

PUNITIVE ACTION AGAINST CASTRO

Much Interest Taken By Europe in Holland's Probable Course

ARBITRATION IMPOSSIBLE

Government at The Hague Awaits Arrival of Expelled Minister

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 lately qualitative action against Venezuela, and hopes that Holland's action will be as drastic as the American restriction will permit.

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 a commercial character, like the difficulties between Venezuela and Great Britain, Germany and the United States. In those cases satisfaction for the aggrieved party is not susceptible of solution by arbitration.

WILLMISTADT, CURACAO, AUG. 19.—Let- ters received here today from Venezuela contain the information that the authorities have established strict control over all Venezuelan immigrants.

COAL MINE TROUBLES

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

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 19.—A strike of ten thousand coal miners in the Pittsburgh district is threatened because the miners' organization that they collect an increased "check-off" from the mine operators.

CHOLERA RAGING IN EASTERN RUSSIA

Many New Cases and Deaths Reported From Different Provinces

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The centre of cholera in the cholera epidemic has been transferred to the Don, where thirty new cases and ten deaths were reported on Aug. 18.

DEADLY WARFARE

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

Winnipeg, Aug. 19.—Further trainloads of harvesters arriving here, 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.

MURDER MYSTERY

Armed Men Seek Supposed Assassin in Michigan Swamp—Woman Found Murdered

Nowaygo, Mich., Aug. 19.—A posse of fifty armed men is surrounding a swamp near here, having been led to the place by bloodhounds started from the farmhouse where Mrs. Minnie Conley was found stabbed to death yesterday.

THINK CASTRO SEEKS WAR

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

SEVENTY DEAD IN WIGAN MINE

No Hope for Any of the Men Entombed by Great Gas Explosion

BODIES BADLY MUTILATED

Work of Search Parties Interrupted by Fire Among Coal

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 is being cleared of gases the rescue party again descended.

BLACK AND WHITE IN ANOTHER WAR

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Knockville, Tenn., Aug. 19.—Another mining camp near Jellico was cleared of negroes today by an armed band of whites.

PERSIAN COSSACKS SLAY PRAYING BABES

Manchester, Eng., Aug. 19.—The Lancashire Federation of Cotton Spinners has decided to reduce the wages of operatives five per cent.

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Chinese Immigration Act of Last Session Contains Serious Errors, as Promulgated

REDUCTION OF WAGES BY COTTON SPINNERS

Lockout for Month Threatened in Case of Refusal By the Operatives

MINNESOTA'S FAVORITE

Democratic State Convention Stampedes to Governor Johnson—Remarkable Demonstration

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TEMPERATURE AT DANGER POINT

One Degree of Frost Reported at Several Places on the Prairies

NO DAMAGE DONE TO WHEAT

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, Kansas and other points, no damage was done to crops, though the farmers had an anxious time.

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BULLETS FLYING IN CITY STREETS

Springfield Citizens Alarmed by Firing of the Militia Carbines

PICKETS ARE ATTACKED

Removal of Part of Troops Causes Fear—Fugitives Suffer Severely

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 18.—An attack upon the pickets and the forced heliga of 150 negroes from the cornfields on the outskirts of the city to the state arsenal, kept the militia busy this morning.

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Headache

Headache by powder, to like in the roof, by the dripping... The blood is poisoned, undigested food remaining too...

College

WARDING COLLEGE... Refinement of these homes in PARK... Prepared for National University...

Wool Sheep

Wool sheep... Reg. No. 10 x 14 1/2... 100 lbs. 11... 100 lbs. 11...

Deaths

- Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bothwell... August 14 at 6:38... Mrs. M. R. Reid... Mrs. M. R. Reid... Mrs. M. R. Reid...

TELLS OF WORK OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Dr. Saunders' Address at Banquet to Delegates of Irrigation Convention

At the banquet in Vernon to the delegates of the Western Canada Irrigation Convention... Mr. Saunders, the director of the experimental farm, said...

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EXQUISITE COSTUMES

EXQUISITE COSTUMES... SMART SKIRTS... THE LADIES' STORE

THE LADIES' STORE... 1010 Gov't St., Victoria... MODERATE PRICES... FERTILE NECHACO

BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES... The Ladies' Store... 1010 Gov't St., Victoria... MODERATE PRICES

STAKING TOWN LOTS

STAKING TOWN LOTS... IN PRINCE RUPERT... Work Commenced By Government and Railway Forces of Surveyors

BLAST WORKS HAVOC

BLAST WORKS HAVOC... Big Charge of Explosives Sends Tone of Rock on Warehouse and Wharf at Prince Rupert

Eagles' Relief Contribution

Eagles' Relief Contribution... New Westminster, Aug. 18.—F. J. Lynch, of this city, has been appointed by the grand lodge of the Fraternal Order of Eagles to distribute the grant of \$1,000 made by the order to the Fernie relief fund...

Prince Rupert, Aug. 18.—Another big shot on the construction work of the Great Northern, which was fired last Thursday when four heavy shells of a depth of thirty-three feet in solid rock were exploded, blowing up a splendid soil and mild climate of the Nechaco district...

Prince Rupert, Aug. 18.—The staking of town lots at Prince Rupert was started yesterday morning, the provincial government and Grand Trunk Pacific surveying forces acting jointly in carrying out the work, which was prosecuted steadily until last night.

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SHINANO MARU FROM FAR EAST

Few Passengers Arrive on Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner From Orient

HAD MANAGER ON BOARD

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

(From Thursday's Daily)

With 16 passengers of all classes and 2,500 tons of general cargo, the Japanese steamer Shinano Maru, Capt. Kawara, reached the outer wharf yesterday evening. The steamer had a smooth passage throughout. She left Hongkong prior to the disastrous typhoon. A. S. Mihara, general manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, was among the passengers of the steamer returning to New York which he left last March to return to Japan. Mr. Mihara said that no arrangements had been made, as reported in the Japanese press, for a service to New York from Japan by way of the Suez canal, and what action his company would take in consequence of the action of the Interstate Commerce commission had not been arranged prior to his leaving Japan. The steamer Iyo Maru which was bringing the detailed correspondence from St. Paul regarding the pulling 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 in Yokohama to consider what proportion of the freight rates were to be asked by the steamship companies for the water haul on the 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 over 8,000 tons register.

INTERNATIONAL WAR FOR SINGERS BEGINS

Hammerstein Joins Fight to Break Monopoly of Italian Opera Trust

Paris, Aug. 18.—First steps in the war against the Italian opera trust have been taken in Paris, where a secret council was held to discuss appropriate measures of defense. The council was attended by Giulio Gatti-Casazza, manager of the Metropolitan Opera, and other prominent directors of that institution. The presence of either was not known in Paris. Signor Gatti-Casazza came to Paris 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 St. 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.

COMPARISON OF FLEETS

This Year's "Dike Return" Shows Great Britain Below the Two-Power Standard

London, Aug. 18.—The Dike Return of Fleets (Great Britain and Foreign Powers) showing the relative strength of the fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, United States of America, and Japan. The White Paper just issued gives comparative tables of the strength of these fleets on March 31, 1908, including ships of all classes built and building. On July 31 last year when the Dike Return for 1907 was issued, it contained some highly misleading figures. An examination of the Return for the current year shows that again, in the case of British ships, no information is given as to their actual condition with regard to readiness for service. Taking the Return as it stands, including all warships in existence, irrespective of their condition and their fighting value, we find that in battleships the British fleet is below the two-power standard. The accepted definition of that standard is that the British fleet should be equal in battleships to the fleets of any two foreign Powers combined, with an addition of ten per cent.

ANNIS INQUEST

Coroner's Jury Returns Verdict Against the Hains Brothers—Defence Will Be Plea of Insanity

New York, Aug. 18.—After being out twenty-two minutes, a coroner's jury tonight brought in a verdict that William E. Annis, who was killed last Saturday, came to his death as the result of pistol shot wounds inflicted by Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., U.S.A., aided and abetted by Thornton Jenkins Hains.

DISGUISED AS VINEGAR

Liquor Taken by Andrew Cummings to Prince Rupert—Gats Heavy Sentence at Hazelton

Prince Rupert, Aug. 18.—News reached here of the arrest of Andrew Gats in Hazelton, where he was sentenced by Stipendiary Magistrate Valleau to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$50, for selling whiskey without license. Cummings, who is a well known character, having worked as cook in almost every railroad construction and mining camp in British Columbia and the Western states, and achieved considerable notoriety as an alleged whiskey smuggler, came here last winter from Goldfield, Nev., and opened a hotel in Hazelton.

LONGBOAT BEATEN

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

Toronto, Aug. 18.—Tom Longboat was beaten by Percy Selten, of Toronto, in a five-mile open race at the police games today. Selten finished 20 yards ahead of the Indian, winning in 26 minutes 38 seconds, fast time for a boat of his class. Flanagan was disgraced, and the manager and his protégé are said to have parted company for good.

Japanese Spies Arrested

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—The Vladivostok newspapers report the arrest of Japanese spies at Slaviansk, a point on Peter the Great bay, south of Vladivostok. The men arrested were provided with plans of the defense of the port, military statistics and topographical instruments, which were submitted to the military court.

FERNIE REBUILDING SLOWLY BUT SURELY

Merchants Preparing to Erect More Substantial Premises

Lethbridge, Alb., Aug. 18.—W. S. Stanley, of the Fernie Ledger, is in the city today on his way to Winnipeg to purchase a plant. The Ledger Company will build a stone and cement building and install an up-to-date plant in the meantime. The Herald is turning out the Ledger. Mr. Stanley said that Fernie is slowly but surely rising from its ashes. A number of business places have been opened, and many merchants are preparing to put up fire-proof buildings.

TORTURE CHAMBERS OF CZAR NICHOLAS

Horror of the Dark Ages Repeated in Russian Prison, Girl Declares

London, Aug. 18.—The following amazing story of the brutalities practiced in the present year by the Czar's agents on defenseless women and children is related by Mary Verdin, a young Russian girl, who has escaped to London after being eight months in a Russian jail. Her story is published in the Daily Chronicle: "An Ethiopian girl of eighteen, with whom I shared a cell, was arrested on suspicion and placed in the central Riga prison, where her brother and her father had already undergone days and nights of torture. In this prison there is a special room set aside for the most atrocious torturing prisoners. Three men, Popli, the agent provocateur; Gregus, the chief of the police de sûreté of Riga, and Kete-kow, the head of the police in the First Mitaw district of Riga (the latter a specialist in devising tortures), resided in the cells and urged her with coarse threats to give evidence against her comrades and friends. This she refused to do.

