

BLOOD IS SHED IN WELSH CITY

Attack on Train at Llanelly Leads 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

LIANELLY, Wales, Aug. 19.—Riot rampant tonight in Llanelly, where troops today fired on a mob, killing two men and seriously wounding two others. All of the victims are alleged to be young laborers in no way connected with the railway strike, who had been drawn to the scene by curiosity. The inhabitants of the town are greatly incensed over the shooting, which they consider unjustified, and tonight rioting of a serious character broke out.

Five hundred soldiers hastily were summoned to clear the streets of angry men, while others are guarding the electric power house and public buildings, which the rioters threaten to burn.

The home of a magistrate was raided and looted tonight, and another house and several railway cars loaded with provisions were burned.

Today's affray took place on Union bridge, close to the railway station. An incoming train had been brought to a standstill by the mob and several strikers 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 slope overlooking the bridge, and behind the walls of nearby gardens. The angry mob tore down the walls and bombarded the soldiers with bricks. After several soldiers had been hit they fired in the air, checking the hall of mischief.

The troops shot to kill. One man sitting down was seen to fall, and three others dropped in their tracks.

The rioting continued through the night, and three more deaths were added to those of the afternoon, while many persons were injured. The casualties resulted from an explosion during a fire in the railway freight sheds, started by rioters.

The local mob was joined tonight by 2,000 tinplate workers from the surrounding districts, and although 500 soldiers guarded the railway line, the combined mob out-manuevered them, looted a troop train and secured a large quantity of ammunition, and then burned the cars containing the soldiers' equipment.

Afterwards the rioters marched in the town and broke into the offices of a justice of peace who had read the riot act, and threw his gun into the street. When the police and troops dispersed the rioters, they again returned to the freight sheds and set fire to them. As the flames were licking up the building, a series of explosions occurred.

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

Both in the streets and at the railway sheds the soldiers were compelled to make a number of bayonet charges, and many persons including women and children, were injured.

SENERFEST COMPETITION. SEATTLE, Aug. 19.—The contests between the singing societies of the city coast were held today as the principal feature of the seangerfest of the North Pacific Seangerbund. Chorus from Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Salem, Boise and Chehalis competed for prize cups, and the judges, who were concealed behind a screen in one of the boxes, will give their decision on Monday. The closing concert of the seangerfest 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. Thornton, commanding 53rd company, United States Coast Artillery, was found dead in his quarters at Fort Worden today. Death had apparently been due to an overdose of bromidia.

The officer in his room was found a partly emptied bottle of the drug, which suggests that he had taken it to check an attack of insomnia.

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

Captain Thornton, who was only recently promoted to a captaincy, was transferred here from the Presidio, San Francisco, six months ago. He was born in Indiana 33 years ago and saw service in the Philippines.

NEARING NEW YORK

Aviator Atwood Contests of Beating His Goal and Setting World's Distance Record

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Landing in New York state, after flying in an air line 93 miles from Swanville, Pa., to Buffalo, Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, who is attempting to break the world's long distance aeroplane record, is tonight within 433 miles of his goal.

"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 93 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 328 miles, as compared with the world's record of 1,184 miles.

But Atwood's time, counted in days devoted to his flight, is far ahead of the record holders, Koenig, 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 a 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 unsuccessful starts before he got away and then landed in Erie, two hours after his scheduled time.

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. It was three-quarters of a hour 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.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Curtis bill regulating the loan of money in the District of Columbia, and designed to wipe out the "loan 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 Carlson, engineer of a power plant, was electrocuted within five minutes. The telephone wire had become crossed with a heavy power wire.

Admiral Togo Passed His Way. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19.—Admiral Count Togo passed through here at 7:35 o'clock tonight, on route from Boston to Niagara Falls, on the last leg of his journey through the United States, as the guest of the Erie.

On his arrival at Niagara Falls, early tomorrow the count will breakfast on the American side, and say his official goodbye to Captain Tempin M. Felt, U. S. naval attaché, and a 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 functions.

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.

I. T. U. DELEGATES END CONVENTION

Administration Sustained on All Questions at Issue—New Arbitration Agreement is Adopted

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The fifty-seventh annual convention of the International Typographical Union closed here today after the administration wing of the 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 convention. The laws committee, which has won on every endorsement it has made in the last ten years, passed through the convention with its records unbroken.

The most important work of the convention was the adoption of a tentative arbitration contract, liberal in its provisions, which was 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 per capita assessments to 25 cents for the defence of John J. and James B. McNamara; the passing of resolutions urging drastic Asiatic exclusion laws, and the decision not to invest the old 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 arbitration 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:

The agreement will recognize international law and local law, not affecting 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 Typographical Union.

Holdings 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 required.

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

HEARTY CHEERS 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 reinforced today by Hon. T. B. Lucas, a member of the Ontario cabinet, and his efforts were seconded by Messrs. C. R. McKoon 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, denouncing 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 applause.

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 Open Door would hear evidence before the session ended. He denied that the reciprocity agreement would give Canadian farmers a profitable market in the United States.

