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Tea.

e Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VOL L. NO. 174

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1908

FIFTIETH YEAR

London, Aug. 19.—Much interest is shown here in the attitude of the United States towards the Holland-Venezuela dispute. The Daily Graphic in an editorial this morning thinks that it is not a wise precedent even for the Netherlands to acknowledge such an extension of the Monroe doctrine as is implied in the limitation to a blockade imposed by the United States on her justly punitive action against Venezuela, and hopes that Holland's action will be as drastic as the American restriction will permit. The Times in an editorial this morning on the Venezuelan situation says: "President Roosevelt has always advocated what he called in his famous message the proper policing of the world,' and if the Dutch see any chance to apply it without infringing the Monroe doctrine, the other America, like the rest of the barbarians in Castro's phrase, can but wish her success in this most necessary work." London, Aug. 19 .- Much interest is this most necessary work."

No Case for Arbitration

The Hague, Aug. 19.—The view is entertained in diplomatic circles here that the present difficulty between Holland and Venezuela is not of a nature to be settled by arbitration, and in explanation it is pointed out that the dispute is not of a private commercial character, like the difficulties between Venezuela and Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. In those cases satisfaction for claims was sought, and Holland-has no claim against Venezuela. It is maintained here that the present question is rather one of sovereignty and national honor, matters which are not susceptible of solution by arbitration. No Case for Arbitration

Willmestadt, Curacao, Aug. 19.—Letters received here today from Venezuela contain the information that the authorities have established strict control over all Venezuelan custom houses. No passengers are permitted to depart from Venezuela without having first received the permission of the government, and such permission is granted only to individuals who take passage for points in Europe or North America.

America.
This measure is supposed to have been taken because of the existing difficulty between Venezuela and Holland.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The Temps this afternoon expresses the most lively satisfaction at the liberal and wise interpretation of the Monroe doctrine made by the United States, as evidenced by her endorsement of the plans of Holland to secure redress from Venezuela. The paper says: "The arrogant Castro, who insultingly ejected the French minister from Caracas, becomes daily more and more impossible. The time certainly has come for a settlement of the numerous international difficulties with Venezuela, and the action of Holland probably will open a way to this end."

Castro's Offensive Acts

The Hague, August 19.—In brief but ominous phrasing the "Staats Courant," or official gazette, states that at a recent Cabinet meeting the Venezuelan question was discussed, and it was decided to make no public announcement of the Government's position until M. de Reus, the former minister at Caracas, shall arrive and the letter reported to have been dispatched by the Foreign Minister of Venezuela to the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs received and examined. Castro's Offensive Acts

amined.

However, Vice-Admiral Hockwater is known to have been present at the meeting and unusual activity is now shown on board the battleships De Ruyter, Evertsen and Hertog Hendrik, and the armored cruisers Holland and Priesland.

The press of this city, Amsterdam, and other cities without distinction of party is unanimous in declaring that the country can bear no more insults and injuries at the hands of President Castro and that the Government, should it take the most drastic measures, will have the full support of the country.

country.

The papers are unanimous in declaring that the expulsion of the minister was conducted in a manner linknown in modern diplomacy, and is in itself a sufficient cause for war. It is admitted that the De Reus letter which caused the Dutch minister's expulsion was scarcely regular, as it condemned the ruler and country to which he was accredited.

Still, they believe that its undiplorations and the superior of the superi country.

Still, they believe that its undiplomatic language shows that he did not intend the Hou' en Trouw Society to publish it in their monthly bulletin, but merely to use its substance in a patriotic but perfectly cover merely patriotic but perfectly proper manner, so that young Hollanders would not invite disappointment and misfortune by going out to Venezuela.

After all, it is added, the minister's frank and unguarded letter told the Hollanders nothing new.

PUNITIVE ACTION

AGAINST CASTRO

Much Interest Taken By Europe in Holland's Probable Course

ARBITRATION IMPOSSIBLE

ARBITRATION IMPOSSIBLE

Government at The Hague Awaits Arrival of Expelled Minister

Minister

Much Expelled May Shell Two Towns

In every circle there is one unanimous voice. This is that Holland will make thouse and the was acting in a manner calculated to make war with the Netherlands inevitable.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" and, which man and other papers represents the views of the paper represents of the views of the paper represents the views of the

In every circle there is one unanimous voice. This is that Holland will never accede to Minister Paul's demand and apologize. Some persons known to be in touch with the ministry declare that within twenty-four hours after the arrival of Jonkheer de Reus at The Hague orders will be given to the Gelderland and the De Jacob van Heenskerck to shell La Guayra and Porto Cabello.

It has been pointed out by some that such a proceeding would be objected to by those countries whose claims of a 30 per cent mortgage on the Venezuelan customs receipts still

claims of a 30 per cent mortgage on the Venezuelan customs receipts still remain unsatisfied. By the award of the Mixed Claims Commission in 1903 preference was given to the blockading powers, consisting of Germany, Italy and England. Their claims were satisfied in 1907. There remain the United States, France, Belgium, Spain, Mexico, Sweden, Norway and Holland. Although the action of the latter might seriously interfere with the payment of her fellow creditors, yet it is believed that the Netherlands already not only have their consent to proceed to extremes, but is being secretly encouraged so

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Preparation of the voters' lists in the unorganized districts of Ontario for the purpose of the next general elections is now under way. It is somewhat hampered by the desire of judges, and enumerators for faller instructions in regard to the way in which the work should be done than those given in the election act of last session of parliament.

Mr. Borden returns to Ottawa at the end of the week and will immediately get into the political campaign, commencing in the maritime provinces.

COAL MINE TROUBLES

Threatened Strike of Ten Thousand Miners in Pittsburg District— An Indiana Conference

Threatened Strike of Ten Thousand Miners in Pittsburg District— An Indiana Conference

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 19.—A strike of ten thousand coal miners in the Pittsburg district is threatened because the operators late vesterday refused to grant the demand of the officials of the miners' organization that they collect an increased "check-off."

Indianapolis, Aug. 19.—Representatives of the Indiana bituminous coal operators' association and the United Mine Workers of America met today at the international miners' headquarters to discusse the trouble in the Indiana field. President Lewis and three members of the executive board of district 11 represented the miners. The trouble which has resulted in the strike of 7000 miners in Indiana and the severing of relations between the miners and operators was caused by the discharge of a mule driver at a mine in Sullivan county.

King and Emperor.

Marienbad, Aug. 19.—Owing to the celebration of Emperor Francis Joseph's jubilee, King Edward dropped his incognito for the day and gave an official dinner to forty guests. The King made a speech in which he expressed his congratulations over the Emperor's jubilee, wishing him long life and happiness.

DEADLY WARFARE

24 last. Both the boys lost their legs in the smash.

The Pope Indisposed.

Rome, Aug. 19.—The pope today is slightly indisposed, having caught a cold, which has affected his gout. His and lead the take a rest, and consequently all audiences arest, and cons

DEADLY WARFARE

Railway Laborers Throw Rooks at Harvesters' Excursion Trains— One Man Killed

Winnipeg, Aug. 19.—Further trainloads of harvesters arriving her, chiefly from Ontario, report that they were assailed on the road by irate railwaymen, who suffered at the hands of the Maritimers coming through last week. Officials on these trains say that the men were well behaved and the women aboard treated with courtesy and consideration.

Foreigners employed on new construction on double tracking C.P.R between Winnipeg and Fort William regularly bombarded the passing excursionists with rock. One Ontario man was badly cut on the head. The police have not yet arrested a harvester who escaped from them last evening, and who is said to have caused the death of an Italian near Kenora by "plugging" him over the head with a beer bottle in retailation for rock hurling.

Hollanders nothing new.

Viewing the De Reus letter in its worst aspect, the press declares that if he were no longer considered persona grata at Caracas the proper procedure would have been to have so informed the Hague Government and requested his recall. This is what civilized nations have always done unless they wished deliberately to provoke war.

Think Castro Seeks War

"De Telegraaf," of Amsterdam, which is probably the oldest paper in the world, condemns the discourtesy of Castro, but adds that, after making all allowances for his conduct, he

Wigan, England, Aug. 19.—It is not believed that a single man of the seventy miners who were entombed by the explosion which occurred yesterday in the Maypole coal mine here survived the disaster. The four men reported rescued yesterday were engaged in an adjoining building. The ventilating fan, which was put out of order by the explosion, was repaired this morning, and the mine having been cleared of gases the rescue party again descended.

ew is here to proceed to extremes, but is being secretly encouraged so to do.

MORE INDICATIONS

OF COMING ELECTION

Preparation of Voters' Lists in Unorganized Districts in Ontario

Montreal Plates.

Montreal

the police in connection with the strike of C. P. R. machinists. He was re-leased on suspended sentence, with a warning to him and others that the orders of the police to "move on" must be obeyed promptly.

Want Damages for Injuries. Ottawa, Aug. 19.—An action has been entered in the high court by Murphy & Fisher, barristers, on behalf of Charlie and Freddie Byrne, to recover \$25,000 damages from the Ottawa Electric Railway company. The action arises out of a collision that occurred on the Britannia line on Sunday, May 24 last. Both the boys lost their legs in the smash.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The centre of virulence in the cholera epidemic has been transferred to Rostov on the Don, where thirty new cases and ten deaths were reported on Aug. 15.

In the province of Astrakhan 68 new cases and 11 deaths were reported on the same day.

The cholera is now working its way down the Black Sea along the Caucasus coast.

St. Petersburg. Aug. 18—The control of or virulence in the choice of virulence in the choice of the same of the control on the bon, where thirty new case and ten deaths were reported on Aug. 18.

In the province of Astrakhna or ported on the same day.

The cholera is now working its way down the Black Sea along the Cancasus coast.

MURDER MYSTERY

Armed Men Seek Supposed Assassin in Michigan Swemp—Woman Found Murdared

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Armed Men Seek Supposed As

Toronto, Aug. 19.—4. Brooklyn despatch says Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., formerly of the Bond street Congregational church, this cit, is dead of paralysis. He was boun in 1824. Was well known throughout the Dominion.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5—Lefe today the police reserves were called to the terminal station to quelt a riot that occurred among U. S. regulars en route from Fort Stoum to the Pacific coast. When the local police officers were unable to curb the soldiers a call was made upon Fort McPherson for troops and Captain Bankhead with a company of regulars responded hurriealy.

One Degree of Frost Reported at Several Places on the Prairies

No DAMAGE DONE TO WHEAT

Fatal Auto Accident.

Minneapolis, Aug. 18—John Gluck, a wealthy Minneapolis brewer, and his wife, were killed today at Cottage Wood, Lake Minnetonks. In a collision between their automobile and a train on the Minneapolis and St. Louis railway. Two other eccupants of the automobile, Mrs. Edward Lebace, of New York city, and her two-year-old daughter, received injuries which may prove fatal.

Fortification Plans Missing.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The Citizen newspaper prints a statement that plans of the defenses of the Halifax fortifications have either been stolen or mislaid, and that efforts to recover the papers both in Halifax and Ottawa have so far been truitless. On inquiry at the militia department the report is denied, although it is admitted that certain correspondence in connection with the Halifax fortifications have gone astray.

Ottaws Finances.

Ottaws, Aug. 19.—The board of control has decided to renew its loan of \$750,000 with Parr's bank, of London, for another six months until the taxes come in. They will issue Ottawa City Treasury notes in London with the hope of reducing the interest to less than the 4 1-2 per cent. now paid for the loan.

Miners in Tennessee District Bent on Drivery Out the

FREELY RESORT TO ARMS

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Another mining camp near Jellico was cleared of negroes today by an armed band. Notices have been served on all negroes within a thirty-mile radius to get out in three days. Jellico and Lafolette are threatened. It is reported that a cabin has been burned and six negroes cremated.

Shariff, Huddlestone, exthered, 100

has been burned and six negroes cremated.

Sheriff Huddlestone gathered 100 armed men at Antras last night to prevent trouble in the Jellico mining field, and entered the commissary building with the negroes who are entrenched there, surrounded by a band of miners and mountaineers. There is constant firing among the hills around the camp, but no direct attack on the sheriff's party has been made. The latter, fortified as it is, can repulse an attack by a party several times its strength. Negroes are arriving at Jellico and other towns in a state of error, some of them having been hiding all yesterday, while others camped out last night. While no killing has been reported, it is possible that some negroes have been siain in the mountains.

PERSIAN COSSACKS SLAY PRAYING BABES Fearful Atrocities in Teheran—Squa Filled With Children's Bodies

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The Teheran correspondent of the Rannee Utro has sent to that fournal a story of barbarous atrocities on the part of Persian Cossacks, which seems almost

Farmers Will Have Time of Anxiety Till End of This Week

Winnipeg, Aug. 19.—Although the thermometer dipped low throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan last night, touching 31 at Dauphin and freezing point at Brandon, Minnesota, Kamsack and other points, ne damage was done to crops, though the farmers had an auxious time.

The low temperatures were accompanied to the companies of the companies were accompanied to the companies to the companies of the companies to the companies to the companies of the companies to the companies to the companies of the companies to the co farmers had an anxious time.

The low temperatures were accompanied here by the finest pyrotechnical display of northern lights seen in many years.

Considerable anxiety will continue for the next few nights and until the end of the week, as old-timers maintain that from August 18 to 22 is the critical period, after which frost need not be feared till well on in September.

London, Aug. 19.—The scope of the committee of inquiry recently appoint so by the government on the meatrade is to be limited to the dead meatrade; and there will be no reconsideration of the Canadian embargo question.

Russia's Ghastly Record. St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The handing down of seven more sentences of eath was reported today, making a stal for one day (yesterday) through ut the Empire, twenty-six, and contituting a sinister record. The newspers have ceased to publish the excutions even in Moscow and Stretersburg.

China's Proper Policy.
Shanghai, Aug. 19.—The Sin Wa.
o, a leading Chinase newspaper

arms around the body of his wife. The tragedy was the culmination of a series of violent quarrels. Hacker is, said to have served as a captain in the Spanish American war. His father, tw. G. Hacker, lives in Newark.

REDUCTION OF WAGES BY COTTON SPINNERS

Lockout for Month Threatened in Case of Refusal By the Operatives

Manchester, Eng., Aug. 19.—The Lancashire Federation of Cotton Spin-

Charged With Theft. Toronto, Aug. 19. — Instructions were issued yesterday for the arrest of George Adamson, former waterworks receiver, on a charge of a theft of city taxes amounting to \$2,400.

Bitten By a Dog. Toronto, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Edwin Sherwin, 59 Sydenham street, was badly bitten by a terrier dog, while lying unconscious in a fit in her home. One of her ears was bitten off and an eye goured out, and her cheeks were torn. The dogs attack brought her to and her cries attracted neighbors, who sent her to the hospital. She is in a serious condition.

PICKETS ARE ATTACKED

Canners War in Ontario.

Conners War in Ontario.

Toront, Aug. 19.—The price for this season's pack of tomatoes and corn is announced by the Consolidated Packers as 30 cents per dozen cheaper than last year. The drop in price is due to the activity of the independent canners. The Consolidated prices are out three months earlier than usual. It is said that their efforts this year will be directed toward exterminating the independent competition.

states and China for the purpose of jointly opposing Japan. The paper declares that China must rely upon internal reforms and not foreign alliances.

Double Tragedy.

New York, Aug. 19.—Because his wife killed herself when he threatened to leave her, Edward H. Hacker, 47 years old, this afternoon stood over her body in their apartment in Hague Court, and fired three shots into his breast. When a doctor arrived Hacker was dead, lying on the floor with his arms around the body of his wife. The tragedy was the culmination of as comming of the guardships of the new clergymen of Springfield too action.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 19.—Be troop prevail in the homes of two regiments of infantry and the amnouncement that the field herself when he threatened to leave her, Edward H. Hacker, 47 years old, this afternoon stood over her body in their apartment in Hague Court, and fired three shots into his on the harbor front to watch the fromey of two regiments of infantry and the announcement that the field herself when he threatened to leave the field negroes tonight. The organizations will be sent home of two regiments of infantry and almost instantly those who had not already left their homes took up points of vanitage along the bays and were moving in droves to line the quays, the roof tops and other places on the harbor front to watch the comming of the guardships of the new

Ottawa, August 19.—Two serious errors have crept into the Chinese Immigration Act of the last session, as promulgated in the "Canada Gazette" of August 1. During the discussion of the measure in Parliament it seemed to be the intention that Chinese students should no longer be exempt from the payment of the \$500 headtax unless they were students of one of the higher universities. The act, however, as promulgated specifically states that all students under the age of 17 years are to be exempt from the head tax.

Again, the intention of Parliament was that merchants, their wives and children under the age of 17 years should still be exempt from the tax but the act, as promulgated, extends the exemption to merchants, their wives and minor children.

These errors are apt to cause considerable annoyance.

Winnipeg, Aug. 19.—John Richard-

PICKETS ARE ATTACKED

Removal of Part of Troops Causes Fear—Fugitives Suffer Severely

Seen considered to he independent canidaged prices are
earlier than usual.

Sir efforts this year
oward exterminating
ompetition.

Mining Suit:

19.—The million-dollar
torney-general of Onf of James McKay and
gainst E. C. Hargraves
i Silver Mining company,
this morning. The gove
the state arsenal, kept the militia
busy his morning. He gove
the state arsenal, kept the militia
busy his morning. He gove
the state arsenal, kept the militia
busy his morning.

The firing upon the sentrice and
transvering shots occurred less
than two blocks from the headquartory of General Young at the county
like and the the conclarkson is to be the arClarkson of selling flour or
on the place several times during
the fifth was effective and Madison. A negro who had been ordered
from the place several times during
the high was shot from a revolver. He
free of the city was the third
and and was pursued by the militiamen, but escaped. This was the third
stempt to assassinate militia pickets
during the night.

Shores of Harbor Crowded to
Watch its Entrance—Hitch

Is Reported

Shores of Harbor Crowded to
Watch its Entrance—Hitch

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Shores of Harbor Crowded to
Watch its entrance and the

politis of vantage along the bays and were moving in droves to line the quays, the roof tops and other places on the harbor front to watch the coming of the guardehips of the new world.

The harbor front to watch the coming of the guardehips of the new world.

The day broke bright and clear, and as linens was the inferest in the femiliand awake the entire night.

The ships passed seemingly in unbroken lines along the coast front. It is estimated that hardly less than hair a million people assembled to give the visitors a royal welcome, Sydney harbor, with its innumerable bed more beautiful, nor did the American sallors ever witness a more in spiring sight than that which met their eyes as the white ships came through the channel, past the great headlands into Port Jackson.

A hundred thousand people, the greatest single assembled of of all kinds moved up and down even at that sarily hour, all the waters, with the exception of the failway and the anchorages, being dotted with little and big vessels decorated in every color lineaginable with lags and burton of one day, had fair weater all the way to Sydney. On Tuesday the warships encountered heavy winds which threw up a stiff head sea, greatiout The series of the contract of the winds and the caregion of one day, had fair weater all the way to Sydney. On Tuesday the warships encounted heaven as a salued to the port, and as soon as they were safely moored at their anchorage official visits were exchanged. The specific of the CPR, with Mrs. Marpole and a party of British Columbia friends, passed through Vinne, who conceiled with the creenonial importance has a fair on the precent was considerable disconfort for all the men, and the intervals between the wise were increased to 569 yards the warships encountered heavy winds with the creenonial importance has a fair of the precent was considerable disconfort for all the men, and the intervals between the was one of the sale of the color of

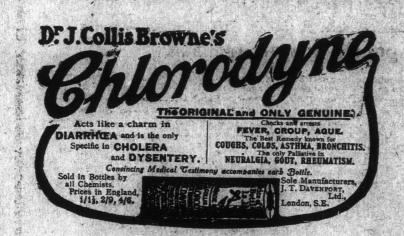
HEADQUARTERS FOR FRUIT

NEW SHIPMENTS DAILY

You'll find everything here in season both domestic and foreign, the best of each at lowest market prices: Island apples, for cooking and table, per box, \$1.50 and\$1.75

LOGAN BERRIES, 2 BOXES 25c

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NOTICE=

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And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and "nature: "In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request the attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

Hin Jameson Hon"

LENGTHY MEETING OF THE TRADES COUNCIL

Many Matters Brought Before Body at Their Regular Meeting

(From Thursday's Daily)
A largely attended meeting of the
Victoria Trades and Labor council took place last evening, President McKay in the chair. John Barnett presented Mrs. E. Salt Sustains Painful Injuries his cresentials as delegate of the on Broad Street Last Evening

his credentials as delegate of the

ment.

After considerable discussion a resolution was passed thanking the exhibition managers for engaging the Victoria City band to furnish music at the exhibition, yet the council could not help expressing its regret that the exhibition building had not been built by union taker. union labor.

The secretary was instructed to communicate the resolution to the city council and Secretary Smart of the exhibition management.

ARM BROKEN BY FALL

WAR PATH TAKEN BY TWO INDIAN TRIBES

Battle on the Liard and Nelson Rivers

breaks from time to time.

A more serious report coming from the same source is that a Roman Catholic missionary, who was traveling on the Liard river, alone in a canoe, is thought to have been killed also. The Indian who brought the news stated that while his effects had been found, he himself was nowhere to be These events are

ARB SHORES SY FALL

**The first production of the control of the c

CHINESE SCHOLARS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

the Line of the E. & N. Railway

MEMBER FOR NANAIMO

melgabors, and each of usas know the Liard and Nelson rivers join, and on the Nelson river. This Indian also reported that a brother of the Roman Catholic mission was traveling on the Liard river, in a cance, alone. His cance clothing and food were found, but that he was made for him as the second of were found, but that he had been killed also.

The light occurred was a print process of the Nelson river, in a cance, alone. His cance clothing and could not be found. Some of the Indians believed that he had been killed also.

The light occurred was a print process of the Nelson river, in a cance, alone. His cance clothing and food were found, but that he was missing and could not be found. Some of the Indians believed that he had been killed also.

The Indian who made his statement to the Nelson was reported. In the Victoria of the was reported in the Victoria of the saving that the conservative government grave libity, we million acres to ward the Liard river and will reach the conservative government grave libity, we million acres to was the secretary well to be true—is that the Conservative government granted twenty in the secretary well to be true—is that the Conservative government granted twenty in the secretary well to be true—is that the Conservative government granted twenty in the secretary well to be true—is that the Conservative government granted twenty in the secretary well to be true—is that the Conservative government granted twenty in the process of the secretary well to be true—is that the Conservative government granted twenty in the process of the secretary well to be true—is that the Conservative government granted twenty in the process of the secretary well to be true—is that the Conservative government granted twenty in the process of the secretary well to be true—is that the Conservative government granted twenty in the process of the secretary well and the process of the secretary well and the process of the secretary well to be true—is that the conservative government granted twenty in

ADMITTED TO SCHOOLS

Tardy News Leaks Out of a Much Damage Caused Along Native Born Children of Naturalized Subjects Can Attend School

In the semote sections of the interior of Bothian Columbia Inc is still itself pretty ichean, and although the white pretty ichean, and although the white man is generally stafe from molestation, the indians themselves are won't to settle their little troubles in time-hornoried fashion, without calling upon the courts or the representatives of the sovernment to assist them.

The settlers of Cowichan lake discovered by the attorney-general's department from the headquarters of the Northeyst modified police, which speaks of two tribbes having gone on the warpath, with the result that some ten men were killed and others injured. The report speaks on to say that further trouble is a manufacture of the courts of the settlers of cowichan lake discovered by the attorney-general's department from the headquarters of the Northeyst modified police, which speaks of two tribbes having gone on the warpath, with the result that some ten men were killed and others injured. The report speaks on to say that further trouble is the province and how little is known of the wast interior spaces, that this foray occurred in the spring of last year, and, yet the news has only just mentioned the province and how little is known of the wast interior spaces, that this foray occurred in the spring of last year, and yet the news has only just mentioned the province and how little is known of the wast interior spaces, that this foray occurred in the spring of last year, and yet the news has only just mentioned the province and how little is known of the wast interior spaces, that this foray occurred in the spring of last year, and yet the news has only just mentioned the province and how little is known of the mortheast corner of British Columbia, and it is an object lesson of the mortheast form the Dr. The same the province and how little is known of the mortheast corner of British Columbia, and the same province and how little is known of the mortheast corner of British Columbia, and the same province and how little is known of the morthe

but it was decided to withhold consideration of it until the return to the city of Trustee George Jay.

Superintendent Paul, who returned yesterday from Vancouver, where he attended the meeting of the Royal Institution for the Advancement. MEMBER FOR NANAIMO

The same source is that a Roman
Catholic missionary, who was traveling on the Liard river, along in a cance.

The Indian who broughten have subseted that the subset of the continuous of the Nelson and the Liard river, and such measure details as are known here are to be found in the report referred to the secretary portions of which are reported to me having met an Indian (Dog Rib) at Hay river post, 100 miles who had come on a hunting trip from the Liard river leaving there in the summer of 1907, and this Indian told, him that the Sikanni and Dog Rib Indian that the Sikanni and

FOREGLOSURE CASE IS FOUGHT IN CHAMBERS

Question Whether, After Acquired, Coal Goes With Land Adjourned Again

take historder if the coal were left

ATTACKED AT EHOLY

The Government Has Been Re-

How to Cure a Headache

To attempt to cure headache by aking a "headache powder," is like trying to stop a leak in the roof by putting a pan under the dripping water. Chronic headaches are caused by poisoned blood. The blood is poisoned by tissue waste, undigested food and other impurities remaining too long in the system. These poisons are not promptly eliminated because of sick liver, bowels, skin or kidneys. If the bowels do not move regularly

-if there is pain in the back showing kidney trouble-if the skin is sallow or disfigured with pimples-it shows clearly what is causing the headaches. "Fruit-a-tives" cure headaches be-

cause they cure the cause of head-aches. "Fruit-a-tives" act directly on aches. "Fruit-a-tives" act directly on the three great eliminating organs—bowels, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" keep the system free of poisons. "Fruit-a-tives" come in two sizes—25c and 50c. If your dealer does not have them write to Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Seacon Hill Park, VICTOBIA, E.G.
Select High-Class BOARDING College
for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements
of well-appointed Gentleman's home in
lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number
limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for
Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and
strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria
A743.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

Oxford Down Sheep GLENBOSA METCHOSIN 10 Ewe Lambs Reg.
7 Ram Lambs Reg.
8 Shearing Rams Reg.
4 Two-shear Rams Reg.
Prices Reasonable.
J. D. REID.

FOR SALE—Cheap, two boilers, 54in, x 14ft., W. P. 100 lbs.; 1 engine 14 x 20in.; 1 upright engine 10 x 14in, all fittings complete. 172 Colonist. all FOR SALE—Southdown sheep, pure bred and registered rams. Address A. T. Watt, P. O. Box 799, Victoria.

or for hire. Contracts taken. J. Du-crest, 466 Burnside Road FOR SALE—Three two-year-old heavy draft colts; Two one-year-old heavy draft colts. Apply to Mrs. Lane, South Salt Spring.

STUMP PULLING OUTFIT FOR SALE

Births, Marriages, Deaths

JAMIESON—At 578 Bay street, on the 13th inst., the wife of Matthew W. Jamieson, a daughter. Both well.

TITE—On Friday, August 14, at 638 Prince's avenue, the wife of C. H. Tite, of a daughter. ERB—On the 17th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Erb, a son.

HOMSON—At his residence, South Saanich, on August 11, 1908, William Thomson, aged 78 years, a native of Forfarshire, Sootland. M'KINNON—In this city on the 14th inst., at the family residence, corner Vancouver and Mears streets, Donald C. McKinnon, aged 64 years. A na-tive of Ontario.

Walnuts, per lb.
Brazils, per lb.
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.
Almonds, California, per lb.
Cocoanuts, each
Pecans, per lb.
Chestnuts, per lb. Tish.

TELLS OF WORK EXPERIMENT

Dr. Saunders' Addre quet to Delegates gation Conven

At the banquet in Vern legates to the Western C tion convention the other following addresses were "Mr. Mayor and gent Dr. Saunders, the directo portant agricultural and stations which are under the Dominion governmen although my name is for oted with this toast to the vinces, it is not at all th close my mouth in regar sources and capacities of province in which I now promising province of B

promising province of Brita. (Applause.)
"In the first place, I that I consider, and with reasons, too, British Colone of the most importation of the most importances of the entir (Cheers.) Yesterday, who provinces of touring the tion of your neighborhood very much impressed in serving brilliant evidences of the proving brilliant evidences of the proving brilliant evidences. derful progress which had during the last few year midst. I think it is now e since I first came into th of our great Dominion, taken in hand by my es Mr. Price Ellison, and she ders which you possessed plause.) You had ther charming climate which y and the same healthful I enjoyed the trip very there was very little evi time of the remarkable which since that time has ed. (Applause.) I am

to the immense and pr chards which are now l and since then, moreov to add, that you have a lished a very high and reputation for both the antity of the fruit, w grown upon your lands "I remember, three or ter, being on a steamer Peachland, being furthe and surprised to see pla some twelve or twen peaches when it called

from whence, I believe boxes are now shipped, the plainest possible m markable transformation these few years has bee ed. (Applause.) I have fine specimens of peache since I came down here you really have beautifu are quite as good as I has anywhere, being both h luscious, and further in unquestionable force who may fairly be expected in this particular dir plause.)

