespoonful of maraschino syrup, then the cold claret and sodawater.

water. A silver spoon and serve immediately.

Sparkling Cider Cup

Cool a bottle of the best cider, and one of sodawater in a tub of tee for half an hour. In a large
jug put three strips of lemon peel, the same of
cucumber rind, a tablespoonful of castor sugar, a
dessertspoonful of lemon juice, the same of brandy.

Pour in the cider and soda-water, and serve,
after thoroughly mixing with a silver spoon.

SMALL TALK

The crase for individuality is giving great mental distress to those women who have always been trained to conform to a pattern. Even fashion has deserted the camp of the conventional Philistines and gone over bodily to the children of light. The well-dressed woman of a few years ago was not galled upon to display originality. If her waist were small, and her dressmaker expensive, she was all right. Now—the really well-dressed are those who are really original, who have a touch of the weird, the bizarre, the unexpected in their garments, it is indeed an unfortunate period for people with conventional minds and timid temperaments. They look for the pattern on which they are to mould themselves, and find it varying like the waves of the sea. They try to learn what is expected of them, and one word is mercilessly hurled at them—"Originality" In despair they adopt some fad, assume affectation, in the hope of satisfying the demand. But at heart they are hungering for those good old times when they only had to live up to a certain standard of conventionality in ciothes and manners to be a success.

Not for the first time some one has been recommending a sense of humor as the sait which seasons the whole of life, the quality which is even more efficacious than charity or patience in making the

association of human beings possible and pleasant Those who wish to live happily in the married state, says a writer on marriage, cannot do without it. Unfortunately, a sense of humor, like other gifts from the gods, is not always at the same level. It is from the gods, is not always at the same level. It is also peculiar in its application. A man sees fun in everything, laughs at everything. He appears to have a wonderful sense of humor. Suddenly he is called upon to see humor in himself, in his own situation; to see the ridiculous side of some grievance, to recognize the ludicrousness of quarrelling. His sense of humor, alas! often breaks down under the test. Vanity proves stronger. On the whole, would not do to trust to humor to redeem married life from all friction. It is the one quality which cannot be cultivated. One can learn how to be pattent, learn how to exercise forbearance and charity, but one cannot learn how to see the humorous side but one cannot learn how to see the humorous side of things, any more than one can learn how to write

One of the attributes of the American which impresses me, is that he does make conscientious efforts to remove the beam from his own eye, even though his sense of humor is tickled by the mote in his British brother's eye. Americans, for instance, are keenly alive to the impertinent aggressiveness of their young. A protest was made the other day against students of tender years being set to write essays on such subjects as "The Decline of Manners and Morals in the Twentieth Century." The American child is all too naturally ready to lecture its elders without being taught to do so scholastically. The "bright" children of the United States are indeed one of the least pleasing features of a great country. I used to see them in hotels. Their stature seemed to indicate that they had not learnt long the principles of toddling, but they were as tastidious about their food as any middle-aged gourmet. The little girls with their hair tied up with absurd enormous hows, the little boys with shaven heads and fancy boots, alike seemed to have their fathers and mothers well under control. I could not always catch the drift of their infantile conversation, but to judge by appearances, it was often more forcible than palits. sation, but to judge by appearances, it was often more forcible than polite. They may have been milk drinkers, but they wore an expression when they addressed the waiters which seemed capable of "Waiter, bring me a magnum of champagne, and be quick about it!"

TO DRIVE AWAY FLIES.

I think that during the present hot weather the following may be useful to some of my readers:

The kitchens of many houses, and the rooms overlooking a sunny garden, are often spoiled by a plague of flies. One of the nicest ways of getting rid of these is by the use of Fly Banc, used as a spray in the room infected.

Bucalyptol—5 drachms.

Oil of bergamot—1 drachm.

Acetic ether—5 drachms.

Cologne water—3 ounces.

Alcohol—6 ounces.

Dilute largely—one part of fly banc to ten of water—before using.

Pots of mignonette on the window-sill are said to keep flies away, and chloride of lime on the ground below the window is also a preventative.

Quassia chips soaked in water is much disliked by them, and so is borax.

WITH THE POETS.

Open the Door Open the door, and let in the air;
The winds are eweet, and the flowers fair.
Joy is abroad in the world today;
If our door is wide open it may come this way.
Open the door!

Open the door, let in the sun, He hath a smile for everyone; He hath made of the raindrops gold and gems; He may change our tears to diadems.

Open the door of the soul, let in Strong, pure thoughts which shall banish sin. They will grow and bloom with a grace divine, And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine Open the door!

Open the door of thy heart; let in Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin. It will make the halls so fair That angels may enter unaware. Open the door!

The Average Man

When it comes to a question of trusting Yourself to the risks of the road, When the thing is the sharing of burdens, The lifting the heft of a load, In the hour of peril or trial, In the hour you meet as you can, You may safely depend on the wisdom And skill of the average man.

Tis the average man and no other Who does his plain duty each day. The small thing his wage is for doing, On the commonplace bit of the way. Tis the average man, may God bless him, Who pilots us, still in the van. Over land, over sea, as we travel, Just the plain, hardy, average man.

So on through the days of existence,
All mingling in shadow and shine,
We may count on the everyday hero,
Who haply the gods may divine,
But who wears the swart grime of his calling,
And labors and earns as he can,
And stands at the last with the noblest,
The commonplace, average man.

Be swift to love your own, dears,
Your own, who need you so;
Say to the speeding hours, dears,
"I will not let thee go,
Except thou give a blessing";
Force it to bide and stay.
Love has no sure tomorrow,
It only has today.