BEARS TORTURE IN SILENCE

"She was then, by order of Gregus, placed on the torture bench, a wet cloth was forced into her mouth to prevent her crying out, and they then beat her with their fists on her head and back till she lost consciousness. She was then carried into her cell, but an hour later was brought back to the torture chamber, laid face downward on the bench and flogged.

THREE MEN KILLED IN A LONDON FIRE

Chief Clerk and Two Assistants Caught by Collapse of Floors

London, Ont., Aug. 18.—Three men perished in a fire which broke out at six o'clock this evening in a building occupied by the Western Hardware company at 121 Dundas street. Half an hour after the fire broke out, followed by Fireman Wynne and an R.C.R. man who was assisting in the fire. The fire was then centered on the first floor of the building in order to bring the hose to play on the basement, where it was the fire in the price agreement at this late date in the season. Only six days intervene between now and the end of the season, and as the demand for fish is becoming greater on the part of canners who have still cases of empty cans to fill, it is possible that further increases in price may be made.

ANOTHER FORMALITY IN U. S. ELECTION

Mr. Sherman Accepts the Nomination for the Vice-Presidency

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-capped committee in front of his home, and was surrounded by a number of party leaders from different sections of the state. The nomination was tendered by a committee at the Chicago convention, Senator Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, 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 E. 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."

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, some armament of 12 guns of 7.10 inches each."

DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION

Washington, Aug. 18.—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 78 per cent.

STROKED BY TRAIN

Stanley Junction, Ont., Aug. 18.—While driving across the track here this afternoon a rig containing three persons was struck by a Canadian Northern work train. Edward McClellan, aged 10, was killed, and his grandmother, Mrs. S. A. McDowell, was seriously injured.

"Fighting Bob" Retires

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Chinese Canner Starts Trouble By Jumping Price to Thirty Cents

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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 design worth \$8.00. Today's price **\$4.75**

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**

Alexandria Cloth Skirts, Navy only, an invisible plaid, very popular with choice dressers, splendidly tailored in latest fashion, worth \$9.25. Today's Price **\$6.00**

Navy Blue Serge Skirts, very charming models in the newest pleated design, as serviceable as they are smart; excellent value at their regular figure, worth \$10.00. TODAY'S PRICE **\$6.00**

Sateen Underskirts, Black, Grey and Green, frilled and flounced in the prevailing fashion. Worth \$2.00 and \$2.25. TODAY'S PRICE **\$1.50**

Come Early and Take Your Choice

Henry Young & Co.
Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

"Home of the Most Beautiful" Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery Dent's Gloves Morley's Hosiery

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

Henry Young & Co.
Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

THREE MEN KILLED IN A LONDON FIRE

Chief Clerk and Two Assistants Caught by Collapse of Floors

London, Ont., Aug. 18.—Three men perished in a fire which broke out at six o'clock this evening in a building occupied by the Western Hardware company at 121 Dundas street. Half an hour after the fire broke out, followed by Fireman Wynne and an R.C.R. man who was assisting in the fire. The fire was then centered on the first floor of the building in order to bring the hose to play on the basement, where it was the fire in the price agreement at this late date in the season. Only six days intervene between now and the end of the season, and as the demand for fish is becoming greater on the part of canners who have still cases of empty cans to fill, it is possible that further increases in price may be made.

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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 . . . \$4.00

\$5.00 Suits for . . . \$3.00

ALLEN & CO.

Five Reform

1207 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

ANOTHER FORMALITY IN U. S. ELECTION

Mr. Sherman Accepts the Nomination for the Vice-Presidency

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-capped committee in front of his home, and was surrounded by a number of party leaders from different sections of the state. The nomination was tendered by a committee at the Chicago convention, Senator Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, 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 E. 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."

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DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION

Washington, Aug. 18.—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 78 per cent.

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MAKERS
OF
**FURNITURE
AND OFFICE
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That Are
Better

BLACK WATCH

Men should look for this Tag on Chewing Tobacco. It guarantees the high quality of

Black Watch

The Big Black Plug.

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MRS. CAMPBELL

Chiropractor.

Has removed to

905 FORT ST.

Phone 1676.

License to an Extra-Provincial Company



COMPANIES ACT, 1897

It is to certify that the "American Central Insurance Company" is authorized and licensed to do business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out and effect all or any of the objects of the company as set forth in the legislative authority of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia.

The head office of the Company is situated at the City of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, U.S.A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is Two Million Dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of One Hundred Dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Victoria, and Herbert Cuthbert, Fire Insurance Agent, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 20th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established are to insure early to make insurance on houses, buildings, merchandise, furniture, and all other kinds of insurable property, steamships and other vessels, and their freights and cargoes, and also on marine, fire, hail, and all other kinds of property in the course of transportation, whether by land or water, and to lend money on bottomry and respondentia.

FIRE FIRE FIRE

The above company was one of the first and one of the few to pay in full, without any dispute or process of law, its losses in San Francisco.

It is the kind of Company YOU ought to be in.

Give us your insurance. We take them and count them.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY

Preparations for THE BASKET PICNIC

Delegation From Committee Visits Sidney to Prepare for Conservative Gathering

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A delegation from the Conservative picnic committee went to Sidney early in the week and visited the pretty park which is located on the water's edge, where good bathing is to be found and arranged many details in connection with Saturday's outing. Everything is now practically complete for the biggest political gathering either of a serious or social nature ever held in British Columbia.

Early in the day a baseball game will be held on the Sidney diamond between the Renalds, of Victoria, and Oak Bay, two strong local aggregations and later an amusing program of sports have been provided for young and old, fat or lean, Whig or Tory, and a tug-of-war competition for medals presented by Premier McBride will cause no little excitement. Great interest will centre around the queen voting contest for which candidates will be in the field from all the centres represented at the picnic. At the conclusion of the sports, political orations will be delivered from a platform erected under the shade of the giant trees in the grounds, and the picnic will close at 5 o'clock.

Victoria Bank Clearings.

The total clearings as reported by the Victoria clearing house for the week ending Aug. 18 amounted to \$1,110,222.

Court House Contract.

Barr & Anderson, of Vancouver, were yesterday awarded the contract of supplying the heating apparatus for the new court house being built in Vancouver. The amount of their bid was \$20,919.14.

Will Erect Dwellings

Building permits were issued yesterday to Messrs. Foubler Bros., for a dwelling to be erected on Graham street for two \$1,000; to Dr. J. A. Graham for two dwellings on Harbinger avenue to cost \$3,000 each; to Clarence B. Sylvester for a dwelling on Hillside avenue to cost \$900, and to Peter Olsen for a barn on Bayward avenue to cost \$150.

IRRIGATION PROBLEM DISCUSSED BY EXPERT

Professor Carpenter, of Colorado, Outlines Problem Confronting Government

The rapid development of a large and wealthy province like British Columbia presents for solution an immense variety of important and often difficult problems, none of which seem to be more pressing of immediate and permanent solution than those regarding the irrigation of the fruit lands of the interior. This was the subject which mainly occupied attention at the recent Irrigation Convention at Vernon, and which gave rise to a most instructive discussion.

Among the experts summoned to the convention was Professor L. G. Carpenter, of Colorado, whose name stands high among western irrigation engineers and who was one of the speakers at the State of Colorado during the past twenty years. Professor Carpenter is consulting engineer for the State of Colorado, and has advised on most of the important irrigation schemes in the State of Colorado during the past twenty years, and has recently signed a contract with the State of Colorado to act as an expert on the subject.

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Points the Moral

An instance which occurred at Vernon last Wednesday, the day after the convention, was the case of a farmer who was expected under insufficient water regulations. A Swedish farmer, who had been irrigating his land for many years, had been taking water to which he was not entitled for irrigation purposes, and had been caught by the irrigation engineer.

Such disputes go back as far as history, and one of the professor's books is a book written by the engineer to the Roman engineer details his experiences, which with the change of a few names might be the experiences of a Colorado or Utah state irrigation engineer.

Dealing with the convention and soviet of the chief records of the which were brought out, to meet which, it may be stated, the government is now considering legislation to be introduced at the next session.

Prof. Carpenter said: "The most important one for British Columbia is the question of the future of the vast undeveloped lands of the interior. Many questions relating to irrigation were discussed and in particular the conditions at present prevailing in the province in this respect, and it was shown to many that the problems they had imagined. Many a man has his panacea, and many remedies were suggested which might be of use in the particular locality from which the suggestion came, but which would not be suitable for general application.

One of the difficulties of such legislation is that it must be sufficiently elastic to meet the varying needs of different conditions and localities.

"The fact is that in the last year or two the needs of the fruit growing sections of the province have grown very fast, so fast that they have been very stripped the measures provided for by legislation, which did not contemplate such conditions as actually exist today.

The question of irrigation is becoming urgent because the water is becoming so valuable. There are large areas of land in the interior which are comparatively worthless without water.

It is estimated that this land is worth possibly a few dollars per acre, but with the water turned on it is worth from a hundred to (in some cases) a thousand dollars per acre. The large and sudden increase in settlement has brought this matter to a head, more water is generally needed, and it is now recognized that existing laws are inadequate to meet the situation which has thus recently arisen.

To instance some of the abuses which have arisen under the present system, and which, if unalleviated, will lead to serious difficulty, loss and the retarding of development, there is the large increase of water records, a great many of these have been issued of late years, and on many streams call for more water than actually exists in the creek. Also these records are often applied for and obtained without much reference to the real needs of the applicant and have thus been issued in the way of others.

Thus in many places, there is not now more than enough water to go round, and there will be a shortage later on when settlement is completed, so when a man who only really needs 1,000 inches of water gets a record for 1,500 inches, his neighbors are the losers, as there is no

MORE PROVISION FOR SHOW STOCK

Sixty New Stalls Will Be Constructed on the Exhibition Grounds

As the date of the provincial exhibition, to be held next month in Victoria, approaches, it becomes more than ever evident that it is likely to prove the finest in every department ever held under the auspices of the British Columbia Agricultural Association. The secretary, J. A. Smart, is in Vancouver now, and is making out the show and the show grounds. He had received so many enquiries from that quarter by mail that he deemed it wise to make a personal visit to the mainland metropolis.

Before leaving he conferred with members of the executive of the organization, and, on his recommendation, it was decided to order the construction of sixty new stalls for the accommodation of the show horses, which will be here to participate in the exhibition week contests for the handsome prizes which have been offered for the best horses.

There were assurances that over a hundred would be here, and there was every likelihood that that would prove too close an estimate. Besides he said that the heavy entry being received for the show horses, it was absolutely necessary that further provision should be made for the stock.

Decorated Windows

Another important decision reached by the members of the executive was to offer prizes for the best decorated windows in the city of Victoria, to be held on the occasion of the show horse show. That obtaining prizes will be entitled to \$30, that taking second \$20, third, \$10, and fourth, \$5. The colors selected were white, green and red, and one of the conditions of the contest, it was pointed out, would be that in the designs these hues should predominate.