The Okanagan

"We are all proud of of and while I think we do single province in the create to which a long and i dress could not profits with regard to the advas privileges that its peoplem of the opinion that possibly take up a disc more pleasant subject it more pleasant subject they in which we now are its scenery, as I have alt is most delightful; and progress which you are many important directionally in reference to the which you are devising which you are devisin perly to irrigate your

of time, one of the n fruit-producing centres Dominion of Canada. "The province of Novery fine fruit, indeed in a very small part that peaches can be gro you can not only propeaches but also fine a doubtedly many other as well; in addition to prunes and cherries w be placed upon the mabundance. (Applause heartily congratulate and gentlemen, upon which you have alread

"I learn from your that your population I doubled within the la which is certainly sayin for this beautiful town business and social ce sirable a section of the plause.) It has been n lege during the last two one years to see a go Dominion, for in the work as the director of tal farms it is my pa tal farms it is my par visit during every year a L can possibly manage is my deliberate conv part of all our possess the same amount of s ing progress as has bee during the last few yea western country. (Ap)

The Experiment "I now desire, Mr. I tlemen, to say a few hope you will not thin so I am talking shop, the work of the expe and the especial object been had in view in estimortant and useful ferent portions of the Robertson remarked the very correctly that it Robertson remarked the Very correctly, that it summerland and Peace remember his mentioni lar district, knew a sefruit culture and while that this is the case deserve much credit have learned and turn count, still they must with the idea that the it just yet. (Hear, have, it must be condeal yet to learn, and so deeply impressed use the summer of the service of the so deeply impressed used the more we know the about to say, that a gmain about to say, that a gmains respecting which mains respecting which "With regard to fruit pleased to observe the has been set by a la your immediate neight property which, I belte of the Coldstream est over his grounds tod that he had adopted the best means of prtility of the soil, which were great importance than I have a recommendation. There are und

Headache

headache by powder," is like in the roof by the dripping ches are caused he blood is poiundigested food remaining too ese poisons are ted because of or kidneys. move regularly back showing skin is sallow ples-it shows the headaches headaches because of head-act directly on nating organs-skin. "Fruit-a-free of poisons. in two sizes— dealer does not

dealer does not Fruit-a-tives ollege CTORIA, B.C. DARDING College years. Refinements tieman's home in PARK. Number ts. Prepared for ssional or Univer-ees inclusive and D. Phone, Victoria

yn Sheep D. REID.

RCH. M. A.

vo boilers, 54in. s.; 1 engine 14 x he 10 x 14in., all Colonist. all n sheep, pure rams. Address ox 799, Victoria. FIT FOR SALE ts taken. J. Duo-year-old heavy to Mrs. Lane, a18

es, Deaths

to Mr. and Mrs

ty on the 14th streets, Donald years. A na-

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TIME WAS A PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

with 46 passengers 2,286 tons of general c

chant, who went to J and who was married the Japanese custom under the local laws t elect was attired in Japanese and one Er Francisco.

port. Another passen here was Mrs. W. Bush and H. D. T.

nese passenger, a stu

ANNIS IN Coroner's Jury Return the Hains Broth Will Be Plea of

New York, Aug. I out twenty-two minu jury tenight brought William E. Annis, wh Saturday, came to h result of pistol shot by Capt. Peter C. H aided and abetted by kins Hains

There was a greate little court room in Flushing, L.I., could have the gam, and hun women awaite the When the worder was the worder to be seen to be a seen to be see When the verdict was gavel, and the court caution the spectato was made to applau Major John Powell ed tonight if he tho was justified in shoo

"I can best answer recalling an inciden to me at Fort Riley," about to put on one morning when I four I quickly draw my morning when I four I quickly drew my the snake. It is the brother. I don't have given Annis a

That both Capt.
brother, Jenkins Ha
ing from some form
sanity, will probably
offered in their app
believe that both br
state of mental dists
shooting took place.

LONGBOAT

oses Five Mile Ra Manager Flanagar Given H

Toronto, Aug. 19.
was beaten by Percy
to, in a five-mile of
police games today
220 yards ahead of
ning in 26 minutes
time for a soft track
Flanagan was dis
manager and his pu
have parted compan

The Colonist.

Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE EXHIBITION:

The progress being made in the cellent, and from present appearances the buildings and grounds will be in fine shape in ample time. They will present a metropolitan appearance, and of themselves will be worth seeof any permanent structures of their class on the coast, and every citizen ought to find time to go out and see them. Probably many who do so will join with the Colonist in saying that perhaps the grounds could be opened a week or so in advance of the Exhi-bition with a grand citizens ball. The bition with a grand citizens ball. The main building will have a clear space for dancing that cannot be excelled anywhere in Canada. But this is only a by-suggestion. What we wish to speak about is the desirability of as

dance from other cities. The reason of this is that the Horse Show is going to form a special fea-ture of the occasion and will be participated in by a great many people from Vancouver, New Westminster, Seattle and other points. The building, erected for this phase of the exhibiwith abundance of seating

the Empire would become impossible, it will be a great success. You know will be a great success. You know will not take chances and a network will be a second to the bay will be the second to the bay will be a second to the b

Australia nor Canada nor both combined have the power to exclude Japanese, if Britain stood aside, and it

further tells us that: Canada, with a population about the

many people as possible participating in the show. The fine new buildings ought to contain fine exhibits, and especially is this the case because, for especially is this fife case because, for a reason now to be stated, there is likely to be an unusually large atten-dance from other cities. The United States search the points. The building recorded for his pasts of the point is then share of the solid to the point of the point o for protection against an Oriental in-flux is the United States. The trouble with some of our English critics is

STRENGTH OF PARTIES

size of London, occupying or pretending to occupy territory nearly as big as Europe takes upon itself to exclude Indian fellow subjects equal in number to the whole population of Europe. The Montreal Gazette has a moder-

The Canadian people have no right to take up this attitude except the right to of mere brust force.

The Spectator's observations are to the special spectator's observations are to the special s

Manitoba Saskatchewan British Columbia

But while speaking of titles, there is

Fop Surface 34x40 in. B. B. Washstand en suite, bird's-

Why not give a Bag for a Birthday Gift, or take one home as a souvenir of old Victoria?

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government Street VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Art of Distinction

IN PRACTICAL FURNISHING

If you string a lot of words together without punctuation you get a mere jumble of letters; in the same way, if you buy furniture which is—so to speak—built by the mile and cut off solely for sale purposes, you obtain an indistinct result; but if you buy furniture on which the genius and talents of both artists and ex-

> pert artisans is indelibly delineated and display it with ordinary care, you will obtain that air of quiet distinction which should be inseparable from all practical furnishing: Our showrooms are filledwithexquisitesuites and pieces of household, club and office furniture carrying that quiet air of distinction. They cost no more than the "madeby-the-mile" stuff.

CARPETS EN SUITE

For Bedroom Carpets we recommend our Kensingten or Brussels Art Squares, in addition to the most mod-erate prices the Art designs we carry are specially designed in exclusive pat-terns to match high grade and dis-tinctive furniture. n Mahogany veneer. \$32

Mahogany veneer \$12 Early English Oak Sideboard

Princess Dresser

Mirror 18x40 in. in bird's-

We make a special feature of very distinctive and exclusive designs in dining room furniture at extremely low prices. This handsome sideboard in selected, quarter cut oak. early English finish, lined silver drawer and best British bevelled mirror is priced at the very low figure of\$35

Princess Dresser

Top Surface, 34x20 in. B. B. Mirror, 18x36 in. quarter cut golden oak\$30

Washstand en suite, in selected quarter cut golden oaknet . I.Y. wov. peop \$11

Imitation is the Sincerest Flattery

We regard it as a very high compliment indeed that no sooner do we introduce new and distinctive styles in household furniture than others folnear as the exclusive nature of our designs will permit. A few are deceived but the vast majority are wise to the fact.

"All is not gold that glitters; All is not oak that's weathered."—Especially when they are charged more for the imitation than for the genu-

VISITOR AND TOURISTS

Visitors and tourists will find a large and superb collection of souvenirs, art china, antique brasses and Oriental art fabrics in our first and second floor showrooms, to inspect which we extend this cordial invitation, and mention our "Aller Vale" Pottery at the following prices:

\$1.00, 75c, 50c and..... MOTTO TYGS, at, each,

OLD HICKORY

Settee to match.....

Completeani

and40¢

IN THE GARDEN

In the garden or on the verandah the greatest amount of comfort, durability and distinction is obtained by using Old Hickory Chairs, Settees and Tables. We are sole Victoria agents for the genuine and original Old Hickory Furniture and always carry an excellent supply in our Broughton Street window. You will see a few examples of this splendid

garden and verandah furniture. More on our Fourth Floor

OLD HICKORY Andrew Jackson Chair....\$4 Rocker to match\$4

---OF-HOMES HOTELS CLUBS

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.G.

--OF--FURNITUR : ANDOFFICE FITTINGS

MAKERS

That Ara Better

Bross CTORIA.B.C

ING

tion you y furniff solely you buy and ex-

resser 20 in. B. B. in. quarter

.....\$30

uite, in secut golden \$11 is the Flattery

it as a very do we inand distinchousehold others folitations as xclusive nadesigns will ew are dee vast ma-

that glitters that's weath-y when they hore for the for the genu-

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china, anto inspect y at the

JARS, at,5¢ each, ach, 40c each, 60c at, each,**75¢**

KORY

MAKER3 FURNITURE

ANDOFFICE FITTINGS That Ara

Better

SHINANO MARU FROM FAR EAST

Few Passengers Arrive on Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner

March to return to Japan. Mr. ara said that no arrangements had made, as reported in the Japanese s, for a service to New York from n by way of the Suez canal, and action his company would take onsequence of the action of the Inpan. The steamer Iyo Maru which was bringing the detailed correspondence from St. Paul regarding the ruling to be enforced in December next and the action of the United States railways was expected the day following the sailing of the steamer Shinano Maru, and a meeting of the steamship lines was to be called at Yokohama to consider what proportion of the freight rates were to be asked by the steam-ship companies for the water haul on the through freights. If the rates were advanced on porcelain and other simithe through freights. If the rates were advanced on porcelain and other similar merchandise, which is unable to stand an increased freight rate, the change will have a serious effect on the business. Silk and some other merchandise will be able to stand an increase, and, as far as could be learned, the rate on matting is to stand. Mr. Mihara said no changes had been made with regard to the services of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. New steamers were being built for the European line of the company, the steamer Kamo Maru being the first. She will be followed by five other steamers, all being of over 8,000 tons register.

Other passengers were R. Sturdy, a Victorian who has been touring for some time in the far east, having visited Australia, New Zealand, Japan and China. He left the steamer at this port. Another passenger who debarked here was Mrs. W. Moore. Mrs. H. Bush and H. D. T. Bush came from Vladivostok; bound to Seattle, and W. H. Hashman from Yokohama tor Seattle. There were a number of Japanese, mostly merchants, in the first and second class. There was one Chinese passenger, a student, in the second class.

"I can best answer that question by recalling an incident that happened to me at Fort Riley." he said. "I was about to put on one of my boots one morning when I found a snake in it. I quickly drew my revolver and shot the snake. It is the same with my brother. I don't believe he should have given Annis a chance."

That both Capt. Hains and his brother, Jenkins Hains, were sufferaing from some form of emotional insanity, will probably be the defense offered in their approaching trial. "I believe that both brothers were in a state of mental disturbance when the shooting took place," said their counsel, John W. McIntyre.

Longboat BEATEN

Loses Five Mile Race at Toronto-Manager Flanagan Said to Have Given Him Up

Toronto, Aug. 19.—Tom Longboat was beaten by Percy Sellen, of Toronto, in a five-mile open race at the police games today. Sellen finished 220 yards ahead of the Indian, winning in 26 minutes 26 seconds.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—Tom Longboat was beaten by Percy Sellen, of Toronto, in a five-mile open race at the police games today. Sellen finished 220 yards ahead of the Indian, winning in 26 minutes 26 seconds, fast time for a soft track.

Flangary was discussed and the

FERNIE REBUILDING **SLOWLY BUT SURELY**

Merchants Preparing to Erect Horrors of the Dark Ages Re-More Substantial Pre-

Break Monopoly of Italian

most important directors of that institution.

The presence of either was not known in Paris. Signor Gatti-Casazza came up from Milan to the Grand hotel, where he was not registered, and Mr. Kahn came to meet him.

The trust has taken a serious form and has selected Count San Martino as its president. As the Count is a member of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera, and as the trust is organized to work against that institution, the situation has become interesting, to say the least.

The trust is formed between the Italian and South American theatres to employ Italian singers throughout the year and prevent their making London or American engagements. Many big Italian capitalists are at the head of the latest move of the trust to buy the most important theatre in Rome, the Costanzi, for 2,300,000 lire.

There is a rumor in Paris that Mr. Hammerstein will form an alflance with the few South American theatres not in the trust and also with some prominent continental theatres.

COMPARISON OF FLEETS

This Year's "Dilke Return" Shows
Great Britain Below the TwoPower Standard

Liquor Taken By Andrew Cummings to Prince Rupert—Gets Heavy Sentence at Hazelton

OF CZAR NICHOLAS

peated in Russian Prison, Girl Declares

From Orient

HAD MANAGER ON BOARD

Says no Arrangement Has Been Made for Service to New York By Way of Suez

From Thursday's Dally)

With 46 passengers of all classes and Extra Carrent Shinano Maru, Capt. Kales of Standard Stand

Bears Torture in Silence.

Bears Torture in Silence.

Bears Torture in Silence.

"Her hair was torn out and she was beaten till she lay half dead, but not a word passed her lips. She was then taken in Paris, where a secret council was held to discuss appropriate measures of defense. This council was attended by Giulio Gatti-Casazza manager of the Metropolitan Opera, and Otto H. Kahn, one of the most important directors of that institution.

The presence of either was not known in Paris. Signor Gatti-Casazza came up from Milan to the Grand hotel, where he was not registered, and Mr. Kahn came to meet him.

The trust has taken a serious form and has selected Count San Martino as its president. As the Count is a member of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera, and as the trust is organized to work against that institution, the situation has become interesting, to

undergone unspeakable tortures in the same prison; and her father had been forced, in an adjoining room, to listen to the agonized cries of his son. Hung Up by Her Feet.

Hung Up by Her Feet.

"This poor child also told me of a woman of fifty, who when arrested was brought before a police official named Daug. She was too scared and confused to give her name immediately, so the police officer started beating her with the butt-end of his revolver, till she fell down in a faint. Two buckets of water were thrown over her, and as she did not immediately revive they hung her up by her feet, head downward. She was then removed to Gregus' office. There the same questioning was recombinanced.

"And again through fear the unfor-

JAPAN TO INCREASE BATTLESHIP FLEET

Two More Vessels of Large Tonnage to Be Laid Down This Year

Berlin, Aug. 18.—A news bulletin of the German Naval League distributed today, makes the following statement: "It has been confirmed that Japan in addition to the battleships already known, is to build two other vessels of this type. The keel of one will be laid in July and the other in the autumn. Both ships will be built in Japan. Their displacement is to be of 20,800 tons, speed 20 knots and main armament of 12 guns of 7.10 inches each."

Washington, Aug. 19.—A decided falling off in the immigration from all countries to the United States for the month of July last is shown by figures compiled by the bureau of immigration and naturalization. The total immigration to the United States for the period mentioned decreased 75 per-cent.

Dress Skirts and Sateen Petticoats



Startling Price Surgery—Every Skirt in This Store Greatly Reduced

Venetian Cloth Skirts, Colors, navy, brown and green, very nicely tailored and finished in the prevailing fashion, worth \$7.00. Today's Price \$3.50 Venetian Cloth Skirts, Navy only, exceptionally stylish Skirts of latest de-

Panama Cloth Skirts, Shades of navy and brown, very handsome Skirts of most excellent material, thoroughly well tailored in latest and most advanced style, worth \$8.00. Today's Price. . \$5.25 Alexandrea Cloth Skirts, Navy only, an invisible plaid, very popular with choice dressers, splendidly tailored in latest fashion, worth \$9.25. To-

Navy Blue Serge Skirts, very charming models in the newest pleated design, as serviceable as they are



Come Early and Take Your Choice

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty A large and expert staff, Well equipped American Lady Corsets

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery

THREE MEN KILLED IN A LONDON FIRE

Caught By Collapse of Floors

The great proof is designed to say the proof of the proof

gan, being the chairman and spokesman.

There were brief addresses by Secretary of State Root, by President W. M. Stryker, of Hamilton college, from which Mr. Sherman was graduated, by Mayor Thomas Wheeler, of Utica, and by Charles S. Symonds, chairman of the local reception committee. Mr. Sherman in his speech of acceptance followed the example of Mr. Taft in pledging his allegiance to any administration with which he may have to do. He declared there was no issue as to whether or not "the people shall rule."

"Surely the people shall rule," said Mr. Sherman. "Surely the people do rule,"

Casting thus aside the issue raised by Mr. Bryan, the Republican vice-presidential nominee asserted that the "overshadowing issue of the campaign really is: Shall there be an administration of which President Roosevelt would be proud."

Secretary Root's address was a personal tribute to Mr. Sherman. He did not enter into a discussion of party issues in any form.

"Fighting Bob" Retires

SALMON PRICE WAR **BREAKS OUT ON RIVER**

Chief Clark and Two Assistants Chinese Canner Starts Trouble By Jumping Price to Thirty

Utica, N.Y., Aug. 18.—In one of the briefest speeches ever put on record by a candidate for so high an office, James Schoolcraft Sherman, at noon today, accepted the nomination of the Republican party for the vice-presidency. He spoke from a flag-draped stand erected in front of his home, and was surrounded by a number of party leaders from different sections of the country and by an enthusiastic nonartisan crowd of friends and fellow punsmen.

The nomination was tendered by a immittee at the Chicago convention, mator Julius C. Burrows, of Michin, being the chairman and spokes-n.

There were brief addresses by retary of State Root, by President M. Stryker, of Hamilton college, which Mr. Sherman was graduby Mayor Thomas Wheeler, of and by Charles S. Samedo.

Tour of Ontario.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 18.—There was a wild time at Hagersville, near here, last night, when several foreign-ear ear early the son of a Hungarian boarding here, last night, when several foreign-ear early full file.

When was a wild time at Hagersville, near here, last night, when several foreign-ear early full file

Toronto, Aug. 18.—Sir James Whitney will join R. L. Borden and Premiers Roblin and Hazen in a tour of Ontario next month.

London, Ont., Aug. 18.—A score of American automobilists encountered a farmer's rig on the road at Leamington. After they had passed the farmer was picked up unconscious. Two tourists, who were arrested, are rated as millionaires.

Thaw's Bankruptcy.

There's No School Suit Troubles

In the families where the Boys are wearing Our Suits. Special prices this week in School Suits.

\$7.50 Suits for . . . \$5.00 \$6.00 Suits for . . \$5.00 Suits for . . .

ALLEN & CO.

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET.

While swimming the short distance Ainslee's comrades heard a cough, but thought nothing of it at the time. When the boat was reached the unfortunate man was nowhere to be seen. The alarm was quickly raised and the body discovered within an hour in seven feet of water. The deceased was about 33 years of age and had come to this country from England about two years ago. He leaves a wife and two children. The wife is in a delicate state of health and is prostrated at the news.

Gore Bay, Ont., Aug. 17.—Fire fanned by a strong wind, early Sunday des-troyed 15 places of business and 8 residences.

Drewned in a Tank.

Elm Creek, Man., Aug. 17.—Chas.

Trimmer, 18 years of age, was drowned hare yesterday afternoon. He was engaged in filling a tank with water and in some manner the tank overturned and held him in the water.

EAGLES IN SMASH-UP

injured, and A. Lehoye, of Globe, Ariz., who had his knee cap hurt.

By the time the train stopped the car was rolled hard against the embankment. A spread rall was the cause of the accident.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Montreal, Aug. 19.—Lord Grey left yesterday on the government steamer Speedy on a trip through the canals as far as Sault Ste. Marie. He is accom-panied by the deputy minister of rail-ways and canals, Mr. Butler.

Tombstone, Ariz., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Wardwell, the quarantined leper, wife of General Wardwell, escaped from her quarters last night, and she is supposed to have boarded a Southers Pacific train for California.

LOAN FOR NAVY Daily Telegraph Says Britain Will Borrow in Order to Increase the Strength of the Fleets

London, Aug. 18.—The British government, according to the Daily Telegraph, contemplates raising a large loan in view of the growing naval competition abroad.

It is stated that financiers of the highest standing have undertaken to find \$500,000,000 on nominal terms to meet the necessities of the fleet for the next few years without disorganizing the annual budgets or casting a heavy burden upon the present generation.





IRRIGATION PROBLEM DISCUSSED BY EXPERT

Professor Carpenter, of Color-ado, Outlines Problem Confronting Government

water to waste. But at present there MORE PROVISION

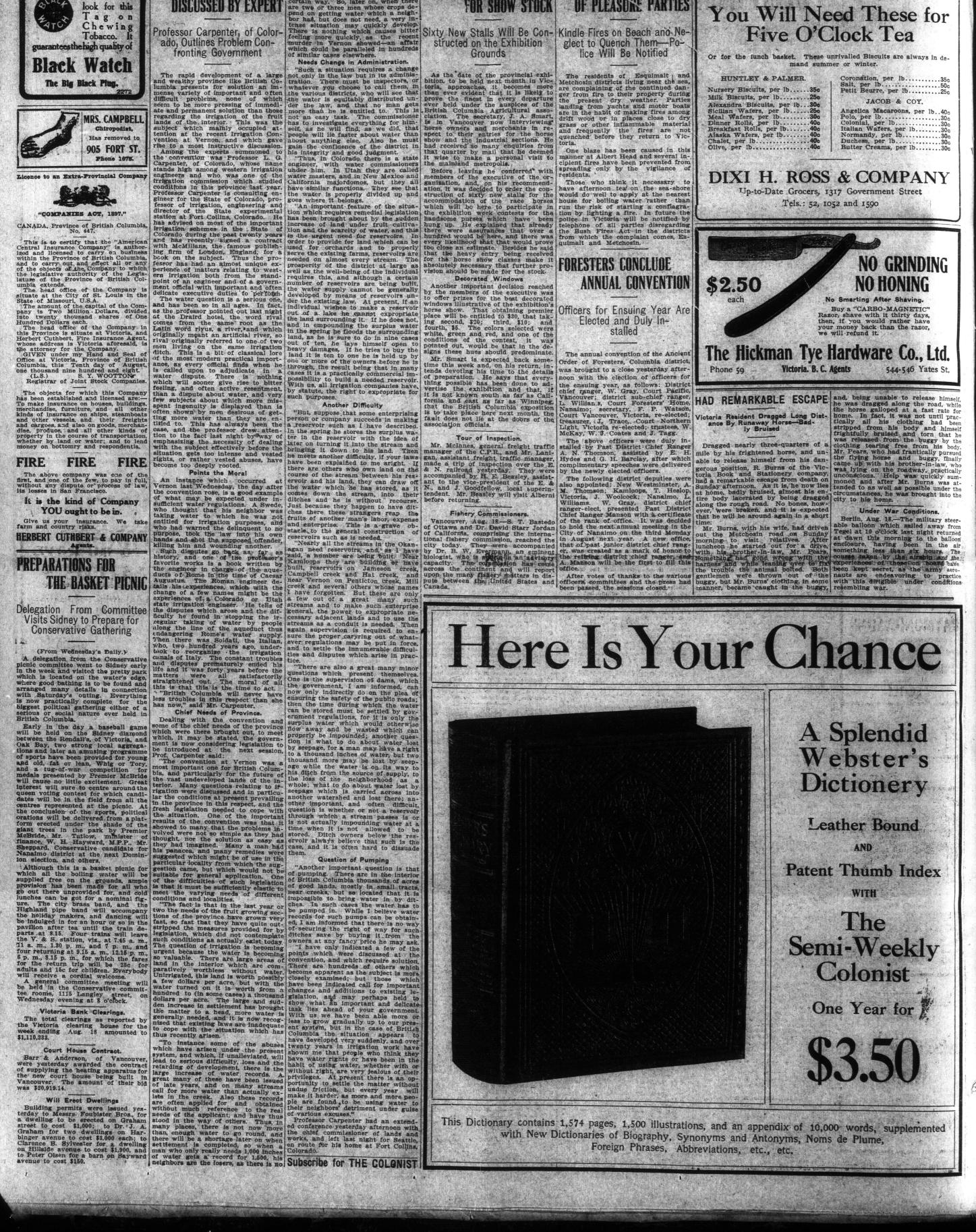
THOUGHTLESS ACTION

rounds

The properties of the

You Will Need These for Five O'Clock Tea

Or for the lunch basket. These unrivalled Biscuits are always in de-



Friday, August

Puts Up Her Medicines

Have you ever tasted delicious than the fres fruits? These are Nat A regular diet withou tively dangerous, for gets clogged with wa the blood poisoned. up bowels, kidneys an them work vigorousl the dead tissue and which, if retained, s blood and cause ind aches, rheumatism, no host of other distressin But there is a quicke ulate the organs to properly. Take one o tives" tablets every nig ing some fresh fruit eve a-tives" combine the certies—many times oranges, apples, prunes the best tonics and in ants added.

Their action on b Their action on bot neys and skin is as a ture's own, but quicke fective. Sold by all trial box—50c for boxes for \$2.50. Fruit-Ottawa.

(Form Certificate of In MOTIC

Jennie Fractional Mine ate in the Victoria on Bugaboo Creek, I TAKE NOTICE that Free Miner's Certifice acting for myself and N. Anderson, Free M No. B22833, intend, s date hereof, to apply to corder for a Certifica ments, for the purpose Crown Grant of the at And further take no under section, 37, mus before the issuance of Improvements. Dated this 29th da

The Sprot VANVOUVER, B.

Offers a Choice of 2 To every graduate, St Great Der

M. ROBERTS, Gre NOTI

613 PANDORA

Polished Oal GRAT

Enamel Onyx Full line of all



B. C. SADDLERY CO.,

No Disapp

Record

Fletcher

ubscribe for 7

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ways in de-

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, Ltd. Yates St.

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NATURE A **Very**

(Form F.) Certificate of Improvements MOTICE

pennic Fractional Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Divison, on Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew District. TAKE NOTICE that I. Thos. Parsell, ree Miner's Certificate No. B23086, cting for myself and as agent for L. Anderson, Free Miner's Certificate to. B22333, intend, sixty days from ate hereof, to apply to the Mining Reporter for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a rown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, ander section, 37, must be commenced effore the issuance of such certifiate of mprovements.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS

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Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-nd, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the standard makes of machines), and iguages, taught by competent special-

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET



WILL-LIKELY SHELVE OAK BAY'S REQUEST

Looks as if This Council Will Not Accede to Reeve Oll-vers' Wishes

(From Tuesday's Daily) That the present council does not the blood poisoned. Fruit juices stir the blood poisoned. Fruit juices stir the blood poisoned. Fruit juices stir the blood and skin, making them work vigorously to throw off the dead tissue and indigestible food which, if retained, soon poison the blood and cause indigestion, head-aches rheumatism, neuralgia and a host of other distressing troubles.

But there is a quicker way to stimulate the organs to do their work properly. Take one or two "Fruit-a-tives" tablets every night, besides eating some fresh fruit every day. "Fruit-a-tives" combine the medicinal properties—many times intensified—of oranges, apples, prunes and figs, with the best tonics and internal disinfectants added.

Their action on bowels, liver, kidneys and skin is as natural as Nature's own, but quicker and more affective. Sold by all dealers—25c for trial box—50c for regular size—6 ottawa.

MINERAL ACT

ILLERAL ACT

ILLERAL ACT

**Initiality with water was made evident his council meeting. The lengthy communication of Reeve Oliver; in answer to the opinion expressed by the city barrister was read to the council, and without practically any comment was received and laid on the table. Ald.

Mable suggested that it be received and filed, a proceeding which would have been tantamount to consigning this latest from Reeve Oliver to oblivious the table, and it could be taken up at a later date when the agreement, which Ald. Pauline was sure would sooner or later be entered into came up for consideration. The letter, ald. Pauline maintained, should be the proceeding which would have been tantamount to consigning this latest from Reeve Oliver to oblivious the proceeding which would have received and laid on the table, and it could be taken up at a later date when the agreement, which Ald. Pauline maintained, should be the proceeding which would have received and laid on the table, and it of the council comminge

This suggestion was greeted with smiles by the other aldermen and Reeve Oliver's communication was thus disposed of.

Independent Supply

The B. Wilson company, limited, which proposes to erect a cold storage and ice making plant on lot 457. fronting on Herald street, and lot 480 on Chatham street, asked permission to lay a six-inch pressure salt water main from the water from on Herald street to serve the above mentioned lots. The water will be required for condensing and fire protection purposes, and the minimum amount of water to be used will be 250 gallons per minute. It is proposed to return the water after use to the surface drain on Chatham street and the temperature will not be over 150 degrees. Permission is also requested for the right to carry an electric line from lot 475 Herald street to operate the pumps to be located on the intake of the main.