American farmers supplied, through their domestic demand, and had a surplus for export. The United States merely became 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 high seas markets. The competition of the favored nations in Canada becomes a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

CONGRESS READY FOR ADJOURNMENT

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

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The extraordinary session of congress will adjourn either Monday night or Tuesday afternoon, 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 begun, although many are held in leash by the party whips, to meet possible emergencies in the closing hours.

The Penrose resolution for adjournment 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 Underwood, of the house and others.

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

FLIGHT WITH PASSENGER

Chicago Contender Beats Duration Record Made in Germany—Bridley Loses His Monocle

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 1:30 o'clock, and remained up until 7:08 p. m., a total of 3 hours 38 minutes. The former record was made by Amerigo, at Mulhausen, Germany, December 11, 1910, when he carried a passenger 3 hours 19 minutes and 37 seconds.

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

While the official announcement from the contest committee was received with doubt here after it had been learned that O. A. Brindley, officially reported to have flown to a height of 11,728 feet, instead had only reached 5,475 feet, there was little doubt that the Beatty figures were approximately correct.

Today's events were witnessed by a number of spectators, in none of which, it is said, was the aviator in great danger. The hydro-aeroplane, driven by C. C. Whitmer, and cruising about over the lake, approached dangerously near the yacht Martin and caused a scare among its passengers, but passed overhead without injuring anyone. James Ward and Earle Lincoln Beachey, he made the twelve miles in thirteen minutes 47 seconds. Beachey's time being 12 minutes and 22 seconds. The fastest mile-and-a-half lap was made by Ely in 1:39:55.

The twelve mile race for monoplane in 13:28.4 with Rene Simon second. Beachey took the weight-carrying 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 "loan shark" business in government departments, was passed today by the senate.

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SOTHERN-MARLOWE

Marriage of St. Actor and Actress in London Is Announced—Both Had Been Divorced

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Announcement 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. Sothern and Marlowe had been divorced.

Virginia Harned announced 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 the city 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 away pretty mad."

"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."

Twelve Buried by Cave-In

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

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 19.—It is reported that twelve men were buried in a 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 Susquehanna 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 comrades, hoping that some of them may be still alive."

"At the place where the disaster occurred, the bottom of the pit was approximately 150 feet below the top of the bank, about 25 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 uncover it were themselves buried between a second slide. Three more men commenced digging for them, and a call was 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."

MR. DUNCAN ROSS 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 convention 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 unanimous.

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 WESTMINSTER, Aug. 19.—Mr. J. D. Taylor was unanimously nominated for the New Westminster riding at the convention of the New Westminster Conservative Association, held here.

The convention was probably the most representative held in the district, over 150 delegates being present.

Mr. Taylor accepted 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 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. for Dewdney; S. A. Cawley, M. P. for Chilliwack; F. J. McKenzie, M. P. for Delta; Alex. Lucas, M. P. for Yale; Mayor Lee, of New Westminster; Judge Bole, of New Westminster; H. L. Edmonds, president of the association, and J. D. Taylor, candidate elect, addressed the meeting.

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

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.

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SEATTLE RECALL

Many Names on Petitions Are Found to Be Irregular—Shrinkage Amounts to 40 Per Cent.

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 continued at the same ratio to the end of the check, will defeat the movement against the executive.

Of the first 1,148 names checked, 833 were found legitimate, with the approximately forty per cent. illegitimate. There were several kinds of irregularities—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 spring shrank sixteen per cent.

BELCARRA CASE

Court Finds Fault With Master of Vessel For Going at Full Speed in Heavy Fog

VANCOUVER, Aug. 19.—The judgment of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the loss of the coasting steamer Belcarrá on September 17, 1908, has been rendered from Blaine. 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 front of the vessel 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 Belcarrá, given prominence in the proceedings.

No blame was attached to Captain Fulton for not making use of the better compass, but that use is held responsible for not installing and keeping adjusted a proper instrument.

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 WANT RECIPROCITY

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

After recklessly despoiling their own resources the ninety million people of the United States are now seeking to exploit those of Canada. This was the gist of a stirring speech by Hon. D. M. Eberts, in a view of the resources of the United States and the surplus to be obtained by 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 occupied the chair.

Hon. Mr. Eberts, after recalling the growth of the United States and Canada went on to refer to the wasting of the resources of many countries of Europe, some of them a class not sought by Canada, flocked into the land to the south to make up the 90 millions now there, as compared with millions in Canada, they 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 1864 to 1874 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, the United States trade agreement, and Canadians readily sold their surplus in the United States. The United States had resources then, and when the war ended, they did not conserve 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 matting industry in Ontario which was moved to Detroit when the United States placed a heavy duty on Canadian mat while removing it from the barley which went to make the mat. This was one of thousands of interests which suffered. Canada was a young nation then, and Sir John A. Macdonald, the great chief, said he was not going to stand by and see these industries 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 has spoken in 1894 to the electors of having free trade, of commercial union with the United States, but when he came into power he continued the National policy of Sir John A. Macdonald.

True to the Union Jack. 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 office 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 a 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. The vice-advocates of 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 possibly appears to be in the men's favor, particularly as the managers consent to meet their representatives. 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.

All Return to Work. Messages were sent to more than a hundred branches of labor unions tonight, saying: "The joint commission has settled the strike. It is a victory for trade unionism. All men must return to work immediately."

