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BLOOD IS SHED IN WELSH CITY

eads to Killing of Two Men and Wounding of Two Others by Troops

WILD TUMULT ENSUES AT NIGHT

Three More Lives Lost Through Explosion Following Fire Started by Rioters-Magistrate's House Raided

LLANELLY, Wales, Aug. 19.—Riot rampant tonight in Llanelly, where today fired on a mob, killing two and seriously wounding two others. of the victims are alleged to be laborers in no way connected the railway strike, who had been awn to the scene by curiosity. The abitants of the town are greatly inamed over the shooting, which they nsider unjustified, and tonight rioting serious character broke out.

Five hundred soldiers hastily were oned to clear the streets of angry en, while others are guarding the ectric power house and public buildwhich the rioters threaten to

The home of a magistrate was aided and looted tonight, and another ouse and several railway cars loaded ith provisions were burned.

Today's affray took place on Union idge, close to the railway station. incoming train had been brought to standstill by the mob and several rikers jumped on the engine and attacked the engineer and fireman.

A platoon of soldiers was ordered to the scene at the double quick. They took positions on the slopes overlooking the bridge, and behind the walls of nearby gardens. The angry mob tore own the walls and bombarded the soldiers with bricks. After several ldiers had been hit they fired in the checking the hail of missiles. There troops shot to kill. One man sitting the wall was seen to fall, and three rs dropped in their tracks.

The mob then quickly scattered. The rioting continued through the ight, and three more deaths were dded to these of the afternoon, while any persons were injured. The casalities resulted from an explosio uring a fire in the railway freight eds, started by rioters.

The local mob was joined tonight by 000 tinplate workers from the surunding districts, and although 500 ldiers guarded the railway line, the mbined mob out-maneuvered them. oted a troop train and secured a large ammunition, and then rned the cars containing the soldiers'

Afterwards the rioters marched in the wn and broke into the offices of a stice of peace who had read the riot and threw his goods into the street. When the police and troops dispersed rioters, they again returned to the ight sheds and set fire to them. As e flames were licking up the building. eries of explosions occurred.

The troops charged and drove back rioters and then put out the blaze. Later search of the ruins revealed the ree bodies.

Both in the streets and at the railay sheds the soldiers were compelled make a number of bayonet charges nd many persons including women and hildren, were injured

Saengerfest Competition.

SEATTLE, Aug. 19 .- The contests beween the singing societies of the Pacific coast were held today as the principal feature of the saengerfest of the North Pacific Saengerbund. Choruse rom Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Salem, Boise and Chehalis competed for prize cups, and the udges, who were concealed behind a screen in one of the boxes, will give their decision on Monday. The closing concert of the saengerfest was given tonight. The business sessions will be held on Monday.

OFFICER FOUND DEAD Captain Thornton Stationed at Fort Worden, Apparently Victim of Overdose of Bromidia

SEATTLE, Aug. 19 .- Capt. Frank T. ornton, commanding 63rd company, United States Coast Artillery, was ound dead in his quarters at Fort Worden today. Death had apparently een due to an overdose of bromidia n a dresser in his room was found a ently emptied bottle of the drug, which officers say Thornton had used check an attack of insomnia.

Captain Thornton was under arrest in his quarters at the time of his death, some alleged infraction of military liscipline. When he failed to appear breakfast this morning, his quarers were searched and the body was

aptain Thornton, who was only re ently promoted to a captaincy, was ansferred here from the Presidio, San Francisco, six months ago. He was oorn in Indiana 33 years ago and saw service in the Philippines.

NEARING NEW YORK

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19 .- Landing air line 99 miles from Swanville, Pa., Attack on Train at Llanelly Leads to Killing of Two Men

> "It is only a bird's hop to New York now," said Atwood, as he stepped out of his Burgess-Wright biplane. He made the 99 miles from Swanville to Buffalo in a flying time of two hours

and twenty-one minutes, with one stop at Erie, Pa. The Bostonian now is confident of winning the world's record in four days more. His distance from the start in St. Louis last Monday to date is \$26

miles, as compared with the world's record of 1,164 miles. But Atwood's time, counted in days devoted to his flight, is far ahead of the record holders, Keenig, Volmer and Buchner, who, flying over Germany, ended with a best time of thirty days from start to finish. His arrival in Buffalo gives him the credit of having flown over portions of six states and distance easily equal to one-fourth the

way across the continent, Atwood rose from a corn field at Swanville, with crowds of farmers as spectators. He made three unsuccess ful starts before he got away and then landed in Erie, two hours after his

In entering Buffalo, Atwood became confused by the smoke, and was not able to find the race track until he had made a wide detour. I was three-quar ters of a nhour before he located Kenilworth race track. He made a perfect landing.

Men Laid Off.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 19 .- At the office of the general manager of the Union Pacific railway, information was given out that 2,500 employees of that road will be laid off next week. The reduction in force will apply to all departments. The action of the company is said to be due to the fact that since last October business has been falling off.

I.T.U. DELEGATES END CONVENTION

Administration Sustained on All Ouestions at Issue-New Arbitration Agreement is Adopted

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19 .- The fifty-seventh annual convention of the International Typographical Union ended here today after the administra tion wing of ...e union, which favors a liberal policy in dealings with employers, and the avoidance of strikes, as far as possible, had been sustained in every issue coming before the conention. The laws committee, which has won on every endorsement it has made in the last ten years, passed through the convention with its reords unbroken.

The most important work of the con vention was the adoption of a tentative arbitration contract, liberal in its provisions, to be submitted to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association on January 1; the decision to resubmit the vote abolishing the vote abolishing piecework to a referendum; the raising of the number of union petitions required to initiate legislation from 50 to 100; the voting of a per capita assessment of 25 cents for the defence of John J. and James B. Mc-Namara: the passing of resolutions urging drastic Asiatic exclusion laws, and the decision not to invest the oldage pension funds in bonds, but to keep them for fighting reserves.

A number of amendments were proposed, but President Lynch prevailed in securing the adoption of a tentative ar-

bitration agreement unchanged. One of the chief points of difference between the new and the old agreement is that the former provides for a local arbitration board of five members instead of the board of four members now existing. Under the new agreement two members are to be chosen from each side, a chairman not connected with either interests to preside. The main points of the agreements are

as follows: New agreements will be executed at the petition of the local union and the

local publisher. The agreement will recognize inter-

national law and local law, not affect ing wages, hours and conditions The actual contract is to be signed by the local publisher and the president and secretary of the local union. and to be guaranteed by the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typo-

graphical Union. Holders of the present contracts should secure new contracts under agreement with and with the consent of the local union prior to or on May 1, 1912. For continuous arbitration in all other cases the sixty days limit is re-

quired. The delegates left for Los Angeles tonight to attend the unveiling of a monument in the printers' cemetery

FROM FARMERS

Leader of Opposition Speaks to Large Audience Representing Large District of Western Ontario -

SHOWS FALLACY OF MARKET ARGUMENT

Agreement Would Expose Agricultural Interest to Ruinous Competition-Conservatives Confident of Gains

HARRISTON, Ont., Aug. 19-R. L. Borden addressed an audience of two thousand drawn from points in six western Ontario counties here tonight, and was given a welcome considered a good omen for the Conservative cause in this section of the province. His entry into the hall was the signal for an outburst of cheers, followed by singing the "Maple Leaf." A "tiger" was shouted by several enthusiastic admirers, and cheers broke forth again.

The . Conservative leader was re-inforced today by Hon. I. B. Lucas, a member of the Ontario cabinet, and his efforts were seconded by Messrs. C. R. McKeon and A. H. Musgrove, members of the Ontario legislature, and W. A. Clark, James Bowman and H. A. Murphy, Conservative candidates in North Wellington, East Huron and Perth respectively.

All the speakers dealt at length with the national and imperial aspects of the reciprocity agreement, denouncinng it as dangerous to Canadian unity and a death blow to the policy of preferential trade within the empire. All appeals to the patriotism of the audience were responded to by enthusiastic

Mr. Borden, himself, although suffering from hoarseness, the result of his exertions during the past week, delivered an address of over an hour's duration He first took the government to task for dissolving parliament in the face of the pledge that the special committee to investigate the Oliver charges would hear evidence before the session ended. He denied that the reciprocity agreement would give Canadian farmers profitable market in the United States. American farmers supplied their own Potts, U. S. N., and Chandler Hale, domestic demand, and had a surplus for came a clearing house of the continent and only inferior goods would reach the British market, labelled Canadian products. Canada would not be in a position to abrogate the treaty, but the United States was powerful enough to do so. If it did, Canada would have great difficulty in regaining the high reputation and hold it has on the Brit ish markets. The competition of the favored nations in Canada becomes a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

CONGRESS READY FOR ADJOURNMEN

Failure to Pass Tariff Bills Over President's Veto Has Effect of Shortening the Extra Session

LIKELY TO ADJOURN BY TUESDAY AFTERNOON

WASHINGTON, August 19 .- The extraordinary session of congress will adjourn either Monday night or Tuesday fternoon. Both houses have cleared their dockets save for the passage of the cotton tariff revision bill on Monday, an act to be performed by the Democrats in the face of the announced intention of not waiting for the sure veto of the president. The house yesterday failed to pass the wool tariff and farmers' free list bills over the veto. The exodus of members has already although many are held in leash by the party whips, to meet possible ies in the closing hours.

The Penrose resolution for adjourn ment at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon was adopted by the senate today. It was immediately rushed to the house, but the lower branch held up action pending the closing up of its cotton bill proceedings.

The house, however, held a session to night with a view to final disposition of miscellaneous legislation on the calendar, and the result may be the closing of the extra session a day earlier than proposed by the senate. There were numerous conferences to this end between Vice-President Sherman, Senator Penrose, Democrat Leader Under-

A demand for a roll call was made in the senate on the adjournment resolution, but it ... not secure enough support. The resolution passed in the face of a strong negative vote.

FLIGHT WITH PASSENGER

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—W. G. Beatty, in a Wright biplane, beat the world's record for duration while carrying a passenger at the international aviation meet here today. Beatty and his passenger were in the air at the opening gun at 3:30 o'clock and remained up until 7:08 p. m., a total of 3 hours 38 ninutes. The former record was made by Amerigo, at-Mulhausen, Germany, December 11, 1910, when he carried a passenger 3 hours 19 minutes and 37

Batty's actual elapsed time in the air as computed by the official timers, was 3 hours, 42 minutes, 21 2-5 secs. He arose at 3:26 and descended at 7:08:2216

While the official announcement from the contest committee was re-ceived with doubt here after it had been learned that O. A. Brindley, officially rported to have flown height of 11,726 feet, instead had only reached 5,476 feet, there was little doubt that the Beatty figures were ap-

roximately correct.

Today's events were enlivened by a n Today's events were enlivened by a number of spectacular escapes, in none of which, it is said, was the aviator in great danger. The hydro-zeroplane, driven by C. C. Whitmer, and cruising about over the lake, approached dangerously near the yacht Marine, and caused a scare among its passengers, but passed overhead without injuring anyone. James Ward and Earle Ovington both were forced, to alight because of engine trougles, but both planed to earth without injury.

The speed contest for biplames was taken by Eugene Ely after a sharp brush with

The speed contest for bipleaes was tanenty Eugene Ely after a sharp brush with Lincoln Beachey. He made the twelve miles in thirteen minutes 47 seconds, Beachey's time being 14 minutes and 22 seconds. The fastest mile-and-a-third lap was chey's time being 14 minutes and 22 sec-onds. The fastest mile-and-a-third lap was made by Ely in 1:30:53.

Thomas Sopwith won the twelve mile race for monoplanes in 13:28.4 with Rene Simon second. Sopwith took the weight-carrying event without competition.

Curbing Loan Sharks WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- The Curtis bill regulating the loan of money in the District of Columbia, and designed to wipe out the "lean shark" business In government departments, was passed today by the senate.

Nome Man Electrocuted.

NAME, Alaska, Aug. 19.-While talking at the telephone today, Gus Carson, engineer of a power plant, was electrocuted, dying instantly. The telephone wire had become crossed with a heavy power wire.

Admiral Togo on His Way SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19.-Admiral Count Togo passed through here at 7.25 o'clock tonight, en route from Boston to Niagara Falls, on the last leg of his journey through the United States, as the guest of the nation. On his arrival at Niagara Falls, early tomorrow the count will breakfast on the American side, and say his official goodbye to Captain Templin M. third assistant secretary of state, who have been his official pilots ever since he landed. The admiral today wore his white uniform for the last time, as there will be no further official function. In Canada, he will travel unofficially. He appeared in good health today, and rested comfortably, declaring he felt able to make the journey without another breakdown.

SOTHERN-MARLOWE Marriage of Need Actor and Actres in London Is Announced-Both Had Been Divorced

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 .- Announce ment was made at the office of the Shuberts yesterday that a cable had been received from E. H. Sothern, the actor, telling of his marriage in London yesterday to Julia Marlowe. Virginia Harned outsined a divorce from Sothern at Reno last October on

the ground of desertion. Miss Marlowe was divorced from Robert Taber in January, 1900. STOKES SHOOTING CASE

Representatives of Wounded Man Seek to Collect Evidence at Home of Girl's Father

SEATTLE, Aug. 19 .- Patrick Graham of Renton, a Seattle suburb, father of Lillian Graham, the showgirl who with Ethel Conrad figured in the shooting of millionaire W. E. D. Stokes, in New York recently, said today that attorneys for Stokes had been at his home to see him ten days ago in an effort to get information which would help the case against the girl.

A. H. Gleason and one of his agents have been on the Pacific Coast since the preliminary hearing looking for evidence on the family and past life of the Graham girl.

"These detectives, or investigators, or whatever they were," said Graham, wanted to talk over the case with me. I told them they were welcome to any information I had. Then they tried to explain that Stokes had not made any remarks damaging to my daughter's character, and wanted to smooth things over Well, I soon saw which side they were working for and they went

"If Stokes spread those reports the papers say he did about my daughter and my daughter's family, he deserves worse than he got. Her mother was a good woman, and her family is a good family."

Panama-Pacific Fair

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19.-With every assurance of co-operation of Oregon in the Panama-Pacific exposition, the delegation of fair boosters from San Francisco are fraternizing with the business men of Portland tonight at a banquet at the Commercial club. They leave the city at midnight and will reach San Francisco at 10.30 on Monday

IN COMOX-ATLIN

Selection Made by Liberal Convention at Nanaimo Last Evening - Majority Over Judge McInnes

MR. J. D. TAYLOR IN NEW WESTMINSTER

Mr. Goodeve Again Candidate in Kootenay-Several Nominations Made in Eastern Canadian Districts

NANAIMO, Aug. 19 .- The Liberal onvention for Comox-Atlin, held here tonight unanimously nominated Duncan Ross to contest the district at the coming election. The names of Judge McInnes and Mr.

Ross were placed before the convention The latter secured the majority of the votes of the hundred and five delegates, and his nomination was made unanim ous.

Resolutions were passed affirming allegiance to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, appreciation of the services of the retiring member, Hon. Mr. Templeman, and appreciation of the services of William Sloan during the years he represented the district. Mr. Taylor in New Westminster

NE WWESTMINSTER, Aug. 19 .- Mr I. D. Taylor was unanimously nominated for the New Westminster riding

at the convention of the New Westmin-

ster Conservative Association, held here. The convention was probably the most representative held in the district, over 150 delegates being present Mr. Taylor accepte the nomination amid the cheers of his supporters. who are convinced that the result is not a question of winning, but of winning by a sweeping majority. The opinion was even expressed that the Liberal candidate would lose his deposit. Such prominent politicians as Hon. Richard McBride, premier of the province; W. J. Manson, M. P. P. for Dewdney; S. A. Cawley, M. P. P. for Chilliwack; F. J. McKenzie, M. P. P. for Delta; Alex. Lucas, M. P. P. for Yale; Mayor Lee, of New Westminster; Judge Bole, of New Westminster; H. L. Ed-

Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, M. P. P. for Richmond sent his regrets that he could not be present.

monds, president of the association, and

J. D. Taylor, candidate elect, addressed

The convention was arranged to be held in the Conservative club rooms, but the large number who arrived was a surprise to the managers, and the St. George's Hall had to be obtained on short notice. Even that was none too large.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. ...)

TWELVE BURIED

Workers in Minnesota Mine Overwhelmed by Hundreds of Tons of Earth Slipping from Bank,

RESCUING GANG WORKS IN DANGER

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 19 .- It is reported that twelve men were buried in cave-in in a mine at Hibbing Minn., early tonight.

A special from Hibbing, Minn, to the News-Tribune says:

"Twelve men are buried under hundreds of tons of earth, as the result of a cave-in at the Buffalo and Susquuehana open pit mine here tonight. Over a hundred of the miners' co-workers are working frantically, themselves in danger continuously, in an effort to dig out the bodies of their unfortunate cor rades, hoping that some of them may be still alive.

"At the place where the disaster oc curred, the bottom of the pit was approximately 150 feet below the top of the bank, about 35 feet from the bottom, and 115 feet from the top of a wide ledge on which was being operated a steam shovel.

"The first intimation that the bank was in danger of sliding came when tons of earth dropped and half buried the steam shovel. The men detailed to incover it were themselves buried beneath a second slide. Three more men commenced digging for them, and a callwas sent for a crew from the lower level. They had just arrived, and commenced work in digging out the men already buried when the bank caved in from the top, burying the entire gang, with the exception of three men."

SEATTLE RECALL ny Names on Petitions Are Found Be Irregular—Shrinkage Amounts

SEATTLE, Aug. 19 .- The first day's checking in the city comptroller's office of the signatures to the petitions for the recall of Mayor George W. Dilling is revealing a shrinkage, which, if con-tinued at the same ratio to the end of the check, will defeat the movement against the executive.

Of the first 1,148 names checked, 698 were found legitimate, with 450, or approximately forty per cent. illegitimate. There were sevral kinds of irrgularities—names not on the poll books and names at wrong and fictitious addresses

predominating.

The petition bears 10,268 signatures, of which 8,609 are necessary for the calling of the election, leaving a margin for shrinkage of fifteen per cent. The recall petition which brought about the recall of Mayor Hiram C. Gill last pring shrank sixteen per cent.

BELCARRA CASE

Court Finds Fault With Master of Ves-sel For Going at Full Speed in Heavy Fog

VANCOUVER, Aug. 19.—The judgment of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the lose of the coasting steamer Belcarra on September 17, handed down today, exonerates from blame Captain John Edgar Fulton, her master, for the loss of the vessel, but censures him for going at full speed in a heavy fog contrary to the requirements of the Canadian shipping act.

The commissioners adjudge that the accident was due to the fact that the customary light on the float at the camp was not burning and thus deceived the master.

Special attention is devoted in the decision of the judges, however, to the faulty compass used in the Belcarra, given prominence in the report of the proceedings at the investigation. No blame was attached to Captain Fuiton for not making use of the better compass, but the company is held responsible for not installing and keeping adjusted a proper instrument. VANCOUVER, Aug. 19.—The judgment of

Alleged "Arson Trust" Head. SEATTLE, Aug. 19.-David Karshak,

alias Davis, who was arrested in Vancouver, B. C., on Friday, charged with being the head of an "arson trust" in Chicago, was brought to Seattle today and lodged in the city jail. Karshak said today he would not fight extradition. He will be held here awaiting the arrival of officers from Chicago.

WHY AMERICANS

don, D. M. Eberts in Stirring Speech to Saanich Electors Tells How Trade Pact Would Deplete Canada's Resources

After recklessly despoiling their own esources the ninety million people of the United States are now seeking to exploit those of Canada. This was how the Hon. D. M. Eberts summed up the reciprocity pact which the Liberals are seeking to foist upon the Dominion at a rousing meeting of the Conservatives of South Saanich held at the hall at Royal Oak last night, to elect delegates for the convention to be held at Duncan

on Wednesday. Reeve Nicholson occu-

Hon. Mr. Eberts, after recalling the

growth of the United States and Canada

pied the chair.

went on to refer to the wasting of the resources of the republic. When the mmigrants of many countries of Europe, some of them a class not sought by Canada, flocked into the land to the outh to make up the 90 millions now there, as compared with 9 millions in Canada, there were not many years ago great resources, timber, grain fields, etc. The strong protective tariff of the country was made to conserve these resources and to close the markets to Canada. He recalled how in the ten years from 1854 to 1864, in the days when Britain was at war in the Crimea and India, and the United States was fighting its great Civil war, and the people of the United States were fighting instead of carrying out their agricultural pursuits, there was a trad agreement, and Canadians readily sold their overplus in the United States. The United States had resources then and when the war ended, they did not come to Canada with any spirit of brotherly love to carry on the agreement. No, they started to conserve their interests, and by means of a strong protective tariff, closed their markets to Canada. Many industries suffered in Canada. Mr. Eberts referred to a malting industry in Ontario which was moved to Detroit when the United States placed a heavy duty on Canadian malt while removing it from the barley which went to make the malt. This was one of thousands of interests which suffered. Canada was a young nation then, and Sir John A. Mac donald, the great chieftain, said he was not going to stand by and see these in dustries lost to Canada, and he brought down the National Policy as against that of the United States. That was the policy which had existed since, under which Canada had grown until it stood so high and prospered so much Sir Wilfrid Laurier had spoken in 1894

True to the Union Jack

to the electors of having free trade, of

commercial union with the United

States, but when he came into power he

John A. Macdonald.

continued the National policy of Sir

Canada was never in a better position than it is today, said Hon. Mr. Eberts, and the reciprocity pact is unwise to say the least. People had fought and bled (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

RAILWAY STRIKE IS TERMINATED

Efforts of Government to Devise Means of Settling Dispute in Britain are Finally Successful

MEN WILL RETURN TO WORK AT ONCE

Agreement Provides for Reference of Differences Between Companies and Employees to Commission

LONDON, Aug. 19 .- A great wave of relief swept over the country tonight, when shortly after 11 o'clock, the announcement was made from the board of trade offices that the railway strike had been settled and that the men would return to work immediately.

Telegrams bearing the information were quickly dispatched to all important railroad towns, and crossed in transit messages to London, describing strike riots in Llanelly and smaller towns in the Kingdom.

Most of the credit for the ultimate success of the efforts toward peace appears to rest with David Lloyd George. chancellor of the exchequer, who worked for conciliation when all others of the interested parties seemed to have

given it up. A joint committee of five members. composed of two representatives of the railway companies, two of the men, and non-partisan chairman, will be appointed on Tuesday to investigate the workings of the conciliation agreement of 1907, which the men claim is the root of all their grievances. This device overcomes the men's objections to a royal commission, which they contend always had been the practice as

an excuse for delay. So far as technical advantage in the compromise goes, it appears to be in the men's favor, particularly as the managers consent to meet their representa-tives. The official statement concerning the agreement says the managers consented to this scheme, in view of certain representations made by the government, including a promise of legislation to permit of an increase in railway rates. The men claim a victory for unionism on the point of recognition of unions, which was one of the

most vital principles at stake.

Messages were sent to more than a undred branches of labor unions tonight saving: "The joint commission has settled the

strike. It is a victory for trades un-

ionism. All men must return to work As a result of the settlement troops will be withdrawn as fast as arrangements for their transportation can be

made. There is no doubt that today's affray at Llanelly, Wales, in which the troops fired on a mob, killing two men and wounding two others, had much influence in ending the strike. The Liberal government had almost its existence at stake, because of the strike, as it depends on the working class for power. The settlement of the strike was reached at a conference between Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, and the executive of the men's societies. The labor leaders said tonight that the men would return to work at once. Premier Asquith returned to London this afternoon from the country, where he had expected to stay over Sunday, and his secretary made constant trips to the conference at the board of trade and the headquarters of the railway

managers. At the conclusion of the conference. the following statement was issued: "Acting on representations made to the railway companies by the government, they today empowered G. H. Claughton a director of the London Northwestern railway, and Sir Guy Granet, general manager of the Midland railway, to confer on their behalf with the representatives selected by the executives of the trades unions and railway employers with a view to discussing with them the suggested terms of settlement drafted by the board of

trade. "Mr. Claughton stated that upon certain representations by the government, the railway companies to meet the representatives of the men with a view of discussing the terms of an agreement. The terms had been discussed and agreed to, Mr. Claughton and Sir Guy Granet stated that the recommendations of the commission would be loyally accepted by the companies, even though they were adverse to the companies contentions, and should the settlement be effected, any traces of ill-feeling which might have arisen certainly would

be effaced. The Agreement "The terms of the agreement fol-

"1. The strike to be terminated forthwith and the men's leaders to use their best endeavors to induce the men to return to work at once. "2. All the men involved in the pre-

sent dispute, either by strike or lockout, including casuals who present them selves for work within a reasonable time, to be reinstated by the companies, at the earliest possible moment, and no (Continued on Page 2, Column 3,)

CHICAGO MARU FOR FAR EAST

Osaka Shosen Kaisha Liner Left Yesterday with Cargo of Flour, Machinery, Salmon and General Freight

The steamer Chicago Maru, of the Osaka Shosen kaisha line, left the outer wharf yesterday for Yokohama, Kobe and the usual ports of call en route to Hongkong and Manila. The Japanese liner had a fair complement of passengers and a good cargo, made up for the most part of flour machinery, canned salmon and general merchandise The cargo was valued at \$100,765. The canned salmon shipment was small, 1,075 cases valued at \$4,515. The flour cargo on the steamer consisted of 4,400 barrels valued at \$17,600. One important item of the cargo was a shipment of 2,602 bundles of black pipe valued at \$11.500 for Yokohama. In the cargo was shipment of steam radiators valued at \$12,000. The usual shipment of sewing machines number 723 cases valued at \$8,058.

Among the miscellaneous freight was a shipment of automobiles, 206 barrels of whisky, 125 casks of beer, 323 gas meters, a shipment of solid rubber tires valued at \$3,000; also large shipments of machinery, electrical supplies, can ned goods, incubators and fireless cook-

The next steamer of the Osaka Shosen kaisha fleet due here will be the Canada Maru which is scheduled to arrive on Wednesday.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD

Noted Admiral Arrives at New York on Way to Visit Canada-Will

Come to Coast

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who retired from the British navy a few months ago, left New York yesterday for a cruise up the Great Lakes. Later he will visit Vancouver and Victoria. He arrived in New York on the Olympic. His cruise will be made on board the Duke of Sutherand's yacht Catania, which will carry him up the New England coast to St. Andrews, N.B., Mon-

treal, and thence westward. Before leaving New York, the admir al spoke his admiration of the American battleship Delaware, which he saw at the coronation ceremonies.

"We were glad to have the Delaware there," he said. "Englishmen are proud to see the English-speaking nations in the possession of big guns and big ships. The English-speaking nations should organize to maintain the peace of the world. You cannot afford to try to maintain peace on sentimental grounds.

"I believe the peace of Europe de pends on the British fleet being sufficient. There should be no arrogance about it, but a nation must be strong to be respected. No weak thing ever is respected."

RECORD FOR HEIGHT

Oscar A. Brindley at Chicago Reaches Elevation of 11,726 Feet With His Aeroplane

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- Oscar A. Brindley soared higher from the ground today than any aeroplane had ever been before and set a new world's record at 11,726 feet.

The world's record was 10,761 feet, made by M. Loridan at Mourmelon, France, July 8, 1911.

ENDS HIS LIFE

Seattle Man Shoots Himself in Presence of His Wife, Who Wished to Divorce Him

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18 .- In the presence of his wife who had begun suit for divorce, and his wife's sister. lictor Edwards, 45 years old, sent a bullet through his brain at the home of Andrew Johnson, 5418 Fifty-first avenue south, Wednesday. Death was instantaneous. Edwards was formerly game warden of Kitsap county and more recently was employed as a watchman at a lumber mill four miles from Bremerton. His home was at Charleston.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Edwards came to Seattle to rive and announced her purpose to obtain a divorce. She found home with her sister Mrs. A. Johnson Last night Edwards presented himself at the Johnson home and asked to see his wife. He said that he intended to plead with her to go back with him and to arrange their differences.

Mrs. Johnson, with whom he talked, brought Mrs. Edwards from a rear room and almost as soon as she appeared in the doorway Edwards drew a revolver and shot himself in the head. The bullet entered his skull behind the left ear and came out in the right templer The weapon with which he took his life was found beneath his body, while another revolver, loaded, was found in his pocket. He had \$318 in currency in his

ATWOOD GOING WELL

Flies From Cleveland to Swanville, Pa. 84 Miles in Two Hours and

SWANVILLE, Pa., Aug. 18 .- What he called one jump, brought Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, Cleveland, Ohio, to Swanville, Pa., this afternoon and landed him 80 miles nearer his destination in his aeroplane flight from St. Louis to New York. He flew the 84 miles in two hours and seven minutes' actual flying time. He is now 727 miles from his starting point in St. Louis and 538 miles from New York, and has been in the air since he started 15 hours and 22 minutes.