Aid. Hall explained that the idea of the company was not to inferfere with

the company was not to inferfere with the city's salt water high pressure sys-tem, but to instal an independent system, only using the same trench in which to lay the main. He considered that the city should do everything possible to encourage the company. The request was referred to the city engineer and city electrician for re-

Pending the receipt of a report from the city engineer the council will decide whether it will avail itself of the bequest contained in the will of the late Arthur Porter, who died on May 6, 1901, and left to the city, on condition that the city should remove and re-erect the street fence and grade the portion of land bequeathed within six months of his death, that portion of lots 44 to 49 inclusive, five feet in width, adjoining the south line of Garbally road. The late Mr. Porter gave this strip for public purposes, but the city made no effort to comply with the terms of the bequest, and now the heirs of the above lots, Caroline Steiner and Joseph Steiner, have applied to be registered as owners of the strip. The city has been served by the registrar general with a notice to establish its claim to the land in question, but as nothing was known of the matter the city solicitors were asked to report.

BAYMOND & SONS
61 P PADODA STRAIT
6 PADODA STR

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

in this latter case declined to sign the contract. It was therefore recommended that none of the tenders be accepted and that the plans and specifications be returned to the architect to reduce the buildings in size or otherwise to the satisfaction of the fire wardens and building inspector so that the buildings may be brought within the estimates and that new tenders be then called for, each tenderer to be called upon to deposit with the oity treasurer a certified check of five per cent. of the amount of his tender. The fire wardens also recommended that tenders be called for the construction of the pumping equipment required in connection with the high pressure salt water system. The report also recommends the purchase of a new buggy for the use of the fire chief at a cost not to exceed \$200.

Apply for Grant.

The secretary of the Trades and

Apply for Grant.

The secretary of the Trades and Labor council applied for a grant of \$100 towards the fund for the Labor Day celebration which it is proposed to hold here this year. The request was referred to the finance committee for favorable consideration.

The Brackman-Ker Milling company wrote suggesting that now that the water main has been laid on Belleville street the city proceed with the paving of that thoroughtere as proposed. They will be informed that the city is now considering the matter. An invitation to attend the annual convention of B. C. fire chiefs, to be held at New Westminster on September 28 was accepted by the council.

Messrs. Baxter & Johnston again complained of the fact that they have not been given a share of the city's orders for typewriting supplies. The communication was referred to the heads of the various departments with instructions to divide up the orders as much as possible.

The application of W. W. Northeett.

BACK FROM INSPECTION OF NORTHERN TRIBES

Superintendent Vowell Returns to City From Visit to the

Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Pole Carew and Lady Pole Carew are spending a few days at Government House. Sir Reginald and his wife are making a pleasure tour through Can-ada and will probably visit the Orient hefore returning.

ada and will probably visit the Orient before returning.

General Pole Carew is one of the most distinguished soldlers on the British Army list, his most recent achievements having been in the Boer war. During that campaign he commanded the Guards brigade under General Lord Methuen which distinguished itself so much at Belmont, one of the three victories which preceded that general's repulse at Magersfontein.

Labor council applies for a grant of \$100 towards the fund for the Labor of the three victories which preceded to hold here this year. The request was referred to the finance committee for favorable consideration.

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The application of W. W. Northcott, for five week's helidays was granted and William Scowcroft was appointed and William Scowcroft was appointed for five week's helidays was granted and William Scowcroft was appointed for five was appointed and william scowcroft was appointed for five was propointed of the county of the three victors and building inspectors. The by-law to provide for the levying assessing and collecting of the cost of the new Government street for the levying assessing and collecting of the cost of the new Government street for the levying assessing and collecting of the cost of the new Government street was sit, 736,18 of which the city will aps \$48,387,38 and the property owners \$8,368,35.

Louis L. Krauss, of New York paid a visit to George A. Fraser of the Empress drug hall yesterday, on coming over from Seattle to have a look at Victoria about which he had heard much. Mr. Krauss left New York June 17 without a cent on a wager that he would go around the world and be back in New York in two years' time with \$5,000 in his possession.

The Grand Lodge of Eagles, which convened in Seattle last week, donated \$1,000 to the sufferers at Fernie, the fund to be distributed by local efficers in that district. F. J. Lynch of New Westminster representing the Grand Lodge.

Edmonton Visitor States That Outlook is Excellent—Its Effect on Coast

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT BY-LAW AMENDED

Sir Reginald and Lady Pole A Change Submitted at Last Carew. Touring Canada— Night's Meeting of Oak Bay Council

Pole are ment are announcement that it was necessary that the Oak Bay Local Improvement bylaw should be amended in order that it might conform with the Provincial Act, made last night at the regular meeting of the district council, caused some perturbation. After reading the altered clause Councillor McGregor contended that, if passed, it meant that any work which might be demanded by half of the ratepayers interested would have to be carried out, however the expenditure might effect the general revenue. He thought, and the others concurred in the view, that the question should be laid over for mature consideration. Reeve Oliver occupied the chair and there were present to be carried out, however, the export was submitted outlining business which had been dealt with in committee. Councillors Noble, Newton, Fernie and McGregor.

After the usual formalities a report was submitted outlining business which had been dealt with in committee. Councillor Noble took exception to the handling of affairs in such a manner contending that as there had only been three members present on that occasion the matters outlined should have been left in abeyance. He gone over as enumerated for the benefit of those in attendance. This met with unanimous approval and so was adopted.

The work of improving Cadboro Bay road and of widening it at different points was one of the questions referred to. Accounts, also, had been suthorized paid. They were enumerated to Among the fatter was an item referring to the purchase of dynamite. "To like to know what that dynamite was used for," broke in councilior Noble. "As an explosive" retorted Reeve Oliver, seriously. The laugh was on the former, but he persisted and was told that it had been utilized in blasting rock for use on the roads. Finally the committee's report was endorsed.

The Amendment

The clerk submitted the aforementioned copies and the councillors diligently perused the opening clause. It reads as follows:

1. Upon the receipt by the municipal council of a petition signed by the owners of one-half in assessable value (as being the owners and the values included in the assessment roll for the year) of the lands to be benefitted by any work of local improvement, petitioning the municipal council to introduce a by-law for the doing of any work as a work of local improvement, the municipal council shall introduce a bylaw mentioned in section 258 of the Municipal Clauses act.

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Screen Doors. Reg. price \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, for \$1.00 Screen Doors. Reg. price \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, for \$1.25 Screen Windows, any size, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, for 25¢ We have still two or three bargains left in Refrigerators

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

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Phone 82

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ing the Present Season

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—The gold production of the Cariboo district this season will surpass the redords of many years past, according to John Hopp of Seattle, who is a guest at the Hotel Vanouver. Mn Hopp has been operating up there for nearly twenty years. He owns a large area of ground on Williams and adjacent creeks.

Tahould not be surprised if the output in the Cariboo this season reaches a divorce from her husband, Capt. C. J. V. Gullin, before one of the Seattle courts, and as part of the decree obtained one-half of her husband's property. This decree is based on the Community Property law, which is a part of the constitution of the state of Washington, and which provides in effect that real estate acquired during the life of the marriage by either husband or wife belongs to both spouses in equal proportions. Thus when a

CARIBOO GOLD

Victoria, B. C., August, 1908. Date. |TimeHt|TimeHt|Time Ht|Time Ht

Friday, August

beau and ferns was from Croft, at Mount Ac was, at the entranc formed a striking fe proper frontispiece onist in which the exare shown. These entered in competit what was the mos this flower show w resent what is done out-of-door floricult place must be given cultivation of which derful progress. It the season for exhi The dahlias made a season has pased it this queen of flowe tiful specimens. G numbers and the qu Dorothy Perkins r profusion, and the quality. Burbank's gaining a very pron Victorians, as well great beauty, were were many fine be the most striking. tke very successful qualities of gypsoph The decorated

showing and the ju the prizes the judg floral display, alth fied that the compodecorated dining ta standing at future ed that the catalog that the floral featu ed and the adaptab purposes will be di reference to the tab Colonist of Thursday

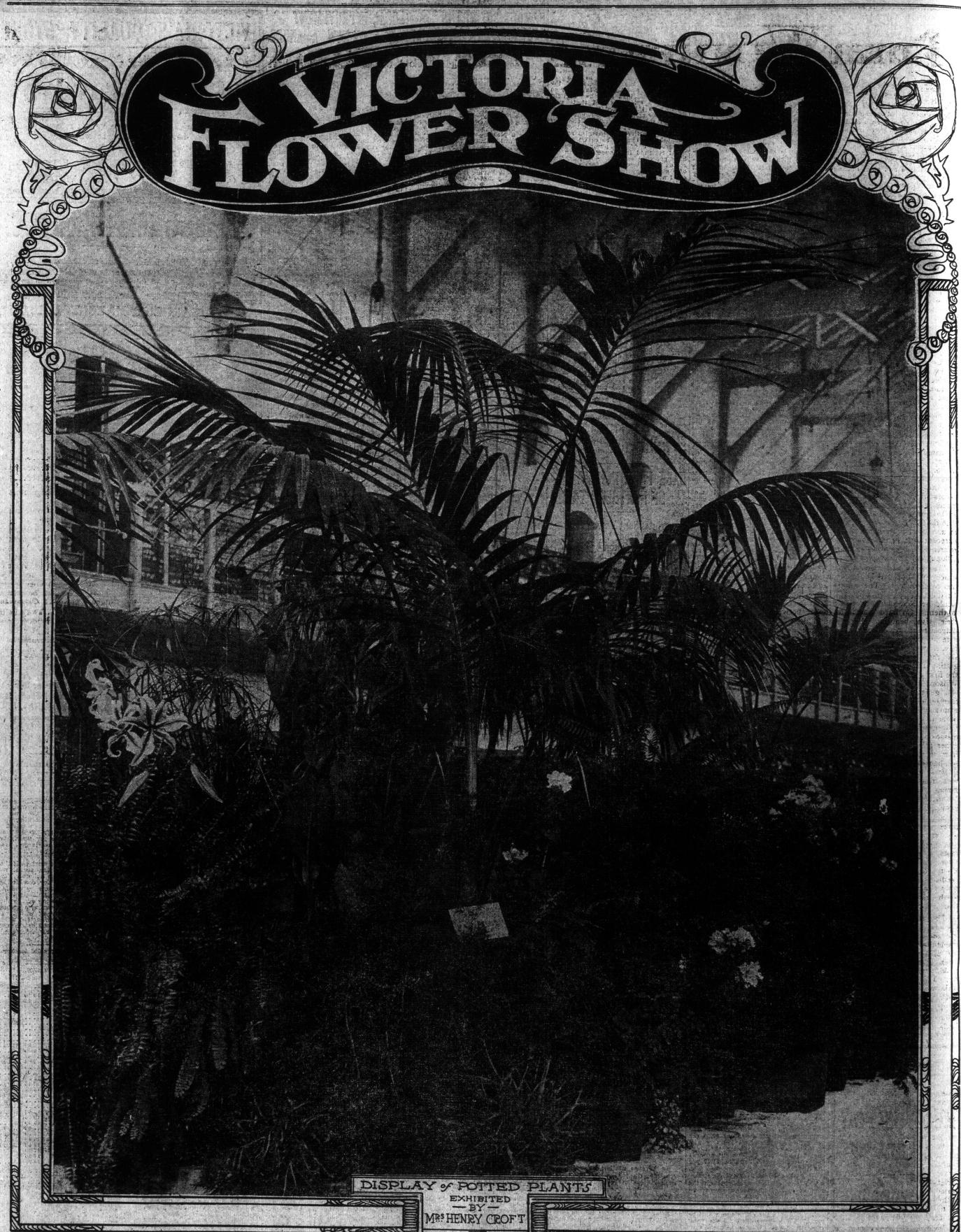
"It was the which lent a special tion to the scene. for the prize offered would be a caviller of them. So hard their rival beautie judges were appoint vote for the six tab tiest in order of mentions the second for six, the second five getting the largest the first prize. This Wilson, by a large was generally fores! Her table was an i ample of what tas ample of what tas without the aid of flowers used were s masses out of a gild either corner there from which, arching ser baskets filled flowers. The whol with transparent tu giving a fair flike ef beautiful. There y justice of this award. Miss Pooley's taprize, was most che was not so striking was splashed with roses, a pink ram same bright flower where there were candles. It was a sibly a more practical table at which a than the other.

The third table Coombe, was not find this the scheme comaidenhair and carage, pink tulle bein These three tables striking of the twentiful, and as they their dainty fragra and refined artistry In this connection to the Marketin pen of "Marwith Interest," She

"All night have the The flute, violin All night has the To the dancers

"I know of but June 'Rose Show," Competition was k alike judges and g the friendliest riva reflecting the great den makers.

"I thought I had tion when in Englatiful English rose; I saw last week a variety. Giant rovaried hues and ki nothing in that picel the roses you fit and around Victoria." "Everybody gro honeysuckle over the shown without the



DIZEWINNERS AT THE VICTORIA FLOWER SHOW

N the first page of the Magazine Section will be found a photographic reproduction of what was, perhaps, the most conspicuous exhibit of the Flower Show held last week in the Drill Hall, by the Victoria Horticultural Society. This beautiful combination of palms

Friday, August 21, 1806

and ferns was from the gardens of Mrs. Henry Croit, at Mount Adelaide, and situated, as it was, at the entrance to the Hall, it not only formed a striking feature of the show, but is a proper frontispiece to that section of the Colonist in which the exhibits of the prize winners. are shown. These palms and ferns were not entered in competition. It is not easy to say what was the most notable characteristic of this flower show which was intended to represent what is done in Victoria in the way of out-of-door floriculture, but, perhaps, the first place must be given to the sweet peas, in the cultivation of which Victoria is making won deriul progress. It is, of course, too late in the season for exhibits of tulips and narcissi. The dahlias made a brave showing. The rose season has pased it zenith in Augut, and yet of this queen of flowers there were many beautiful specimens. Gladioli were shown in great numbers and the quality was very high. The Derothy Perkins rambler rose was shown in profusion, and the blooms were of excellent quality. Burbank's Shasta Daisies, which are gaining a very prominent place in the esteem of ctorians, as well they might because of their great beauty, were very conspicuous. There were many fine begonias and cacti. One of the most striking things about the show was the very successful use made of the decorative qualities of gypsophilia.

FIRST

PRIZE.

Birt - You

SWEET PEAS

The decorated tables made a charming showing and the judges must have had some diffic ity in reaching a decision. In awarding the prizes the judges were governed by the floral display, although the catalogue specified that the competition was to be between decorated dining tables. To avoid misunderstanding at future shows, it has been suggested that the catalogue should state expressly that the floral features alone will be considered and the adaptability of the table to dining purposes will be disregarded. The following reference to the tables is reproduced from the

Colonist of Thursday last: "It was the decorated tables, however,

which lent a special air of beauty and distinction to the scene. There were 25 competitors for the prize offered by Mrs. Beaven, and he would be a caviller who found fault with any of them. So hard was it to decide between their rival beauties that a round dozen of judges were appointed, with instructions to vote for the six tables they thought the pret-tiest in order of merit. The first vote counted. six, the second five, and so forth, the table getting the largest aggregate being awarded the first prize. This was gained by Mrs. C. E. Wilson, by a large majority, a result which was generally foreshadowed by those present. Her table was an inspiration, and a good example of what faste and originality can do without the ithout the aid of silver or cut glass. The without the aid of silver or cut glass. The flowers used were sweet peas, rising in artistic masses out of a gilded basket centre piece. At either corner there issued forth a green stem, from which, arching over, there depended lesser baskets filled with the same fragrant flowers. The whole was veiled and swathed with transparent tulle, pink, mauve and green, giving a fair like effect which was exceedingly beautiful. There was no questioning of the justice of this award.

justice of this award.

Miss Pooley's table, which won the second-Miss Pooley's table, which won the second prize, was most charming, though the design was not so striking or original. The centre was splashed with a mass of Dorothy Perkins roses, a pink rambler, with festoons of the same bright flower running out to each corner, where there were stationed orange shaded candles. It was a very pretty table, and possibly a more practical form of decoration for a table at which a real dinner might be eaten

than the other. The third table, contributed by Mrs B. Coombe, was not far behind the second. In this the scheme consisted mainly of vases of maidenhair and carnations, with trailing following pink tulle being also used to good effect. These three tables were undoubtedly the most striking of the twenty-five, but all were beautiful, and as they surrounded the room with their dainty fragrance gave an air of luxury and refined artistry to the room."

In this connection a reproduction of a con-ibution to the Manitoba Free Frees, from the acile pen of "Mary Markwell," will be read ith interest. She says:

All night have the roses heard

The flute, violin, basson;
All night has the casement jessamine stirred
To the dancers dancing in tune."

"I know of but one word descriptive of the ne 'Rose Show,' held in Victoria last week. npetition was keen, so keen as to bewilder judges and growers; among the latter friendliest rivalry is observable, a rivalry eflecting the greatest credit on Victoria garen makers.

I thought I had seen the finest rose collecwhen in England last year I saw the beau-English rose; but here in Victoria, B.C. aw last week a total eclipse of the English ariety. Giant roses, rare roses, roses of aried hues and kind were there; but I saw nothing in that picturesque collection to ex-

around Victoria. It is an Island of Roses!

uine arbor constructed with great festoons of with their orders that poured in from all parts ivy and columbine. Within this beautiful re- of the Pacific Coast and Western Canada." treat ter was served, and one could scarcely ive attention to hunger so fair the surround-

ings of the decorated tables.

"All kinds of toses ranged themselves before the visitor's sight. The beautiful tea-rose side by side with a rambler and a staring yellow called Clair Jackquier. There was the modest blush rose and the drooping moss-rose; while gigantic blossoms approaching the cabbage size compelled notice.

The display provoked the most delighted exclamations; and the growers of the roses were there to be thus rewarded for their toil. No wonder Vancouver Island is being talked about! It is the garden of America, and if you want to see roses why come out to Victoria the Beautiful!"

In regard to Victoria as a seat of floriculture, the following extract from the last issue of the Tourist Association's booklet "An Outpost of Empire" is timely: "The very large average of daily sunshine,

the small yearly average rainfall and the almost total absence of frost has made Victoria an ideal location for the cultivation of bulbs and flowers. During the past few years this business has grown very rapidly, although it is undoubtedly true that even these successes can only be looked upon as preliminary experiments so large and important will the uture achievements be in this delightful in-

The same success has been met with in the

FIRST PRIZE DINNER TABLE DECORATION MRS CHAS. E. WILSON. JAMES A. BLAND

HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

The out-door life in Victoria is particularly charming. From the 15th of May, almost right up to Christmas, most of the usual summer sports may be indulged in, with full enjoyment, while numerous sea beaches round the city afford ideal recreation grounds for young children, and in the long summer days are crowded with little people and their parents or nurses.

The national games of Canada, the United States and England are all played in Victoria, including lacrosse, baseball, football, cricket, basketball, lawn tennis and golf.

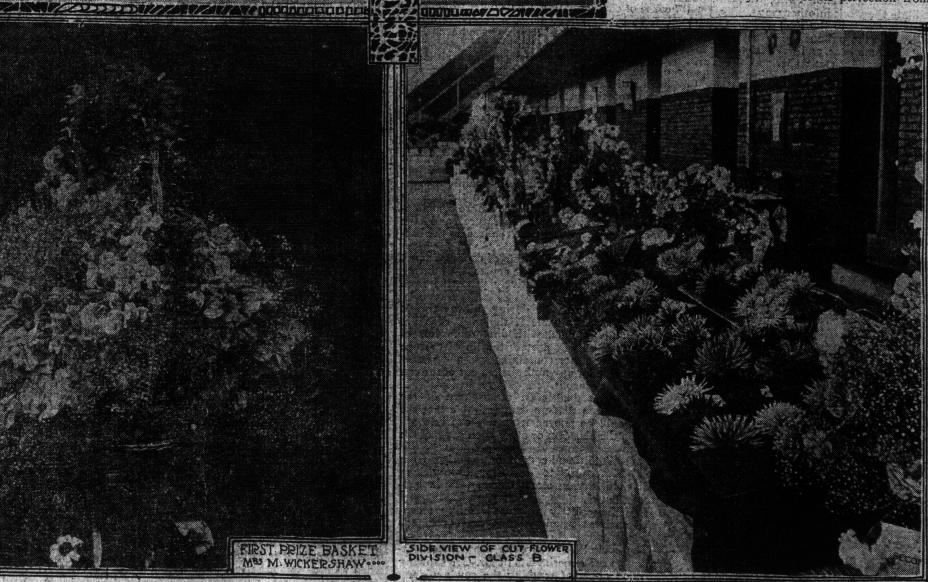
The Golf Links at Oak Bay are considered as fine and are as beautifully situated as any links on the continent. They are owned by the Victoria Golf Club, and visitors are allowed to use them upon very liberal terms. The naval and military officers have also some fine links at Macaulay Point, so that Victoria is a centre of a large circle of golf enthusiasts. The links at Oak Bay are open summer and winter, with the exception of the months of July and Aug-

Boating and yachting are favorite forms of recreation of both residents and visitors, and it is safe to say that nowhere on the continent are there greater facilities for the perfect enoyment of these pastimes than in and around Victoria:

With a frontage of about fifteen miles upon the waters of the Pacific it is not surprising that there should be many lovely beaches around the city. One of these is at Oak Bay, a delightful spot overlooking broad waters, sinuous straits, timbered islands and headlands. The links of the Victoria Golf Club are at Oak Bay and some fine athletic grounds and bicycle race track. The bay is reached easily by electric cars. Space prevents a description of Cadboro Bay, Foul Bay and Cordova Bay (charming spots with sandy beaches), Gordon Head and McNeal's beaches, all within easy distance of the city.

The Prince and Princess of Wales said of Victoria in 1901: "It is the most beautiful city we have seen in our tour." The thousands of visitors who pass through this city annually bear out this testimony. They all agree that Victoria's scenic attractions are unexcelled anywhere, and cannot be equalled in the west. From Beacon Hill Park can be seen on one hand the rugged, snow-clad Olympians, and on the other, rising proudly away in the dis-tance Leyond the island-studded Straits of Juan de Fuca, the lordly Mount Baker.

This combination of magnificent scenery and almost perfect climate is going to be instrumental in making Victoria one of the largest and richest residential cities on the continent. On March 3rd of this year a gentle-man who returned that morning from a visit to New York, in conversation with a resident as they walked along the cliffs in Beacon Hill brilliant sunshine, rapturously gazed over the beautiful expanse of the blue shimmering sea to the snow-capped mountains nearly seventy miles beyond said: "You people don't yet realize what this sort of thing means to this city. Think of it; think of this perfect day, of its beauties in its ideal weather, almost a perfect summer day; think of its perfection from its Park, literally drinking in the warmth of the



the real glory of this summerland haunt is in strings itself along the low plazza, drooping

around Victoria. It is an Island of Roses! its roses, which stately stand apart, or trembEverybody grows roses. Everybody has a ling lean over the fences of the highway; which appear among the wild walls of the event. It is splendidly arranged by the 'Rose with the holly or privet hedges. But the real glory of this summerland naunt is in the real glory of this summerland naunt is in the real glory of this summerland naunt is in the real glory of this summerland naunt is in the real glory of this summerland naunt is in the city, notits roses, which stately stand apart, or trembing lean over the fences of the highway.

"The 'Rose Show,' I believe, is an annual withstanding that they have been steadily enlarging their premises in every way, were sold bungalow homes, or stray, Rambler variety, ladies' of Victoria, who this season had a gencultivation and sale of cut flowers under glass.

glorious surroundings, and then think of the weather I have experienced on my trip; twelve degrees below zero in Chicago, where, when I walked out of doors, I had to hold my hands over my ears to keep them from freezing."

An Indian Legend Regarding Siwash Rock

VEN those who only occasionally visit Burrard Inlet, that magnificent harbor lying in front of the city of Vancouver, must have noticed at one time or other a curious detached piece of granite, separated from Stan-

ley Park by a narrow, but dangerous, stretch of water, and known as Siwash Rock. Standing out but a short distance from the mainland, it is still rendered extremely noticeable by its curious shape. Rising to a height of some seventyfive feet above the deep, swirling waters, its sides steep and bare, and its crest crowned by a single pine tree, it seems to frown down majestically upon the huge stones on the beach, and any visitor, who, bolder than the rest, ventures down from the surrounding cliffs to the sands below. On a fine day the tourist, standing on the mainland, can see far out across the Pacific to the horizon. The two points of the capes that guard the outer harbor, like great horns, seem to offer their sharp front to any invador, and to effectually protect the inner waters. The sun, setting in a great glow after a summer's day, throws a mesh of gold over the outlying islands and harbor, and lends anindescribable enchantment to the whole scene, Now and then some ship, creeping in from the blue and golden ocean, casts a long smoke wreath across the sky, and darkens for a moment that wonderful golden mesh that the sun has thrown over everything, as though to take the fairy scene with him into the mysterious realms of twilight.

Long before any one ever thought of a city covering the slopes that surround the harbor, and when the deer and moose browsed there undisturbed, the Metlatas, a tribe from the north, paddled in their canoes around one of the great horns that guard the harbor, and saw before them the grand inner waters. They had paddled many weary miles in search of

suitable camping grounds until the arms of their young men were weary, and they longed for rest. Once among the most powerful tribes of the north lands, the Metlatas were now sadly depleted in ranks by war and sickness, and no longer able to defend their camps against the fierce raiders from the interior. Thus it was that they moved far to the south, and settled inside the harbor, where the seas were thrown back by the cape. There they built their huts, fished and hunted, and prospered for many seasons.

Among the young men of the Metlatas, the chief's son, Quatlatka, was by far the greatest hunter, and the best in all manly sports. In friendly competition with the men from the Capilanos, who fived near the wide mountain stream near by, Quatlatka was always first. Soon his fame spread around the neighboring tribes, and many sought to excel him, but without success.

It chanced that Quatlatka loved, as only one of his noble nature could love, Miwasa, the daughter of Watlichin, chief of the Capilanos, and a maiden whose beauty had set on fire the hearts of many of the bravest men in all the tribes. Each night Quatlatka would brave the dangers of the tides that rush through the narrow entrance to the harbor to meet Miwasa on the shore by the river. There, hidden securely from her father's tribe, he would woo her while the moon peeped up from behind the towering mountains behind them, and made long white paths across the dark waters. He told of his love while the river murmured in their ears. and its waters hurried from the dark shadows of the gloomy forest out into the bright moonlight, gurgling as though joyful of its escape from the mountain fastness, and the terrors of the pathless wilds.

Time passed, and still Quatlatka paddled by night to meet Miwasa. Watlichin, father of

Miwasa, had long ago refused to allow the young chief to carry off his daughter to his dwelling. Miwasa, he said, had been promised to the chief of a powerful tribe, whom he fear-ed to offend. But for that he would gladly have given the flower of the Capilanos to such a renowned young warrior as Quatlatka.

To any one but Quatlatka the answer might have been sufficient, and to a less devoted maiden than Miwasa separation from her lover might have been possible, but without each other the young couple had no desire to live. So one night, when they strolled together on the sands, and the millions of beautiful pebbles at the water's edge reflected many colors in the moonlight, Quatlatka proposed a plan so daring, even for him, that Miwasa gazed at him in surprise. But, as she listened to her lover, her lovely eyes lit up with enthusiasm, and he, looking tenderly down into them, read her consent there. To such proud spirits as the lovers' the restriction that was placed upon their love served only to fan its glowing furnace.

Thus it happened that Quatlatka, son of a chief who was once mighty in the land, asked Miwasa, daughter of a powerful ruler, to leave her father's tribe, and go with him where chance might take them, in search of happiness. In some place, the daring warrior whispered to her, they could live together and love, whether Watlichin looked upon them with favor or not. Somewhere they could be happy, with the birds singing for them alone, and every voice of nature echoing their love. Then, with their hearts beating quickly in their bosoms, the lovers made their way hand in hand to the canoe, bound for the land of their fancy, which their devotion painted in the brightest colors.

By his lonely fire old Watlichin brooded late that 'night. Several times he rose and walked impatiently to the door of his hut. Mi-

wasa, the light of his old age, had departed an arms of the lusty warriors, were gaining rapidhour since, and as yet her light footstep and merry voice had not fallen upon his ears. The chief had long ago suspected his daughter's secret meetings with her lover. Had not he won his own bride, Miwasa's mother, in that manner, after her stern father had listened to his words with scorn? But she had died many years ago, and as Watlichin thought of her he determined more than ever to keep Miwasa by his side to comfort his failing year's.