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 to do 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. Cloughton 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 of the men with a view of discussing the terms of an agreement. The terms had been discussed and agreed to. Mr. Cloughton 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 follow: "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 present dispute, either by strike or lock-out, including casuals who present themselves 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.)"

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00 To the United States 2.00 Payable in Advance Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE CANADIAN NAVY

None of the speakers at the Liberal Convention had very much to say about 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.

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.

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.

DANGEROUS CONDITIONS

In a recent number of Judge there is a cartoon which is very suggestive of thought. It represents a workman 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.

one per cent. of the people of the country had ever heard, which was in trouble, and unless it had been rescued by a violation of the law, a great financial house would have failed and confusion worse confounded would have reigned throughout the country.

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 general proposition the man who has good security can get what money he needs in this country.

Colonel Davidson, of the Land Department of the Canadian Northern Railway, who has just left Victoria, yesterday 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 considered.

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, and the integrity of the courts and the trustworthiness of their legislatures.

HE IS LOGICAL

Mr. Ralph Smith can at least claim to be logical. He says he is a free 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 is invited to support the Liberal candidate for Nanaimo.

We could not possibly hold our own against that country, Mr. Smith is the last survivor of the band who fifteen years ago marched to battle with their banners inscribed "Free Trade as they have it in England."

AN INTERESTING MOVEMENT

We have a very interesting letter from Miss Dorothy M. Davis, in which she presents the case for the Colonist Intelligence League, with which she is associated.

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

"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 said so.

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 I went British Columbia was talked of as the coming country."

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.

The following paragraph recently appeared in the Glasgow Daily Herald and Mail: "This city (Vernon) derives its name from G. Vernon and his brother, both of whom formerly owned large properties in the district, including the Coldstream Ranch. These were the days when Messrs. Keefe, Tronson, Price-Ellison, Greenhouse and other old-timers ran their large herds of cattle over the very ground which is now almost entirely owned by Ughn Chinaman."

Mr. J. H. Turner, the valued Agent-General of British Columbia, having seen this statement, promptly 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 owned by 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."

Frank M. Coffey severed his connection with the Nicola Valley News of which he was managing editor, during last week, and E. McKay Young succeeded him, but the next issue of the paper announced his resignation also.



Great Clearance Sale of Summer Goods

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.

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.

REDUCED 2 Quart Famous Lightning Ice Cream Freezer, reduced to \$2.25 3 Quart Famous Lightning Ice Cream Freezer, reduced to \$2.75

Folding Cots Reduced to \$1.75

Folding Meat Safes Reduced

- 30in. Folding Meat Safes. Price reduced to \$4.50 28in. Folding Meat Safes. Price reduced to \$4.25 26in. Folding Meat Safes. Price reduced to \$4.00 24in. Folding Meat Safes. Price reduced to \$3.75 20in. Folding Meat Safes. Price reduced to \$3.25

Wire Dish Meat Covers Reduced

- 20in. Wire Meat Covers. Reduced to 50c 18in. Wire Meat Covers. Reduced to 40c 16in. Wire Meat Covers. Reduced to 35c 14in. Wire Meat Covers. Reduced to 30c

Reductions on All Sizes of Preserving Kettles

- 6-quart. Reduced to 50c 8-quart. Reduced to 60c 10-quart. Reduced to 70c 12-quart. Reduced to 85c 14-quart. Reduced to \$1.00 18-quart. Reduced to \$1.05 24-quart. Reduced to \$1.20

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



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 price—why, you can get these for HALF what other chairs cost for the home.

- Shellacked Rattan Table, 25 in. octagonal shape \$6.50 Shellacked Reed Ottoman \$3.50 Shellacked Grass Ottoman \$3.00 Shellacked Linen Tub Chair \$3.00 Shellacked Green Linen Arm Chair \$2.00 Shellacked Green Grass Arm Chair. Price \$7.50 Reed Rocker \$5.00 Shellacked Linen Settee, green \$15 Whole Cane Chair \$7.50 Sea Grass Green Settee \$12.50

- Shellacked Rattan Fancy Shaped Chair \$7.50 Shellacked Rattan Fancy Reception Chair \$4.00 Shellacked Rattan Table, 18 in. \$2.50 Shellacked Rattan Table, 23 x 17 in. \$6.50 Shellacked Rattan Arm Chair, \$7.50 Shellacked Rattan Conversation Chair \$5.00 Shellacked Rattan Arm Chair, \$7.00 Shellacked Rattan Couches \$7, \$7.55 Shellacked Rattan Chair, \$6.50, \$6.00

- Upholstered English Willow Chair, with loose cushion and upholstered back in pretty material, \$25.00 and \$12.00 All Upholstered English Willow Chair 26 inch seat \$30.00 English Willow Chair, not upholstered, 24 in. seat \$11.00 You can select these here in any size, also beautiful materials for upholstering. We have an upholstering department which is famed for its excellent work.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers



Quality Is Our Watchword

THE COURT

In everything peace, except those that are automatically or instinctively of our action and they may not in the very exercise our own reason the conclusions reach the elementary stage reason tells us that Every person who knows how exceeding cases to get this element of some of them. Two apples and two but when the year are not prepared to and two potatoes and by reason asser twice two is recognized higher realms of conclusions of other necessary to exercise carpenter's apprentice two pieces of lumber if a point on one of eight feet from the p and another a point feet from the place bers are placed so the two points is to make a square corner that is it will be a squarely without kn the hypothenuse of the square root of the base and perpendicular to make his corner quite unable to work of the First Book of The foundations therefore:

Our own observations upon the power of our own reason it would be exceeding cause:

We are not all observations upon what we are not drawing correct conclusions.

