

Gains

endid Bargains by Staple Dept.
 ns in Towels

WELS, size 40x21, 20c
 12 x 20. Clearance 25c

WELS, size 54 x 26, 50c
 CK TOWELS, size per dozen \$4.50
 PCHED, HUCKA, 50c
 4x2, each 50c
 PCHED, HUCKA, 50c
 7x43. Each 75c
 WELLING. Sizes in. per yard 20c, 18c, 25c

Final Reductions
 in blue, pink, amber, 35c
Clearance Prices
 ce, per yard . 10c
 stripe and check pat-
 clearance price, per 12c
Crepe
 wide, clearance, per 25c
ing
 ING, in red and blue, 15c
 11c
 7c
ing
 16c
 12c
 8c
in
D CHECKS. Clear-
 15c
sters
 75c
owels
 ice, per dozen 75c
 ce, per dozen \$1.00
 36 x 18. Clearance
 8 x 24. Clearance
 \$3.00
CABACK, 38 x 22,
 \$3.00
eductions
 90 x 72 inches, per \$1.75
 x 90. Clearance, per \$2.00
vest Prices
 DW CASES, cotton, \$3.00
Way Reduced
COMB BED-
 ch \$1.00
FRINGE HONEY
 each \$4.50, \$3.50,
 \$1.75
ilts
 ch \$6.50, \$5.00, \$4.50,
 \$2.00
ing Prices
 LINEN, 56 inches, 21c
 ce per yard . 35c
 ce per yard . 65c
 rice per yard \$1.00
75c
MASK, full bleach-
 Clearance price, per 50c
AMASK, 72 inches
 er yard, \$1.75, \$1.50,
 \$1.00
 x 18, hemmed ready \$1.65, \$1.45, \$1.25
90c
 Irish linen, hemmed, \$2.00
 s bleached, hemmed \$5.00 and \$4.00
 all round, size 72 \$1.50

Flannel Coats
 annel and worsted \$3.75

Trousers
 silk styles, regular Clearing for, \$2.50

FEDERAL CABINET TO VICTIMS OF ACCIDENTS DOUBTED JURISDICTION LIMITS FOR FISHERMEN JAPAN TAKES STRONGER POSITION OF NEUTRALS JURY NOW CONSIDERING HOLD COUNCIL IN SEVERAL OVER DIVORCE OVER THE FRASER HOLD ON KOREAN AFFAIRS CONSIDERED AT CONFERENCE THE CASE OF HAYWOOD

Notices Sent Out to All Ministers Within Reach to Be Present
 Nine Young Men Drowned by Mr. Justice Clement Wants Decision Regarding Powers of Single Judge
 Restrictions Applying Above New Westminster Bridge This Year
 New Convention Signed Placing Power in Marquis Ito's Hands
 United States and France Disposed to Make Same View
 Judge Wood's Charge Viewed as Slightly in Favor of Prisoner

FILLING OF CABINET VAGANCIES CAYUGA LAKE STEAMER BURNED BIG PAYMENT FOR TIMBER LANDS PREMIER LAURIER'S COMMENTS MOST APPROVE ARRANGEMENTS WHICH RESPONSIBILITIES REQUEST FOR EXHIBITS MADE

Messrs. Pugsley and Sutherland Named as Prospective Ministers—The Ottawa Carnival

Ottawa, July 27.—Before leaving for Artabasaville yesterday Sir Wilfrid Laurier caused notices to be sent to all absent ministers within reach, summoning them to a meeting of the cabinet to be held on Thursday. It is understood that the business is to review the political situation and agree upon filling cabinet vacancies. Mr. Pugsley will doubtless succeed Mr. Emerson as minister of railways, and Speaker Sheehan is likely to be taken in as minister of public works. The senate vacancies will not be filled before parliament meets in November, the cabinet will endeavor to agree next week upon the appointments.

The city is in fête tonight for the opening of the summer carnival. Over 500 odd boys have registered at headquarters from various Canadian and American cities. Large attendance is expected for next week.

Premier Laurier and Hon. Wm. Templeman held a consultation with Consul-General Nossé, of Japan, in regard to the influx of Japanese. Mr. Nossé says that the Japanese government is carrying out its agreement to limit the number of passports from the home country, but the government has no control over the immigration from Hawaii. He thinks the can restrict the invasion.

BIALYSTOK MASSACRE.

Several Murderers of Jews Sentenced by the Court.

Bialystok, Russia, July 27.—The district court today handed down sentences for the Bialystok massacre. The trial for the massacre of Jews during the month of June, 1906. The trial of these individuals has been postponed many times. The court sentenced a man named Demitovitch to eight years' hard labor in the mines, and four other men were given life terms of imprisonment. Demitovitch is the prominent leader of a band which attacked a number of Jews who had taken their refuge in a railroad station outside the town, killing some and seriously wounding and mutilating many more. Witnesses examined by the court established the fact that Demitovitch had murdered several Jews with his own hands, besides ordering his brains against a rock. Certain government officials whose complicity in the organization of the attacks on the Jews was abundantly attested during the course of the trial, have not yet been indicted.

Steamer Accident.

Peterboro, July 27.—The excursion steamer Otanabee was leaving the wharf at Idyl Wild, Rice Lake, last evening when two globe valves on the water feed pipe, which flooding that part of the boat with steam.

Collided with Minnetonka.

London, July 27.—The bark Sterling, which was in a collision with the steamer Minnetonka on the morning of July 15, came into Queenstown today. She is badly damaged. This accident was reported by wireless telegraphy by Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), who was a passenger on the Minnetonka. The Minnetonka sustained slight damage.

GEORGIA BRINGING MANY PASSENGERS

Canadian-Mexican Liner On Way North—Lonsdale Will Load Lumber on Tuesday

The steamer Georgia, of the Canadian-Mexican Steamship company, is bringing twenty-five passengers, the largest complement of saloon passengers yet carried, and a large number of steerage, is now on her way north from Salina Cruz, which port she left Monday. It is not known what cargo the steamer has. She will proceed via Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Guaymas, being scheduled to leave the last named port on Thursday next. She is due here about Aug. 10.

The steamer Lonsdale, the other liner of the Canadian-Mexican Steamship company, will reach port on Tuesday from Vancouver, where she is undergoing inspection following the shipping of her Chinese crew brought by the Lonsdale from Victoria. The Lonsdale will proceed to Esquimaut and will load 100,000 feet of lumber from saws. A large cargo shipment is also being sent south. She will sail on Thursday for Mazatlan, Manzanillo Acapulco and Salina Cruz.

North Simcoe Conservatives.

Collingwood, Ont., July 25.—The Conservatives of the north riding of Simcoe met at Stayner yesterday for the purpose of choosing a candidate for the next Dominion election. Major Curry got the nomination in the hope that this time he could beat Leighton McCarthy.

Toronto, July 27.—An appalling accident which has shocked the entire community, occurred during a sharp thunderstorm. A party of ten young men from Toronto Junction left Sunnyside about 9 o'clock for a pleasure trip in the "Geosline" launch, the "Danline," a home made craft.

Of the entire party but one is alive and he is so bruised and dazed from the trial experience that he can tell little of how the accident happened.

George Shields, 19 years old, crawled home and told his friends that a launch had upset, but how many were lost he did not know. When a search party got to work it was apparent that Shields was the sole survivor, and that nine young lives had been snuffed out in the accident. Following were the victims:

Joseph Irwin, aged 20, bricklayer, Quebec avenue; John Irvine, aged 30, 75 Cleland avenue; Walter Dundin, aged 20, Quebec avenue; Frank Kyle, aged 18, 19 Union street; Glen Daley, aged 19 and Frank Daley, aged 20, 49 Ontario street; Dawson Nehrgang, C. P. R. switchman; Gordon Leroe, trainer for the Shamrock lacrosse team; Reg Miller, aged 19.

Saved—George Shields, aged 20.

The bodies of Walter Dundin and John Irvine are the only ones recovered.

Vancouver Labor Men Much Excited Over Influx of Japanese—C. P. R. Island Extension

Vancouver, July 25.—Mr. Justice Clement sprang a sensation in the supreme court today, when at the conclusion of the divorce suit of Watts vs. Watts he declared that he would give no decision till it was argued and decided whether one judge sitting alone had jurisdiction to grant a divorce in British Columbia. He pointed out that section 4 of the matrimonial and divorce act provided that divorce should be granted only by a court composed of three or more judges. He did not know by what process it had come about that one judge granted divorce, and he was not going to run the risk of making bigamists all the point was decided. He ordered that notice of argument be sent to the minister of justice and the attorney-general.

Vancouver syndicate has just received from No. 26 Broadway New York, which is synonymous with the Standard Oil company, half a million dollars for the purchase of between eleven and twelve thousand acres of timber land around Ash and Dickson lakes, on Vancouver Island, near Alberni. The land stands in the name of F. H. Brownell, secretary of the Everett Timber & Investment company. Brownell is the representative on the Standard Oil company.

D. McNicoll, first vice-president of the C. P. R., is back from a trip to Alberni. He was very favorably impressed but had no definite statement to make. The Daily World here says it has it on good authority that the objective point of the proposed railway across the island will not be Alberni, but will terminate at the Sound. It will touch salt water at Alberni first. It is said to be the intention of the company to complete the survey this year if possible.

There is considerable excitement here among labor men over the threatened influx of Japanese. Mr. Marchant issued a statement to the effect that the statement made by the Japanese Exhibition league that the C. P. R. was bringing in 15,000 Japanese. The league claims that it is expected to land 1,200 Japs from Honolulu. A reply from Ottawa has been received to the telegram sent by R. G. Macpherson. The effect of the reply is that the department finds itself powerless to act in the matter, though it is ready to export any that are diseased or come under the criminal class.

General is Degraded

St. Petersburg, July 27.—General Schiller, who was in command of the review in Krasnoi Solo last Wednesday when the Semenovskoy regiment refused to participate in the manoeuvres and broke up the order of parade, has been relieved of his command and has been given a minor appointment in the provinces. He has been succeeded by Gen. Zuboff, formerly attached to the general staff.

Kiel, July 27.—The steamer Sylvia has arrived at Cuxhaven. She has on board the American sander yachts, Spokane, Chewik and Marblehead to take part in the race for the Emperor's cup, which begins August 15. The Imperial Yacht club will give a dinner in honor of the visiting American yachtsmen. It is not known whether Emperor William will visit Kiel during the races or not.

SEVERE STORM VISITS PORTION OF ONTARIO

Property Destroyed by Wind and Lightning—Niagara Fruit Is Damaged

Toronto, July 25.—Western Ontario was visited by a severe storm last night. At Middlechurch, near St. Thomas, there was almost a hurricane. A big barn owned by Barnes Bros., proprietors of the Incoquo hotel, St. Thomas, was blown over and 35 loads of hay spoiled; loss, \$2,000. The cable of the Methodist church was blown off and the driving sheds damaged. Geo. Statton's barn was damaged, and trees and fences blown over.

At Hillcrest a barn was burned. At Beamsville, Price Conkle's fine barn, filled with new hay, was struck with lightning and burned.

At Pickering a terrific thunderstorm leveled trees and telegraph poles, but in the village school was struck by lightning and a hole two feet square burned in the roof. The fire was extinguished by the villagers. Wire connection and electric lighting was cut off for several hours.

In Niagara district trees were blown down and much fruit destroyed. Campers on the lake shore had their tents blown out to sea, and the rain fell in torrents.

Guarding Korean Railways.

Seoul, July 28.—Guards have been placed along the railways in the country today, and regular bodies of troops are patrolling all parts of Seoul.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley of New Brunswick at Capital on Keen Hunt for Vacant Portfolio

Ottawa, July 26.—An order-in-council has been passed, providing that in 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1912, known as "off" or "poor" years, no one shall fish for salmon east of or above the New Westminster bridge on the Fraser river, with nets of which the mesh is less than 7 inches, or from 6 a.m. on Saturday night at the town of following, from July 1st to August 25th. Sir Wilfrid Laurier left for Artabasaville this afternoon. Hon. William Pugsley, who arrived here at noon, went as far as Montreal with the premier. A New Brunswick delegation, which was coming up to press Mr. Pugsley's claim for the vacant portfolio, was too late. Mr. Pugsley hoped they would head off Sir Wilfrid in Montreal.

Keir Hardie's Vest Stolen

Winnipeg, July 27.—Apparently Keir Hardie, M. P. has been the victim of a mean joke, for during the time he was speaking at the Socialist meeting last night at the Central Congregational church, some one stole his vest, which, with his hat and pocket, he left in an ante-room. It is the notion common to many Socialists as to the equal division of property has been stolen. The Daily Worker here says it may have been some person wishing to possess a memento of the occasion. Mr. Hardie had an attack of sickness during the night, and he was exposed this morning. He left for Calgary tonight.