Mr. Smart is expected back sometime this week and, on his return, intends devoting his time to the duties of preparation. He says that everything possible has been done to date to make the exhibition as successful as it is to take place here next month, the fact does not lie at the doors of the association officials.

Tour of Inspection.

Mr. McInnes, general freight traffic manager of the C.P.R., and Mr. Lantieri, assistant freight traffic manager, made a trip of inspection over the E. & N. railroad yesterday. They were accompanied by H. E. Beagrie, assistant to the vice-president of the E. & N., and J. Goddell, local superintendent. Mr. Beagrie will visit Alberni before returning.

Fishery Commissioners.

Vancouver, Aug. 18.—S. T. Bastedo of Ottawa, comprising the International fishery commission, reached the city today. They were accompanied by Dr. B. W. Evermann, an eminent biologist, who is acting as a secretary of the commission. The commission is to meet in the city of Vancouver on the 20th inst. to discuss the many fishery matters in dispute between the United States and Canada.

THOUGHTLESS ACTION OF PLEASURE PARTIES

Kindle Fires on Beach and Neglect to Quench Them—Police Will Be Notified

The residents of Esquimalt and Metchoin districts living near the sea, are complaining of the continued danger from fire to their property during the present dry weather. Parties landing from yachts and motor boats are in the habit of making fires among drift wood or in places close to dry grass or other inflammable material and frequently the fires are not quenched before they return to Victoria.

One blaze has been caused in this manner at Albert Head, and several incipient fires have been prevented from spreading only by the vigilance of residents.

Those who think it necessary to have afternoon tea on the sea-shore would do well to apply at the nearest telephone or all parties disregarding the Bush Fires Act in the districts from which the complaint comes, Esquimalt and Metchoin.

FORESTERS CONCLUDE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Officers for Ensuing Year Are Elected and Duly Installed

The annual convention of the Ancient Order of Foresters, Columbia district, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon with the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: District chief ranger, W. Gray, Court Pacific, Vancouver; district sub-chief ranger, L. Williams, Court Foresters' Home, Nanaimo; secretary, F. P. Watson, Court Vancouver, Victoria; re-elected, treasurer, J. Traces, Court Northern Light, Victoria; re-elected, trustees, W. McKay, W. J. Coates and J. Taggart.

The above officers were duly installed by Past District Chief Ranger A. N. Thomson, assisted by E. H. Hayes and G. H. Barclay, after which complimentary speeches were delivered by the newly elected officers.

The following district deputies were also appointed: New Westminster, A. M. Thomson; Kamloops, T. Heslop; Victoria, J. Woolcock; Nanaimo, L. Williams; W. Gray, district chief ranger-elect, presented Past District Chief Ranger Mansson with a certificate of the rank of officer. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in the City of Nanaimo on the third Monday in August next year. A new office, that of past junior district chief ranger, was created as a mark of honor to the retiring district chief ranger, and A. Mansson will be the first to fill this office.

After votes of thanks to the various officers' committees and the press had been passed, the session closed.

You Will Need These for Five O'Clock Tea

Or for the lunch basket. These unrivalled Biscuits are always in demand summer or winter.

- HUNTLEY & PALMER.**
- Nursery Biscuits, per lb. 25c
 - Milk Biscuits, per lb. 25c
 - Alexandra Biscuits, per lb. 30c
 - Sicilian Wafers, per lb. 25c
 - Meal Wafers, per lb. 30c
 - Dinner Rolls, per lb. 40c
 - Breakfast Rolls, per lb. 40c
 - Alaska Wafers, per lb. 40c
 - Chalket, per lb. 40c
 - Olive, per lb. 40c
- Coronation, per lb. 35c
Salt, per lb. 50c
Pettit Beur, per lb. 25c
- JACOB & COY.**
- Angelica Macaroons, per lb. 40c
 - Polo, per lb. 30c
 - Colonial, per lb. 30c
 - Italian Wafers, per lb. 30c
 - Normandy, per lb. 30c
 - Duchess, per lb. 30c
 - Butter Creams, per lb. 30c

DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY
Up-to-Date Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Tels: 52, 1052 and 1590

NO GRINDING NO HONING

No Smarting After Shaving.

Buy a "CARBO-MAGNETIC" Razor, shave with it thirty days, then, if you would rather have your money back than the razor, we will refund it.

\$2.50 each

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
Phone 59 Victoria, B. C. Agents 544-546 Yates St.

HAD REMARKABLE ESCAPE

Victoria Resident Dragged Long Distance By Runaway Horse—Badly Bruised

Dragged nearly three-quarters of a mile by his frightened horse, and unable to release himself from his dangerous position, E. Burns of the Victoria Book and Stationery company, had a remarkable escape from death on Sunday afternoon. As it is, he now lies at home, badly bruised, almost his entire body lacerated by being dragged along the rough road. No bones, however, were broken, and it is expected that he will be around again in a short time.

Mr. Burns, with his wife, had driven out the Metchoin road on Sunday morning to visit relatives. After luncheon he started out for a drive, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Peart. Something had gone wrong with the harness and while leaning over to fix the trouble the animal bolted. Both gentlemen were thrown out of the buggy, but Mr. Burns' clothing, in some manner, became caught in the buggy,

and, being unable to release himself, he was dragged along the road, while the horse galloped at a fast rate for some distance. In fact, it was not until practically all his clothing had been stripped from his body and himself frightfully bruised, and torn that he was released from the buggy by the clothing tearing free from his body.

Mr. Peart, who had frantically pursued the flying horse and buggy, finally came up with his brother-in-law, who was lying on the roadway, practically unconscious. Help was quickly summoned and after Mr. Burns was attended to as well as possible under the circumstances, he was brought into the city to his home.

Under War Conditions.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—The military steerable balloon which sailed away from Tegel at 10 o'clock last night returned at dawn this morning to the balloon endours, having been in the air for something less than six hours. The cause seems to be the air and the experience of three men aboard had been kept secret, as the army aeronauts are endeavoring to practice with this dirigible under conditions resembling war.

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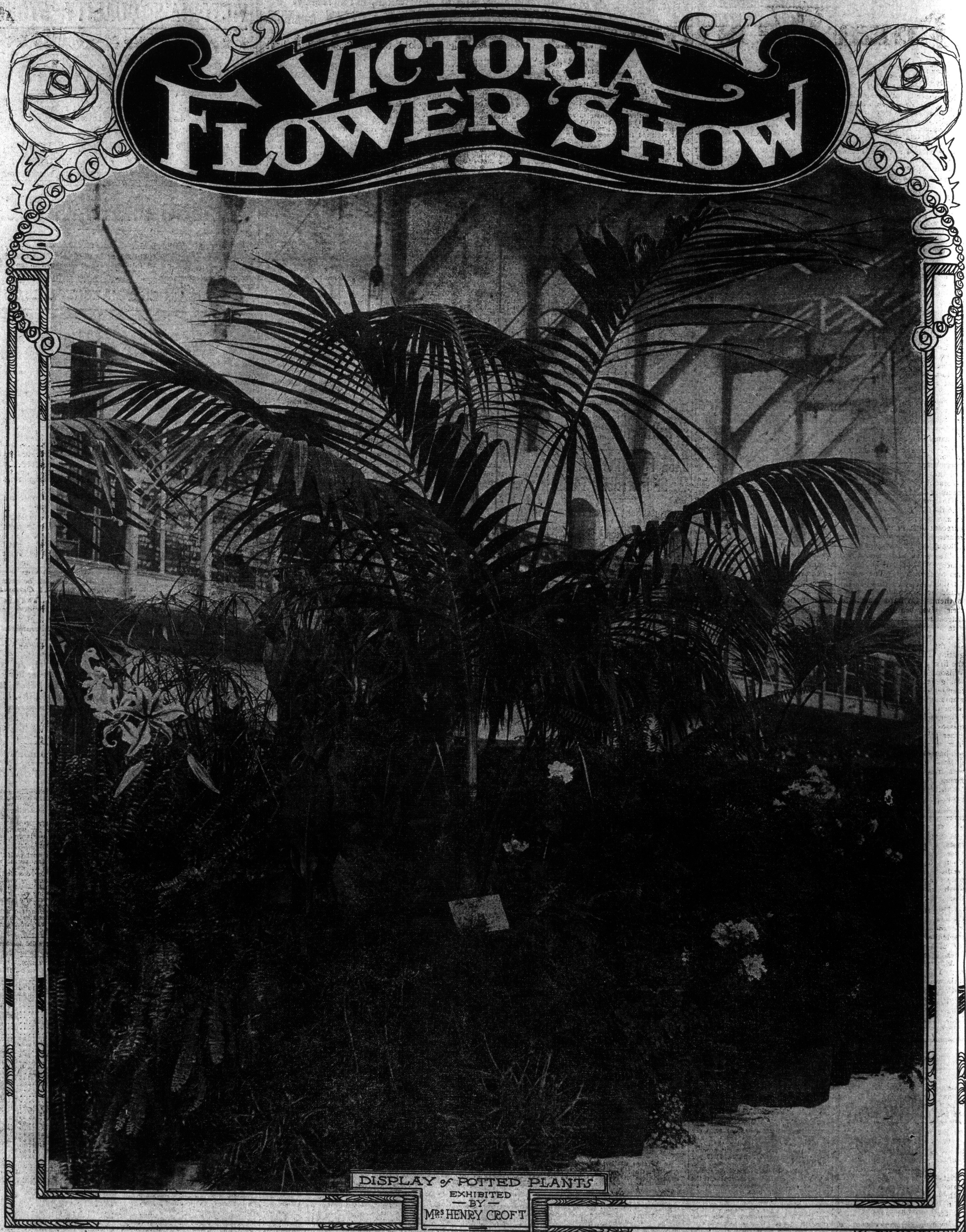
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"It was the which lent a special tion to the scene. for the prize offer would be a caviller of them. So hard their rival beautie judges were appoi vote for the six, tab tiest in order of me six, the second five getting the largest the first prize. Thi Wilson, by a large was generally fore Her table was an ample of what tas without the aid of flowers used were s masses out of a gil either corner there from which arching ser baskets filled flowers. The whol with transparent tu giving a fair-like of beautiful. There v justice of this awar

Miss Pooley's ta prize, was most ch was not so striking was splashed with roses, a pink ram same bright flower where there were candles. It was a sibly a more pract a table at which a than the other.