Therefore in all existence we accept our senses, but the people have reached for senses. Either our own experience or operating upon their what we regard, and guides of action. error to a minimum we are not mistaken we reason; even the guard against terror chance that, except reason may not however, accept the Perfect reasoning a will lead infallibly true in every aspect geometry.

The application for the present, to public questions and religious questions. It one in the brief space here to such a subtle wise than suggestive expected is to assist by desirous of reaching considering affairs majority of persons by others, without are able by applying to ascertain knowledge. Men seeking to find out those leaders base ted facts and sound velopment of a sound any subject is rendered appeal to reason in countenance by lea appeals to prejudice of other consideration who might be disp reason are unable to accurately owing to representation that public affairs. This tion of things and the past and will culture because of it.

In the religious has been discounted prejudicial to The Church tells teaches and ask n will not do in a v This is not to say cept obediently we shape his life accord ness in so doing as so, to make the w has lived in it. To be to counter the whole history of Church must conce to instruct mankind based upon facts Church regarded as trovery. The Ch

An Hour with the Editor

THE COURT OF LAST RESORT

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. This 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 year satisfied on that point, they are not prepared to admit that two potatoes and two potatoes make four potatoes. By 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 carpenter's apprentice knows that if he places two pieces of lumber in such a position that if a point on one of the pieces be taken, that it is eight feet from the place where the pieces join and another point on the other piece eight feet from the place of juncture, and the timbers are placed so that the distance between the two points is ten feet, the two pieces will make a square corner, to speak colloquially, 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 hypotenuse 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 therefore:

Our own observations and experience;
Our own reason;
The acceptance of the conclusions of the 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 because:

We could not possibly do so for lack of time;

We are not all able to make the necessary observations upon which to base our reasoning;

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

Therefore in all matters relating to physical existence we accept not only the evidence of our senses, but the conclusions that other people 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 error, for there is always a chance that, except in the simpler things, our reason may not be trustworthy. We may, however, 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 public questions and matters of acceptance in religious 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 sincerely 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 so, 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 to instruct mankind are founded upon reason based upon facts which the founders of the Church regarded as established beyond all controversy. The Church has no right to say to

any 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 convinced 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 Emperor 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 dismissed 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 practices 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 pliancy, and he surrounded himself with men learned in the law and skilled in the art of "making the worse

appear the better reason." These men made haste to wipe out all the traditions of democracy, 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 inherent to them in the emperorship, 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 Emperor and Augustus carried with them supreme authority over the lives and property of the people and over the whole state. Three principles were advocated by the coteries 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 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 dangerous 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 now 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 resembling 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

mass somewhat lighter than water. Its surface is not uniform in color nor are the different colors distributed with unvarying regularity. 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 spectroscopic interpreters 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 Singh 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 "Muknama," 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 religious 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 be vies of women join in lamentation. On such occasions let the Guru's 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 through eighty-four lakhs of animals, and after death shall enter the Guru's 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 example.

"While in their neighborhood the Guru heard 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 devour 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 money-lender, 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 money-lender was then satisfied and went home. The agriculturist, however, ultimately failed to pay the money. Both died soon after, upon which 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 partridge."

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, Vishnu, 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 sidewalk. "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. 1 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—'out!" That settled it, and the batsman had to go.



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HOUSE IN FIGHT WITH PRESIDENT

Wool Tariff Bill is Vetoed and Democratic Majority Will Make Vigorous Effort to Re-pass Measure

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Republican applause which greeted President Taft's veto of the wool tariff bill, as it was read in the House today, was followed by an outburst of Democratic cheers, when majority leader Underwood announced that he would call up the bill tomorrow and move its passing over the veto.

The president's message reached the House while the roll was being called on Mr. Underwood's motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the free list bill. When the conference report on the president's message was read, each member following the president's words from printed copies of the veto which had been distributed.

Besides the regular trains leaving here at 8 a. m. and returning from Duncan at 5.15 o'clock, an Oddfellow Special will be run from Victoria at 10.30 o'clock. Special facilities have also been arranged for the Ladiesmith 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. E. Wilson is secretary. The Ladiesmith-Harmony Lodge, Victoria-Victoria Lodge No. 1, Columbia Lodge No. 2, Dominion Lodge No. 4, Colfax Rebekah Lodge No. 1, Duncan-Duncan Lodge, Ladiesmith-Harmony Lodge.

The Democratic majority tomorrow will make a determined effort to pass the 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 impossible. 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.