Sky-Scraper at Vancouver

Vancouver, July 27.—The Tacoma Construction Company yesterday took out a permit for the erection of a 15-story steel building on the site of the present Hotel Vancouver. It is to be on coast \$250,000, and will be the tallest hotel in Canada. It will contain three elevators and there will be 90 bathrooms. The building is to be on the Leland, promised the licensing board that as soon as arrangements could be completed, he would have a magnificent hotel erected on the site.

COLUMBIA DISASTER INVESTIGATION OPENS

Evidence of Members of the Crew—Number of People Saved and Lost

San Francisco, July 25.—An investigation into the cause of the wreck of the steamer Columbia was begun this afternoon by Captain John Berningham, supervising inspector of steamships in this district. The first witness called was F. Peterson, lookout on the Columbia. He testified that at the time of the collision the weather was foggy, and he could see only two ship-lengths ahead, but he heard the whistle of the San Pedro about 15 minutes before the vessel was struck. San Pedro's whistle was sounded about every minute to starboard of the Columbia. When Peterson first saw the steamer he was about 150 feet distant, and was coming "square on" to the Columbia. On sighting the approaching vessel he sounded the whistle to the bridge, where he was at the time of the collision. He believed that the Columbia floated for eight or nine minutes after she was struck before she went down. He reported to Captain Doran when he first heard the whistles. In answer to questions he said he could not tell whether or not the Columbia was going at full speed. There was no wind, and the Columbia blew her whistle regularly. After the collision Peterson said he was told by Capt. Doran to rouse the passengers. He called those in the forecastle, and then started to the boat deck, where he was assigned, but found it was gone. He had no time to call the people in the steerage or cabin. He ran to the bridge and saw the steamer when he saw Capt. Doran standing near and was asked to give a hand in launching the boat.

VERY LARGE INCREASE IN BANK CLEARINGS

Victoria Business 86 Per Cent. Greater Than Same Week Last Year

New York, July 26.—Trade in Canada is active for a midsummer season. Building is active and labor is well employed. It is probably a mistake made, in fact, that the supply of the latter is unequal to the demands. Collections are good from eastern Canada, but collections from the north-west are backward and money is tight, necessitating shipments from the United States. Preparations are making for a large trade, but re-orders for summer goods keep business houses busy. Hardware is in active request. Failures for the week number 21, as against 24 in this week a year ago.

The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending July 26th, showing percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding period last year:

Montreal, \$20,801,000; inc. 12.2 p.c.
 Winnipeg, \$11,784,000; inc. 24.2 p.c.
 Vancouver, \$1,850,000; inc. 59.5 p.c.
 Quebec, \$2,174,000; inc. 35.8 p.c.
 St. John, \$1,133,000; inc. 7.4 p.c.
 Victoria, \$1,695,000; inc. 86.8 p.c.
 Edmonton, \$1,838,000; inc. 12.8 p.c.
 Toronto, \$21,457,000; inc. 2.3 p.c.
 Ottawa, \$2,903,000; inc. 12.3 p.c.
 Halifax, \$2,140,000; inc. 25.9 p.c.
 Hamilton, \$1,648,000; inc. 7.2 p.c.
 London, \$1,193,000; inc. 15 p.c.
 Calgary, \$1,644,000; inc. 58.9 p.c.

Only Shadow of Power Left to Emperor and Ministers—Troops Ordered to Seoul

Tokio, July 25.—The convention between Japan and Korea was signed at 11 o'clock this afternoon, after no small opposition in the Korean court. The provisions are believed to be briefly as follows:

First—Provides that the administration of Korea shall secure the guidance of the Japanese resident general.

Second—That enactment of all laws and ordinances, also all important state affairs, shall secure the approval of the resident general.

Third—That the appointment of all high and responsible officials shall receive the approval of the resident general.

Fourth—That only persons recommended by the resident general shall be eligible for office in the Korean government.

Fifth—That a distinct demarcation shall be drawn between administrative and judicial affairs.

Sixth—That foreigners shall be employed only upon consent of the resident general.

Seventh—That the first clause of the convention of Aug. 22, 1904, providing for the employment of officers which will now be submitted to the privy council of Japan, will be published here this evening.

The manner in which the news of the convention between Japan and Korea has been generally received is an indication of the satisfaction felt among the people. It is expected that the Korean people will feel that they have been more extensively in her terms, curtailing even the Korean imperial authority by issuing the receipt subject to the approval of the resident general.

The evidence of such a demand, it is believed, was purely out of consideration for the prestige of the Korean government. The extent of the power of the resident general so that he may appoint his nominees to responsible positions in the Korean government is especially welcomed in Japan as one of the surest means of prevention of the adoption of any measure hostile to Japan or detrimental to the interests of Korea.

It is expected that the resident general will now be able to exercise in Korea will soon be manifested by the peaceful development of order in the Far East.

PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE AT OTTAWA

Half a Million Loss Caused in Mill District of New Edinburgh

Ottawa, July 25.—A disastrous fire destroyed millions of feet of lumber this morning. It did at least \$500,000 damage, and there is an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that one man is missing. The fire began in the property of the W. C. Edwards concern, of which Senator Edwards is the chief partner. This was burned to the ground, also the mill factory, which is a large office building, and much lumber, which cannot be closely estimated. The loss to the Edwards concern will be \$200,000 on which there is \$200,000 insurance.

Crossing the road at New Edinburgh the flames destroyed Foley's hotel, S. C. J. Niles' grocery store, and No. 4 fire station, one of the most modern and best equipped in the city. Two residences were also burned. The mill factory, owned by Russell Blackburn, was burned down with about \$50,000 worth of mica.

A dozen streams played upon the flames, but were powerless to control the conflagration, which swept everything to the water's edge. The flames soared fifty feet in the air when they set up the big pile of dried lumber. The fire is supposed to be the outcome of a bad electrical storm last night.

Most of the firms concerned were insured, and it is probably a matter of time whether an Ottawa conflagration has again hit the fire insurance companies in a vital spot.

The wind was blowing northeast, and in this way the main mill was saved. Had the wind been in a westerly direction the whole mill, which is one of the most modern in the city, would have been destroyed. The mill is situated on the edge of the Ottawa river, which is here joined by Russell Blackburn. The mill was totally destroyed. The lumber piles are burning themselves out on the edge of the Ottawa river, which is here joined by Russell Blackburn. The mill was totally destroyed. The lumber piles are burning themselves out on the edge of the Ottawa river, which is here joined by Russell Blackburn. The mill was totally destroyed. The lumber piles are burning themselves out on the edge of the Ottawa river, which is here joined by Russell Blackburn.

Released on Bail

Winnipeg, July 27.—Baccara, the Italian who shot Angus Cameron on Dominion Day has been released on \$12,000 bail to appear at the next assizes.

LARGE NEW ELEVATOR AT FORT WILLIAM

Adds Million Bushels to Wheat Storage Capacity of Lake Port

Fort William, Ont., July 26.—Yesterday Fort William added to its wheat storage capacity the new house of the consolidated Elevator Co. The new house is located at West Fort William, on property secured from the C. P. R. in exchange for the ground that was originally given the elevator Co. by the city. It stands directly alongside the existing yards of the C. P. R. and thus occupies a very advantageous position. The building was erected by the Barnett and McClelland Co. and is fireproof. The foundation work is of concrete and the tanks of tile similar to that in use in elevator "B." The working house consists of an unloading shed and two large tanks and a capacity of a quarter million bushels. The working house is equipped with the best and most up-to-date machinery obtainable. The men in charge claim it will be as fast as any elevator here. The storage tanks are thirty-two in number, and are larger than those in Elevator "B." The Ogilvie elevator, which has a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, is approximately one million bushels.

A Lander (Colo.) man, called to serve on a jury, tried to get off by claiming he was too big for such work.

Subjects of Neutral States Taking Service With Combatants—Supplying of Arms

The Hague, July 26.—Speaking today before the committee which is considering the duties of neutral states during warfare on land Brigadier Geo. B. Davis, of the American delegation, declared that the United States association of itself with the French proposal, which sets forth that a neutral state is only responsible for the action of its subjects if these are committed upon its own territory, that the responsibility of a neutral state is not involved by the fact that some of its subjects take service with a belligerent, and that a neutral state is not bound to prevent its subjects from exporting arms and ammunition for the use of a belligerent. Davis accepted also the principle of the German proposal that a neutral state is bound to prevent its subjects from entering the service of a belligerent. Speaking before the committee on contraband Rear Admiral Charles S. Perry explained the American opposition to the proposal made by Great Britain to allow the export of arms to Almer, the Japanese minister to Holland and Denmark, has a communication to Dr. Tetsu von Gondran, the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, the signing of the Japanese-Korean convention, replacing the treaty of 1905. All the Japanese diplomatic representatives abroad make a similar communication to the governments to which they are accredited.

Another Dreadnaught

Portsmouth, July 27.—The battleship Betsy, the first of a new class, was launched here this afternoon by Prince Henry of Battenberg. This warship has a tonnage of 13,000, which is 700 tons less than the Dreadnaught, and she embodies a number of improvements as a result of the Dreadnaught trials. The Betsy is the third ship of this class will be launched the latter part of August.

Mr. George King, aged eighty-nine years, a farmer, fell forward and died suddenly in a mission tent at Great Horswood, near Buckingham.

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MUMM'S
For Purity

It has been frequently asserted by eminent authorities that nearly two-thirds of the crime and poverty of the world was directly traceable to intemperance. These wiseacres should have stated that these evils are due to the immoderate use of wines and liquors of questionable quality for it is a well known fact that intemperance is practically unknown in the wine-producing countries of the world where the inhabitants drink moderately of good, pure wines. You'll be all right if you stick to

G. H. MUMM & CO'S
EXTRA DRY

G. H. MUMM & CO'S
SELECTED BRUT

TEES ARRIVES WITH MANY PASSENGERS

West Coast Vessel Brings Large Number of People to Port

(From Sunday's Daily.)
The steamer Tees reached port yesterday from Cape Scott, Quatsino, and way ports of the west coast of Vancouver island, bringing a large complement of passengers including about 45 in the cabin and 25 Chinese miners who have been employed for J. A. Moore, of Seattle on a mining property on the west arm of Quatsino sound. J. A. Lindemann, the Swedish iron expert sent to make an examination of mining properties on the Vancouver island coast, who has been visiting places at Jordan river, Sechart, and other points, arrived from Alberni and is staying at the hotel. The great extent of the deposits of iron he has found. Other passengers were J. A. Bentley, of the Bugaboo and Conqueror iron mines on Gordon river; F. M. Kelly, who has been on a tour through the north end of the island to gather data for literary and other purposes; Col. Remington, a mining man from Prince of Wales who owns copper properties on Valdez island, and who has been visiting the Yekka mine on Quatsino sound to report upon that property which is stated to be in the market; C. H. Smith provincial land surveyor came from Quatsino to Alberni after surveying some iron mines there; Roy Price, manager of the Moore outfit at Quatsino; G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, from Nootka, where he has some timber limits, and a number of timber cruisers, loggers and others.

At Kyuquot the new whaling station of the Pacific Whaling company was busily engaged, but the whalers were bringing in more whales than the staff could handle. There are whales plenty, but the staff cannot fense and convert more than one or two daily into whale oil and fertilizer casked and sacked ready for export to Glasgow and San Francisco respectively. The steamer St. Lawrence was lying at the wharf when the Tees arrived at Kyuquot on her south bound trip and her crew were talking strongly in Norse about the hardships in not being able to continue hunting.

Since the station was established on July 16, they have taken fourteen whales, one of the largest and the largest phur bottom seen on the island coast. At Sechart whaling station the Orton had taken nineteen whales since the last trip of the steamer up to Friday, and the crew, under Manager Kermode, were very busy. The Tees brought a shipment of 450 barrels of whale oil from the whaling stations.

News was brought by the steamer that the timber cruisers are still invading the coast forests, their numbers growing, and there is considerable activity on every part of the western coast.

ELECTRIC STORM VISITS WOODSTOCK DISTRICT

Buildings in City and Vicinity Struck by Lightning—Much Havoc Caused

Woodstock, Ont., July 28.—During an unusually severe electrical storm which passed over this district last night a great deal of damage was done. Burns delonging to Charles Chambers, of Orel, Thomas Page, of Salford, and John Haycock, were struck and consumed, with their contents. In Woodstock the court house and Malsons bank were struck, but not burned. Telephones were put out of business, and trees blown down and crops damaged.

BAMBOO GROWING IS SUCCESS IN VICTORIA

As a Result Large Shipment of Plants Has Been Ordered From Japan

The success of the experiments of the Japanese gardeners at the Gorge park in growing bamboo at the Japanese tea garden has prompted them to order a considerable amount of bamboo plants from Japan, which will be shipped during the winter, as the plants have a better chance of passing fumigation during that time. It is proposed to start the cultivation of bamboo largely during the coming summer.