Swifter than sun and shade, dears, Move the fleet wings of pain; The chance we have today, dears, May never come again, Joy is a fickle rover, He brooketh mo delay, Love has no sure tomorrow, It only has today,

Love's Offering
If life were a rosebud,
Bedighted with dew,
I would pluck it, my darling,
And give it to you.

If love were a jewel
That money could buy,
I would give thee a casket
No queen could defy.

But love is not purchased In whole or in part; So I've nothing to give thee But love, and my heart.

Rosebuds may wither, And jewels are vain, But on to eternity Love shall remain.

CUR

is curious that going to pay the sar made by the English

Canadians did r the shooting contest men from every part Ireland and Scotland from Canada.

The rebels in I their own way. The sla is standing by a maker. It is strang taking the part of i matter how great a The sovereigns of

Russia are, so the ne President of the Free changes. It is not y as if Germany was

Bishop Potter of was an old man and make the great city of his plans shocked of those who believe in bad men and that lead them to a high Already the first

Ontario and every d ies nearer. Showe grain and everyone bundance of wheat This will mean a is the greatest of we out many things bu The Skeena Rive

mer. Thousands of section of the Grand are willing to work country. Even amo and shovel or the a help his muscles w have to go without. who is fit for his wo There is disconte whole world has been ernment of Turkey

the young men in Ti tan shall allow the themselves and som It is not likely that t ly ruled for so long management of the Barbadoes is one has been noted from

sugar plantations. I of its sugar to Cana this growing country to admit many of th Canada at a low rat reduce the duty on of Canada much of and from the Hawa country and her rul suit every part of it.

A schooner with board will enter the of Behring Sea. The natives of Kamschat Islands as well as ti be found in the wate and desolate region. in April and the exp o be paid by a Rus Moscow. Which of the such knowledge would of dollars and much

gone a great way to at Quebec on Friday, has always been rea land and to sacrifice of a comrade deserve every son of the Em It is a fine thing duty and one cannot this little old soldier sought help from him strong, unselfish and England great.

Three years ago Rojestvensky, on its lish fishing boats by ple were killed and t here was a report hiral died in Berlin. half-forgotten blunde other incidents relate officer. It was found story of the death w the unfortunate adm pain of death when h world his faults wou

Men spend their While some are stud have written about long ago or trying to ers are carefully wat ers are carefully wat tures in the world as harder to observe tha pend for much of ou meeting of those who of the world in Wash States, in September with fish or fishermen this convention. This difficult but it is impo

The long session many laws have been been granted for the parts of Canada. C think that the countr afford. No one will passed against the s this country. While the evil of strong dri an even worse habit law against the use obeyed give us in a

The people of Ne The city is growing plant which supplied oubled. The men cossland, to be the The boys and gir have come out ahea entrance examination ates who wrote pa

was only one failure. son would be a brigh so well in school are heir places as citiz

The low passen toria are bringing the Sound. Now the ver is reduced to steamboat companie people are getting a holidays. There is tween Victoria and

CURRENT TOPICS

taking the part of the people, against their ruler no matter how great a tyrant he may be.

Russia are, so the newspapers say, soon to greet the President of the French Republic. Time works great changes. It is not yet ten years since England stood glone among the nations of the earth. Now it looks as if Germany was deserted by all her friends.

Bishop Potter of New York, died on Tuesday He was an old man and had spent his life in trying to make the great city a better place to five in. Some of his plans shocked other good people. He was one of those who believed that there was much good even

in bad men and that every means should be tried to lead them to a higher life.

Already the first of the wheat crop is gathered in Ontario and every day brings the harvest of the prairies nearer. Showers and sunshine are ripening the grain and everyone hopes and believes there will be abundance of wheat this season.

This will mean prosperity to Canada. The farmer is the greatest of wealth producers. We can do without many things but we must have food.

The Skeena River is a very busy place this summer. Thousands of men are at work on the first section of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Only men who are willing to work hard are needed in that northern

country. Even among men who work with the pick and shovel or the axe, the steady man whose brains help his muscles will get employment where others have to go without. In this western country no man who is fit for his work need be long idle.

There is discontent everywhere in these days. The whole world has been crying out about the bad government of Turkey in Macedonia. Now a number of the young men in Turkey itself demand that the Sultan shall allow the people of Macedonia to govern themselves and some of the soldiers have mutinied. It is not likely that the men who have been wretchedly ruled for so long will be fit to be trusted with the management of their own affairs, but no government could be worse than the cruel and unjust rule of the Sultan.

Barbadoes is one of the West India Islands that has been noted from its earliest settlement for its sugar plantations. It has not in the past sold much of its sugar to Canada but it is now anxious to have this growing country for a customer. It has offered to admit many of the products and manufactures of Canada at a low rate of duty, if in return, we will reduce the duty on Barbadoes sugar. On this coast of Canada much of our raw sugar comes from Asia and from the Hawaiian Islands. Canada is a large country and her rulers have to consider what will suit every part of it.

A schooner with a number of learned men on board will enter the harbors and sail along the coasts of Behring Sea. These scientists intend to study the natives of Kamschatka, the Aleutian and the Kurile

Islands as well as the plants, animals and fishes to be found in the waters or on the coasts of this cold and desolate region. This schooner left Viadivostock in April and the expenses of the ship's company are to be paid by a Russian millionaire whose home is in Moscow. Which of the boys who read this thinks that such knowledge would be worth spending thousands of dollars and much time to gain?

gone a great way to see Lord Roberts when he landed at Quebec on Friday. The wonderful little man who has always been ready to uphold the honor of Eng-land and to sacrifice his own life in order to save that of a comrade deserves the love and admiration of every son of the Empire.