Large Colored Woman Dies

TORONTO, Aug. 18 .- Miss Letitia Campbell, the largest colored woman in

with Barnums circus as "Dolly Varden" for six years, at that time weighing 550 pounds, but of late she has failed conmother weighed 400 pounds and a siste weighed 450 pounds.

Persian Affairs.

TEHERAN, Persia, Aug. 19.-Ther no confirmation of the report that the ex-shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza, who is at the head of an invading force has been assassinated. W. Morgan Shuster, of Washington, D.C., authorizes the statement that he is preparing to resign his position as treasurer gen of the Persian government, as the Anglo Russian action regarding his appoint ments of Major C. B. Stokes, as of the treasury gendarmerie has made ineffective his occupation of his own

CAMPO Cal., Aug. 18.—Reports of an alleged invasion of Lower California by a band of filibusters were received yesterday by M. S. Johnson, the merchant of Campo. He says that the wire fence which runs the length of the line from Tia Juana, Cal., to the Colorado river, was cut about five miles southeast of Campo. The tracks, according to the report received by John son, show that a large party of moun through the break in the fence.

JOURNALISTS TO BE ENTERTAINED

Board of Trade Planning Reception to Visiting British Newspapermen Who Wil Arrive on September 10

Early in September-on the 10th, ac cording to the itinerary—tine members of the British Press Association to Cantwelve journalists representing some of the leading papers in the British Isles, will arrive in Victoria and, according to plans now being made, will be entertained as thoroughly as possible

while here. Advices received by the Board of Trade state that the visiting scribes will reach this city at 2.30 p.m. of the 10th and will leave at noon of the day following. As the 10th is unfortunately a Sunday this will narrow their stay down to a mere three hours for business. A meeting of the reception committee of the Board of Trade has been called for Monday next when plans for the entertainment of the news-

papermen will be formulated. The party is travelling in the C.P.R. private car "Sunset" under the personal direction of Mr. J. Obed Smith, assistant superintendent of emigration for Canada in London. Under Mr. Smith's guidance the party is now being taken through every province of the Dominion, stopping at main points and on every hand facilities for gathering reliable data at first hand are being furnished them. On their return to their homes they will write of their impressions for their journals and in lost instances they will also send letters descriptive of the various parts of

the country visited during the tour. In the course of the tour the British journalists will pay particular attention to the agricultural industry while manufacturing, lumbering, mining, fishing and the other leading industries of the country will each receive a fair

mount of attention. It is expected that as a result of this tour Canada will receive an immense amount of benefit through the articles written by the visiting journalists and the papers represented by them will in future have the advantage of the advice of members of their staffs with first hand knowledge of this vast Dominion.

The British journalists will visit Nanaimo after leaving Victoria and will then begin the eastward journey home. Those who make up the Association on this trip and the papers they represent are: Messrs. W. M. Alexander, Aberdeen Free Press; Robert Hugh Hanley Baird, J.P., Belfast Evening Telegraph; James F. Chapter, Westminster Gazette; J. P. Croal, Edinburgh Scotsman; Wilfrid J. Hinton, B.A., Western Mail, Cardiff; Charles Duncan _ucas, Tit-Bits; Thomas Moles, Irish Post; Henry Cooper Pattin, Eastern Daily Press, Norfolk News, Norwich Evening News; John Roberts, North Wales Times and the Baner ac Amserau Cymru; Edgar Rowan, London Daily Chronicle; Wilfrid Rutherford, Finan cial News; C. W. Starmer, J.P., Sheffield Daily Independent and Northern

Mr. Heinze Cornered.

Echo.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 18 .- After havng successfully dodged process servers since his arrival in Butte yesterday, F. Augustus Heinze tonight walked into the arms of one in a hotel. He submitted without comment. Papers were filed in the district court yesterday, in a suit against Heinze. Robert Lyons, as receiver of the Aetna Banking and Trust company, seeks to recover \$250,000 alleged to have been procured through a criminal conspiracy, to the loss of the stockholders of the defunct banking institution.

Turkish Barbarism

SONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—The publication by the Levant Herald and other European journals of details of the ill-treatment of M. Condoyannia, an employee of the Greek Consulate-General, has aroused great indignation in the Greek and other foreign communities. The Tanin denies that tortures were inflicted on the prisoner, but the evidence of foreign medical experts of high professional standing, who examined his injuries after his release, leaves no doubt that the police, after beating their victim, amused themselves by driving sharply-pointed pleces of wood under his finger nails with the object of extracting information with regard to the Greek naval lottery. It is widely felt that if the police officials of the capital could inflict such barbarbus and unconstitutional treatment on

Seattle Girl is Killed and Three Other Persons are Injured by Car Falling from Trestle Bridge

SEATTLE, Aug. 18.-Linda Hodgson was killed and three persons were injured tonight when a touring car in which they were riding ran off the Spokane avenue trestle at Wyoming street and plunged to the tide flats. Mrs. C. E. Sorenson, whose husband was driving the car, was seriously hurt, and was taken to the city hospital. Glen M. Fisher and Mr. Sorenson were also injured, but not seriously.

The accident happened on the Spokane avenue trestle, which crosses the bay to West Seattle. At Wyoming street, Sorenson, who says he was unfamiliar with the roadway, which was unlighted, noticed a sharp turn to his left, in steering the machine, going 20 miles an hour straight ahead, he turned it sharply and crashed through the railing to the left. The auto fell to the tide flats fifteen feet below and Miss Hodgson and Mrs. Sorenson were pinned under the machine. Miss Hodgson died on the way to the hospital. It is feared Mrs. Sorenson is injured internally. The auto is the property of Fisher's father.

RAILWAY STRIKE IS TERMINATED (Continued from Page 1.)

Miss Hodgson, who was 20 years old.

was cashier in a Seattle department

one to be subjected to proceedings for breach of contract, or otherwise penal-

"3. Conciliation boards to be convened for the purpose of settling forthwith all questions at present in dispute, as far as they are within the scope of such boards, provided notice of such questions be given not later than fourteen days from the date of this agreement. If the sectional boards fail to arrive at a settlement the central board is to meet at once. Any decisions arrived at are to be retroactive, as from the date of this agreement. It is agreed for the purpose of this, and the following clause that rates of wages include remuner ation whether by time or piece work.

"4. Steps are to be taken forthwith effect a settlement of questions now dispute between the companies and classes of their employees not included within the conciliation scheme of 1907, means of conferences between representatives of the companies and representatives of the employees, who, themselves, are employed by the same companies, and failing an agreement by rbitration, they are to be arbitrated mutually or by the board of trade. The above is to be a temporary arrangement. pending a report of the commission as to the best means of settling disputes.

"5. Both parties are to give every assistance to the special commission of inquiry, the immediate appointment of which the government has announced. "6. Any questions which may arise as to the interpretation of this agreement are to be referred to the board of

trade." The agreement was signed by all present at the conference. The special commission will consist of five members, including representatives of the companies and workmen in equal number and an impartial chairman. The names of the commission will be announced next Tuesday, and the commission will

proceed immediately with the inquiry. Assurances have been given by both parties to the agreement that they accept the findings of the commission and the government has assured the railway companies that it will propose to parliament at the next session legislation providing that an increase in the cost of labor, due to improvement of conditions of the railways will be valid justification for a reasonable increase in charges within the legal maximum.

HEARTY CHEERS FROM FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1.) eality under the reciprocity pact, and it was absurd to suppose they would forego the treaty rights at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "just for his dear sake," (Laughter.)

Mr. Borden said the agreement exposed Canadian farmers to competition, and with the same burden of taxation. They had the right to protection.

"The Canadian council of agriculture loes not want protection," said a man the front row. "The Canadian council of agriculture

does not represent all the farmers of Canada," retorted Mr. Borden. He showed that in the past the farmers were suffering from the ruinous ompetition of the American beef trust n Canada. He said the farmers in Capt Breton profited by protection which permitted the building up of a great coal and iron industry. He called upon the farmers to turn out the finished products and develop the home mar

"You might as well say try suicide as say try the reciprocity agreement," declared the Conservative leader. Hon. I. B. Lucas closed the meeting with an effective and humorous ad-

dress. The Conservatives of North Wellingon say five Liberals oppose reciprocity for one Conservative favoring it, and hope to defeat A. M. Martin, the former member.

H. B. Murphy speaks hopefully his chance in North Perth, represented in the last parliament by Dr. Rankin, and says he will gain as the result of the recent registration in Stratford.

British Journalists

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 10 .- The visiting British journalists arrived here last night.

WHY AMERICANS WANT RECIPROCITY (Continued from Page 1.)

and died that they might remain true to the Union Jack, and he considered this proposed pact dangerous to the national welfare of the country. Never a figure or fact had been shown to prove that it was a benefit to the farmers and people of Canada.

The speaker went on to tell of how

inter-provincial trade was developing in Canada, of how 80 per cent. of the pro-ducts of Canada was consumed within the Dominion, and reciprocity would not give advantage to the farmers of Canada. With reciprocity the manufacturing products of Canada might be swamped with those produced with cheaper labor dumped from the United States, In Canada the people had built up a strong land, the country was do-ing well, lands had reached high values, spindid wages ruled, and it was danger ous indeed to bring forward such an arrangement as this proposed reciprocity pact.

Is it because Sir Wilfrid Laurier doe not feel safe in Quebec, and is appealing to the new immigrants who have crowded into the northwest from the United States that he has put forward this reciprocity agreement? asked the

The people of the United States are sharp people. The resources they had in 1864 were different from their reurces now. Then Omaha was consid ered as out of the world, whereas it is the centre of the United States today. Michigan was in a primeval state, the whole country around Saginaw a great belt of pine timber. Where those great pine woods were in Wisconsin and Minnesota there are scarce more than ten mills running today. They are actually bringing in sticks no more than nine inches through. They have wasted their heritage. Other than a few forests which some few Americans with great wealth have saved in the south forests of yellow pine, all that is left is the timber on Puget Sound and Ore-

gon, and that will not last for ever. They cannot carry on their newspap ers without the pulp that comes from Canada, and they are not behind in the matter of size and number of newspap ers. They want Canadian pulp. Well, let them come and buy it. They want Canadian wheat. They want the No. hard to mix with their softer wheat, to export it, but how is this going to benefit the farmer who can get a magnificent price now for every bushel he grows.

Writing on the Wall The people of the United States see the writing on the walls. Their resources have been wasted. They see that Canada is going to dominate the wheat markets of the world, in which at one time their wheat was largely sold. They want the timber from Canada; well, all they have to do is to take

the duty off if they want to buy it. The United States buyers were buying timber largely in British Columbia a few years ago. Ney started to take immense booms of logs, sent their own loggers over, and towed the booms to the United States side, where the lum ber was manufactured and sent back. there being no duty on rough lumber. The government of British Columbia was satisfied that this was not proper, and a tax was placed on all rough lumber shipped with a rebate of \$2 per thousand on lumber manufactured here. The result was that some twenty sawmills were brought into operation in

of a protective arrangement. "We have in Canada," he said. " rich country, a great country of richt resources, with great fisheries. The Liberals say that with reciprocity it will be a fine thing to have our fish admitted to the United States with the duty of one cent per pound removed. How has the Liberal government protected these fisheries on this coast. For years United States vessels were cleared from Vancouver to fish on the British Columbia fishing grounds and ship their catches in bond from Canadian ports to They want the fish, want the halibut found in British Columbia

waters. A voice-And they come and steal Yes, continued Mr. Eberts, we have

them. to keep them off our fishing grounds at the point of the gun-that is how much they want our fish. The proposed reciprocity pact is ridiculous. Here in Canada there are resources, timber, fish, grain, pulp, which the people of the United States want; well, let them

come and buy them. This proposed agreement the speaker referred to as the entering of a wedge, and he considered it unwise. He referred to the growth of trade with Great Britain, the land that Canada should trade with, for he said trade should follow the flag.

Deserted Esquimalt

There were many other things he would touch on at other times, the question of the naval policy, of deserted Esquimait, of the little army and undefended shores. The Liberals said that reciprocity must be the only thing to speak of, but there were other things.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting. Mr. Freeman, of Colquitz, said reciprocity would dstroy the fruit, dairy and poultry industries and would unsettle business generally. He referred to how British Columbian, and went on to tell of the danger of the reciprocity pact, which he said had the absorption of Canada for its object, and placed the national life of Canada at stake. He said a vote for the Liberals was a vote for the absorption of Canada by the United States, and a vote for the Conservatives a vote for the salvation of Canada.

Mr. H. Dunn spoke of the naval policy Mr. H. Dunn spoke of the naval policy and held that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's impe lism was questionable. He said the Lit

much. He referred to conversations he had heard in eastern Canada regarding the navy, and of how he had been told that a navy was not needed for Canada as the Monroe doctrine offered protection to the Dominion. He held that Canada should arrange its naval policy so that it could be of assistance to the Empire instead of buying second-hand warships from the naval junk heap and playing at having a navy.

naval junk heap and playing at having a navy.

The following delegates and alternates were elected to represent the district at the Duncan convention; Cedar Hill, Hon. D. M. Eberts and Reeve J. Nicholson; Boleskin Road, E. B. Sewell and Wm. Scott; Royal Oak, Wm. Manix and F. G. Quick; Saanichton, A. E. Gale and McIntyre Dean; Oak Bay, F. M. Rattenbury and Thos. Ashe. Alternates: Cedar Hill, Frank Broden and C. E. King; Boleskin Road, John T. Braden and F. Owen; Rayol Oak, T. A. Nicholson and W. R. Jackson; Saanichton, K. Stratfield and Alex Rae and Oak Bay, Richard Smith and H. H. Evan.

The meeting closed with the singing of the national anthem and rousing cheers for Mr. R. L. Berden, Premier McBride and Hon, D. M. Ebert.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line Cuts Freight Tariff on Wheat and Flour and Fight is in Prospect

A rate war has been begun in th ranspacific trade. The Nippon Yusen kaisha has cut rates, and sweeping re ductions in grain freights have follow ed. The lines affected by the fight inaugurated on the Pacific by the Japan ese company, are the C. P. R., the Wei ine, Blue Funnel line, Osaka kaisha and Nippon Yusen kaisha, plying from Victoria, and the Pacific Mail and Toyo Kisen kaisha lines plying from San Francisco.

Advices from Japan explain that th Nippon Yusen Kaisha line has made the reduction in the rate on wheat to stimu ate traffic and to aid the Japanes millers. As soon as the reduction be-came known a cut on wheat and a coresponding reduction on flour was made by all lines operating from Pacific coast ports to the Orient.

The last demoralization in rates terminated June 1 in a truce which is now broken by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line. The rates were restored at a time when large imports were being made into Japan on account of the new tariff going into effect. The present reduction in rates comes just before the mov ing of the new wheat crop and the ex-

portation of large quantities of flour. From Pacific coast ports to Japan rates on wheat and flour have been re duced from \$3 a ton to \$2, to Shanghai from \$4 to \$3, to Hongkong from \$3 to \$2.50 and to Manila from \$4 to \$3.50.

Mr. Frank Waterhouse, of the Weir line, discussing the rate war, said: "The Nippon Yusen kaisha line has caused a deplorable condition in the transportation of wheat and flour. They give no explanation for the cut, and every shipper on the coast agrees that there was no necessity for it. There has only been a fair profit in the existing rates, and now comes a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. in the revenue to wheat and flour carriers operating to the Oient. It means a big losse in revenue to all lines, and leaves the situation in a demoraliz ed condition."

The cuts made affect only grain and Other rates remain unchanged Much lumber is moving to the far east and it is not anticipated that any change will be made in the lumbe freight rates.

SUMMARY OF DOINGS IN REALTY MARKET

Properties of All Kinds Continues to Change Hands-Hillside Avenue Lots Are in Demand

As was to be expected the summer dullness was still in evidence in the real estate market last week, but at the same time there never was in the history of the city a mid-summer season characterized by so much real estate activity. The movement during the past week or so included property of every description although there were fewer really big sales, than was the case in the spring and early summer. The announcement of the car line for Hillside avenue was responsible for new fillip to the movement along that thoroughfare. As already noted there was the sale of the Dominion Trust Company's site to a Vancouver pur chaser. There were also some rather hefty deals in Saanich acreage including the purchase by a local syndicate of the Flumerfelt and Challoner & Mitchell farms on Cole Bay for the purpose of establishing a new country club and golf links.

Much of the property turned over re ently has been residential and the large number of re-sales ofclose-in sublivision property indicate pretty clearly the steadiness of the market. In many instances these re-sales were effected for building purposes, indicating the great activity in home building now in progress. Sales were heavy in the Fairheld Estate during the past week where in a few months, according to present plans every street will have been paved. Inside property is exceedingly firm, but negotiations are under way which will result in some important turn-overs shortly. In some instances inside pieces which are now being bargained for will be improved at once. Inquiry both locally and from points throughout the east and middle west is most active. and there is increasing indication of an mmense movement this fall.

As a result of the decision to Hillside avenue widened and street car lines laid much property on that street which was on the market a week ag has been taken off, and values generally have increased. Hillside avenue now promises to be among the best of the main suburban streets, and indications all point to its being a retail business thoroughfare before long. Its unique position as the converging route travel into the Cadboro and Cordova Bay districts supports this expectation. "As Pike street is to Seattle," said a business man recently, "and as Main street is to Vancouver, so will Hillside avenue be to Victoria."

Proprety on Douglas street remain firm. There were a few sales last week beyond the Fountain, and the figures in volved showed remarkable increases over former prices. Government stree property did not move much during the week, although several large offers for specific pieces were turned down.

An interesting feature of the week's siness was the sale of a lot on Fort set above Blanchard, lot 288. This was bought, sold for \$40,000, the street above Blanchard, lot 288. This

purchaser being the same man who sold it to the vendor six months ago for

Following are some of the sales re-An acre of land with a house Richmond avenue south of Oak Bay avenue, \$8,500.

66 feet on Pandora avenue, on the north side near Quadra, \$30,000. Two lots at the northwest corner of Government and Niagara streets, \$7,000.

The two deals just above were put through by Mr. T. P. McConnell. Two houses and lots in Rock Bay,

Eight lots on Lansdowne avenue for about \$8,000. One hundred and three feet at the corner of Hillside and Graham streets

went for \$8,500. Five lots on Hillside east of Cook street sold for \$2,500 each. The three deals just above through by Mr. L. W. Bick.

Rock Bay hotel and one lot, sold for \$35,000, by the Griffith Company. One hundred and eighty feet on Broughton street, between and Quadra streets for about \$45,000 by the Western Lands, Ltd. House and lot on Johnson street. \$5.500.

Southwest corner of Hillside and Graam, \$9,000. Ten lots in Fairfield estate aggregatng \$17,000 by Messrs. Grant & Line-

District lot 7, section 52, Maplewood oad, ten acres, \$16,000. House and lot on Hillside, close to Prior street, \$2.650.

Lot on Blackwood close to Hillside \$900. House and lot on Byron street, \$3,000. Two lots in Seaview, \$1,750.

Lot on Hillside close to Cook, \$2,500. Lot 60x120 on Yates street, \$12,000. Lot on Oliver street, Oak Bay, \$1,000. Lot 50x170, Church road, Oak Bay,

The eight deals just above were put hrough by the B. C. Realty Co. East half of lot 2, Pandora street, close to Douglas, \$25,000. Lot 288, Fort street, above Blanchard.

Half an acre on Bruside road, west alf of lot 3, \$1,100. House and lot on Third street, \$1,900. House and lot on Taunton street, pring Ridge, \$2,000. Lot on Herald street, between Government and Douglas streets, about

Lot in Burleith park ,off Craigflower road, \$1,100. Two lots opposite Burleith, \$1,200 each.

The eight deals mentioned just above were put through by Mr. F. Landsberg, of the Empire Realty Co.

Market For B. C. Fish WINNIPEG, Aug. 18.—President

Schurmann, of Cornell University, returning from Alaska, said the Pacific coast district of northern Canada will soon provide the middle western states with most of their fish. Passenger's Suicide MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—The Allan liner Sicilian, which arrived in port to-

was about forty years of age and was on his way out west. He leaped overboard a few days out from London.

day, reported the suicide of a passenger

booked as Reginald Bignall, London, He

Bumper Wheat Crop WINNIPEG, Aug. 18 .- A local paper will publish tomorrow reports from 150 special correspondents on crop conditions through the praririe west, and of these quite one-half claim prospects of bonanza vields running from 30 to 45 bushels for wheat and 60 to 100 for oats. Ten to twenty per cent. of the wheat crop has been cut in Manitoba, but harvesting will not be general in Alberta until August 21, and in Saskatchewar before August 25. Summarizing, these reports points to the greatest average vield the Canadian west has known, provided conditions remain good.

GIRL'S STRANGE STORY

Kept Captive by Dentist in Room Adjoining His Office While Detectives Searched for Her

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Aug. 17 .-Breaking into the offices of A. W. Mc-David, a dentist, at midnight last night, Chief of Police Mespell found huddled in a corner, a baby at her breast, Miss Jessie McDonald, the high school girl for whom private detectives, employed by her father here, have searched for fifteen months in all parts of the state. The girl was a pitiful figure, clothed in ragged garments and wasted almost to a skeleton. She told the officers that she had been confined for almost the entire period in a small apartment adpoining the dentist's office.

McDavid, who is a married man, was arrested on a statutory charge. The girl, after pleading through the entire night to be allowed to be with the man who had been her jailer, broke down today and sobbed out her story District Attorney Goodsell. Charging that she had been held in subjec tion by McDavid through hypnotic influence, Miss McDonald, who is 21 years old, told a story of awful suffering, while in the same breath avowing her love for McDavid. Although detectives have been on the

case eighteen months, it was only last hight that clues were found to lead to McDavid's offices. McDavid refused to make any stateent tonight.

District Attorney Goodsell declared hat the girl had been in almost sol itary confinement in the apartment adjoining the dentist's offices for fifteen months. Only at night, she said, and then closely veiled, would McDavid allow her to leave the room. On those few occasions, he would take her buggy riding in the outskirts of the city. The girl gave birth to a son

months ago. For days at a time the nfant has been her only companion, while the dentist was away or with his wife and family, and she will allow no one to dress or care for it but herself. The girl's parents allege that the dentist has held her under a hypnotic spell, and point out that a former wife of the dentist, in her suit for divorce. related an experience with McDavid similar to Miss McDonald's.

IN OLD OXFORD

Conservatve Leader is Welcomed in County That Has Always Been Represented by Liberals

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Aug. 18. Oxford county, which has Confederation returned a Cor member to parliament, came R den today and learned that J lace, in the north riding an Sutherland in the south are strenuous fight which may to redeem both constituence party on September 21. Mr. Borden reached W

afternoon, and was from of his arrival given to that he was a welcome evening he spoke to a He was suffering parseness, the result, as his labors in a good speech on the dominant ampaign was cheered loud introduced and followed singing of a chorus the which was "He's All Right. address he charged the member government with duplicity in ent struggle, and with s arouse sectional feeling in the try for their own interest. endeavoring, he asserted farming community believe the engaged in industrial pursuits

their natural enemies instead of best customers. The Conservative leader was forced today by Hon. G. E. who made a telling address. out that the Conservative par ored true reciprocity, namely procity with such localities as and the West Indies, which me what Canada did not produce and quired articles which Canada had offer. This pact, he declared, only "reciprocity in spots."

ATTWOOD'S JOURNEY

Boston Aviator Reaches Toledo in His Flight from St. Louis to Boston -Good Time Made

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 17 .- Five his dred and twenty miles from his ing point, Harry N. Atwood, the ton aviator, who is attempting to the long distance aeroplane record flying from St. Louis to alighted in Toledo last night after pleting the third day of his trip spectacular flight 2,000 feet

the city. He covered the 133 miles from hart to Toledo with only one actual flying time of two hours an fifty-six minutes.

Starting from Elkhart at 8.00 he was compelled to stop at ville, Ohio, for more than five . because he had run out of ga and continuing his journey, guid the tracks of the Lake Shore Michigan Southern Railway, h rived in Toledo at 4.02 p.m. Between some of the stations beat the scheduled time for trains. In the last lap of the run, he whipped up such a hardly to be visible for longer minute at any one angle. The thirty-three miles from I

ville into Toledo were run minutes including a delay for sta and for time lost in circling aroun city in search of a landing plac While attempting to rise at ville, with Leo Stevens of Nev as a passenger, the wings of chine brushed against the tree t both men were almost dashe Stevens was knocked against but he escaped injury. It was

sary to abandon the passenger ing project. Atwood is now 745 miles from York. With 520 miles already led, he will, if he arrives in safely, have to his credit as computed by railroad mi wood asserts that he will to considerably more distant this, as he covered fifty or more in circling over St. Louis and Chicag and in detours enroute.

MR. DUNCAN-ROSS IN COMOX-ATLIN (Continued from Page 1.)

Judge Bole, in a short address posed the name of Mr. J. D. candidate, and Mr. Hill-Tout ford seconded the resoluti passed unanimously, no oth being suggested. J. Stillwell Clute has been manager of the coming cam;

Mr. Goodeve in Kootenay NELSON, Aug. 19 .- At the ative convention for Kootena; here, A. S. Goodeve, late memb unanimously nominated. He is tically certain of re-election. Other Nominations Two Mountains, Quebec, Liberal.

A. Robb. OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—Pontiac ves have nominated Gerald Brabazo PRESTON, Ont., Aug. 18.—Geo. A. as been nominated Conservative can or North Waterloo. MARKDALE, Aug. 19.—Dr. Sproule Conservative candidate for East of HENSHALL, Aug. 19.—The Lib hosen M. Y. McLean as their in South Huron.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—W. F. Maclean prietor of the Toronto World, was a nominated Conservative candidate for Sork. A. E. Kemp is Conservative cadate for East Toronto and Claude Macder South Toronto.

PROVENCHER, Man., Aug. 19.—Dr. ley was unanimously nominated he contest Provencher for the Liberals coming Dominion elections. The Cc tives will select their candidate next EDMONTON, Alb., Aug. 19.—The ervative convention last night nom V. A. Griesbach, of this city, as car r Edmonton constituency. PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.

the Liberal convention here yesterd HALLFAX, Aug. 19.—King's Count servatives nominated A. E. Dewey pose Sir Frederick Borden.

CK HEADACH AND NER

a-tives" , Complet Lakelet, Ont., my firm bellef hould take "Frui s to keep herself fore taking "Frui antly troubled wit

ly known as "Ne

brought on the

of Sick Headach stipation was at trouble for Whi id 'I would have to life' but "Fruit-a-ti When I started " I took four at uced the dose so ssary for me to tal that one "Frui week keeps me

MRS.



It is wonderful how et better when taking These famous fruit tabl aches and tone up th They regula system. trengthen the stomach appetite, and take aw the back. Pale, weak, ould always use "F 50c a box, 6 for \$2.5 At dealers or sent on by Fruit-a-tives Limite



in filth. Scientists have disc largely responsible for the spre Typhoid, Diphtheria, Dysente of the Bowels, etc. Every pa

WILSO

FlyP will kill more flies th

of sticky p Births, Marriages

BORN RICARDO-On the 15th Ranch," Vernon, B. DIED KEAST-At Cowichan

bert, son of the la of Victoria, B. C. THE CITY N

RETAI Braw, per 100 lbs....
Shorts, per 100 lbs....
Middlings, per 100 lbs....
Oats, per 100 lbs....
Feed Wheat, per 100 lb.
Crushed Oats, per 100 lb
Barley, per 100 lbs...
Cracked Corn, per 100 lt
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lt
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs...
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. Foodstu Whole Corn, per 100 li Whole Corn, per 100 li Crushed Barley, per 100 Alfalfa Hay, per ton ... Eggs— Fresh Island, per doz. Eastern, per dozen

Cheese—
Canadian, per lb. ...
Cream, local, each .
Butter—
Alberta, per lb. ...
Best Dairy, per lb. ... Victoria Creamery, per li Cowichan Creamery, per Comox Creamery, per li Salt Spring Isl. Creame Royal Household, bag ... Lake of the Woods, bag Lake of the Woods, be Royal Standard, bag Wild Rose, per sack Robin Hood, per sack

Calgary, per bag Maffet's Best, per bag Drifted Snow, per sack Three Star, per sack . Snowflake, per bag ... Watermelons, per lb.
Lemons, per dozen
Bananas, per dozen
Grape Fruit (California)
Pineapples, per lb.
Cherries, per lb.
Cherries, per box
Peaches, per box
White Currants, per bb.
Local Cooking Cherries,
Apples, 3lb. for
Pears, per dozen
Grapes, per lb.
Vegetab Watermelons, per 1b.