It is expected by the Japanese gardeners that, with the successful cultivation of bamboo, and they do not anticipate else, a considerable sale of the bamboo to furniture dealers would be enjoyed.

Furniture manufacturers have no material which corresponds to bamboo. Willow comes as near it as anything else now used in this country, but bamboo is far different to the manufacture of that furniture for which willow is now used, and for many other things besides. Bamboo in the manufacture of chairs is as light as willow, and it is very much stronger. Sofas can be made from it, dress suit cases and screens. The Japanese use it for a great variety of purposes. They depend upon it for their chief supply of building material, and they make from it many kitchen utensils. It is as indispensable to them as pine is on the continent, and it could be put in this country to use for which pine is not suited. For instance, its hollow centre would make it a cheap substitute for iron pipes and rubber hose in carrying water. A bamboo stem can be split down its length, and then spread out flat, making a board of great strength and of tough fiber. In cooperation it has high value for staves. The green shoots of some varieties are highly prized in the Orient as food.

Another very important use to which bamboo could be put is the manufacture of paper. Old Chinese books were made with bamboo paper, and they have endured for centuries. With the price of paper soaring in this country, and with much of the paper of poor quality, the government experts figure that a new source of supply is worth getting.

In Japan the cultivation of the bamboo is profitable. Dr. Chiga, the chief of the bureau of forest management in Japan, is quoted as saying that the bamboo is the best paying plant culture in his country. There it grows on land which is of small value for the cultivation of rice, and the labor involved in the care of a bamboo garden is not great. The returns vary from \$20 to \$80 per acre, being highest for the edible varieties. In this country a demand must be created before bamboo culture can be made profitable at all.

VENEZUELA IS SUBJUGATED

Casas, Venezuela, July 25.—Via wireless cables, Caracas, July 27.—The foreign office yesterday handed to the American minister, W. A. Russell, the answer of the Venezuelan government to the arbitration of five American claims. The arbitration of five American claims, which has been pending for some time, is a lengthy document, and answers in detail the arguments advanced by Mr. Root. The opinion is held in some quarters that this answer may lead to the severance of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and the United States.

FIRE LIMITS WERE GREATLY EXTENDED

Several Additional Blocks Are to Be Included in the Restricted Area

(From Saturday's Daily.)
A by-law was introduced by Ald. Hanna at the last evening's special session of the city council increasing the area of the city lying within the fire limits. The northern border of the old limits moved back from Herald to Pembroke street, while from the fire limits will also include the 120 feet of land east of the eastern side of Douglas street. As Ald. Hanna pointed out, the committee could thereupon compel the proprietors to build the front of their buildings of brick, which would not be so liable to take fire by sparks from the west.

The by-law as originally drawn up merely extended the limits to Discovery street, but Ald. Fullerton, chairman of the board of fire wardens, held out for the inclusion of the block running out to Pembroke street. He was getting after, he stated, the British Columbia Marine Shipbuilding yards. The city solicitor added a clause which provided that the by-law shall apply to all buildings commenced since the recent fire, and there were a great many questions and debates between the various city officials present before the by-law was finally given its third reading. It will come up for final passing next Monday night.

The tax by-law for 1907 was reconsidered and finally passed as was the waterworks loan by-law for \$50,000. The buildings by-law was laid over till last week, as it is possible that an amendment calling upon residents to paint their roofs and to keep them free from moss, will be added.

WOULD FIGHT JEFFRIES.

Tommy Burns Says He Would Take on Retired Champion.

San Francisco, July 27.—Tommy Burns spent the evening in San Francisco. The actor heavyweight champion said that he had been asked by Jim May, the Reno promoter, whether he would agree to fight Jeffries. He told May that if Jeffries was anxious to come out of retirement that he was willing to meet him, or meet any other man, if a big enough purse is offered. As Jeffries has said repeatedly that he will never fight again, there seems no immediate prospect for Tommy getting such a fight.

Burns opens at the Colonial Sunday. He has a vaudeville show and in addition to the moving pictures the fight will spar three rounds on the stage.

SAYS COUNTY COURT SHOULD DO MORE

Mr. Martin Holds That Congestion in Legal Affairs Could Be Relieved

Joseph Martin, K. C., in course of a valuable contribution published in the "News-Advertiser" on the question of legal congestion, says:

"In my opinion there are, already plenty of judges in this province. The difficulty is that the work is not properly divided up between them. It does not seem to me that the appointment of more judges would assist matters in any way. At the present time there is no difficulty in any place except in Vancouver, where one judge is laboring with a list of fifty cases, while another judge is absent on vacation, and the three remaining judges are in Victoria, one acting as administrator, another writing up a judgment, and the fifth appearing in court as a spectator. The real solution for all this trouble is to give the county court judges more work to do, and allow the supreme court judges to act as a court of appeal. At the present time the county court judges have jurisdiction in practically all cases up to \$1,000, and in many cases up to \$2,500. The trouble is that the lawyers are not compelled to go into the county court with these cases. He may go into the supreme court with any case for \$100. As the costs are about five times as great in the supreme court as they are in the county court, the supreme court is flooded with actions which ought to be disposed of in the county court. Take the present sittings at Vancouver. All day yesterday the court and a special jury were engaged in trying a case with regard to the killing of a horse by the B. C. electric railway company. Under the present case could have been disposed of in the county court with equal satisfaction to all parties, except that it would have cost about one-fifth as much. The legislature have the power to compel the county court to hear libel and slander actions, with the result that Mr. Justice Clement and a special jury are sitting in hearing libel cases which are finally disposed of by the jury in about ten minutes. This case could well have been tried in the county court.

"Every province in Canada has a lieve, except British Columbia, has a law that if a lawyer brings a suit in the supreme court which is within the jurisdiction of the county court his client is obliged to pay to the other side, no matter what the result of the suit is, all extra costs involved. If this law were put in force here there would be no longer any congestion in the county court. It is not put in force in this province, but it is not put in force in any other province of the province; allow the legal profession to decide all these questions, and they are, therefore, decided in the supposed interest of the profession instead of the interest of the public.

"It would be necessary, if the hearing of cases were in this way turned over to the county court, to provide that the county court judges should be paid in the same manner as the county court judges. That ought to be done in any case. Under such a system cases could be disposed of within a month or two after they were started, and if either party was dissatisfied, they could get the full benefit of the view of the supreme court judges by taking an appeal to the full court. The supreme court judges would then only be obliged to try such cases as come to their attention and importance could not then come within the jurisdiction of the county court. There are, I believe, very few, comparatively of these cases every year in British Columbia.

"There will never be any improvement with regard to this matter until the people themselves take it up. I would suggest that it was a proper question for the board of trade of this city, which has proved itself in other matters to be capable of acting in a fearless and independent manner. There is a splendid opportunity just at the present moment. Our fellow townsman, Mr. Bowser, is to be sworn in today as attorney-general, so we are informed from your columns this morning. Let the matter be taken up by the board of trade, or in some other way put right against Mr. Bowser. If he agrees to deal with the subject at the next session and put the whole matter upon a business basis, this right, if not, let an independent candidate be nominated to oppose him whose platform would be a settlement of this question.

"If the attorney-general of the province, having refused to meet the public wishes in a matter of this importance, were defeated at the polls, it would be a precedent which would scare the politician for many years to come, and we would get from the local legislature legislation which was calculated to guard the public interests there, that to advance the interests of individuals and cliques."

YAMAMOTO MAY LEAD JAPANESE CABINET

Count Yanagisawa Who Arrived On Wednesday Says Government Will Be Defeated

Count Yanagisawa, a member of the Japanese house of peers, who arrived in Victoria by the steamer Aki Maru on his way to Copenhagen to attend a meeting of the International Statistical Society to a reporter for the Herald, said that the progressives were continuing their attack upon the government when he left, charging the government with assuming too weak an attitude concerning the troubles of the Pacific coast to have been brought by the association as well as through the United States. Count Yanagisawa said that when the diet meets in December the present government is expected to be defeated, and it is expected that a new government will be formed with Admiral Yamamoto, who left here Wednesday by the Tanga Maru homeward bound, at its head.

Count Yanagisawa said the Japanese people were much excited regarding the situation with regard to the United States when he left Japan.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IS FELT IN VICTORIA

Occurred at Early Hour This Morning—City Hall Shaken

(From Sunday's Daily.)
A slight earthquake shock was felt at 2.20 this morning. It was not severe, not being noticeable at all in the Colonist building, but still a sufficient marked tremor to shake frame buildings slightly and in one or two cases awaken the sleepers.

At police headquarters the shock was distinctly felt, and the city hall was slightly shaken. Up to the moment of going to press no further shocks were reported.

Mrs. Wickwire—"If you go first, you will wait for me on the other shore, won't you, dear?" Mr. Wickwire—"I suppose so. I never went anywhere yet without having to wait for you." Illustrated Bits.

CONVENTION CALL FOR THE LABOR CONGRESS

Notices of Big Meeting in Winnipeg Have Been Sent Out

A convention call to the Trades and Labor congress of Canada has been issued by Alphonse Verreille, M. P., president, James Simpson, vice-president, and P. M. Draper, secretary, treasurer, to the officers and members of all trades and labor councils, national trade unions, federal labor unions and international local unions of Canada. The call sets forth that the twenty-third annual congress will convene in Winnipeg, Monday, Sept. 16.

The call reads in part as follows: "Last year, notwithstanding the fact that the convention was held in the extreme west of Canada, namely at Victoria, the convention, both in point of attendance and enthusiasm, excelled anything in the history of organized labor in Canada.

"The call reads in part as follows: "The true capital of the British Empire, and fairly accessible both as to cost of transportation and time, all past records should be broken, and the approaching session is expected to be a climax of the great work of organization for the past twenty-five years. The body cannot afford to be unrepresented. While the organization of the workers has been successful, the efforts of our opponents have never been greater or more pronounced, and all branches of labor in every part of Canada has never been more marked. Matters of great importance will be the subject of discussion on each day of the convention, and the report of your organization in titles it to be heard in the consideration of all these great questions.

"The laws passed during the last session of the Dominion parliament, as well as those enacted by the various provincial legislatures, will afford much room for discussion and will require your delegates to be on hand.

"One of the most important questions to be before the convention will be the policy of the congress towards immigration. The advent of thousands of immigrants, and the promise of thousands more to come, is a matter of the greatest importance to the Dominion, and today it ranks as one of the most difficult problems confronting our people. As it does, our wages, our hours of labor, in fact every condition that surrounds us in the saloons of our labor, every province should be well represented at the convention.

"So, too, the reports of the provincial executives as to the progress of the political action determined upon at the Victoria convention, will be of great and enduring interest. The movements and attitude of the representatives of the Liberal and Conservative parties indicate very clearly that we will have a general election for the Dominion parliament in 1907. This means that the Winnipeg convention of the annual parliament of labor will be the only chance that the representatives of labor through their Dominion legislative labor body, will have of reviewing the work done by the provincial executives with respect to independent political action and taking such steps as they deem necessary to improve the work of the legislative body.

"It is of paramount importance that at least every trades and labor council, from Halifax to Vancouver, and in the west, should be represented by the very best men.

"Don't be content to say that there will be enough there without you. Have your own delegates present. This is the chance to show the Dominion under the auspices of the association. The information he is seeking and the assistance he hopes to give may be classified under six heads:

1. The best means of finding employment on the land.
2. The present prospects in the towns and cities of Canada for suitable, energetic young men seeking commercial situations.
3. The best mode of transit.
4. The necessary outfit, cost of passage, etc.
5. To help with introduction to personal friends, and Young Men's Christian associations, in Canada and elsewhere.
6. To give such practical help as shall surround with good influences and kind friends, young men carrying out their Dominion under the auspices of the association. The information he is seeking and the assistance he hopes to give may be classified under six heads:

EXTENSIVE ENTERPRISE

Large Things Promised for Car Works at New Westminster

"We expect to erect car shops here that will be the largest of their kind on the Pacific coast. Not only will we construct all kinds of cars, but locomotives, as well, and within the next year a large number of them, 1,500 men working here for us, turning out 5,000 cars in fifteen months, as well as many engines. We have a car shop, north of here, on Fraser river sawmills, where some of our stock is already located, and the machine shops, which will be erected in the first place, will be west of the big lumber mill near the river front. We will also construct large wharfs and tracks to the water front.

"For the first couple of years our principal business will be rebuilding and remodeling of railway equipment from narrow to standard gauge. There will be a large amount of narrow gauge equipment throughout British Columbia and Alberta which we are purchasing and will either remodel into standard gauge, or build and ship to Alaska for the narrow gauge roads now building there. We have over \$200,000 worth of such equipment on hand, and we are already in view to keep our plant in operation for five years. It is anticipated by the company that \$500,000 will be expended at Millside in establishing a car building plant. Work will be commenced in earnest next week."