Even as he brooded over the thought it struck his mind that Miwasa might even now be keeping her vigil with Quatlatka, and might have yielded to his pleadings to leave her father's fireside and journey far beyond his reach. Watlichin bounded to his feet, as he did in days of his youth, when he led his tribe to battle, and, calling many of the young men to his side, rushed to the canoes. In a few mo-ments two huge craft, full of armed warriors, were out on the dark waters, and Watlichin looked eagerly for signs of the truant lovers. There, some distance ahead of them, a canoe, with two in it, was dancing rapidly across a patch of water made light as day by the moon, and, as the old chief recognized his daughter and her lover, he shouted savagely to his warriors. The war canoes fairly flew over the waters in pursuit of the fugitives, and Quatlatka, glancing behind, saw that they would be caught before they could make their escape in the open. Less than half a mile in front of him, the great mass of granite now known as Siwash Rock loomed out of the water, its bulk, magnified in the darkness, seeming to offer a sheltering haven. Quatlatka knew it well, he alone being able to climb to its summit, and for its sheltering sides he paddled desperately. Once on its lofty top he could defy pursuit and perhaps force Watlichin to some agreement.

But the war canoes, propelled by the strong grieves for poor Miwasa.

ly, and, when the lovers reached the base of the rock, they were close behind. Quatlatka, undaunted, sprang from the canoe, and assisted Miwasa to the rock. Once, while dreaming of capturing Miwasa, he had prepared a fadder of stout leathern thongs, and up this he now urged the girl. As she reached the top, Watchin's canoes rounded the corner of the rock. and Quatlatka started up the ladder. But he was too late. Watlichin, with hatred and vengeance in his heart, stood up in his canoe and hurled a spear at the unfortunate young lover, It struck between the shoulders, passing through his body until the point rang against the rock. Quatlatka, shouting Miwasa's name for the last time, fell headlong into the water.

From her station on the rock Miwasa saw her lover killed. Then, as Watlichin and his followers watched, terrified and powerless, she poised for an instant on the edge of the rock, and threw herself to the water below. As she fell, her wild, sweet cry, calling Quatlatka's name fluted far across the water, and mingled with Watlichin's shriek of horror. Then the swirling eddies swallowed her form, and the men of her tribe saw her no more.

This all took place long before the memory the oldest man or woman in the scattered remnants of the tribes, generations ago, according to tradition: But, on certain nights, when the moon lights up great patches of the water, Miwasa's last cry can be heard as plainly, the Indians say, as when she leapt from the great rock to join in death the lover whom she was not to have in life. Like the mournful cry of some sweet throated bird its full tone rises high and clear, seeming to hush all sound to listen. Then it dies away, and nothing is heard save the lapping of the cold water on the rocky beach, and the wind sobbing in the trees as it

The Contamination of Milk

HIGHLY important and instructive cowshed can be almost entirely prevented by report on the contamination of milk has recently been issued as the result of investigations undertaken by a joint committee appointed for the purpose by the councils of the County Boroughs of Bradford, Hull, Leeds, Rotherham and Sheffield, and the Administrative Counties of the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, says the London Times. The committee was appointed as a result of a series of resolutions passed at a conference of represen-

tatives and Medical Officers of Health of the County Councils and County Boroughs of Yorkshire, and of representatives of the University of Leeds and of the Yorkshire Council for Agricultural Education, and subsequently approved and adopted by the councils menof a representative member of each council concerned, together with Professor Seton and Dr. Crowther; and Mr. Thomas Orr, M.B. B.Sc., was appointed bacteriologist; while the Yorkshire Council for Agricultural Education (which is also the Agricultural Committee of the University of Leeds) agreed to provide a laboratory at the Manor Farm, Garforth, and to facilitate the work in other ways. Mr. John Bickersteth, Clerk to the East Riding County Council, acted throughout the investigation as clerk to the committee, and was assisted by Mr. John Goulding, Assistant Clerk to the Yorkshire Council for Agricultural Education. The committee commenced its investigations in March, 1907, and continued them until February, 1908, so as to embrace all seasons of the year in their inquiry. They have carried out a series of observations by following consignments of milk from the cowhouse to the consumer, and by testing, as far as possible, by the bacteriological examination of specimens, the extent of the contamination at various stages of the journey, as well as in the consumers' house. The result is a report covering 113 closely printed folio pages, illustrated by many diagrams and tables, and full of details which it would be impossible to reproduce, but which abundantly justify the conclusions at which the committee have arrived, the first of which is (1) that serious contamination of milk actually occurs, and that it is to a great extent preventible. The subsequent conclusions are

(2) Cow's milk freshly drawn from the udder by ordinary methods contains bacteria. Such bacteria are more numerous in the "fore-milk" than in the milk given at a later stage of the milking process.

(3) A very great increase in the number of bacteria in milk takes place whilst the milk is being drawn from the udder, and the milk continues to receive additions at every stage of its journey to the consumer, and even after it has reached him. The degree of contamination, however, at the different stages varies

(4) In general the greatest amount of contamination occurs at the cowshed, and is largely attributable to:

(a) The dirty condition of the cow's ud-

(b) The imperfect cleansing of the cans or other receptacles in which the milk is placed. The contamination in the latter case is especially pronounced in the warmer months of the

(5) The contamination occurring at the

the adoption of the following measures:

(a) Washing of the udder and flanks of the cow with soap and pure water, preferably water that has been boiled, before milking. Obviously the milker must give similar attention

(b) Efficient sterilization of all vessels by steam if possible, or, failing that, by an abundance of boiling water. The vessels before being sterilized, should, of course, as is generally recognized, be first well washed out with clean cold water. In this respect the task of the farmer would be greatly facilitated if the cans were efficiently cleaned by the retailer before he returned them.

(c) Rejection of the first draw of milk from each teat.

(d) Avoidance of any work raising dust immediately before or during milking. (e) Removal of the milk of each cow, immediately after it has been obtained, to the clarge can set aside for the reception of the whole of the milk of the cows. Care should be taken that this can, which usually holds the strainer, is protected from dust or any other cause of contamination. This object, of course, can be better attained if the receiving can is not allowed to stand in the cowshed at all, but in a clean store conveniently near.

(6) Ventilation of the cowshed, although great importance as regards the general health of the cows, has apparently, from the results of the present investigation, no very direct bearing upon the degree of contamination suffered by the milk in the cowshed. A well-lighted cowshed is most desirable in the interests of cleanliness

(7) The extent to which bacteria, present milk as it leaves the cowshed, multiply before the milk is consumed is mainly a question of the temperature at which the milk is kept and the time that elapses before consumption. The lower the temperature and the shorter the interval of time the less do the bac-

The valuable effects of cooling cannot be fully attained unless the cooler itself during storage and use is effectively protected from

(9) Contamination during railway transit s practically avoidable if the milk cans are locked and provided with dustproof lids of such a type as will protect the lip of the can from dust or other contamination, and render it impossible for any milk shaken out of the can

to drain back into it. (10) The dust-laden atmosphere of the railway station renders it undesirable that the milk should be poured from one can into another on the platform or other open parts of the station.

Additional contamination arises from (11) Exposure to dust-for example, in retail shop, during street delivery, or in con-

(b) Imperfectly cleansed milk receptacles such as retailer's cans or consumer's

vessels. The committee desire to draw special attention to the experiments of Dr. Orr snowing the good effect of washing the cow's udders and also to those showing the possibility of keeping milk in unventilated vessels; and they follow up the above-stated conclusions by a series of recommendations based upon them. As a general result of the inquiry they are of opinion that a much cleaner and more whole-

some supply of milk can be obtained without a costly outlay in premises or special apparatus. They pronounce it to be abundantly clear that, in dealing with an article so easily contaminated, details which are commonly regarded as trifling are really of the greatest importance; and they show that painstaking care at every point, with scrupulous cleanliness in persons and habits, is absolutely essential. The requirements of the case involve intelligent supervision on the part of those owning or managing cowsheds, better arrangements on the part of railway companies, and the exercise of care on the part of retailers and consumers. The committee consider that the issue of a popular leaflet giving the results of their investi-gation would be likely to afford considerable help in the education of public opinion.

THE OLYMPIC FLY AND BAIT CASTING TOURNAMENT

Local enthusiasts will be interested reading a few of the scores made at the eleventh international fly and bait casting tournment, which was held in the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush a week or two ago. The weather, though dry, was not exactly suitable to record casting, as the wind was strong and gusty and interfered considerably with the work on the contestants. The wind came in squalls and under the circumstances it is wonderful to read the performances of the masters of the craft. In trout-fly casting (one fly) for all comers the longest individuasl cast was 97 feet, by J. J. Hardy, although he only took third place for the three casts, the winner with a rod 11ft. 6in. in length and weighing 120z. totalling 284ft. in three casts. In the same competition, for amateurs only, the longest individual cast was 91 ft., and the winner to-talled 266 ft. with his three casts.

In the switch, spey, or roll cast contest F. G. Shaw won with a total of 225 ft. and a best

In the ambidextrous contest the winner, R. D. Hughes, with a rod of ten feet, weighing oz., made casts of 86 ft., 801/2 ft., 77 ft., 731/2

ft., 72½ ft., 85½ ft.

The best cast with the salmon fly was made by H. J. Hardy, who with a rod of 171/2 ft. and a weight of 42 oz, made a cast of 125 ft. and a total for three casts of 363 feet.

A DANGEROUS SITUATION IN NATAL

The natives in western Zululand, Swaziland, and along the Transvaal frontier have, says the London Standard, been in a condition of unrest ever since the close of the Boer war. Nobody seems to have known much about it in England, or to have paid any particular attention to the matter, even in Johannesburg and Capetown; but the danger was vividly realized by settlers in these districts, who knew that they were practically helpless in the midst of a great population of warlike savages. Any time during the past two or three years a rising of the Zulus or Swazis has been regarded as imminent, and in the isolated houses it has not been deemed safe for white men and white women to sleep without a revolver under their pillows and a loaded rifle within reach. These residents know well enough, though it is forgotten in England, that when we broke up the tribal organization of the Zulus we never really disarmed them, nor did we convert them to a settled industrial life. The Natal government has taught them a lesson; but, even now, the Zulu menace is not permanently disposed of, and it is quite likely to assume an active form again.

The Story of Bryan's Rise

HIS is the story of a man's ambition to be president of the United States one of the most remarkable, and in some respects inexplicable, stories of current politics I have ever known writes Walter Wellman in

Chicago Record Herald.

In 1894-5 the silver craze was running high in this country. The advocates of the white metallic standard of values believed the people were with them, and that at the ensuing presidential election they would win a great fri-umph. There was a general belief among them that the prize of the presidency should go to Bland of Missouri as reward for the fight he had maintained at first almost singlehanded. and always with a valor like that of a knight of old, for the cause. At Washington about that time an effort was made by the leaders of the silver forces to secure unanimity of expression in favor of Bland as the nominee of the Democrocy in 1896. They proceeded upon the theory that if all the leaders were to join in adherance to the Bland suggestion the nomination would be settled in advance, and a bitter and perhaps harmful contest for the prize would be averted. Hence a round robin was passed and all the leaders of importance signed their names to it-all except one. William Jennings Bryan was then a member of Congress from Nebraska. By means of a number of brilliant speeches he had made himself one of the most conspicuous and influential of the vounger men in the silver ranks. He was looked upon by all as a young man who would be useful in the campaign, and who had a future before him; who in the course of years might rise to the front rank, Mr. Bryan had other ideas about the time required for him to leap to the front. To the astonishment of all he refused to give his adherence to the Bland round robin. On account of his refusal the movement to secure unanimity of action fell to the round, and some of the devoted friends of Bland savagely denounced Bryan for his action which they were unable to understand. But the sequel shows that Bryan knew what he was about. The great ambition, had already found lodgment in his breast.

The scene shifts to the time when the National Republican convention met at St. Louis n 1896, and named McKinley for President. There was also a silver Republican convention there. Attendant upon these two conventions were Mr. Bryan and Mr. Patterson, editor of the Rocky Mountain News and afterward United States senator from Colorado. Bryan was then out of Congress. He was associate editor of a newspaper at Omaha, and was at St. Louis as a writer and correspondent. At that time he was not a marked man. He was little known outside his own state, and the ranks of the silver leaders. He was young. He was one out of hundreds of men of his class, bright and promising, a good private, but looked upon by no one as a general or leader. One evening he and Patterson met on the street. They stopped for a chat. They discussed the two conventions at St. Louis, and then the Democratic national convention to meet in a few weeks at Chicago. Patterson was for Senator Teller for the Democratic nomination, and tried to interest Bryan in Teller's behalf. But the young man from Nebraska had other notions.

"Bland is the man who ought to be nominated at Chicago," said Bryan. "He has earned it by his long and earnest advocacy of silver.

But Bland will not be named. After the smoke has all cleared away in the Chicago convention, Mr. Patterson, you will find that I am the Democratic candidate for President." "What's that?" asked the astonished editor

from Denver, thinking he had not heard aright. "I say," repeated Bryan, "that after the smoke has cleared away at Chicago you will find that I am the nominee for President."

Patterson looked hard at the young Nebraskan to see if there were any signs of an unbalanced mind to be detected in his face, smiled and turned on his heel, and walked

One night during the Democratic convention at Chicago, Mr. Patterson, Charley Towne, then of Duluth, and Representative Hartman, of Montana, were out on a proselytizing tour for Teller. They had worked hard, and night approached they were tired. Before parting one of the trio asked "Is there anyone else we ought to see before going to bed?" Hartman said he knew where Bryan was stopping, and perhaps they ought to call on him. Towne said Bryan was not a delegate, only a contestant, and was not of much importance, anyway. Nevertheless, in their zeal for Senator Teller, they decided to see Bryan. They found him at the Clifton House. At the door, of his room a man was stationed. "Mr. Bryan is busy, but he will see you in a moment," said he. While the trio were waiting the door opened, and Bryan and another man appeared. As this man walked awey he exclaimed: "Well, you can count on one vote from Oklahama, anyway, Mr. Bryan." (Recent events have shown that Bryan has never forgotten the commonwealth that gave him his first delegate.) The trio were ushered into the small, plainly furnished room. There were not enough chairs for all to sit upon, and Bryan sat on the bed. The visitors opened up on their mission. They talked for Teller. Bryan listened patiently, but not with any great interest. After they had finished he quietly remarked:

"I have great admiration for Senator Teller, but I can't join you in trying to get the nomination for him. Bland is the man who ought to be nominated: but he will not be. The fact is, gentlemen, that after one or two ballots I shall the nominee of this convention."

Now the scene shifts to the convention hall. The silver fight was on. David B. Hill had brought in a minority report from the committee on platform. In a small room down near the telegraph office, under the stage, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, and National Committeeman Johnson, of Kansas, were arranging the speaking programme. Bryan was with them. He wanted a place on the programme. "We have only an hour and twenty minutes on our side," said Jones, "and so-and-so must have thirty minutes, another man twenty, and a third ten. That leaves only twenty for you, Bryan. Is that enough?" Fifteen minutes is all I need," replied Bryan, "or even ten minutes. But on one condition-that I am to close the debate. Don't forget that-I am to have the last word. Give me that, and I don't care how much you cut my time." "All right," said Jones, "it is so arranged."

"And that makes me the nominee of this convention," said Bryan, as he walked away with a smile on his face.

A few hours later came the long schemedout, the well-rehearsed speech of the cross of gold and the crown of thorns, a convention mad with enthusiasm, the nomination of Bryan for President and the realization of his dream.



WITH THE



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a pleasure or a r neighbors—The F THE DRY

Hopper feeding Maine experiment the report of the lows: "When the finishing, the pull moved to the gras same portable hou At this time the n and dry food is troughs with slatte roofs, so it may n troughs are from sides five inches h inches apart and th high from floor about two inches keep out the rain vail.

"The roof is e end and sliding it ble end, on which be filled and the without lifting it. thus far found for keeping it in good is used in it there by the finer parts used for that pur in a sheltered place separate comparts are given cracked meal mixture, gri shell and charcoal. made up as follow and one part each, meal or brewers' scraps. The troug in sufficient numb the birds.

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Friday, August 21, 1908

E SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

POULTRY-KEEPING IN TOWN



IY not keep a few fowls in every dooryard of the country, as do the people in for-eign lands? Belgium, the little country with a small population, stands forth prominently in the quantity of poultry and eggs shipped into other countries. The

quality in value as graded, places Belgium among the leading producers of quality in poultry and eggs of all nations of the world. They stand second in the value of dressed poultry and fourth in the value of eggs sent to the United Kingdom last year. There is one important factor in dressed

oultry that is better understood in foreign ntries, even in Russia, than with us. This is hiding away the breast-bone beneath the breast-meat. In other words, 95 per cent of all the American poultry sold to market shows the sharp breast-bone most prominentwhile the better grades of what are known as Houdan, Surrey and Belgium poultry have the breast well covered with meat. It would be quite as easy to select and breed for a less amount of bone and a greater amount of meat on the breast as it is to have them as at the present time. If every person living in the towns and villages grew a few fowls of this character in a dooryard, there would be more health, more pleasure, and more profit accrue to the dweller therein than can possibly come from the neglect to make use of the space about his doorway.

We noticed a short time ago a neat little house of cottage construction six feet square, a post at each corner and the roof shedding four ways to the centre, out of which grew as if by magic a little flag-pole with the emblem of the country floating at the mast. Within this little building, which was only six feet and a half in the centre, were housed twenty Brahma Bantams that supplied the breakfast eggs for a family of five. A sufficient number eggs were sold from these for hatching to purchase a small amount of food necessary to keep them in excess of the table scraps and to furnish the tea and coffee and sugar for the family table. This amount almost anyone could calculate, and realize for themselves the value that would accrue from the proper and careful growing of a few Bantams. Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes can be kept almost every family, and if given sufficient attention to keep their surroundings in good condition, they will always pay their keep and add pleasure and health to the lives of those who care for them.

The requisites for success along these lines are comfortable quarters, cleanly surroundings, the frequent digging up of the enclosure where the fowls are kept. If some wheat screenings are thrown among the dirt when the ground is dug up, and the dirt and screenings raked thoroughly together it furnishes scratching facilities for the fowls, and a large per cent of the screenings will spread and grow, which

provides the best quality of green food as well. Well-selected fowls, properly kept-not too many in a place—always prove to be a leasure and a profit to those who keep them, out whenever too many are kept and those negected, they are likely to become anything but a pleasure or a profit to yourself and your neighbors—The Feather.

THE DRY MEAL SYSTEM

Hopper feeding is recommended by the Maine experiment station, and described in the report of the Massachusetts station as folows: "When the cockerels are taken out for inishing, the pullets of the same age are removed to the grassy range, still occupying the ame portable houses in which they were raised. At this time the method of feeding is changed, and dry food is kept by them constantly, in troughs with slatted sides and broad detachable oots, so it may not be soiled or wasted. The troughs are from six to ten feet long, with the sides five inches high. The lath slats are two inches apart and the troughs are sixteen inches high from floor to roof. The roofs project about two inches at the sides and effectually keep out the rain except when high winds pre-

The roof is easily removed by lifting one end and sliding it endwise on the opposite gaole end, on which it rests. The trough can then be filled and the roof drawn back into place without lifting it. This arrangement is the best hus far found for saving food from waste and ceping it in good condition. When dry mash used in it there may be considerable waste by the finer parts being blown away. When used for that purpose it is necessary to put it n a sheltered place out of the high winds. In separate compartments of the troughs, they are given cracked corn, whole wheat, oats, dry meal mixture, grit, dry cracked bone, oyster shell and charcoal." The dry meal is a mixture made up as follows: 2 parts good wheat bran and one part each, middlings, corn meal, gluten meal or brewers' grain, linseed meal and beef scraps. The troughs are located about the field sufficient numbers to fully accommodate all he birds.

The results of this method of feeding are isfactory. The labor of feeding is far less an that required by any other method. The do not hang around the troughs and overbut help themselves, a little at a time, and

again, when so inclined, to the food supply at clover and many kinds of grasses. the troughs. There is no rushing or crowding about the attendant, as is usual at feeding time, where large numbers are kept together.

"For the last eight years the first eggs have been lain when the pullets were from four months and ten days, to four months and twenty days old. There is some danger of the pullets getting developed and commencing laying too early for the best results, under this system of feeding. In order to prevent such conditions, the houses should not be located too close to each other, or to the feed troughs, and a large range should be given them so that they may be induced to work, which they will do if given the opportunity, early after their removal to the fields. Should the birds show too great precocity, and that they are liable to commence aying in August, the supply of cracked corn and wheat in the feeding trough is reduced, or taken away altogether, which causes them to eat the oats and dry meal instead, and they continue to grow and develop without getting ripe too soon."

PRESERVING EGGS

Many people wish to preserve eggs for home consumption, so we give below a few methods which have proven sufficiently satisfactory to warrant their use: Eggs to be stored should come from hens that have no males running with them; should be perfectly fresh and clean, for filth of any kind adhering to the egg will prove the medium through which the other eggs will become tainted. A dry, moderately cool cellar is the best place to store them.

Water Glass.—There is probably no method which is more simple and more effective in the preservation of eggs than by the use of water glass (sodium silicate). Take ten parts of water which has been previously boiled and add to it one pint of water glass. This may be placed in a jar or tub and the fresh eggs added from time to time, always being careful to have at least two inches of the solution over the eggs.

Lime Water.—Another good preservative may be made as follows: 3 gallons of water, I lb of salt and I 1-2 pints of finely slacked lime. Mix thoroughly and allow the solution to stand a day or two and then remove the liquid by dipor by means of a siphon. The clear liquid is then put into the vessel in which the eggs are to be kept, and the eggs added from time to

Bran and Salt.-Either one of these methods is reliable, but it must always be remembered to have at least two inches of either the

salt or bran above the top layer of eggs.
Cold Storage.—This is doubtless the best method of all where it is possible, but owing to the limited number of storage plants throughout the country it will be necessary in many cases to resort to one of the previously mentioned methods.

KEEP THE CHICKENS ON FRESH GROUND

Many of the ordinary diseases affecting poultry and responsible for the high mortality among young chicks, are carried over year from year and become contagious in flocks, largely from the practice many poultry keepers have of running their chicks year after year over the same ground. Diseases such as white diarrhaea and gape worms, two ailments perhaps that do more damage in chicken yards than any other, may be largely prevented if fresh land is provided each year to coop the chicks on and run them over. Both of these diseases, as is well known, may be contracted from chicks feeding off ground on which diseased birds have fed the year before. And there are others as well. Success in poultry is largely measured by the attention which the man engaged in it gives to the details of the business. Moving the chickens' runs to fresh grounds each year, and thoroughly plowing up the soil on which they have been cooped the previous season, is one detail of the chicken business too important to be neglected.

CARE AND FEEDING OF TURKEYS

Young turkeys are harder to raise than chicks or ducklings, and, in order to succeed with them, more pains must be taken to study their nature and habits.

The natural tendency of the turkey is to roost where night overtakes it, and in time the wild animals are apt to diminish the flock.

This can be avoided by an inexpensively constructed roosting place, which can be made with woven-wire netting, a few posts and a roof of tarred paper, where the birds can be

housed at night. The young can be trained to come up regularly at about 4 o'clock to be fed, when they can easily be driven into the roosting place for the

An earthen floor can be laid in this pen, but it must be kept clean. The majority of failures are, no doubt, due to lack of proper knowledge

or carelessness. In many instances, where the young are hatched by hens, the foster mother is cooped and the little ones deprived of their liberty, and fed almost entirely on wheat or grain of some sort, which alone is enough to cause the poults

They must have more of a vegetable diet, and even in this case judgment must be exer-

A diet of horse-radish leaves would be detrimental. If allowed to choose for themselves range off, hunting, or playing, and come back they would select such as lettuce, cabbage, expected it would. Do your best and look to

Turn the hens loose with the little ones and let them pick what they most relish, giving them a little meal or wheat to coax them home and also to quicken their growth.

In picking stock from which to start, make your calculations that some are wild and some are tame.

The Bronze variety is very desirable for the market on account of its size and the sweet flavor of its meat. But on account of its wild, roving disposition, this variety is hard to raise. The birds nearly always hide their nests, and perhaps will not be seen for a month or two at hatching season.

The White Hollands are more domesticated, and are more apt to make their nests about the barn and outbuildings, same as chickens do. They are also good layers, having a record of

as high as ten eggs each.

They are probably a little harder to raise than the Bourbon Reds, which, by the way, are handsome birds, but do not become quite so tame. All turkeys are peculiar about their nests, and when they once select the location they must not be disturbed.

POULTRY NOTES

Spraying the house and furnishings freely and frequently with a two per cent solution of carbolic acid tends to keep away lice.

The proper plan to pursue in regard to fowl diseases is to prevent them. Get good strong, healthy stock at the start, keep them in clean sanitary quarters, and watch carefully for the first indications of disease and remove at once all birds showing indications of sickness. Most chicken diseases are contagious.

In most cases with sick fowls "doctorng" is of little use. The most successful poultrymen are those who adopt the heroic practice of beheading immediately any fowl that shows symptoms of disease. Medical treatment rarely pays.

AROUND THE FARM

GOOD FEED FOR DAIRY COWS



ROFESSOR THOS. SHAW thinks there are certain foods that may be looked upon as standard for feeding

dairy cows, and that every dairy-man can grow them wherever he may be located. These include as roughage, plants of the clover family, as silage, corn in one or another of its varieties, and as a grain, a mixture of wheat and oats. Of course, in addition to these, many other foods should be grown, but these are less important

than the foods named.

Wherever the clover plant can be grown it ought to be used with much freedom. The food furnished for cows represents only one element in its value. The benefit to the soil is always helpful, in many instances greatly so. Usually clover can be best grown in mixtures for dairy cows. This means that two or three varieties may be grown together. It would also seem correct to say that quite a sprinkling of timothy improves a clover ration for dairy cows. This means that two or three varieties may be grown together. It would also seem correct to say that quite a sprinkling of timothy improves a clover ration for cows. It does so by helping to support the clover while it is growing and by making it easier to cure when the crop is cut. Alfalfa will answer the same purpose as clover. Where neither may be had it may be quite possible to get vetch hay or cowpea hay.

No food can be grown in the United States that will provide so large a proportion of nu-trients as corn. But the nutrients furnished do not tell all the story. In addition to nurients, when cured in the silo, its succulence beneficial. It is helpful to the digestion. It also favors milk production. These are two advantages that it always will have over com fodder fed in the dry form.

Clover and corn furnish a fodder ration that cannot easily be improved upon for dairy cows. Two factors should be taken into account when determining the amount of grain to feed. One is the extent to which clover or alfalfa is fed, and the second is the production of the cow. The rule with some is to feed one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk produced. When clover or alfalfa form a large part of the ration it would seem reasonable to suppose that a less quantity of grain would suffice than the amounts named.—Rural World.

ITEMS FOR MILK PRODUCERS

If you drive the cows with a dog, let him be a good one, but I have always found that a little bran in the manger is better than the best of dogs.

Tin vessels are always the best for holding milk. Wooden pails will absorb milk and the little milk absorbed will rot in the grains of the wood and act as yeast to taint the warm milk put in.

A great many milk producers are adverse to the use of the Babcock test, simply for the reason that it uses no partiality. If rightly handled it does straight work, no question about that.

Many a promising dairy animal has been ruined while young by being fed as we would a calf intended for beef. Skim milk, oatmeal and flax seed is one of the best and most econ-

omical feeds for a growing calf. Do not lost your temper and say things that you will be sorry about afterwards if your milk don't test up quite so high as you the average results. If they are not satisfac-

tory, change cows.

Every effort should be used by the farmer to get the milk to the creamery in good condition, for it is greatly to his interest to do so The prosperity of the producer is to a certain degree dependent upon that of the individual creameryman, while in the case of the co-

operative creamery he has a direct interest.

The farmer who has not cows enough to warrant the use of a separator has not enough to warrant the making of butter, yet there are a great many farmers who still persist in keeping half a dozen cows and setting their milk in pans, crocks, and cans. The loss to farmers who cream their milk in this way is very great. From the results of tests made it has been clearly proved that there is a loss of threequarters of a pound of butter more when the cream is raised by the gravity system than when the separator is used.—V. M. Couch.

HOW SEPARATORS SEPARATE

The force that is used to separate the milk is known as centrifugal force. This may be described as the pull that is felt when a weight attached to a string is whirled about by hand. It is pulled outward and the faster the weight whirled the stronger the pull becomes.

In the old system of creaming, the separation is caused by the action of gravity. The fat globules, being lighter than the other portions of the milk are forced to the top; that is, gravity acts stronger, or pulls harder on the heavier portions than it does on the lighter, and the milk is gradually arranged in layers, the light portion at the top, and the heavier portion at the bottom.

The force acting in the separator has precisely the same action on the milk but acts outward from the centre of the bowl the same as gravity acts downward from the surface, only many thousand times stronger, accomplished in a few moments, and far more completely, what it takes gravity several hours to do.

As the milk goes into the bowl it is at once thrown to the outermost parts and fills the bowl completely until an opening is reached where it will flow out again. The surface of the milk is on a line parallel with the centre, or axis of the bowl, and is exactly in line with the cream outlet. A cross section through the bowl from this surface to the outside presents much the same appearance as would a pan of milk after the cream had been raised by gravity.