It is a fine thing to be always fit and ready for duty and one cannot look upon even the picture of this little old soldier without feeling that no one ever sought help from him in vain. It is such men as he, strong, unselfish and self-denying that have made

Three years ago the Russian fleet under Admiral

Three years ago the Russian neet under Aminta. Rojestvensky, on its way to Japan fired at some English fishing boats by mistake. A number of the people were killed and the English were very indignant. There was a report a few days since that this admiral died in Berlin. In the morning the story of the

half-forgotten blunder was told in the papers and other incidents related to the discredit of the Russian officer. It was found out through the day that the

story of the death was untrue. It is most likely that the unfortunate admiral suffered far more than the pain of death when he saw that even after he left the

Men spend their lives in learning many things. While some are studying the works that wise men have written about the events that have happened long ago or trying to understand their thoughts, others are carefully watching the different living creatures in the world around them. None of these are harder to observe than the fishes upon which we depend for much of our food. There is to be a great meeting of those who are interested in the fisheries of the world in Washington, the capital of the United States, in September. There is nothing connected with fish or fishermen which will not be discussed at this convention. This branch of nature study is very difficult but it is important and interesting.

The long session of parliament is over. A great

many laws have been passed. Very large sums have been granted for the opening up of railways in many parts of Canada. Cautious people, will, perhaps, think that the country is spending more than she can afford. No one will doubt the wisdom of the law passed against the sale or manufacture of opium in this country. While good neonle are specific and the country.

this country. While good people are fighting against the evil of strong drink it would be very foolish to let an even worse habit spread among our people. The

an even worse habit spread among our people. The law against the use of cigarettes by boys will, if it is obeyed give us in a few years a generation of young men stronger in body and mind than the foolish lads who now waste their money and destroy their nerves

The people of Nelson are busy and prosperous. The city is growing so fast that the capacity of the plant which supplied the light to the city has to be coubled. The men have named A. S. Goodeve, of Sossland, to be the Conservative candidate for West

The boys and girls of the fine little inland city have come out ahead of the whole province in the entrance examinations. Not only did all the candidates who wrote pass but Anna Palmquist came first in the province with more than 86 per cent. of the total number of marks. In the whole district there was only one failure. It looks as if the future of Nelson would be a bright one. Boys and girls who were

Men spend their lives in learning many things.

world his faults would not be forgotten.

difficult but it is important and interesting.

suit every part of it.

The sovereigns of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and

ind pleasant narried state without it other gifts blevel. It is an sees fun e appears to denly he is is own situne grievance, relling. His under the ne whole, it leem married which ow to be pa-and charity, umorous side

how to write

an which imientious efwn eye, even by the mote for instance, ggressiveness e other day set to write line of Manntury." The dy to lecture holastical-States are of a great tels. Their ad not learnt ey were as e-aged gour-tied up with with shaven o have their rol. I could tile converwas often ression when ed capable of

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son would be a bright one. Boys and girls who work so well in school are not likely to fail when they take their places as citizens. The low passenger rates between Seattle and Vic-The low passenger rates between Seattle and Victoria are bringing thousands of visitors across from the Sound. Now the fare from Seattle to Vancouver is reduced to twenty-five cents. If the big steamboat companies are not making money the people are getting a great deal of pleasure in these holidays. There is enough travel and trade between Victoria and Seattle to enable the boats of

Kootenay.

PAGE FOR THE YOUNG F

the two companies to earn fair profits. The C. P. R. is a strong company, and will not allow itself to be shut out from a trade to which it has a right. It is curious that the French president Fallieres is Besides the pictures published very nice ones have been received from Sibyl Hardwick, Grace Burrill and Harry Johnson. They will be reproduced in another going to pay the same round of visits as those lately made by the English king. Canadians did not do as well as was expected in the shooting contest at Bisley, England. The marks-men from every part of the United Kingdom, England, Ireland and Scotland made higher scores than those

In spite of wet weather, the Olympic contests have been going on in London. All kinds of sports have been engaged in. In most of the contests the athletes of Great Britain and Ireland have carried The rebels in Persia seem to be having things their own way. The Shah is hated as a tyrant. Russia is standing by and is acting the part of a peace-maker. It is strange to think of the Czar of Russia taking the part of the results. athletes of Great Britain and Ireland have carried off the honors. In running and jumping, however, many of the prizes were taken by men from the United States, and two Canadians, Kerr and Lebert, have distinguished themselves. When this was written the finals had not been run. It has often been said that Englishmen are not as fine men as their forefathers were. It is very satisfactory to know that in contests which are open to athletes from every nation men of the Anglo-Saxon race have proved stronger and more skilful than those of other nations.

> The papers are full of letters and articles about the water question. It does not seem as if there was any need to talk so much. Victoria ought never again to be as scarce of water as it is this summer. The changes that are now being made will give us, so we are told, plenty of water, if the city were not to grow any more. But it is growing. Houses are

gentle nuns and their Indian pupils, with many another of whom you have read come before the spectators just as they looked in the long ago.

And then there is the representation of the battle on the September morning nearly a century and a half ago, the English won the battle which gave them possession of Canada. These are the sights that the genius of Mr. Frank Lascelles has prepared for the pleasure and instruction of Canadians. The show will soon be over, but it will not be forgotten and the memory of the past will make us love our country more dearly than before. more dearly than before,

THE RESCUE OF A RED-COAT

Charity May stepped briskly to and fro before the spinning-wheel which she had brought out the door-stone of the gray farm house on the hill. Occasionally she lifted her brown eyes from her work and gazed out over the rolling pastures of the fair island of Prudence or across the strip of bay to the Rhode Island shore.

""T is a fine day, Polity" she said at length to the small girl who sat beside her sewing. "I think perhaps mother will let us go out in the boat when our work is finished."

"Oh, Charity! Does thee think she will?" cirped little Polly, in her excitement taking rather longer stitches than usual. "T will be beautiful on the bay this morning."

bay this morning."

Charity studied the sea and sky intently.