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In this connecti tribution to the Ma facile pen of "Mar with interest. She

"All night have th The suite, violle 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 Engla tiful English rose; I saw last week a variety. Giant ro varied hues and ki nothing in that pic cel the roses you fir and around Victori

"Everybody gro honeysuckle over th shown without the

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE VICTORIA FLOWER SHOW

On 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 and ferns 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 Contest 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 wonderful 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 passed its zenith in August, 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 Dorothy 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 Victorians, 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 gypsophila.

The decorated tables made a charming showing and the judges must have had some difficulty 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 prettiest 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 taste and originality can do 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 fairy-like effect which was exceedingly beautiful. There was no questioning of the justice of this award.

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 madenhair and carnations, with trailing foliage, 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.

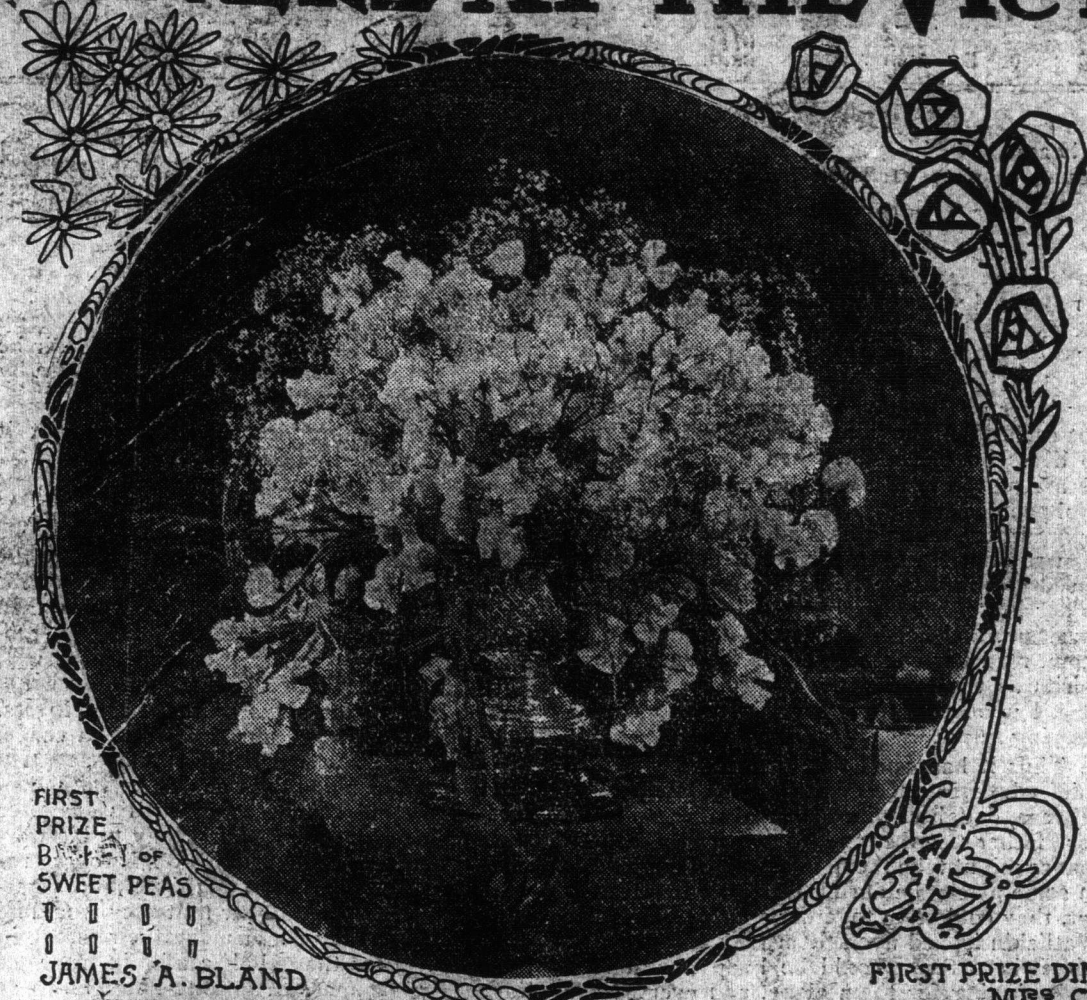
In this connection a reproduction of a contribution to the Manitoba Free Press, from the facile pen of "Mary Markwell," will be read with interest. She says:

"All night have the roses heard
The flute, violin, bassoon;
All night has the casement Jessamine stirred
To the dancers' dancing in tune."

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

"I thought I had seen the finest rose collection when in England last year I saw the beautiful English rose; but here in Victoria, B.C., I saw last week a total eclipse of the English variety. Giant roses, rare roses, roses of varied hues and kind were there; but I saw nothing in that picturesque collection to exceed the roses you find anywhere you wander in and around Victoria. It is an Island of Roses!

"Everybody grows roses. Everybody has a honeysuckle over the door, and few homes are shown without the holly or privet hedges. But



FIRST PRIZE
BASKET OF
SWEET PEAS
JAMES A. BLAND

the real glory of this summerland haunt is in its roses, which stately stand apart, or trembling lean over the fences of the highway, which appear among the wild walls of the bungalow homes, or stray Rambler variety,

strings itself along the low piazza, drooping from excess of its own bloom.

"The 'Rose Show,' I believe, is an annual event. It is splendidly arranged by the 'Rose ladies' of Victoria, who this season had a gen-

eration of the decorated tables.

All kinds of roses 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; white 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 future achievements be in this delightful industry.

The same success has been met with in the

with their orders that poured in from all parts of the Pacific Coast and Western Canada."

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.

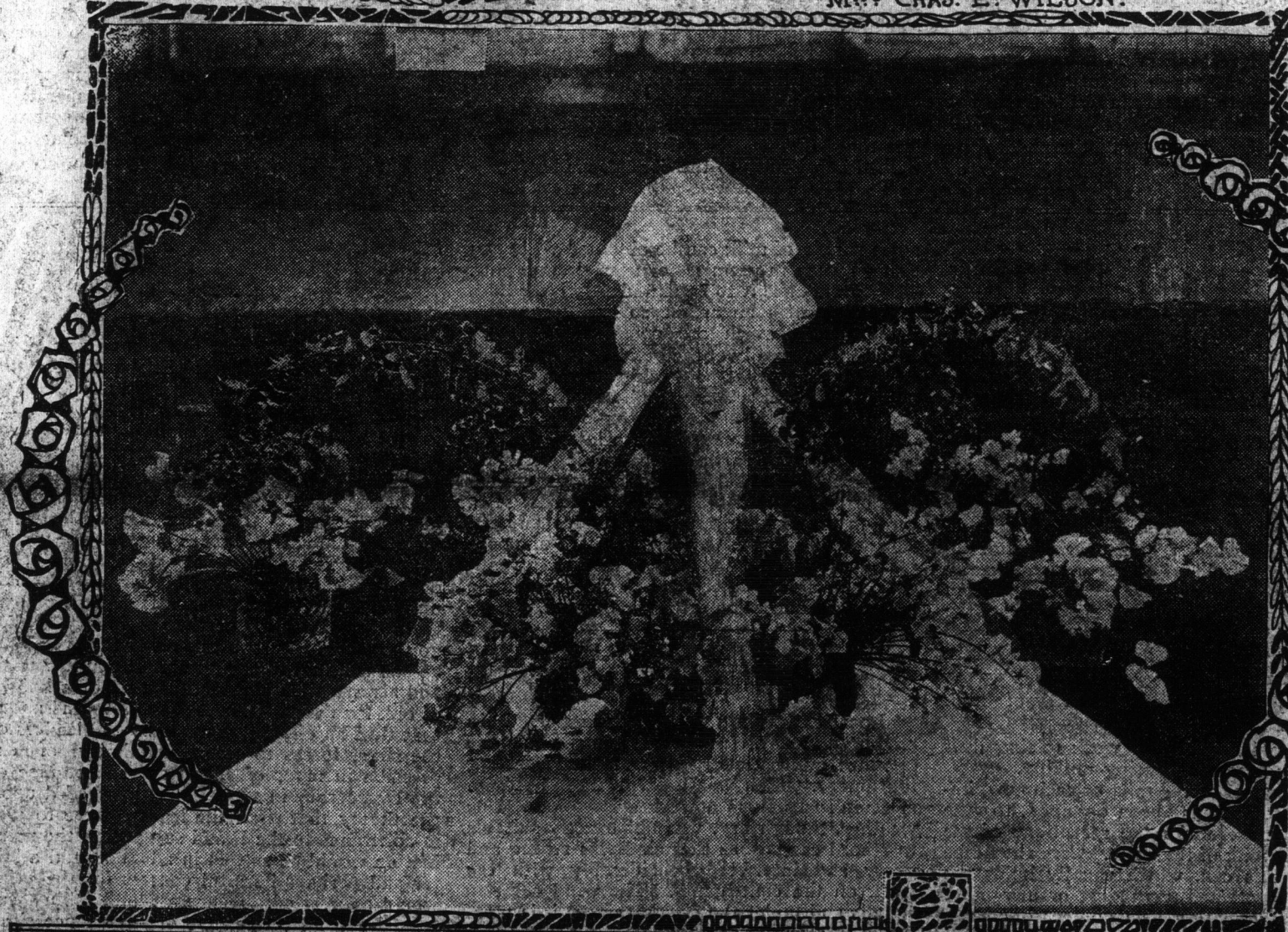
The Golf Links at Oak Bay are considered as fine and are as beautifully situated as any links on the continent. They are owned by the Victoria Golf Club, and visitors are allowed to use them upon very liberal terms. The naval and military officers have also some fine links at Macaulay Point, so that 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 August.

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 enjoyment 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 distance beyond the island-studded Straits of Juan de Fuca, the lordly Mount Baker.