The cream is on the surface, which might be called the top, and the heavier portions of the milk at the point farthest from the centre, which would represent the bottom.

With this understanding of the arrangement of the milk in the bowl there are a number of things to be observed which influence the separation. The difference in length of time it takes to separate cream by gravity and by centrifugal force shows plainly that the time varies with the amount of force applied. The shorter the time the greater the force must be. Skimmilk from the separator contains less fat than that secured by the gravity system, showing that the greater force causes more perfect sep-

From the above statements the following conclusions regarding the use of the separator may be drawn:

I. If the amount of milk that passes through the separator in a given time is a fixed quantity, any increase in the speed of the machine will tend to cause closer skimming because of the greater force exerted.

2. If the amount of milk that passes through in a given time is increased, the skimming will not be perfect, for the centrifugal force is not exerted on the milk so long a time.

It is evident, therefore, that the closeness of skimming is the result of two factors—time and force. If either of these is decreased, the result will be poorer work. If either is increased, better work will result.

The hand separator is often the scapegoat ipon which the inefficient butter-maker unloads his own shortcomings.—E. H. Webster.

BREEDING SHORTHORNS FOR COLOR In his paper in Nature, Professor James Wilson of Dublin gives the following state-

ments and results of an examination of records as to color in Shorthorns, in illustration of the application of Mendel's law of inheritance: 1. Red crossed by red should give red

2. White crossed by white should give white calves. 3. Red crossed by white should give roans.

Roans in-bred should give reds, white and roans in the proportion 1, 1, 2. 5. Roans crossed by reds should give roans and reds in equal proportions.

6. Roans crossed by white should roans and whites in equal proportion. This, giving heed to the expected exceptions as indicated above, is what we find, viz.: Four hundred and thirty-eight reds crossed

Three whites crossed by whites give three Seventy-one reds crossed by white give 3

by red give 413 red, 25 roan.

Five hundred and fourteen roans crossed by roans give 152 red, 278 roan, 84 white. Four hundred and fifty-six roans crossed

by reds give 226 red, 230 roan. Twenty-three roans crossed by whites give 14 roan, 9 white. For the breeder of Shorthorns this means

that if he wishes to avoid white calves, he is

limited to three crosses, viz.: red with red, red with roan, and red with white. He gets whites when whites are bred together, when whites are bred with roans, or when roans are bred together.-London Live Stock Journal.

DAIRY NOTES

According to some experiments noted by the Department of Agriculture, it was found that where cows were milked three times a day, morning, noon and evening, the milk was richest at noon and poorest in the evening; and when milked morning and evening, the milk was slightly richer in the evening.

For market milk, in order to be considered profitable, a cow should produce 6,000 pounds (2,800 quarts) of 3.5-4 per cent milk yearly, without being forced. For butter a cow ought to produce 300 pounds of butter yearly-if she does not do it, she is not helping you. How many of your cows are returning you these results? If you don't know, isn't it time you

found'out? Of all the various methods of extracting the cream (butterfat) from milk the centrifugal separator is superior. The advantages of the separator over all other methods may be summarized in this way: Less labor, quicker and easier; sweet skim milk for calves and pigs; butter from separator cream demands a nigher price than from the other methods.

"INTERFERING" IN HORSES.

"Cutting" or "Interfering" are the terms applied to the act of striking the fetlock of one limb with the shoe of the opposite limb. Every horse owner imagines such an accident to be the fault of the farrier, and every farrier fancies he has a system of preventing or curing such injury. I must, of course, allow that the shoe inflicts the blow, but I am quite convinced that it is a passive agent, and that in 95 per cent of cases no fault of the shoe, either in form or fit, can be shown to have occasioned the injury. Cutting is practically confined to young horses out of condition, or to old horses suffering from debility. It may also take place in tired horses. Of course, a shoe excesively prominent on its inside will facilitate injury to the opposite fetlock, and it is, therefore, right to fit the shoe close with a view prevent or cure cutting. It is not right, how ever, in any case to rasp away the whole of the wall on the inside toe, and such a proceeding never yet stopped a horse from cutting. It requires about two months to get a green horse sufficiently into condition to stop him hitting his legs. During this time he should wear, pads or "Yorkshire boots." His shoes may be fitted close, but the wall of his foot should not be damaged. As he gets into condition, he will cease striking his fetlocks, and whatever curious form of shoes he happens to wear when he begins to go strong and cleanly will get the credit of a cure, although it had nothing to do

with the change.

The hind fetlocks suffer more from cutting than the fore. This is due to the different form and action of the limb. The hind shoe has calk ins which interfere with thr poper relative position of the foot to the limb, and so cause imperfection in the gait. Nothing so speedily stops cutting behind as removal of calkins, and the use of a level shoe. It is not the calkin that hits the opposite fetlock. In very few cases is the heel of a shoe the offending part. It is the inside toe which strikes, and this proves that the injury results from defective action.

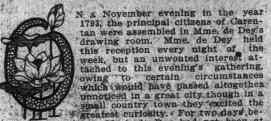
and not from prominence of the shoe.

It has been found that a three-quarter shoe does good in cutting. It does so, not because the heel was the offending part, but because the movement of the foot is modified by the altered form of the shoe. The practice of raising one side of the foot higher than the other for the prevention of cutting is very widely, adopted, and plausible theories are framed as to its effects. Sometimes it is argued that the injured fetlock is thrown farther outwards, and netimes that the offending foot is made to move farther away from the opposite leg. The practice is not always successful, and the theory wants a true basis of facts. Not one horse in a thousand "cuts" when in good condition, and nearly every horse does when out of condition. Patience, good feeding and reguwork are better treatment for cutting than all the usual alterations of foot and shoe

Over-reach is an injury to the heel of a front foot by the shoe of the hind foot of the same side. It is not the outer edge of the hind shoe which strikes, it is the edge of the inner circumference of the toe of the shoe. To prevent over-reaching, the hind shoe must be so altered that the offending part is rounded off. As the accident only occurs during the fastest paces, it is confined to hunters and trotters, two classes of horses which ought always to be shod with hind shoes having rounded edges on their inner toe circumference.

Clacking, or forging, is the noise made by horses trotting when the hind shoe strikes the fore. It is not the heel of the front shoe that is struck, but the surface of the shoe just behind the toe, so that the foot is in the air at the time of striking. The part of the hind shoe that strikes is not the extreme point of the toe, but the edge on either side of the toe. Young horses out of condition, and long-stepping care-less goers, are usually the animals that forge," To prevent it, the front shoe is made concave on the ground surface, and the calking may be removed from the hind shoe. Quite as important as alteration of the shoe is alterration of the horse's gait. He should not be driven "past his pace," and he should be ma to go up to his bit. Patience, condition, and coachmanship are as necessary to stop "clacking" as a good farrier.-Ex.

THE CONSCRIPT-A STORIETTE



small country town they exerted the greatest curiosity. For two days before Mmé, de Day had not been at home to her visitors, and on the previous evening her door had been shut, on the ground of indisposition. Two such events at any ordinary time would have produced in Carentan the same sensation that Paris knows on nights when there is no performance at the theatres—existence is in some sort incomplete; but in those times when the least indiscretion on the part of an aristecrat might be a matter of life and death, this conduct of Mme, de Dey's was likely to bring about the most disastrous consequences for her. Her position in Carentan ought to be made clear, if the reader is to appreciate the expression of keen curiosity and cuming fanaticism on the countenances of these Norman cirizens, and, what is of most importance, the part that the ledy played among them. Many a one during the days of the Revolution has doubtless passed through a crisis as difficult as hers at that morment, and the sympathies of more than one reader will fill in all the coloring of the picture.

Mme, de Dey was the widow of a Lieutenant-

Mme. de Dey was the widow of a Lieutenant-General, a Knight of the Orders of Saint Michael and of the Holy Ghost. She had left the court when the General, a Knight of the Orders of Samt alchaet and of the Holy Ghost. She had left the court when the emigration began, and taken refuge in the neighborhood of Carentan, where she had large estates, hoping that the influence of the Reign of Terror would be but little felt there. Her calculations, based on a thorough knowledge of the district, proved correct. The revolution made little disturbance in Lower Normandy. Formerly, when Mme. de Dey had spent any time in the country, her circle of acquaintances had been confined to the noble families of the district; but now, from politic motives, she opened her house to the principal citizens and to the Revolutionary authorities of the town, endeavoring to touch and gratify their social pride without arousing either hatred or jealousy. Gracfous and charming, possessed of the indescribable charm that wins good will without loss of dignity or effort to pay court to any, she had succeeded in gaining universal esteem; the discreet warnings of exquisite tact enabled her to steer a difficult course among the exacting claims of this mixed society without wounding the overweening.

this mixed society without wounding the overweening self-love of parvenus on the one hand, or the susceptibilities of her old friends on the other.

self-love of parvenus on the one hand, or the susceptibilities of her old friends on the other.

She was about thirty-eight years of age, and still preserved, not the fresh, high-colored beauty of the Basse-Normandes, but a fragile loveliness of what may be called an aristocratic type. Her figure was lissome and slender. Her features delicate and clearly cut, the pale face seemed to light up and live when she spoke; but there was a quiet and devout look in the great dark eyes, for all their graciousness of expression—a look that seemed to say that the springs of life lay without her own existence.

In her early girlhood she had been married to an elderly and fealous soldier. Her false position in the midst of a gay court had doubtless done something to bring a veil of sadness over a face that must once have been bright with the charms of quick-puised life and love. She had been compelled to set constant restraint upon her frank impulses and emotions at an age when a woman feels rather than thinks, and the depths of passion in her heart had never been stirred. In this lay the secret of her greatest charm, a youth-rulness of the immost soul betrayed at times by her face, and a certain tinge of innocent wistfulness in her ideas. She was reserved in her demeanor, but in her bearing and in the tones of her voice there was still something that told of girlish longings directed toward a vague future. Before very long the least susceptible fell in love with her, and yet stood somewhat in awe of her dignity and high bred manner. Her great soul, strengthened by the cruel ordeals through which she had passed, seemed to set her too far above the ordinary level, and these men weighed themselves, and instinctively felt that they were found wanting. Such a nature demanded an exalted passion.

Moreover, Mme. de Dey's affections were concen-

exalted passion.

Moreover, Mme. de Dey's affections were concentrated in one sentiment—a mother's love for her son.

All the happiness and joy that she had not known as a wife she had found later in her boundless love for a wife she had found later in her boundless love for him. The coquetry of a mistress, the jealousy of a wife, mingled with the pure and deep affection of a mother. She was miserable when they were apart, and nervous about him while he was away; she could never see enough of him, and lived through and for him. Some idea of the strength of this tie may be conveyed to the masculine understanding by adding that this was not only Mme. de Dey's only son, but all she had of kith and kin in the world, the one human being on earth bound to her by all the fears and hopes and joys of her life.

The late Comte de Dey was the last of his race, and she, his wife, was the sole heiress and descendant

and she, his wife, was the sole heiress and descendant of her house. So worldly ambitions and family con-siderations, as well as the noblest cravings of the soul, combined to heighten in the Countess a sentiment that combined to heighten in the Countess a sentiment that is strong in every woman's heart. The child was all the dearer because only with infinite care had she succeeded in rearing him to man's estate; medical science had predicted his death a score of times, but she had held fast to her presentiments and her hope and had known the inexpressible joy of watching him pass safely through the perils of infancy, of seeing his constitution strengthen in spite of the decrees of the faculty.

Thanks to her constant care, the boy had grown Thanks to her constant care, the boy had grown up and developed so favorably that at twenty years of age he was regarded as one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the court of Versailles. One final happiness that does not always crown a mother's efforts were hers—her son worshipped her; and between these two there was the deep sympathy of kindred souls. If they had not been bound to each other already by a natural and sacred tie, they would instinctively have felt for each other a friendship that is rarely met with between two men.

already by a natural and sacred tie, they would instinctively have felt for each other a friendship that is rarely met with between two men.

At the age of eighteen the young Count had received an appointment as sub-lieutenant in a regiment of dragoons, and had made it a point of honor to follow the emigrant Princes into exile.

Then Mme, de Dey faced the dangers of her ornel position. She was rich, noble, and the mother of an Emigrant. With the one desire to look after her son's great fortune, she had denied herself the happiness of being with him; and when she read the rigorous laws in virtue of which the Republic was daily confiscating the preperty of Emigrants at Carentan, she congratulated herself on the courageous course she had taken. Was she not keeping watch over the wealth of her son at the risk of her life? Later, when news came of the horrible executions ordered by the Convention, she slept, happy in the knowledge that her own treasure was in safety, out of reach of peril, far from the scaffolds of the Revolution. She loved to think that she had followed the best course, that she had saved her darling and her darling's fortunes; and to this secret thought she made such concessions as the misfortunes of the times demanded, without compromising her dignity or her aristocratic tenets, and enveloped her sorrows in reserve and mystery. She had foreseen the difficulties that would beset her in Carentan. Did she not tempt the scaffold by the very fact of going thither to take a prominent place? Yet, sustained by a mother's courage, she succeeded in winning the affections of the poor, ministering without distinction to everyone in trouble, and made herself necessary to the well-to-do by providing amusements for them.

The procureur of the commune might be seen at

The procureur of the commune might be seen at her house, the mayor, the president of the "district," and the public prosecutor, and even the judges of the Revolutionary tribunals went there. The four first-named gentlemen were none of them married, and each paid court to her in the hope that Mme. de Dey would take him for her husband, either for fear of making an enemy, or from a desire to find a protector.

The public presecutor, once an attorney at Caen, and the Countess' man of business, did what he could to inspire love by a system of devotion and generosity, a dangerous game of cunning. He was the most formidable of all her suitors. He alone knew the

amount of the large fortune of his sometime client, and his fervor was inevitably increased by the cupidity of greed, and by the consciousness that he wielded an enormous power, the power of life and death in the district. He was still a young man, and owing to the generosity of his behavior, Mme. de Dey was unable as yet to estimate him truly. But, in despite of the danger of matching herself against Norman cunning, she used all the craft and inventiveness that Nature has bestowed on women to play off the rival suitors one against another. She hoped, by gaining time, to emerge safe and sound from her difficulties at last; for at/that time the Royalists in the provinces flattered themselves with a hope, daily renewed, that the morrow would see the end of the Revolution—a conviction that preved fatal to many of them.

of them.

In spite of difficulties, the Countess had maintained her independence with considerable skill until the day when, by an inexplicable want of prudence, she took occasion to close her salon. So deep and sincere was the interest that she inspired, that those who usually filled her drawing-room felt a lively anxiety when the news was spread; then, with the trank curiosity characteristic of provincial manners, they went to inquire into the misrotune, grief, of fillness that had befallen Mme, de Dey.

The all these questions, Enights, the housekerner, answered with the same formula, her misrosas was keeping her room, and would see no one, not given her own servants.

answered with the same formula, her mistress was keeping her room, and would see to one, not even her own servants.

The almost cloistral lives of dwellers in small towns foster a habit of analysis and conjectural explanation of the business of everybody else, so strong it is, that when everyone had exclaimed over poor Mme, de Dey (without knowing whether the lady was overcome by Joy or sorrow) each one began to inquire into the causes of her sudden seclusion.

"If she were ill she would have sent for the doctor," said gossip number one, "now the doctor has been playing chess in my house all day. He said to me, laughing, that in these days there is only one disease, and that unluckly it is incurable."

The joke was hazarded discreetly, women and men, elderly folk and young girls, forthwith betook themselves to the vast fields of conjecture. Everyone imagined that there was some secret in it, and every head was busy with the secret. Next day the suspicious became maignant. Everyone lives in public in a small town, and the womenkind were the first to find out that Brigitte had laid in an extra stock of provisions. The thing could not be disputed. Brigitte had been seen in the market place betimes that morning, and, wonderful to relate, she had bought the one hare to be had. The whole town knew that Mme, de Dey did not care for game. The hare became a starting point for endless conjectures.

Elderly gentlemen, taking their constitutionals, noticed a suppressed bustle in the Countess' house; the symptoms were the more apparent because the servants were at evident pains to conceal them. The man-servant was beating a carpet in the garden, Only yesterday no one would have remarked the fact, but today everybody began to build romances upon that harmless plece of household stuff. Everyone had a version.

On the following day, that on which Mme, de Dey

or the following day, that on which Mme. de Dey gave out that she was not well, the magnates of Carentan went to spend the evening at the mayor's brother's house. He was a retired merchant, a married man, a strictly honorable soul; everyone respected him, and the Countess held him in high regard. There all the rich widow's suitors were fain to invent more or less probable fictions, each one thinking the while how to turn to his own advantage the secret that compelled her to compromise herself in such a manner.

manner.

The public prosecutor spun out a whole drama to bring Mma. de Dey's son to her house of a night. The mayor had a belief in a priest who had refused the oath, a refugee from La Vendes; but this left him a little embarrassed how to account for the purchase of a hare on a Friday. The president of the district had strong leanings toward s Chouan chief, or a Vendean leader hotly pursued. Others voted for a noble escaped from the prisons of Paris. In short, one and all suspected that the Countess had been guilty of some piece of generosity that the law of those days defined as a crime, an offence that was like to bring her to the scaffold. The public prosecutor, moreover, said, in a low voice, that they must hush the matter up and try to save the unfortunate lady from the abyss towards which she was hastening.

"If you spread reports about," he added, "I shall be obliged to take cognizance of the matter, and to search the house, and then—"

search the house, and then—"

He said no more, but everyone understood what he left unsaid.

He said no more, but everyone understood what he left unspid.

The Countess' real friends were so much alarmed for her that on the morning of the third day the Procureur Syndic of the commune made his wife write a few lines to persuade Mme. de Dey to hold her reception as usual that evening. The old merchant took a bolder step. He called that morning upon the lady, Strong in the thought of the service he meant to do her, he insisted that he must see Mme. de Dey, and was amazed beyond expression to find her out in the garden, busy gathering the last autumn flowers in her borders to fill the vases.

"She has given refuge to her lover, no doubt," thought the old man, struck with pity for the charming woman before him.

The Countess' face wore a strange look that confirmed his suspicions. Deeply moved by the devotion so natural to women, but that always touches us, because all men are flattered for any one of them, the

merchant told the Countess of the gossip that was, circulating in the town, and showed her the danger that she was running. He wound up at last with saying that 'iff there are some of our public functionaries who are sufficiently ready to pardon a piece of heroism on your part, so long as it is a priest that you wish to save, no one will show you any mercy if it is discovered that you are sacrificing yourself to the dictates of your heart."

At these words Mme. de Dey gazed at her visitor with a wild excitement in her manner that made him tremble, old though he was.

"Come in," she said, faking him by the hand to bring him to her woom, and as soon as she had assured herself that they were alone, she drew a soiled torn letter from her bedice—"Read It!" she cried, with a violent effort to pronounce the words.

She dropped as if exhausted into her arm-chair. While the old merchant looked for his spectacles and wiped them, she taised her eyes, and for the first time leoked at him with curtosity; then in an uncertain voice, "I trust in you," she said softly.

"Why did I come but it share in your crime?" the old merchant said simply.

She trembled. For the first time since she had come to the little town her soul found sympaths in another soul, a sudden light dawned meantime on the old merchant, he understood the Countess' Joy and her prostration.

Her son had taken part in the Granville expedition, he wrote to his manner from his prison, and the letter brought her a sad sweet hope. Feeling no doubts as to his means of escape, he wrote that with in three days he was sure to reach har, disguised. The same letter that brought these weighty, tidings was full of heartrending farewells in case the writer should not be in Carentan by the evening of the third day, and he implored his mother to send a considerable sum of money by the bearer, who had gone through dangers innumerable to deliver it. The paper able sum of money by the bearer, who had gone through dangers innumerable to deliver it. The paper through dangers innumerable to deliver it. The papel shook in the old man's hands.

"And today is the third day!" cried Mme. de Dey

"And today is the third day!" cried Mme. de Dey. She sprang to her feet, took back the letter, and walked up and down.

"You have set to work imprudently," the merchant remarked, addressing her. "Why did you buy provisions?"

"Why, he may come in dying of hunger, worn out with fatigue, and—" She broke off.

"I am sure of my brothen." the old merchant went on; "Il will engage him in your interests."

The merchant in this crisis recovered his old business shrewdness, and the advice that he gave Mme. de Dey was full of prudence and wisdom. After the two had agreed together as to what they were to do and say, the old merchant went on various ingenious pretexts to pay visits to the principal houses of Carentan, announcing wherever he went that he had just been to see Mme. de Dey, and that, in spite of her indisposition, she would receive that evening. Matching his shrewdness against Norman wits in the crossing his shrewdness against Norman wits in the cross-examination he underwent in every family as to the countess' complaint he succeeded in putting almost veryone who took an interest in the mysterious af-

everyone who took an interest in the mysterious affair upon the wrong scent.

His very first call worked wonders. He told, in the hearing of a gouty old lady, how that Mme, de Dey had all but died of an attack of gout in the stomach; how that the illustrious Tronchin had recommended her in such a case to put the skin from a live hare on her chest, to stop in bed, and keep perfectly still. The Countess, he said, had lain in danger of her life for the past two days; but after carefully following out Tronchin's singular prescription, she was now sufficiently recovered to receive the visitors that evening.

that evening.

This tale had an immense success in Carentan. The local doctor, a Royalist in petto, added to its effect by gravely discussing the specific. Suspicion, nevertheless, had taken too deep root in a few perverse or philosophical minds to be entirely dissipated, so it fell out that those who had the right of entry into Mme. de Dey's drawing room hurried thither at an early hour, some to watch her face, some out of friendship, but the more part attracted by the fame of the marvelous cure.

They found the Countess seated in a corner of the eat chimneypiece in her room, which was almost as odestly furnished as similar apartments in Carenmodestly furnished as similar apartments in Carentan; for she had given up the enjoyment of luxuries to which she had formerly been accustomed, for fear of offending the narrow prejudices of her guests, and she had made no changes in her house. The floor was not even polished. She had left the old sombre hangings on the walls, had kept the old-fashioned country furniture burned fallow candles had fallon. country furniture, burned tailow candles, had fallen in with the ways of the place, and adopted provincial life without flinching before its cast iron narrowness, its mest disagreeable hardships; but knowing that her guests would forgive her for any prodigality that conduced to their comfort, she left nothing undone where their personal enjoyment was concerned; her dinners, for instance, were excellent. She even went so far as to affect avarice to recommend herself to these sordid natures; and had the ingenuity to make it appear that certain concessions to luxury had been made at the instance of others, to whom she had exactoristy yielded.

Towards seven o'clock that evening therefore, the nearest approach to polite society that Carentan could boast was assembled in Mme. de Dey's drawing room, in a wide circle, about the fire. The old merchant's sympathetic glances sustained the mistress of the house through this ordeal; with wonderful strength of the puriod she underwent the currious scruiting of her mind, she underwent the curious scrutiny of her guests, and bore with their trivial prosings. Every

time there was a kneck at the door, at every sound of footsteps in the street, she hid her agitation by raising duestions of absorbing interest to the country-side. She led the conversation on to the burning topic of the quality of various ciders, and was so well seconded by her friend who shared her secret, that her guests almost forgot to watch her, and her face wore its wented look; her self-possession was unshaken. The public prosecutor and one of the judges of the Révolutionary Tribunal kept silence, however, noting the slightest change that flickered over her features, listening through the noisy talk to every sound in the house. Several times they put awkward questions, which the Countess answered with wonderful presence of mind. So brave is a mother's neart!

Mine, de Dey had drawn her visitors into little groups, had made parties of whist, boston, or reversis, and sat talking with some of the young people; she seemed to be living completely in the present moment, and played her part like a consummate actress. She elicited a suggestion of lotto, and saying that no one alse knew where to find the game, she left the room.

"My good Brightte L cannot breaths down thesa!"

"My good Brigitte, I cannot breathe down there!" she cried, brushing away the tears that sprang to her eyes; that glittered with fever, sorrow, and impatience. She had gone up to her son's room, and was looking round it. "He does not come," she said. "Here I can breathe and live. A few minutes more, and he will be here, for he is alive. I am sure that he is alive, my heart tells me so. Do you hear nothing, Brigitte? Oh, I would give the rest of my life to know whether he is still in orison or tramping the know whether he is still in prison or tramping across the country. I would rather not think."

Once more she looked to see that everything was in orden. A bright fire blazed on the hearth, the shutters were carefully closed, the furniture shone with cleanliness, the bed had been made after a fashion that showed that Brigitte and the Counters had given that showed that Brigitte and the Countess had given their minds to every trigling detail. It was impossible not to read her hopes in the dainty and thoughtful preparations about the room; love and a mother's tenderest caresses seemed to pervade the air, in the scent of flowers. None but a mother could have foreseen the requirements of a soldier and arranged so completely for their satisfaction. A dainty meal, the best of wine, clean linen, slippers—no necessary, no comfort, was lacking for the weary traveler, and all the delights of home heaped upon him should reveal his mother's love.

his mother's love.

"Oh, Brigitte!..." cried the Countess, with a heartrending inflection in her voice. She drew a chair to the table as if to strengthen her illusions and realize her longings.

"Ah! madame, he is coming. He is not far off..... I haven't a doubt that he is living and on his way." Brigitte answered. "I put a key in the Bible and held it on my fingers while Cottin read the Gospel of St. John, and the key did not turn, madame."

"Is that a certain sign?" the Countess asked.

"Why, yes, madame! everybody knows that. He is still alive; I would stake my salvation on it; God cannot be mistaken."

cannot be mistaken."

"If only I could see him here in the house, in spite of the danger."

"Poor Monsieur Auguste" cried Brigitte; "I expect he is tramping along the lanes!"

"And that is eight o'clock striking now!" cried the Countess, in terror.

"She was afraid that she had been too long in the

She was arraid that she had been too long in the room where she felt sure that her son was alive; all those preparations made for him meant that he was alive. She went down, but she lingered a moment in the peristyle for any sound that might waken the sleeping echoes of the town. She smiled at Brigitte's husband, who was standing there on guard; the man's avera loaded stands with the stream of listening to the eyes looked stupid with the strain of listening to the faint sounds of the night. She stared into the dark ness, seeing her son in every shadow everywhere; but it was only for a moment. Then she went back to the drawing room with an assumption of high spirits, and began to play at lotto with the little girls. But from time to time she complained of feeling unwell, and went to sit in her great chair by the fireside. So things went in Mme. de Dey's house and in the minds of those beneath her roof.

Meanwhile, on the road from Paris to Cherbourg, a young man, dressed in the inevitable brown carmagnole of those days, was plodding his way towards Carentan. When the first levies were made, there was little or no discipline kept up. The exigencies of the moment scarcely admitted of soldiers being equipped at once, and it was no uncommon thing to see the roads thronged with conscripts in their ordinary clothes. The young fellows went ahead of their company to the next halting place, or lagged behind it: it clothes. The young fellows went ahead of their company to the next halting place, or lagged behind it; it depended upon their fitness to bear the fatigues of a long-march. This particular wayfarer was some considerable way in advance of a company of conscripts on the way to Cherbourg, whom the mayor was expecting to arrive every hour, for it was his duty to distribute their billets. The young man's footsteps were still firm as he trudged along, and his hearing seemed to indicate that he was no stranger to the rough life of a soldier. The moon shone on the pasture land about Carentan, but he had noticed great masses of white cloud that were about to scatter showers of snow over the country, and doubtless the fear of being overtaken by a storm had quickened his pace in spite of his weariness.

The wallet on his back was almost empty, and he carried a stick in his hand, cut from one of the high thick box hedges that surround most of the farms in Lower Normandy. As the solitary wayfarer came into Carentan, the gleaming moonlit outlines of its towers stood out for a morner with health of the stores.

the sky. He met no one in the silent streets that rang with the echoes of his own footsteps, and was obliged to ask the way to the mayor's house of a weaver who was working late. The magistrate was not far to seek, and in a few minutes the conscript was sitting on a stone bench in the mayor's porch waiting for his billet. He was sent for however, and confronted with that functionary, who scrutinized him closely. The foot-soldier was a good-looking young man, who appeared to be of gentle birth. There was something aristocratic in his bearing, and signs in his face of intelligence developed by a good education.

"What is your name?" asked the mayor, eyeing him shrewdly.

"What is your name?" asked the mayor, eyeing him shrewdly.

"Julien Jussieu," answered the conscript.
"From?—" queried the official, and an incredulous smile stole over his features.
"From Paris."

"Your comrades must be a good way behind?" remarked the Norman, in sarcastic tones.

"I am three leagues ahead of the battalion."
"Some sentiment attracts you to Carentan, of course, citizen-conscript," said the mayor, astutely. "All right, all right!" he added, with a wave of the hand, seeing that the young man was about to speak, named, seeing that the young man was about to speak. "We know where to send you. There, off with you, Citizen Jussieu," and he handed over the billet.

There was a tinge of irony in the stress the magistrate laid on the two last words while he held out a billet on Mme. de Dey. The conscript read the direction curiously.

billet on Mme. de Dey. The conscript read the direction curiously.