"There 's very little breeze stirring," she replied.

"Don't fear, little one," Charity soothed, "sister will take care of thee. Sit still now. We will be only a few moments, and then if we both row I think we can get home before three." And she turned the boat again towards Portsmouth.

Once on shore, she hesitated. Was she taking her little sister into peril?

"Would thee rether after in the head of the sister into peril?"

Once on shore, she nestrated. Was she taking her little sister into peril?

"Would thee rather sit in the boat and wait for Charlty?" she asked.

"No, no," and Polly scrambled hastily out and caught her hand. "I'll not be left. I will go with thee, We will take care of each other."

The two girls climbed the slope to the summit of a knoll, and there, a few feet away, was the little staff with its pitiful banner. They threaded their way through the tangle of bushes, stopping now and then to look and listen. All about the bayberry and sweet fern had been crushed and trampled as by heavy feet, but nothing broke the stillness of the summer noontide save the bees buzzing over the flowers and the crickets chirping in the grass.

"There must have been a skirmish here yesterday," Charity said.

day," Charity said. . . To Be Continued

GUM CAMPHOR EXPERIMENTS.

Get some gum camphor and make a few of these Put a small piece of the camphor in water. It will float, and after a short interval it will begin to move about on the surface of the water, and will keep this

difficulty. One day, when she was taken into an adjoining town on a shopping expedition, she was so unfortunate as to get lost. Poor Topsy ran up and down the streets for a long time, vainly hunting for her friends, and then a bright thought struck her. She made straight for the church, where a service was going on, and the congregation was much scandalized at the sight of a small dog being chivvied up and down the aisles and between the seats by an indignant verger, armed with a sliver rod. The Lessons were being read, and Topsy, in her anxiety to escape from the excited verger, ran up the chancel till she got to the clergyman engaged in reading, when, not knowing, I suppose, what next to do, she sat up exactly in front of him. It was a trying moment, and he afterwards confessed that it was with the utmost difficulty he succeeded in suppressing his laughter, especially as many of his congregation were on the verge of hysteria. Finding her last appeal useless she quietly walked out and made the best of her way to her village home. The same dog was a thorough little sportswoman, for she had been one of a scratch pack out in India engaged in hunting jackais, and when her longer-legged companions left her in the rear and the last of them had disappeared she would sit up and look round for help in a half comical, half-pathetic way. She had, too, a wonderful memory, for on a former owner of hers arriving in this country from India after an absence of five years she recognized him immediately with frantic demonstrations of joy."—Strand.

About Birds

About Birds

What good care nature takes of her creatures! You have all heard, no doubt, that the eagle, the hawk, and other birds of prey, can look directly at the sun without being dazzled by its light. If they had not this peculiar power, they would be seriously handicapped in their search for food.

They do not, however, look at the sun with their eyes in their normal condition. Nature has provided them with a thin skin, or membrane, inside the eyelids, which they can draw down at will over the ball of the eye, thus protecting it, but not seriously interfering with its sight.

But that is not the only provision that nature has made for their eyes; they have the power of adjusting the focus so that they can see as well at a great distance as they can near the object.

There is another unique provision that nature has made for birds about which questions are often asked, and that is their ability to maintain their hold on the perch when they are asleep. Many persons suppose that it is the persistent action, during sleep, of the instinct of self-protection but it is not that at all Running from the claws up into the leg, are certain little tendons, which contract or shorten, when the bird is sitting. The shortening of the tendons gathers in the claws so that they grasp the perch, and the grasp will not relax until the bird resumes its standing position. The hold on the perch, therefore, is really an involuntary action.

The hold on the perch, therefore, is really an involuntary action.

Wide-Awakers who have seen chickens walking about the yard may have noticed this action of the tendons. When the chicken lifts its foot to take a step, it bends its leg, and the claws at the same time draw in. This is precisely what takes place, when the chicken, or bird, sits on the perch.—Chicago News.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Dear Editor—I am hoping that the picture I have inclosed will meet with better success than the last. The summer holidays promise to be long ones and I hope to get through a lot of fun before school begins. I can row or paddle in & boat, swim a little bit, ride a horse or a bicycle and climb trees, which last girls are not supposed to do. There is quite a large wood back of our house which makes a good place to play in. We sometimes take lunch and go to Cadbury Bay in our boat and stay all afternoon. The youngest in our family is a girl seven months old. The next is a boy two years old, then comes my eleven year-old brother and then myself. I am thirteen. We have a little dog and that is all the pets we have. I will close now hoping for success. close now hoping for success.

SIBYL HARDWICK. Nitinat Cottage, Oak Bay Avenue, July 20, 1908.

Why do we always shake hands with the right hand? Because in the days when people were not as peaceable as they now are, every man carried a sword or dagger to defend himself. This sword was worn on his left side, where the right hand could quickly grasp it for use in time of peril. When a man wished to show that he was friendly, he extended his right hand, which would be clasped by the other's right hand, if he, too, meant peace. Thus each would be sure that the other would not draw his sword.

WITH THE POETS

Quoting From Gray's Elegy "That's it," said a man who had stepped in the corner grocery store to get 3 1-2 pounds of granulated sugar. "I'm going home tired. I remind myself of the line:

"The plowman homeward wends his weary way." "You mean plods his weary way," said the school-master, as he went out of the door with a can of kerosene. "He meant to quote the line that reads:

"Homeward the plowman plods his weary way," remarked the village lawyer.
"I meant to quote just what I did quote," said the first speaker, sternly:

"The weary plowman homeward plods his way." "I understand your quotation," said a man who was sitting on a sugar barrel, to be:

"Weary the homeward plowman plods his way."

"You are wrong," said a neighbor, who was enquiring the price of hams. "He said: "The weary plowman homeward plods his way."