Vegetal Canteloupes, each New Peas, 4 lbs.
Cabbage, new, per lb.
Garlic, per lb.
Onions, 6lbs.
Beets, per lb.
Carrots, per lb.
Carrots, per lb.
Carrots, 2 bunches
String Beans, local, per
Vegetable Marrow, per ll
Cauliflower each
Corn, per dozen
Celery, per stalk
Radishes 3 bunches
English Broad Beans, 3
Green Peppers, per lb.
Green Peppers, per lb.
Green Onions, 3 bunches
Yalercress, per bunch

total of 3,733

is Wely That Has resented by

Aug. 18.-Into has not since a Conservative ame R. L. Borthat J. G. Waig and Donald are making a ay be expected encies for their

Voodstock this the moment understand risitor. In the large meeting. a little from as he said, of cause, but his at issue of the oudly and was by repeated the burden of Right." In his members of the ity in the presseeking to in the counest. They are d, to make the leve that those pursuits, were

nstead of their der was rein-.G. E. Foster, ldress, pointing tive party favnamely, reciities as Britain which produce roduce and re-Canada had to declared, was

OURNEY

Toledo in His is to Boston Made

17.-Five hunfrom his start-twood, the Bosmpting to break plane record by to New York, night after comof his trip with 2,000 feet above

nly one stop, in two hours and rt at 8.06 a.m., top at Pettishan five hours, out of gasoline, rney, guided by ke Shore and

miles from Elk-

Railway, he arp.m. stations Atwood ne for ordinary ap of the day's uch a speed as r longer than a

es from Pettisrun in fifty elay for starting, cling around the ding place. rise at Pettis-

s of New York, ings of his mahe tree tops and dashed out. against a fence, It was necesassenger-carry miles from New already travel-

es in New York edit 1,265 miles ad mileage. Atwill be entitled distance than or more miles uis and Chicago

DSS DMOX-ATLIN

Page 1.) rt address, pro-J. D. Taylor as 1-Tout of Abotssolution, which other names

been appointed ng campaign. Kootenay

-At the Conserv Kootenay, held ate member, was d. He is prac-election. tions

c, Liberal, J. A. C. B., Conservative, a, Que., Liberal, Pontiac Con-erald Brabazon. 18.—Geo. A. Clare iservative candidate

-Dr. Sproule is the or East Gray.

The Liberals have as their candidate

Aug. 19.-Dr. Mo Aug. 19.—Dr. mominated here the Liberals at ons. The Cc andidate next ug. 19.—The night nom

Aug.

adishes 3 bunches
Inglish Broad Beans, 3 lb.
Ing Meata here yesterday.

-King's County Con
E. Dewey to op-Of the total of 3,733 female wage earn-51. or 22.8 per cent, were employed in the

KEEN INTEREST IN SICK HEADACHES AND NERVOUSNESS "Fruit-a-tives" , Completely Cured Me Lakelet, Ont., May 12th, 1910 "It is my firm belief that every wo-man should take "Fruit-a-tives" if she

ants to keep herself in good health.

"Before taking "Fruit-a-tives" I was

stantly troubled with what is com-

only known as "Nerves" or severe

Nervousness. This extreme Nervous-

ness brought on the most violent at-

tacks of Sick Headache, for which I

was constantly taking Doctor's medi-

Constipation was also a source of

id 'I would have to take medicine all

life' but "Fruit-a-tives has banished

se troubles and I am a well woman.

When I started taking "Fruit-a-

es," I took four at a time, but have

nced the dose so that it is only

ssary for me to take one in a week,

is wonderful how quickly wome

better when taking "Fruit-a-tives."

se famous fruit tablets relieve head-

engthen the stomach, stimulate the

petite, and take away that pain in

back. Pale, weak, nervous women buld always use "Fruit-a-tives."

oc a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.

dealers or sent on receipt of price

n filth. Scientists have discovered that they are

largely responsible for the spread of Tuberculosis,

Typhoid, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Infantile Diseases

WILSON'S

will kill more flies than 300 sheets

of sticky paper.

RICARDO—On the 15th inst., at 1745 Rock-land avenue, Victoria, B. C., the wife of W. Crawley' Ricardo, "Coldstream Ranch," Vernon, B. C., of a son.

DIED.

KEAST-At Cowichan lake, B.C., Hu-

of Victoria, B. C. Aged 41 years.

THE CITY MARKETS

REFAIL

Foodstuffs

Straw, per ton
Bran, per 100 lbs. \$
Shorts, per 100 lbs. \$
Middlings, per 100 lbs. \$
Outs, per 100 lbs. \$
Crushed Outs. per 100 lb. \$
Crushed Outs. per 100 lbs. \$
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. \$
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs. \$
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. \$
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.

Island, per doz.

ox Creamery, per lb. Spring Isl. Creamery, lb.

2:01-

Fruit

Vegetables

Butter—
Alberta, per lb.
Best Dairy, per lb.
Victoria Creamery, per lb.
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.

Lake of the Woods, bag
Royal Standard, bag
Wild Rose, per sack
Robin Hood, per sack
Calgary, per bag
Maffet's Best, per bag
Drifted Snow, per sack

Three Star, per sack Snowflake, per bag

Watermelons, per lb.
Lemons, per dozen
Bananas, per dozen
Grape Frult (California)
Pineapples, per lb.
Cherries, per lb.
Plums, per box
Penches, per basket
Loganberries, per box
White Currants, per lb.
Local Cooking Cherries, per lb.
Apples, 3lb. for
Pears, per dozen

Cucumbers, each
Potatoes, new, 8lbs.
New Peas, 4 lbs.
Cabbage, new, per lb.
Garlic, per lb.
Onlons, 6lbs.
Buets, per lb.
Carrots, per lb.
Carrots, per lb.
New Carrots, 3 bunches
string Beans, local, per lb.
legetable Marrow, per lb.
audiflower each
orn, per dozen
elery, per stalk
ladishes 3 bunches
logish Broad Beans

.20

.10@

.15@

...... .20, .25@.15

bert, son of the late Arthur Keast,

of the Bowels, etc. Every packet of

manure and revel

Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

They regulate the bowels,

hes and tone up the whole nervous

ry week keeps me well."

that one "Fruit-a-tives" tablet

MRS. FRED GADKE.

trouble for which the Doctors

Inquiries Being Received by the Local Secretary from all Parts—Large Crowds from Outside Assured

With the annual Victoria exhibition nly a little over two weeks away, the dates being September 5th to 9th, the prospects may fairly be said to indicate a phenomenal success. The buildings will be crowded with displays of an interesting, instructive and entertaining character. On the grounds there will be plenty of amusement available. French's Wild Animal show, a number of splendid side-shows from the Vancouver exhibition, the daily balloon ascension with parachute drop, the horse races every afternoon starting on Wednesday, and the bronco busting, are but a few of the attractions which will be included in this year's pro-

The horse show promises to be finer than ever before. There are to be five sessions, the first being on Tuesday night and the others on the evenings following with the wind-up on Saturday. Entries are coming in freely from all the adjoining cities, the chief contributors being the horsemen of Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma.

Then, too, it is assured that the city will be crowded with visitors for the week, Large excursion parties are known to be preparing to take advantage of the very cheap rates offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway from all centres from the prairies west to visit the twin exhibitions of the Pacific Coast. The cities on the other side of the border, principally Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Bellingham, etc., are placarded with huge posters telling of the two events and informing the public of the excursions being arranged to give the people an opportunity at comparatively little expense to see the entertainment offered in the two chief cities of Brit-

Mr. George Sangster, the secretary of the British Columbia Agricultural association, is being kept constantly busy receiving entries about various competitions and answering the inquiries that are pouring in from all parts. He stated yesterday that many local residents appeared to be in ignorance as to the situation of his office. For their benefit he wishes it explained that he is to be found in the law chambers, Bastion street, opposite the court house and will be happy to answer all queries relating to the Victoria fair. "The more the merrier" is the way in which the

Fly Pads AMERICAN PRESS

What Would be Trend of Re-Births, Marriages and Deaths | ciprocity Agreement if Proposed Trade Pact Came Into

> Lieut.-Col. J. Pennington Macpherson contributes a lengthy article to the Toronto Mail and Empire on the subject of Sir John Macdonald's attitude towards reciprocity, when the question was an issue before the electorate of Canada in 1891. It contains much that is pertinent to the present contest. The writer says that the press of a country is supposed to reflect the opinons of the general public and therefore the utterances of the newspapers of the United States in that year make t clear that they considered Sir John had correctly sized up the situation when he said that the carrying out of the reciprocity policy advocated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier would inevitably re sult in the annexation of the Dominion to the United States. Here are a few samples taken from various lead ing newspapers:

The Cleveland Leader: "The Conervative leader. Sir John A. Macdonald, has shrewdly defined the issue to be a fight for and against annexation to the United States, which he can do with entire honesty, for that is virtually what it is. The question which underlies surface matters is whether the Dominion shall continue to aim at the building of a virtually independent inal sovereignty of Great Britain, or shall henceforth shape its policies with view to union with the United States as the ultimate destiny of Brit-

ish North America." The Chicago Tribune: "Free trade is impossible unless the Dominion is prepared to make a complete and unconditional surrender of all control over its own tariff and to accept whatever tariff our Congress may choose to en-

act from time to time." The New York Sun: "The great issue in Canadian politics at the present moment concerns trade relations with the United States and from this time forth it will be a controlling issue. This means that Canada is moving rapidly towards annexation, for there is no other possible settlement of the question. We expect to see the stars of the Canadian States upon the banner of the Republic." The Boston Herald: "The political

occupation of Canada by Great Britain was the mistake of a century ago and it is the retracting of this mistake which is the problem of today. The United States cannot afford to have a great and prosperous countr you the great and prosperous country on the The Detroit Tribune: "Any new northern States must be carved from Canada. The existence of Canada, with its possibilities of growth as an independent power, and with its borders of more than 4,000 miles along,

gigantic proportions to our future. This can only be avoided and a future of continued peace and unrivalled prosperity secured for our country by securing, before it is too late, the enormous and rich territory to the north of us, out of which to carve new northern States for our increasing populaen States for our increasing popula-

The New York Tribune: "Free trade between the Union and the Dominion, and our tariff against the world, is the reciprocity Canada must accept."
The Macon Telegram: "A little reflection will show that the Liberals who are asking the Canadians to accept reciprocity of the kind described by the Tribune, or something near it. give a good deal of ground for the accusations of Sir John Macdonald that they are not at heart loyal to Great Britain and really seek annexation to the United States."

The North American Review: "Is not annexation the fate of Canada? Peaceably we hope. Forcibly if we

Mr. Borden in his address at London; Ont., on Tuesday, very properly pointed out that Conservatives do not doubt the loyalty of the people of Canada. What they do doubt is the loyalty of the members of a government which is prepared to take a leap in the dark after Canada has for forty years been pursuing a path which has led her to so splendid a The Conservative leader said: "The prime minister has issued a manifesto to the people of Canada which contains some remarkable and unusual statements. He makes a feeble attempt to misrepresent the attitude of those who attacked this agreement from the higher national standpoint. In effect, he alleged that they doubt the loyalty of the Canadian people. That loyalty is not to be doubted. It would be equally undoubted if he proposed in plain and unequivocal terms to vest complete and immediate control of our tariff in the government and congress of the United States. That course, however, could have but one result, and he knows well what that result would be.'

That the annexation of Canada by the United States is no chimera, as far as Americans are concerned, is indicated by the tone of many of their newspapers. Thus the Michigan Monitor of July 28, says: "The outcome of the whole business, if reciprocity is ratified by the Canadians-and it may be at the general election which will decide the question-will be annexation. The friends and foes of reciprocity in this country would send up a unanimous shout of welcome if the whole of Canada will come right into the union. That's where it belongs, and is likely

Says the Toronto News: "A Liberal newspaper regrets to announce that reciprocity or no reciprocity, the Quebec government will stand by its export duty on Crown Lands pulpwood. Sir Lomer Gouin's attitude is that Quebec has the pulpwood and that the Ameri-cans must come over to Canada and make their pulp into paper here. In other words, Canada having the natural product, it is only reasonable that its manufacture should result in the establishment of great industries on this side of the international border, providing work for Canadian workmen profits for Canadian merchants and convenient local markets for Canadian farmers. Regardless of politics; Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia are acting in sympathy with Quebec on this issue, and these are the only provinces that possess any considerable wealth in timber or pulpwood."

The Union Bank of Canada has decided erect handsome premises for its own ccupancy at Vernon and also at Prince The peach and apricot crops in the nsiderably exceed estimates made earlier the season.

The Delta tax rate for this year has been struck at seven mills on improved lands and 2 1-2 per cent, on wild lands. The Revelstoke city council has bade special grant of \$250 to help along

A severe electrical storm visited Chil-

QUARTER OF A MILLION

Victorians Buy Saanich Acreage for Conversion into Pleasure Park — Country Club and Golk Links

By the acquisition of 630 acres of fine lands comprising both the Challoner & Mitchell and Flumerfelt farms on Cole Bay, Saanich Inlet, by a local syndicate of capitalists represented by the Western Lands Limited the first step has been taken in carrying out a scheme which will eventually establish a new pleasure spot for Victorians including a new country club and new golf links

The purchase price involved in the transaction just completed was in the vicinity of a quarter of a million dollars and the property thus acquired is among the finest on the Saanich Peninsula. The 630 acres includes a mile and a half of waterfrontage which is itself is very valuable. The plan of the present owners is to form a syndicate for the purpose of carrying their plans into effect. The idea as it stands at present is to devote about 200 acres to a country club and golf links. The latter would abut on the water and the remainder of the property would be divided into plots of one to five acres for country residences.

The club would be situated pretty well in the centre of the property. Those who have seen the property claim that it lends itself remarkably well to the laying out of a pleasure area with ideal scenic attractions and every facility for the enjoyment of sport. Until the Saanich street railway extension. is completed the property is reached mainly by road. Automobiles make the our northern boundary, is a threat of distance in 45 minutes.

Spite of Many Desertions, Dominion Government Revokes Inducement Held Out to Men Who Enlisted

pay is to be eliminated as far as possible in the Canadian navy. This announcement is because, so an Ottawa despatch says, the technical advisors to the Canadian naval department have recommended that as a more generous scale of pay is provided in the naval service of Canada than in the Imperial navy, and therefore payment of extra pay may justly be dispensed with ex-

cept in special cases."

Meanwhile desertions are taking place from H. M. C. S. Rainbow because the pay is too small-70 cents per day for a seaman, a fourth of the amount received by an unskilled laborer in the city of Victoria. When the crew of the Rainbow was enlisted in England a large number of fleet-reserve men were included, and it was held out as an inducement to them that the fleet-reserve pay of five pence per day, which is given in the Imperial navy, as a bonus to fleet reserve men, would be continued by Canada. To the surprise and disgust of the sailormen they found that the Canadian government deducted the amount from their pay to be placed to their credit, the sallors being made, in effect, to pay themselves the bonus.

Extra pay and allowances are given in the navy for various services. Good conduct badges entitle men to extra pay in the Canadian navy. One good conduct badge was entitled the holder to two cents per day, while two badges brings the wearer five cents per day and three ten cents. A seaman gunner gets five cents more than the other seamen-in the Imperial navy he gets threepence extra.

The pay of the seamen of the navy of Canada is about half that of seamen on the merchant steamers, which ply from the port of Victoria, less than half that of other government steamers of Canada, the Quadra, Kestrel, Newington and others, and the messing allow ance on the Rainbow is a third of that of the Quadra or Kestrel, the latter now being tied up at Esquimalt, where the fishery protection cruiser has been lying moored at the naval wharf for

LIVERPOOL LEFT WITHOUT LIGHT

Only Small Part of Usual Electric Power, Available-Crowds Fight for Places on Tramcars

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18 .- The city was in semi-darkness part of tonight. Only a fraction of the usual electric power was available and that was used to make possible a continuation of the curtailed tramway service. The railway stations had been closed and train service stopped, and a large crowd fought for places on the tram cars. Thousands were forced to walk to their homes in the suburbs.

Three trains left Liverpool for London today and two for Manchester. Three thousand men have been enrolled as special constables. All the city magistrates met tonight m a secret conference and the mayor again appealed to the newspapers to avoid inflaming the people by printing sensational headlines. Business at the markets and on the exchanges was sus-

The Liverpool Express will not issue tomorrow because of the cutting off of electric power. Two loaded prison vans were escorted through the streets tonight by Scots

Guards, one of which was filled with

singing women. SOME INTERESTING POLITICAL HISTORY

The Laurier government dissolved parliament with a majority of 45 divided thus: Ontario 51 Quebec 11 New Brunswick 2 Nova Seotia 6 Prince Edward Island 1 Manitoba Saskatchewan 1 Alberta 3.
British Columbia 5 Yukon Territory 0

Total 88 133 To oust the Laurier government from ower the Conservatives must gain 23 seats.

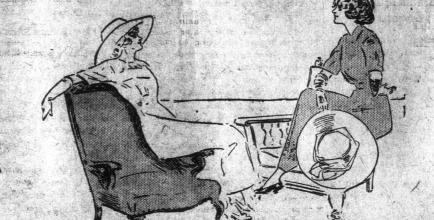
No statutory provision exists to pro vide for any specific time between a dissolution and nomination, but it has generally been thirty days, though there have been cases where the time between dissolution and voting has been shorter than this. Here is the record: 1878-Dissolution, August 9; polling eptember 17. 1882-Dissolution, May 18; polling

1887—Dissolution, January 15; pollng, February 22. 1891-Dissolution, February 3; polling. June 23. 1896-Dissolution, April 24; polling

1904—Dissolution, September 29; polling, November 3. 1908—Dissolution, September 17; polling, October 26. Ministers since confederation have

been as follows:

1900-Dissolution, October 9; polling,



SKETCHES BY PENHRYN **STANLAWS**

We have made arrangements with Penhryn Stanlaws, the well known artist, for a series of drawings to illustrate our announcements in the daily papers. It is the first time that Mr. Stanlaws has consented to make sketches for advertising purposes, his work having been confined to books, posters, periodicals, etc. The "Stanlaws Girl" is an inimitable type-winsome, dainty, stylish. The drawings, which will appear from time to time, will portray authentically the best examples of prevailing modes. "Watch for the Stanlaws Girl."

1008 and 1010 Government St.

Sir John Macdonald, July 1, 1867-Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Nov. 7, 1873-

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Dec. 21, 1891

-April 27, 1896, dissolved by premier's resignation. Sir Chas. Tupper ,May 1, 1896 .- July Sir Wilfrid Laurier July 13 1896

The standing of parties after previous 1896 122 1901 133 1904 138

VICTORIA LEADS Ahead of All Cities on Continent in Percentage Increase of Bank

In point of increase in bank clearings, Victoria, Calgary and Vancouver led all the cities in America this week while Montreal's clearings were again larger than San Francisco's. The following are the figures on last

Clearings

week's clearings from Bradstreet's: 2,075,000 1,308,000 1,336,000

ADMIRALTY WANTS QUEEN CHARLOTTE SPRUCE

Mr. J. E. Corlett Arranging For Sailing Vessel to Take 200,000 Feet to the United Kingdom

The British admiralty recently gave to the Meresby Island Lumber Company of Queen Charlotte Islands an order for 200,000 feet of white spruce. The material will be used in the manufacture of oars for the row boats of the warships. Mr. J. E. Corlett, general manager of the company was at Vancouver yesterday on business connection with the transfer of the lumber to a sailing vessel loading for

"The superior quality of the white spruce grown in the Queen Charlotte group was discovered years ago by British naval officers on the North Pacific station. This kind of timber was found to be ideally adapted for making oars and it is now used exclusively for that purpose in all His Ma jesty's vessels throughout the world," said Mr. Corlett. "The same material is being used for making bobbins in cotton factories. Recently we shipped that cit

ten carloads to a Boston firm. Exper iments made in California and Australia have also demonstrated that white spruce is superior to any other kind of Sir John Macdonald, Oct. 17, 1878— wood for making fruit boxes and but-June 6, 1891, dissolved by premier's | ter tubs because it will not taint. The demand promises to assume large pro

ANNEXATION DESIRE OF MANY AMERICANS

Visitor from United States Discusses What he Considers to be the Logical Outcome of Reciprocity

That annexation is the desire of many Americans, in his opinion at least, was freely admitted by Mr. Harris Frawling, of New London, Conn., who, with Mrs. Frawling, was a visitor in Victoria yesterday. Mr. Frawling is a man of cor siderable attainments, a successful business man, and one who has taken a keen interest in politics in the Nutmeg state. He said: "In passing through Canada at this time I have heard, naturally, a great deal about reciprocity and annexation. I do not mean to commit myself to the statement that the passing of the former will insure the other. Many of us wish it would because we believe that if Canada and the United states were united under one government the result would the greatest nation the world has ever known. When you think of what such a consummation would mean you can hardly deny this. A mere handful of years would see the world coming to North American for its food stuffs and its raw material for manufacture as well as a very large amount of manufactured products. It would be stupendous.

"However, we feel that if reciprocity is carried into effect, it will not take long to prove to most Canadians that a combination of forces with the United States would be the only logical future for this magnificent country. The two people have very much in common, and, I am convenced they will have still more in common in the years to come. Climate, customs and language have much to do with the formation of characteristics and closer trade sympathy will, I believe, add greatly to the present good feeling. Of course it will depend upon the Canadian people themselves to decide. The arguments against reciprocity on the ground that it will beget annexation seem to me to be based on the fear that Canadians may be fairly convinced of the desirability of annexation through reciprocity."

notified the school authorities at Nanaimo that the department does not

SELF-APPOINTED JUDGES

Revolutionary French Paper's Staff Presume to Punish Men They Considered "_raitors"

PARIS, Aug. 18 .- A search made a few days since at the offices of the revolutionary paper La Guerre Sociale was followed by domiciliary visits of 11 commissaries of police at the homes of different members of the staff of the paper, who are to be prosecuted for having ursurped the functions of the judicial authorities.

The accused constituted themselves tribunal and arrested and sequestrated for twentyfour hours three members of a party whom they accused of being in communication with the police. The "traitors" did not allege any complaint against their "judges," but the wife of one of them informed the police of the arbitrary conduct of the revolutionary tribunal. This latter had caused the woman's apartments to be searched for

compromising documents. One of the three "arrested traitors," named Bled, related that one day he was told to call at once at the offices of the Guerre. There one of his comrades seized him and pushed him into a room where the members of the revolutionary tribunal were seated. One of the "judges" questioned him. As he protested his innocence, a body of young "revolutionary guards" entered and pointed revolvers at him. His pockets were searched. During the proceedings two "guards" went to his flat and searched for documents.

Bled says he was maltreated /and threatened with death in the hope that he would confess he was guilty. For two days he was under arrest and spent the time locked in a room at the newspaper office, known as the prison of the "Guerre Sociale."

Poultry farming on a larger scale has been established at Nine Mile Point on the West Arm of Kootenay Lake. On one ranch there are now eight thousand head of poultry, with incubators of 3,000 egg capacity and fifty brooders with 5.000 chick capacity each. The company formed to operate this ranch has recently imported ,000 pedigreed White Plymouth Rocks rom Indiana and 1,000 prize-bred Anconas nouncement made by the G. T. P. offi-cials. The contractors are busy now on the three tunnels in the Canyon of the Skena. The road is in operation to within a few miles of the Canyon and as soon as the tunnels are completed, track laying on this section will be completed.

J. A. McKinnon, secretary of the Trail Mill and Smeltermen's union, has been elected by the annual convention of the Western Federatnon of Miners as a delegate to attend the American Coal Miners' convention at Indianapolis. Marble from the famous Kaslo quarries will be used in the construction

of the new \$200,000 artificial ice rink now building at Vancouver. The Presbyterians of Fort George have decided upon the immediate erec-

The superintendent of Education has tion of a new and handsome church edi-

A movement is on foot among the feel itself in a position to assist in Creston district ranchers for the for-the erection of new school buildings in mailon of a district municipality of Cresto

The Colonist.

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE CANADIAN NAVY

None of the speakers at the Liberal the naval policy of the Laurier ministry, and the subject seems to be taboo so far as the columns of our local Liberal contemporary is concerned. We its merits. It was assented to by Par- that the supply of money is regulated liament, and the country has been committed to it, except so far as that policy may be indicative of the attitude of the Liberal party towards the imperial duties of Canada, it is not an issue of this coterie. We may summarize in this campaign. Canada is to have her own independent navy, which shall in times of peace be under the control ling on a large business with a good of the Dominion government and in times of war shall not be under the control of the British Admiralty unless the Dominion government shall so decide. Whether this was a strong or a weak policy we shall not now discuss: neither shall we consider whether or not it is policy that is imperial in the | banker said he regretted having to do best sense of the word. Our point is that, having embarked upon such a pol- | was in New York, ostensibly on call, isy, it was the duty of the Dominion of course, but really absolutely controllgovernment to so carry it out that results in keeping with the dignity and importance of Canada might be ensured.

From the outset of the discussion of

the proposed Canadian navy, the Colonist has taken the position that the defence of the Dominion by sea would be very inefficient unless the Pacific coast was adequately protected. We have pointed out, as the Victoria Board of Trade and the City Council have pointed out, that the adequate defence of this coast involved the construction of a large dry-dock and the installation of a shipbuilding plant capable of constructing and repairing modern ships of war. This contention has never been disputed and it cannot be successfully disputed. Strange to say we have not found the Minister of Inland Revenue or his Liberal colleague, Mr. Ralph Smith supporting this contention; neither has it found an advocate in the local Liberal paper. The Vancouver World which is also a Liberal paper, did endorse the position taken by the Colonist and by the Board of Trade of this city and Vancouver; but as far as we are able to recall Mr. Templeman has never said anything more publicly than that he would like to see some of the shins built here; his newspaper has hardly said even that much; and Mr. Ralph Smith, in whose constituency the naval Mr. Smith's speech in Parliament on the naval question, which was clever enough as a contribution to a controversy, but was conspicuous for its lack of any reference to the importance of the defence of the Pacific Coast, or of Esquimalt as a headquarters of the

Canadian navy. That the disappointment of the people of Victoria and Esquimalt has been profound at the failure of the government to provide for the building of war vessels here is apparent enough. The only suggested reason is the extra expense involved, but surely this is no reason at all seeing that Canada has undertaken an imperial duty that cannot be discharged without that expense elsewhere and to be sent here without facilities being provided for their maintenance and repair. Under these circumstances people may be pardoned if policy at all seriously, or to regard it as anything else than a device whereby Sir Wilfrid Laurier could "save his face" in the United Kingdom and at

DANGEROUS CONDITIONS

a cartoon which is very suggestive of thought. It represents a workingman and a capitalist standing at a point where several roads meet, but they cannot go in any direction because each road is blocked by legislative or administrative interference. We do not think the cartoon tells the whole story, but it does very truthfully portray the economic situation in the United States. Every avenue seems blocked by something. The population of the country is increasing; the ostensible wealth of the country is expanding; the farms are sources, though they have been recklessly exploited, are far from exhausted. and yet the financial and industrial condition of the country is in a state bordsince the famous "rich man's panic of Roosevelt telling us how he had averted disaster. The story was a strange one to be told about a nation of ninety millions of people, who are theoretically suit of happiness. There was a gertain corporation, of which probably not

by a violation of the law, a great finar ial house would have failed and conlation of the law and the country was saved. The vigor of the situation lay in the fact that the stock of the company that had to be thus illegally sustained was of no actual value at all.