"He knows quite well that he has not far to go, and when he gets outside he will very soon cross the market place," said the mayor to himself as the other went out. "He is uncommonly bold. God guide him.... He has an answer ready for everything. Yes, but if somebody else had asked to see his papers it would have been all up with him!"

The clocks in Carentage struck helf nest view.

The clocks in Carentan struck half-past nine as he spoke. Lanterns were being lit in Mme. de Dey's ante-chamber, servants were helping their masters and mistresses into sabots, great coats, and calashes. The card players settled their accounts, and everybody went out together, after the fashion of all little country towns.

"It looks as if the prosecutor meant to stop," said a lady, who noticed that that important personage was not in the group in the market place, where they all took leave of one another before going their separate ways home. And, as a matter of fact, that redoubtable functionary was alone with the Countess, who waited trembling till he should go. There was something appalling in their long silence.

"Citoyenne," said he at last, "I am here to see that the laws of the Republic are carried out—"

Mme. de Dey shuddered.

"Have you nothing to tell me?"

"Nothing!" she answered, in amazement.

"Ah! madame," cried the prosecutor, sitting down beside her and changing his tone. "At this moment, for lack of a word, one of us—you or I—may carry our heads to the scaffold. I have watched your character, your soul, your manner, too closely to share the error into which you have managed to lead your visitors tonight. You are expecting your son. I could not doubt it." It looks as if the prosecutor meant to stop," said

The Countess made an involuntary sign of denial, but her face had grown white and drawn with the struggle to maintain the composure that she did not feel, and no tremor was lost on the merciless prose-"receive him; but do not let him stay under your roof after seven o'clock tomorow morning; for tomorrow morning, as soon as it is light, I shall come with a denunciation that I will have made out, and—"

She looked at him, and the dull misery in her eyes would have softened a tiger.

"I will make it clear that the denunciation was false by making a thorough search," he went on him gentle voice; "my report shall be such that you will be safe from any subsequent suspicion. I shall make mention of your patriotic gifts, your civism, and all of us will be safe."

Mme. de Dev. fearful of a trap sat motionless her

us will be safe."

Mme. de Dey, fearful of a trap, sat motionless, her face afire, her tongue frozen. A knock at the door rang through the house.

"Oh! . ." cried the terrified mother, falling upon her knees; "save him! save him!"

"Yes, let us save him!" returned the public prosecutor, as his eyes grew bright as he looked at her, "if it costs us our lives."

"Lost!" she wailed. The prosecutor raised her politiely.

"Madame," said he, with a flourish of eloquence,
"to your own free will alone would I owe—"
"Madame, he is—" cried Brigitte, thinking that her
mistress was alone. At the sight of the public prosecutor, the old servant's joy-flushed countenance became haggard and impassive.

"Who is it, Brigitte?" the prosecutor asked kindly, as if he too were in the secret of the household.

"A conscript that the mayor has sent here for a night's lodging," the woman replied, holding out the billet.

"So it is," said the prosecutor, when he had read the slip of paper. "A batallion is coming here to-night."

And he went.

The Countess' need to believe in the faith of her sometime attorney was so great that she dared not entertain any suspicion of him. She fied upstairs; she felt scarcely strength enough to stand; she opened the door, and sprang, half dayd with fear, into her son's arms.

on! my child, my child!" she sobbed, covering him with almost frenzied kisses.

"Madamet . " said a stranger's voice.

"Oh! it is not he!" she cried, shrinking away in terror, and she stood face to face with the conscript, gazing at him with haggard eyes.

"O saint bon Dieu! how like he is!" cried Brigitte. There was silence for a moment; even the stranger trembled at the sight of Mme. de Dey's face.

"Ah! monsieur," she said, leaning on the arm of Brigitte's husband, feeling for the first time the full extent of a sorrow that had all but killed her at its first threatening; "ah! monsieur, I cannot stay to see you any longer . . . permit my servants to supply my place, and to see that you have all that you want."

She went down to her own room, Brigitte and the She went down to her own room, Brigitte and the old serving-man half carrying her between them. The housekeeper set her mistress in a chair, and broke

"What, madame! is that man to sleep in Monsieur

"What, madame! is that man to sleep in Monsieur Auguste's bed, and wear Monsieur Auguste's slippers, and eat the pastry that I made for Monsieur Auguste? Why, if they were to guillotine me for it, I—"
"Brigitte" cried Mme. de Dey.
Brigitte said no more.
"Hold your tongue, chatterbox," said her husband in a low voice; "do you want to kill Madame?"

A sound came from the conscript's room as he drew his chair to the table.
"I shall not stay here," cried Mme. de Dey; "I shall go into the conservatory; I shall hear better there if any one passes in the night."

She still wavered between the fears that she had lost her son and the hope of seeing him once more. That night was hideously silent. Once, for the Countess, there was an-awful interval, when the battalion of conscripts entered the town, and the men went by, one by one, to their ledgings. Every footfall, every sound in the street, raised hopes to be disappointed; but it was not for long, the dreadful quiet succeeded again. Towards morning the Countess was forced to return to her room. Brigitte ever keeping watch over her mistress, movements, did not see her come out again; and when she went, she found the Countess lying there dead.

"I expect she heard that conscript," cried Brigitte.

ing there dead.

"I expect she heard that conscript," cried Brigitte,
"walking about Monsieur Auguste's room, whistling
that accursed Marseillaise of theirs while he dressed,
as if he had been in a stable! That must have killed

her.'s

But it was a deeper and a more solemn emotion, and doubtless some dreadful vision, that had caused Mme. de Dey's death; for at the very hour when she died at Carentan, her son was shot in le Morbinan.

This tragical story may be added to all the instances on record of the workings of sympathies uncontrolled by the laws of time and space. These observations, collected with scientific curiosity by a few isolated individuals, will one day serve as documents on which to base the foundations of a new science which hitherto has lacked its man of genius.

What Shall I Eat to Be Saved?



IR J. CRICHTON-BROWNE is always interesting when he speaks, and his address to the Royal Institute of Public Health this week dealt with the problem of food consumption, or, as he put it, "Parsimony in Nutrition." The Manchester Guardian reports him thus:

A Proper Food Supply

"It is the recognition of the vital significance of a proper food supply that leads to the question so often heard in these days, 'What must I eat to be saved?' a question to which answer is made by a shouting multitude of enthusiasts, cranks, and empirics, each with an intallible dietetic system of his own. I do not propose to touch on any of these mutually destructive systems, with their extraordinary hygienic and economic advantages; but I wish to direct your attention to a general dietetic tendency, which is unmistakable at this time—a tendency which I designate 'parsimony in nutrition.' We have retrimmed our salls and are on a new tack. In the last century it was redundancy in nutrition that was in vogue, and it was feeding up that was on all hands recommended, but now it is frugality in nutrition that is in the acendant and a spare diet that is insisted on. Intemperance in Eating

"And this is no mere fashionable crotchet or popu "And this is no mere fashionable crotchet or popular craze. Physiologists are preaching not merely simplicity of diet, but a degree of abstemiousness that would hitherto have been regarded as dangerous. Some of them tell us roundly that intemperance in eating has become universal in civilized races and that we are all habitually consuming just double the amount of food we require, and others who do not go to this extreme are still inclined to believe that as regards certain kinds of food we have accustomed ourselves to more than is good for us, and might beneficially restrict our indugence in them. The trend is unquestionably towards reduced dietary.

A New Dietetic Philosophy

"Sir J. Crichton-Browne then gave in detail the dietary standards of Professors Voit, of Munich, and Atwater, of the United States. The belief in these, he said, has been rudely shaken by a new dietetic philosophy that comes to us from America, teaching that these standards are false, that the quantities of food-stuffs allowed by them are far larger than the actual demands of the body require, and that conformity to them means the loading of the system with unnecessity.

sary material, which hampers the smooth running of its delicate machinery upon which so much depends.

Fletcherism "The root of this new and startling philosophy is to be found in Mr. Horace Fletcher, an American gentleman who has discovered, the true inwardness of mastication. Middle-aged, obese, dyspeptic, in failing health, rejected by an insurance company, and unaided by many medical men consulted, he accidentally discovered that by slow and deliberate eating his condition improved. He literally chewed himself back into health, and in doing so satisfied himself that the whole process of boddly nutrition is profoundly affected by the preliminary treatment of the food in the mouth.

mouth.

"He convinced himself that by the thorough mastication and insalivation of food appetite is satisfied with a much smaller amount than is ordinarily sufficient for that purpose, and that at the same time bodily and mental well-being is marvellously enhanced. But as the investigation has gone on the centre of interest in respect of it has shifted. The chewing husiness has become unimportant except in so far as it diminishes the craving for food, and the momentous question is now, What is the proper daily proteid intake to meet the needs of the human body?

How Much Proteid?

How Much Proteid? "This question Professor Chittenden has dealt with in a manner that is at once painstaking and brilliant, laborious and fascinating. Briefly stated, his conclusion is that the daily amount of proteid or albuminous food required for the maintenance of health and vigor is not more than one-half that hitherto regarded as necessary. It must be admitted that he has made out a strong case, and has shaken to its base the fabric of etablished opinion on food questions on its physiological side; but he has not yet overthrown it, and my object today is to submit to you some considerations which should give us pause before accepting Chittenden's views, and proceeding to revise from the foundation our whole system of practical dieteites, and to cut down by one-half our ordinary meat ration.

Reversing Food Customs "What may be the consequence of a sudden reversal of food customs which have grown up slowly and spontaneously, and along with which there has been advancement, for it cannot be denied that in the Western and large proteid-consuming races there has developed an increased precision in mental opera-

tions, as seen in the rise and progress of the exact sciences. The effects of a vegetarian diet could not be expected to be fully impressed on the bodily and mental qualities of the race until after such habits mental qualities of the race until after such habits had been continued through two or three successive generations. Sir William Roberts said: I have encountered in Salford, where some years ago there existed a flourishing colony of vegetarians, a tradition to the effect that though vegetarianism might suit the parents it was had for the children. And I have seen some striking examples in that borough which appeared to indicate that the tradition was well founded.

A Sufficiency of Food

"Concluding, Dr. Crichton-Browne said: Investigations of a searching and impartial character have now taken place into the condition of the elementary school children in a number of large towns, and they one and all reveal a deplorable degree of physical deterioration. To say nothing of diseases and defects mental and bodily, they afford striking evidence of the blighting influence of parsimony in nutrition while growth is going on. If we want to grow well-developed men and women we must feed them not scantilly but liberally in the days of their youth. The urgent question for us today is not how we may teach people to thrive on an attenuated fare, but 'where shall we buy bread that these may eat?' We should aim not at parsimony in nutrition, but try to 'scatter plenty o'er a smiling land.'"

When Lord Charles Beresford, who has just been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor by President Fallieres, was commanding the naval brigade in the Soudan, his life was saved by a mule which fell dead on top of him before a rush of Arabs. The square quickly reformed, and Lord Charles was rescued from his unenviable position. Glancing at the prostrate mule ha remarked as he Charles was rescued from his unenviable position. Glancing at the prostrate mule, he remarked, as he brushed the dust from his clothes: "Now, that was indeed a brotherly act!" Lord Charles has sat in parkament on several occasions, At York, one evening, after having addressed a political gathering, a famous politician who had veered round on the Home Rule question approached him and said: "Admirable speech, Beresford; very good indeed. I didn't think you could do it. You don't look like a statesman." "Perhaps not," was the bluff sailor's retort. "No more do you look like a weathercock."



TROUT-FISHIN



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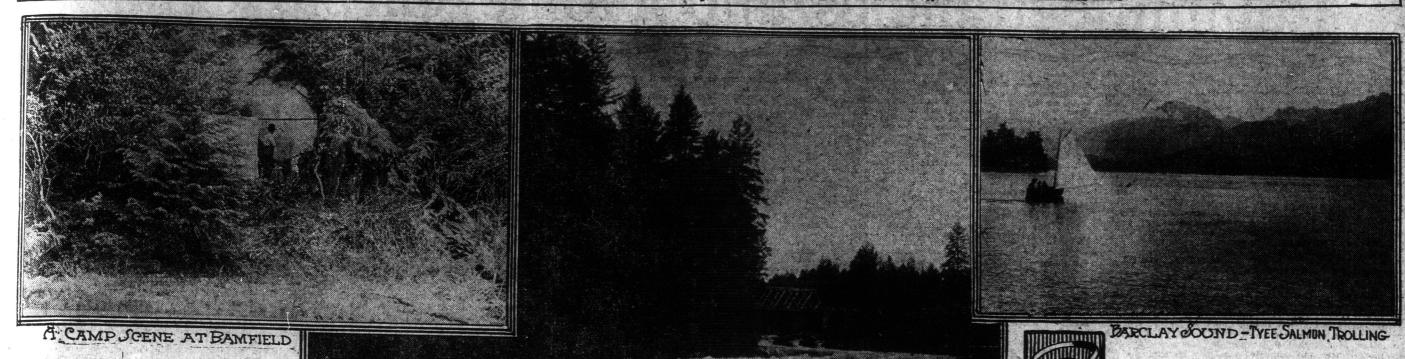
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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE



TROUT-FISHING WITH SALMON FLIES

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

Friday, August 21, 1508



OOD trout-fishing is reported just now at Campbell River, and the trout are said to be taking quite large salmonflies in preference to anything else, in fact, a local dealer has received a large order for these flies, and the anglers who sent the order

report that there is nothing doing with the ordinary run of trout flies, but that they are making good catches with Silver Doctors and Jock Scotts. It is interesting to try and find an explanation for this, and I think it is to be found in the fact that there is a dearth of natural fly, and that the trout have to depend mostly on bottom food. A salmon-fly admittedly resembles no known insect; what the fish take it for exactly is a matter more or less of conjecture, but it probably attracts more by its brightness than its resemblance to any form of food known to the fish that are killed by its use.

Bottom-feeding trout cannot be made to rise at small flies, and for the greater part of the open-trout season, the trout which run up the island rivers are undoubtedly feeding mostly on the bottom. I generally make a point of opening the first trout I catch in a day's fishing. Many a lesson can be learnt in this way, particularly in new waters. It is very seldom that you will find anything in the nature of an insect in a sea-trout caught in the 'salt-chuck," though fishing in the current at the mouth of the river I have found them to be full at times of the big black-winged ants which were being washed down from the higher waters by a fresh, and on these occasions have had good sport by putting an artificial black ant on the cast.

When, however, you find that you are on a stretch of water where you know that there are trout, and you find that all the ordinary patterns of trout flies are in vain, it will some times pay to try a salmon fly of not too large a size in preference to using bait to catch the bottom-feeding fish.

This is not the only country where on occasion salmon flies will do better than trout flies for catching trout. In Cape Colony, for instance, where trout have been successfully acclimatised, the usual trout flies will kill at times, but at other times the salmon fly will do better, and even in the Old Country, the home of educated trout, there are plenty of waters where the trout have acquired the depraved taste, as the anglers there regard it, of bottom-feeding, and where similar strong measures have to be adopted by the angler who wants to catch any with the fly-rod.

THE LETTER OF THE LAW

Undoubtedly there never was a piece of legislation passed yet which gave unqualified disfaction to everyone; nevertheless, it behoves everyone to respect the law when once is passed. Nobody claims that the recent action of the Government in closing the season for bird-shooting until October is an absolutely perfect way of solving the problem of the admittedly growing scarcity of blue grouse, but it seems to be the opinion of the majority that it was the best temporary expedient that could be devised for preserving a fair amount of grouse-shooting for Island sportsmen.

It is manifestly impossible for the Government to give an absolutely adequate protection to the game of such a big country as this, and they naturally depend a great deal on the loval co-operation of sportsmen to aid in protecting their own common interests.

THE ETIQUETTE OF THE WOODS

There is an etiquette of the woods which every true woodsman and every true sportsman knows by instinct and respects, but, unortunately, there are others who frequent the woods who seem to have no thought for other eople, but only for their own immediate easure. Picnickers are great offenders in his respect. They think it great fun to light fire in the woods and boil their tea, but when their fun is coming to an end, they are apt to be careless in such matters as seeing that leir fire is totally extinguished before leaving Forest fires owe their origin to various causes, of course, but there is fairly good rea-

son to believe that the greater number of them making sure that their fire will not be a source of danger after they have left it.

Apart from the loss and danger of such fires to the public in general, sportsmen have a special interest in doing all in their power to prevent them, as the game suffers severely. Deer and other wild animals may be able for the most part to take care of themselves when a great fire is raging and coursing through the country, but the grouse are destroyed in numbers, as can be vouched for by eye-witnesses who have seen them fly straight into the flames as a moth into a candle.

OUR FRIEND THE REDMAN

A few weeks ago in this page, I made a few remarks in defence of the Indian who is often too apt to be blamed for offences that cannot be fairly laid to his door. I believe in fair play to all, and, though the remarks called forth some criticism, I see no reason to take back what I said, but at the same time I see no reason why the Indians should be allowed to do as they like in the matter of slaughtering fish and game, and, if the reports that they have been shooting ducks out of season at Cowichan, and that complaints of their using dynamite to kill trout in the river are taken no notice of when brought to the attention of the authorities are true, then I must say I do not wonder at the dissatisfaction that has been expressed, and the sooner steps are taken to make them answerable to the law, as in other districts, the better.

THE DETERIORATION OF THE ISLAND PHEASANTS

A good many sportsmen have remarked to me on the small size of the pheasants on Vancouver Island and have given their opinion that they have been, and still are, deteriorating. From my observation (I weighed every cock pheasant I shot on the island last season), they certainly are quite a lot smaller than the average run of Chinese ring-necked pheasants in their native country, with which I had a fairly extensive acquaintance during a three years' sojourn in the interior of China proper. By the way, I have heard the pheasants here called by several people English pheasants, but although there are in England nowadays large numbers of the ring-necked birds, the old English pheasant is a very different bird, and an even better one than the ring-necked importation, though as a matter of fact neither of them were originally native to England.

Our ring-necked birds are identical with the common pheasant of central China; the Mongolian pheasant is a differently marked birds altogether, and although I heard of Mongolian pheasants being common between here and Nanaimo, I have never yet seen one nor have I heard of their importation.

The size of the birds here appears to vary quite a lot in different districts, but there seems good reason to believe that they are in the majority of districts deteriorating in size, and I think it very possible that the explanation of this is that in these districts where it is most noticeable, they have received such a severe raking over that the preponderance of the protected hens over the unprotected cocks has become too great. This would not only tend to cause deterioration in the breed, but would also tend to increase the preponderance in the number of hen birds, as the laws of propagation in birds, as in other forms of animal life, seem to favor the continuation of the stronger sex; so that, where the number of cock-birds is in less than the proper proportion to the number of hens, the birds hatched from a setting proportion of hens.

For this reason it is at least debatable wheare due to the carelessness of campers in not ther it is advisable to continue the present arrangement of allowing the shooting of cockbirds for three months and keeping the hens protected all the year round, and whether it would not be better to allow the shooting of hens during a short period.

RIVER

Out at Saanich the year before last, during day's drive through the country, I saw numbers of pheasants in the fields, and counted quite thirty hen birds to one cock.

The stock would undoubtedly be improved by shooting off the old hens and thus giving the young ones a charge to breed. In China, in a district where I had the shooting practically to myself, I killed almost an equal number of cocks and hens, which to my mind goes to show the true balance of the sexes kept by Nature, and there a two-pound cock pheasant would have been a freak, while here it appears now to be about the average.

AFTER THE HUNT WAS OVER

Last night I rode in a valley where the season was a valley of game in profusion, where game war-dens never imposed. There were dudes waiting there by the thousands with their checks all written out
To advance to some guide for his services—and I was the only scout.

In this valley were acres of blue-stem—the horses and pack-mules were fat.

The tents didn't leak, the jugs were full—new imagine a picture like that!

Round the camp-fires were ballet-girls, dancing; they danced till the fire went out,

Each seeking a guide for a sweetheart—and I was the only scout.

In this valley were plenty of tables, and everyone sat on a chair;
We all ate our supper together from dishes of china-There was fruit, and pudding, and peaches, and the champagne ran from a spout—
It was labeled "For Hunting Guldes Only"—and I was the only scout.

In this valley were rivers of fishes-we caught them already dressed;
The dudes didn't ask any questions and we always took mornings for rest.
They were trading plantations for bearskins, and Standard Oil stocks for trout; Each guide got a farm for Christmas-and I was the

But I woke up quite feverish this morning (you see I had just come to town); I had left all the dudes at the station and with others had started the rounds, My room was a four-by-seven and barred so I could not get out; judge call for the unruly guides-and I was

-J. W Warner in Outdoor Life.

CHUB FISHING IN ENGLAND

In hot weather one can expect pretty confidently to find chub in suitable position for taking the fly, and one will seldom be disappointed in that respect at any rate. In the matter of catching them, of course, there is by no means so much certainty, but with an ordinary amount of luck a fair basket ought to be the result of hard work on almost any

The ideal chub river is sluggish but clear, well lined with old willows, garnished in corners with water-lilies, and by no means innocent of snags. Plenty of weeds, too, seem to suit the convenience and disposition of the fish. The fewer the boats which disturb the water's serenity the better for fishing; boats have a marked effect on the habits of chub, and when numerous make them chary of coming to the surface. The Thames, for instance, is not now a good river for chub fishing with the fly, because, though the fish are plentiful enough, they are seldom to be seen near the surface, except very early in the morning or at dusk, and unless they are near the surface the fly is not a profitable lure. Still, even on the Thames an angler who is up with the lark of eggs are apt to consist in an unduly large can do very well in warm weather. In the topmost reaches where there is little or no

traffic Thames chub will rise cheerfully all day, which shows that their natural disposition is the same in this river as in others. By far the best fun is to be got out of chub by stalking each individual fish. In a clear river, when the light is good, it is not at all difficult to spot one's quarry lying rather like a log on the surface, but approaching him is a harder matter. The angler should always remember that the chances of mutual recognition between him and the fish are about equal, and he should pursue his way along the bank with the utmost caution, reconnoitring every yard of water in front of him before making any movement. Sometimes, when the light is a little awkward, a prolonged scrutiny will reveal a fish which was invisible to the first glance. One's eyes adapt themselves to the special needs of a case, and are able to make out more when the process is complete.

A fish spotted, the fly must be put over him, and here it is well to keep the rod as low as possible, especially if, as often happens, the chub is close to one's own bank and no great way off. Many a chub has been alarmed by a waving rod after the angler had with great care and pains got safely to within casting distance. If the approach has been performed satisfactorily, and the rod has not alarmed the fish, a well-placed fly ought to provoke a rise. In favorable light the whole process of the chub's opening its mouth and taking the fly into it can be watched, but when the light is not so good or the fish is a long way off it is well to draw the fly along in the water very slowly. A swirl will denote that the fish has turned after it, a wave, that it is pursuing it, and a check on the line that it has taken it. The angler may then tighten gently on the line firmly, and his fish will be hooked. One ought never to be in a hurry with chub, since they take slowly and do not quickly relinquish a fly as a trout does. Plenty of time should be given also if the angler is using a dry fly (the proceedings described refer more to fishing wet), but the mode of approach, etc., is the same. Ordinarily speaking, the wet fly is perhaps more likely to catch chub which are not definitely rising, but only basking, as they are really taking. The nature of the fly matters little as a rule, so long as it is a pretty big one: alder, zulu, red tag, coachman, black gnat, palmers of different kinds-such a variety, in sizes ranging from 1-2 in up to I 1-4 in., ought to kill chub anywhere and everywhere. A small tag of white kid is a valuable addition to each fly. The rod should be a powerful one, as long casts are often required, more often probably than in any other kind of fly fishing except salmon fishing.

The strength of gut wanted depends on circumstances. On fine gut a chub makes a very good fight indeed. so it is far more sporting to use it if it can be done safely. But where snags, lily-pads, and other obstructions are plentiful fine gut would only mean breakages. Moreover, the biggest chub of all, from 4 lb. upwards, have a habit of lying in some spot close to roots or weeds and of plunging straight into them the moment they feel the hook. One can no more stop a 5 lb. chub going full speed ahead than one could stop a trout of the same weight; but with stout gut there might be some small chance of getting it to come out from its lair by keeping on a steady strain, or even of taking it by surprise and turning it before the rush begins. Therefore stout gut has its merits. Unless they are much fished for, chub are by no means gut shy, so that question need not be considered in making the choice.—The Field.

COLONIAL FAUNA AT THE WHITE CITY

In arranging their exhibits in the various courts some of the representatives of the colonies have given a prominent place to the fauna, not so much from a natural history point of view, as to show the opportunities for sport and the commercial value of the pelts. In this respect Canada is an easy first, Among the set pieces in this court is one in which live beavers are introduced. The painted background shows a long stretch of river, bordered to the water's edge by pine forests. At the foot of this scene is a dam on which are stuffed beavers, and in front is a tank in three compartments, containing four living examples of the Canadian beaver. Eight were imported, but the number has been reduced to four by one old male, now kept out of mischief in a compartment by himself. Round the arcades are fine heads of wapiti, moose, caribou, mule deer, and mountain sheep; and on the cases containing a marvelous display of furs are mounted examples of the glutton, beaver, bear, fisher marten, and lynx.

An attempt to give a comprehensive view of the fauna is very successful. The "cloth" at the back represents settlers breaking up land for wheat, a large area in standing corn, the settler's first log-hut, and the house of a prosperous farmer, while cattle and horses suggest the stock on a prosperous ranch. In the foreground stand mounted examples of the wild fauna. These include black bears, lynx, caribou, one of the last bison killed in Southern Canada, a wood bison from the large herd on the banks of the Peace River, 1,000 miles north of the United States boundary, pronghorn antelopes, musk oxen, moose, timber wolves and coyotes, mountain sheep and goats, and polar bears. Among the smaller beasts are foxes, otters, fisher martens, gophers, and squirrels. A good collection of geese, ducks, and shore birds is also shown here. The whole is a great attraction to the court, and its popularity with the general public rivals that of the beavers, for before both there is always a large crowd.

The cod and salmon fisheries are illustratfrom an industrial point of view. Backed by a good picture of a typical harbor in Nova Scotia, with a fleet of fishing boats, a number of cod are shown, at a lower level, as if swimming on the "banks"; and immediately adjoining is an exhibit of salmon, in which the same plan is adopted, the canvas in this case representing a scene in British Col-

New Zealand comes next in point of importance, though in this case all the animals are introductions from Europe.-The Field.

Of course, no true sportsman ever keeps any trout he cannot use. Only the "fish-hog" does that. A trout caught on a fly is seldo injured, and if returned immediately to the water will dart away, all the happier, it may be, for his recent tug of war. He suffers little or no pain in the tough cartilages about his mouth and gills (a fact I have demonstrated by hooking the same fish twice, both marks plainly showing on him when taken) and the new kind of exercise and experience he gets at the end of the line, and his momentary association with human beings, constitute for him a valuable asset, perhaps to be retailed in the form of reminiscence throughout old age. But to fling him into a canoe, to gasp and die and be thrown away, that is a different matter. That is a worse crime than stealing a man's lunch or his last dry undershirt, or even his

In the first place, kill your trout the moment you take him out of the water-that is, if you mean to eat him. If he is too big, or if you already have enough, put him back with all expedition and let him swim away. Even if he does warn the other trout and spoil the fishing in that pool, there are more pools, and then it is likely you have fished enough in this one; anyway. Come back next year and have another battle with him. He will be bigger and know better what to do, then. Perhaps it will be his turn to win .- Outing. +

While my friend was waiting to proceed, considerable uproar across the street attracted his attention, and he asked the proprietor of the inn if he could vouchsafe an explanation. The landlord replied, "You must be a stranger to these parts, I reckon. The noise you hear is made by steelhead trout going up the river to their spawning beds. The river at this season is alive with fish; there are millions in

Albeit my friend's destination was some eighteen miles further by stage, he could not resist the temptation to remain over one day at least. In answer to my query, "Did you have good luck?" he replied, "I could have filled a wash tub, they came so fast.—From Forest and Stream,

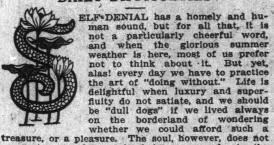
that had caused ry hour when she in le Morbihan. ed to all the inof sympathies un-space. These ob-curiosity by a few ve as doc of a new science of genius.



Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat



DAILY DIFFICULTIES



grow strong and great by being pampered. As the body is kept in health by a simple and regular diet, so the character and mind are strengthened and kept pure by a certain rigorous adherence to simple rules. Yet how hard—how very hard—it is to have rules. Yet how hard—how very hard—it is to have to "do without!" What man can possibly realize the pangs that assail a weman even in the course of a morning's strole, gazing at the shop windows? So much there is displayed there that is fascinating and desirable, and so much that we must "do without." That crafty flatterer that lives in most femulate winds argues that the "chie" hat or gown, inine minds argues that the "chic" hat or gown, which glories in all the beauty of the latest fashion, is "just the thing" to become us. We need not unduly cramp ourselves in our generous impulses. On the contrary, if we denied ourselves more, our families, or our friends, might substantially benefit. Nothing is so hard as to exercise a right judgment as to where to draw the line; and more often than not it is ignorance and want of thought that lead optimistic astray; those cheerful, irresponsible the who gaily perpetrate the little extravagances that make such an appalling sum-total at the end of the year. There are temptations also of self-indul-gence in every moment of the social day; even the time we want to devote to some particular hobby, which is claimed in reality by some duty left undone, the gossip we should like to repeat, to the detriment of some enemy, the cynical word we would use to clinch an argument, that only good taste forbids. Well! we must "do without," and very often we do, but we suffer horribly. Oh! for some recipe, some panacea to make the irksome necessity more bearable and more palatable, for though abstinence of the body is supposed to be conductive to longevity, constantly having to "do without" is apt to have a souring and ageing influence on the spirit if we do not practice it with good humor and a gentle reason-

ableness.