"Pardon me," broke in a travelling salesman for a sausage house. "If the gentleman intended to quote from Gray's Eulogy, the quotation should read: "Homeward the weary plowman plods his way."

"Please understand," said the man with the \$ 1-2 pounds of granulated sugar, "that I do not make mistakes in quotations. I have twice said that the line "The weary plowman plods his homeward way."

"I understand you to say," observed another neigh-"Homeward the plowman weary plods his way."

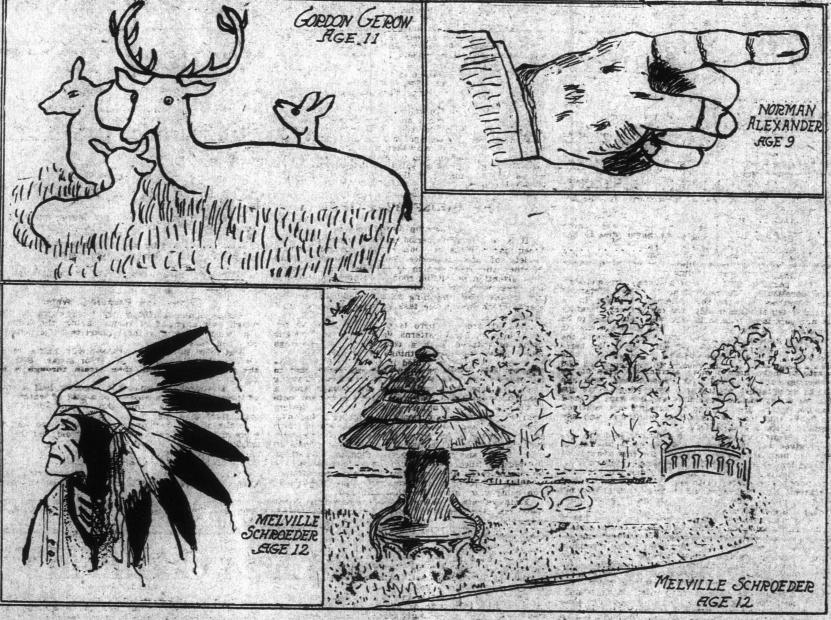
"We may easily have been mistaken as to what he said," remarked an elderly man, "but what he undoubtedly wished to say was:

"The plowman weary homeward plods his way." "That is not what I wished to say and not what I did say!" retorted the man with 3 1-2 for 17 cents. "I said, and I will stand by it:

"Weary the plowman plods his homeward way." "Pardon me for butting in again, gents," said the sausage drummer, "but I must insist, as before, that if you would accurately quote the immortal Eulogy, the line must read:

"The plowman weary plods his homeward way." "Gen'm'n." said the village good-for-nothing, get-ting up from a keg of nails behind the stove, "you'rel wrong—cuse me, you're all wrong. The quotation is:

"The weary plodman homeward plows his way." Thereupon they went their ways, every one, the last speaker, believing he was right.—Yo mpanion.



going up everywhere. If there is a good harvest on the prairies this year many more people will come to live where they will not suffer from cold in winter or heat in summer. Englishmen and women are coming every day. Families are growing up and young folks are making homes of their own. It will be some years before waterworks can be made, and even if the city begins now the new supply will not be here too soon.

For many years Canadian live cattle have not been allowed to land in England as it was said there was danger of disease among them. It appears that the same rule was applied to those from Norway and Sweden. This has helped to keep up the price of meat in England and premier Asquith has been asked to appoint a commission to find out whether or not the cattle are now healthy. Certainly we very seldom hear of disease among cattle sold to the butters in hear of disease among cattle sold to the butchers in

In these days of cold storage it does not seem as necessary as it was formerly to import cattle alive. But meat which has been preserved by cold spoils very quickly when placed where it is warm, while live cattle can be kept until they are needed. This trade in live cattle is a very profitable one.

There has been much talk of late about navies. England, as usual, has said little. But there have been lately some naval manoeuvres on the coast of England in which three hundred warships took part. It is a great sight to see a fleet of sixteen battle

It is a great sight to see a fleet of sixteen battleships as they sail into a harbor but who can imagine what it must be to watch three hundred ships in action!

The British admiralty has resolved to place a squadron to guard the northern passage from the North Sea. All the British naval stations have until now been in the English Channel. No foreign fleet could have passed into the North Sea from the Atlantic Ocean by that passage. Now, however, it is believed that danger might come from another direction and a squadron will be stationed at Cromarty Firth in the north of Scotland. This will close in the North Sea completely. If the emperor William or his successors ever go to war with Great Britain the German ships will have to fight very inch of their way man ships will have to fight very inch of their way to the open sea. Rosyth will be the home port of the

How many children have been trying to imagine what is going on at Quebec these days. The splendid warships from England and the United States are anchored in the river where Wolfe's fleet watched the French armies on the opposite shore. The Prince of Wales and all the fine ladies and gentlemen who are with him are going through the queer narrow streets of the old town or driving along the broad avenues and admiring the fine residences and buildings of the modern city. Everywhere crowds of pretty desired modern city. Everywhere crowds of pretty dark-eyed girls and boy's watch them and talk to each other in the quick eager way of French children.

the quick eager way of French children.

Near the churches you would see great numbers of priests and nuns pass in and out of the convents for Quebec has changed, in some ways, little since the English conquest and the priests are as zealous and the nuns as devout as in the days of the old regime. And then the grand and stately company of prince and lords and statesmen as well as the immense crowds in the streets have been watching from day to day the wonderful pageants where Cartier and Champlain, Le Jeune and Maisonneuve, D'Aulac D'Ormeaun and the regiment of Carignan Salieres, the

"I am almost sure mother will say we may go for a while if we do our work particularly well. Take care of those stitches, Poll. The last ones had best come out. They will never earn thee a jaunt, but more like an extra long psalm."