If you live in Canada and have need of money, although having plenty of good collateral, you can always get the money. You may have to pay high for the accommodation sometimes, but as a needs in this country. But in the United States it is a recognized fact by the needs of a small coterie of was published a number of statements in a western city, who had been carrymoney, he went to his bank for it-he was by the way in the coal business. ask for thirty days' notice before letting him have his own money. The this, but nearly all the bank's money ed in Wall street. For lack of the use of his own money, the coal dealer was so greatly embarrassed that he had to sell out to a trust, and he subsequently learned that it was the trust that had put pressure on the bank by preventing it from getting its so-called call deposits when it needed them to cash checks drawn by its customers against were related, all tending to show that a great monetary trust has managed to

control all the capital of the nation. How far the ramifications of this control extend will be realized from the fact that, at the time the corporation difficulties, you could not draw a dollar of real money out of a bank in Seattle. no matter how much might be standing to your credit, but had to be content with pieces of paper called "clearing house certificates," absolutely of no no value because they were not issued by any one having authority to issue them. President Roosevelt consented to was bridged over, but the chasm still yawns, and every financial man, every management, every extensive merchant, every banker in the country knows that

To make the situation more perilous

the great mass of the people have lost faith in the stability of their financial institutions, the sufficiency of their laws to protect their interests, the integrity of the courts and the trustworthiness of their legislatures. The condition thus created is full of peril. The United States is too great a country for the world at large and especially for Canada its nearest neighbor, to regard this condition with equanimity. An explosion may come about any day that will shake the business world to its circumference. Like "the rich-man's panic" it may be precipitated by the collapse of some wretched financial bubble of which only a very few persons have ever heard. And what a spectacle it presents. Here are ninety millions of people of presumably ordinary intelligence and ordinary industry in posthey are free, and yet who stand where many roads meet, powerless or fearful to be the remedy no one can hope to foresee. The most that any one can hope is that disaster may be long ening found. That what has been said above is not exaggeration can be learned from conversation with any man, who knows the financial condition of the United States. It was, indeed, suggested by the remarks of a financier,

who knows that condition very well. HE IS LOGICAL

trader, and being a free trader, he favors reciprocity. No one need, therefore, trouble himself with speculating what he is asked to vote for when he didate for Nanaimo. Mr. Smith makes no pretence that he is supporting reciprocity because it will furnish Canada development of our resources. He supports it because he wants to see the 1907." A few days ago we had Mr. | tariff wall levelled to the ground, and therefore the work of demolition may other. This may exhibit courage in Mr. Smith's past, but it hardly speaks well free to enjoy life, liberty and the pur- for his judgment. Canada without protection would be tributary to the United

We could not possibly hold our own against that country. Mr. Smith is the banners inscribed "Free Trade as they have it in England." Like Cassabianca, ne stands upon the burning deck whence political rose, which bloomed under Laurier's erstwhile sunny ways. He enters the conflict with courage, but he must know well that his banner should bear the old Roman inscription "Moriturus te salutat."

AN INTERESTING MOVEMENT.

We have a very interesting letter from Miss Dorothy M. Davis, in which she telligence League, with which she is associated. Miss Davis presents the case in such a clear manner that it is unnecessary to add anything to what she has said except that her project appears to be one that is well worthy of the careful consideration of those per-There is no doubt that the end which that must commend itself to every one. She is very earnest in her work, and seems thoroughly capable of carrying it out successfully. We make this reference to her letter because it seems to very great advantage along the lines upon which she is working, and because we would like her plans to be investigated and given such assistance as they may be found to deserve.

Lord Charles Beresford is going to visit Victoria. We shall all be glad to

"Laurier is still 'les Grand Chef,' " says a telegram in our evening contemporary. We would not mind making a small bet that Sir Wilfrid never

In the course of a recent conversation it was stated that the investments of British capitalists in Canada amounted to a sum greater than was invested in India, whereupon a gentleman, who recently spent some months in England, said: "And what we have is small compared with what is coming. Wherever went British Columbia was talked of as the coming country." No doubt the admirable condition or the finances of the province contributes greatly towards this most excellent state of

Colonel Davidson, of the Land Department of the Canadian Northern Railway, who has just left Victoria, vesterday said he was satisfied that the condition of crops on the Prairies never was anything like what it is this year, quality and quantity both being the present week the whole crop will be safe from damage by frost, and that he anticipated the result of such an abundant harvest would be such prosperous times in Canada next year as the country has never seen.

'Midshipman H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., to H.M.S. Hindustan to date Aug. 1." This is the way an interesting news item is stated in the British Press. Now if President Taft had a son entering the navy there would have been a "scare head," pictures of the boy, pictures of the ship, pictures of the father, pictures of the mother, and all the world would have been told of the opinions of the boy's sisters, cousins and aunts on the naval service, and the lad's views on the American navy would have been given-or in-

The following paragraph recently appeared in the Glasgow Daily Herald and Mail: "This city (Vernon) derives its name from G. Vernon and ihs brother, both of whom formerly owned large properties in the district, including the Coldstream Ranch, These were the days when Messrs. Cheefe, Tronson, Price-Ellison, Greenhow and other oldimers ran their large herds of cattle over the very ground which is now almost entirely owned by John Chinaman." Mr. J. H. Turner, the valued Agent-General of British Columbia, having seen this statement, promplty dealt with it in a letter from which we take the following extract: In Lord Aberdeen's estate of some 10,000 acres, of which a great deal is now productive orchards, or is being prepared for fruit growing and for sale to settlers, none is owned by Chinamen. There are hundreds of fruit farms owne. , settlers from Great Britain, Manitoba, United States, round Vernon and for 50 miles, on each side of Okanagan lake. These fruit growers are all prosperous, and all requiring farm hands. '1 ... number of Chinese laborers is limiteu, and they get wages of £6 to £7 a month. I question whether there is any land outside the town limits owned by Chinese, excepting, perhaps, one or two small gar-

Frank M. Coffee severed his connecon with the Nicola Valley News of last week, and E. McKay Young succeeded him, but the next issue of the paper announced his resignation also. The directors of the Nicola Valley tion have secured a specially suitable



We are having this sale of Summer goods as we have decided not to carry any of our present stock over till next season, such as Ice-Cream Freezers, Folding Cots, Hammocks, Preserving Kettles, Folding Meat Safes, Wire Meat Covers. We also have to sell these at big reductions as they are taking up valuable room which we can utilize right away for the large Fall ship-

FOR OUR BENEFIT—to give us needed room that we must have. FOR YOUR BENEFIT—saving many dollars on these needed things.

Splendid chance for HUNTERS or CAMPERS to get these goods now at special prices. Our Meat Safes are especially adapted for outdoor use, as they fold up and almost instantly put together.



The Lightning helps you more than any other freezer. Time, turning and strength, ice and salt, saved by the Wheel Dasher and Automatic Twin Scrapers, and deliciously light and velvety ice cream made.

Quart Famous Lightning Ice Cream Freezer, reduced to .. \$2.25 Quart Pamous Lightning Ice Cream Freezer, reduced to .. \$2.75

Folding Cots Reduced to \$1.75

Folding Meat Safes Reduced

And the second second	Folding			reduced \$4.50
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Wire Dish Meat Covers Reduced

20in.	Wire	Meat	Covers.	Reduced	to	50c
18in.	Wire	Meat	Covers.	Reduced	to	40¢
16in.	Wire	Meat	Covers.	Reduced	to	35¢
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Reductions on All Sizes of Preserving Kettles

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6-quart.	Reduced to 50¢
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18-quart.	Reduced to \$1.05
24-quart.	Reduced to \$1.20
7	

Our Splendid Hammocks

REDUCED TO-

\$5.50, \$4, \$3, \$2.50

Baby Hammocks Reduced to \$1.25



Summer Chairs and Tables--Rattan, Reed, Sea Grass



Whole Cane Chair

We have a dandy showing of Rattan Reed and Sea Grass Furniture and we want especially to draw your attention to the chairs; these are Summer chairs, but they are also winter chairs. They are the most comfortable, artistic, well made chairs for the home-ask some one who enjoys their comforts in the winter months before a big fire, they are without doubt the most serviceable chair made today and look at the priceswhy, you can get these for HALF what other chairs cost for the hon Come and see these and you'll agree with us, when you have tested th that they are the best yet. They are all shellacked and the shellack make them wear forever with ordinary care.

Shellacked Rattan Fancy Shaped Shellacked Rattan Fancy Reception Chair ... Shellacked Rattan Table, 23 x 17 Shellacked Rattan Arm Chair. \$7.50 Shellacked Rattan Conversation Chair .. Shellacked Rattan Arm Chair. \$7.00

Shellacked Rattan Couches \$7, \$7.55

Shellacked Rattan Chair, \$6.50, \$6.00

Upholstered English Willow Chair back in pretty material, \$25.00 an All Upholstered English Willow

Chair 26 inch seat\$30.00 English Willow Chair, not uphols tered, 24 in. seat\$11.00 You can select these here in any size, also beautiful materials for upnoistering. We have an uphoistering department which is famed for

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY



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for the present, to lic questions and r ligious questions. It one in the brief sp here to such a sub wise than suggestive expected is to assist ly desirous of reach considering affairs majority of persons by others, without are able by applyin ers to ascertained knowledge. Men f seeking to find ou those leaders base t ed facts and sound velopment of a sour any subject is rende appeal to reason in countenanced by lea appeals to prejudic of other considerat who might be disp reason are unable accurately owing t representation that public affairs. Thi tion of things and the past and will c ture because of it.

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In everything pertaining to human existence, except those things which we do automatically or instinctively, reason is the origin of our action and the court of last resort. We may not in the very great majority of cases exercise our own reason, for we may accept the conclusions reached by others. Thus is the elementary stages of mathematics our own reason tells us that two and two make four. Every person who has taught little children knows how exceedingly difficult it is in some cases to get this elementary fact in the minds of some of them. You may show them that two apples and two apples make four apples, but when the yare satisfied on that point, they are not prepared to admit that two potatoes and two potatoes make four potatoes. Bye and by reason asserts itself and that four is twice two is recognized as a fixed law. In the higher realms of mathematics we accept the conclusions of others without thinking it necessary to exercise our own reason. Every arpenter's apprentice knows that if he places pieces of lumber in such a position that a point on one of the pieces be taken that is ight feet from the place where the pieces join and another a point on the other piece eight feet from the place of juncture, and the timhers are placed so that the distance between the two points is ten feet, the two pieces will nake a square corner, to speak coloquially, that is it will be a right angle. If the apprentice knows this he can lay the sills of a house squarely without knowing that the length of the hypotheneuse of a right-angled triangle is the square root of the sum of the squares of the base and perpendicular. He may be able to make his corners square, but he may be quite unable to work out the 47th proposition of the First Book of Euclid.

The foundations of our knowledge are

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reasoning power of others. We have a natural right to apply the test of our own reason to every proposition; but it would be exceedingly unwise to do this be-

We could not possibly do so for lack of

We are not all able to make the necessary observations upon which to base our reason-

We are not all intellectually capable of drawing correct conclusions from ascertained

Therefore in all matters relating to physical existence we accept not only the evidence of ur senses, but the conclusions that other peoole have reached from the evidence of their senses. Either our own reason operating upon our own experience or the reason of others operating upon their experience furnishes us what we regard, and properly so, as sufficient guides of action. To reduce the chances of error to a minimum we must be certain that we are not mistaken as to the facts from which we reason; even this certainty does not safeguard against terror, for there is always a chance that, except in the simpler things, our reason may not be trustworthy. We may, lowever, accept the following as an axiom: Perfect reasoning applied to ascertained facts will lead infallibly to the truth. This is as true in every aspect of life as it is of plane geometry.

The application of these observations is, for the present, to matters of opinion on pubic questions and matters of acceptance in reigious questions. It would be hopeless for anyone in the brief space that can be devoted here to such a subject to deal with it otherwise than suggestively. The most that can be expected is to assist those who may be sincerey desirous of reaching right conclusions. In considering affairs of state the very great majority of persons accept the views expressed by others, without testing them as far as they are able by applying their own reasoning powers to ascertained facts within their own knowledge. Men follow their leaders without seeking to find out for themselves whether those leaders base their claims upon ascertained facts and sound reasoning. Thus the development of a sound public opinion on almost any subject is rendered nearly impossible. The appeal to reason in things political is not discountenanced by leaders, but it is prevented by appeals to prejudice, self interest and a variety of other considerations, and unhappily those who might be disposed to exercise their own reason are unable to get the facts of any case accurately owing to the vast amount of misrepresentation that prevails in connection with public affairs. This is very unfortunate condition of things and the nation has suffered in the past and will continue to suffer in the future because of it.

In the religious world the appeal to reason has been discountenanced and the effect has been prejudicial to the cause of true religion. The Church tells the laity to accept what it teaches and ask no questions; but this men will not do in a very great number of cases. This is not to say that a person who will accept obediently what the Church teaches and shape his life accordingly, will not find happiness in so doing and be able, because he does o, to make the world the better because he has lived in it. To make such a claim would be to go counter to the lesson taught by the whole history of mankind. Yet even the Church must concede that its claims to a right o instruct mankind are founded upon reason based upon facts which the founders of the Church regarded as established beyond all conany man that because some individuals, who lived several centuries ago chose to reach certain conclusions, he is bound to accept the same conclusions. Its duty is to furnish evidence so that those who may be inclined to doubt the truth of what it teaches may be confounded in their reasoning, and those who do accept its teaching may be confirmed in their faith. Let it be supposed that there is some part of the world where men of high intelligence live, who have never heard of Christianity, and let us further suppose that some branch of the Christian Church should establish itself there, and without reference to tradition, sacred literature or anything whatever, except the actual daily life of its members, it would endeavor to make out such a case as would convince the community that it had a right to speak with an authority that would prevent intelligent men from exercising their reasoning faculties. Would it succeed? We know it would not; we know it is only by teaching the theory first that the Church seeks to establish its authority. Therefore it is that so many people simply disregard the Church and all it stands for. How this condition should influence us all individually must be left to be treated in another article.

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

Severus reigned nearly eighteen years. As a soldier and an administrator he undoubtedly ranks very high among the emperors. Some historians have classed him with Julius Caesar and others with Augustus; but comparisons of this kind are always unsatisfactory, because there is no standard by which greatness can be tested. Severus gave peace to his people at home and success to the army abroad. His reign was momentous and its influence is felt even to this day. Three of what seem from the standpoint of history to have been the most important not only in his reign but in the epoch in which he lived, although at the time they possibly did not attract attention in keeping with their portentous character, may be mentioned.

One of these was the destruction of Byzantium. Byzantium was a city standing where Constantinople now does. It was the great trade centre of the East, and through it passed the richly-laden caravans from Persia, India, and possibly even far-off China. It was a great and proud city, claiming to have as potent a voice in the affairs of the Empire as even Rome herself. We saw in the last preceding article that Prescennius Niger had been proclaimed Imperator by his troops when they heard of the death of Pertinax, and that Severus overcame his forces after a prolonged struggle. Much of the fighting centred around Byzantium, the inhabitants of which threw up strong fortifications, and made a stout resistance extending over three years. In the end the garrison was starved into surrender, and the victorious generals proceeded, with or without the sanction of Severus is unknown, to destroy the city utterly. This was a fatal error, for at that very time the Goths had reached the shores of the Black Sea, and with Byzantium destroyed the way was left open for the advance of their fleets into the Mediterranean.

The second act of policy which carried with it disastrous effects was the reconstruction of the Praetorian Guards. We have seen that Severus before entering Rome as emperor had disarmed the Guards and sentenced them to perpetual banishment; but he was no sooner firmly seated on the throne than he determined to have his own Guard. Instead of recruiting this from Roman citizens, he sent to the confines of the Empire for picked men, and thus Rome saw the Emperor surrounded by fierce soldiers of strange aspect and stranger speech. It may be said in defence of this course that the Roman youth had through luxury and licentiousness become unfit for the manly profession of arms, and that this was no fault of 'Severus, but only the result of years of social decay. Nevertheless, the presence of this semi-barbarous force in Rome, a force knowing nothing of the Roman traditions of citizenship and acknowledging no allegiance except to the Emperor who paid them, was calculated to destroy the last fibre of the true Roman spirit that had survived the vicious prac-

tices of the preceding two centuries. The third serious act, or rather policy, of Severus was his attitude towards the Empire. Previous emperors had preserved the fiction that they represented the Senate and derived their powers from it. As a matter of fact, the Senate had grown grossly servile. The rapacious cruelty of such men as Nero, Caligula and Commodus, and especially the latter, had annihilated many of the noblest families of Rome. The intermarriage between Roman youth and the licentious beauties of the East, who had been brought to the capital in the train of conquering soldiers, resulted in a progeny that was skilled in little else save the arts of sensual gratification. The great mass of the people had lost all belief in religion of any kind. "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die," was the ruling motto of the representatives of that splendid race which had made the words "I am a Roman citizen" a passport and a safeguard over all the then known world. Severus, born in Africa of humble origin, and inspired with inordinate ambition and a strange superstitious fatalism, despised the people to whose mastership he had advanced, treating them as if they were his slaves and holding the Empire as if it were his private property. He filled the Senate with men whose distinguishing characteristics were their wealth and their pliability, and he surrounded himself with men learned in the law troversy. The Church has no right to say to and skilled in the art of "making the worse

appear the better reason." These men made haste to wipe out all the traditions of demo-cracy, and began to teach the doctrine of prerogative, something which up to that day was unthought of. Emperors before Severus had never claimed that there were any powers in-herent to them in the imperatorship, but that the tenant of that office only possessed such powers as the Senate might see fit to delegate to him, namely, those that attached to the commander-in-chief of the army, the position of first consul and the dignity of pontifex maximus. Theoretically the emperors held these powers only at the will of the Senate; but Severus had no intention of being governed by traditions that had long since lost all, vitality. He was absolutely in charge of the Empire and he not only determined that every one should know it, but also that every one should accept the principle that the titles Imperator and Augustus carried with them supreme authority ever the lives and property of the people and over the whole state. Three principles were advocated by the coterie of eminent jurists whom Severus called into his councils. One was that what had hitherto been regarded as the power of the people was really the prerogative of the sovereign, and and that instead of the people themselves being the fountain of authority, the emperor was its source. As we owe our system of jurisprudence largely to the Romans we will on a little thought realize how great a part has been played in the formation of the British Constitution by the principles laid down by the civil lawyers by order of Severus. The ideas which British people find so difficult to assent to when propounded from time to time by the German Kaiser are only modernized repetitions of the opinions of the Roman tyrant. The second principle, for which these lawyers successfully contend, was that liberty was essentially wrong and dangerous. However wrong liberty might have been, it certainly was cangerous to attempt to exercise it in a city garrisoned by semi-savage warriors from the outskirts of civilization. This was a new idea in Rome, but it has been held ever since, and there are men today in this city who advocate it. Men are unfit to govern themselves, said such men as Papinian, Paulus and Ulpian who served their master with all their powerful intellects, and therefore they must be governed. Here we have a principle that has survived the Empire in which it was first promulgated. The third new doctrine was that of passive obedience. We have a survival of this even in our crowned democracy. The King does not make requests in his official capacity; he commands. For seventeen hundred years-Severus died in 211-the world has been struggling to escape from the chains which this able emperor laid upon Rome. He was the first of the emperors, who was really a king in the ancient Roman sense of the word, and this was recognized by contemporary historians.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

Last week we dealt with some things not generally known, or as was then said, not generally thought of, and the discussion may with possible advantage be carried a little further. Most persons who read the newspapers are familiar in a general way with what is known as the nebular theory. Perhaps some of them have paid so very little attention to it that they hardly appreciate what it is, and so a word or two of explanation may be given. According to this theory the earth, the sun, the moon, the planets and all the stars once existed in a nebulous state. Nebula is the Latin for cloud, and from that fact any one can infer what the nebulous condition of matter was as well as from columns of description. In the instance of the Earth this nebulous matter in the course of ages became condensed first into fluid and then into solid matter, although much of it yet remains fluid, as in the case of the sea, and some of it gaseous, as in the case of the atmosphere. There are nebulae which has not yet reached the fluid state. Astronomers divide these into two classes, the green and the white. Most of the green nebulae are in or near the Milky Way, which itself consists largely of nebulae furnishing a background for innumerable stars. It is popularly supposed that with a strong enough telescope the Milky Way can be resolved into stars, which are so very remote that their light blends together to form a cloudy mass, but this is not quite true. There are many more stars in the Milky Way than can be seen with the unassisted eye, but a large portion of the faintly glowing mass which we see overhead at night is composed of nebulae. Possibly you know the constellation of Orion. It is the most beautiful group of stars in the sky and is easily distinguishable by reason of the three bright stars which constitute the Belt, In this group of stars there is a vast spiral nebula, although it cannot be seen by the naked eye. What are ara known as Magellan's Clouds are nebulae. There is a large green nebula in the constellation known as the Great Bear, or more commonly spoken of as the Dipper, which really forms only a part of the constellation. This nebula was known as the Owl, from the fact that there were two bright spots in it re-sembling the eyes of that bird. First one of these disappeared and then the other, and now the nebula shows a nucleus in its exact centre. In this instance astronomers have been able to watch the progress of the formation of what may in the course of ages be a central

sun and an attending system of worlds. You have doubtless observed the planet Jupiter. It is the largest of the orbs which circle around the sun in company with our own world. Jupiter is not a solid body like our earth. It seems to be a glowing liquid

face is not uniform in color nor are the different colors distributed with unvarying regular, ity. While there are several fairly well defined belts, there are vast masses which move on the surface of the planet, and the border line between the belts constantly varies in shape. Of late the attention of astronomers, who are studying this great planet, has been much turned to a dark mass that seems to be floating upon its surface. Jupiter is very much larger than the earth, and this dark mass bears about the same relation to the size of the whole planet as Australia bears to the whole earth. It moves about with more or less regularity and it is explained by supposing that it is a portion of the planetary body that has cooled sufficiently to be solid and yet is not so dense as not to be floatable by the planetary liquid. A somewhat fanciful writer has assumed that this may be a continent in the process of formation, but what seems more probable is that it is the result of the solidification of the fluid mass, and that in the course of time it will become so much heavier than the liquid on which it floats that it will sink to the centre, there to join other masses that may have been so sinking for millions of years. By and bye these masses will become so great that they will reach to the surface of the liquid and then the actual formation of continents will begin.

Thus we see in the nebulae and in Jupiter the various stages of the process by which worlds are formed. In some of the nebulae of the Milky Way there are no signs of regular formation. They are "without form and void." In others, as in the case of the nebula of Orion, we see an advanced stage where regular motions is established. In the Owl we see the formation of the solar centre of a new planetary system. In Jupiter we see a planet, which was once part of a nebula, slowly solidifying to form a globe like our own. Such are some of the things which the stars tell us, and they are able to tell us these things because we now watch them not simply with the unaided eye, as did the astronomers of olden times, nor even with the telescope alone as the great men of a century ago were compelled to do; but with the aid of the photograph lens combined with the telescope. The photographic lens tells us things that we could not otherwise hope to know, and the spectroscope interprets its story so that we can tell what is going on in those far-off masses of star-dust almost as well as if they were close at hand.

THE SIKHS

Something of Their History and Religion

IV. Before concluding the articles on the Sikhs, we will give a short resume of what has been written already.

The home of this branch of the Hindu race is the Punjab, or "The Land of the Five Rivers," and this distinctive appellation of Sikh, which means disciple, originated with Guru Nanak, who was their first religious teacher, and who was born in the Thirteenth Century.

We have seen what brave soldiers the Sikhs have proved themselves to be doing the centuries past; how they battled for their faith against the Mohammedans, and endured persecution and martyrdom rather than renounce their religion; how under Sovind Eingh they became so strongly organized and fought so valiantly that the whole of the Punjab came into their hands; how desperately they struggled against the British forces to retain possession of that land, they had given their life's blood to gain; and how, having finally surrendered to the British, they became our most loyal allies, and fought side by side with our soldiers through the dark days of the Mutiny. And now, having learned a little of the brave history of these people, it remains only to gain a further insight into their religion. Fundamentally it is identical with Christianity. It is only in ritual that it differs. It is monotheistic, and its teaching may be summed up, "Love God and thy neighbor as thyself."

According to Guru Gobind Singh, who lived in the Sixteenth Century, and was the tenth Guru prophet from Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh faith, the "Muklnama," or means of salvation, is as follows, and we take the quotation from the life of Gugu Gobind Singh:

"O Sikhs, borrow not, but if you are compelled to borrow, faithfully restore the debt. Speak not falsely and associate not with the untruthful. Associating with holy men, practice truth, love truth, and clasp it to your hearts. Live by honest labor and deceive no one. Let not a Sikh be covetous. Look not on a naked woman. Let not your thoughts turn towards that sex. Cohabit not with another's wife. Deem another's property as filth. Keep your bodies clean. Have dealings with every one, but consider yourselves distinct. Your faith and daily duties are different from theirs. Bathe every morning before repast. If your bodies endure not cold water, then heat it. Ever abstain from tobacco. Remember the one immortal God. Repeat the Rahiras in the evening and the Sohila at bedtime. Receive the baptism and teaching of the Guru, and act according to the Grand Sahib. Cling to the boat in which thou hast embarked. Wander not in search of another religion. Repeat the Guru's hymn day and night. Marry only into the house of a Sikh. Reserve thy wife and thy children from evil company. Covet not money offered for re-ligious purposes. Habitually attend a Sikh temple and eat a little sacred food therefrom. He who distributeth sacred food should do so in equal quantities, whether the recipients be high or low, old or young. Eat not food offered to gods or goddesses. Despise not any Sikh, and never address him without the appellation Singh. Eat regardless of caste with all Sikhs who have been baptised, and deem them your brethren. Abandon at once the company of Brahmans and Mullas who cheat men out of their wealth, or ritualists who lead Sikhs astray, and of those who give women in marriage with concealed physical defects, and thus deceive the hopes of offspring.

"Let not a Sikh have intercourse with a strange woman unless married to her according to the Sikh rites. Let him contribute a tenth part of his earnings for religious purposes. Let him bow down at the conclusion of prayer. When a Sikh dieth, let sacred food be prepared. After his cremation, let the Sohila be read and prayer offered for his soul and for the consolation of his relations. Then sacred food may be distributed. Let not the family of the deceased indulge in much mourning, or bevies of women join in lamentation. On such occasions let the Gurus' hymns be read and sung and let all listen to them.

As, when rain falleth to the earth, the fields yield excellent and pleasant fruit, so he who listeneth to the Guru and attendeth all these injunctions shall assuredly receive the reward thereof. Whoever accepteth the Guru's words, and these rules which he hath given, shall have his sins pardoned; he shall be saved from transmigration trough eighty-four lakhs of animals, and after death shall enter the Gurus' abode. If any very worldly man devoted to pleasure tells you to the contrary, listen not to him, but ever follow the Guru's instruction."

The Guru was very fond of speaking in parables, and the following citation is an ex-

"While in their neighborhood the Guruheard the cry of a partridge and pursued it. The partridge gave chase and tired out men and horses. At last the Guru caught it, plucked it, and threw it before his hawk, which, after some hesitation, began to dévour it. The Guru, when asked the cause of this strange proceeding, told the following anecdote: 'In a previous birth the partridge had been an agriculturist, and the hawk a money-lender. The agriculturist had borrowed from the moneylender, squandered the money, and then went to live in another village. The money-lender followed him and insisted on payment. The agriculturist begged for time, and promised to discharge the debt. The money-lender demanded a surety. The agriculturist said he had no surety but the Guru. The moneylender was then satisfied and went home. The agriculturist, however, ultimately failed to pay the money. Both died soon after, upon whic the agriculturist became this partridge, and the money-lender my hawk. The hawk at first refused to touch the partridge as the latter had given me as surety. I have now fulfilled my suretyship by bestowing the partridge on the hawk. If any one give me again as surety and discharge not his debt, I will treat him as the hawk hath done the part-

When the Guru came to die, he spoke these words to comfort his disciples:

"He who is born must assuredly die. Guru Arjan hath said, 'Everything we behold shall perish.' Night and day are merely expressions of time. It is the immortal God alone who ever abideth. All other being, however holy and exalted, must depart when the last moment allotted them arriveth, for none can escape the primordial law of corporeal dissolution. All this world, composed of the five elements, is Death's prey. When the materials perish, how can the fabric remain? God the Creator and Cherisher of all is alone immortal. Brahma, Vishony, Shiv, and the other gods of the Hindus, perished at their appointed time. Of what account is man? Wherefore, O my friends, it is not good to be unduly enamored of this fragile body. Know that the light of the imperishable God whose attributes are permanence, consciousness and happiness, shineth ever in you. Wherefore always abide in cheerfulness, and never give way to mourning. God is ever the same. He is neither young nor old. He is not born, neither doth he die. He feeleth not pain or poverty. Know that the true Guru abideth in He."