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 complement of passengers from north-western B. C. ports, having the salmon accommodation full, and in her cabin stowage were about 200 cannery employees. The steamer was thronged with Chinese, Japanese and Indians. The cargo consisted mostly of canned salmon, the bulk of which was landed here for transshipment on board the steamer Klemm of the Blue Funnel line, today consigned to Liverpool. The passengers included: Miss Breeze, Miss Ellis, Miss Jennings, Miss Belmont, Mr. A. G. Clarke and Miss Clarke, Miss M. L. Paul, Mr. C. Martin, Mrs. Burns, Mr. H. Mole, Mr. W. A. Anderson, Mr. F. H. Hupler, Mr. R. C. Connors, Mr. R. C. Bramp-ton, Mr. R. W. Aytton, Mr. R. Sparrow, Mr. W. Mackie, Mr. L. C. Hume, Mr. G. Dagg, Mr. J. Plettes, Mr. J. H. Penny, Mr. F. P. Langston, Mr. J. H. Pink, Mr. J. L. King, Mr. E. Kershaw, Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. J. W. Hall, Miss Trites, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, and Mrs. Morehouse.

ATWOOD'S FLIGHT

Aviator Reaches Cleveland After Easy Stage from Toledo—Confident of Success

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 17.—With another gain in his credit of 123 miles, Harry N. Atwood arrived in Cleveland 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 20 minutes. "It was an easy canter," said Atwood, as he stepped from his biplane in a park on the Lake Shore. "I almost went to sleep with the monotony of it. In five days New York will see me hop over its tallest skyscrapers and glide into the sand at Coney Island."

The Bostonian has now travelled 643 miles from his starting point in St. Louis. He has still 622 miles to fly to reach New York. His total time actually in the air since he left St. Louis last Monday is 13 hours and 15 minutes. Atwood's entrance into Cleveland was thrilling. Coming with the "uphill" spirit usual with him on approaching a landing, the aviator soared to an altitude of 1500 feet, and the biplane was barely visible.

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

TRIP OF MR. BORDEN

His Reception at Simcoe Far Exceeds 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 exceeded that given the premier on Tuesday last.

Mr. Borden replied with vigor and eloquence to the statements made by Sir 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 faulty 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)

TAMBA MARU 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; Messrs. Y. Kubota, N. Ishida and Z. Fujii, members of the Diet who are bound to Rome to represent the Kōmeitō, 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, India, to Pittsburg, to take up their residence after spending many years in southern India where Mr. Davis has been engaged as a civil engineer; Y. O. Bono, bound to Chicago; J. Lichtenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Biever and family, bound to London, England, and others. Miss Rose Eleanor, the 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, 64 Japanese and 2 Russians for Seattle.

The cargo for Victoria, which totalled 335 tons, was made up as follows: Rice, 912 mats; tea, 696 cases; sugar, 650 bags; beans, 520 bags; porcelain, 210 cases; pearl tapioca, 145 bags; soy, 130 casks; miso, 100 casks; sake, 170 casks; linen goods, 47 cases and merchandise, 1091 packages.

The cargo for Seattle was as follows: Beans, 568 bags; straw braid, 549 cases; fly, 291 packages; miso, 315 tubs; pearl tapioca, 230 bags; sugar, 200 bags; peanuts, 100 bags; bamboo, 30 bundles; sake, 75 tubs; raw silk, 901 bales; silk goods and linen goods, 65 cases; merchandise, 1069 packages.

Heavy Loss of Life Arrivals by the Tamba maru reported that the recent floods in the Yangtze Kiang valley have been the worst for many years, the loss of life totalling thousands and great distress will follow. The foreign quarters at Hankow were flooded. The Central China Post of Hankow said: "Governor Yang of Huanan 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 there-

fore requested the board to authorize the distribution of official relief, and suggested that the annual contribution which Huanan has to send for the support of the army in Kwintse, Yunnan and Kansu should be retained at home for this purpose. The board of revenue, however, refused to allow this, stating it was an old arrangement and the sum was duly specified in the budget. Further, the board vetoed the sending of \$200,000 as it ought to have done. Huanan only sent tin, 75,000 on the pretence that the balance was required for the settlement of riot claims. Therefore the governor's request cannot be granted, and the provincial treasurer is required to see that the military contributions are sent to the various provinces immediately."

Revolution Forestalled Another revolution at Canton was nipped in the bud shortly before the steamer Tamba Maru sailed, according to reports brought by the Tamba. The revolutionists were bringing a large quantity of explosives to Canton on the steamer Kwantung when Chinese soldiers boarded the boat and seized the ship. The soldiers put an end to the plot. About the same time a revolution was suppressed at Mukden in Manchuria, where an attempt was made to set fire to the arsenal. A party clambered over the compound wall and placed fuses on the arsenal, but they were extinguished by the Chinese soldiers. The government has sent quantities of troops to Mukden and is preparing 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 utmost to fortify 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 armed with modern weapons. 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 outbreak."

BRITISH VIEW ON RECIPROCIITY

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

There is a very strong sentiment against Canadian-American reciprocity among Cambridge university men, according to Dr. C. B. Head, M. A., who, with his father, is a guest at the Emphes. The conviction is, Dr. Head 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. Head continues, "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 antagonism and inimical to the interests of the British empire."