Polly pouted, but in a moment laughed and pulled out the offending stitches, crooning softly to herself as she set them again with great care. Charity worked with a will, and her task was soon finished. She disappeared into the house, and in a few moments her voice rang merrily through the open door.

open door.
"Mother says 'yes,' Pollykins. Put up thy work for today." Sweet Mether May followed her elder daughter to the door, and gazed lovingly after the two young

Though Charity was Polly's senior by five years, the sisters were loving comrades. They were both very happy when their brother Ben built for them a boat. It was a rough craft but staunch and seamouthy. Charity had strong young arms, and soon became expert with the oars, and even eight-year-old Polly quickly learned to bull away galiantly.

This morning the boat lay on the sand where

This morning the boat lay on the sand where Ben had left it after a fishing trip the day before. Polly with a joyful gurgle, climbed in, and took her seat in the stern. Charity pushed off with little difficulty, and they were soon floating on the wide bosom of Narragansett Bay. On this August morning the warm, blue haze made all distant points vague and indistinct. Presently Charity dropped her cars and sat still with clasped hands, and even Poly for once was quiet, as the little boat drifted with the ebbing tide down toward Newport and the ocean.

"The French ships sailed out yesterday to meet Admiral Howe's squadron at sea, so Father was telling Ben last night," Charity said at last, breaking the lng silence. "How can men fight and kill each other in this lovely summer weather?"

"Oh, Charity! Do they really do such dreadful things? Does thee think it can be really true?" and Polly lifted a horrified face from the water in which she had been dabling her dimpled fingers liberally bespatting her gray gown and white herchief.

"I fear it is, lambkin," her sister answered with a shadow for a moment in her dark eyes. "Ben said he heard firing over in Portsmouth when he was out fishing yesterday."

A puff of wind coming over the water made Char-

said he heard firing over in Portsmouth when he was out fishing yesterday."

A puff of wind coming over the water made Charity look up suddenly at the sun.

"T is past noonday, sis," she said, "and we are a long way from home. We must start at once or mother will worry."

Hastiy picking up her oars she turned the boat away from the near-by Portsmouth shore, and headed for Prudence Island. As she setfled herself for the long pull homeward, something on a point of land directly in front of her caught her eye. She held her oars suspended and looked again.

"That must be a signal of distress yonder," she finally said to her stster. "Turn about, Polly, and see what thee can make of it."

Polly screwed her body ground, and gazed with wide, blue eyes.

"I see naught but a rag tied to a stick," she said. "How thee affrightened me. Charity!"

"Yes but why should a rag be tied to a stick on that lonely point? Some poor creature must be in trouble. We will go and see."

"But, Charity," objected the little girl, "T is lonely there, as thee says. Some ohe may hurt us. And then, too, 'I is growing late, and the wind is rising. The bay is all white ruffles now. If we don't get home soon, I shall be afeared."

up till it has all dissolved. This is because it dissolves more quickly in some parts than in others, and so the water keeps pulling it, first one way and then mother.

another.

Put another piece of camphor in the water and set it on fire, and it will burn and move about at the same time, making a very pretty sight. You may utilize this knowledge and construct a little toy. Make some boats by folding paper to that shape, and attach to each a bit of the gum camphor. When you place it in the water, the boat will sall about until the camphor is dissolved, and if you set a little boat on fire it will burn, camphor and all, still moving in the water until it is all consumed.

Now pour a little water into a flat-bottomed shallow dish. Hold a stick of camphor up to the light, to see which way its grain runs, and following the grain, cut out a small rod of the camphor, about a quarter of an inch square.

cut out a small rod of the camphor, about a quarter of an inch square.

Hold the end of this rod to the bottom of the shallow dish, and the water will begin to ripple and wave, and will continue to do so until the end of the rod is melted away. The reason of this is that the water is first drawn to the camphor stick, and as the stick dissolves, a film of camphor forms on the surface, which has a tendency to draw away from the stick, even as mercury draws away from glass. So the result here is a wave motion, first a drawing to the stick, and then a drawing away, until the end is dissolved. Now place several of the little paper boats, with

Now place several of the little paper boats, without camphor on them, in the thin layer of water around the edge of the dish, and put the stick of camphor in the middle of the dish to the bottom. Little waves will at once form, and you will see the boats buffeted about by them; indeed, some of the boats may be wrecked against the camphor stick.

The following experiment will be successful if made on a fine, dry day, as in such a condition of the atmosphere the film of camphor will almost instantly evaporate. Put some perfectly clean water into a nerfectly clean, vessel, and over the surface dust some lycopodium using a small muslin bag to hold the powder.

powder.

When you have put a thin layer of the powder over the water, dip the end of a camphor stick into the water, and the powder will begin at once to pull away from the stick and to form into wheel-shaped figures, which will begin to revolve, making a very pretty effect.

Amusing as all these experiments are, they also teach a wonderful law of nature, that of attraction and repulsion, so that your time will be well spent

NATURAL HISTORY

Rightly considered, a spider's web is a most curious, as well as a most beautiful thing. The majority of children suppose that the spider's web is pulled out of his mouth, and that the little insect has a large reel of the stuff in his stomach, and that he could almost instantly add feet, yards, or rods, to the roll. The facts are that the spiders have a regular spinning machine, a set of tiny tubes, at the far end of the body, and that the threads are nothing more nor less than a white, sticky fluid, which hardens as soon as it comes in contact with the air.—The Herald and Presbyter.