BULK

The curious person had opened a conversation with the fat woman in the sideshow. Are your parents living?" he asked.

"Yes, sir."

"Have they a large family?"
"Rather large, sir," answered the fat woman; "I'm the family."—Chicago Tribune.

THAT SETTLED IT

At a cricket match in Yorkshire an appeal was made against a batsman for "obstructing the field." The out side were not quite clear which umpire should be asked, so some asked one and some the other. Umpire No. I said "Out," Umpire No. 2 said "Not out," and consequently a dispute ensued. At last Umpire No. 1 stalked up to No. 2.

"'Ave you shook 'ands with Lord 'Awke? he demanded, imperiously.

No," said No. 2. 'Well, I 'ave-Hout!"

That settled it, and the batsman had to go.

MUCH SUFFERING IS IN PROSPECT

British Railway Traffic Badly Disorganized by Strike -Half of Employees Said to Have Left Work

LONDON, Aug. 18 .- Scores of thousands of railway employees throughout the United Kingdom are on strike tonight, and traffic everywhere is badly disorganized. The leaders of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants declared that 220,000 men, or nearly half the total employed by the railways of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. answered the call to stop work. Railway managers say the figures are ex-

aggerated. Never before have ministers of the British government made such earnest efforts to ward off a great labor war, yet tonight they have been unable to stem the movement that threatens misery to millions.

London has the appearance of an armed camp. On all sides are soldiers with rifles and ball cartridges. From the dome of St. Paul's, engineers are keeping up communication with the general staff by heliographic signals by day and electric flashes by night. The whole of the day was spent by Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George and Sydney Buxton, president of the board of trade, in fruitless conferences

with leaders on both sides. Official statements issued from the home office late tonight say the strike developed all over the country, and has produced widespread, though only partial, dislocation of the railway service. The statements add that as far as the present information goes over two-thirds of the railway men remain at their posts, and the companies are receiving numerous applications for employment. The statement notes the absence of serious disorders, and says the military authorities have the situation under control. It also refers to the settlement of the London dock strike, and says there will be a resumption of the

unloading of cargoes tomorrow. The statement concludes by announ ing that that Lloyd George and Sydney Buxton are still endeavoring to arrive at an amicable settlement of the railway trouble.

Men Are Obstinate.

According to the best information what jeopardises the negotiations is less the obduracy of the strike leaders than the intractibility of the strikers themselves, as manifested through the pro-

vincial and local secretaries. It is stated that Ramsay Macdonald and Arthur Henderson, labor leaders in the House of Commons, and men in union circles spared no effort to induce the men's executive to accept the government's proposal, without success. The negotiations will be resumed to-

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a special prayer for the cessation of the strike. The prayer will be issued in the church tomorrow and Sun-

Broadly speaking, the strike is most effective in the north of England, where many towns are completely isolated, and in the south of Wales. It is partly effective in the east and in the midlands, but there is not much trouble in the South of England.

Only a few Irish railways have trouble. Some sections of Scotland are uncertain, Edinburgh reports say a general strike has been declared there, but at Glasgow the men have postponed deciding their answer to the union until Sunday.

The prices of food, as far as London is concerned, show little change, and resumption of work tomorrow by the dockers in unloading the fifty ships that are waiting to discharge cargoes will tend to bring the food situation here to about normal

Tramway Men May Go Out. Tonight the tramway men are re

ported to be complaining. There have been serious fears of a strike of these employees, and if it should come it would deprive Londoners of almost their last means of cheap transportation. Tonight the railway companies an-

nounced that all excursion trains had been annulled. This will make the usual week-end trips to the country by the populace an impossibility. Winston Churchill tonight asked T. P.

O'Conner and Colonel Gerald Taylor, members of parliament, to recommend ing first emerged from the meeting. measures the government should take to settle the strike in Liverpool and restore the good relations. Mr. Churchill also requested that they consult with the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

Mr. O'Conner and Colonel Taylor started immediately for Liverpool. The Lord Mayor of London tonight requested the citizens who were willing to serve as special constables is case of need to assemble at the Guildhall tomorrow to enroll.

Special constables have not been used in London since the Trafalgar Square riots of the unemployed in 1887. At that time John Burns, now president of the local government board, who was a labor agitator, was one of the many persons arrested for inciting disturbances.

Most London newspaper trains have been abandoned, and publishers are using automobiles. The postoffice department has noti-

fied the public all telegraph messages are subject to delay. The telephone service is also overworked and sporadic strikes are occurring throughout the country in sympathy with the railway

The barbers of Bristol quit work today and working girls from Bermondsey struck and came to London and paraded the streets with banners bearing the words: "We are fighting for fair play.

Portuguese Situation

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Senhor Homen Christo gave a lecture the other night on the Portuguese situation. The lecture was given in the Madrid Athenaeum. which was filled with an audience

representing all shades of political thought. Senhor Christo's references to the Alpoim Cabinet and to Senhor Bernseino Machado evoked scandalous protests and disorder, and the police had to be called in. Senhor Homen Christo himself suffered some personal ggression after the meeting, when pro-ceeding to his hotel under escort. It is improbable that he will be permitted to eliver other lectures in Madrid.

Funeral of Aviator.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The funeral of St. Croix Johnstone, who, like William R. Badger, was killed by a fall from an aeropane last Tuesday, was held yesterday. Several of his late companions at the aviation meet here were present. A mono-plane made of flow ers appeared among the lavish floral tributes. The body will be cremated. Badger's funeral will be held at Pitts

ORDER OF LIONS

Fraternal Society Organizes Branch is City with Charter Membership of 150

The Loyal Order of Lions, a new in stitution in this city, held its organi zation meeting last evening, and the fact that it starts its career here with 150 charter members would seem to insure its becoming a live and success ful factor among the fraternal societies of the city. The organization meeting which was largely attended, was held in the Eagles' hall, when the following officers were elected: Chief Lion, Frank Le'Roy; Past Chief Lion, Thomas Palmer; Vice Chief Lion, Robert Lowe; Chaplain, A. Shuttleworth; Financial Secretary, Allen E. H. Lowe; Recording Secretary, Robert McClusky. In charge of degree team, T. L. Toye. Master-atarms, James Palmer; Sentinel, George Robinson; Outer Sentinel, Percy C. San ford. Trustees-W. H. P. Sweeney, A. J. Ratcliffe, Jas. F. Wilson.

Wireless From Aeroplane.

PARIS, Aug. 18.-Interesting experiments with wireless telegraphy from an aeroplane in flight have been carried out by Capt. Brenot and Lieut. Menard, who on board a Farman biplane succeeded in transmitting messages to the Eiffel Tower from a distance of from 30 to 40 miles. Considerable difficulties have been overcome before this result was achieved. It was not so much the weight of the apparatus, which has been reduced to 30 pounds, but the difficulty and danger for the pilot guiding his machine at a great altitude (1.700 feet) when surrounded by live wires charged with electricity by the power of the motor and capable of giving a violent shock.

1. I. U. DECIDES ON CLEVELAND

Next Convention to be Held in City on Lake Erie—Sharp Dispute Between Opposing Factions

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 .- Giving an account of a physical encounter between the two factions of the International Typographical Union, in convention here, in which it is said about thirty members and delegates participated early yesterday morning. Delegate George Koop, of Chicago, brought about a trial of strength between the administration forces and the "insurgents" on the floor of the convention late today. The administration. headed by President James M. Lynch, who is accused by his opponents of

dominating the union, won by a vote of 113 to 102. The vote was on a laws committee substitute for a proposal by Koop to amend the constitution, making the holding of secret sessions to influence legislation punishable by removal from office. The committee substitute leaves the matter to local unions. The vote was taken after three hours of debate, termed by old members the bitterest ever heard in a convention of the union. Koop gave an account of the meeting reported to have been held by the members of the administration faction, in which he mentioned Edward H. Bessett, foreman of the Cleveland Leader press room, as hav-

"Yes, and you ran like a rat, you stiff." shouted Bessett. When order had been restored Koop continued in a long address, in which he denounced what he termed the domination of the union by a secret ring, and offered his proposed amendment. Koop was supported by James H. Dahm, of New York, Leon H.

Rouse, of New York, and Fred Barker of Spokane. "I defy you and dare you to press this matter," said President Lynch in "You can't scare me, you can't reply. outvote me and you can't outtalk me. I can prove that the men who bring these charges have been holding sec ret meetings."

The proceedings of today indicated hat the piecework referendum vote of May 17 may be reconsidered. President Lynch, in speaking on a proposal to require the petition of 100 unions to initiate legislation instead of fifty, said he was in favor of the referendum, but not its use in cases like that

of the recent vote. Cleveland was chosen on the second ballot as the site of the next convention, receiving 114 votes to Houston's 106. On the first ballot Cleveland received 112, Houston 81, Vancouver 19, Ottawa 12.

The body of Edwa. Lim, drowned while fishing in the Nanaimo river in June last, was last week recovered, vedged between rocks in the canyon. John M. Millar, formerly editor and proprietor of the Chilliwack New Era, has secured the editorial charge of the Merritt Herald, which will hereafter be conducted as a Liberal organ.

PLOT TO STEAL HALIFAX SEA

Liberals Credited with "Colonizing" Scheme to Attempt Defeat of Mr. Borden-Many Jobs Available

OTTAWA, Aug. 18 .- Efforts are now being made to arrange a joint meeting between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Bourassa in Ottawa. Mr. Bourassa is known to be willing to meet the prime minister on the platform, although he night prefer that the meeting should be held in Montreal or some other place in Quebec. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude in Quebec has encouraged the beief here that he would not shrink from a duel with his one-time apostle. The chief difficulty seems to be that Ot tawa has no auditorium large enough to accommodate the crowd that would turn out for such a meeting. Mr. Bourassa is billed to speak here next week. Word has reached Ottawa of a determined effort by the government organ zers in Nova Scotia to compass the defeat of Mr. Borden in Halifax, Workmen are, it is said, being imported into the riding for all sorts of jobs with the object of increasing the Liberal

voting strength.

The Pontiac trouble came to a head when Frank S. Cahill was given the nomination by a largely attended convention of Liberals at Campbell bay The delegates at the meeting went on ecord as condemning the candidature of G. F. Hodgins, late Liberal member. and the refusal of the president of the Liberals to call a party convention. This means a three-cornered fight in Pontiac, with Hodgins and Cahill quviding the Liberal vote and Gerald Bradason running as a straight Conservative. Registration reports from the largest cities in eastern Canada show heavy increases, and point to the polling of s record-breaking vote on September 21. R. W. Motherwell, minister of agriulture in the Scott government in Saskatchewan, is here today talking up reciprocity and the alleged value of the United States market for Canadian

Prairie Nominations

WINNIPEG Aug. 18 .- Alex Haggart was unanimously renominated tonight at an enthusiastic convention for Winnipeg. This leaves only the Provencher candidate to be named on the Manitoba and Saskatchewan lists.-R. S. Lake was re-nominated at Grenfel by the Qu'-Appelle Conservatives and Hon. Frank Oliver in Edmonton by the Liberals Hon. Colin Campbell has ordered the King's printer to give the Liberals the required number of voters' lists. Owing o some misunderstanding none had peen given out by the King's printer.

Dr. King in Kootenay. NELSON, Aug. 18.-The Liberal convention here today to nominate a candidate to oppose A. S. Goodeve in the Kootenay district, was numerously attended. Dr. King of Cranbrook received the unanimous nomination, no other name going before the meeting. Dr. King declared that reciprocity was one of the greatest political questions in years, and one on which the Liberals could win the fight. Senator Bostock presided over the

convention Mr. Fielding's Opponent.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 18 .- N. B. McCurdy of Halifax was nominated by the Conservatives of Queens-Shelpourne today to oppose Hon. W. S Fielding. Mr. McCurdy is one of the successful young men of Nova Scotla. He is a stock broker, capitalist and organizer, and is counted as one of the captains of industry in this province. Mr. Fielding held the constituency by a majority of about 130 when A. B. Morine of Toronto was defeated by him in 1908, and political observers are predicting that on this occasion he will be given the fight of his life, with odds favoring McCurdy.

Sir Wilfrid in Quebec East. QUEBEC, Aug. 17.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed the electors of his own division in Quebec East this evening. He was escorted by a large number of party friends to Jacques Cartier market square, where he ad-10,000 people. There did not appear a great amount of enthusiasm in the Liberal leader passed from the Chateau Frontenac to the place of meet-Sir Wilfrid got into bounds of his own constituency however, and the duplicated his speech made the prev-

ious afternoon at Three Rivers.

TRUST COMPANY SEEKS NEW SITE

Sells Property on Wharf Street Owing to Failure of City Council to Accede to Request

The Dominion Trust company yesterday sold the site which it owned on Wharf street, opposite the southern end of the Post Office, to Mr. R. D. Rorison of Vancouver. The site has a frontage of 100 feet on Wharf street and a depth of 114 feet running back to the harbor front. The sale means that the trust company will not build proposed six-storey structure which was to be erected in Victoria on the Wharf street site.

The action of the Dominion Trust company in selling its site is due to

request that the public convenience ich is being constructed at the correct of Government and Wharf streets uld be erected in such a ma as not to depreciate the value of the adjoining property. The new purchaser of the property formerly owned by the trust company intends approaching the city council in reference to the manner in which the public conven ence is to be finished, and if he can secure satisfactory assurances from the council he will erect a building

on the site. In the meantime the Dominion Trust company is seeking to secure another site for its Victoria offices, which will be part of a six-storey building which it is proposed to erect. The company is at present negotiating for a location, and it is likely that a deal will be closed in the course of the next few days, after which the erection of the building will be proceeded with im-

FRENCH ARMY

Proposals for Reform of Superior Council of War-General Joffre's Promotion

FARIS, Aug. 18 .- At the Cabine Council held at Rambouillet M. Messimy, Minister of War, brought forward several proposals for the reform of the Superior Council of War and embodying two decrees which were prefaced by separate explanatory reports. In the first place the postnof Vice-President of the Council of War is abolished, and General Michel, who held the honor, is succeeded by General Joffre, whose title is head of the Headquarters Staff. The scope of the Headquarters Staff is enlarged, and the head of the Headquarters Staff is to be the general of the most important division of the French army in time of war. This apparently implies that General Joffre is henceforth to be looked upon as gen eralissimo in time of war, and commander of the first line of French troops on the eastern frontier in

of peace. The appointment of General Joffre has given general satisfaction. He has still six years ahead of him before he falls under the regulation age limit of General Joffre, who was recently appointed inspector of the military schools, saw active service in the Siege of Paris, when an engineering cadet at the Polytechnic school. He has also served with distinction in the French African and Asiatic colonies. His most notable campaign was that in 1894, when he captured Timbuktu after the annihilation of the Bonnier field force.

ELECTION LEAVES PARTIES EQUAL

Victory of Liberal Candidate in New South Wales Bye-Election Places Government in Bad Position

MELBOURNE, Aug. 17.-The political crisis in New South Wales, in which Mr. McGowen's government is involved, has been intensified by the victory of the Liberal opponent of the administration at the bye-election just held. The parties are now exactly equal, and if the labor government appoints the speaker of the House, as it is entitled to do, it will be left in a minority of one. The Liberals are endeavouring to force the government to dissolve, for they foresee victory. The death has occurred with tragic

suddenness of His Eminence Cardinal Moran, head of the Roman Catholic church in Australia. He had been in poor health for some time past, but his death was wholly unexpected. Cardinal Moran, who was born in Ireland in 1830, was educated in Rome, where he was for some time connected with the College of the Propaganda. He returned to Ireland after some years, and before he decided to go to Australia, filled the episcopal chair in the Roman Catholic diocese of Ossory. In 1888 he became archbishop of Sydney, and a year later received the red dressed a crowd estimated at about hat of the cardinalate. He has written many works on church history. Mr. T. G. Allen, secretary to the apper town part of the city as the treasury, is about to leave for England on a visit, and will, in his journey across Canada, take the opportunity of studying the Dominion's banking organization with a view of situation showed somewhat of a advising his government as to the crechange. Sir Wilfrid in many respects ation of a commonwealth bank. Mr. Atlee Hunt, secretary to the department of external affairs, will at the same time make a study of the immigration question as it is dealt with in Canada.

Inventor of Volspuk

LONDON, Aug. 18 .- Johann Martin Schleyer, the inventor of Volapuk, is dead. He first launched his universal language in 1879; and at the French exhibition of 1889 it was used on some of the posters which conveyed information to miscellaneous strangers. Afterwards, as everyone knows, it was superseded by Esperanto, but Herr Schleyer continued his linguistic studies. At the time of the Boxer rising in China he issued a phrase-book for the use of the soldiers of all nationalities marching to Pekin. Of late years he had lived in quiet retirement on the Lake of Constance

Belgian Royal Lawsuit BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—On the eve of the law court's holiday, the public prosecutor gave his opinion in the royal lawsuit. He advises the court to reject Princess Louise's claim to \$10,090,000 of the late King Leopold's property, and to decide that this property is duly claimed by the Beigian state. The final judgment, which will only be delivered after the vacation, will undoubtedly carry out the public prosecutor's advice. Princess Louise's creditors alone will be disappointed. Within the last few days they had taken legal steps to preclude her from receiving the \$10,000,000 if she won her suit, as she owed the whole sum to them.

GETS NEW BOAT

Union Steamship Company Orders Larger Vessel to Ply Between British Columbia and Antipodes

MELBOURNE, Aug. 18 .- The Union Steamship company of New Zealand, of which Sir James Mills is the head has just placed an order in Scotland for a new steamer to be used in the trans-Pacific trade with Canada. The vessel, which will be 522 feet in length and of 66 feet beam, will be built in the Browns' shipbuilding yard at Clydebank. It will have a gross capacity of 10,000 tons, and ac ation for 700 passengers. The speed contracted for is 17 knots

Heavy Earth Shocks.

The seismographs at Melbourne and Sydney have just recorded a tremenlous earthquake. The tremors com nenced at 8 o'clock this morning and lasted fifteen minutes. Their location could not be exactly ascertained, but it was not very distant.

Australian Aborigines

Swedish scientific expedition which has just returned from the wilds of West Australia reports that the owest type of aboriginal in the world is not the Australian, as has been previously maintained. Inland tribes are far superior to those of the coast, which have obviously suffered deterior ation through the admixture of Malay blood.

RUSSIAN LION IS IN REAL EARNEST

BUFFALO, Aug. 18 .- Jack Herman mentor for the Polish grappler, Zbyszko, got back home last week after an extensive jaunt through Europe from which he returns more firmly convinced than ever, apparently, that the Galician champion will be crowned champion wrestler of the world before his engagement with him progresses much further.

"I visited Hackenschmidt at his training quarters before I salled for America," said Herman, "and secured his promise that, win or lose in the match with Frank Gotch on Labor Day in Chicago, he will accept Zbyszko's challenge for finish match. That settles that side of the case. Within the next ten days I expect to visit Gotch at Humboldt, Ia. and do not see how he can decline to give me a similar promise. No matter which man wins in Chicago, I have the greatest confidence that he will meet his master when he later tackles the

Herman displayed the greatest interest in a recital of facts concerning the preparation for the big match in Chicago and especially did he wish to know what preparations Gotch was making and what were the latest reports anent the condition of the American world's champion.

"Hackenschmidt," said he, "was never more thoroughly in earnest in his life. He has had his specially constructed quarters at Shoreham, England, and has had a big staff of trainers, including Jacob Koch, the big German; Pat Connelley, the Galway Tiger; Dr. B. F. Roiler and several lesser lights, with masseurs and attendants. He has worked very hard, climbing the mountains two hours at a stretch in his road work and doing some very vigorous mat work. He bids fair to be a very finely conditioned man when he gets to America. In New York he will be joined by Tom Jenkins, Gotch's old rival, and others, and they will go immediately to Chicago, leaving that city for suburban quarters almost as soon as they enter it, and the plan is soon as they enter it, and the plan is to have Hack back in Chicago until motors to the ball field the day of the

natch."
"What is your opinion of the sincerity it is absolutely a square contest In fact, I do not believe that any financial or any other inducement would induce Gotch to forfeit his title, nor do I believe that Hackenschmidt would hazard his chances of its recovery in the slightest

manner "Who do you think will win it?" "Who do you think will win it?"

"Personally, I think that Gotch will win it, but, take my word for it, I was an Individual against the multitude in Europe in that opinion. The Europeans do not think he had a square deal in 1908 and have the most implicit confidence in Hackenschmidt's ability to defeat Gotch. They do not put the two men in the same class and do not believe that any man in the world can win from Hackenschmidt when he is in condition. Hackenschmidt, himself, is a very confident man. He offered me a little bet of £100 on himself before I left, and really feels very sanguine. I think it should really feels very sanguine. I think it should be a great bout. Hackenschmidt will have much more confidence in himself than on occasion of his visit in 1908, when he few friends here, knew the country but little, was really not a well man and had trained but little. He is likely to force forth into clutches right off the reel this time and, if he does, the fur is going to fly for some few minutes. Hackenschmidt, to my mind, would have his best chances in a short match. In a long-drawn-out bout Gotch would probably finish better than the Lion, as he did before."

ADDITIONAL POWER FROM JORDAN RIVER

B. C. Electric Company to Instal Another Unit to Supply Needs of Victoria and Dis-

Excellent progress is being made on the Jordan River power plant of the B. C. Electric Railway company and there is every reason to anticipate that the first installation of power (6,000 h.p.) will be delivered in the city between September 15th and October 1. So great is becoming the demand for power locally that the electric company has decided to proceed immediately with the installation of a second unit of 6,000 h.p.

At the time the company commenced

thought that one unit would be sufficient to supply the needs of the city for some time, but since then these needs have grown so greatly that the second unit has been decided upon. second unit has been decided upon. The engineers are now on the ground, the plant has been ordered and the additional power will be ready for delivery by next spring. The electric company has already signed a number of contracts for supplying power when it is available and these will be carried out at the latest by the beginning of next October. of next October.

Campaign in Comoz-Atlin-Mr. H. Clements, who has been nominated to contest Comox-Atlin in the Conserva-tive interests at the forthcoming election, has arranged to deliver addresse at the various towns on Vancouver island next week as follows: Aug. 19, Wellington; Aug. 21, Parksville; Aug 22, Alberni; Aug. 23, North Bay; Aug. 24 and 25, Denman Island; Aug. 26, Courtney; Aug. 28, Cumberland; Aug. 29, Comox; Aug. 30, Van Anda; Aug. 31, Powell river.

Exhibition Attraction-One of the features of the entertainment side of the Victoria exhibition, which opens on September 5th, extending until the 9th, will be the novelty show of Prof. and Madame Utell, of Esquimalt, Both are wellknown in Victoria, and their performance is likely to be popular. They have a collection of trained animals and poultry. There are, among other unique things, Siberian dog acrobats, chicken bicyclists, gymnastic chickens, a happy family of dogs and chickens on a merry-go-round, Bouncer, the bag punching dog, etc. The fact that both Prof. and Madame Utell are local residents is expected to give their part in the fair added interest.

LABOR LEADER JAILED

Sentence of Five Days in Case Growing Out of Strike of Carpenters in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18,-Judgment was rendered today by Judge Leet in the case of Jules Gratton, a local labor leader, accused of intimidating workmen and preventing others from seeking employment during the progress of the carpenters' strike Gratton was condemned to five days in jail. The judgment of the court is important, as was given in a test case in which the whole business in terests of the city are concerned as well as those of labor unions who are

Peter Serwold, a well-known sportsman of Rossland, has just died at Spo-

PATHETIC PLEA OF SIR WILFRID

Reminds Three Rivers Audience of His Old Age and His Long Service—How He Would Wager

THREE RIVERS, Aug. 17 .- Sir Wilfrid Laurier delivered his speech tonight, a plea for support on account of his gray hairs. He said: "What has political life to offer me?

the head of the government, and during that long period, I have had many difficulties to meet. Four times I have had to cross the Atlantic ocean to represent my country at the great centre of the greatest empire of the world, but never has one of my enemies been able to say that I have dishonored my country there. I shall be seventy years of age in a few weeks and I can assure you that for twenty years past I have scarcely known what rest means. But Providence has always treated me well and has given me today good health, which I did not enjoy even when I was young (applause). And, gentlemen of the provnce of Quebec, I say to you that I should be ashamed of the intelligence which Providence has given me if I did not devote my old age to the honor and advancement of my country. I don't know how much time for work is left me, but in fifteen years I have done all that was in my power for my country, and in this fight I will say without attempting to prophesy, that if I were a betting man I would put up all my money that the old cock will win." (Applause).

"My opponents," declared Sir Wilfrid, "perhaps with their coalition can defeat me, but there are things they cannot take away from me-the love of those who have worked with me for so many years. They cannot take that away from me, nor the prosperity which Canada has enjoyed during the past fifteen years of Liberal

Plague of Ants PARIS, Aug. 18.—The hot weather in

Paris has brought with it a plague of a new, a curious, and an unpleasant kind. It is a plague of ants, and the ants are both wingless and winged. The wingless ants infect the central quarters of the city, coming up by hundreds of thousands through the cracks in the parquet flooring, and forming armies which march through crevices in the woodwork and plaster of the walls. The confectioners' and fruiterers' shops are suffering a great deal from the plague and tradesmen are trying to fight it with vinegar. This they pour into the cracks and crevices and everywhere where they think it possible to cut off the ants' line of march. The vinegar does not kill the insects, but they dislike the smell of it and go elsewhere. The winged ants are infesting the Champs Elysees quarter and the Bois de Boulogne. They fall down in swarms, and, when once on the ground, they have no strength to fly away again. The scientists are no quite certain where these little creatures come from, and no method has work on the Jordan River plant it was been found yet to abate the nuisance.

LOCAL RIFLEMEN SECURE PRIZES

Sergeant-Major Carr Takes First Place in Tait-Brassey Match-Others Make Good Scores

TORONTO, Aug. 18 .- At the Ontario Rifle Association meeting here Se Major Carr, 5th C. G. A., Victoria, n., the leading score in the Tait-Brass match, obtaining 101 out of a 105. He won \$20. Gunner W. fourteenth, with 96, and ban

Rogers, won \$4 each. The Western riflemen figured prominently in the Canadian match at 800 yards and the extra series of matches in day of the meeting. None however, appear in the miliaia gate or all-comers' aggregate Caven, 5th C. G. A., Victoria. the Canadian club match; S. Rogers, Sergt, Fotnergill. O. R., Color Sergt. munter and

Sclater were also prize winner In the 200 yards extra series ners made the possible, 25 Ti ing received \$3.55 each: Sergt, No. S. Carr and Captain Sclater. In the 500 yards extra series all

winners made a possible 25 po following getting \$3.45 each: (Caven, Victoria; Private Rev. W Simpson Rossland In the 600 yards extra series

winning \$3.40. In the 800 yards extra series P Rev. W. H. Simpson was twentywith a possible, winning \$5.20, Serg Dawson, Victoria, scored La, Winning \$3,40.

Caven was seventh with a pos-

EASILY DUPED

Young Girl of _ilan Palis Victim to Adventuress Who was Apparently

MILAN, Aug. 18 .- Guiseppina Bisel aged 23, an employe in an indiarub heel factory, is a remarkably credu young person if one may judge by story which she has just told at Central police office whither she ed to complain that she had been frauded of her savings amounting \$30. Somewhat of a pessimistic of mind, she was always complaining her bad luck. One day, while walki along the street with the utmost glos depicted on her countenance, she w. approached by a woman about 40 ye of age, dressed in black, who, fixing piercing eyes upon the despondent (seppina, inquired what was the ma with her. Giuseppina poured or whole heartload of woe. The robed dame was full of sympathy know precisely what the trouble she replied, "I have seen many cas the kind. You have got the devi your blood. Shall I get rid of

Poor Giuseppina was too berrified question the accuracy of the asser It must be true. Could such a sympa ceive her? Impossible! So, wi moment's hesitation, she said would be eternally grateful if she he free from her unwelcome guest. wise woman thereupon told her how thing must be done. She must For fifteen years past I have been at all her savings, put them in a which her friend would give her, carry them as a present to the donna. The present would only real to be left in the church for a few

utes while certain special prayers being said. Accordingly the box was got re bound with string, the knots of w were sealed, and the two women paired with it to the Church Carlo. The box was placed at of the altar, a taper was ligh honor of the Virgin, and Giusen peated the special prayers at tion of her kind instructress the latter held up the box in the statue for a few moments turned it to her ingenuous du box is now blessed," she said home, but do not open it i You are relieved from you enemy. I will see you tome Tomorrow came, but it did not brit

the unknown benefactress Gus began to grow suspicious, but she afraid to open the box until the scribed week had expired. Then, trembling fingers, she broke the and undid the string with which box was tied. It contained nothi a bundle of papers. The \$90 1 appeared. An inspection reveals fact that the box was provide false bottom, which permitted moval of its contents without the seals or untying any kno disconsolate than ever. Giusepi elli carried her story to the po are now searching for a syven woman clothed in black, and with piercing eyes.