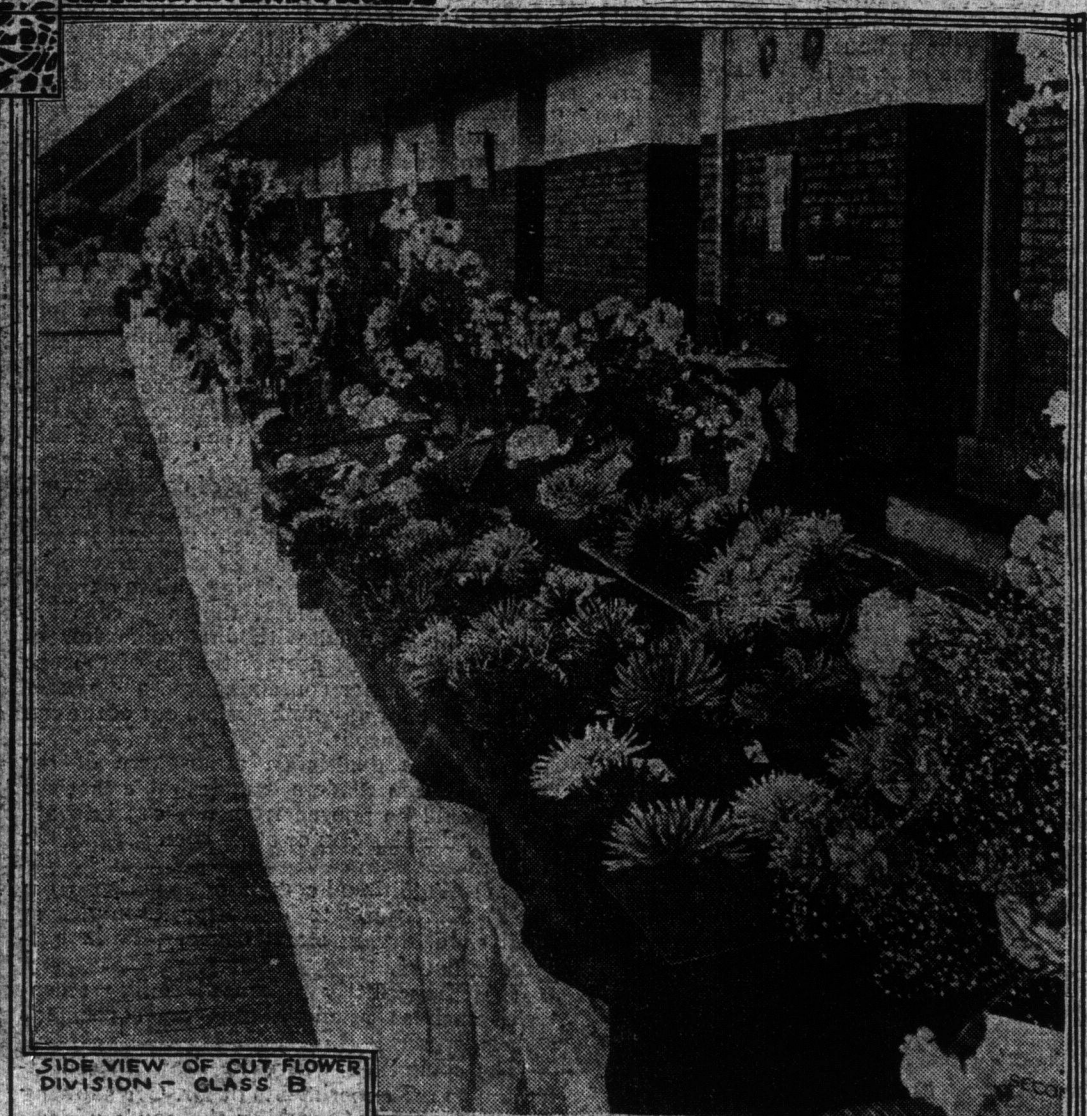
This combination of magnificent scenery and almost perfect climate is going to be instrumental in making Victoria one of the largest and richest residential cities on the continent. On March 3rd of this year a gentleman who returned that morning from a visit to New York, in conversation with a resident as they walked along the cliffs in Beacon Hill Park, literally drinking in the warmth of the 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



FIRST PRIZE DINNER TABLE DECORATION
MRS. CHAS. E. WILSON



FIRST PRIZE BASKET
MRS. M. WICKERSHAW



SIDE VIEW OF CUT-FLOWER DIVISION - GLASS B

cultivation and sale of cut flowers under glass. Last year almost all florists in the city, notwithstanding that they have been steadily enlarging their premises in every way, were sold out entirely and found it impossible to keep up

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."

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

By Arthur James Smith

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 Stanley 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 seventy-five 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 invader, 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 an indescribable 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 Metlats, 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 Metlats 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 Metlats, the chief's son, Quatlak, was by far the greatest hunter, and the best in all many sports. In friendly competition with the men from the Capilanos, who lived near the wide mountain stream near by, Quatlak was always first. Soon his fame spread around the neighboring tribes, and many sought to excel him, but without success.

It chanced that Quatlak 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 Quatlak 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 Quatlak 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 feared to offend. But for that he would gladly have given the flower of the Capilanos to such a renowned young warrior as Quatlak.

To any one but Quatlak 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, Quatlak 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 Quatlak, 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 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 hour since, and as yet her light footsteps 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 years.

Even as he brooded over the thought it struck his mind that Miwasa might even now be keeping her vigil with Quatlak, 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 moments 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 Quatlak, 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. Quatlak 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

arms of the lusty warriors, were gaining rapidly, and, when the lovers reached the base of the rock, they were close behind. Quatlak, undaunted, sprang from the canoe, and assisted Miwasa to the rock. Once, while dreaming of capturing Miwasa, he had prepared a ladder of stout leathern thongs, and up this he now urged the girl. As she reached the top, Watlichin's canoes rounded the corner of the rock, and Quatlak 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. Quatlak, 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 Quatlak'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 of 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 grieves for poor Miwasa.

The Contamination of Milk

HIGHLY important and instructive 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, Hill, 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 representatives 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 mentioned above. The committee was composed of 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 Gouling, 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 preventable. The subsequent conclusions are as follows:

- (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 enormously.
- (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 udders.
 - (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 year.
 - (c) The contamination occurring at the

cowshed can be almost entirely prevented by 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 to his hands.
- (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 large 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 of 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 in the 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 bacteria multiply.
- (8) The valuable effects of cooling cannot be fully attained unless the cooler itself during storage and use is effectively protected from contamination.
- (9) Contamination during railway transit is 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.
- (11) Additional contamination arises from
 - (a) Exposure to dust—for example, in retail shop, during street delivery, or in consumer's house.
 - (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 showing 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 investigation 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 in reading a few of the scores made at the eleventh international fly and bait casting tournament, 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 individual 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 12oz., totalling 284ft. in three casts. In the same competition, for amateurs only, the longest individual cast was 91 ft., and the winner totalling 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 cast of 80 ft. In the ambidextrous contest the winner, R. D. Hughes, with a rod of ten feet, weighing 8 oz., made casts of 86 ft., 80½ ft., 77 ft., 73½ ft., 72½ ft., 85½ ft. The best cast with the salmon fly was made by H. J. Hardy, who with a rod of 17½ 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, in 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 triumph. 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 Democracy in 1896. They proceeded upon the theory that if all the leaders were to join in adherence 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 younger men in the silver ranks. He was looked upon by all as a young man who would be 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 ground, 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 in 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 Nebraska man 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 away. 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 as midnight 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 away he exclaimed: "Well, you can count on one vote from Oklahoma, 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 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 be 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 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 scheduled-out, well-rehearsed speech of the crown 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

POULTRY-



quality in value as among the leading poultry and eggs. They stand second poultry and fourth into the United Kingdom. There is one poultry that is being hidden away in the breast-meat. In all the American shows the sharp beak, while the better as Houdan, Surrey the breast well covered quite as easy to amount of bone and on the breast as it present time. If towns and villages character in a do health, more pleasant to the dweller than from the neglect about his doorway.

We noticed a house of cottage of a post at each corner four ways to the corner by magic a little of the country floor this little building and a half in the of Brahma Bantams eggs for a family of eggs were sold, purchase a small and keep them in excess furnish the tea and family table. This could calculate, and value that would a careful growing of Plymouth Rocks of by almost every farmer attention to keep condition, they will add pleasure and who care for them. The requisites for are comfortable quarters the frequent digging the fowls are kept, are thrown among is dog up, and the thoroughly together facilities for the for the screenings will provides the best of Well-selected too many in a pleasure and a profit but whenever too neglected, they are like a pleasure or a neighbors—The DRY

THE DRY

Hopper feeding Maine experiment the report of the follows: "When the finishing, the pulled moved to the grass same portable house. At this time the and dry food is troughs with slatted roofs, so it may troughs are from sides five inches inches apart and high from floor to about two inches, keep out the rain or

"The roof is end and sliding in ble end, on which is filled and without lifting it. Thus far found for keeping it in good is used in it there by the finer parts used for that purpose in a sheltered place separate compartments are given cracked meal mixture, grib shell and charcoal, made up as follows and one part each, meal or brewers' scraps. The trough in sufficient number birds.

"The results of satisfactory. The than that required birds do not hang eat, but help them range off, hunting



THE SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

POULTRY-KEEPING IN TOWN

HY not keep a few fowls in every dooryard of the country, as do the people in foreign 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 into the United Kingdom last year.

There is one important factor in dressed poultry that is better understood in foreign countries, 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 prominently, while 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 dooryard.

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 of 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 by 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 pleasure and a profit to those who keep them, but whenever too many are kept and those neglected, 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 follows: "When the cockerels are taken out for finishing, the pullets of the same age are removed to the grassy range, still occupying the same 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 roofs, 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 effectively keep out the rain except when high winds prevail.

"The roof is easily removed by lifting one end and sliding it endwise on the opposite gable 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 thus far found for saving food from waste and keeping it in good condition. When dry mash is 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 in 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 in sufficient numbers to fully accommodate all the birds.

"The results of this method of feeding are satisfactory. The labor of feeding is far less than that required by any other method. The birds do not hang around the troughs and overeat, but help themselves, a little at a time, and range off, hunting, or playing, and come back

again, when so inclined, to the food supply at 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 laid 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 laying 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, 1 lb of salt and 1 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 dipper or 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 time.

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 undoubtedly 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 diarrhoea 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 night.

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 pouls to die.

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

A diet of horse-radish leaves would be detrimental. If allowed to choose for themselves they would select such as lettuce, cabbage,

clover and many kinds of grasses.

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 "doctoring" 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

PROFESSOR THOS. SHAW thinks there are certain foods that may be looked upon as standard for feeding dairy cows, and that every dairyman 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 nutrients as corn. But the nutrients furnished do not tell all the story. In addition to nutrients, when cured in the silo, its succulence is beneficial. It is helpful to the digestion. It also favors milk production. These are two advantages that it always will have over corn 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 economical feeds for a growing calf.

Do not lose your temper and say things that you will be sorry about afterwards if your milk don't test up quite so high as you expected it would. Do your best and look to

the average results. If they are not satisfactory, 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 three-quarters 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 is 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 thousands 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. Skim-milk from the separator contains less fat than that secured by the gravity system, showing that the greater force causes more perfect separation.

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

1. 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 upon 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 statements 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 calves.
2. White crossed by white should give white calves.
3. Red crossed by white should give roans.
4. 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 give 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 by red give 413 red, 25 roan.

Three whites crossed by whites give three whites.

Seventy-one reds crossed by white give 3 red, 68 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 higher 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 excessively prominent on its inside will facilitate injury to the opposite fetlock, and it is, therefore, right to fit the shoe close with a view to prevent or cure cutting. It is not right, however, 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.