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Dent's Gloves a Specialty

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Sole Agents for La Veda Corsets

CAMPBELL'S Everything Ready-to-wear

WHY NOT?

WE invite your attention to our window display of lightweight costumes in grey, fawn, blue and brown. These are all handsome suits, beautifully tailored, and are of the new Fall styles, both as regards cut and color—very comfortable and stylish, and quite suitable for wear during our cool Fall weather. When dressed in one of these suits you will have the comforting assurance that you are strictly up-to-date and that you are in accordance with the latest New York fashions.

4 Suits for quick sale at \$15.00

4 Suits for quick sale at \$12.50

Note the Values! No Two Suits Alike! Why Not Be in the Swim?

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Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

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AVOID

the heat and inconvenience of lighting fires during Summer months by using a spirit lamp or oil stove.

We have a splendid line of oil stoves that are absolutely smokeless and odorless.

Oil Stove with Kettle 75c

1-Burner Stove, brass or glass front \$ 1.50

2- " " " " " " " " \$2.00

Spirit Lamps 25c to \$5.00

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Olive Oration

Tell everybody about these Olives because they're worth telling about. You know they're the best selected fruit, put up by people who know how to put up Olives, or they would not be offered here.

Manzanillas, per bottle, 15c and 20c.

Queen Olives, per bottle, 35c, 50c, 60c and 85c.

Queen Olives, per half gallon, \$1.25.

C. & B. Queen Olives, per quart, \$1.00.

King Olives, per bottle, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25

Olives stuffed with Pimentos, per bottle, 15c, 25c and 50c.

Olives stuffed with Anchovies, per bottle, 75c

Bulk Olives, per pint, 30c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers - 111 Government Street

UNIQUE QUESTIONS RAISED RE

What Are the Elements of the Court's Column

OLD DECISIONS

If Decision Goes Likely That Court Enabling

Vancouver, July 27.—The Supreme court of British Columbia in matters retained for Mr. Justice Clement, and even the He judges, and sending an appeal in the British Columbia in 1857, the then law of the motherland.

In effect, Mr. Justice Clement, who is now years before British confederation, taken N. A. Act, which is a "provisory" of the ment.

In raising this question, he has had to include only other provisions which had this confederation, and since the time of the point has been a petition ago. That case has now stand aside until a Justice Clement has an appeal in the court. Has one judge or power to grant a divorce if one judge has granted a decree nisi in six months, or first and final decree.

Upon the argument General and the will be asked to Russell, K. C., and counsel for and against.

"There would not be a decision in private though it should be before the Judicial Privy Council, which ultimately go, that not the power of a judge, said a Justice, "The divorces granted would not laws would have to amend the act, which would be Scotland."

But the did not decide that the British Act made any.

THE JAPANESE

Hundreds of Thousands Kumeric Go

Vancouver, July 27.—Ninety Japanese landed in Vancouver today, and the first just begun. The today, prior to his tongue by Consul and with him \$25 and a number of arrivals as soon as possible.

Of the new arrivals with accommodation boarding house the other will be for Stevenson and Fraser river.

As soon as arranged between 50 to work on the Grand Trunk Pacific new arrivals will in northern Canada is the case of the company. The Britannia will also see to Stevenson Kumeric.

The steamer Kumeric began discharging at the dock yesterday man & Evans. They have been assigned to the baggage, who are being to be unusually early midnight before they departed.

The dramatic force invasion was sent when the gangplank. Each instructions of the crew of the ship, from the bridge, soil until he had his passport in a hat by an official solar agency, the representative of the government, with him. He explained thus collected work soon as his count down.

A call upon the at Ottawa to limit the number of Japanese British Columbia night to Sir W. Liberal association action was decided of the executive of the night at the Liberal resolution agent was passed, read and where the Japanese into this part of the best into and threatens to take.

"Therefore be executive strongly union government taking immediate with the government officials check further, that the approves of the Macpherson, M. E. Early yesterday boats might have the placid surface anchored British navy, with its as a first part of a detention ship to and his a

Halifax July 27.—In a heavy fog the steamer Orinoco, of Pictou and Black's West India line, ran ashore this evening on Seal Island, near Cape Sable. All her passengers had been landed at St. John, where she had touched on her way from the Barbados to Halifax. She is about half a mile from land, and has from four to six feet of water in her hold. The crew is still on board but in no danger.

A butcher who was undergoing examination in the Norwich Bankruptcy court, declared that the business at the second shop belonged to his daughter, who was eighteen years old, and who was as good a butcher as he was.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

When you sit in church today listening to the tones of the organ as it furnishes a prelude to the service of prayer and praise, let your mind run back to a distant age and a far country and if your imagination is equal to the task, try to call up that weird figure in the wilderness—a man clothed with a leathern girdle about his loins, his face bronzed with the sun of the Jordan valley, his body brown from long exposure to the varying winds of Nature, possibly his hair long and unkempt. On his feet there may have been sandals, although perhaps they were bare. Doubtless he was a vigorous specimen of manhood. We know that he was a man of undaunted courage. When you have called up the picture, perhaps you may be able to hear in the tones of the organ the echo of his historic words: "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand," and perhaps you will not be able to do so. If the curtain of the centuries could be lifted, and before your eyes, as you sit in your comfortable pew, there could be flashed an actual portrayal of John the Baptist as he was, do you think, good sir or madam, that you would recognize the man, who is esteemed in the Christian religion as the forerunner of the Messiah? We fear that you would not, but unless you were told otherwise, would conclude that your fancy had played you a trick and had conjured up some wandering tramp. There is not in all history a welder figure than that of the Baptist. Let us see if we can get ourselves a little closer to him than he appears in the New Testament story, the writings of the theologians or the stained glass of cathedral windows.

We do not know very much about John. The first chapter of St. Luke's Gospel tells of the circumstances of his birth and his boyhood. The third chapter of Matthew tells of his association with Jesus. The sixteenth chapter of the last mentioned Gospel tells of his death. He is mentioned in some other places in the New Testament, but all we have is a very fragmentary account of his career. As nearly as can be estimated he was about thirty-three years old at the time of his execution. He was the son of Zachariah, a priest, and his mother was a sister to Mary, the mother of Jesus. He was six months the senior of Mary's Son. The circumstances of his death are familiar to every one who is regarded by the Christian Church as the last of the Hebrew prophets. That central point in his teaching was that what he termed "the Kingdom of Heaven" was at hand. It is not very clear what he understood by this; but that one feature of his expectancy was the advent of the promised Messiah is shown by the fact that after he was thrown into prison by Herod, he sent his disciples to Jesus to ask if He was the Deliverer who should come or if they should wait for another. What He meant by the expression "the Kingdom of Heaven" can only surmise, but that it was something associated with divine rulership seems evident from his constant counselling of repentance so that his fellow countrymen might be prepared for the impending change, and by the question which his followers put to Jesus, as above mentioned. We shall not stop to inquire into the nature of the expectation of the Jewish people, which was probably one into which a great deal of error had crept. We are more concerned with the light which the brief story of John's career casts upon the character of Jesus, for it seems profitable to endeavor to look at the Founder of our Faith as nearly as we can with the eyes of those who knew Him personally.

John was Jesus' cousin. He doubtless knew the latter as a growing boy. In fact he is the only individual, whose sayings have come down to us, who can cast the least light upon the boyhood of Christ. It is interesting to remember that they were both boys, and that they were both boys, who began their work. John was thirty, so it is estimated, when he went out into the wilderness to preach his doctrine of repentance. Presumably the earlier part of his life was spent under circumstances which gave him many opportunities of association with Jesus. He must have been a powerful orator, for many people followed him, and in point of fact he founded a religious sect, although doubtless without intending to do so, which lasted for a considerable period after his death. But the point to bear in mind is that he knew Jesus personally, and that before the Great Teacher addressed His first audience, before He had even given any evidence that He appreciated the greatness of His own mission, John declared His excellence and his own comparative unworthiness. Just for a moment let us digress. All readers are familiar with the story of the miracle of the water that was turned into wine, that event which Milton as a lad is said to have described by the line: "The conscious water saw its God, and blushed." When the mother of Jesus told Him that the wine was exhausted, she said to the servants to do whatever He told them. She knew that He possessed unusual powers. Here we have a sidelight upon His character, but the strongest of all such lights is cast by the sayings of John. Those show that

by His contemporaries and those who knew Him best, Jesus was looked upon as one possessed of extraordinary attributes. When we appreciate that we begin to get a new idea of the Great Teacher. We see Him, not as a man who became powerful in the later years of His short life, nor as one who derived His influence from His crucifixion, but as one, who from early boyhood was marked out by unmistakable qualities as able to redeem the people. From regarding John we get a clearer view of Jesus. The latter's followers might be charged with exaggeration. Later writers might be accused of not being able to discriminate between fact and fancy. Theologians might be charged with developing a character in keeping with their creeds. But none of these things can be said of John. He spoke as the contemporary, the boyhood friend, the near relative. His testimony could be no possibility be colored by after events. We grant that his opinions were formed in an atmosphere of Hebrew tradition, which led him to expect a Messiah. We grant that doubtless he is in common with thousands of others were looking for the coming of a Messiah. But when we bear in mind the truth of the principle enunciated by Jesus Himself in regard to the honor which a man has in his own father's house—a principle as old as humanity itself, and which we have in modern days expressed by the maxim that "no one is a hero to his valet," we seem more clearly the significance of the statement of the strange preacher in the wilderness, when pointing to Jesus he said: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

ZENOBIA

One hundred and fifty miles north-east of Damascus there were many years ago, and perhaps there now are, two copious springs of water, a rare thing in that arid land. When Solomon was King at Jerusalem he built up a trade with all neighboring countries, and the conveyance of goods was by caravan. In order to facilitate traffic with Persia and India, it was necessary to have a proper way station and so he built a city at the springs, which he called Tadmor, from the palm trees which grew upon its site. Twice in the Bible that great city is credited with founding this city. So there can be little doubt that he did so. The Tadmor of Solomon was further to the south, and that the city by the springs had some other origin. Be this as it may, long before the Christian Era the stopping place of the Caravans was a place of importance, and afterwards under its Latin name of Palmyra became one of the greatest centres of wealth and power in all the world as known to the Romans. At the time of the Caesars great roads connected Palmyra with the sea, over which the products of India and China were drawn by horses. East of the city there were caravan trails only. Over these came the long processions of "ships of the desert" laden with silks, jewels, perfumes, spices, precious stones and probably silver and gold. They stopped at Palmyra, where the precious burdens were unloaded, to be replaced with products of Roman or Grecian art and with corn from the shores of the Mediterranean. The city was semi-independent. It levied a heavy toll upon all merchandise, which passed through it, and sold the water from its wells at a profitable price to the travellers, who on their eastern journey had to take with them five days' supplies to last until they could replenish their stores from great inland oases. It had a cosmopolitan population. Merchants from Rome met traders from India and Arabia Felix in her streets. Adventurers from Persia and Egypt associated in her market places, and so it came about that when the Christian Era opened Palmyra had not only acknowledged the supremacy of Rome, neither had it submitted to the domination of Persia. Rome saw in this semi-independent state a buffer against Persian aggression, and encouraged the determination of its rulers, who had begun to style themselves kings, to maintain themselves against all comers. These princes were not slow to avail themselves of this opportunity, and in A.D. 264, Odenatus, king of Palmyra, had so extended his power that he was recognized by the Roman emperor as ruler of the East, by which we are to understand that portion of Asia which lies between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean. This prince was a very active soldier and was constantly at war with Persia and even with the Scythians far to the north. During his absence the government was administered by Zenobia, his queen, and when he fell a victim to the assassin's knife, she assumed the reins of power on behalf of his sons.

Zenobia showed herself more than the equal of her able husband, whose memory she cherished dearly. She set out upon a conquest of Arabia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor. Her successes were great, so great indeed, as to excite the fear of Aurelian, the emperor, who despatched an army against her. She fought bravely against him, but was finally driven to her capital, where she would probably have made a successful stand, if Roman soldiers had not proved too strong a temptation to her Arab and Armenian auxiliaries. They betrayed her, and she sought safety in flight to Persia, but was pursued and brought captive to Rome. There she was led captive behind Aurelian's chariot, but such was her grace and dignity that her conquerors took compassion on her and she was given a palace and a revenue, on which she and her sons lived in luxury and enjoyed the respect of the Roman people. One of Zenobia's contemporaries describes her as a woman of exceptional beauty, dark of skin with bright flashing eyes and pearly teeth. She had a very graceful person, and was of vigorous make, being able to endure hardships with any of her soldiers. She was a splendid organizer and maintained her extensive realms in excellent order. In administration she was firm and just, yet combined with these qualities a high degree of gentleness and clemency. She was a student, and could converse in several languages. It is said that she claimed descent from Cleopatra, but probably this was only put forward as a means of ingratiating herself with the Egyptians, after she had conquered their country. Her character was above reproach. She was one of the few women of the ancient world, who attained great eminence and exercised great powers, whose name is unshaken by scandal. Indeed all her historians unite in praising her. We have no very accurate idea as to her religious belief, but she was certainly not of the Christian faith, and the inscriptions of the coinage struck during her reign indicate that she did not accept Jewish monotheism.