Motors and Horses

In consequence of the increase i number of motors a year has less. the horses in the United Kingdom over 7,000. The Graphic publish note pointing out that while, in census year of 1871-1881. for thousand of the population, there We forty-eight horses, there are now thirty-eight. On the other hand, the are more cattle in the kingdom n than there have ever been bef Nevertheless, it is doubtful if the dail industry is extending as fast as might in relation to the growth of po ulation. Many of the cows kept nowadays give more milk than used to be obtained. It would seem that there is smaller proportion of butchers' cows than there was, a fact which vegetarians will be inclined to welcome.

The minister of the interior has rec mmended the granting of a suitable tract of land near Kamloops for the purposes of a military rifle range. The city council of Prince Rupert has decided to engage an assistant engineer at a salary not to exceed \$125 per

loof Tariff Bill is Democratic Make Vigorous pass Measure

WASHINGTON, Aug. plause which greeted to of the wool tarif ad in the House tod outburst of De majority leader ed that he would rrow and move its

The president's mes while the roll Mr. Underwood's m the senate amendment When the conf hat bill was adopted, president's message nember following the rom printed copies had been distributed. When the reading

Mr. Underwood rose. "Mr. Speaker," he s re to ask that this president be referred on ways and means. the speaker's table that I will call up t immediately after the journal, and move to esident's veto."

Cheers and shouts cratic members follow ment. Representative nessee, asked unanimo corporate in the recor President Taft's spee Minn., in the last can he described the wool Payne-Aldrich tariff sible." Republican Le unanimous consent entire Winona speech Mr. Mann's motion was The Democratic m will make a determine

the bill over the veto. They have hopes t able to do this. Repr and other Republican confidence tonight the impossible. Represer the Republican whip, ident that the majority to muster enough to c two-thirds vote. On the of the compromise bi the vote was 206 to 90

reached Washington t sentees are ordered to morrow. The Democra their full quota of together with thirty voted for the bill, tha a two-thirds majority Republican leaders of the insurgents who will not do so over th The House and senat

Clark. It will be sen tomorrow. VENTURE BRING

free list bill as agreed

ence, and it was

CANNERY About Two Hundred and Indians Return The steamer Ventur complement of passen ern B. C. ports, havin

decks were about 200 The steamer was th nese , Japanese and I consisted mostly of bulk of which was la transshipment on boa Keemun of the Blue F consigned to Liverpoo included: Miss Breeze Jennings, Miss Belt Clarke and Miss Clarke Mr. C. Martin, Mrs. Bu Mr. W. A. Andersonfi ton, Mr. C. R. Conners ton, Mr. R. W. Ayton, Mr. W Mackee Mr. G. Dagg, Mr. J. Pleites. Mr. F. P. Langston, J. L. King, Mr. E. K Kenzie, Mr. J. W. Hall

ATWOOD'S

and Mrs. Burns, and

Aviator Reaches Cleve Stage from Toledo-Succes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, another gain to his cr Harry N. Atwood arr late today on his aero St. Louis to New Yor 123 miles between To in an actual flying tir 20 minutes. "Just an easy canter,

he stepped from his on the Lake Shore. days New York will se tallest skyscrapers a sand at Coney Island. The Bostonian has miles from his star Louis. He has still reach New York, His in the air since he Monday is 13 hours Atwood's entrance thrilling. Coming slant usual with him city, the aviator soan of 1,500 feet, and the visible

That an aeronaut out the spot arranged a strange city was aga Atwood descended at I the western part of Euclid Beach, thirteen had been assigned to

rr Takes It-Brassev Make Good

the Ontario ..ere Sergt. lictoria, made Tait-Brassey of a possible W. Duncan, bandsman S.

figured very the several n the closing one of them, miliaia aggreate. C. S. M. ria, won \$5 in Bandsman ill, 6th D. C. and Captain eries all win-

The follow ergt. Major G. series all the 25 points, the Rev. W. H

eries, C. S. M. a possible

ser.es, Private wenty-second \$5.20, Sergt 22, Winning

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lis Victim to Apparently

eppina Biselli. n indiarubber bly credulous judge by the told at the r she repair had been deamounting to ssimistic turr mplaining of hile walking utmost gloon ince, she was out 40 years who, fixing her spondent Giuas the matter ared out a The blacksympathy. "I trouble is, many cases of the devil in rid of him for

oo terrified to the assertion h a sympathein black de-So, without a he said she ul if she could me guest. The d her how the must collect in a box give her, and to the Mad only require prayers were

vas got ready, nots of which vo women rehurch of San ed at the foot as lighted in Giuseppina reat the dicta ress. Finally, ox in front of nts, and resaid, "carry it it for a week. did not bring . Giuseppina

, but she was until the pre-Then, wit roke the seals, ith which the nothing but \$90 had disrevealed the vided with a mitted the rehout breaking knots. More liuseppina Bisthe police, who syympathetic and with dark,

ncrease in the r has lessened Kingdom by publishes a while, in the 81, for every on, there were are now only er hand, there kingdom now been before ul if the dairy as fast as it growth of popws kept nowaan used to be that there is

utchers' cows which vegetarwelcome. nterior has rec of a suitable oops for the ince Rupert has sistant engineer sceed \$185 per

HOUSE IN FIGHT WITH PRESIDENT

Wool Tariff Bill is Vetoed and Democratic Majority Will Make Vigorous Effort to Repass Measure

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Republican plause which greeted President Taft's to of the wool tariff bill, as it was ad in the House today, was followed an outburst of Democratic cheers, majority leader Underwood anced that he would call up the bill rrow and move its passing over the

president's message reached the while the roll was being called Underwood's motion to concur in ate amendments to the free list When the conference report on was adopted, the reading of the ent's message was begun, each er following the president's words printed copies of the veto which been distributed. Then the reading was concluded,

Inderwood rose. Mr. Speaker," he said, "I do not deto ask that this message from the sident be referred to the committee ways and means. I ask that it lie speaker's table, and give notice, at I will call up the bill tomorrow, mediately after the reading of the arnal, and move to pass it over the sident's veto."

Theers and shouts from the Demoatic members followed the announce ent. Representative Garrett, of Tenssee, asked unanimous consent to inrporate in the record a portion of resident Taft's speech at Winona, inn., in the last campaign, in which described the wool schedule of the avne-Aldrich tariff bill as "indefenble." Republican Leader Mann asked nanimous consent to incorporate the tire Winona speech in the record, and Mr. Mann's motion was carried.

The Democratic majority tomorrow will make a determined effort to pass e bill over the veto.

They have hopes that they will be able to do this. Representative Mann and other Republican leaders expressed confidence tonight that this would be mpossible. Representative Dwight, the Republican whip, has told the president that the majority will not be able to muster enough to carry the bill by a two-thirds vote. On the recent passage of the compromise bill in the House, the vote was 206 to 90.

Many members of both parties reached Washington today, and all absentees are ordered to be on hand tomorrow. The Democrats expect with their full quota of members present together with thirty Republicans who oted for the bill, that they can develop two-thirds majority

Republican leaders assert that many the insurgents who voted for the bill ill not do so over the president's veto The House and senate disposed of the ee list bill as agreed upon in conferonce, and it was signed tonight by date in the coming election. The name ce-President Sherman and Speaker lark. It will be sent to the president

VENTURE BRINGS MANY CANNERY EMPLOYEES

About Two Hundred Chinese, Japanese and Indians Return from North-Brought Salmon Cargo South

The steamer Venture brought a good omplement of passengers from northern B. C. ports, having the saloon acmmodation full, and in her 'tween ecks were about 200 cannery employes he steamer was thronged with Chiese , Japanese and Indians. The cargo ensisted mostly of canned salmon, the ulk of which was landed here for transshipment on board the steamer Keemun of the Blue Funnel line, today onsigned to Liverpool. The passengers included: Miss Breeze, Miss Ellis, Miss ennings, Miss Belton, Mr. A. G. larke and Miss Clarke, Miss M. L. Paul, Mr. C. Martin, Mrs. Burns, Mr. H. Mole, W. A. Andersonfi Mr. F. H. Huplerton, Mr. C. R. Conners, Mr. R. C. Brampton, Mr. R. W. Ayton, Mr. R. Sparrow Mr. W. Mackee, Mr. L. C. Heth, Mr. F. G. Dagg, Mr. J. Pleites, Mr. J. H. Penny F. P. Langston, Mr. H. Fink, Mr. J. L. King, Mr. E. Kershaw, Mrs. Mc Kenzie, Mr. J. W. Hall, Miss Trites, Mr.

and Mrs. Burns, and Mrs. Morehoue.

ATWOOD'S FLIGHT Aviator Reaches Cleveland After Easy Stage from Toledo-Confident of Success

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 17-With another gain to his credit of 123 miles, Harry N. Atwood arrived in Cleveland late today on his aeroplane flight from St. Louis to New York. He covered the 123 miles between Toledo and Cleveland in an actual flying time of 2 hours and

"Just an easy canter," said Atwood, as stepped from his biplane in a park on the Lake Shore. "I almost went to deep with the monotony of it. In five days New York will see me hop over its tallest skyscrapers and glide into the and at Coney Island."

The Bostonian has now travelled 643 niles from his starting point in St. He has still 622 miles to fly to reach New York. His total time actually the air since he left St. Louis last Monday is 13 hours and 15 minutes.

Atwood's entrance into Cleveland was Coming with the "uphill" slant usual with him on approaching a ty, the aviator soared to an altitude 1.500 feet, and the biplane was barely

That an aeronaut cannot quickly pick out the spot arranged for his landing in strange city was again evidenced when wood descended at Edgewater Park, in western part of the city, whereas lid Beach, thirteen miles to the east, been assigned to him. Not to disappoint the people, Atwood ascended,

and in fifteen minutes covered the thirteen miles over the city and landed

Leaving Toledo at 10.29 a.m. Atwood had started along the edge of Lake Erie at an altitude varying from 200 to 500 feet. He made intermediate landings at Venice and Sandusky, although his schedule called for only one.

For twenty-five miles after leaving Sandusky he steered his machine out over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern tracks. Between Toledo and Venice he flew 55 miles in 58 minutes, including time lost in searching for a landing place.

ODDFELLOWS' OUTING

Vancouver Island Lodges to Participate in Reunion at Duncan

The annual grand reunion of the Oddfellows of Vancouver Island will take place at Duncan on Labor Day, September 4th, when the day will be spent in one round of pleasure. The principal arrangements are in the hands committee representing the Victoria lodges and are now well advanced The Oddfellows in Duncan are doing everything possible to provide for the reception and enjoyment of the visitors and a record attendance is not only anticipated, but assured. Tickets at special reduced fares, can be procured from the local Oddfellows and from various stores in the city. For those who take their own lunches and refreshments, tea, coffee and dishes will

be supplied free on the grounds. Besides the regular trains leaving here at 8 a. m. and returning from Duncan at 5.15 o'clock, an Odufellow Special will be run from Victoria at 10.30 o'clock. Special facilities have also been arranged for the Ladysmith and Nanaimo members. The sports and day's entertainment will be held on the Duncan fair grounds, A band will accompany the Victoria contingent and play during the day at the scene. Dancing will be held in the Agricultural hall in the evening. Mr. T. W. Hick is president of the local committee and Mr. J. F. Wilson is secretary. The

Victoria-Victoria Lodge No. 1, Columbia Lodge No. 2, Dominion Lodge No. 4, Colfax Rebekah Lodge No. 1. Duncan-Duncan Lodge.

lodges taking part follow:

Ladysmith-Harmony Lodge. Nanaimo-Black Diamond Lodge, also Sisters of Rebekah in cities named. An interesting sports programme has been arranged and numerous prizes will be given. The programme follows: Boys' race, 10 years and under; girls' race, 10 years and under: boys' race, 16 years and under; girls' race, 16 years and under. Baseball game, Victoria vs. North (North team will be picked from Duncan, Ladysmith and Nanaimo); single ladies' race; married ladies' race; tug-of-war competition be tween the various lodges: tug-of-way competition for ladies: 100 vards dash men: wheelbarrow race, obstacle race and nail driving contest for ladies.

NANAIMO LIBERALS

Mr. Ralph Smith Nominated by Convention at Duncan-Declares Free Trade

DUNCAN, Aug. 17 .- The Liberal con vention for Nanaimo district today chose Mr. Ralph Smith as the party's candiof J. C. McIntosh of Esquimalt was also mentioned, but he declined. A resolution was passed declaring for reciprocity and for increased preference to

In accepting the nomination. Mr. Smith expressed his confidence in the avorable result of the election for the Liberal party on the reciprocity issue, and in briefly going into the question he declared that for himself he was an absolute free trader, but as he considered it was impossible to get free trade Canada at the present time, he accepted the installment which the gov-

ernment offered. He also pointed out to the free traders. of whom there were several present at the meeting, that by giving the people a measure of reciprocity it would unquestionably lead to the realization of their ideal of free trade, and he added that if anybody who wanted free trade did not vote for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's party who, he asked, would they vote for? Would it, he again asked, be for the party which proposed to increase the duties all found and give even higher protection?

Old Postmaster Dies

PARIS, Ont., Aug. 17 .- Peter H. Cox, ostmaster here for over 20 years, died suddenly last night from heart failure.

WIARTON, Ont., Aug. 17.-Mrs. Thomas Pettigrew of Lion's Head, hanged her two children, James and Hazel, aged 10 and 12, then placing their bodies side by side in bed, hanged herself. The woman had been ill for years. The husband who is a carpenter,

was away from home. Suicide in Seattle

SEATTLE. Aug. 17 .- A man who registered at a First avenue hotel Tuesday night as F .F. Wilson of Milwaukee a hole in his forehead made by a shot a hole in his forehad made by a shot from a revolver which was found under him indicated that he had committed suicide. The man was well dressed and with the exception of a book found in his possession, all marks of identification had been carefully removed. The name on the fly leaf on the book, was the same as the one under which he registered, but the police are inclined to believe this is not his right name. The coroner has communi-

cated with the Milwaukee police.

Killed by Explosion PORTLAND, Ore., aug. 17-A steam automobile was backed against a building tonight, and in the explosion which followed, one woman, Mrs. A. Berry, was fatally burned. Dr. S. H. Sheldon a well known physician, and a party of three were in the car, but the others escaped serious injury.

J. E. Cornwall, of the Bank of Montreal staff in New Westminster, has been ap-pointed to the management of the branch recently established at Athalmer. The harvest in the Delta is reported the most satisfactory for several years past.

UF MR. BORDEN

His Reception at Simcoe Far Excels that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier-Welcomed by a Great Crowd

SIMCOE, Ont., Aug. 17.-Mr. R. L. Borden is marching from triumph to triumph in his tour of Ontario. Tonight he came to Simcoe, to which city Sir Wilfrid Laurier paid a visit on Tuesday last, and was the guest at a phenomenal demonstration, which was a fitting climax to the events of the past three days. Indeed it was freely conceded that the reception accorded the Conservative leader tonight, in warmth and in the number of those participating in it, far excelled that given the premier

on Tuesday last. Mr. Borden replied with vigor and eloquence to the statements made by Wilfrid in Simcoe last Tuesday He offered proofs to show that not all the Canadian statesmen during the last forty years had been advocates of reciprocity, and declared that Sir John Macdonald, far from endorsing such a policy, had characterized as treason just such a proposal as that now presented to the Canadian people by the government at Ottawa. He quoted the late John Charlton, to whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred in his speech on Tuesday, as saying:

"If the reciprocity treaty of 1854 had been continued until 1902 I do not know whether the stars and stripes would be floating over Canada, but I do know you would not have known the two countries apart." Mr. Borden pointed out the fatuity

of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's argument that Canada might experiment awhile with the reciprocity agreement. If the Canadian government proposed to abrogate the treaty, he said, there would be an outcry against the suggestion on the ground that business would be dislocated. The United States government would doubtless protest, and might even hold over the heads of the Canadian ministers the threat of a prohibitive tariff which brought Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues to their knees last year. Mr. Borden, said that (Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

FROM FAR EAST

Notable Passengers on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner, Which Reached the Outer Wharf Yesterday

With 91 passengers and a good cargo of general freight including silk valued at over half a million dollars the Japanese steamer Tamba Maru of the N. Y. K. line, Capt. Noda, arrived at the outer wharf yesterday morning after an uneventful voyage from Yokohama, which port she left on August 3rd, one day behind her schedule. The passengers of the Nippon Yusen kaisha liner included Y. Yamamoto, the new chancellor of the Japanese - consulate at Vancouver, who has been transferred from Mukden; M. Ida, consul for Portland, formerly stationed at San Francisco; Messrs. Y. Kubota, N. Ishida and Z. Fujii, members of the Diet who are bound to Rome to represent the Kokumin-to, or Nationalist party of Japan at a convention of members of parliament to be held on October 3rd at Rome; W. H. Lawrence, John Davis and wife, bound from Hyderabad, In- about three miles off the main road to dia to Pittsburg, to take up their residence after spending many years in southern India where Mr. Davis has for the night. been engaged as a civil engineer; Y. O. Bono, bound to Chicago; J. Lichtenourg, Mr. and Mrs. Biever and family, bound to London, England, and others, Miss Rose Eleanor Jue, daughter of a wealthy Chinese merchant of Portland, Ore., returned from her first trip to China. Miss Jue, who was born at Portland and speaks English better than she does Chinese, visited Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking. The steamer landed 74 Chinese and 16 Japanese here and had 1 Chinaman, 54 Japanese and 2 Russians for Seattle. The cargo for Victoria, which totalled 399 tons, was made up as follows:

Rice, 912 mats; tea, 696 cases; sugar, 650 bags; beans, 520 bags; percelain, 210 cases: pearl tapioca, 145 bags; soy, 130 casks; miso, 100 casks; sake, 170 casks; linen goods, 47 cases and merchandise,

1014 packages. The cargo for Seattle was as folows: Bean cakes, 6650; tea, 20,080 cases; rice, 1200 mats; matting, 919 rolls; soy, 665 tubs; porcelain, 641 cases; beans, 569 bags; straw braid, 549 cases; lily bulbs, 391 packages; miso, 313 tubs; pearl tapioca, 230 bags; sugar, 200 bags; peanuts, ... bags; bamboo, 90 bundles; sake, 75 tubs; raw silk, 901 bales; silk goods and liner goods, 65 cases; merchandise, 1069

packages. Heavy Loss of Life Arrivals by the Tamba maru re-

ported that the recent floods in the Yangizse kiang valley have been the worst for many years, the loss of life totalling thousands while great distress will follow. The foreign quarters at Hankow were flooded. The Central China Post of Hankow said: "Governor Yang of Hunan telegraphed an account of the great distress in his province through the floods to the board of revenue. He stated how the rice fields had been turned into a vast ocean, and how innumerable people had been drowned, while the condition of the survivors was desperate. He therecount of the great distress in his

fore requested the board to authorize the distribution of official relief, and suggested that the annual contribution which Hunan has to send for the sup-port of the army in Kweichew, Yunan and Kansuh should be retained at ome for this purpose. The board of evenue, however, refused to allow this, stating it was an old arrangement. the budget. Further, last year instead of sending tls. 280,000 as it ought to have done, Hunan only sent tis. 78,000 on the pretence that the balance was required for the settlement of riot claims. Therefore the governor's re-

quest cannot be granted, and the pro-

vincial treasurer is required to see that

the military contributions are sent to

Revolution Porestalled Another revolution at Canton was alpped in the bud shortly before the steamer Tamba Maru sailed, according to advices brought by that vessel. The revolutionists were bringing a large quantity of explosives, to Canton on the steamer Kwantung when Chinese soldiers boarded the boat and seized the shipment, and the seizure put an end to the plot. About the same time a revolution was suppressed at Mukden n Manchuria, where an attempt was made to set fire to the arsenal. A party clambered over the compound wall and cut a breach in the wall where they placed rags soaked with kerosene, but heavy rain extinguished the blaze before harm resulted. Chinese newspapers published at Shanghai state that the government has " sent a quantities of troops to Mukden and Kilin to prepare for eventualities. As a result of the threatened outbreak at Canton a scheme has been brought forward to fortify the city. A Canton correspondent says: "The authorities in Canton are doing their best to transform the city into an impregnable stronghold. It is their intention to establish a fort outside the small northern gate of the city. The two old forts situated in the east and west of the city will be fortified and guarded by soldiers stationed there. In front of these two fortresses, a deep ditch will be dug. It is generally believed that the improvements effected in the fortifying facilities of Canton have been prompted by the recent out-

Liberal Candidate Injured

ST. HYACINTHE, Aug. 17 .- A. M. Beuparlant, Liberal candidate, who was injured in an auto accident on Sunday, is in a critical condition. The last sacrament was administered at five o'clock this morning and his death is apparently but a matter of hours.

Little Boy Disappears

WINNIPEG, Aug. 17 .- George Mc-Lelland of Katsoawa, Sask., offers a reward of \$3,000 for the recovery of his son, aged 2 years and 7 mounths, who disappeared on June 24 and \$1000 for information leading to his recovery.

Trailed by Victim's Brother PORTLAND, Ores, Aug. 17.-Trailed

across the continent for eighteen nonths by the brother of the man he killed, John Sullivan is now in jail here, charged with the death of Thomas Weeks, in Kansas City in May, 1910. Herman Weeks, the brother, recognized him on the street. Sullivan says he killed Weeks in self-defence, according to the police.

SAANICH TRAGEDY

Despondent, apparently over continied ill-health, T. R. Cayzer, a rancher, living among the hills, ended his life in Mount Newton woods in North Saanich, by the aid of a shot gun early vesterday morning. He is alleged to have fired a full charge of buckshot either into his mouth or by placing the double barrels at his chin. The gun was found lying between his legs nointing to his head, upon the ground, when the body was picked up by the owner of the home to which he had come the night before in ill-health seeking aid and companionship.

Mr. Cayzer resided on a one-acre ranch in the back woods of Mount Newton. He lived alone. He had been ailing for many months and on Friday evening came two miles to the residence of some friends, who reside Sidney. Here he spent the evening and decided, upon invitation, to stay Although not feeling very well, there was nothing to indicate that the deceased might commit suicide. It was early the next morning that the sick man went out of the house into the yard, and apparently shot himself. His body was shortly afterward found in the yard.

He was a middle-aged man and had ived in the district for some time past. He leaves one brother in Metchosin. The remains have been removed to the Victoria Undertaking parlors. Deputy coroner Bapty will hold an inquest this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Opening New Mine,-Mr. W. L. Coul on, general manager of the Canadian Collieries, Ltd., who was a visitor here yesterday, said his company would open work on a new mine in 60 days. The mine, which will prove an important addition to the well known collieries, is situated southeast of the present workings near tidewater. The company will probably have to sink its shaft between 700 and 1000 feet for the required workings, which are expected to employ a large number of men. While they are sinking the shaft for the coal, the company, said Mr. Coulson, will go steady, emembering that great coal pits grow from small beginnings. Some idea of the magnitude of the present workings may be gathered from the fact that, in the past twelve months, Mr. Coulson estimated the output as considerably over 900,000 tons. This year he has no doubt but that they will easily exceed a million tons output.

Richard Foster, an ex-brakeman of the C. P. R., attempted to get away a few nights ago with \$305 which he had stolen from the Dominion Express Company's safe in the baggage car. He was caught by Express Messenger Forrester, badly mauled, and afterwards turned over to the police. The port Alberni Liberal Association has been resurrected, with J. A. Maughan as president.

ON REGIPROCITY

Does Canada Want to Forget What the Old Land Has Done for Her?" is a Question Asked

There is a very strong sentimen gainst Canadian-American reciprocity mong Cambridge university men, acocrding to Dr. C. B. Heald, M. A., who with his father, is a guest at the Empress. The conviction is, Dr. Heald says, that if reciprocity is adopted there will be nothing to prevent Canada from bringing in British goods under the preferential tariff and exporting them to the United States under reciprocity. Naturally, he points out, the United States will not put up with that and the result will be the first dictation to Canada from Washington against Great Britain, "The feeling," Dr. Heald con tinued, "that in the light of the history of other close commercial pacts such as that now proposed there will be made an attempt to harmonize governmental systems and the result cannot be other than something close to annexation and inimical to the interests of the British empire."

Dr. Heald says that there is also

very decided sentiment among Cantabs opposed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy with regard to Canada's status in the event of war. It appears to those looking on, he says, as if Canada wanted to forget what Great Britain has done for her in the past, as if she wished to benefit by the strength of the empire without contributing to that strength. Dr. Heald is one of the original members of what is known as the Raleigh club at Cambridge. This interesting organization admits only those who have been at least 2,000 miles in a direct have been at a point on the globe at least 2,000 miles in a direct line from Cambridge. It was formed largely through the good offices of Professor J. Stanley Gardiner, F. R. S. who came into prominence recently through his discoveries with regard to coral formations in the south seas. The name of the club is, of course, that of the great traveler. Sir Walter Raleigh. It was formed among the members of Caius college about three years ago or more and has an active, energetic membership. It is hoped that eventually other colleges will form similar clubs

Cosmopolitan Club. The benefits to be derived from the club is manifold. All colonials entering the college are eligible for membership naturally and a majority vote of the members is sufficient to elect a man to membership. One of the rules of the club makes it incumbent on all members to call upon each freshman who is eligible. All members and past members dine annually and at the weekly meetings held in the college members read papers descriptive of the places they have visited. The same good fellowship exists after graduation among members and a past member knows that in his travels he will find a welcome in any parts of the globe the Raleigh club at Caius college embraces members from Canada, Asia Minor, Australia, New Zealand, Buenos Ayres, South Africa, West Africa, India

and that these may be amalgamated.

and Chili. One of the strong features of the club is the tendency it has to break up colonial cliques and the success that has attended the venture in Caius college warrants the assumption that the idea is popular and that the movement will progress.

Dr. Heald has been in Canada before and notes a very great improvement and growth. This is his first visit to the far west however, and he finds it quite up to the expectations engendered by literature and reports previously assim ilated by him. He was particularly struck with the fruit districts of the province, but he feels that he was misled to some extent as to the amount of game available here and the ease with which it might be obtained.

There is a very large colonial representation at Cambridge at the present time Dr. Heald says and much more is heard of Canada than was ever the case He feels that the prospects here for the educated Englishman are of the very hest provided the newcomer is willing to start "with a clean slate" and is willing to learn before trying to teach. Dr. Heald will read a paper on his im pressions of Canada before the Raleigh club on his return and will illustrate his talk with lantern slides. The paper will probably be published later in the college magazine with photographs.

GAME LAWS

No Definite Announcement Yet Concerning the Vancouver Island Open Season—News Expected

The announcement, made from certain unofficial sources, that the game shooting season for Vancouver Island opens on October 1st is premature. No definite decision has yet been reached by the provincial government although it is expected that there will be news of what is proposed in a few days. It is believed, however, that the authorities will adopt the same schedule as was in force last season.

Some misunderstanding appears to have arisen among sportsmen as a result of an article published by the Colonist some days ago, in spite of the fact that it distinctly stated that the regulations quoted provided "chiefly for the season's sport on the mainland," Owing to the fact that the conditions

prevailing on the mainland and on the island have nothing in common, it is necessary, for the proper protection of the game of the province, that the laws should be of such a character as to meet with the requirements in the several districts frequented by hunters. Provincial Game Warden Bryan Wil-

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Phillip Canaud's Sardines, in oil, per tin......35c Billet (the original brand sardines) per tin, 40c and....25c Small tins, assorted......20c Albert Brand, in oil, per tin, 40c or 25c, in tomato sauce. 250 Jockey Club, a fine brand, per tin..... Boat Race Brand, per tin, 25c | Louis Trefavenne, per tin Madame Angot, 2 tins....25c | Cornish Sardines, per tin Sardines in Tomato Sauce, 2 tins..... Olaf Smoked Sardines, 2 tins..... Giraffe Brand, per tin.... Sea Pearl, in tomato, 2 tins......25c Skipper Sardines, per tin, 35c or.....20c Rayans' Brand, per tin......35c Canadian Sardines, 4 tins for.....25c Billet Thon Marine, per tin......35c Sardines des Aristocrates, in oil, per glass 60c, tomato...60c Italian Eels in Vinegar, delicious, per tin......\$1.00 Fillets of Soles, per tin......50c

New Goods Arriving Daily New shipment of St. Ivel Meats in glass. . Prices arranged to suit the most modest purse.