Dr. Head says that there is also a very decided sentiment among Cambes opposed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy with regard to Canada's status in the event of war. It appears that some members of the club are looking for 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. Head is one of the energetic 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 line from Cambridge to the place at which they are to be domiciled. It was formed largely through the good offices of Professor J. Stanley Gardner, 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 Calus college about three years ago or more and has an active, energetic membership. It is hoped that eventually other colleges will form similar clubs and that these may be amalgamated.

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SAANICH TRAGEDY

Despondent apparently over continuing ill-health, R. C. Caylor, a rancher, in Mount Newton woods in North Saanich, by the aid of a shot gun early yesterday morning. He is alleged to have fired a full charge of buckshot into his chest, which he had in the double barrels at his chin. The gun was found lying between his legs pointing to his head, upon the ground, when the body was picked up by the owner of the sick man, which he has come the night before in ill-health seeking aid and companionship.

Mr. Caylor resided on a one-acre ranch in the back woods of Mount Newton. He has been a rancher for eleven years and has been in the area for many months and on Friday evening came two miles to the residence of some friends, who reside about three miles off the main road to Sidney. There he spent the evening, and decided upon inviting to stay for the night. Although not feeling very well, there was nothing to indicate that the deceased might commit suicide. It was the next morning when the sick man went out to his 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 lived in the district for some years. He leaves one brother in Metcosh. The remains have been removed to the Victoria Undertaking parlors. Deputy Coroner Barty will hold an inquest this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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 from the publication 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 seasons of 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 Williams arrived in the city yesterday. It is probable that he will confer with the provincial administration concerning the island game regulations and that a statement will be made in the very near future.

A contract for clearing fifty miles of G. T. P. right of way beyond Aldermore has been let by Foley, Welch & Stewart to M. Steady & Co., at \$29,000. Owing to the date originally selected conflicting with the federal election contest, the Vernon autumn fair will be held this year on September 18-20.

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 accident occurred at five o'clock this morning and his death is apparently but a matter of hours.

Little Boy Disappears

WINNIPEG, Aug. 17.—George McLelland of Kelowna, Sask., offers a reward of \$3,000 for the recovery of his son, aged 3 years and 7 months, who disappeared on June 24 and \$1000 for information leading to his recovery.

Trained by Victim's Brother

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 17.—Trained across the continent for eighteen months 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-defense, according to the police.

Old Postmaster Dies

PARIS, Ont., Aug. 17.—Peter H. Cox, postmaster here for over 29 years, died suddenly last night from heart failure.

Kills Children and Herself

WARTON, Ont., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Thomas Pettikew 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. J. Wilson of Milwaukee had a hole in his forehead 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 communicated 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 appointed to the management of the branch recently established at Ashcroft. The branch, in the Delta, is reported to be satisfactory for several years past.

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PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, quart bottle. 20¢
MORTON'S ENGLISH RASPBERRY VINEGAR, quart bottle 25¢
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack. . . \$1.15
100-lb. sack \$5.50
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER (fresh made and very nice) 3 pounds for. \$1.00
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack. \$1.65
FINE ISLAND POTATOES, 100-lb. sack. \$2.25
10 pounds for 25¢
ROWAT'S ENGLISH PICKLES, large 20-oz. bottl. 15¢
ONTARIO FRESH TESTED EGGS, per dozen. 30¢

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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 saw lots of turkey sign there late yesterday afternoon."
 "Well, look out for wild-cats over there," remarked the guide, "they're settin' around in the green briers over there watchin' for rabbits and turkey."

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

We were camped in the Arkansas wilderness, forty 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, cut wood, and get our bearings a little.

Five of us had arranged to take the dogs and "drive" deer that day, and "Doc" Simmons, like all but two of us, a "tenderfoot," was going over to try for turkeys. "Doc" had been taking lessons from an artist in turkey-calling, and by means of scraping a small cedar box on the barrels of his gun, after having previously rubbed a quantity of common chalk on 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 gun 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-brier 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 "Doc," "it's quite a story. I'll 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, brethren?"

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 instead of a pianissimo note, and the turkey quite me cold."

"Forty missino," 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, and a smear, and every once in a while I'd come across one of those big old logs that was hard 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 Arkansas. 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 eleven 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 wild-cat 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 hypnotic 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 blue-grey distances in fancied security, or the fisherman with rod and reel cunningly stalking the plucky trout, the cares and worries of the work-a-day world will fall from him without effort.

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 gft. 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 ecstasy 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 of 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 overarching turf; there where it circles behind yon 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 gut 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 surry 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 razor-kedged, add but a zest to his sport. He sticks closely to his well-trieved 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 casts—which 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 trout-brook 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—the 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 "crimson-dappled" trout.—Arthur Sharp in Baily's.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE AUTOMATIC

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 double-barrels.

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 market 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 so-called 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



The Otter
By Sir E. Landseer

Sportsman's Calendar

AUGUST

The Salmon-troller's Month.
 Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the Coast.
 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 coho, 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 Is- and 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 harin 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 to have 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 market.