"Whatever the impulse, satisfy justice," says Marcus Aurelius. To do without requires moral courage and determination, but it largely depends also on our sense of justice and proportion. It is a habit to be earnestly acquired, and one the young should be taught early in life to practice. But this absolutely necessary virtue and safeguard in our daily life need not make us dull or prudish or miserly. Indeed, we might be much happier—and richer—if daily life need not make us dull or prudish or miserly. Indeed, we might be much happier—and richer—if we learned to recognize all we could "do without." Human nature, when all is said and done, is not lacking in "grit." Most people can meet trouble with a fortitude deserving of real admiration. The very people whom the world in general has been accustomed to regard as moral weaklings, sometimes rise to the occasion and face an almost overwhelming misfortune with wonderful plack. It is with acrise to the occasion and face an almost overwhelming misfortune with wonderful pluck. It is with regard to the everyday troubles of life, the pin-pricks of existance, that so many of us lamentably fall. Women especially are too apt to exaggerate the pin-pricks into tragedies, to embitter their days by dwelling unduly upon the small trials and tribulations which are the lot of every one of us.

There are all sorts and conditions of small annoyances suitable to the tastes and temperaments of

There are all sorts and conditions of small annoyances suitable to the tastes and temperaments of everybody. There are the daily trials of inadequate means, which are responsible for so much discontent and heartburning envy among all classes. None of us—except, perhaps, the millionaires—have got as much money as we would like to have; we are all "hard up" in the sense that we want a good many things we cannot afford to buy, and we resent having to practice forced economy very much. And as economizing presses more hardly upon women, who have most of the "doing without" to contrive, they are quite naturally more and to strumble and worm. are quite naturally more apt to grumble and worry than men. Their lives, too, are more narrow, and they have not the same outside interests and need for mental concentration. So they kick against the

for mental concentration. So they kick against the pin-pricks and are so busy worrying over trifles that life is hardly worth while living—as they live it. Uncongenial surroundings press hard upon many of us. The daily irritation of being with people who fret us, has been the experience of most of us at one time or another. We all like to be appreciated, even if we don't deserve it. The least vain among us can do with a fair share of admiration. To the sensitive and highly-strug, uncongenial surroundings.

if we don't deserve it. The least vain among us can do with a fair share of admiration. To the sensitive and highly-strung, uncongenial surroundings may, and can, make life very miserable. To love beautiful things, and to be compelled by fate to live in a commonplace environment is the pathetic lot of many artistic souls, condemned to be misunderstood by their nearest and dearest. It is certainly true that people can rise superior to their environment, if they like; but it is often very hard to remember the "far horizon" when troubles are multiple and very sharp. A love of books, the cultivation of a hobby, a real interest in life are the best cures for worries. People who live useful, busy lives seem to feel worries less. Happiness may be partly a matter of temperament, but it is also largely a question of health. It is when we are rundown and seedy and out of sorts, that the pin-pricks of daily life are sharpest. The neurotic woman and the dyspeptic man go through life in a perpetual state of irritation against the world in general and those in daily contact with them in particular. The "jaundiced" eye is a medical truism, and may make all the difference to one's outlook upon life.

Of course, there are people who positively revel in their worries, and are never happy without a grievance of some sort. Very often they are fortune's favorites, so far as wealth and position, health and brains are concerned—and yet they are not satisfied. A minor annoyance or some petty imaginary worry is quite sufficient not only to spoil their own happiness, but to convert them into' wet blankets for the discomfort of their friends. The delinquencies of the servants, an undusted mantel shelf, will, provide a subject of conversation calculated to bore to distraction everybody with whom they come in contact. If people would only realize that the rest of the world cannot stop to consider their grievances, that incressant talk about their trials and troubles entails unpopularity in time, they would start upon a cure right away. We

It is a selfish world, and the happiest people are those who realize the fact and act accordingly. If you can't talk cheerfully, don't talk at all. If you have a trouble, seek for the remedy, and if that is not immediately forthcoming, bear your burden pluckily and keep it to yourself. And remember that other people have their troubles, too; on that point there can be no shadow of doubt. And don't forget that to every trouble you may possibly have ten blessings. Cultivate the spirit of compromise, and be content with what you have; otherwise we go through life never quite happy, always intending to be happy some day—somewhere. be happy some day—somewhere.
And such is life!

FASHION'S FANCIES

The craze for black and white still cantinues unabated, and white linen gowns intended for the seaside are made without the high neckband but are furnished instead with a turn-down collar which has an upper kilting of white lawn surrounding it, with a second kilting beneath of black lawn. Just in the same manner the black sash is employed on the simplest linen gowns, and hats, both white and colored, are trimmed with immense satin sashes and deep bands of black round the edge. Kharki colored pique

is worn and pale green linen has quite a fashion of its own, the styles of these gowns varying from the somewhat severe though picturesque cutaway coats to those ornamented examples which are principally composed of encrustations of lace of bold patterning. The lingerie gown of which we have all heard so much, has not lost its hold by reason of its popularity, for, to be honest, it is not a thing which can be obtained by everybody, nor can it be brought to a successful issue except by the most talented dressmaker. Many colored lingerie gowns are worn, a very lovely model being of pale rose-colored lawn, embroidered a la Anglaise, and made with a tunic skirt. Nearly all these gowns are either Princess shape or they simulate this becoming style, the waist line as a rule being indicated by a narrow "entredeux," and the upper line of insertion is usually brought up so as to form pretty motifs, both in the back and the front of the bodice. On thin figures the kimona bodice, elaborately embroidered, is still considered a thing of elegance, and in many instances the embroidery is outlined with the very finest linen soutache, the result being very smart and effective. Tucks, encrustations of Valenciennes, and other laces vary the theme of the washing gown.

Gowns of muslin are in great demand still, and apropos of the thin gown, it is interesting to see how popular the loose wrap has become (made either in soft satim or in chiffon taffets), which requires no fastening and is delightful for slipping on in the cool of the evening when wearing a thin gown.

A soft green looks extremely well with a white gown, but for wearing with all sorts of dresses there are some charming examples carried out in buff and beige color, which are both charming and cool looking. When providing for the late summer and early autumn, a chic tailor-made costume is absolutely indispensible to the woman who dresses smartly, and it should be of attractive coloring and light in weight. The cutaway Directoire coats are most useful, as they are weara

exceedingly smart with a limp, trailing skirt of corresponding color, relieved with much foamy lace and light gloves. To a large extent our needs are bounded by those perennially serviceable fabrics, serge and linen for the next few weeks and the words "simple coat and skirt" rise naturally to the lips in each connection. An ivory white serge, braided with ivory soutache, and faced with black satin, with an echoing note of braid appearing on the skirt likewise makes a very useful and charming tollette. With this should be worn a white chip hat, trimmed with folds of soft black glace silk and a clump of pheasant tail feathers.

A mauve Harris linen is most attractive as a costume for the late summer, with a hat of mauve Tagel, with clumps of rich amethyst-lined rhododendron blossession is a black frock, and I have just seen a charming model composed of black silk ninon, with a quite simple skirt hemmed up with feathered sittching, and a black bodice with tucked sleves of the ninon. The chemisette and the high neckband are of fine white tucked silk tulle and inside the folds which drape the bodice there is a narrow strip of are of fine white tucked silk tulie and inside the folds which drape the bodice there is a narrow strip of nattier blue silk, which resolves itself into a small vest just above the waist line, and this is decorated with stitchery, and a very little gold thread. A narrow fold of blue silk also appears at the base of the sleeve. The very same idea might be repeated in a bright reptile satin on a black velvet frock, and these colorings make a great relief to a black gown, and above all are extremely becoming. As a matter of fact it is quite a mistaken idea that large, or stout, people should only dress in black. Smoke grey is a very becoming shade. Mole color too is equally benign in its influence, and there are some of these rather grey shades of purple which may be called upon.

SOCIAL SNARES

It is sometimes difficult to know whether an invitation is what I may call a "genuine" one, or whether it is to be regarded as a "Hamburg treat" that is a party where each member pays for his own entertainment. I remember it used to be a fruitful source of difficulty at Hamburg, hence the name. The habitues of the place knew the custom which prevailed there of asking friends to dine on the terrace, the intention being that everyone paid for his own dinner; so that the sol-distant hostess took the trouble of getting people together took the trouble of getting people together who presumably enjoyed each other's society. The habitue, as I say, knew of this habit, and was prepared to pay, but the newcomer, who fondly imagined it was a dinner party in the ordinary sense, had a rude shock when the waiter presented the bill. People should undoubtedly leave these sorts of invitations carefully, so as to leave no ambiguity. For instance, a friend writes from some hotel where she is staying, and says: "It is so delightful here, I am sure you would enjoy a little sea air (or mountain air, or whatever sore of air it may be). Couldn't you come here for a few days? I am sure the change would do you good. The hotel is so comfortable, etc." The unfortunate recipient of this epistle would not would do you good. The hotel is so comfortable, etc." The unfortunate recipient of this epistle would not know whether she was invited as her friend's guest, or was meant to pay; and if the latter was an impossibility, she would be obliged to refuse. She could, of course, in her answer, put the matter beyond doubt by saying: "I am afraid the hotel would be far too much for my purse"; but as this might savor of a hint, many people would not like to say so. Whereas, if the writer had said "You will not find the terms at all high," or "I wish you would come as my guest for a few days," there would have been no doubt about the matter.

The same thing applies to invitations to theatres, or expeditions; people write the notes so carelessly, never pausing to consider whether they have made their real meaning clear or not, and quite failing to consider that, though the expense in contemplation may be very trifling to them, it may be of serious moment to their friends.

THE ART OF JAM MAKING

Instead of the usual menu this week I am going to give a few recipes for the making of delicious "home-made" jams, as I know that at this season of the year all good housewives are beginning, or have begun to think about this very necessary employment. In selecting the fruit to be converted into jam, it is a very great mistake to expect good results from indifferent fruit, such as is unfit for eating in its raw state.

raw state.

The fruit should be gathered on a fine, dry day, carefully picked over, cleansed and weighed, allowing its same weight in preserving sugar, if the fruit be of an acid kind.

A little less should the fruit be quite sweet, because, if too much sugar be used the flavor of the jam is injured, and moreover the jam may crystallise. With acid juicy fruit if too little sugar is used, the jam has to be over-cooked in order to ensure its keeping, and the flavor is entirely spoilt.

Opinions differ as to the best utensils to be used in cooking jam. Some people like a double boiler, with which there is no possible risk of the jam burning.

with which there is no possible risk of the jam burning.

For the same reason copper, or very thick iron, utensils are good, and tin ones should never on any account be used.

The shape of the preserving pan should be round and rather shallow, so that the surface of the jam is as large as possible, to ensure evaporation taking place evenly.

When the density of this becomes less, the rest cooking of the fruit has begun, and will proceed rapidly, so that the jam must be carefully watched, stirred frequently, and tested carefully.

The latter can be done with a wooden spoon or skimmer.

The latter can be done with a wooden spoon or skimmer.

At first the jam will drop quickly from the spoon, but as the jam boils on, it will adhere to the middle of the spoon and drop out slowly in large drops.

This is known as the "nappe" stage, equal to the "large thread" stage in boiling sugar.

The jam should now be moved from the fire, and after a few minutes poured into clean dry jars.

If they are of glass, they should be made hot, and placed on a folded cloth that has been dipped in hot water, in order to prevent them from cracking.

They must be filled to the brim as the jam shrinks a little in cooling. In covering the jam the most im-

There are papers sold for the purpose which are very good.

The round of paper that is first put over the jam should be first dipped in salad oil or glycerine.

The jam is best covered while still hot, allowing it to cool before putting it away in a cool airy cupbeard.

now look at one or two really good recipes for whole-some jam, of the most favored fruits, for this pur-pose.

Raspberry Jam.

This is an old favorite and is liked by almost all "jam eaters." The best way to prepare it is as fol-

"jam eaters." The best way to prepare it is as follows:

Remove all stalks and to every pound of fruit allow a pound of pounded preserving sugar.

Put the sugar on one side.

The fruit should be crushed with a silver fork, doing a little at a time on a plate before putting it in the preserving pan on the fire. Then, when all is crushed, boil the fruit for ten minutes before adding the sugar, when the sugar is added boil the fruit for eight minutes calculating from the time it starts boiling evenly over the pans.

I am sorry to have to add that although this is a most delicious and delicately flavored preserve no guarantee can be given as to its keeping powers.

Cherry Jam. This is also usually much appreciated, and it is not so common as Raspberry jam.

Stone the cherries and then weigh the fruit.
If a sweet kind is used a pound and a half of preserving sugar to every two pounds of fruit is sufficient; if not very sweet it is safer to put equal quantities.

A little red currant juice greatly improves the jam, allowing a quarter of a pint to every pound of cher-Put the sugar into the preserving pan and sprin-kle it with a tablespoonful of water to every pound, dissolve and boil it for six minutes, keeping it well skimmed. skimmed.

Add the fruit and juice and boil quickly over a good fire till the jam adheres to the centre of the

spoon.

The jam must be kept free from scum.

Gooseberry Jam.

For every two pounds of fruit allow two pounds of crushed preserving sugar and haif a pint of water. Put all together into a preserving pan, and stir all together till boiling point is reached.

Then continue boiling very gently for forty minutes, keeping the jam well skimmed and stirred.

Rhubard Jam. This is rather tiresome to make, as rhubarb is a very moist fruit and when made into jam it has a tendency to burn, so that very great care must be taken and a lot of attention given to it.

taken and a lot of attention given to it.

It is best net to make more than six or eight pounds at one time.

Select nice firm stalks from the centre of the plant, remove the leaves and skin and cut it into two inch lengths, weigh them, and to each pound allow a pound of preserving sugar.

Dissolve the sugar first and boil it, removing all the scum.

Then put the rhubarb in and cover the pan with its lid.

(Place it on the side of the stove and let it remain for a quarter of an hour, then remove the lid and boil the rhuberh quickly stirring nearly all the time. Test it, and when it clims to the centre of the spoon it is done. This jam should be stored in a well-ventilated cupboard.

Black Current Jam.

To each pound of fruit allow a pound of preserving sugar, and a wineglassful of water.

Boil the fruit and water together for a quarter of an hour until it is bright and clear.

Then add the sugar and continue boiling for half

an hour.

Test the jam by putting a little on a cold plate; if it sets it is cooked sufficiently.

Remove the pan from the stove and allow the jam to coel a little before tying down.

Apricot Jam

Apricots grown out of doors make the best jam.

Halve the fruit and remove the stones, crack these, skin the almonds, and cut them in two.

Weigh the fruit, allowing twelve ounces of best lump sugar to every pound of stoned apricots.

Make a syrup by boiling the sugar and a little water—say a little less than quarter of a pint to every two pounds of sugar.

Boil the syrup for a few minutes, keeping it well skimmed. skimmed.

Then add the fruit and cook gently, stirring almost all the time, taking care not to let the jam burn just as it approaches the last stages of cooking.

Test as in the previous recipes and lastly add the

Put the jam in small glass jars and cover care-

Vegetable Marrow Jam. Cut some young marrows into quarters and re-

Cut some young marrows into quarters and remove the seeds.

Blanch them by putting them into a saucepan and covering with cold water. Bring them to the boil and rinse well in cold water.

Put them into fresh boiling water and cook till tender; they will take about twenty minutes.

Strain the marrows, pressing the water from them. Then rub through a coarse wire sieve. Make some apple puree, by balling some sliced sour apples, adding the juice of a lemon to each pound. Weigh the marrow pulp and to every pound put a quarter of a pound of puree, one pound of preserving sugar, the grated rind of one lemon and four cloves, tying the latter up in a piece of muslin. Put all together and boil for three quarters of an hour.

I hope that these recipes may be of some use to my readers, and I can vouch for the fact that they are all absolutely wholesome and very economical.

SMALL TALK.

When I have an opportunity of observing the family pictures which were taken between 1870 and 1880, and see how truly hideous the clothes of quite young women were then, I feel extremely grateful that I live when I do, and am not compelled to become an old foggy before I wish to do so.

When the really Puritan personage holds forth against the vanity of womenkind, I often wonder if she realizes how many people earn their bread and butter by making pretty things for pretty women to wear. I know girls who enamel and make very pretty jewelry. I know others who embroider most beautifully, turning their attention to smocks and little frocks for children. I have friends who trim hats and others who make artistic and original blouses. So that I doubt whether a reign of fustian would make the world any happier, and it certainly would not add to its beauty.

It must have occurred to us sometimes that this is an age when excuses are overdone. No one wants to return to the brutality of our forefathers, who could find so little excuse for a man who stole a sheep that they hanged him, often on quite insufficient evidence. But a little less ingenuity in whittling away distinctions between bad and good, virtues and defects, would be welcome. There may be some truth in the theory that criminals are subjects for medicine and invalids subjects for imprisonment, but it is easy to abuse the theory. Through its means a taste for homicide can be explained away and condoned. The man-slayer becomes the victim of a "brain-storm." The latest form of the theory, according to a paragraph in the Globe, has been discovered by an American doctor. He has discovered a bacilius called "unclarisis," which is the bacilius of indolence. People who show a marked disincilnation for work are unjustly condemned as lazy, whereas in reality they are suffering from a widely-spread infectious disease. This is surely the

last word in "whitewashing!" When the lazy are acquitted of responsibility, who is responsible

THE LAND OF THE CONTENTED SERVANT

Increditable as this may seem to readers in Can-ada, no imaginary kingdom in dreamland or fairy-land is here referred to, but that little-known portion of the globe, to wit, Central Africa.

There the servant problem is one of the least of housekeeping difficulties. The native makes an excellent servant. He—for there all servants, without any exceptions, are males—is quick to learn, good tempered, sober and, above all, honest.

It is true that it takes two or three hatives to do It is true that it takes two or three hatives to do the work of one white servant or Chinaman, but as wages are extremely low, and the charge of feeding the native really nominal, a staff of servants costs no more than a couple of servants in England, or one Chinaman in Canada. Each servant receives weekly, in lieu of food, one yard of calico, costing the immense sum of 3d (six cents) with which he purchases his food. Calico is used as a currency far more than money, and 3d a week purchases all the food the native requires, so that he is ahead of the gentleman who boasted that he could live on a penny a day.

The most important member of the staff is the cook. Cooks in Central Africa are, as everywhere else, good, bad and indifferent, but the percentage

else, good, bad and indifferent, but the percentage of good cooks is high and, at a pinch, almost any of the servants seem able to cook with fair success.

The native fowl is cheap and abundant, and seldom absent from the bill of fare.

The variety of dishes which can be made from a fowl is apparently inexhaustible, and in this department the native in his loincloth could give many a wrinkle to the haughty British cook, or the most cunning "John Chinaman."

It comes as a surprise to a newcomer that the ex-

It comes as a surprise to a newcomer that the excellent dinner of many courses that has just been demolished has been cooked by an almost nude savage, who requires none of the elaborate accessories so dear to the heart of the Chinaman.

When on a journey with perhaps only a frying

pan, a kettle and a couple of saucepans, and cooking over a smoky wood fire, he will turn out a better dinner than the average English cook with all con-yeniences at her command. Of course his methods do not always bear too close a scrutiny. I have known him strain coffee through a sock, and then excuse himself by saying that the sock was only a dirty one! And I have caught him washing himself

But what mistress, even in the most civilized parts of the world has not often been horrified by paying a sudden visit to the kitchen?

paying a sudden visit to the kitchen?

The cook always insists on an attendant satellite, whose ostensible duty is to wash pans, fetch wood, etc., but on whose shoulders often falls the brunt of the cooking.

Master Dishwasher, or "cucumpika," as he is called, does not object to this at all. He looks upon himself in the light of an apprentice, and has ambitions of blossoming forth as a cook in the near future?

In the most modest of households, besides the cook and "cucumpika," the following servants are kept: Butler, "cucumbale" (plate washer), housemaid, gardener, and a couple of personal boys, one to wait exclusively upon the master, and the other upon the mistress of the house.

Although mentioned level in the list, the personal Although mentioned last in the list, the personal boy is next in importance to the cook.

He attends to all the personal needs of his em-oyed, and has charge of all boxes, cupboards, He appears to know the exact situation of every-

thing, and he will at a moment's notice produce any-thing that may be required from a hairpin to a tennis I have known a lady, who suspected the honesty of her boy, to hide her keys and then to forget where she had hidden them, and be compelled to invoke her boy's assistance in finding them. Without the slightest hesitation he gravely marched to the place where

est hesitation he gravely marched to the pl they had been hidden and produced them. The personal boy considers his master's comfort in a manner beyond the comprehension of an English servant, and utterly unknown by a Celestial! For instance, if it commences to rain—and it can rain in Central Africa, I can tell you!—and he knows that his master and mistress have left home with-out mackintoshes and umbrellas, he will, on his own initiative, arm himself with these, and set out to search for them. Nor will be be content till be has succeeded in finding them and knows that they are longer in danger of getting wet and contract

Unfortunately one becomes so attached to the personal boy, and he becomes so absolutely indispensible, that one would do almost anything rather than part with him, a fact he speedily discovers, and uses to his advantage by obtaining increased wages. His wages, however, are not large, rarely exceeding 10s (two and a half dollars) per month.

In fact, with the exception of the cook, who sometimes reaches 20s (five dollars) per month, it is

very rare for any other servant to receive more than

A newly-wed wife sometimes has trouble with the personal boy who has served her husband in his bachelor days.

A native woman is a chattel pure and simple, and

A native woman is a chatter pure and simple, and the personal boy has some difficulty in understand-ing the exact position of the "donna" (as every Euro-pean woman is called). He looks with grave sus-picion upon any interference by her with her hus-band's belongings. He will watch her closely to see that she purloins nothing.

band's belongings. He will watch her closely to see that she purloins nothing.

I remember a lady telling me that on her removing some of her husband's socks from a chest of drawers to mend them, the boy, who had been watching her closely, became very excited, and exclaimed, "Jai! Jai!" (No! No!) He evidently imagined that his master would never see those socks again.

In Central Africa the "donna" walks very little, when making long journeys, owing to the roads being very rough, and in many places merely native paths; she is obliged to travel in a "machilla," a hammock slung from a long bamboo pole, carried on the shoulders of natives. In and near any of the towns, however, the roads are good, and hearly every town lady possesses a rickshaw, in which she pays calls and makes short excursions into the country. The rickshaw boy always wears a uniform cap, tunic and knickerbockers, of some stout cloth, but the color varies according to the taste of his mistress. It is a picturesque sight to see a group of rickshaw teams, some in scarlet, others in blue, green, yellow, and a variety of colors, with thin ebony faces and legs shining above and beneath the bright colored uniform.

There are as I have said before, no women servants, all the work usually done by women being performed by men. It is comical to see a brawny nigger solemnly wheeling a perambulator with one hand, while with the other he is probably trying to amuse baby by working some mechanical toy or other. But he makes a wonderfully affectionate and patient nurse, and the inevitable parting with his charge is always a hitter one

charge is always a bitter one.

In addition to his original name, the native generally bears a Christian name, bestowed upon him by one of the missionaries, of which he is very proud. Old Testament names appear to be fashionable. Solomon will possibly be your housemaid, while Moses waits at table; Daniel is engaged in washing dishes, and Joshua minds the baby. Unfortunately, the native, though quick to learn his duties, cannot be depended upon always to perform them properly. Moses knows quite well how a dinner should be served, but unless you supervise his work, it is quite possible that at your first dinner party the soup yill make a belated appearance with the cheese, and your guests will be helped to wine in tumblers.

charge is always a bitter one.

Solomon, belying his name, will make a bed and omit the cheets, though he may have made the same bed properly for the last three weeks.

With a little patience and supervision, however, it is wonderful how smoothly the housework will go on, when it is considered that it is performed by these men servants, who only a few years ago were savages wandering over the wilds of Central Africa.

The indoor servant wears a curious garment known as the "kansa." It is made of white calico, and reaches from his shoulders to his heel, and is very like an English nightgown in appearance.

He is very proud of his "kansa," and is alwa careful to keep it spotlessly clean. The "costume" the outdoor servant, with the exception of the rick-shaw boy, is "light and airy," consisting of a yard or so of calico wrapped round his waist! In mountainous districts the nights are often cold, and how the native stands the cold in his airy costume is a mystery, though it is true that he gen

erally sleeps in a blanket. Very few natives speak English, but they are won-

Very few natives speak English, but they are wonderfully quick to grasp the significance of any signs made by their employers, and to understand the ungrammatical and labored efforts of the European to grasp and speak their language.

One frequently hears the European say: "It is curious that, although my boys understand me when I speak their language, none of the other boys know what I am talking about!" know what I am talking about!"

The native is fond of music, but the European is not sufficiently educated to appreciate his instru-

mental efforts. the work of the day is finished, he likes to retire to his quarters and play on the native piano. The instrument is about the size and shape of the broad end of a coal scoop, and is studded with nails of various length. He produces the music by press-ing the nails with his fingers and then releasing them. Though to a European only two notes are audible, and the sound is monotonous in the extreme, it affords the native inexhaustible amusement.

Fortunately the sound produced is very slight, and e native quarters are never near the house.

The smiling good-nature, honesty and respectful bearing of the native servant endears him to the European, and more than counterbalances any irrita-tion which sometimes arises from his irresponsibility and unreliability in performing his duties.

And how many a servant commanding more than double his salary is equally unreliable, without the native's redeeming qualities!

Did I say commanding double his salary? I should have said six times at the very least! For should have said six times at the very least! For you must put five dollars, as the very highest price ever paid to a native cook, against from thirty dollars upwards, as paid to a Chinese cook, and then remember that many native cooks only get about three dollars, while many Chinamen get forty.

And with the Chinese, although one has in most cases the honesty, one certainly has not good temper, or an easy-going nature one has no respect per and the cooks.

or an easy-going nature, one has no respect, and very often one gets a great deal of unreliability!

NOTES ON HEALTH

It is curious and also interesting how medical as well as popular theories change as time goes on.

Not very long ago the eating of food of any kind before retiring was considered almost a crime.

The whole theory is now absolutely exploded, while a heavy meal should not of course be taken immediately before retiring, a little light nourishment is really a necessity, especially for those who are in a weak state of health.

A good deal of the prevalent insomnia is the result of the unconscious craving for food in persons who have been unduly frightened by the opinion that they must not eat before going to bed, or who have, like many nervous, dyspeptic women, heen keeping themselves in a state of semi-starvation. All animals sleep after taking food and suffer no ill-effects and there is really no reason why we should experience disastrous results from taking food the last thing at night.

Fasting, during the long interval between dinner 7 or 7:30 and breakfast at 8 or later, and espectly the complete emptiness during sleep add great-

ially the complete emptiness during sleep add greatly to the amount of weakness and emaciation so often to be met with. It is well known that in the body there is a perpetual disintegration of tissue—sleeping or waking. It is therefore natural to believe that the supply of nourishment should be within reasonable intervals, especially in those in whom the vitality is lowered.

As bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimilation, and nutritive activity continue as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed, and increased weight and improved general vigor is the result. Whenever there is a tendency to insomnia, therefore, or when there is general weakness and debility. I advise a little nourishing broth, or, better still, a cupful of hot milk or Benger's food, before retiring to bed.

The latter has a very sedative effect and cannot disagree with even the most delicate digestion.

One frequently hears of sun baths, but the curative power of sand baths is not so well known, It may be interesting for some to know that in some parts of Switzerland the sand bath is used with much success. At a reunion of Swiss physicians held some time ago at Ouchy, Dr. Suchart read a paper on the sand bath. Invalids have been completely or partially cured by sand heated to a temperature varying, according to the case, from 450 to 650 C. The sand containing air between its particles, and being a bad conductor of heat, transmits it in a gentle and almost insensible manner.

Perspiration is favored up to a point where a pa-

mits it in a gentle and almost insensible manner.

Perspiration is favored up to a point where a patient may lose two pints of liquid in one sand bath. Thanks to this evaporation, the invalid may support continued high temperature without the temperature of the body rising more than a few degrees, and this without fear of heart affection.

The number of aliments that can be treated by this powerful curative agent is considerable. In the first place, it is especially beneficial in cases of acute and chronic rheumatism, and of gout. Neuralgia and sciatica are cured or benefited by local or general baths.

The most various organic troubles of the nervous system, cardiac and digestive affections, have been treated by the same method, sometimes with remarkable success.