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Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

A contract for clearing fifty miles of G. T. P. right of way beyond Aldermere has been let by Foley, Welch & Stewart to M. Sheady & Co., at \$50,000.

Union Leaders in Britain Reject Plans for Settlement of Dispute and Order men from Work

LONDON, Aug. 17,-The outcome of the strenuous, almost desperate efforts, the Liberal government has made to prevent the greatest conflict between capital and labor that England has ever witnessed is in doubt tonight. Representatives of the four organizations comprising the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants issued a order tonight calling out the 100,000 members of their allied unions. iately." Though the membership of the unions is less than one-sixth of the entire force of railway workmen. it includes the highest skilled laborers employed by the companies, and if they all keep in line they will be able to cripple the traffic of the entire United

midnight neither the board of trade, the railway managers nor the union leaders had any definite information as to how far the men were responding to the strike order. As far as London is concerned, the strike has not visibly affected traffic yet. All trains are moving as usual, and the only disturbance reported today was a small row between union and non-union men at the St. Pancras station. Late tonight the executive committee of the strikers issued a statement saving: "Results from the provinces point to an early decisive victory."

The government was successful in its attempt to stave off the strike, which had been set to begin at 8 o'clock this morning, and tonight David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, stepped into the breach in the House of Commons, after the day's conference with the board of trade had resulted in failure, in an endeavor further to de lay the strike and bring about a settle-

The chancellor reported that today's negotiations and Premier Asquith's offer to form a royal commission to effect a out any exasperating intervention from settlement of the strike had resulted in a misunderstanding which might yet be put straight, but the spokesman of the railway employees refused to accept Mr. Lloyd George's views and insisted upon calling the strike, even before the negotiations had been definitely been broken off.

Troops Kept Busy.

A dramatic feature of the affair i that England's army is on the move. Its activities might be described as nearer a mobilization than at any time for some years. The government is deploying troops to meet the emergency

At Aldershot tonight 15,000 soldiers were loaded on 22 trains. The authorities refused to make public their destinations, but a large proportion have come to London and are encamped in the parks and near the railway stations. Four thousand infantry are in Viction. Three thousand infantry are raising tents in Regent Park, another 3,000 in Hyde Park, 600 are guarding the general postoffice, and 600 are encamped at the Tower. Elsewhere troops are being moved to strategical points all

The government's plan to cope with the strike seems fully arranged. The tunnels and the signal boxes are the chief points which it purposes to protect against possible violence.

At the conclusion of a conference be tween representatives of the men and officials of the board of trade this evening, a manifesto was issued by the committees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Sedvants, which is associated with the Society of Engineers and Firemen, the General Railway Workers' union, and the Signalmen's and Pointsmen's society. It denounces Premier Asquith's statement, made to the representatives of the employers at the board of trade this afternoon in outlining the government's position with regard to the proposed strike, as an unwarrant-

ed threat against the railway workers. "The failure of the board of trade to amend its own scheme (the conciliation board), and of the railway companies to give a fair and impartial interpretation of said scheme is the primary cause of the unrest," the manifesto says, "which is not limited to any one company or grade, but is common to all.

"We refuse to accept the responsibility which the government has attempted to throw upon us, and respectfully, but firmly, ask His Majesty's government whether the responsibility of the railway companies to the nation is less than that of other employers of labor.' The home office has instructed all the provincial authorities concerning the closing of taverns and the enrollment of special constables. The govern ment offers to contribute half the amount necessary to pay these men.

Late reports from the provinces say there has been a wide cessation of work, especially on the part of men handling freight traffic. The passenger service. however, is maintained with fair regularity, it is said. There are also reports from many places of minor disturb ances, such as small riots and the turning over of signal boxes.

It is not yet known whether Scotland is affected by the strike. The strike mmittee has issued a manifesto declaring that the companies have adopt ed a policy of delay in considering the grievances and have harrassed the men until they are worse than slaves.

How tenaciously the government is clinging to a hope for a settlement of the dispute, and is working to arrange one, was displayed by David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, in a speech in the House of Commons tonight, which quickly sent abroad the impression that the situation had taken a strong turn for the better, and fears

Ramsay Macdonald, the labor leader in the lower house, was prepared to move a vote of censure against the government for its use of the military

strikes and because of its general titude in the present situation. Feeling in the House ran high. Mr. oyd George, however, arose and adessing the members, intimated that representatives of the unions had led to understand the governm offer to form a royal commission which would report what amendments were ecessary to the agreement of 1907, between the railway managers and the

He said it was not intended to form an ordinary royal commission, but one composed of three members, one representing the railway and one the men the chairman to be a man well known for his impartiality and enjoying the general confidence of the c The government, he continued, realized the importance of acting promptly lest the men should think it was trying to put off the whole question. He proposed that the commission get to work immediately and report without delay. Premier Asquith, the chancellor continued, had made the proposal of a commission to both parties to the dis pute. The men's representatives, without full appreciation of the character of the offer, he thought, refused it, but the representatives of the company ac cepted the proposition and agreed to give evidence before the commission.

Chancellor Has Hopes Mr. Lloyd George said the govern ment felt if a conflict had to come it should not come without everyone hav ing a full appreciation of the govern ment's help. If there had been no withdrawal by the men of their ultimatum, the chancellor declared, the house would be pleased to know that the ne gotiations for a settlement of the trouble had not been broken off.

"I have not given up hope of arriving at some solution of the difficulty satisfactory to all parties," Mr. Lloyd George said, "and I appeal to the pres as well as to the House of Common to support us. I hope the men will realize that it is intended to give them fair play and not to lure out of their hands the great weapon of striking. If the royal commission were ac cepted, the chancellor said, its members would be appointed on Saturday and its meetings begin Monday. He empha sized the importance of exercising great patience and restraint in this critical moment, and hoped it would be possible to conduct the negotiations with

any quarter. Ramsay Macdonald, replying to the chancellor, said there evidently had been a misunderstanding of the govern ment's proposal, and that he would not press his motion of censure. He ap pealed to the members of the House having influence with the railway directors to persuade them to make it easier for the men to accept a truce. Phillip Snowden, another laborite member, asked if the government were

prepared to go to the length of calling an extra session of parliament to deal with the commission's recommendations. To this Mr. Lloyd-George replied: they involve a question on which the peace of the country depends, and must be dealt with without delay. I cannot imagine that anybody would object to parliament being summoned, whatever the inconvenience might be."

James Henry Thomas, secretary of the Western district of the Amalgamated Society of Railway stated today that there will be no truce between the unions and railroad managers despite the efforts of Chancellor Lloyd George and that the strike would

The society sent out 1,500 telegrams this afternoon to various railway centres, ordering an immediate strike.

Liverpool Quieter. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Liverpool was comparatively quiet today, following several days and nights of turmoil and rioting growing out of the strike of transport workers and allied unionists. Troops, however, continued to guard all public buildings and patrol the streets. That there were no serious disturbances tonight probably was due to the fact that the electric light company succeeded in keeping the city lighted by smuggling into the power station men to replace the regular men who quit today. Until 8 o'clock tonight the company maintained only a slight supply current for illuminating purposes but at that time the street car service was suspended and the additional power diverted to lighting the streets and the houses. The latter previously had been deprived of all electric lights. It was necessary to close the theatres because of their use of electric cur-

Taverns were closed at 8 p. must shut down hereafter at 2 p. m. until further notice. The Lord Mayor conferred with 90 magistrates and resolve dupon this order. It was decided also to suppress the sale of beers and other drinks in bottle form so as to minimize the use of bottles by rioters

as missiles. As a further precaution the press was requested to avoid sensational headlines that would be likely to incite disorder

Shipowners' Manifesto. The shipowners' committee issued to day a manifesto of a conciliatory character, appealing to the strikers to resume work and enable the withdrawal of the lockout notice against the shipping employees here. The manifesto ex pressed a willingness on the shipowners to submit the grievances of the men to a joint committee. The strike committee replied that things must take their course. Thus the doors were closed to

negotiations looking to a settlement. Tom Mann, leader of the strikers here, issued a statement embodying the decision of the striking committee. He said there was no serious breach between the shipowners and the men, but the railway men's unions were determined that the lockout should be called off before any settlement of the dockers' troubles could be considered. The dockers, the statement added, were determined to stand by the railway men. The streets of the city are getting into an unbearable condition as a re-

sult of a strike of scavengers. Montreal Suffers Injury. MONTREAL, August 17 .- An immediate local effect of the serious dock

matter which threatens to here that some of the marine insurance companies have declined to write policies on perishable cargoes bound for Britis ports, while such as have been issue have been at an advanced premium. Dock hands, importers, exporters and shipping companies alike are all suffermatters are not straightened out shortly there threatens to be a complete tie-up in Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, August 17.-As a re sult of the dock strike at Liverpeol, all the mail of the steamer Adriatic was

GLASGOW, Aug. 17.—Eighteen hunred railway men struck here tonight, but at Edinburgh the men still favor onciliation, and it is unknown whether the 4,000 Scotch railroaders, half of whom are unionists, will join in

LEEDS, Aug. 17.-Five thousand rail way men of all grades struck here tonight without waiting for the official signal. Business is paralyzed.

SHEFFIELD, Aug. 17.—There was considerable rioting here today. Troops and police who were engaged in escor ing wagons were obstructed by rowdies and compelled to use their batons. Tonight a gang of roughs attempted un successfully to tear up the tracks of the Midland rallroad.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 17.-The strike ituation here remains about the same. Trade is being carried on with the utmost difficulty, and prices of food are constantly rising. The railway companies are utilizing their extremely limited resources with the aid of nolicemen to maintain the city's food supply. Business is nearly at a standstill.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17 .- At a meeting tonight, attended by the employes of the four Irish railroads, it was decided to call a strike at 6 o'clock on Friday

ATTRACTIVE RATES FOR FALL FAIRS

C. P. R. Reduces Transportation Charges One Half from Prairies West for Pacific Coast Exhibitions

If the transportation rates are any aducement whatever there should be larger crowds here from the prairie provinces, from interior British Columbia points, and from up the island for the exhibition, which is to be held from Sepetmber 5th to 9th, than ever before the history of the British Columbia Agricultural association.

As a result of the foresight of the nanagement in co-operating with the Vancouver association, whose show is to take place during the week preceding hat fixed for this city, it has been possible to bring such influences to bear upon the C. P. R. that the rates from the middle west to the coast have been split in half for the benefit of those wishing to visit what are now spoken of as the "Twin Exhibitions of the Pacific Coast.

From Calgary the return fare is \$22.75; from Rossland return, \$20,45; from Nelson return, \$20.30; from Vernon return, \$14.85; from Nicola return, \$10.15; from Vancouver return, \$2.00and so on all along the line, the tickets issued embodying "stop over" privileges to September 14th. It is confidently believed, and the anticipation is supported by the enquiries being received from all through the country referred to, that there will be excursions formed at various centres to visit Victoria and Vancouver during the fairs which will break all records in point of numerical strength. Not only are the transportation charges reduced to such an extent as to be well within the compas of the average pocket, but the double attraction offered is proving most effective in focusing the attention of those

living in the interior. Mr. H. S. Rolston, manager of the Vancouver exhibition, in a communication to Mr. George Sangster, the local secretary, states that the two shows are being widely advertised through the medium of the C. P. R., which has placed its publicity facilities at the disposal of the coast organizations. Two hundred sign board, telling of the Vancouver and Victoria events, are scattered all along the road far into the prairies. That the best exhibits of the Van

couver show will be brought to Victoria s assured. Practically all the stock is looked for and much of the industrial section is expected so that, combined with that which is purely local, the Victoria affair should be the fines: that has been seen here in many years Mr. Rolston has offered to make the necessary arrangements for a stock excursion from the Terminal city to the island on the Sunday or the Monday following the close of the mainland show. The aid of Capt. Troup is go ng to be sought in this by the local association. Its realization will mean that the stock owners will be able to load their cattle right on the special boat set aside and come down there in time for the Victoria fair's opening at

MR. McCURDY'S SUCCESS

reasonable expense.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 .- Suit was filed here today by the Wright company in the United States circuit court against the international aviation meet association, its officers and members, charging an infringement of patent by every one of the two score aeroplanes at the meet, except the Wright aviators, and asking protective profits

Lincoln Beachey flirted with death again in his flight today, and he was forced to make another spectacular descent, from which even his brother aviators scarcely expected him to escape alive. When about 2,000 feet high his engine ran out of gasoline. A streak of smoke could be seen stretching behind the aeroplane, and it was at

first thought the machine was on fire. He reached the earth by a steep glide, which threatened to dash him to pieces. He brought the machine to a standstill and escaped unshaken.

the course has been changed from the crib course out into the lake into one along the shore. Results: Nine-mile Speed Contest' for Bi-

planes-Lincoln Beachey won, time 15:4.04 seconds; J. A. D. McCurdy second, time 13 minutes 40 seconds Starting-John J. Frisbie, 181 feet,

Bomb Throwing-J. A. D. McCurdy, five points out of pessible twenty-four. Passenger Carrying Speed Contest for Monoplanes—Thomas J. Sopwith, 13 minutes 44.82 seconds

MISCELLANEOUS TEACHER wanted for Vestivius Bay Pub-lic School. Apply to the Board of Trustees. Henry Caldwell, Sec., Ganges P. O., Salt Spring Island, B. C.

STUMP PULLING.

THE DUCREST PATENT STUMP PUI ler, made in four sizes. Our smallest machine will develop 245 tons pressure with one horse. For sale or hirs. This is the only machine that does not capsize. Our machine is a B. C. industry made for B. C. stumps and trees. Our pleasure is to show you it at work. We also manufacture all kinds of up-to-date tools for land clearing, loggings, etc. Particulars and terms and

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS The Laurels, Rockland ave, Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Moilliet, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half scres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

LAND ACT

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Richard Lawrence. of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purhcase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N W. corner of Section 36, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

RICHARD LAWRENCE. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

To Lewis G. Northey, assessed owner of North Half (½) of Northwest Quarter (¼) of Section Eleven (11), East Half (½) of Southwest Quarter (¼) of Section Twelve (12), Southeast Quarter (¼) of Section Twelve (12), East Half (½) of Northeast Quarter (¼) of Section Twelve (12), Southeast Quarter (¼) of Section Seventeen (17), Hornby Island.

Take notice that an application has Take notice that an application een made to register Frank S. de C the owner in fee simple of the above ds under a Tax Sale Deed from the Deputy Assessor of Comox District, and you are required to contest the claim of Tax Purchaser within 30 days from the first publication hereof.

Dated at the Land Registry Office,
Victoria, B. C., this 10th day of August,

S. Y. WOOTTON,

LAND ACT

District of Coast. Bange III. Take notice that Wm. McNair, of ncouver, cruiser, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following escribed lands Commending at a post planted at the S. E. corner of lot No. 33, on the south side of North Bentick Arm, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains,

thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 thence south 20 chains, thence west to chains, thence north 40 chains, more or less, to south boundary of lot No. 4, thence east 80 chains, following the south boundary lines of lots No. 4 and 33 to point of comn WM, McNAIR. May 30th, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Jessie E. McNair, of ancouver, wife, intends to apply for ermission to purchase the following escribed lands: Commencing at a post planted at the W. corner of lot 252, on the north de of North Bentick Arm, and from

the outer end of the Bella Coola Government wharf, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 20 chains, more or less, to shore line of North Benedict Arm thence east along the shore line 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement containing 150 point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.,

JESSIE E. McNAIR. Wm. McNair, Agent. May 30th, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Samuel Roberts, of ancouver, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of lot 654, on the south side of Noeek River, South Bentick Arm, and about 1½ miles from the mouth of the river, thence south 60 chains, thence west to the Noeek River 60 chains, more or less, thence following the Noeek River in a N. E. direction to place of commencement containing 240 of commencement, containing 240

SAMUEL ROBERTS June 6th, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast. Range III. Take notice that William Roberts, of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for ermission to purchase the following

described lands:
Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Noeek River and about 5 chains, more or less, from the S. W. corner of lot 6, South Bentick Arm, thence east along the Noeek River 60 chains south 60 chains to Indian reserve, thence west 60 chains to shore line of South Bentick Arm, thence north following shore line 60 chains to post of commencement, containing 360 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.
B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent.
June 5th, 1911.

District of Coast, Bange III. Take notice that Robert Hanna, of ancouver, motorman, intends to apply-or permission to purchase the follow-ing described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of lot 125, on the north side of Neclectsconey River, Belia Coola, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, more or less, thence south to lot 124, and following westerly boundary line of said lot to Dr. Quinland's lot No. 322, thence west along boundary of lots 322 and 125 to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

ROBERT HANNA May 30th, 1911,

tupert Land District, District of Bupert Take notice that George Peter Keor ley, of. Vancouver, B. C., clerk, intende to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 26, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencementaining 640 acres more or less.

I. J. D. Sullivan, timber cruiser. New Westminster, B. C., intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands in the Renfrew District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner, marked J. D. S., S. E. corner, located 1% miles south and 1½ miles west of Mile Post 43, on the boundary line of the Esquimait and Nanalmo Railway land grant, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.

14th July, 1911. J. D. SULLIVAN.

I, Douglas Creighton, clerk, Vancou ver, B. C., intend to apply in 30 days to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands in the Renfrew District, Vancouver Island:
Commencing at a post planted at the N.E. corner and marked D. C., N.E. corner, located 1% miles south and 1% miles west of Mile Post 43, on the boundary line of the Esquimalt and Nanalmo Railway land grant, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to plate of commencement. DOUGLAS CREIGHTON.

J. D. Sullivan, Agent.

14th July, 1911.

I. Alford Bissel, steamboat captain, Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply in 30 days to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands in the Renfrew District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner and marked A. B., N.W. corner, located 1% miles south and 1½ miles west of Mile Fost 43, on the boundary line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway land grant, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

CAPTAIN ALFORD BISSEL.

CAPTAIN ALFORD BISSEL.
J. D. Sullivan, Agent. 14th July, 1911.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Coast
Bange, No. 3
Take notice that I, J. W. Macfarlane,
of Bella Coola, civil engineer, intend to
apply for permission to purchase the
following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the S.E. corner of lot 614, I. L. 22099, and marked N. E. Corner, thence south 40 chains to N. boundary of lot 616, thence west along said boundary 31.14 chains to bank of Neccletsconnary river, thence north along bank of river to point of beginning, containing 80 acres more or less. June 23, 1911. W. MACFARLANE.

LAND ACT

District of Coast, Range III. Take notice, that Wm. D. McDougald, of Vancouver, occupation laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of timber limit No. 44,215 on the east side of South Benedict Arm, thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres more or less

WM. D. McDOUGALD, Wm. McNair, Agent. May 15, 1911.

Clayoquot Take notice that Mary Dunsmuir, or Vancouver, B.C., occupation married woman intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described of commencement, containing 640 acres,

lands:-Commencing at a post planted a northwest corner of Lot 555, marked M. D.'s N.E. Corner, thence west thirty (30) chains, south sixty (60) chains. east thirty (30) chains, and north six ty (60) chains to point of commence ment, containing 180 acres more or less. MARY DUNSMUIR. John Cunliffe, Agent.

Dated 3rd July, 1911. LAND ACC Alberni Land District-District of Clayoquot

Take notice that Henry Lee Rader macher, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for per mission to purchase the following described lands:-Commencing at a post planted at the

southwest corner of Lot 873, marked H. L. R.'s N.W. Corner, thence south 40 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, south 40 chains and west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres more or less. HENRY LEE RADERMACHER

John Cunliffe, Agent

LAND ACT Alberni Land District-District of Clayoquot

Take notice that Robert Ralph.

ancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission purchase the following described lands Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 509, marked R. R.'s N.W. Corner, thence south 60 chains, east 40 chains, north 20 chains, east 40 chains, north 60 chains, west 60 chains, south 20 chains and west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 520 acres more or less. ROBERT RALPH,

John Cunliffe, Agent Dated 3rd July, 1911.

LAND ACT District of Coast Range III.

Take notice that Wm. D. McDougald of Vancouver, laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the follow ing described lands:

Commending at a post planted at the southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 44,215, on the East side of South Benedict Arm, thence north 80 chains thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres

> WM. D. McDOUGALD. Wm. McNair, Agent.

LAND ACT

Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 17, 1911.

LAND ACT

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Robert Charles James, of Vancouver, B. C., salesman ntends to apply for permission to pur chase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 23, Township 20, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

ROBERT CHARLES JAMES. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 18, 1911.

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Hugh Leslie Hutchinson, of Victoria, B. C., broker, intends to apply for permission to pur chase the following described lands Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 22, Township 20. thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commence

LAND ACT

ment, containing 320 acres more or less. HUGH LESLIE HUTCHINSON. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 18, 1911.

LAND ACT

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Oscar Schei, of Victoria, B. C., miner, intends to apply for admission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

OSCAR SCHEI Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 15, 1911.

LAND ACT

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Howard Murray, of Vancouver, B. C., teamster, intends to apply for admission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more

HOWARD MURRAY. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

May 15, 1911. LAND ACT

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Samuel Garvin, of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commenc-S. W. corner of Township 9, thence east 80 chains west of the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence west 80 chains. thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, to point

SAMUEL GARVIN. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

May 15, 1911. LAND ACT

Enpert Land District, District of Ruper Take notice that Charles Henry Ryder. of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commenc ing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 23, Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

CHARLES HENRY RYDER. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

May 15, 1911. LAND ACT

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Charles Wilson, of Vancouver, B. C., miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the S. E. corner of Section 23, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, to point of commence ment, containing 640 acres, more or less.

CHARLES WILSON. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 15, 1911.

LAND ACT

Enpert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Norman McDonald, of Vancouver, B. C., salesman, intende to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Section 1, Township 21, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement , containing 320 acres, more or less. NORMAN McDONALD.

Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that John Belfield, of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Section 2, Township 21, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 chains, more or less. JOHN BELFIELD

Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT

Supert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Frank Lever, of Van. couver, barber, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 3, Township 21, thence north 80 chains thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

FRANK LEVER Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Charles Beaton. Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends apply for permission to purchase following described lands: Commencia at a post planted at the northwest ner of Section 35, Township 20, the south 80 chains, thence east 80 chainthence north 80 chains, thence West & chains to point of commencement, con taining 640 acres, more or less

CHARLES BEATON Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that William Roberts, of Vancouver, B. C., logger, intends to ply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast cor ner of Section 34, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chain thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less

WILLIAM ROBERTS. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT

Bupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Thomas Milton of Vancouver, B. C., survepor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commence ing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of Section 15, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thenc east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

THOMAS MILTON CLARK, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 18, 1911.

LAND ACT

Rupert Land District. District of Rupert Take notice that Charles Thomas Hat trick, of Vancouver, B. C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase th following described lands: Commenc ing at a post planted one-hal mile south of the N. E. corne of Section 13. Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, to point of commence ment, containing 640 acres more or less

CHARLES THOMAS HATTRICK Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 18, 1911.

LAND ACT Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Bernard James G of Vancouver, B. C., teamster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: ing at a post planted

thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres,

BERNARD JAMES GILLIS, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 19, 1911.

LAND ACT

tupert Land District, District of Ruper Take notice that Archie McDonald. Vancouver. B. C., tobacconist, intends apply for permission to purchase following described lands: Comme ing at a post planted one mile east the S.W. corner of section 18, to 9, thence east 80 chains, thence 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of comm

ment, containing 320 acres more or less. ARCHIE McDONA Fred. W. Spencer, Agent,

May 19, 1911.

LAND ACT Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that James Henry Wa of Vancouver, B. C., logger, intends apply for permission to purchase following described lands: Commence at a post planted one half mile n of the southeast corner of Section Township 21, thence west 80 cha thence south 80 chains, thence eas chains, thence north 80 chains to of commencement, containing 640 acre

JAMES HENRY WAYTES Fred. W. Spencer, May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT

Bupert Land District, District of Eupers Take notice that William Cornfield, of Vancouver, B. C., cle tends to apply for permission to chase the following described lan Commencing at a post planted a northwest corner of Section 25, Township 20, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains. thence west 40 chains, to point of conmencement, containing 320 acres more

WILLIAM SAMUEL CORNFIELD. Fred., W. Spencer, Agent. May 17, 1911.

LAND ACT

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Thomas William Goode, of Vancouver, B. C., laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 24, Township 20, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more

Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 18, 1911,

THOMAS WILLIAM GOODE.

DOC" SIMMONS

By Err "Got your comp guides, as a sho m the tents, wit n over his shoul

"Yep," was the "Which way ar "Over the oak r w lots of turkey afternoon. "Well, look out

too," remarked around in the green for rabbits and turl 'All right," repl one of 'em I'll try

We were camp

ness, forty miles i

heart of the Whit been a heart-rendin and it had taken to cut wood, and get Five of us had and "drive" deer mons, like all but was going over to t been taking lessons calling, and by mea box on the barrels previously rubbed a on the barrels, he that sounded quite even if it didn't foo But "Doc" had cident in the brus

and when it flew r it over as easy as fine, big gobbler, with a desire to ge So in about hal serted by all save th among the tents a rangements for gett It took us about and when we did, y The dogs trailed o

scared up by the

and lost him there. and drove back towa the cane and old E him from behind a him clean with a sir got him dressed and into camp through t past noon. By the was two o'clock, planned a wildcat l day for the sake of Along about fi

rapidly, we saw "D the trail, headed fo gun with him, but serene about it. nothing had happen supper be ready? badly torn up, as t ing through about

"What's the m "anything happen with a panther, did and then he laughe "Where is it?" "Tanging up ou

"Where's your

brier thickets, and

"I left that dur friend and contem "Doc." "Sure enough? "Well," says th I'll tell you all abo "Well, sir, we ! stretches out befor

ren?" And then he c this morning and ridges, and built m crawled in back of and occasionally began to get an ans and I kept calling t must have let out pianissimo note, an

of logs and he say

"It's a buck-sno says "Doc." "Go on, 'Doc,' "Well," says sound of about down in the timbe scared them, for t me by singles, pair two shots before th one turkey. Whe they all had seeme key up by that c

up out of reach of

"Forty missimo

"what's that, 'Doc'

"Well, I was turkeys had all lit brier patches. about a mile of ' keys. I sat down a turkey. Then back to camp and way. There was list a smear, and ome across one o hard to climb ove the wading throug besides. At last I

was running the w up my mind I'd 'ri

LEVER er, Agent

ot of Rupert s Beaton, of in, intends to purchase the Commencing 80 chains nce West 80 ement, con-BEATON. er, Agent.

et of Rupert Roberts, of tends to aphase the fol-Commencing northeast cor-hip 21, thence oth 80 chains, ce north 80 ement, con-ROBERTS. er, Agent.

ct of Rupert Milton Clark epor, intends purchase the N. E. corner thence west hains, thence th 80 chains. containing

CLARK, er, Agent

ict of Ruper Thomas Hatclerk, intends purchase the Commencted one-half E. corner south 80 ains, thence of commencemore or less. HATTRICK encer, Agent.

James Gillis. ster, intends Commenc Section 18. st 80 chains. hence west 80 nains, to point ing 320 acres,

GILLIS. er, Agent,

ct of Ruper McDonald, of purchase the 18, township thence north hains, thence of commence more or less. DONALD, er, Agent,

ict of Ruper Henry Waytes r, intends to urchase the Commencing mile north Section 4 80 chains nce east 80 ains to point ing 640 acres

WAYTES. cer, Agent.

rict of Rupert liam Samue . C., clerk, inission to pur-cribed lands: lanted at the tion 25, Town-chains, thence rth 80 chains, point of com-20 acres more

ORNFIELD. cer, Agent.

lot of Rupert C., laborer, inescribed lands: planted at the tion 24, Townchains, thence west 40 chains, point of com-320 acres more

IAM GOODE,

er, Agent

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

"DOC" SIMMONS AND THE WILD CAT

By Ernest McGaffey "Got your compass, Doc?" asked one of the guides, as a short, stout figure passed out from the tents, with a double-barrelled shotgun over his shoulder.