Zenobia represents the decline of a once powerful people. Two thousand years ago, the inhabitants in northern Arabia, Syria, and Asia Minor entertained the expectation of becoming a great and powerful nation. The history of their land is one of varying vicissitudes. It produced many great leaders, from Moses, to Zenobia, but when this queen was led in triumph to Rome all the ancient hopes of the people seemed to have come to an end. They were not a homogeneous race, which in a measure accounts for their inability to maintain national existence for any length of time, but they seem to have abandoned the struggle after Aurelian destroyed Palmyra. It is true that the city was rebuilt, but only as a very inferior reproduction of its former grandeur, for at the height of its glory, Palmyra was one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Today only a collection of mud and brick marks the spot where once this great and beautiful queen reigned in majesty. Palmyra continued to be a trading post of some importance until the close of the fourteenth century, but after the Crusades the whole of eastern Asia languished, and when new routes of trade to India were opened, the city by the springs lost all its importance. Even its site was forgotten for several centuries.

We see in Zenobia the very flower of pagan womanhood. As beautiful as Cleopatra, and possibly more so, she had none of the Egyptian vices. She combined the virtues of Hypatia with the administrative power of Isabella. Perhaps of all the queens, whose names most closely resemble each other, both possessed great personal attractiveness. Both were devoted to their husbands and assisted them in all their efforts. Both of them were the superiors of their husbands in intellect and administrative ability. Both were devoted mothers. The parallel stops when we consider the closing years of their lives. Isabella was saddened by the death of her children, and her great power did not compensate her for her anguish. Zenobia lost her kingdom, but her closing years were rendered happy by the presence of her loving sons. The parallel falls in another particular. Isabella was a religious fanatic, who shed blood without remorse. Zenobia's life is said to have been unstained by a single act of cruelty.

THE SUN.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has set apart a sum of money to establish and maintain an observatory, the express purpose of which will be the study of the Sun. As far as we know none of the existing observatories are specially equipped for this line of work, and therefore it seems very reasonable to suppose that better results will be obtained from the Carnegie institution than have yet been possible. As a matter of fact we know for certain very little about the Sun. There are many theories and some of the solar phenomena are pretty well ascertained, but we are yet a long way from the basal facts. Perhaps a few of the conclusions of astronomers as to the central luminary may be not without interest. Its diameter is estimated at 366,500 miles; its density is put at nearly half that of water; the distance from the earth is approximately 22,800,000 miles. It is estimated that about 22,800,000 miles of space are traversed by the Sun's rays greater than this, and at others less. What we see of the Sun is called the "photosphere." It is supposed to be

a collection of luminous clouds held in suspension particles of matter condensed out of the gases arising from the interior. The earth clouds hold in suspension drops of water, and in fact are composed of water. The heat of the earth's surface is sufficient to vaporize water and air. That of the Sun is supposed to be sufficient to vaporize all known materials, and if this is the case they would form clouds. Outside the photosphere there is supposed to be a layer of vaporized substances, composed of matter similar to that of which the earth is constituted. This is known as the "reversing layer." Still further out is what is called the "chromosphere," which is believed to consist of very hot gases. The condensation of these several parts of the Sun's envelope is determined by means of the spectroscopic. From the chromosphere great "prominences" extend, sometimes for many thousands of miles. During an eclipse some of them were seen, which apparently were more than a quarter of a million miles in length, or more than the distance of the moon from the earth. These vast ejections of flaming gas are thrown out with inconceivable rapidity. They serve to give some idea of the extent of the forces operating in the Sun. Beyond the prominences is the "corona," which is dazzlingly bright in those parts which are closest to the Sun, but grows dimmer towards its outer regions. It is interlaced by wonderful streamers, some of which extend out millions of miles from the body of the Sun. Thus we see that the great central luminary, instead of being as it seems, when looked at through a piece of smoked glass, a placid body of uniform brightness, the scene of a storm of magnitude and fierceness which are beyond all human comprehension.

While some of the prominences can be observed without much difficulty the only solar phenomena, which are watched by the unassisted eye are the sun-spots. These frequently are large enough to be readily seen when looked at through a piece of smoked glass. They are apparently great holes in the light-giving surface of the Sun. They are dark in the centre, with edges showing many contortions and projections. They vary in size. Some of them are no more than the size of a pin's head, while others are as large as a dinner-plate. They are irregular in shape, and their edges are jagged, often having a diameter of 60,000 miles. A diameter of 150,000 miles has been ascribed in some cases, including the edges. Their depth is unknown. Estimates have been made, but in no case has it been suggested that they are more than 2,500 miles deep. Their size in comparison with the bulk of the Sun is insignificant. The study of sun-spots has shown that they usually make their appearance as mere dots upon the surface. They increase in size very rapidly, sometimes breaking up to form groups of spots, and sometimes coalescing to form one large spot. They appear in two zones of the Sun only, and these zones correspond to the north and south parts, respectively of the "Temperate Zones" and the northern and southern parts of the Torrid Zone on the earth. The spots have a motion of their own. Those formed near the Equator move towards the Equator; those formed near the northern edge of the spot area move towards the Poles. They occur periodically in maximum magnitude, the period averaging about eleven years. No tenable suggestion has been made as to their origin, or their periodicity. There appears to be some connection between these spots and electrical phenomena, but just what it is no one can profess to explain. Estimates of the Sun's light have been made. It is thus expressed: 1,575,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 candle power. The heat given out is estimated to be equal to the consumption of coal twenty feet thick all over the surface of the Sun. These stupendous estimates preclude the supposition that the heat and light are due to combustion. The accepted theory is to their cause is that they result from the contraction of the Sun, and the estimate is that if the whole solar body contracts 150 feet yearly, the amount of energy that would be thereby given off would furnish the heat and light now sent out. This supposed contraction cannot be proved. At the rate suggested, 10,000 years would be required before it would be great enough to be observable in the largest telescopes. The suggestion has been made, but it has not, as far as we know, been accepted by astronomers, that the Sun itself is not actually hot, but that the heat is evolved by some "mysterious process" in which the earth and the other planets act something like the part of opposite poles in a magnet, the Sun being one pole and the earth and planets the other. This idea has been treated quite extensively in one or two pamphlets, but as has been said the recognized masters of astronomy do not consider it seriously. The Sun revolves on its axis, each revolution taking 25 days 8 hours. The equatorial parts revolve more rapidly than the polar regions, which suggests that the Sun is in no part a rigid body. This diversity of speed in revolution may account for the sun-spots. Formerly the Sun was supposed to occupy a fixed point in space, but this idea has been abandoned. We think that the older Herschell

was the first astronomer to suggest that it had a motion among the stars, and the idea is now universally accepted. Herschell thought that the central orb around which the Sun revolves was one of the stars in the Pleiades, but we do not know that his idea is now generally entertained. Astronomers are, however, satisfied that the Sun and all the stars, which we call "fixed" are in motion through space. The distances are so vast that the appearance of the heavens to the unaided eye undergoes no change in thousands of years. Herschell thought that all the visible stars, with all their attendant planets, revolved around the star in the Pleiades and that this commanding orb swung, with all its myriad of attendants, around some far vaster sphere, whereon was the throne of God.

No Such Stock
"Algermon is very interesting," said the stockbroker's daughter.
"What does he talk about?" inquired her father.
"Why, he's ever so well posted in Shakespearean quotations."
"Young woman," said the financier, sternly, "don't let him make sport of your ignorance. The fact ain't no such stock on the market."

Unfair
Miss Smith—I see that the legislature has passed a law prohibiting the women from wearing stuffed birds or feathers on their hats.
"I don't think it ain't fair. I've heard of how the men in the cities wear swallow-tail coats, and they never say a word against it—Bohemian."

Incorrigible Youth.
He gave a college a good share of cash.
He received many thanks. But the students so rash.
Used his name in their juvenile jesting and noise.
Professors are grateful; but boys will be boys!
—Washington Star.

In Conference.
Just prior to their departure for the Federal court, the dignitaries of the South met in conference in Mr. McCormick's office.
"What do you think, Hank?" Mr. Rockefeller inquired of his right bower.
"I think he'll Louis," said Hank.
"And he did—St. Louis Post-Dispatch."

Two Canadian medical students recently left a boarding house in which they had found cold comfort and meagre fare. Their landlady was considerably annoyed to discover after their departure that they had pinned beneath a hideous crayon portrait of herself a card begging this pious wish: "What is to her hashes."—Canadian Courier.

Professor Koppay, the Austrian painter, has just passed through Paris on his way to Vienna from New York, where he did several portraits, among them that of John D. Rockefeller. Professor Koppay is in this country, having received \$55,000 for portraits painted in America, which is not a bad return for six months' work.

An Englishman in Scotland was abusing the country, complaining of the state of the larder, and wondering why there were a spot where he could get less to eat. "I could tell you a place where you'd get less," said a Scot, who was listening to the tirade, "that is, where the Scotch are other." "Oh, just where an Englishman's been!" said the Scotsman, drily.

What strikes the London Spectator as being among the things that are most extremely funny are Mark Twain's stories of his adventures in agricultural paper; of how, in the turns of that paper, he advised that "turnips should never be pulled; it injures them." It is understood that of his putting forth the information that "the guano is a fine bird, but great care is necessary in rearing."

A cavalry officer who had by no means distinguished himself in the South African war, retired from the service and built himself a villa in a remote spot on the coast of Devonshire. He was showing it to a friend one day and remarked: "The one difficulty I have is about a name for the place. I should like to hit upon something suitable—something appropriate to my military career, you know." "I see," replied his friend, "then why not call it 'The Retreat'?"

One of the officials of the Indian office at Washington was visiting a reservation in Montana on government business when a certain chief, who had taken a fancy to Uncle Sam's Indian, invited him to attend the wedding of the Indian's daughter. The Indian Office man was to his regret, unable to be present at the festivities, the function subsequently, in order to indicate what the agent had missed "five dogs," said the chief, and plenty they.

John W. Gates says that not all women, but some of them, are very poor spinsters and poor farmers, and recalled this incident: "A young friend of mine has a pretty cousin. He was going to the races the other day, and he had a bet on the horse. He had been asked to put \$10 on Forest King for her. 'Very well,' he said. 'I'll do it if you'll pay me back.' 'Of course I'll pay you back,' said the young man. 'All right,' said he. 'You didn't last time.' 'Oh, well,' said she, 'last time the horse didn't win, you know.'"

The Contrary.
"I dropped some money in the market today," announced Mr. Wyss at the dinner table.
"Again?" exclaimed Mrs. Wyss reproachfully.
"No," replied Mr. Wyss mournfully; "a loss."—Judge.

That Titta Climatic Comment.
"Do you believe in an orthodox state of future punishment?"
"I don't know," answered the reckless person. "It might not be a bad idea to have some place where it was frankly admitted that the discomfort was caused by the heat and not the humidity."—Washington Star.

Unhealthy
Man (to a friend)—I am done with doctors henceforth. I am going to advise me to sleep with my windows open. I did so, and the very next morning my gold watch was gone from the bureau.—Fleegende Blätter.

Maude never goes anywhere without dressing for it. "Oh no; she'd hurry up and get a new dress ready if she knew she was going crazy!"—Brooklyn Citizen.

On the Train.—The Rev. Siplins—Would you mind taking your boot off my foot? I have to get out for my next turning. Big Bill Bailey—It's all right, guv'nor; I'm gettin' damn there meself.—The Tatler.

Left in Doubt.—There had been a fatal railroad accident and the reporter sought information. "See here," said the official, testily, "you fellows must think we have accidents for your benefit. I'm telling you, you wouldn't mind them if you were here. You do have them for?" rejoined the reporter. But even touching this point the official was reticent.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Inquisitive Acquaintance.—"Have you ever thought what you would do if your gas bag should collapse while you are half a mile or more up in the air?"
"Daring Aeronaut."—"Often. I should start at once for terra firma by the shortest possible route."—Chicago Tribune.

A sophisticated mother who felt responsible for the future of her daughter said to one of them:
"Anna, what did young Mr. Jones say to you last night when he was buttoning your glove? I saw he was slightly excited."
"Why?" answered Anna. "he said that the person who made a glove so hard to button as that deserved to be killed."
"My dear!" retorted her mother impatiently, "don't waste any more of your time on young Mr. Jones."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Friends.—I don't see so many customers in your shop now.
"Barber."—No, sir, I recommended them a patent medicine to make their hair grow so to make them come oftener, and now they have all grown boards.—Megendorfer Blätter.