"A friend of mine" continues Mrs. Spencer, "once possessed a small mongrel terrier which had a queer habit of invariably sitting up when in any doubt or

Busy Times on Friday and Saturday

The last Friday in July and the first Saturday in August will be interesting days for many who have summer wearables yet to buy: A general getting together of many small lots all over the store will make buying very profitable, as prices are made with a view to quick clearance. During July we have disposed of an immense amount of all kinds of goods, this naturally leaves us with many odd lines and remnants. These we will now clean up and in marking them we have not considered the cost or the selling price, but have marked them at prices that are bound to move them out quickly. For people who appreciate genuine bargains Friday and Saturday will indeed be interesting days.

Footwear Specials for Today

Today offers some fine Footwear bargains, the values from this Department are exceptionally good, as they are composed of the very best makes, but lines that we are discarding. This sale makes it possible to obtain the very highest grade footwear at merely nominal prices.

Women's Colored Canvas Tie Shoes

WOMEN'S COLORED CANVAS TIE SHOES, champagne. Alice blue, navy blue, khaki brown and black and white. Not all sizes in each color, but in all 21/2 to 61/2. Regular values \$2.00 and \$2.50. Today \$1.50

Men's Canvas Laced Shoes Sewn leather soles, regular \$2.00 for\$1.25

Ditto in 11 to 13, regular \$1.50 for\$1.00

Canvas Laced Shoes

Men's 6 to 11, regular \$1.70 Boys' 1 to 5, regular \$1.50 Youth's II to 13 regular \$1.25 for90¢

Millinery Dept. Bargains

50c Children's Muslin Hats 25c

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN HATS AND BONNETS, a lot of different styles and qualities. Regular 50c and 75c.

\$1.75 Women's Sailors \$1.00 VOMEN'S SAILOR HATS. white straw, wide brim, the proper style, regular \$1.75. Clean-up price \$1.00

75c Children's Sailors 10c. CHILDREN'S SAILOR HATS, white straw, regular prices 50c to 75c. Cleanup price 10¢

soc Women's Motors and Tams, roc

WOMEN'S MOTOR CAPS. in linens, also a lot of tams, regular price 50c. Clean up price 10¢

Final Clearance of Wash Skirts All Wash Skirts Reduced to Clear

Today we will clear out the balance of our Stock of Washing Skirts. We have marked them at prices that will insure a quick clearance. Plenty of opportunity to wear them yet and they

the very latest style, some pleated, some circular, regu-

lar price \$2.50. \$1.45

will be just as good next year if you don't need them this year.

skirts, in good styles, in pleated and circular effects. Regular \$3.50 to \$1.90

WASH SKIRTS, made up in | WASH SKIRTS, well made | WASH SKIRTS, our very best lines, circular cut with bias fold, also pleated styles with embroidered straps between pleats, regular \$4.50 to \$5.75. Today ...

Women's Princess Dresses Reduced to Clear

Emphatic Reductions Which Mean a Quick Clearance

\$12.50 to \$17.50 Princess Dresses for \$7.50

Beautifully fine quality Dresses, made of mulls and organdies, trimmed with dainty laces and lace medallions. A nice dress for anybody to have owing to its dressy usefulness. Regular \$12.50 to \$17.50 dresses. Clean\$20.00 to \$27.50 Princess Dresses for \$9.50

Our very finest and daintiest lingerie Dresses in this lot, made of the finest materials in the best possible manner, and trimmed in keeping with the extra quality of these garments. Regular \$20.00 to \$27.50. Clean-up

Some Shoe Department Bargains

Odds and ends in Burt's, Laird's, Schnober's, Ford's, and Armstrong's fine quality Footwear. Boots and Shoes in patent, calf and kid, hand turned and goodyear welt soles. Regular \$5.00 and \$6.00. Clean-up price \$2.00

Odds and Ends in Keith's Konqueror, Frank Slater's, Macpherson's and other leading American and Canadian makers of Men's Fine Footwear, patent colt, gun metal calf and vici kid boots and Oxford shoes. Regular \$4.50 to \$5.50. Clean-

Balance of Men's Kid Boots, stout sewn and goodyear welt soles. Regular \$3.50 and \$4.00. Clean-up price \$2.00 BOYS' STRONG CALF BOOTS, standard screwed soles, sizes I to 5, together with boys' and youths' box calf and vici kid bals, size I to 5, and boys' patent colt boots, sizes 5 and 5½ only, regular \$2.50 to \$4.50. Clean-up price \$2.00

few pairs only of Youths' Strong Oil Grain Calf Blucher cut Boots, stout waterproof soles, English manufacture, 11, 12 and 13 only. Regular \$3.50. Clean-up price\$2.00 BOYS' TAN BLUCHER BOOTS, welted soles, new season's goods. Worth \$3.50. Clean-up price \$2.00

Men's Furnishings Bargains

MEN'S SILK TIES, many different shades and patterns, knitted, tubular and plain. Regular 25c. Cleanup price 10¢

75c Print Shirts 25c MEN'S PRINT SHIRTS. good patterns, soft finish, some pleated bosoms. Regular 75c, 65c and 5oc. Clean-up price25¢

soc Unlaundered Shirts 250 WHITE UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS, small bosoms, open back, linen collar bands and cuffs, sizes 16 and 16 1-2. Regular 50c. Clean-up price 25¢ Boys' 50c Print Shirts 25c BOYS' PRINT SHIRTS,

soft finish, with collar bands for white collar, sizes 13 1-2 and 14. Reg-50c. Clean-up MEN'S BRACES, elastic

web, leather ends, French suspenders with elastic back, and heavy working and 25c. Clean-up price. 20¢

MEN'S SOX, wool mixture and all cotton, grey striped and plain. Clean-up price per pair 10¢ MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched cambric, all white, regular 75c per doz. Clean-up MEN'S BATHING SUITS, one piece, blue cot-

ton suits, regular 75c and \$1.00. Clean-up MEN'S BATHING SUITS, two piece style, blue cotton, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. Clean-up BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS OR BLOUSES, black sateen, white fancy cotton and print, small sizes. Regular 50c and 75c. Clean-up price 15¢

REMNANTS REMNANTS REMNANTS

Grand Clearance of Remnants of Dress Goods and Staples

For Friday and Saturday we will have thousands of refinants of Dress Goods and Staples to offer, all kinds of dress goods all lengths. In the Staples there will be remnants of practically all the kinds of goods we carry in that section. Business has been good in this section this month, that means more remnants, which means more bargains. The actual value or the cost has not been considered in marking these oddments. Such bargains are only possible in a store of this size, where the loss is not considered, the point being to get clear of all remnants every season. Come prepared to invest heavily, you won't be able to resist these values.