"Yep," was the reply. "Which way are you going today?" "Over the oak ridges," was the answer; "I aw lots of turkey sign there late yesterday

ernoon. "Well, look out for wild-cats over there, remarked the guide," they're settin' around in the green briers over there watchin' r rabbits and turkey.

All right," replied "Doc"; "if I run across ne of 'em I'll try and scratch his back for

We were camped in the Arkansas wilderforty miles from a railroad and in the heart of the White River country. It had been a heart-rending trip through the swamps, and it had taken us two days to pitch camp, mt wood, and get our bearings a little.

Five of us had arranged to take the dogs and "drive" deer that day, and "Doc" Simions, like all but two of us, a "tenderfoot," as going over to try for turkeys. "Doc" had een taking lessons from an artist in turkeyilling, and by means of scraping a small cedar ox on the barrels of his gun, after having reviously rubbed a quantity of common chalk in the barrels, he had managed to learn a call that sounded quite natural to the uninitiated, even if it didn't fool the turkeys.

But "Doc" had run across a turkey by accident in the brush, the bird having been scared up by the dogs while running a deer, and when it flew right into "Doc" he bowled it over as easy as he would a quail. It was a fine, big gobbler, and filled "Doc's" breast with a desire to get some more of them.

So in about half an hour the camp was deserted by all save the cook, who roamed about among the tents and leisurely made his arrangements for getting supper.

It took us about two hours to start a deer, and when we did, we roused out two of them. The dogs trailed one to the cypress swamps and lost him there, but the other one we turned and drove back towards the ridges and through the cane and old Emory Waite got a shot at him from behind a blue gum stump and killed him clean with a single bullet. By the time we got him dressed and a horse out to bring him into camp through the awful going, it was long past noon. By the time we reached camp it was two o'clock, and we laid around and planned a wildcat hunt with the dogs the next

day for the sake of a little variety. Along about five, when it was getting dark rapidly, we saw "Doc" Simmons coming down the trail, headed for camp. He didn't have any un with him, but he appeared to be perfectly serene about it. He came up just as though nothing had happened, and says, "How soon'll supper be ready?" His clothing was pretty badly torn up, as though he had been wallowing through about a thousand acres of green-

orier thickets, and he was a little pale, too. "What's the matter, Doc?" said Emory; "anything happen to you? Didn't meet up with a panther, did you?" "No!" says "Doc," and then he laughed. "I got a turkey," says he. "Where is it?" says Ed Morton.

'Tanging up out in the brush," says "Doc. 'Where's your gun?" says Ed.

"I left that during my tete-a-tete with my friend and contemporary, the wild-cat," says ·Doc.

"Sure enough?" says we all, "let's hear." "Well," says the "Doc," it's quite a story. l'il tell you all about it after supper.' "Well, sir, we had supper, and then "Doc" stretches out before the blaze of about a ton of logs and he says, "Are we all here, breth-

ren?

And then he commences. "I started out this morning and went straight to the oak ridges, and built me a little sort of 'blind' and crawled in back of it and commenced to listen, and occasionally call for turkeys. Finally I began to get an answer from over to my right, and I kept calling the best I could, but finally I must have let out a fortissimo intsead of a pianissimo note, and the turkey quite me cold." "Forty missimo," says one of the guides, "what's that, 'Doc?'"

"It's a buck-snort translated into English,"

says "Doc." "Go on, 'Doc,' " says old man Waite. "Well," says "Doc," "at last I heard the

sound of about a million turkeys gobbling down in the timber and something must have scared them, for they commenced flying over me by singles, pairs, threes and clouds. I got two shots before they all went past, and killed. one turkey. When I started towards where they all had seemed to light, I hung my turkey up by that old cottonwood stump, high up out of reach of anything I guess.

"Well, I was coming along to where the turkeys had all lit, and I got down to the green brier patches. I wormed my way through about a mile of 'em, but can't raise any turkeys. I sat down and tried the 'call,' but nary a turkey. Then I made up my mind to come back to camp and pick up my turkey on the way. There was a little snow on the ground, 1st a smear, and every once in a while I'd ome across one of those big old logs that was lard to climb over and far to go around, and the wading through the briers was awful tough besides. At last I came to a long old log that was running the way I was headed, and I made up my mind I'd 'ride her.' So I climbed up on

top, and as I was coming along down towards the end I saw a thick bunch of green-briers at the other end. Says I to myself, I'll jump that hurdle and I took a little flying start and up

I went over the briers." 'Now, it's a little singular, but when I came down I lit square straddle of the biggest wildcat in Arkansaw. Yes, sir! I was in the saddle for sure, and I squashed him right down to the ground. I wasn't exactly scared, you might say, but I was a trifle confused. This old cat spit and clawed out from under me and I know he was almost frightened out of his senses. The effect on me was what the scientists call 'optical illusion.' Ever see these cages with a squirrel going around in 'em? Well, I thought the world was going around at the rate of a million revolutions a minute and that I was going around with it in a sort of cage, with eleventeen wild-cats on top of

me to keep me company." That's the reason I came away without my gun. That's the reason I didn't hunt up my turkey. That's the reason I hustled for camp. I wanted the sight of human faces and the touch of human sympathy. What I wanted to do was to get away from there and forget all that maze of fur and teeth and yellow eye-balls, and thrashing around there in the green-brier,

and that pungent smell of scared wild-cat. "And that's the reason, I reckon, that my clothes seem to be ripped up a little across the seams. I don't know what's the best record for traveling through green-briers on a direct line, and I haven't measured the distance from here to where me and the wild-cat got introduced to each other, but I want to say that my time must have been something terrific. I sailed over the logs like a quail, and I went through the green-briers like a rabbit through an osage orange hedge.

"I thought if I lingered the wild-cat might have robbed me of my watch and other valuables, I guess, for I never stopped to dicker about the gun at all. And now when I come to size it up, that varmint was as badly scared -I mean confused, as I was. I remember he went over the log like a charge of buckshot the minute he could squirm loose, but the optical illusion on me was strong at that time, and I thought I had lit right in the middle of a wildcat convention.

'Who'll go out with me in the morning and help me find my gun?" says "Doc." "I will," says old Emory.

THE WET-FLY ANGLER IN AUGUST

August, being the height of summer, is usually a month of hot, dry weather. Consequently streams are invariably low at that period; the trout are shy and most difficult of approach, and light creels are the order of the day. At this time there seems but little encouragement for the angler to brave the scorching sun day after day, in the forlorn hope of placing a brace or two of trout to his credit. Rather is he inclined to hang up the well-loved fly-rod until the first floods of early autumn shall refresh the stagnant pools, and bring a short lease of renewed vigor to the trout ere the season closes.

The fortunate angler who is able to pick and choose the time of his going for a holiday in Troutland, would most certainly decide upon a slightly more propitious time than the month of withering sun and dwindling streams. There are, however, hundreds of ardent fly-fishers who must perforce take their annual vacation when they can, and the hot August days will often find this enthusiast

persevering with undaunted spirit. Whether or no he will have his trout-fishing, for the glamor of summertime is strong upon him, and the call of the trout holds him in pleasant bondage; and so he will be found in the delightful brookside ways eagerly afoot with rod and line and reel-a willing medium

to the hynotic influence of drowsy days. The August fly-fisher, if he is wise, will betake himself to the dashing streams that foam and fret down the hillsides. Here he may come to terms with the bonnie fish that lurk beneath the darkling eddies nestling under the scrubby willows; for these hard-fighting little brook-trout are not averse to sampling his small Waterhen Bloa or neatly tied coch-y-bondhhu (both excellent patterns for the small moorland streams), if presented to

them in a right and proper manner. The rippling stream is an untainted and invigorating source of pleasure these summer days; and the angler's heart is thrilled as he listens to its sweet river-music, that rises and falls like some fairy symphony hidden deep in the green umbrage of a rocky dell. In the whole of Nature there is nothing quite so soothing as the calm solitudes and wide, free spaces of the great, silent hills and the heather-clad moorland. Indeed, what better exchange from the busy, care-laden life of the vast city can a man desire than the blissful quietude of the summer moor? And whether he be sportsman with gun in hand searching for the wild red grouse that unsuspectingly awaits his coming and calls across the bluegrey distances in fancied security, or the fisherman with rod and creel cunningly stalking the plucky trout, the cares and worries of the work-aday world will fall from him without

In the long glorious days "when summer sleeps in the valley and all the fields are still," and the hot, August hours go slowly by, the wet-fly angler will be found, armed with a light oft, greenheart or split cane, and the very, finest of fine tackle (nothing but gossamer-

like tackle and the smallest of flies will deceive the wily brook-trout), assiduously whipping the brook that tumbles in a noisy chorus down the heather-clad slopes of the purple hills, gurgling and swishing in a very ecstacy of delight around the huge boulders that are indiscriminately strewn along its sinuous course. The creel slung across his broad back is of very light workmanship, small and neat like the rest of his outfit. And in this matter he shows very wise judgment, for the brook-fisher's equipment must be as light as possible. He will find much walking and climbing to do, and it is no joke clambering about the rugged, slippery, water-polished rocks of a mountain stream. Leg-weary he will be ere the shades of twilight call a halt to his operations; therefore it behoves him to give more than a passing thought to the lightness of his outfit, for pounds avoirdupois is a consideration on hot August days. His cast consists of only two very small flies mounted on web-like gut. A blue upright as point-fly and a small coch-y-bondhhu as dropper. The walk alone on a fresh, gleamy morning along the picturesque stream is well worth traveling for. Cloud and, sunshine cast exquisite coloring upon the vivid stretch of moorland with its patches of emerald mosses and light green ferns, sprinkled amongst the royal purple of the ubiquitous heather. Under the influence of the morning sun is to be seen an ever-changing kaleidoscope of colors-violet, sea-green, tender browns and turquoise-blues mingling and dispersing continually as the masses of white cumuli chase each other across the summer sky, giving a beautiful and wonderful effect to the sombre hills. The charm of the moorland is indescribable.

Like all true followers of the immortal Izaak, the brook-fisher is out early, long before the sun's warm rays have kissed up all the pearly dewdrops that scintillate upon the stunted bracken in point sof liquid fire.

The querulous cry of a plover and the calling of the bonnie moor-birds are the only sounds that break the intense quietude, save the murmuring of the brook. And this is as it should be; for peace is necessary to the angler. He cautiously approaches up-stream, and his gossamer-like cast glints in the sunlight as he throws his small flies upon the strong current, or in this nook or that quiet pool. He confines his operations to all the likely runs and lies-here where the stream pauses under the overhanging turf; there where it circles behind von huge, moss-covered boulder or at the foot of that miniature cascade. And likely places are many, for it is a sparkling, vivacious stream that hastens down the vale to join forces with the deep, placid river far below; sometimes rushing headlong through a narrow. ravine, hissing and foaming over scattered rocks or widening out into deep, broad pools, sweeping over a stretch of shallow or curving round upon itself in a series of sudden bends In places the water hides beneath tall grasses and trailing bushes, and along the course of the brook the vegetation crowds down to the life-giving water. Leaf and branch, plant and grass, pollard, ash, and willow-all congregate by the margin; and summer birds twitter amongst the willow-stoles-for they, too, love the brookside.

The fisherman searches each nook and bay with his flies, fishing upstream as much as possible (though in places he violates the sacred rule and allows his flies to float downstream over some otherwise unassailable stronghold), taking advantage of all possible cover; for if he is unwary and shows himself the trout will quickly scurry away and hide under the green flags in midstream.

It is useless waiting for a well-defined "rise," so he throws his flies in every likely spot, in the heartfelt hope that a trout is waiting there. He is keenly on the alert, for these little trout come at the fly with a quick dart and the angler is sure to miss a few bites no matter how careful and expeditious he is. The difficulties presented by the growths upon the banks, and the obstacles in the stream such as sharp-edged boulders and rocks with razorlikeedges, add but a zest to his sport. He sticks closely to his well-tried methods, never leaving untried any promising spot. He is strict in keeping himself invisible. He uses the smallest of flies, for these small trout have but diminutive mouths, and he is quick in striking (he can hardly be too sharp, by the way) and, above all, he has the very finest of gut castswhich he tests before using. Keeping these necessary maxims in the forefront of his mind, he succeeds in placing a few trout in his creel ere nightfall. And there are "red-letter" days even in August, when a rain-storm has passed over the parched earth and given to the troutbrook that brownish tint the angler so much likes to see, and has refreshed the stagnant pools. Then his pulses leap joyously to the whirring music of the reel-sweetest song to angler's heart-and his light rod responds nobly to the repeated calls upon it.

In these all too rare days his most ambitious dreams are realized.

And the fish themselves are worthy of his skill, for small though the finny inhabitants of such streams must necessarily be, they are usually thickset fish, strong and plucky, with fighting qualities unparalleled in things so pretty and dainty. Moreover, they fry well and are toothsome even to the most whimsical

of epicures. And so the wet-fly angler returns each year to the merry hillside streams, to the calm solitudes of the purple-clad moorland, and the unutterable peace he finds there. And during

the long, dark days of the close season he will retain pleasurable memories of those delightful-August days, spent in pursuit of the "crimsondappled" trout.-Arthur Sharp in Baily's.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE AUTO-MATIC

Another attempt has been made to popularize the repeating, or automatic, shotgun in this country, but judging from the very rare appearance of that class of weapon in the field, hardly anyone at present seems to have the courage to adopt it. The fact of the matter is that the occasions for employing a gun of this description would seem to be few and far between in the British Isles. It might be useful for partridge-driving sometimes, and it might come in handy for covert-shooting when birds were rising in prodigious quantities, but even then there would be very few occasions when the repeating weapon could be used to greater advantage than a pair or three ordinary doublebarrels.

The number of men who find even a pair of guns necessary is distinctly limited, and not one gunner in five hundred attends enough 'big days" to make it worth his while to have a set of three guns. Even those of us who have been where birds were thickest know well enough that it is only half a dozen times or so in the best day that one could get four or five shots off in such quick succession that it would have been useful to have something quicker than the present type of gun. What is more, very quick shooting, such as must be made if the repeating shotgun is to show its superiority over the double-barrel, is only possible with a certain number of individuals, for there is a difference between the rapid shooting that "comes off" and that which does not. For the majority of men, if they are to do themselves justice, the double-barrel, as at present used, is quick enough.

On the score of expense the repeating shotgun at present on the masket has something to be said in its favor. It is cheaper to have one gun that will do the work of two or three than to have two or three separate weapons. But to those who shoot with a pair or set of guns, expense is not usually a great consideration, and these men are not the kind that would care to be seen in the field with a multiple shotgun. Whether it will outlive the prejudice that at present exists against its adoption remains to be seen, but at present your English gunner plainly does not want the repeater. It may be mere fancy on his part to regard it as a rather unsportsmanlike sort of contrivance, but he is quite right when he says that it is not a handsome weapon.

If the British gun-maker were to take the making of this class of gun properly in hand, it may be that he would be able to turn out something a deal more elegant than the foreign gun now on the market, but there would be great difficulties in accomplishing this. The very principle is against it, and we are now so used to elegance in our shooting outfit, that it would be a long time before we could get used to anything departing from the pleasing lines of the double-barrel. How, too, is the matter of balance to be got over? The repeating shotgun may be a perfectly well-balanced weapon when it is empty, but what is it like when loaded? And if it should still preserve its balance after being fully-charged, what will it be like when half the contents of the magazine are disposed of? We all know how difficult it is to make good and quick shooting with an ill-balanced double-barrel; how much more difficult then it would be to perform efficiently with the repeater. It is never safe to prophesy, but it looks as if it would be a very long time before the conservative ideas of the British gunner were brought around to an implicit faith in the socalled automatic shotgun.-East Sussex in Baily's.

FIELD NOTES

(By Richard L. Pocock)

Up to the time of writing the powers who say when we may and when we may not shoot the wily game bird have not made any pronouncement as to the opening of the shooting season on Vancouver Island. It appears to have slipped their memory that there is such a place on the map, as they have, late but at last, pronounced the edict for the mainland, but have not yet decided when it will be most convenient for them to take the first crack at the game of Vancouver Island; meanwhile irresponsible surmises have been floating round varying from the First of September to the First of October. It was quite unnecessary to have put off the decision as to the opening date for this Island so long, as all those who are familiar with the condition of the birds here could have decided long ago the most suitable date for opening, and, as there was dissatisfaction last year expressed by not a few responsible sportsmen with the best interests of the game and the country at heart, it seems a pity that they were not allowed an opportunity this year to express their views on such an important question.

The annual summer run of big spring salmon has arrived at the mouth of the Cowichan river, and many fine fish landed last week there, several over thirty pounds in weight being recorded. To get these big springs, it is essential to make an early rise, as they do not seem to feed at all except just



Sportsman's Calendar

AUGUST

The Salmon-troller's Month. Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the One of the best months for Trout of the

season.

after daybreak for an hour or two. Half-past four is not too early to be on the water, and from then to about eight o'clock there is every chance of getting good sport; in fact you will be very unlucky if you do not kill at least one or two of the big boys. They do not fight for their size like a cohoe, but they will give you lots of fun for your money on light tackle There are a few odd cohoes in the bay, but it is early for them as yet, the big run not being expected for a week or two.

Wild pigeons are plentiful just now on the Koksilah flats, bags of between twenty to thirty a gun having been made there recently.

It is a good thing to see any attempt being made to get the Government to bestir themselves in the matter of better fish protection; there are lots of other live grievances besides the use by Japs of young trout and other fish for live bait for commercial fishing in Saanich Arm. By the way, I think there must be a mistake in saying they are doing this in Cowichan Bay from enquiries made there. I frequently fish there myself, and have never yet seen a Jap nearer there than Sunsum Narrows, and the residents, from whom I enquired, have not heard of or seen them in Cowichan Bay.

The use of the word "commercial" seems to be the only hope of getting influential interest taken in the inland fishery protection question, and, unfortunately, it is impossible to use it in connection with the trout fisheries; but it would be a blessing if we could get a few game fish wardens who were empowered to interfere with parties who openly fish with salmon roe, and others, who, instead of returning undersized fish as carefully as possible to their native element to grow bigger for another day, openly put them in their undersized creels and boast of the numbers of them they have slaughtered.

Judging from reports received from various districts, the young birds are well advanced this year and even more plentiful than last year, with more to the covey or brood. Pheasants are reported plentiful from all Island points where they are established from which I have heard, and the opinion is freely expressed that they should be open in all the home districts, and that it would do more good than harm to allow hens to be shot for at least a week or two.

It seems a pity that we cannot get rid of the market hunter. He was all right ten or a dozen years ago when few guns were in the woods, but now that our population is growing by leaps and bounds and every man and boy takes to the woods in the shooting season, the man who must have game ought not tohave to buy it; if he does, the day is bound to come when there will be practically none for him to buy, as the two greatest enemies to game in any country are the man who shoots out of season and the man who shoots for the

It seems anomalous to allow market hunting on the mainland when it is, thanks to the efforts of keen sportsmen, illegal on the Island. In these days of swift gasoline boats, it is too easy for the mainland poacher to run over to our Island coast, where deer are very easily obtained as yet, and take them over to the mainland markets.

This season we say good-bye to the automatic shotgun, for which relief much thanks.

THE SONG OF LIFE

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may, Old time is still a-flying; And this same flower that smiles today Tomorrow may be dying.

The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun, The higher he's a-getting, The sooner will his race be run, And nearer he's to setting.

That age is best which is the first, When youth and blood are warmer; But being spent, the worse and worst Times still succeed the former.

Then be not coy, but use your time, And while you may, go marry; For having lost but once your prime, You may forever tarry.

-Robert Herrick.

Monday--The First Large Showing of Women's Long Tweed Coats and Reefers in the Latest and Most Fashionable Models

HEAVY TWEED COAT, with the new and stylish shawl collar, made of a neat grey mixture material. Has wide stitched seam, is semi-fitting, and the collar, cuffs and back are neatly trimmed with buttons. Price\$32.50

SLIP-ON COAT, in grey mixture tweed of heavy quality. Has turnback cuffs, side pockets, semi-fitting style, full skirt, double-breasted. Price....\$35.00

HEAVY TWEED COAT, with wide lapels and collar faced with velvet patch pockets, semi-fitting style, wide stitched seams. Price\$20.00

 ULSTER in rich brown tweeds, has turnback cuffs, Raglan sleeves, and belt at back. Price\$20.00

RICH BLACK VELVET COAT, has shawl collar, and is handsomely trimmed with military braid, is neatly lined and has a very superior appearance...\$65.00

SLIP-ON COAT of heavy tweed, turnback cuff effect, brown and black mixture. Has large patch pockets trimmed with bands of material and buttons, collar and revers in the reversed side of the material, giving a smart effect. Price\$25.00

TWEED COAT, in medium grey, has wide lapels, belted at the back, semi-fitting, single button and belt fastening. Price\$27.50

ULSTER COAT in grey tweed, has patch pocket, wide stitched seams, full skirt, semi-fitting, five button fastening. Price\$20.00

ULSTER, in rich brown mixture tweed, has Raglan sleeves, turnback cuffs, and belt at the back. \$20.00

FINE ULSTER, made of heavy quality tweed, in a rich brown mixture, has extra wide collar, patch pockets and wide stitched seams. Price....\$20.00

TWEED COAT, in medium grey, has wide lapels, belt at back, single button and belt fastening at front, collar, lapels and cuffs trimmed with plain materials and very fine buttons. Very full skirt. \$27.50

RICH BROWN TWEED COAT, with large shawl collar, facings of plaid on lapel, pockets and cuffs, buttons covered with plaid. Has panel back and is half lined with black silk. Price\$35.00

Monday's Special Bargains in the Carpet Department

Cretonnes, Lace Curtains and Madras Muslins at Specially Low Prices

Cretonne Curtains, finished with trimmings at the sides and foot, all ready for use. They come in a variety of colors and neat floral designs, and are particularly useful for bedrooms. Special for Monday's selling, 2 1-2 yards long. Per pair \$1.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains, in heavy double weave and many neat designs. These come in white and shades of ecru and are handsome window hangings for any room in the house. 3 to 3 1-2 yards long. Special Monday, per pair.......\$1.00 Colored Madras Muslin, in very neat designs, chiefly floral and spray effects, Arab shades, 50 inches wide, and regularly sold

The Staple Department Offers Many

Good Values

at 650, 85c and \$1 a yd. All to clear on Monday at per yd. 25¢

New Fall Outing Hats in a Variety of Charming Styles

The new Fall and early Winter Millinery is now pouring in, and on Monday you will have an opportunity to inspect many of the latest creations. They are dressy but not too elaborate, and come in a choice selection of dainty shapes, in all the new colors for this season's wear.

New goods are arriving every day, and we are looking forward to the most successful season that we have ever had. Our buyers have been making exhaustive enquiries about the leading fashions for the coming season, and on the advice of prominent New York and London artists have made many large and interesting purchases, that should appeal to every woman who loves to be correctly dressed.

See the first display in the Milinery Department on the first floor Monday.

Children's Cloth Coats in the Newest Styles for Fall and Winter Wear

These come in many very attractive styles and new colors, including box cloths, English and Scotch tweeds, serges and wool mixtures. Some have large collars and lapels of astrakan, and sleeves neatly trimmed. Others have shawl and sailor collars, turnback cuffs, patch pockets and wide stitched seams. Many new and attractive models of Reefer Coats are being shown with this lot. They are made of heavy tweeds, have large collars, patch pockets, turnback cuffs and wide stitched seams. Let us show them to you. Prices ranging from \$17.50 down to \$3.50

The Famous John Brown Pure Irish Linens in a Variety Useful Forms

Pure Irish Linen is almost everlasting in its wearing qualities, provided that it is properly

The John Brown brand of pure Irish Damask Table Linen should last from 15 to 20 years, and their Linen Sheeting from 10 to 12 years, provided that proper care is taken with it in the laundry.

Unlike ordinary fabrics, linen will not stand fancy soaps, washing powders, or acids of any kind, and strong solutions of soda or lye are particularly injurious and should be avoided. Common yellow soap is safe to use as freely as you wish.

These are a few of the reasons why you should purchase only the best of pure linens, and the reason why we so strongly recommend the John Brown BRAND.

On Monday we are making a big display of very fine pure Linen Goods. See the window

displays on View Street. The goods have just been unpacked and are full of interest to all who delight in dainty articles for home decoration.

Our stock includes all descriptions of Linen Towels, Five o'clock Tea Cloths, Handker-chiefs with hemstitched borders and embroidered corners, Embroidered Tea Cosys, Cushion Covers, Bureau Scarves, Pillow-shams, Rich, Full-bleached Table Cloths, with Napkins to match, Bleached Tabling by the yard, Linen Sheeting, and almost every decsription of high-

grade linen necessities for the home or hotel purposes, at prices that will meet with your approval.

See Our View Street Windows For This Display

A Large Shipment of Men's New Fall Suits and Rain-Proof Overcoats

THE LATEST IN STYLE—MOST MODERATE IN PRICE

On Monday we are making our first showing of Men's Fall Suits and Overcoats—and judging by the number of smart but conservative garments, the new effects and colors and the exceptionally high-grade of the tailoring, these suits should prove to be of particular interest to every man in this city. This year the coats are moderately long, in the three and four-button styles, while the lapels in most cases are not so long as last year.

A Novelty in Refrigerators and Water

Coolers

These are a new line just in, are made of metal throughout, are perfectly sanitary, and are excellent articles for preserving perishable food. They come in two styles and three sizes, are made of galvanized oak grained metal, neat in appearance and most convenient, especially to those people who have not the room nor the use for a large refrigerator.

A Clean Up Sale of Silk Foulards

Monday

Silk Foulards, in scroll, spray, dot and check designs. Regularly sold at \$1.25 a yard50c

The Third Week of the Furniture Sale Opens Monday With Many Interesting Items

Bedroom Furniture is Now Selling at Remarkably Low Prices

Now is the Time to Effect a Big Saving on a Beautiful

China Cabinet

 China Cabinet, in solid oak, 60 in. high and 36 in. wide. Has two glass doors and glass ends, also four shelves. Finished in Early English style. Special Sale Price - \$19.75 China Cabinet, made of solid quarter cut oak,

David Spencer, Limited

Dining Tables at Prices that are Below

the Average

 minal City

Hold Harmoniou thusiastic Nomin vention—Many

eers and pro hose who fil s was unani as the standard bear the constituency forthcoming election tember 21. Ther nony in the nomina nd when the balloting ed regarding the iring for the honor lause followed the n Alderman Stevens There were five nan he convention out of ed of Messrs. H. P. Ste lay, S. L. Howe, S. M. J. J. Miller. There we aken, and then Aldern nade the unanimous se During the evening s livered by Premier Mo Bowser, George H. member for the consti Moresby White of Eng Premier's Ad

Premier McBride maspeech, full of the higher perialism and embrace objects for which the party stood. In speaking ed reciprocity pact he part being played by the remarked amid tremendo so far as true Canadian ed there could only be flag and one Empire.

Premier McBride sai

Premier McBride sai been a pleasure to him businesslike way in whi tion proceedings were or remarked that this wa which in every respect orably with previous of augured well for the tion.

Mr. McBride then retivities prevailing in tive camps. He said that the fight with all his vigor, and by reports robe one of the solid conservative party wo tawa.

Conservatism. Vancous ed the name and was the pronounced fortres Conservatism. In the said Mr. McBride, sh new record for herself hold. Vancouver was fo having such a good of the banner of the par Stevens. He would, l make a name for hi and he would therefor the hearty support Conservative workers, eral electorate. Mr. had nobly filled the Proceeding to delve cal situation, the prem was at one with Ald the view that never they press on the w

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Sir Wilfrid Lauri

said the premier, wou

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state to the south. city be brought about dismemberment of the fusion with the Unite clared. He said that phatic in charging bringing about the at the present time "In the first place," the Canadians had sought them south Americans turned a Perhaps in those da could not see much his majesty's realm or of the continent." ing cheers he exclair can cousins are satis come out at the big e

Sir Wilfrid's Cha Continuing his add procity the premier refrid speaking of Cana He said that the feleader stated: "We h markets and stand on But despite these dec procity pact had bee people of Canada anbrief weeks the people on asked to pronouject."

they would not touch ten-foot pole."

That reciprocity we location of trade and ways would suffer we railroads would reap another statement may who continued to tear reciprocity proposition by Laurier, Fielding said that in Americanot a keener railroad J. J. Hill. "In sur you can bet that Mr. Humber one first."