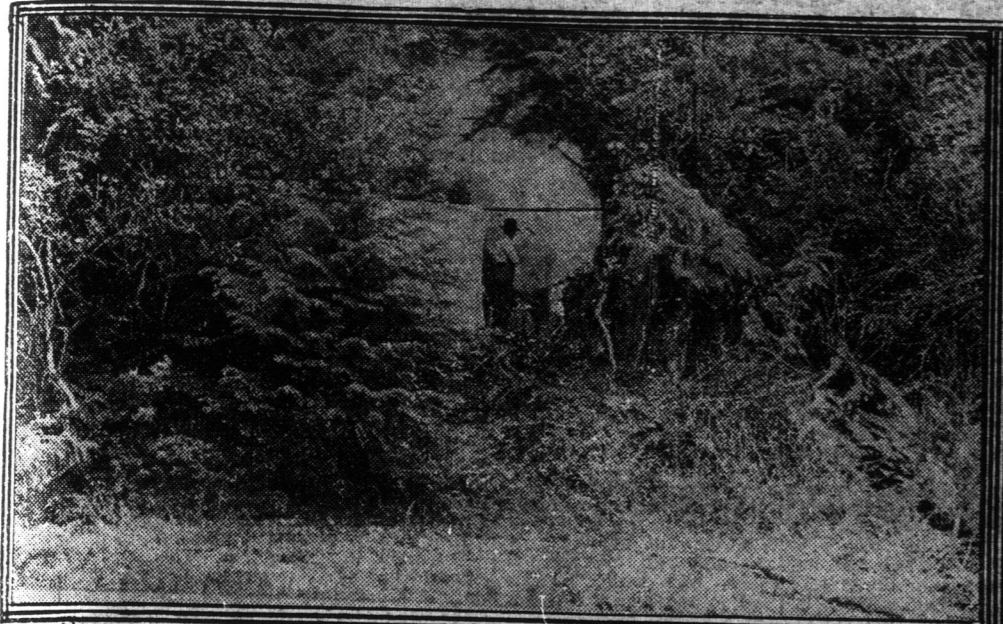
The hind fetlocks suffer more from cutting than the fore. This is due to the different form and action of the limb. The hind shoe has callings which interfere with the proper relative position of the foot to the limb, and so cause imperfection in the gait. Nothing so speedily stops cutting behind as 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 sometimes 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 regular work 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 careless goers, are usually the animals that "forge." To prevent it, the front shoe is made concave on the ground surface, and the calkins may be removed from the hind shoe. Quite as important as alteration of the shoe is alteration of the horse's gait. He should not be driven "past his pace," and he should be made to go up to his bit. Patience, condition, and coachmanship are as necessary to stop "clacking" as a good farrier.—Ex.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE



CAMP SCENE AT BAMFIELD

TROUT-FISHING WITH SALMON FLIES

(By Richard L. Pocock.)



GOOD trout-fishing is reported just now at Campbell River, and the trout are said to be taking quite large salmon-flies 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 sometimes 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 acclimatized, 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.

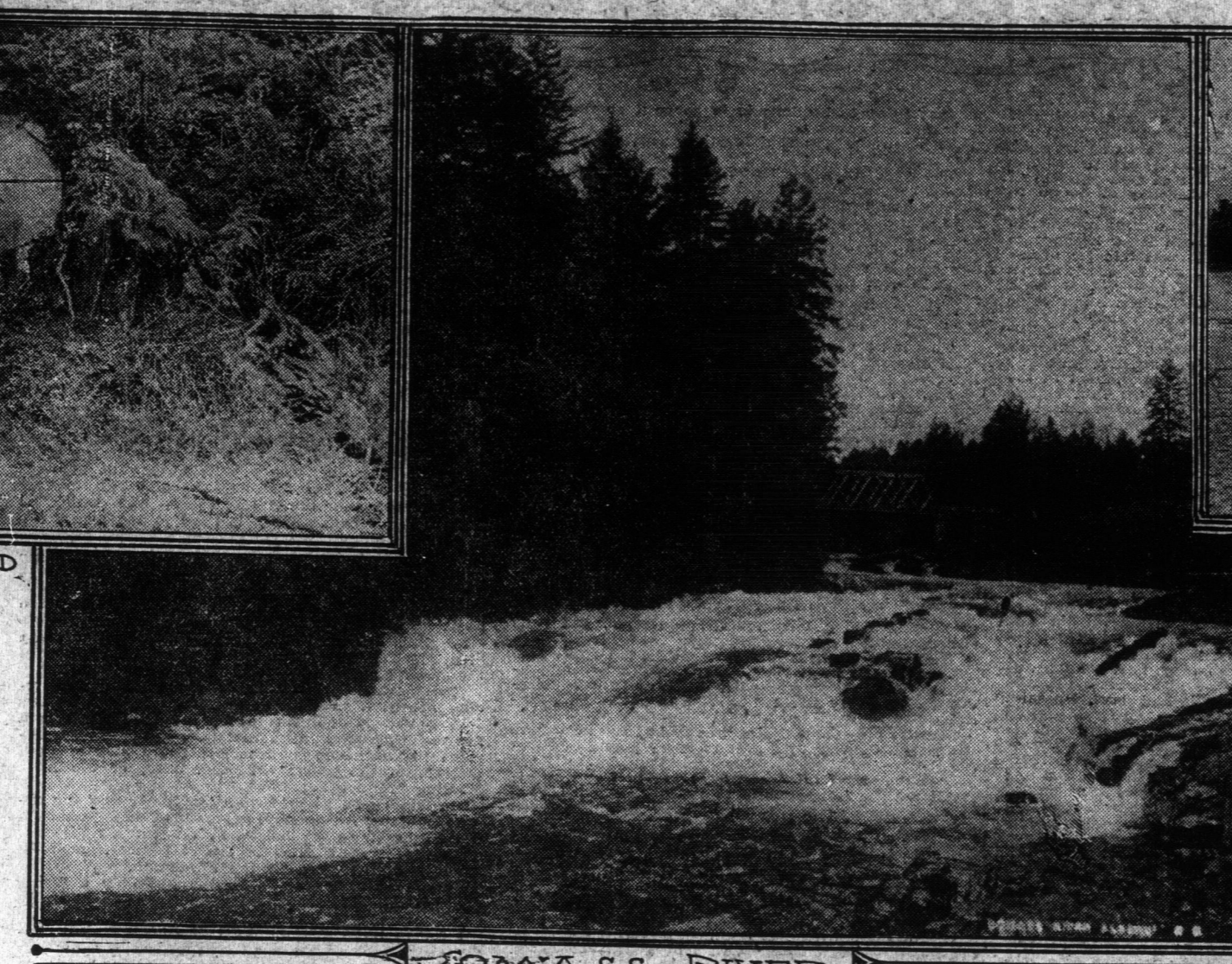
THE LETTER OF THE LAW

Undoubtedly there never was a piece of legislation passed yet which gave unqualified satisfaction to everyone; nevertheless, it behoves everyone to respect the law when once it 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 loyal 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, unfortunately, there are others who frequent the woods who seem to have no thought for other people, but only for their own immediate pleasure. Picnickers are great offenders in this respect. They think it great fun to light a 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 their fire is totally extinguished before leaving it. Forest fires owe their origin to various causes, of course, but there is fairly good rea-



DOUGLAS RIVER

son to believe that the greater number of them are due to the carelessness of campers in not being 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 less than the proper proportion to the number of hens, the birds hatched from a setting of eggs are apt to consist in an unduly large proportion of hens.

For this reason it is at least debatable whether it is advisable to continue the present arrangement of allowing the shooting of cock-birds 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.

Out at Saanich the year before last, during a 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 chance 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 never closed. To a valley of game in profusion, where game wardens never imposed. There were guides 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—now 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-ware. There was fruit, and pudding, and peaches, and the champagne ran from a spout. It was labeled "For Hunting Guides 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 only scout.

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. I heard a judge call for the sheriff's guides—and I was the only scout!

—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 sunny day.

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 can do very well in warm weather. In the topmost reaches where there is little or no



BARCLAY GOOD—TYEE SALMON TROLLING

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, 1,600 miles north of the United States boundary, pronghorn antelope, 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 illustrated side by side from 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 Columbia.

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 seldom 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 whiskey.

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 the run."

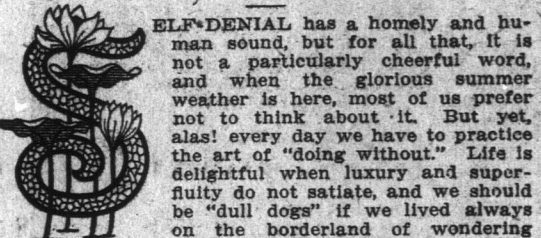
Albeit my friend's destination was some eighteen miles further by stage, he could not resist the temptation to remain over one day at least. In answer to my query, "Did you have good luck?" he replied, "I could have filled a wash tub, they came so fast.—From Forest and Stream.

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

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

DAILY DIFFICULTIES



ELF-DENIAL has a homely and human sound, but for all that, it is not a particularly cheerful word, and when the glorious summer weather is here, most of us prefer not to think about it. But, yet, we have to practice the art of "doing without." Life is delightful when luxury and superfluity do not satiate, and we should be "dull dogs" if we lived always on the borderland of wondering whether we could afford such a treasure, or a pleasure, or a good, or a strong and great 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 rigid adherence to simple rules. Yet how hard—how very hard—it is to have to "do without!" What man can possibly realize the pang that assails a woman even in the course of a morning's stroll, gazing at the most wonderful things that are displayed there that is fascinating and desirable, and so much that we must "do without" that only a woman's most feminine mind 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 clamp ourselves in generous impulses, or, 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 the optimistic astray; those cheerful, irresponsible people who gaily perceive the little extravagances that make such an appalling sum-total at the end of the year. There are temptations also of self-indulgence 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 laid under 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 likens necessity more bearable, and to make the life of the body is supposed to be conducive 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 reasonableness.

"Whatever the impulse, satisfactory," says Marcus Aurelius. To do without requires moral courage, and a certain degree of self-control, 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 one which is so essential to the 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, which is so generous, is so lacking in "grit." Most people can meet trouble with a fortitude deserving of real admiration. The very people who are so generous in their impulses, are so customed to regard as moral weakness, and to rise to the occasion and face an almost overwhelming misfortune with wonderful pluck. It is with regard to the everyday necessities of life, the pin-pricks of existence, that so many of us are miserly. Women especially are too apt to exaggerate the pin-pricks into tragedies, to embitter their days by dwelling unduly upon the smallest annoyances and tribulations which are the lot of every one of us.

is worn and pale green linen has quite a fashion of its own, the styles of these gowns varying from the somewhat severe through picturesque cutaway gowns 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 tulle, embroidered in a delicate, 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 kimono bodice, elaborately embroidered, is still considered a thing of elegance, and in many instances the embroidery is outlined with the very finest lace. 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 satin or in tulle), and how much it is valued for its fastening and is delightful for slipping on in the cool of the evening when wearing a thin gown.