Match.—You are making a great match, I suppose.
"Rose."—Rather. I'm going to be married in a 4-horsepower motor.—Fleegende Blätter.

Missus.—I'm sorry you want to leave, Rest. Are you going to better yourself?
"Maid."—No, ma'am. I'm going to get married.—Fleegende Blätter.

Small boy.—Look out here comes the forester. I'll tell him we've seen a bear with three ears, and he'll be so pleased to have a story to tell in the saloon tonight that he will give us some money.—Megendorfer Blätter.

It is rumored that Mark Twain has received a communication from the heirs of the Belcher offering to defray the entire expenses of the obsequies referred to by the American humorist upon his arrival in this country. The only condition that his majesty makes is that the funeral shall take place at once.—Punch.

"Love knows no creed."
"No, and it doesn't seem to know anything else when it gets under full steam."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A year had passed since they faced the person together, and upon his return home he found his wife in tears.
"What are you crying about?" he asked.
"I've just been r-reading the letter in which you p-proposed," she sobbed.
"Well, I don't blame you," he rejoined. "Every time I think of that letter I feel like swearing."—Chicago News.

Young Wife.—Oh, mother, do send our doctor to see Fritz, he looks so pale and ill this morning.
"Mother."—Hum, I think if I sent you our cook for a few days it would be more useful.—Megendorfer Blätter.

First Professor.—This neglect of our German classics is really disgraceful! What can we do to encourage their study?
"Second Professor."—Why don't you translate them into Greek or Latin?—Lustige Blätter.

Sufferer.—I say, Zonfie, that was a stiff sitting we had last night.
"Zonfie."—I shouldn't talk about sitting, if I were you; most of the time you were under the table.—Megendorfer Blätter.

You can go to Klein's saloon again now; there is a different proprietor, and all the waiters are changed, too.
"Well, that's something, but there are still four customers who go there from whom I have borrowed money."—Megendorfer Blätter.

Don't you think? asked Mrs. Oldcastle, "that Mrs. Farnsworth indulges in a good many peccadilloes?"
"Does she?" replied her hostess, as she unfastened her \$2,000 bracelet. "I thought the doctor had put her on a diet of prunes and uncooked things."

How is it smart looking chap like you never married?
"Well, you see, when I was quite young I resolved I would never marry until I found a woman. After many years I found one."
"Well, what then?"
"She was looking for an ideal man."—Bystander.

CURRENT VERSE

Euphrosyne, or, The Prospect
"Freed from its tenement of clay"
(So the prophetic legend ran,
"As pure as dew, as bright as day,
Shall rise the soul of Man."
I read; and in the shade by me
Sat golden-haired Euphrosyne.

Above our shaded orchard seat,
The boughs stirred, scented in the
light.
And on the grass beneath our feet
Lay blossoms pink and white,
I laid the book upon my knee,
Translating to Euphrosyne.

'Twas an old melancholy rune,
"Writ by a Norseman long ago—
Sad with the sense of stars and moon,
Sea-wash, and frost, and snow—
A vision of futurity!
And wide-eyed heard Euphrosyne.

"Stately and slow the heart shall beat
To the low throbb of Time's soft tide,
While shaded from the solar heat
The Shades walk heavenly-eyed."
All round us burnt the starry sea,
And warmly sighed Euphrosyne.

"All shall be innocent and fair;
"Dim as a dream the days shall pass;
No weed of shame shall blossom there,
No snake crawl on the grass."
"How happy such a world will be!"
Sighed beautiful Euphrosyne.

"Flesh shall be fed, sense shall be still,
The old gray earth buried and dead;
The wicked world, with all things ill—
Stone, rock, and tree—be fed,
"No earth, no world!" softly sighed she,
The little maid, Euphrosyne.

She clasped her hands, she cast her eyes
Over the landscape bright with May,
Scented and sweet with loquacious flies,
Smiled the green world that day—
Loud, sang the thrush, low hummed the
And softly sighed Euphrosyne.

"Sleekness shall perish, grief and pain
Be buried with the buried life;
The sun shall shine on the weary brain,
At last shall cease their strife."
The grey tones trembled on my knee,
But happy sat Euphrosyne.

"The luminous house wherein we dwell,
The haunted house of shame and lust,
The cellophane's fleecy shell,
Shall crumble into dust,
The flower shall fade, the scent fly free,
She trembled now, Euphrosyne.

Her warm, white bosom heaved with sighs;
I felt her light breath come and go;
She drank, with glorious lips and eyes,
The summer's golden glow—
She felt her face, and sighed "Ah me!"
The flower of maid, Euphrosyne.

"And with the flower of flesh shall fade
The venomous bloom of earthly love;
No passion trace of man and god,
Shall taint the life above;
Flesh shall be fed, sense shall not be!"
I prayed and watched Euphrosyne.

Her hands were folded round her knees,
Her eyes were fixed in a half dream;
She shared the flame of flowers and
"Frees."
I felt her light breath come and go;
She drank, with glorious lips and eyes,
The summer's golden glow—
She felt her face, and sighed "Ah me!"
The flower of maid, Euphrosyne.

"A little maid of seventeen years,
A happy child with golden hair,
What should she know of Love's wild ways?
"No love in heaven—how strange 'twill
Still musing, sighed Euphrosyne.

"No thoughts of perishable mold
Shall break the rule of heavenly rest,
But larger light, more still, more cold,
More beautiful and blest."
Her heart was fluttering close to me,
And quickly broke to Euphrosyne.

"There shall be no more love!" but here
I paused, for from my side she sprang
And in her bird's voice loud and clear
"If love's young god, see, shall be
"Oh, close the foolish book!" cried she,
The happy maid, Euphrosyne.

I closed the book, and from my hold
She took it with her fingers white,
Then down the path of green and gold
"She tripped with laughter light—
"The book, not the glad word, shall be
Deep-buried and Euphrosyne.

Within an alm-trunk's hollow hole,
Into the darkness damp and green,
She thrust it, closing up the hole
"With spruce and cedar she
Then all the radiant flush of gloe
Fast faded from Euphrosyne.

Pensively in the summer shine
Her blue eyes filled with tears of
hills,
She held her little mouth to mine
"In one long, heavenly sigh—
"I love the sun, and life, and thee,
She whispered, my Euphrosyne.

Steen, Book, within thy burial-place,
With flowers and fruits for epitaph
Kind Heaven, stoop down thy sunny
face
To hear the earth's glad laugh!
Smile with your glorious eyes on me,
Oh, child of joy! Euphrosyne.
—Robert Buchanan.

Walsey to Cromwell.
Thus far have you, Cromwell,
And—when I am forgotten, as I shall be,
And sleep in dull cold marble, where no
mention
Of me must be heard of—say, I
taught thee, my Cromwell,
To be true to the depths and shoals
of honor—
Found thee a way, out of his wreck, to
a sure and safe one, though thy master
missed
Mark, but my fall, and that that ruin'd
me,
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away
ambition;
By that sin fell the angels; how can
man
The image of His Maker, hope to win
by it?
Love thyself last, cherish those hearts
that hate thee;
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Still in thy right hand carry gentle
peace,
To silence envious tongues. Be just, and
far
near not.
Let all the ends thou aim'd at be thy
country's
Thy God's and truth's. Then if thy
fall
fall't, O Cromwell,
"The fault's not in our stars, but in our
selves."
King.
And—pr thee, lead me to
And—take an inventory of all I have,
To the last penny, 'tis the King's; my
And my integrity to Heaven is all,
I dare now call mine own. O Cromwell,
And—when I am forgotten, as I shall be,
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ons of Teapots Daily... ed It?... CK, MIXED or GREEN... HANTS NADA... ontreal... 6,000,000.00... 4,000,000.00... s Conducted... artment... nd upwards and... deposit and... a year... pt attention, deposits can... out any delay... TAYLOR, Manager... FIRE-POT... ot is usually nearly... es, leaving the live... The result is that... much more than the... sion causes a strain... piece fire-pot to stand... split, allowing precious... sickening gases to... fire-pot of the Sunshine... ed to meet this con... in two sections. The... expands, as much as... independently of the... en cool, it contracts... original size, fitting... half perfectly... strong, unbreakable... eat-tight, two-piece... t one of the many... tures of the Sunshine... es not handle the... to us for FREE... ry's... ncouver, St. John, N.B... Agents... OUR... r!

JAPANESE ASK FOR SEPARATE POSTOFFICE

Ottawa Said To Be Considering a Strange Request From Vancouver

Organized Labor is Aroused

Reported in Terminal City That Post Office Department May Act on the Suggestion

Vancouver, July 25.—The Japanese of Vancouver have made a demand upon the post office general for the establishment of an exclusively Japanese post office in this city—an office to be manned and served by Japanese, for the sole use of the Japanese population of Vancouver and vicinity.

Not only has this demand been made, but to the minds of the few persons in Vancouver who are aware of the fact the most astonishing part of the whole business is that the post office department appears to be trying to act in full accordance with the Japanese demand.

That the Japanese should seek to have the taxpayers of Canada pay for the postal privileges to them does not astonish me very much, as I have some knowledge of their aggressive character. I said a considerable number of years ago that the Japanese were higher in the rural. Mr. Finlay will be absent two months on private business.

Miss Armstrong's Medal

Much Activity at Mines of Whitehorse

Expect Bumper Crops

Workman is Asking Unstated Damages for Loss of His Leg

UNITED SUPPLY CO. QUILTS VANCOUVER

Are to Close Their Offices at the End of the Present Month.

Headquarters at Prince Rupert

Dangerous Bush Fires Raging on Mainland—Expect Good Run of Sockeyes on Fraser

Vancouver, July 24.—The United Supply & Contracting company, which has been identified in the capacity of purchasing agent with the Grand Trunk Pacific operations at Prince Rupert since the start of operations at that point, will close its office in Vancouver at the end of this month.

Expect Bumper Crops

Workman is Asking Unstated Damages for Loss of His Leg

Glass Factory Blown In

Pirates Steal River Nets

Westminster Waterworks

Pay Day at Fernie

HOUSE FURNISHING DISCOUNT SALE

Commencing Saturday, July 27th, we will for Ten Days allow a discount of 25 per cent. off small lines of Enamel and Tinware, including the Famous Austrian Elite Ware, just imported.

B.C. Hardware Company

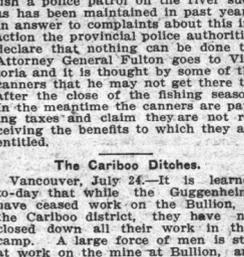
Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

R. S. Sargent, Hazelton, B. C.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

GROCERIES

FELL & CO., Ltd.



Imperial Blue Serge

Fit-Reform

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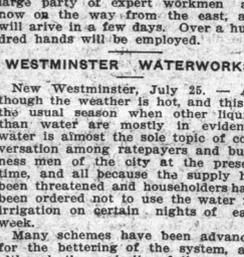
Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

R. S. Sargent, Hazelton, B. C.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

GROCERIES

FELL & CO., Ltd.



Imperial Blue Serge

Fit-Reform

HOUSE FURNISHING DISCOUNT SALE

Commencing Saturday, July 27th, we will for Ten Days allow a discount of 25 per cent. off small lines of Enamel and Tinware, including the Famous Austrian Elite Ware, just imported.

B.C. Hardware Company

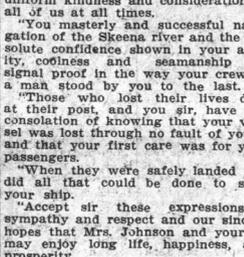
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Imperial Blue Serge

Fit-Reform

IS HERBY GIVEN THAT 30 days I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands...

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT. District of Clayoquot. TAKE NOTICE that Cyrus H. Drury, Charles F. Lay and S. H. Toy, of Victoria, occupation land dealers, intend to apply for special timber license over the following described lands...

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT. District of Clayoquot. TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Clarke of Alberni, intend to apply for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands...

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT. District of Clayoquot. TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Clarke of Alberni, intend to apply for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands...

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT. District of Clayoquot. TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Clarke of Alberni, intend to apply for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands...

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The Amateur Photographer

HOLIDAY PHOTOGRAPHY

Last week I had occasion to talk to you on the subject of photography at the seaside, and I endeavored to give you some hints which might prove more or less helpful to you in this branch of work...

Local Conditions. The reason for this is not difficult to understand, because the conditions which exist in the places where we travel to are seldom the same as those with which we are familiar at home...

Marine Work. Working from a river steamer is easier, as the base is generally steadier, but care should be taken not to unduly project parts of the vessel into the water...

Street Scenes. There are few things more attractive than the scenes which are presented in the streets of a city...