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 will 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

lot of Rupert
 Lever, of Van-
 apply for Per-
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 ng at a post
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 ing 640 acres

rk LEVER,
 nocer, Agent.

lot of Rupert
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S. BEATON,
 nocer, Agent.

lot of Rupert
 m Roberts, of
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 Commencing
 northeast cor-
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 with 80 chains,
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ROBERTS,
 nocer, Agent.

lot of Rupert
 Milton Clark,
 woper, intends
 purchase the
 Commence-
 N. E. corner
 0, thence west
 chains, thence
 with 80 chains,
 nt, containing

Y CLARK,
 nocer, Agent.

lot of Rupert
 Thomas Hat-
 clerk, intends
 purchase the
 Commence-
 east one-half
 N. E. corner
 up 20, thence
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 chains, thence
 of commence-
 more or less.

HATTRICK
 nocer, Agent.

lot of Rupert
 James Gillis,
 mator, intends
 purchase the
 Commence-
 east one-half
 N. E. corner
 up 20, thence
 ce south 80
 chains, thence
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 more or less.

GILLIS,
 nocer, Agent.

lot of Rupert
 McDonald, of
 lat, intends to
 purchase the
 Commence-
 mile east of
 N. 13, township
 thence north
 chains, thence
 of commence-
 more or less.

McDONALD,
 nocer, Agent.

lot of Rupert
 Henry Waytes,
 er, intends to
 purchase the
 Commencing
 half mile north
 of Section 4,
 at 80 chains,
 thence east 80
 chains to point
 ing 640 acres

Y WAYTES,
 nocer, Agent.

lot of Rupert
 William Samuel
 B. C. clerk, in-
 tention to pur-
 scribed lands
 wanted at the
 tion 25, Town-
 chains, thence
 north 80 chains,
 point of com-
 640 acres more

CORNFIELD,
 nocer, Agent.

lot of Rupert
 Thomas William
 C. laborer, in-
 tention to pur-
 scribed lands
 planted at the
 tion 24, Town-
 chains, thence
 west 40 chains,
 point of com-
 220 acres more

AM GOODE,
 nocer, Agent.

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

TWEED COAT, in grey and black mixture, has wide lapels, panel back trimmed with bands of material and buttons, cuffs trimmed with bands and buttons. Price\$25.00

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 tweeds, large patch pocket, wide stitched seams, and five-button fastening. Price\$20.00

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

Tapestry Carpet Squares, in a big range of designs and colors, closely woven and hard finished surface, size 3x4. Special for Monday's Selling, each.....\$4.90

Oddments of Wilton and Axminster carpets, about 1 1-2 yards long, in a variety of useful designs and colorings. These remnants make splendid fire or bedside mats, and are worth up to \$2 if purchased in the ordinary way. Special Clearance of Remnants, at each, on Monday.....95¢

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 at 65¢, 85¢ and \$1 a yd. All to clear on Monday at per yd. 25¢

The Staple Department Offers Many Good Values

Ready-to-Use Sheets, full double bed size. Price per pair ranging from \$2.75 down to.....\$1.25

Ready-to-Use Pillow Slips, sizes 42, 44 and 46 in., at prices ranging from \$4 down to, per dozen.....\$1.50

White Sheets, in colors white and grey—

12-4. Price per pair.....\$1.75

11-4. Price per pair.....\$1.50

10-4. Price per pair.....\$1.00

COVERINGS IN VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

2. Per yard, 40¢, 35¢ and.....25¢

9-4 wide. Per yard, 45¢ and.....40¢

10-4 wide. Per yard, 50¢ and.....45¢

Circular Pillow Cotton, extra heavy quality, 40, 42 and 45 in. wide. Per yard, 25¢ and.....22½¢

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 Millinery 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 of Useful Forms

Pure Irish Linen is, almost everlasting in its wearing qualities, provided that it is properly washed.

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, Handkerchiefs 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 Tableing by the yard, Linen Sheeting, and almost every description 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.

The **Waterproof Overcoats** come in beavers, meltons, chevots, fine worsteds and heavy tweeds, in all the favorite colors, and include single and double-breasted styles, some having velvet, military or two and three-way collars, are all well tailored and have a very snug and smart appearance. Prices ranging from \$25 garment down to.....\$10.00

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.

Size 19½ x 13¼ x 13¼ inches. Price.....\$6.50

Size 23 x 17 x 16 inches, fitted with tap on ice box.....\$8.25

Size 28½ x 16¼ x 16¼, with plug to drain the ice box. Price each.....\$4.50

A Clean Up Sale of Silk Foulards Monday

Silk Foulards, in scroll, spray, dot and check designs. Regularly sold at \$1.25 a yard.....50¢

Shot Taffetas—There is about 250 yards of fancy checks and stripes, in black and white mixture shot taffetas, in good combination of shades, also Striped Messaline, in an assortment of shades. Special Clearance Price for values up to \$1 a yard.....50¢

The Third Week of the Furniture Sale Opens Monday With Many Interesting Items

Bedroom Furniture is Now Selling at Remarkably Low Prices

Chiffonier, in golden quarter cut oak, well made throughout, from choice dry lumber. The case is 48 in. high and measures over the top, 30 in. x 18 in. Has 4 large drawers with straight fronts and 1 with serpentine front, all fitted with locks and neat brass handles. The back is beautifully shaped and carries an oval mirror with beveled edges, size 20x16 in., in a neat plain frame. August Sale Price.....\$28.50