So many of us are so fond of wearing 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 charming and an excellent looking. When providing for the late summer and early autumn, a chic tailor-made costume is absolutely indispensable to the woman who dresses smartly, and it should be of attractive color and light weight. The cutaway Directoire coats are most useful, as they are wearable with different skirts, and adaptable either for a morning costume with short skirt, or exceedingly smart with a limp, trailing skirt of corresponding color, relieved with much tummy lace and edge color, which are charming and an excellent looking. When providing for the late summer and early autumn, a chic tailor-made costume is absolutely indispensable to the woman who dresses smartly, and it should be of attractive color and light weight. The cutaway Directoire coats are most useful, as they are wearable with different skirts, and adaptable either for a morning costume with short skirt, or exceedingly smart with a limp, trailing skirt of corresponding color, relieved with much tummy lace and edge color, which are charming and an excellent looking.

important thing to be done is to cover it so that it is tight.

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

The ground 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 dry cupboard.

So much for the method of making jam. Let us now look at one or two really good recipes for wholesome jam, of the most favored fruits, for this purpose.

Raspberry Jam.
This is an old favorite and is liked by almost all "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.

Stone the raspberries 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 every ten minutes.

Stone the cherries in the same way, 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 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 cherries.

Put the sugar into the preserving pan and sprinkle it with a tablespoonful of water to every pound, and boil it for six minutes, keeping it well 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 half 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.

Rhubarb Jam.
This is rather tiresome to make, as rhubarb is a very moist fruit and when made into jam it has a tendency to run, and the fruit must be carefully taken and a lot of attention given to it.

It is best not to make more than six or eight pounds at one time.

Remove the pieces 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 half pound of 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 jam quickly stirring nearly all the time.

Test it, and when it clings to the centre of the spoon it is done. This jam should be stored in a well-ventilated cupboard.

Black Currant Jam.
To each pound of fruit allow a pound of preserving sugar and a quarter of a pint 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 jam from the stove and allow the jam to cool a little before tying down.

Apricot Jam.
Apricots grown out of doors make the best jam. Wash the fruit and remove the stones, crack these, skin the almonds, and cut them in two.

Wash the apricots, and remove the stones, and add a little sugar to every pound of stoned apricots.

Make a syrup by boiling the sugar and a little water to a thick consistency, and add a quarter of a pint to every two pounds of sugar.

Put the syrup for a few minutes, stirring it well.

Add the fruit and jam gently, keeping it 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 recipe and lastly add the almonds.

Put the jam in small glass jars and cover carefully.

Vegetable Marrow Jam.
Cut some young marrow 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.

Strain the marrow, pressing the water from them.

Wash the apricots, and remove the stones, and add a little sugar to every pound of stoned apricots.

Make a syrup by boiling the sugar and a little water to a thick consistency, and add a quarter of a pint to every two pounds of sugar.

Put the syrup for a few minutes, stirring it well.

Add the fruit and jam gently, keeping it 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 recipe and lastly add the almonds.

Put the jam in small glass jars and cover carefully.

SOCIAL SNARES

It is sometimes difficult to know whether an invitation is 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 painful source of inquiry, 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, and to the hostess it was left to the trouble of getting people together who presumably enjoyed each other's society. The habit, as I say, knew of this habit, and was prepared to pay for the making of a "Hamburg treat," which was a dinner party in the ordinary sense, had a rude shock when the waiter presented the bill. People who are invited to these sorts of parties are usually so anxious 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 like it. I have a room (mountain air whatever sort of air it may be) could you come here for a few days? I am sure the change would do you good. The hotel is so comfortable, and the food is so good." The hostess, who is not likely to know whether she was invited as her friend's guest, or was meant to pay; and if the latter was a possibility, she would be obliged to refuse. She could not expect to have a dinner party at the matter, and she would say: "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 you would say, '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 the expense, in consequence of which the world in general and those in daily contact with them in particular. The "jaundiced" eye is a medical ailment, 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 dependencies 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 incessant talk about their trials and troubles entails unpopularity in time, they would start upon a cure right away. We all dread the woman who spends half an hour on a detailed report of some imagined slight, some fancied ailment, or trivial misfortune.

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 "every trouble you may possibly have ten blessings." Cultivate the spirit of contentment, and be content with what you have; otherwise we go through life never quite happy, always intending to be happy some day somewhere.

And such is life!

THE ART OF JAM MAKING

Instead of the usual menu this week I am going to give a few recipes for the making of jam, which "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 inferior fruit, such as is unfit for eating in its raw state.

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

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

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

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

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

When the density of this becomes less, the real 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.

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

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

The jam should now be poured into the jars, 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, and 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-

last word in "whitewashing." When the lady acquires a sense of responsibility, who is responsible for anything?

THE LAND OF THE CONTENTED SERVANT

Incredible as it may seem to readers in Canada, no imaginary kingdom in dreamland or fairyland 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 household difficulties. The native makes an excellent servant. He—for there are all servants, without any exceptions, are males—is quick to learn, good tempered, sober and able, all honest.

It is true that it takes two or three natives to do the work of one white servant of 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 \$4 (six cents) with which he purchases his food. Calico is used as a currency far more than money, and it is a week's purchase of 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 of good cooks is high and, at a pinch, almost any of the natives 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 loneliness could give many a wrinkle to the haughty British cook, or the most cunning "John Chinaman."

It is 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 conveniences 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 cook himself by saying that the sock was only a dirty one. And I have caught him washing himself in the dish tub!

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

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

Master Dishwasher, or "Cucumplicka" as he is called, does not object to this at all. He looks upon a brief rest from his light and anxious and arduous duties of blossoming forth as a cook in the near future!

In the most modest of households, besides the cook, the "Cucumplicka" is the following servant: the housemaid, gardener, and a couple of personal boys, one to wait exclusively upon the master, and the other to wait upon the mistress.

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 employer, and has charge of all boxes, cupboards, closets, and drawers.

He appears to know the exact situation of everything, and he will at a moment's notice produce anything that may be required from a hairpin to a tennis racket.

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 they had been hidden and produced them.

The personal boy considers his master's comfort in his own home, and 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 his master's boots are not waterproofed, he will without making excuses, and umbrellas, he will, on his own initiative, arm himself with these, and set out to search for them. Nor will he be content till he has succeeded in finding them and knows that they are no longer in danger of getting wet and contracting severe chills.

Unfortunately one becomes so attached to the personal boy, he becomes so absolutely indispensable, 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. 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 this.

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

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 shagging above and beneath the bright colored uniform.

There are as I have said before, no women servants in the work usually done by women being performed by men. It is comical to see a brawny negro 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, or making a wonderfully affectionate and patient nurse, and that inevitable parting with his charge is always a bitter one.

In addition to his original name, the native generally bears a Christian name, bestowed upon him by the various missionaries, or perhaps by the British. Old Testament names appear to be fashionable. Solomon will possibly be your housemaid, while Moses waits at table; Daniel is engaged in washing the dishes, and Joshua tends 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 will make a belated appearance with the cheese, and your guests will be helped to wine in tumbler.

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 fogey before I wish to do so.

When the really Puritan personage holds forth against the vanity of womanhood, 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 fastidious 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 excesses 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 little less leniency in whitening 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 the same and inalienable subjects for imprisonment, and it is easy to abuse the theory. Through its means a taste for homicide can be explained away and condoned. The man-slaver becomes the victim of a "brain-storm," the painter of pictures, according to a paragraph in the Globe, has been discovered by an American doctor. He has discovered a "hunch" called "malaria," which is the bacillus of indolence. People who show a marked disinclination for work are unjustly condemned as lazy, whereas in reality they are suffering from a widespread infectious disease. This is surely the

Solomon, being his name, will make a bed and only the chest, though they 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 "kassa." It is made of white calico, and reaches from his shoulders to his heels, and is very like an English nightgown in appearance. He is very proud of his "kassa," and is always careful to keep it clean. The nightgown is often the outdoor servant, with the exception of the rickshaw boy, is "light and airy," consisting of a yard or so of calico wrapped round his waist!

How the natives spend the night is an open question, and how the native stands the cold in his airy costume is a mystery, though it is true that he generally sleeps in a blanket.

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 speak and speak clearly. The "Natives" are often 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 say when I talk to them in English."

The native is fond of music, but the European is not sufficiently educated to appreciate his instrumental efforts.

When the work of the day is finished, he likes to retire to his quarters and play on the native pipe. The instrument is about the size and shape of the broad end of a coal scoop, and is studded with nails of various lengths. He produces the music by pressing the nails with his fingers and then blowing into them. Though to a European only two notes are audible, and the sound is monotonous in the extreme, it affords the native a most enjoyable amusement.

Fortunately the sound produced is very slight, and the 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 irritation which sometimes arises from his irresponsibility and unreliability in performing his duties.

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

Did I say commanding double his salary? I should have said five times the very least! For you must put five dollars as the very highest I ever paid to a native cook, against from thirty dollars upwards, as paid to a Chinese cook, and then the amount of weakness and emaciation so often to the cook.

And with the Chinese, although one has in most cases the honesty, one certainly has no good temper, and the amount of weakness and emaciation so often to the cook.

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. While a heavy meal should not of course be taken immediately before retiring, a little light nourishment is really a necessity 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 generally been unduly fastidious in their diet. They must not eat before going to bed, or they will like many nervous dyspeptic women, be kept awake by the fact of their own "semi-starvation." All ailments sleep after taking food, and suffer from it, very often one gets a great deal of relief.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, who were so fond of their 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 Chuchy, Dr. Scharner 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 45° to 80°.

The sand is used in the form of a dust, and is particularly beneficial in cases of acute and chronic rheumatism, and of gout. Neuralgic affections 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 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 world. Continuous action of the same set of brain cells breaks them down at last!

Almost any one can stand sharp occasional attacks of worry; but the continuous and persistent experience of the perpetually and unceasing worry that kills. If a woman is to protect herself against the ravages of worry, and so retain her youth, she must consult the physician, and secure for herself a restful and healthy existence. She must read books and relieve the monotony of her duties and the limiting influence of confinement within four walls, by taking as much daily out-of-door exercise as is possible, and by securing for herself a restful and healthy existence. She must exercise body and mind in a healthful manner, and when for years after it has faded in less wise ways, it will be her own.

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 steady right-mindedness will do much to secure for his mother, his sister or his wife those aids to the retention of youthfulness of body and of mind.