Seaside Work. In my talk to you last week I dealt fairly exhaustively with this branch of work, and I must refer those of my readers who are contemplating spending their vacation at the seaside to the issue of the 10th...

Choice of Cameras. Naturally any camera may be chosen as our companion, but where a large variety of different subjects have to be photographed it is not so good to have one which is not capable of long extension...

STEADY GROWTH IN WAGES PAID OUT TO MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES. Recent Census Bulletin Contains Some Specially Interesting Figures.

The growth in manufactures in Canada is well exemplified by a bulletin recently issued by the census branch. It includes the number of wage-earners and the amount paid in salaries to all classes of employees in the manufacturing establishments of Canada in the year 1900 and 1905...

In the five years the number of employees increased by 47,452, the amount of wages by \$51,145,140, and the average wage per employee by \$9.44. Employees increased in the five years by 12 per cent, total wages by 45 per cent, and average wage per employee by 27 per cent...

Ernest Edward of San Francisco Fire Department Expresses His Views.

From Friday's Daily. F. Ernest Edward of the San Francisco fire department, who was one of the volunteers working at the fire at the Victoria Hotel on Tuesday night, has been considered a third alarm fire and his services were highly appreciated...

QUEER CLAIMS UNDER COMPENSATION ACT. Old Country Employes Make Some Original Demands for Recompense for Illness.

London, July 25.—Insurance companies are being flooded with proposals to protect employers from the penalties of the Compensation Act, and something like a thousand policies are issued every day from the London office...

ARRIVALS FROM FAMINE AREA IN NORTH CHINA. Provincial Government Provides Dominion With Location at Point Grey.

The provincial government has placed an acre and a half of land at Point Grey at the disposal of the Dominion government for the wireless station to be erected at that place. Cecil Doure, superintendent of the wireless service for the Dominion, completed the arrangements with Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, yesterday...

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TEACHERS AND HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

Results Were Given Out by the Superintendent of Education Last Evening

The following results of the annual teachers' examinations and also of the high school examinations were issued from the office of the superintendent of education last evening:

Teachers' Examination, 1907. The annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools of the province began on July 2, 1927, and was held successively in Armstrong, Chilliwack, Cumberland, Grand Forks, Kamloops, Kaslo, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Revelstoke, Rossland, Vancouver, Vernon and Victoria.

The examiners appointed to act with the superintendent of education were: W. P. Argue, B.A., J. W. Church, M.A., F. H. Easton, M.A., D.C.L., Edward B. Paul, M.A., James C. Shaw, M.A., and David Wilson, B.A. By the lamented death of Mr. Shaw in April last, the board of examiners was deprived of a very scholarly member, and a place of his most prominent and able teacher.

Academic Certificates (Names in alphabetical order)

Anderson, Frederick R., B.A., Mt. Allison university, New Brunswick; Barker, John B.A., Queen's university, Kingston; Buckley, Alfred, M.A., University of Manchester; Chalmers, Louise H., B.A., McGill university, Montreal; Christie, James O., B.A., Queen's university, Kingston; Crombie, Isaac, B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; Davis, Charles J., B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; Davy, Robert N., M.A., University of Toronto; Dunning, John B.A., University of Toronto; Falkner, Charles E., B.A., University of Oxford; Fraser, Jessie A., B.A., University of Toronto; Fraser, Lorne C., M.A., McMaster university, Toronto; Fraser, William R., B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; Fullerton, Roy D., B.A., Mt. Allison university, New Brunswick; Gourle, William G., B.A., University of Manitoba; Gower, Gordon H., B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; Grimsom, Hugh D., B.A., Cambridge university; Hoopes, Joseph M., B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; Henry, Alice O., M.A., McGill university, Montreal; Jamieson, Annie B., B.A., University of Manitoba; Layton, Francis P. H., B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; Matthews, Allan F., B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; Messinger, Mae L., B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; Macdonald, William R., M.A., University of Edinburgh; Mackenzie, Mary L., B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; McKenna, Anthony J., B.A., Ottawa university, MacKinnon; Florence A., B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; MacKinnon, Geo. W., B.A., Queen's university, Kingston; McNeill, Elsie, B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; McNeely, Hanna E., M.A., Trinity college, Toronto; McPhalen, Mary M.; Pearson, Mabel M., Porter, Margeline B.A., Royal University of Canada; Shampier, Jessie M., B.A., University of Acadia college, Nova Scotia; Sibbald, Mary E., B.A., University of Manitoba; Sinnott, Edna F., B.A., Dalhousie university, Halifax; Smith, Alexander M.A., University of Aberdeen; Stafford, John, B.A., University of Toronto; Van Blaricom, Ida M., B.A., University of Manitoba; Wicklet, Evelyn B.A., University of Toronto; Williams, John B.A., University of Manitoba; Wood, Burton J., B. Sc., Dalhousie University, Halifax.

First Class Certificates (Names in alphabetical order)

Anderson, Margaret I., Baxter, Wilhelmina, Hodgson, Ethel; Holland, Alwin; Stott, Eliza C. Second Class Certificates. Anderson, Agnes N.; Astie, Mabel C.; Bate, Evelyn B.; Bryant, Ethel D.; Buller, Marlon G.; Bulman, Fanny E.; Campbell, Norma; Case, Isabella S.; Clarke, Samuel J.; Cook, Dora L.; Cooper, Alice; Daykin, Margaret; Dodd, Margaret K.; Donald, Sarah; Driver, Margaret I.; Fee, Mrs. Edith S.; Gammon, Agnes E.; Grant, James F.; Haarer, Helena; Harris, Coral L.; Harrison, William H.; Hill, Nora J.; Hutchinson, Henrietta B.; Johnston, Katharine W.; Knight, Edna E.; Lawrence, Flora C.; Mansfield, Edith; Morrison, Florence M.; Morrison, Olive C.; McArdle, Katharine B.; McDougall, Catherine F.; McKee, Frances; McKenzie, Malcolm; McVicar, Margaret M.; Painter, Emily; Eaton, Maud E.; Raleigh, Helen T.; Rankine, Thomas; Robson, Constance H.; Russell, Isabel R.; Shanks, Gertrude M.; Shaw, Lesley I.; Sinclair, James W.; Smith, Hazel M.; Smith, Laura I.; Stephens, Mary E.; Strang, Marguerite; Street, Victor C.; Taylor, Mabel E.; Taylor, Minnie; Thomas, Gwendolyn A.; Vans, Margaret; Wall, Lillian; Watson, Kathleen E.; Webb, Annie M.; Westwood, Beulah F.; White, Florence M.; Whyte, Fanny F. Third Class Certificates. Allison, Grace; Anderson, Orville B.; Atkins, Frances E. H.; Becker, Grace M.; Bell, Beatrice; Blake, Elena J.; Bradley, Bertha B.; Case, Katherine F.; Cockrell, Kathleen M.; Cooper, William A.; Crake, Helena F.; Daniels, Violet E.; Ewer, A. Frederica; Fawcett, Annie; Gibson, Margaret; D. Fraser, Hilda M.; Fullerton, Florence L.; Gill, Elizabeth M.; Hanna, Marion W.; Harmon, Carrie M.; Harris, Gertrude E.; Henson, Helena M.; House, Emma; Jenkins, Mildred C.; Johnstone, Georgina M.; Kennedy, Eva D.; Kyle, Hazel R.; Matheson, Sarah B.; Mercer, Jessie; Middleton, Alberta; Mills, Catherine F.; Mowbray, Christina; Macdonald, A. Christina A.; McIntyre, William H.; McVicar, Lettie M.; Parrott, Katie L.; Paterson, Edna M.; Pinnock, Georgia; Rickaby, Edna M.; Robinson, Stanley; Russell, Annie C.; Sato, Matthew A.; Shaw, Irene; Short, Amelia; Summerville, Margaret S.; Sterling, Edna M.; Stoddart, Charlotte A. F.; Stuart, Jessie A.; Thompson, John; Waddell, Gertrude M.; Wetherall, Claire; White, Adelaide; Wilkie, Elizabeth G.; Williams, Florence P.; Wilson, Eliza E.; Winslow, Lillian A.; Wood, Annie L.; Yeomans, Josephine B.

These are renewed for one year under section 120 of the Public Schools act. Bell, Etta L.; Booth, Annie; Bowell, Bertha J.; Bradley, Emily; Brethour,

Helen; Brown, Elizabeth E.; Cameron, Bertha I.; Carson, Ellen M.; Carter, Louise J.; Cathcart, Annie; Christensen, Carl B.; Crawford, Dora; Creech, Mary A.; Egan, Emma; Egan, G.; Mabel R.; Frame, Margaret M.; Fraser, Mrs. Hattie; Gibson, Frances; Gibson, Grace E.; Gibson, Margaret; Gordon, Grace A.; Griffith, Ada W.; Hagar, Isabel K.; Hall, Carrie; Har- die, Violet; Holmes, Mary H.; Howell, Ada M.; King, John; Lawrence, May; Leighton, Annie L.; Lister, Ellen; Loch, Elizabeth S.; Marsden, Sarah; McAllister, Carrie E.; Moore, Ethel; McDonald, Christina J.; Mackenzie, Mrs. Lena B.; Mackenzie, John K.; McLennan, Mrs. Ada J.; McMartin, Jane; Plaxton, Elsie D.; Pringle, Lena S.; Ramsay, Mary G.; Ramsay, Margaret; Rath, Annie; Read, Ellen R.; Robertson, Margaret M.; Rolston, William G. M.; Sharpe, Phoebe O.; Shrappell, Elsie B.; Starre, Mrs. Clara T.; Sullivan, Margaret M.; Sutherland, James; Thomson, James W.; Toop, Ida M.; Vanetta, Annie E.; Woodman, Annie M.; Brethour, Margaret M.

High School Examination. The following are the results of the high school examinations:

Armstrong Centre. Intermediate grade - Maximum marks, 1,000; Sarah B. Matheson, 671. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,500; Orville P. Watson, 902; Gertrude E. Harris, 897. Number of candidates, 4; passed, 2.

Chilliwack Centre. Junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,500; Margaret I. Calhick, 825; Myrtle E. Newby, 789; Edith H. Ryder, 752. Number of candidates, 7; passed, 3.

Cumberland Centre. Intermediate grade - Maximum marks, 1,500; Charles O. Smith, 678. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,500. Number of candidates, 6; passed, 0.

Grand Forks Centre. Intermediate grade - Maximum marks, 1,300; Jessie A. Stuart, 788. Number of candidates, 3; passed, 1.

Kamloops Centre. Junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,500; J. Herbert Reid, 832. Number of candidates, 3; passed, 1.

Kaslo Centre. Junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,500; Elizabeth C. O'Connell, 1,090; Mary A. Garland, 1,067; Douglas H. Bruce, 922; Electa A. Power, 922; David Hartin, 894; Alice A. Jwickly, 877. Number of candidates, 6; passed, 6.

Nanaimo Centre. Intermediate grade - Maximum marks, 1,300; Gwendolyn A. Thomas, 650. Number of candidate, 1; passed, 1.

Junior grade - Minimum marks, 1,500; Margaret E. Hardy, 1,037; Frances V. Mills, 959; George N. Beltram, 898; Greener R. G. Brown, 880; Gordon S. Planta, 859; John A. Jones, 819; Cecil A. Caldwell, 778; Charlotte Mczolline, 765; Mary Stewart, 750. Number of candidates, 16; passed, 9.

Nelson Centre. Senior grade - Maximum marks, 1,100; William Brown, 720. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1.

Intermediate grade - Maximum marks, 1,300; Roy Harris, 726. Number of candidate, 6; passed, 1.

Junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,500; George Gore, 908; Charles E. Swannell, 883; Alice C. Corry, 862; Olive McLeod, 848; Eva G. McVicar, 802; William E. Poupore, 788. Number of candidates, 9; passed, 6.

New Westminster Centre. Junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,500; Alice McEwen, 970; Anna Morrow, 939; Vera C. Gilley, 884; Annie L. Wood, 879; Harry K. Burnett, 874; Jean M. Peckles, 876; Otway Wilkie, 874; Archibald S. Kirkland, 852; Margaret Archibald, 849; William T. House, 834; Helen Montgomery, 793; Marvin P. Sutherland, Margaret Watson, 791; John J. Odin, 789; Edna Broe, 779; Isabel Oliver, 756; Florence A. Bilodeau, 750. Number of candidates, 22; passed, 17.

Columbian College. Junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,500. Number of candidates, 7; passed, 0.

Revelstoke Centre. Junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,500; Jean Hayat, 908. Number of candidate, 10; passed, 1.

Rossland Centre. Junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,500; Laura F. Jewell, 908; Frances Brown, 866; Emily Gaunt, 800; Nettie C. Lingie, 771; Alma O. Beverly, 770. Number of candidates, 5; passed, 5.