Whitewear Dept. Bargains

\$4.75 Muslin Blouses for \$1.75 Another good assortment of high grade Blouses, the Clean-Up Sale brings some extra good odd lines into this lot. Regular \$3.50 to \$4.75 quali-

\$7.50 Muslin Blouses for \$2.50 Some of our very best lines are in this lot. Of all sizes of every kind, but plenty to choose from. Blouses that sold from

\$5.00 to \$7.50. Clean-up price \$2.50 \$3.00 Muslin Blouses for \$1.25 A final reduction brings some beautiful Blouses into the lot at this price, regular \$2.25 to \$3.00. Clean-up price....\$1.25 \$1.10 Muslin Drawers 50c

An extra good lot of Drawers at this price. We have put into this assortment all lines that are mussed or soiled, also all odd lines, so there is sure to be some bargains for somebody. Regular 75c to \$1.10 drawers. Clean-up price....50¢ 65c Corset Covers 35c.

A clearing line of Oddments in Corset Covers. Not a large 40c Slip Waists for 15c

\$6.00 Silk Waists for \$2.90 SILK WAISTS, a clearing line of navy, brown and black silk

waists. Tailered styles, regular prices \$5.5 oand \$6.00. Clean-

Corset Dept. Bargains

\$1.25 and \$1.00 Corsets for 50c. Odd lines and odd sizes in good makes of Corsets. If you can find the size you want every pair is a big bargain. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.00. Clean up sale 50¢

\$1.75 to \$2.50 Corsets for \$1.00 Royal Worcester and other makes, lines that we are discarding, 50c Children's Waists 15c

CHILDREN'S CORSET WAISTS, a clearing out of small

Final Clearing of Tailored Linen Costumes

We have a few more of those useful and stylish tailored Linen Suits that we have marked at the following hurry out prices. It must be apparent to all that these suits are a bargain at this price. They are carefully made of the best materials, having all the style and service of a cloth suit, and at these prices, a mere fraction of the cost, note the great reductions.

INEN SUITS—
Reg. Price \$18,50
Ctean-Up Price... \$5.9

INEN SUITS—
Reg. Price \$22.50
Clean-Up Price.. 56.90

A Clearance Sale of Men's Straw and Felt Hats

This sale should interest every man, as it is a complete clearance of broken sizes in our very best styles of Felt and Straw Headwear. Not an offering of old styles, but one that embraces all styles. The only reason we offer them at such prices is that we have not all sizes in every line.

\$2.50 to \$5.00 Felt Hats, \$1,50

SOFT FELT HATS, all colors, all shapes, including the Fedora, Crush and Telescope, good stylish hats and some of our best grades, regular \$2.50 to \$5.00. Clean-up

\$1.00 to \$1.50 Straw Hats, 50c

MEN'S STRAW HATS, principally the popular sailor style, although a few other styles are to be had. No use being without a comfortable Hat when you can get one for this price. Regular \$1.00 to \$1.50. Clean-up

Men's and Youths' Suits to Clear

A lot of Men's and Youths' Suits are also offered for clearance. These suits are made of fancy tweeds and worsteds, in different shades and good patterns. The styles are right up-to-date and the garments are particularly well made. You will find some great bargains at these prices,

Regular \$15.00 to \$22.50 Suits,

Hosiery Dept. Bargains

WOMEN'S CASHMERE HOSE, 11 dozen only to clear,

WOMEN'S COTTON HOSE, outsize, extra large, regular BLUE SPOT HOSE for women, regular 35c. Clean-up

CHILDREN'S RIBBED COTTON HOSE, regular 25c. CHILDREN'S RIBBED COTTON HOSE, a special lot.

Lace Dept. Bargains

TRIMMINGS AND BRAIDS, all kinds and colors, regular EMBROIDERIES, different widths, regular 25c and 3oc. FANCY BRAIDS AND TRIMMINGS, a clearing out of

LACES, a big lot of Oriental and other laces, many wide widths, regular 50c and 75c. Clean-up price25¢ ALLOVERS, a lot of allovers in different colors and kinds, some extra good bargains, regular up to \$3.00. Clean-up price \$1.00

Better Values Than Ever at the August Furniture Sale

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

August Furniture Sale Starts Monday, August 3rd

VOL L. NO. 169,

Capital on Br

CHASED BY Y

Strong Feeli

the former sub-secr tan, who a few days post that amount exile, has succeeded escape from Consta the German embas where he had taken the embassy launch he transferred to from the tug he b afterwards cleared ports.
The Young Turk forts to stop the Ms to the British embasurrender of Izzet.
The situation at the declarators of

CASTRO'S L

Willemstad, Cura news that President drawn the exequature consuls and vice-countil the Netherland ogizes for the allegs zuela, was received the steamer Daogfr The government communication with lines in an effort come to Curacao Reuse, the former Netherlands to Vene pelled by Presiden point where he constant of the Mail from the also details of the Venezuelan government of the Gelderland, that the position to