Solid Oak Chiffonier—Top measures 34x19 in. and stands 52 in. high. Has 4 straight fronted drawers and 2 with shaped fronts, all complete with oxidized handles and strong locks. The back is very neat and carries a mirror, shaped and beveled. Sale Price.....\$26.75

Solid Mahogany Chiffonier—Top measures 32x19 in., has shaped front, plain ends, neatly shaped legs, 4 drawers with straight fronts and 2 with serpentine fronts, all fitted with locks and plain turned knobs. The back is neatly shaped and carries a handsomely shaped mirror with beveled edges, in neat frame. Price.....\$29.00

Now is the Time to Effect a Big Saving on a Beautiful China Cabinet

Handsome China Cabinet, 3 ft. 6 in. wide and 5 ft. 3 in. high, containing four shelves, very neat design, all glass front and ends. Is fitted with large mirror inside, and made of choice oak, fumed and waxed. Special Sale Price.....\$36.75

China Cabinet, in fumed and waxed quarter cut oak. Has bow front, large glass door, neatly decorated with fretwork, cabriole legs and touches of neat carving. Sale Price.....\$47.50

Handsome China Cabinet in surface oak. Has neatly shaped legs and touches of carving, glass door and ends. Height 63 in., width 31 in. Excellent value.....\$17.50

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, Early English finish, glass front and plain ends, five shelves, door neatly finished with strap work. Height 63 in. and 28 in. wide. Sale Price.....\$25.75

Surface Oak China Cabinet, similar in design to the above. Has gracefully shaped legs, and touches of neat carving, glass door and ends, also four shelves. A splendid bargain at.....\$15.75

Dining Tables at Prices that are Below the Average

Solid Oak Table, size 40 x 40. When closed will extend to 6ft. Has strong frame and 5 square legs, with shaped bottoms. Special, each.....\$10.90

Extending Dining Table, with round top 44 in. in diameter. Will extend to 8 feet. Made of solid quarter cut oak. Has square pedestal, ornamented with rich carving, neat claw feet, golden finish, well seasoned and substantial. Special Sale Price.....\$29.75

Round Dining Table, made of handsome quarter cut oak, has round top 44 in. in diameter, will extend to 8 feet. It is mounted on 5 plain turned legs, finishing in a neat, fluted bulb, is finished in golden color and has strong steel castors. Sale Price.....\$24.75

Solid Oak Dining Table. Size 44 x 44 when closed. Will open to 6 feet. Made of solid quarter cut oak. Has very strong frame. Special Sale Price.....\$18.75

Dining Tables in golden oak, with square tops, made of good, well-seasoned oak. This top measures 44 x 44 in., and will extend to 8 feet. The legs are very substantial, and are beautifully carved and fluted. A bargain at.....\$16.90

David Spencer, Limited

VOL. L. 485

ALD. STEVENSON FOR VAN

Terminal City Co Hold Harmonious enthusiastic Nomin convention—Many

VANCOUVER, Aug. 10.—The ringing cheers and prolonged applause of those who filled the hall last night on the Conservative convention, P. Stevens was unanimously elected as the standard bearer for the constituency of the forthcoming election on September 21. There was harmony in the nomination and when the balloting closed regarding the aspirant for the honor, applause followed the name upon Alderman Stevens. There were five names the convention out of the final nominee. The names of Messrs. H. P. Stevens, S. L. Howe, S. M. J. Miller, T. W. Mackay, and then Alderman made the unanimous selection. During the evening speech delivered by Premier McEwen, J. Bowser, George H. member for the constituency, Moresby White of England.

Premier McEwen's speech, full of the highest praise and embracing objects for which the party stood. In speaking of reciprocity, he pointed out that the part being played by the remarkable and tremendous so far as true Canadianed there could only be flag and one Empire.

Premier McEwen said been a pleasure to him businesslike way in which proceedings were remarked that this was which in every respect of reciprocity, he suggested well for the nation.

Mr. McEwen then referred to the activities prevailing in the camps. He said that Mr. Stevens, in the fight with all his vigor, and by reports to be one of the solid Conservative party workers.

Vancouver was the Conservatism. Vancouver the name and was the pronounced fortress Conservatism. In the said Mr. McEwen, she new record for herself hold. Vancouver was for having such a good as the banner of the party. Stevens. He would, he made a name for himself and he would therefore the hearty support of Conservative workers. eral electorate. Mr. C had nobly filled the of

Proceeding to deliver cal situation, the premier was at one with the view that never they press on the w servative policy as in

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the premier, would few years' time the empire would be severed lose its identity state to the south. city be brought about dismemberment of the fusion with the United States. He said that phatic in charging the bringing about the p at the present time of

"In the first place," the Canadians had sought them south of Americans turned a c Perhaps in those days could not see much to his majesty's realm of of the continent." T ing cheers he explained cousins are satisfied come out at the big e they would not touch ten-foot pole."

Sir Wilfrid's Ch Continuing his address the premier re frid speaking of Canada He said that the leader stated: "We have markets and strong on But despite these de proity pact had been people of Canada and brief weeks the people been asked to pronounce."

That reciprocity location of trade and ways would suffer v railroads would reap another statement m who continued to te reciprocity propositi by Laurier. Fielding said that in America not a better railroad J. J. Hill. "In any you can bet that Mr number one first." would mean an incr