Vancouver Centre. Intermediate grade - Maximum marks, 1,300; Ethel D. Boyant, 962; Thomas Rankine, 937; Laura I. Smith, 728. Number of candidate, 5; passed, 3.

Junior grade - Maximum number of marks, 1,500; Daniel M. Gordon and William E. G. Murray, 1,145; James McCrae Brough, 1,084; Edward P. H. Bates, 929; Martha A. Cowan, 892; Basil S. Savers, 960; Florence O. Hamilton, 952; Jessie A. Davidson, 937; Beula B. Vermilyea, 919; Euphemia C. Jones, 914; Etta M. Beckman, 910; Edna R. Pearson, 906; Easton B. Kirkpatrick, 904; Susanna B. Dunsmuir, 898; Rowe Holland, 892; Mabel I. J. Allan, 884; Ethel M. Pearson, 876; Margaret Cattell, 875; Lila M. Geddis, 871; Elmo B. Atkins and George S. Ford, 867; Mabel E. Cowan and Grace H. Patrick, 860; Gladys E. Greggs, 859; James T. Underhill, 855; Flossie J. Mulloy, 854; Winnifred V. Bowen, 849; George W. Y. Shaw, 849; Sadie H. Munro, 848; William J. Abel, 841; Lillian A. Ross, 839; Jessie F. B. Parkes, 836; Bernice V. Cousins, 835; Mary E. Bolton and Clyde H. A. Rogers, 824; Hazel M. Ashwood and Alice M. Keenleyside, 820; Jessie M. Gordon, 824; Harry A. Barrett, Edward M. Busby and Addie E. O'Dwyer, 812; Violet England, 810; Eattie E. Uchida, 805; Jessie Smith, 795; Mona Mude and R. Purvis McLennan, 794; E. May Johnson, 788; Loftus T. R. McInnes, 786; Horace G. Stone, 784; Grant V. S. Ford, 782; Cleahard Draper, 768; Ethel H. Reveler, 768; Mildred E. Salter, 767; Hazel P. Foster and Frank F. Taaffe, 755; Percival A. McCandless, 753; Victoria A. Milne and Bessie Preston, 751; Howard W. Hays, Amy W. Paterson and T. Shimotakahara, 750; Elsie A. Edmons, 812. Number of candidates, 98; passed, 62.

Commercial course - Junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,400; Helen L. McKinnon, 916; Winifred E. McKay, 877; William Cruickshank and Lucy H. Hay, 861; Frederic I. Ray, 826; Jessie I. McKinnon, 770; John R. Lestherdale,

754; Alexander McDonald, 747; Nellie M. Parks, 702. Number of candidates, 14; passed, 9.

Vernon Centre. Junior grade - Maximum number of marks, 1,500. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 0.

Kelowna. Junior grade - Maximum number of marks, 1,500; John Kincaid, 822. Number of candidates, 4; passed, 1.

Victoria Centre. Junior grade - Maximum number of marks, 1,500; Jean Robinson, 1,283; Mary W. Hamilton, 1,146; Irene S. Adams, 974; James T. Fullerton, 959; Margaret F. Hamilton, 956; William A. Cooper, 942; Lillian M. Ross, 939; Leonard S. Pacey, 913; Charlie M. Gray, 911; Daisy E. K. Jones, 910; Benjamin E. Erb, 897; John M. Thomas, 875; Mary E. Lehman, 874; Lorne D. Fulton, 871; Winifred M. Fox, 863; Evelyn L. Vantreicht, 842; Mary I. Williams, 839; Edith H. Luscombe, 830; Mary E. Logan, 827; Robert H. Green, 818; Annie M. Eud, 800; Jean M. Duncan, 797; Winifred Gray, 785; John G. McRae, 784; Charlotte A. F. Stoddart, 789; Sarah E. McKnight, 788; Kenneth C. Drury, 785; Margaret J. Clay, 777; Jane D. Brydon, 776; Lillian A. Winslow, 774; Katie M. Coates, 767; Marion Erskine, 750. Number of candidates, 41; passed, 32.

St. Ann's academy, junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,500; Eileen M. Mulcahy, 851; Hazel H. 767. Number of candidates, 3; passed, 2.

Commercial course, junior grade - Maximum marks, 1,400; Rita C. McDonald, 899; Everett Taylor, 840; Dorothy C. McCarry, 836; Greer, Young, 780; Arthur Erb, 731; Frederick C. Dougal, 709. Number of candidates, 12; passed, 6.

RICH STRIKE IN THE QUEEN CHARLOTTES

Frank Watson Has Made Another Rich Discovery of Gold Quartz

Frank Watson, the wizard prospector of the Queen Charlotte Island, came down on the Amur last night with another rich strike to his credit. His new location is stated to be the richest of the many sensational finds of different kinds of minerals that have been discovered in those islands. He discovered a lead of extraordinarily high grade auriferous quartz at Burras harbor, on the west coast of the islands, near Moore's channel. This is near Gold Harbor, where the Hudson's Bay people struck several claims and though no work of importance has been done, the geological conditions would indicate permanency. Mr. Watson is heavily interested in Queen Charlotte Island properties, apart from the new find, owing some extensive copper deposits. He is said to have recently disposed of some of his interests and when he came down this time he had a very large sum of money on him, stated to amount to \$125,000. However this may be, there was champagne on the Amur for all who cared to drink it, and the new strike was celebrated in true western mining camp style. Passengers on the Amur stated that mining experts are arriving at the islands on every steamer from all the chief mining centres, and considerable American capital is already invested in various promising properties. Work has not yet commenced on the coal lands near Skidgate, which is controlled by an American syndicate, as the owners are awaiting the examination and report of a Pennsylvania expert who is now on his way to the province. Mr. Sivert, of the Jedway Sawmill company, is taking a sawmill into Jedway. The Japanese are beginning to ship from the Ikeda mines and the tramway to the wharf is practically completed. A shipment of 600 tons will probably be made during the next two weeks. There are at present 130 men employed at the mines.

MUTINOUS RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

Seminovsky Regiment Refuses General Reimer as Commander

St. Petersburg, July 27. - While the emperor was reviewing the troops encamped at Yrskovo on Wednesday, the Seminovsky regiment refused to participate in the manoeuvres and broke up the order of parade. They demanded the retirement from their command of General Reimer, who remained in command of the regiment when General Min was assassinated last year, and who ruthlessly put down the Moscow uprising in December, 1906. The regiment was immediately dismissed from the parade and a search of its barracks revealed much illegal literature and papers. Four soldiers of the regiment were placed under arrest. The authorities are trying to keep the matter secret because of the defection that exists in the remaining companies of the regiment. Wednesday afternoon, it was time that General Reimer had been in command of his regiment since his return from Alexander's command. He was assassinated. Although he was appointed commander shortly after Min was killed he did not assume command until the Emperor's personal body guard until the animosity aroused in his subordinate and comrades. The Seminovsky regiment, after the trouble in Moscow, voted to wipe out their disgrace in the blood of general Min and Reimer, who they declared forced them to fire upon and murder their fellow citizens.

Disaster Caused By Lightning

Haverhill, Mass., July 27. - During an electrical storm, a lightning bolt passed through a trolley car on which the New Bedford and Haverhill trolley was broken. The trolley was riding in a stampee of passengers which followed Edward Devereux, who was sitting on the trolley. The New Bedford team, was thrown headlong to the pavement, and suffered considerable damage. The trolley was removed to the hospital in a critical condition. It was found necessary to restrain him from leaving the trolley. The trolley was taken to the hospital in a critical condition. It was found necessary to restrain him from leaving the trolley. The trolley was taken to the hospital in a critical condition. It was found necessary to restrain him from leaving the trolley.

How She Was Mentioned

"I met Miss Knox today," said Miss Blumdrin. "By the way, she asked me if I knew you." "Is that so?" said Miss Giggles. "Yes, we had quite an argument. I happened to remark that Miss Spencers was the silliest girl I knew and she - she simply wouldn't agree with me." - Philadelphia Press.

THE LAST BARGAIN CHANCES

Are By No Means The Least

MONDAY'S SALE NEWS OF NO MINOR IMPORTANCE

Ladies' White Lawn and Japanese Black Silk Waists Are Placed On Sale Tomorrow at Enticing Reductions

A FEW DESCRIPTIONS WILL DEMONSTRATE THE SPECIAL SALE VALUE OF THIS PRESENT OFFERING.

Ladies' Fine White Lawn Blouses

LADIES' WHITE LAWN BLOUSE, wide box pleat down centre of front, with two rows of insertion on either side, four rows of tucking down either side of back, long sleeves with deep tuck ruff. Clearance price 50c

Ladies' Japanese Black Silk Waists

LADIES' BLACK JAPANESE SILK WAIST, entire front made of fine tucks, rows of tucking down back, three-quarter sleeve finished with cuff to match. Price \$2.50



Ladies' Fine White Lawn Blouses

LADIES' WHITE LAWN BLOUSE, wide box pleat of hand embroidery down front, edged on either side with narrow tucks, three-quarter sleeve with tuck cuff. Collar to match. Clearance price 50c

Ladies' Japanese Black Silk Waists

LADIES' BLACK JAPANESE SILK WAIST, entire front made of fine tucks, rows of tucking down back, three-quarter sleeve finished with cuff to match. Price \$2.50

IMPORTANT REMNANT DAY TOMORROW

Dress Goods Dept.'s Remnants On Sale Tomorrow

Colored Dress Goods, in Serges, Fancy Tweeds, Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Panamas, Fancy Lustres, Voiles, Nun's Veilings. White and Cream Dress Goods, in Cashmeres, Serges, Panamas, Voiles and Fancy Lustres. Black Dress Goods in Broadcloths, Panamas, Cashmeres, Crepe de Chenes, Voiles, Soliel, Cord de Chene, and Lustres, etc. 2 to 7 yard lengths.

Staple Department's Remnants On Sale Tomorrow

Prints, Dress Gingham, Ducks, Galateas, Aprons, Gingham, Flanelles, Flannels, White Muslins, Figured Muslins, and Organdies, Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, Etc.

Silk Department's Remnants On Sale Tomorrow

Taffetas, Foulards, Geishas, Japanese, Chinas and Fancy Silks, Etc. Lengths 1 to 5 yards.

Rapidly Waning Opportunities in Men's Fine Clothing

Only Three Days Remain

in which to secure one of our regular, well tailored, high-grade Suits that were:

\$22.50 to \$25.00 for

\$15.75

\$15.00 to \$20.00 for

\$9.75

\$10.00 to \$12.50 for

\$6.75

High-Grade Suits

whose style and distinction has won for them "fame and following" among good dressers.

Only Three Days Remain

in which to secure these unmatched Suit Bargains

Such opportunities cannot occur before our next sale, 6 months from now

Ladies' Linen Wash Skirts

We Will Dispose of Balance of Stock Tomorrow at Low Sale Price of \$1.50

Ladies' Linen Wash Skirts, made in black and white shepherd's plaid, 7 gored with inverted pleats, stitched to form flare. Trimmings, straps of self and black covered buttons. Regular value \$2.75. Clearance price tomorrow \$1.50

Ladies' Kimonos, 3 Doz. Only

Made in white muslin, with bands of light and navy blue, mauve and green. Regular value 65c. Monday's Clearance each 45c

Ladies' Charming Muslin and Wash Suits

Regular \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$5.75, Sale Prices \$1.50 and \$3.75

LADIES' SUMMER COSTUME in fine white mull, waist with yoke of wide lace insertion and small accordion pleated ruffles, high lace collar and elbow sleeves. Skirt with small shirred yoke and panel of lace insertion in front, deep flounce trimmed with lace insertion and small ruffles. Regular price \$7.75. Monday \$3.75

LADIES' WHITE LINEN WASH SUIT, waist with embroidery insertion and tucks in front, elbow sleeves with cuff of insertion. Ten gored skirt with panel of embroidery in front and wide tuck on each seam. Regular price \$5.75. Monday \$3.75

LADIES WASH SUIT of heavy crash, waist tuck back and front with high collar and long sleeves. Five gored skirt with deep hem. Regular price \$2.50. Monday \$1.50

LADIES' DARK PRINT SAILOR SUIT, with white pique trimming. Plain seven gored skirt. Regular price \$2.50. Monday \$1.50

Final Bargain Chances in Boot and Shoe Dept.

Women's Lace Boots, and Oxford Ties, regular value \$3.50 to \$5.00. Sold after 1st reduction for \$2.50. Final Wipe out of complete stock, per pair \$1.50

Women's, Misses' and Children's Footwear

Were \$1.75, \$1.50, Tomorrow per Pair \$1.25 and \$1.00

Misses' Kid Button Boots, regular \$1.75. Special and final clearance, per pair \$1.00

Misses' and Women's Tan Calf Sandals. Regular \$1.75. Special and final clearance price, per pair \$1.25

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

VOL. L., NO. 65

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