The same is true of tuberculous affections of the bones and joints. Altogether it is very interesting to read of the remarkable cures wrought by sand.

The old and well known truism, "Worry, not work, kills," should have a more practical recognition than is generally accorded to it. Women, as a rule, are apt to get into the habit of worrying. The

rule, are apt to get into the habit of worrying. The person who worries becomes possessed of one idea. Often the worry relates to one subject alone—business, money matters, unsatisfactory children, or any of the other evils of the list. Continual action of the same set of brain cells breaks them down at last. Almost any one can stand sharp occasional attacks of worry; it is the continuous and persistent experience—the perpetual and unceasing worry—that kills. If a woman is to protect herself against the rayages of worry, and so retain her youth, she must come into constant contact with other people. She must read books and relieve the monotony of her duties and the limiting influence of confinement within four wells, by taking as much daily out-of-door exercise as she possibly can—in whort, she must exercise body and mind in a healthful manner, and she will find the bloom of youth and health remain with her for years after it has faded in less wise women of her own age.

When a monotonous existence is lead, the mind

women of her own age.

When a monotonous existence is lead, the mind has no other occupation but worry. Intercourse with others, and a certain amount of daily exercise, can be taken without neglecting the home, and every right-minded man will do his best to secure for his mother, his sister or his wife those alds to the restention of youthfulness of body and of mind.



Friday, Augu

CURR

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Even little childre to carry goods by w head of Lake Superior most splendid inland reaches almost to the prairies and passes east. The consequence coming the greatest in New York is making but the railroad menthem to carry grain a Some of you may rea and Canada were riva those French and I they have seen the U day, with great steam

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PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FO

CURRENT TOPICS

Friday, August 21, 1908

In our own province there have been several polit-ral meetings and the Premier and other ministers ave been learning what the people of the different

If President Castro, of Venezuela, has offended the uton nation he will be forced to eat very humble ie. Holland is a small nation, but it is a proud and

or many months times have been hard in the States and many people have been idle in the In Minneapolis last week there was a failure, it is feared, will throw many more people out apployment. A big milling company which has and elevators in many of the states was forced

King Edward met his nephew, the Emperor William at Kronburg, Germany. They greeted each other very affectionately and had a long talk. Whether the monarchs will succeed in doing away with the illefelings between the English and German nations remains to be seen. The King goes to Vienna to see the aged Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

American fleet has arrived at New Zealand and has been warmly welcomed there. The ships are in the harbor at Auckland and officers and men are enjoying the hospitality of the people of that city. This is all as it should be. After their voyage of more than a month the sailors will be very glad to be on shore and among people of kindred blood and the same speech.

The American, Wilbur B. Wright, who is trying to make a ship that will sail through the air; has been trying experiments at Le Mans in France. He was successful in a short flight.

At Washington, Capt. Baldwin, who is trying to make an airship that can be used to give signals to the army, has also made a flight and found that his airship could travel 12 miles an hour. The board of officers who inspected it, declared that it was properly made,

The time chosen for the Saskatchewan elections must have been a very inconvenient one for the farmers. The harvest is on in many places, and even a day is hard to spare. However, no doubt most of the men made up their minds during the long winter nights for whom they would vote. Few people have as much leisure for reading and thinking as the farmers in a country where winter lasts for many months. This is an advantage not to be despised.

Turkey is no longer a despotic monarchy. The Sultan, Abdul Hamid, has decided to call a parliament and so give the people a voice in making their own laws. The British government has ordered its ambassador to tell the Sultan how greatly pleased the nation is with his decision. For many years the powers of Europe have watched over the "Sick Man," as they called Turkey. If the Young Turks are determined that the people as well as the government will be reformed Turkey may once more become great and powerful. Unless people are good, even freedom cannot make them strong.

The strike in the C.PR machine shops at Montreal and Winnipeg is still going on It is said that the company will bring in men to take the place of the strikers and the men seem determined not to go to work. When the wheat on the prairies is almost ready for the reaper and when every engine and car in Canada will in a few weeks be needed to carry it to the ocean, so that the business of the country may go on and the farmers be paid for their labor, it seems a most unfortunate thing for masters and men to quarrel. It was hoped that the Demieux A t would put an end to labor troubles in this country, but in this case it has failed. It may be, however, that very soon an agreement will be reached.

The people of Fernie have gone to work bravely to rebuild their city. Although a fire seems the most terrible misfortune that could befall a town, it often happens that after a great fire a larger and more beautiful city is built. This was the case in Vancouver and Seattle as well as in Chicago and St. John, N.B. The new city does not rise on the ruins of the old without great suffering and loss to those of the old without great suffering and loss to those who owned the property burned. It is a fine thing to see people forgetting their misfortunes and going bravely forward. Help has come from all directions to the people of Fernie. Whatever we may sometimes think, there are many kind hearts in the world. Suffering or distress seldom pleads in vain for help. The selfish and the cruel or the merely careless who will not reach out a helping hand injure themselves more than the sufferers.

The Emperor and the people of Germany have de-termined to provide Count Zeppelin with plenty of money to build a new airship. Inventors have in the past only succeeded after many failures. Few of them have been fortunate enough to receive presents of

have been fortunate enough to receive presents of great sums of money.

It is said that the Germans expect that airships will be new and terrible engines of war and that they hope by means of them to be able to invade England. But it is not likely that Germany will have this invention to herself. Experiments are being made in France, the United States and in England itself. Some one has said that the size of the battleships and the destruction their guns would cause will put an end to war. How much more horrible would a battle in the air be. The very thought of such a thing seems like some terrible dream.

Even little children know that it costs much less to carry goods by water than by land. From the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean is the most splendid inland waterway in the world. It reaches almost to the grain fields of the western prairies and passes through fruitful land farther east. The consequence is that Montreal is fast becoming the greatest grain shipping port in America. New York is making great efforts to keep the etrade but the railroad men say that it is not possible for them to carry grain as cheaply as the steamers can. Some of you may remember that long ago New York and Canada were rivals for the fur trade. What would those French and Dutch traders have said could they have seen the United States and Canada of today, with great steamers instead of canoes and lines of railroad instead of Indian trails through the forest?

If any one had told even the most hopeful of the fathers of Confederation that grain would grow in the Peace River valley and that there would be fine farms on the Skeena River, they would not have believed them. Almost every one in those days expected that the south of Canada would be a fruitful land, but if they thought about the north at all it was as the home of the fur trader and possibly the fisherman or miner. Yet every day shows that land which was supposed to be too far north for cultivation produce splendid crops. In this way Canada and especially British Columbia, is growing larger as it is better known. The report which Mr. A Brown brought lown from the Kitsumkalum valley, east of Fort Rupert, is all the better news that few people expected it. He says that the fruit, vegetables and grain grown there are excellent and that the climate is very pleasant.

It has been so often said lately that England is using ground that many people who should know etter are beginning to believe it. A short time ago and Morley of Blackburn made a speech to some anglish sailor boys who were training on board the hip Worcester, that would have done every lad in the Empire good to hear. He showed that so far is the trade of England from declining that the Empire as nearly as many merchant ships as all the other puntries in the world put together and that Great ritain herself has 46 per cent of the tonnage of the orld. More than that, the new ships built by Englard are the finest and largest in the world. The office of the finest and largest in the world. The office of the safety of British sailors was never so all cared for as now. Last year twenty million tons shipping passed through the Suez Canal and of less fourteen millions were British. It was not nice, and Morley said, to boast, but we must not let ourless or others believe that Great Britian's trade as declining. We can fancy that the boys cheered a speaker and that they will make all the better lions for his hopeful, cheerful words.

There is still trouble in France between the government and the labor unions. One night the electricians stopped work and for two hours the whole city of Parls was in darkness. The workmen, however, returned to their duties. It is wonderful to think how completely the people of all cities have learned to depend on electric light. It is not much more than twenty-five years since the first city was lighted with electricity and now there is scarcely any town so small but it has its electric plant. There are still many people living who remember when all night work was done by candle light. Yet there are no men in the world who can do some kinds of work as well as those who in the centuries that have gone worked in this tiny light. Trains can cross over the continent in less than a week and ships steam over the Atlantic in even less time. We can talk to people hundreds of miles distant and send a message round the world in a moment. We have harnessed the lightning, nay, we have even taught it to do our bidding without confining it and the wireless telegraph brings us news from ships far out at sea. As

Him of whom it was said that never man spake as

Him of whom it was said that never man spake as He did.

When we think that the very wisest and best men and women who live in the world today are only trying to follow these great teachers of the past we may wonder whether after all we have any such great cause for boasting. For the things that will last the longest are not to be seen and handled. It is in the men of a nation that its real greatness lies. But perhaps this is too hard a lesson for you to learn yet. Still, every child who is truthful and pure, obedient, earnest and humble, may be doing as much for the world as Count Zeppelin or Edison.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

A second night fell, and over the eastern fort the moon rose like a silver disc, and the boy Hebert had not returned. The village had been searched and his comrades at the mission school questioned, but no. Hebert was lost and the night had come again. Now,

In the lonely cabin knelt the mother of Hebert, her heart brave with the thought that the good God would guide the footsteps of the seekers as she prayed that it might be. Outside the breeze shivered in the treetops, and from afar off came the echo of a wolf-dog's bark. Suddenly, mingled with these sounds there came to her another, that of someone moving stealthilly beneath her window. Standing in the doorway she called into the darkness, and darting from the shadows there stood the Indian lad, Ouagimon. By broken words of Frenci and gestures he made known to her his purpose. He would seek the lost white brother, search the paths they had strayed together, he. Ouagimon, would return. Gratefully the mother spoke her thanks, and entering the house soon returned with a moccasin belonging to her boy, and gave it to the lad as he had asked. Then silently and swiftly as he had come, he disappeared among the trees.

For hours he glided onward, following the trail of the pad-like imprint, often bending low to see more

for the lad and spoke to him words of praise. Departing, Ouagimon had hung upon his girdle a beautiful keen-bladed knife with a hilt that glittered like a rainbow in the sun. But best of all he had gained the great white father's trust, and Ouagimon went away with sunshine in his heart.—M.H.C. in Canadian Counter. Courier.

NATURAL HISTORY

Dog and Kitten

A correspondent sends to the London Spectator the following anecdote:

The servant man of a family took a kitten to a pond with the intention of drowning it. His master's dog went with him, and when the kitten was thrown into the water, the dog sprang in and brought it back to land.

A second time the man threw it in, and again the dog rescued it; and when for the third time the servant tried to drown it, the dog, as resolute to save the little helpless life as the man was to destroy it, swam with it to the other side of the pool, and ran all the way home with it, and deposited it before the kitchen fire.

From that time the dog kept constant watch over the kitten. The two were inseparable, even sharing the same bed.

Just a Little Yellow Dog

Ben was a worthless, yellow cur, but our baby loved him. They always played together. Their favorite spot was the meadow. There in the tail grass one could see the baby's bobbing pink sunbonnet and close at hand the dog's waving tail. In July the grass was ripe, and the baby's father brought out the mower and set a man to work in the hayfield. The man had made the circuit of the field twice, when Ben sprang from the grass into the horses' faces. When the mower stopped, he stood before it, barking excitedly. The man tried to drive him away but Ben, usually an arrant coward, stood his ground in spite of kicks and blows. The hired man returned to his seat and started on, determined to proceed, even if the machine killed the dog. But Ben, divining his intentions, grabbed him by the leg and dragged him to the ground.

The baby's father came hurrying up. Ben ran to meet him, and then bounded back into the uncut grass. The father followed. There, just a few rods ahead of the mower and directly in the path of the sickle, lay our baby, fast asleep.

WITH THE POETS

Playmates of the Long Ago. Playmates of the Long Ago.
Playmates of the Long Ago,
When the shades of night fall low,
Once again to you I come,
Barefoot boy with broken drum,
Once again I seem to stray,
Blithely down the paths of May;
Laughing, chatting with you there,
Playing baseball on the square;
Wandering with line and pole
To our favorite fishing hole;
Now, where are you, I would know,
Playmates of the Long Ago?

Where's the boy that used to cor Calling nightly for his chum? Long before I'd finished tea, I would hear him calling me; Never dared to ring the bell, Always stood and gave a yell; Seems tonight I'm hearing you Calling, calling loud: "Yu-hoo." Back through all the misty past, Oer the space of time so vast, Come, like troopers in a show, Playmates of the Long Ago.

Where's the litle girl I knew, Cherry lips and eyes of blue? Picture that no brush can paint, In sun bonnet old and quaint; Dainty little maid, and shy, Has Time gently passed you by?
Here a bearded man and gray
Still remembers you as May:
In his heart you're living yet,
As a child he can't forget.
Years shall never crown with snow,
Playmates of the Long Ago.

Back again they run in dreams,
Playmates by the running streams;
Boys I romped with, girls I kissed
Swarm about me from the mist
Of the years that quick have flown,
Still I claim them for my own;
Some are sleeping heath the hill,
But in day-dreams living still.
Some perhaps are trouble-worn
Just as I am—but I scorn
Thoughts that wrong has laid one low,
Playmates of the Long Ago.
—Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Wrong I -Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Pres-

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

The Wind Woman.

I am the Wind Woman who dwells in the air.

I burnish the stars and I set the moon fair.

I sweep away clouds and the mist and the rain,

And bring back the pleasant blue weather again.

I am the Wind Woman who rides through the sky.
I'm a friend of the Earth Folk: I shake washings
dry,
I pluck off the fruit from the ripening tree,
And I swell out the sails of the white ships at sea.

I am the Wind Woman who sings soft and low
A song through the pines when to bed you must go.
Why, I'm with you by night, and I'm with you by
day,
Just to serve you at work, and to help you at play.
—Alice Van Leer Carrick in Youth's Companion.

A Queer Mother.

Mrs. Speckle had heretofore proved a good mother to the fluffy balls that crept under her wings and chirped by her side. But now, for some untold reason, there were three little chicks that she refused to shelter or feed.

Grandmother said it must be because of old age—grandmother always tried to be charitable with all. Hazel, who had come to visit grandmother, insisted that the hen had a bad temper.

Grandmother and Hazel made a nice warm nest in a box for the chicks, and put them in the stable, and covered them with a piece of blanket to keep them warm during the night.

They were lonesome during the day, and though Hazel cared for them all that a little sirl could, still they chirped and chirped for their mother, who woud peck them whenever they went near her.

When Hazel went out to feed them the third morning, she left the task unfinished, and ran back to the kitchen with a shining face, and astonished grandmother with her excited tone.

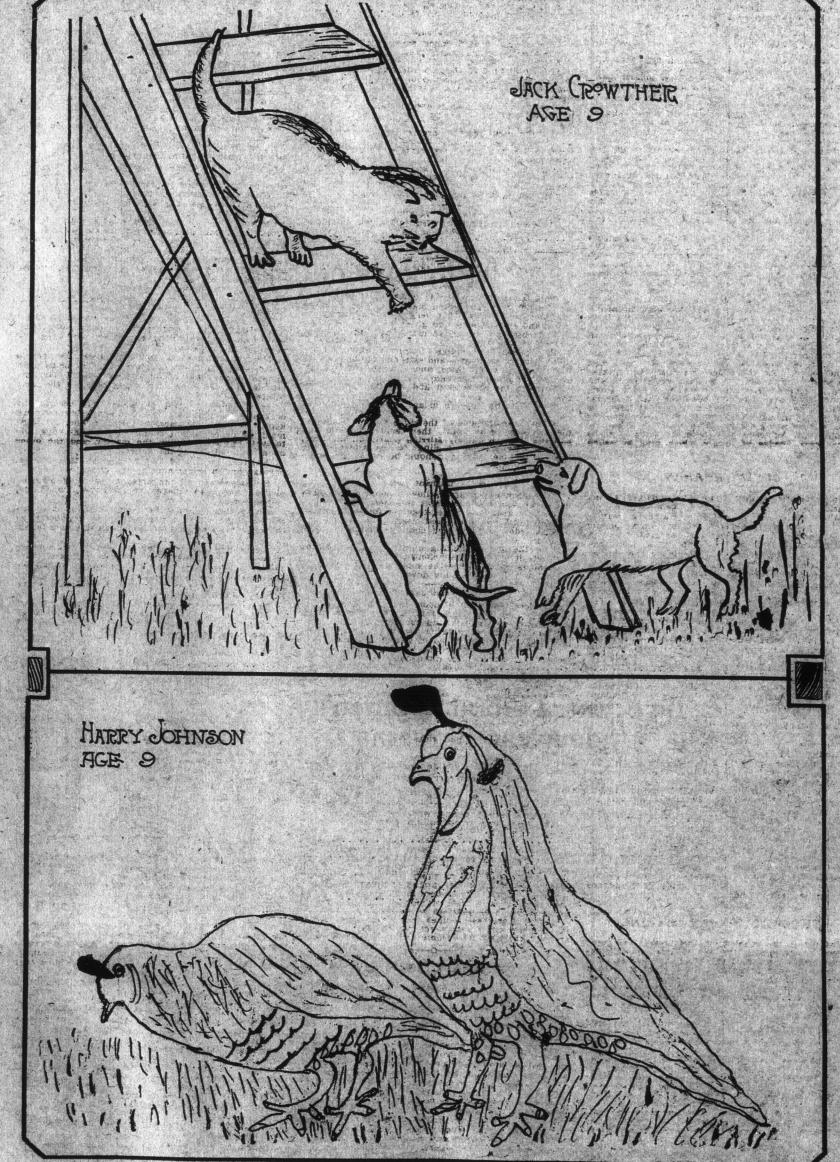
"Grandmother they have a mother now!" She thought grandmother would know who 'they' meant.

"Who, ohld?" said grandmother, cetting the coffee pot on the table, instead of the stove.

"The chickens!" explained Hazel. "The white pigeon has adopted them."

Grandmother was as much astonished as Hazel had been, and throwing her apron over her head, followed Hazel to the barnyard, and there they were, the pigeon and the three little chicks, as happy as could be.—Inez Wilson in the Child's Hour.

We might call Greenland the world's leebox. If you glance at the map, you will see that the state of New York, large as it seems to us, is not over one-twentieth the size of Greenland, for New York contains only 47,000 square miles. Then think that the glaciers are steadily moving away from the centre of Greenland, really being crowded off the land, and it will not seem so strange that here is the birthplace of nearly all the leebergs that are so feared by the mariner.—From Day Allen Willey's "Ice-bergs," in June St. Nicholas.



we have seen, men have learned to sail through the air. Pictures which would have been looked upon with wonder by our forefathers are glanced at with careless eyes and torn by idle hands. Rivers have been bridged and tunnels made under the sea or through the mountains. All these and hundreds of things as wonderful have been accomplished. But who in these days can think the thoughts or express them in the words of Shakespeare or Milton, Wordsworth or Shelley and all the long line of poets whose works have made the name of England famous in all lands? Centuries before their time books were written in Greece and Rome, which have lived long after those great empires have departed and which are read and studied by the wisest men of our own time. In the little country which we now call Palestine, Moses and David, Samuel and Isaiah and many others taught men in words whose beauty has never ben excelled how they should act towards God and towards one another. Here was lived that most wonderful of all lives, whose story is told in simple words in the New Testament, and here was the home of the men who first carried to distant lands the words of

down by the warehouse a little group of colonists had gathered, a search party, torches alight, departing to search for the missing child. It was as the Governor had said, he must be found and God's grace to the man who brought him safe. With his words of courage in their ears and hope in their brave hearts they set forth into the woods, the torches flashing here and there like great fire-flies mid the shadows of the night.

The Indian lad, Ouagimon, had seen them depart. Today in the viliage ine had heard that a little pale-face was lost, and just now, lying motionless in the long grass near where the men had gathered, he had ilstened to their words. "Hebert." That was the name he had heard; the name of the lost one, the little white brother who had betriended him, had taught him the wonderful games of shother world had played his games, had swam with him and fished with him—the little pale-face who had trusted film. Baht what did the white fathers know of a trail? He, the little white chief's brother, would trayed by the forest paths he knew so well and bring him back to them.

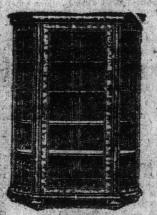
clearly if it matched the moccasin he carried. Then again he would speed onward with the lightness of a deer, never resting, never stacking till the first grey shades of morning tinged the eastern sky and filtered through the forest gloom. Here he could see by the dawning light the weasy footsteps had wavered and a beaten spot in the long grass marked the place where the little wanderer had sat to rest. Then on-ward again, and Ouagimon knew the race was nearly run. A little farther and he came upon an old tree, huge and gaunt, hollowed out by storm and tempest, and there, curied like a baby bear in his winter quarters, a bunch of the withered wood-flowers he had come to gather clasped tight in his sun-browned hand, slept the missing boy. "Ouagimon!" he cried, opening his dark eyes and smilling on the lad, "Ouagimon, I have waited here for you to come."

It happened in old Quebeg nearly three hundred years ago, and the story is told of how the brave Ouagimon, spent with his long journeying, returned with the colonist boy after seeking him all through the long night. And the Governor heard and he sent

Good Items For Friday Shoppers

The items mentioned are all particularly desirable—some being new lines just received. The Furniture Sale is now two-thirds over, so if you wish to take advantage of the bargains it would be well to do so in good time. New goods are now arriving every day. We have some very attractive Hats for Women, and every day sees New Coats and Costumes for Women added to our stock.

China Cabinets That Are Good Bargains



CHINA CABINET, in the Early English, 5 feet high by 3 ft. wide. Reg. value \$36.00. Special at \$28.75 CHINA CABINET, in the golden finish, 6 ft. high by 3 ft. 4 in. wide. Regular value \$35.00. Spe-

CHINA CABINET, with bent crystal door and ends, and mirrors at back, solid quartered oak throughout in golden finish, size is 6 ft. high by 3 ft. 4 in. wide. Reg. value \$50.00. Special at \$40.00

GOLDEN QUARTERED OAK CHINA CABINET, 6 ft. HIGH by 3 ft. wide. Reg. value \$37.50. Special at .. \$30.00 GOLDEN OAK CABINET, 6 ft. high by 3 ft. wide, leaded glass doors. Reg. value \$32.00. Special at \$25.00 CHINA CABINET, in the Early English. Regular value \$30.00. Special at \$24.00 CHINA CABINET, in the Early English. Regular value

Bric-a-Brac Cabinets at Savings

"SHERATON" STYLE, in mahogany. Reg. value \$150.00 FRENCH "EMPIRE" CABINET. Reg. value \$60.00. Special at \$48.00 MAHOGANY "COLONIAL" CABINET. Regular value \$56.00. Special at \$45.00 "CIRCULAR" MAHOGANY CABINET. Reg. value \$42.00. BIRCH MAHOGANY CABINET. Regular value \$31.00. Special at \$25.00 COMBINATION CABINET, in mahogany. Reg. value \$27.50. Special at \$21.00 BIRCH MAHOGANY CABINET. Regular value \$21.0 BIRCH MAHOGANY CABINET. Regular value \$17.00. BIRCH MAHOGANY CABINET. Regular value \$14.50. Special at \$11.00

Mission Novelties Much Underpriced



MAGAZINE RACK: Reg. Value \$10. Special at \$6.50

Two Extra Wash Goods Bargains

These are without doubt the best wash goods offers of the season. At this price these lines are away below what they cost the manufacturer to make. The makes are particularly desirable, and the designs very attractive.

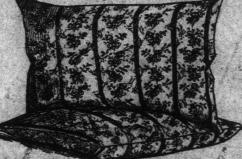
50c Fancy Embroidered Linen for 15c

50c Swiss Applique for 15c

Sample Blouses on Sale Friday

These samples are the entire range of a large Eastern manufacturer. In fact the largest producer of blouses in Canada. In the assortment will be found blouses made up of all kinds of materials for fall and winter, including black and fancy colored sateens, white and colored lustre, challies, delaines, voiles, panamas, serges and heavy white washing materials for fall wear. Being samples they are of course splendidly made of the most attractive patterns of the different materials, and at the prices marked are splendid values and afford the opportunity for splendid savings, as they are worth from a half to a third more than they are marked. Prices range from

100 Pairs of \$2.00 Pillows on Sale Friday at \$1.25



Two Qualities—Both Very Special

PILLOWS, filled with feathers and kapoc and covered with the best A. C. ticking, regular price, per \$1.25 pair \$2.00. Friday, 65c each, or, per pair \$1.25 PILLOWS, filled with all feathers and covered with fine art ficking in good patterns, regular price, per pair, \$2.00, Friday 65c each, or, per pair . \$1.25

Women's Tan Oxford Shoes-\$4.50 and \$5.50 Qualities for \$2.50

Friday's Bargain's in Shoe Department are worth special mention, consisting, as they do, of a nice range of new season's Tan Oxford Shoes.

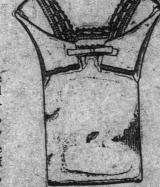
WOMEN'S BOSTON BROWN, TAN CALF WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER BLUCHER CUT LOW SHOE. Reg. \$4.50 \$2.50 WOMEN'S DARK BROWN CALF BLUCHER CUT LOW SHOE. Reg. \$4.00. ... \$2.50

CUT OXFORD SHOES, flexible or goodyear welt soles. Reg. \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and WOMEN'S GENUINE TAN OOZE CALF.

Two Extra Good Women's Underwear Bargains

85c and 90c Vests for 50c; 50c Vests for 25c WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, some of our very finest cotton and lisle thread lines in the lot. Fine elastic ribbed undervests, with long and short sleeves, and a good quality lisle thread, very fine and soft, beautifully finished, regular prices 85c and 90c. Friday

special at WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, in ribbed cotton and lisle, nearly all are



Bedroom Furniture in Bird's-Eye Maple at Reductions

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE CHEVAL DRESSING BUREAU, with five small drawers each side of mirror and one long drawer at base. British bevel plate mirror 49 in. x 21 in. Reg. value \$75.00. Special at \$50.00

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE "DUCH-ESS" DRESSING BUREAU. with carved scroll standards, one long and two short drawers, oval British plate mirror 18 in. x 40 in. Reg. value \$41.00.

Special at \$27.00
"PRINCESS" DRESSING BUREAU, with one large and two small drawers, British bevel mirror is 40 in. x 18 in. Reg. value \$40.00. Special at \$26.00 No. 00-BIRD'S EYE MAPLE COMMODE OR WASHSTAND, three-quarter cabinet size. Reg. value \$14.00. Special at .. \$9.50



at \$29.00 FULL SIZED DRESSING BUR-EAU, in bird's-eye maple. Reg. value \$42.00. Special at \$28.00 CHIFFONIER, with four long and two short drawers, bow front, piano finish, British bevel

maple. Reg. value \$21.00. Special at \$14.00 No. 5502-BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE CHIFFON-IER, with four long and two short drawers, carved standards, bow front and British bevel mirror 18 in. x 24 in. Regular value \$39.00. Special at \$26.00

Clearance of Men's Bathing Suits on Friday

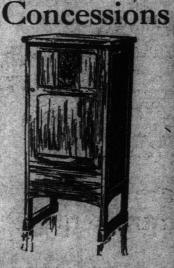
75c and \$1.00 Suits Will Go at 45c Final clearance of Men's Bathing Suits on Friday. Good quality

Couches and Bed Lounges Reduced

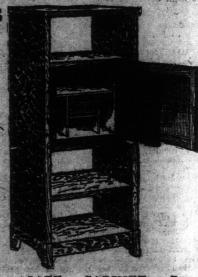


COUCH, in German tapestry, with spring edge. Reg. value \$22.50. Special at \$18.00 COUCH, IN BLUE TAPESTRY, with spring edge. Reg. value \$21.50. Special at \$17.00 COUCH, IN GREEN TAPESTRY, with spring edge. Reg. value \$21.50. Special at \$17.00 COUCH IN RED ENGLISH TAPESTRY, with hard edge, spring seat. Reg. value \$19.00. Special at \$15.00 COUCH IN BLUE TAPESTRY, with plain edge. Reg. value COUCH IN JUTE TAPESTRY, with plain edge. Reg. value COTTAGE LOUNGE IN GREEN REPP, with plain edge.
Reg. value \$10.50. Special at\$8.00

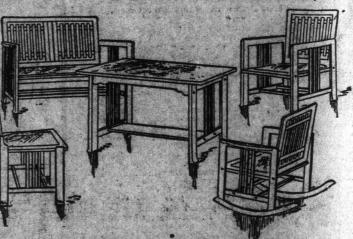
Mission Novelties at Price



CELLARETTE. Reg. Value \$18.75. Special at. . \$12.75



Value \$35. Special at \$22.75



LIBRARY OR DEN SUITES, consisting of Settee, Arm

Delicious Ice Cream at Our New Tea Rooms

CELLARETTE. Reg. value

\$22.50. Special at. \$15.00

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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VOL L. NO. 175

Holland to Receiv Report Before Action

SOME TIME WIL

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The Hague, Aug. 21.tion sgainst Venezuela
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The press and public lands take the Venezue calmly. Naval officers terested in it, and expr the possibility of seeing The government, howev is yet a chance that the be patched up by diplic. The blockade of t coast, if it is undertak begun for some time,