FASHION'S FANCIES

The craze for black and white still continues unabated, and white linen gowns intended for the season are made with a turn-down collar, and are furnished instead with a turn-down collar, and are an upper kitting of white lawn surrounding it, with a second kitting beneath of black lawn. Just in the same manner the black coat is employed in the simplest linen gowns, and hats, both white and colored, are trimmed with immense satin sashes and deep bands of black round the edge. Khaki colored pique

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MESSAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

In our own province there have been several political meetings and the Premier and other ministers have been learning what the people of the different districts need.

President Castro, of Venezuela, has offended the public opinion here by being forced to eat very humble pie. It is a small nation, but it is a proud and stubborn one.

Many months there have been hard in the United States and many people have been idle in the cities. In Minneapolis last week there was a failure, which it is feared, will throw many more people out of employment. This is a company which has mills and elevators in many of the states was forced to close.

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 ill-feelings between the English and German nations remains to be seen. The King goes to Vienna to see the aged Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

The 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 signal 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 winter nights for whom they would vote. Few people have as much leisure for reading and thinking as the farmers in a winter month. 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 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, of the Young Turk revolution. They have 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 CPR machines 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 be needed to carry it to the coast, 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 "Democrat" 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 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 the cause, sometimes there are many kind hearts in the world. Suffering and distress seldom pleads in vain for help. The selfish and the miserly care of money will not reach out a helping hand to those who are more than the sufferers.

The Emperor and the people of Germany have determined 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 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 airships will cause the destruction of the world. It is a very serious end to war. How much more horrible would a battle in the air be. The very thought of such a thing in the world seems like some terrible dream.

Even little children know that it costs much less to carry goods 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 lands to the east. The consequence is that Montreal is fast becoming the greatest grain shipping port in America. New York is making great efforts to keep its stranglehold on 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 the 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 had thought about the north at all it was as the home of the fur trader and possibly the which was supposed to be too far north for cultivation and especially British Columbia, is growing larger as the report, which Mr. A. Brown of Fort Rupert, is all the better news that few people 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?

It has been so often said lately that England is being ground that many people who should know are beginning to believe it. A short time ago Lord Morley made a speech to some English sailor boys who were training on the "Worcester," that would have done every lad in the trade of England to hear. He showed that so far as the Empire is concerned, the British Empire is being ground down by the new ships built by England. More than that, the new ships built by England are the finest and largest in the world. The world cared for as now. Last year twenty was never so busy as now. The four great waterways of the world, the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal, were not only busy but were declining. It was not only the speaker and that they will make all the better 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 Paris was in darkness. The workmen, however, returned to their duties. It is wonderful to learn 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 spoke 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 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 stealthily beneath her window. Standing in the doorway she called into the darkness, and darting from the shadows there stood the Indian lad, Ouaquimon. By broken words of French and gestures he made known to her his purpose. He would seek the lost white brother, search the paths they had strayed together, he, Ouaquimon, 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, Ouaquimon 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 Ouaquimon went away with sunshine in his heart.—M.H.C. in Canadian 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 pond, 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 dog, but our baby loved him. They always played together. Their favorite spot was the meadow. There in the tall 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 horse's faces. When the mower stopped, he stood before it, barking excitedly. The man tried to drive him away, but Ben, usually an ardent 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 uncultivated 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,
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 come
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;
Some tonight I'm hearing you,
Calling, calling loud: "Yar-boo,
Back through all the misty past,
Or the space of time so vast,
Come, like troopers in a show,
Playmates of the Long Ago.

Where's the little 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 thy
Has time gently passed you by?
Here bearded men and gray
Still remembers you as May,
In his heart you're living yet,
Tears 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 'neath 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 Free Press.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

The Wind Woman

I am the Wind Woman who dwell 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 Carriek in Youth's Companion.

A Queer Mother

Mrs. Speckle had heretofore proved a good mother to the fluffy chicks 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 the time, they were still chirping and chirping for their mother, who would peck them whenever they went near her."

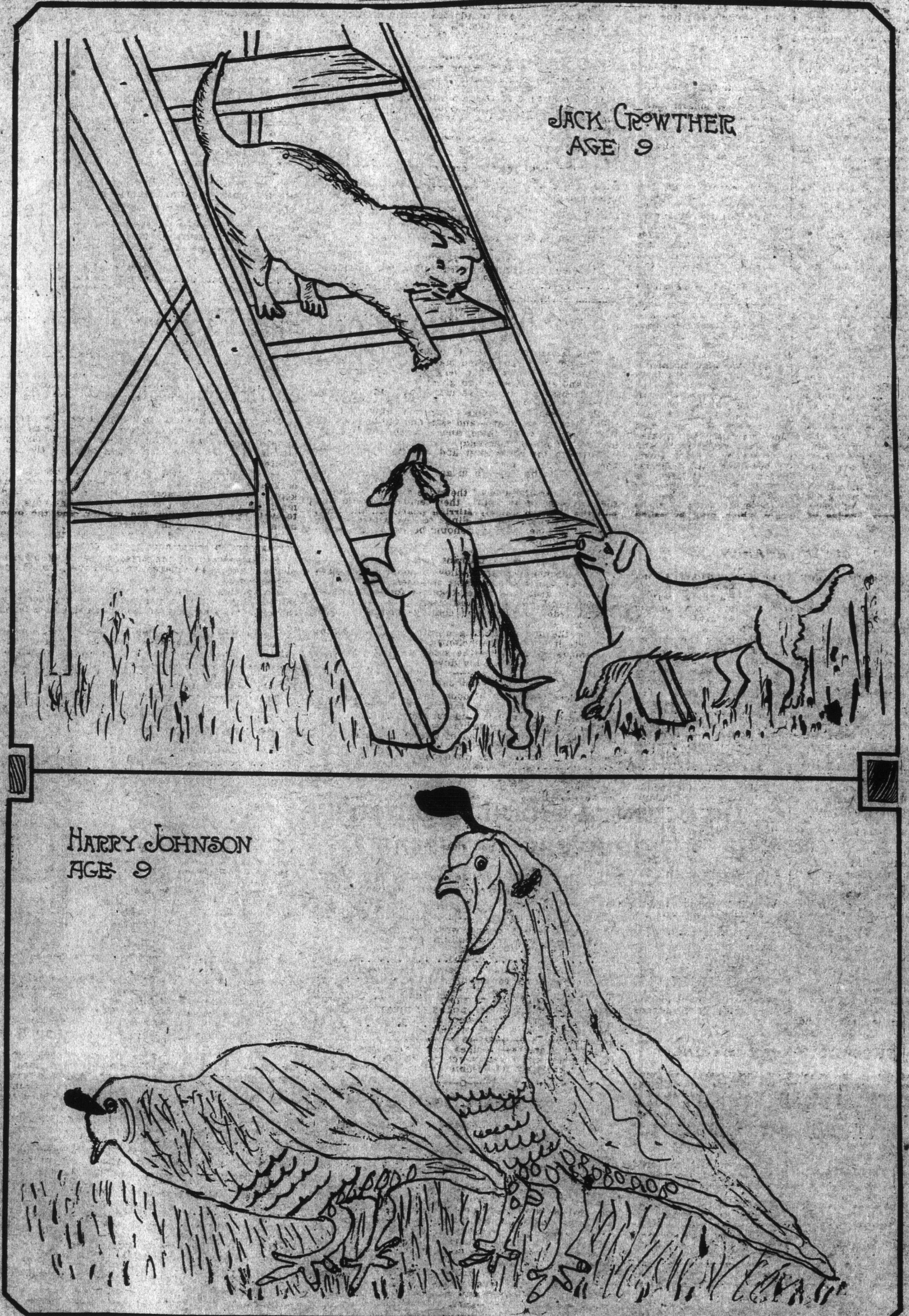
"When Hazel went out to feed them the third morning, she left the task unfinished, and ran back to the kitchen with a shining face, and astonished grandmother with her excited tone.

"Grandmother, they have a mother now!" She thought grandmother would know who they meant, and Hazel, who had come to visit grandmother, setting the cot-tee pot on the table, instead of the stove.

"The chickens!" explained Hazel. "The white plover 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 plover and the three little chicks. Mrs. Speckle could be—Inez Wilson in the Child's Hour.

We might call Greenland the world's icebox. 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 49,000 square miles. Then think that the glaciers are steadily moving away from the center of Greenland, really being crowded off the land, and it will not seem so strange that here in the birthplace of nearly all the icebergs that have ever feared by the mariner.—From Day Allen Willis' "Icebergs" in June St. Nicholas.



JACK CROWTHER
AGE 9

HARRY JOHNSON
AGE 9

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, and through the mountains. All these and hundreds of things, as wonderful have been accomplished. But who in these days can think the thoughts of 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 the tiny country which we now call Palestine, and David, Samuel and Isaiah and many others taught men in words whose beauty has never faded. How they should live 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 men who brought him safe. With his words of courage in their ears and hope in their 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, Ouaquimon, had seen them depart. Today in the village he 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 listened to their words. "Hebert." That was the name he had heard; the name of the lost one, the little white brother who had befriended him, had taught him the wonderful games of another world, had played his games, had swam with him and fished with him—the little pale-face who had trusted him, Bah! what did the white fathers know or a trail? He, the little white chief's brother, would travel by the forest paths he knew so well and bring him back to them.

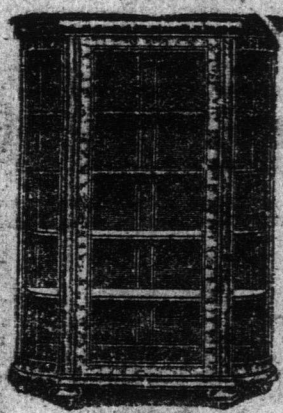
clearly if it matched the moccasin he carried. Then again he would speed onward with the lightness of a deer, never resting, never slaking till the first gray shades of morning tinged the eastern sky and filtered through the forest gloom. Here he could see by the fading light the weary footsteps had wavered and a beaten spot in the long grass marked the place where the little wanderer had sat to rest. Then on, and on, and Ouaquimon 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, curled like a baby bear in his winter quarters, a bunch of the withered wood-flowers had come to gather clasped tight in his sun-browed hand, slept the missing boy. "Ouaquimon!" he cried, opening his dark eyes and smiling on the lad. "Ouaquimon, I have waited here for you to come."

It happened in old Quebec nearly three hundred years ago, and the story is told of how the brave Ouaquimon, absent 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 **\$25.75**

CHINA CABINET, in the golden finish, 6 ft. high by 3 ft. 4 in. wide. Regular value \$35.00. Special at **\$20.00**

CHINA CABINET, in the golden finish, 6 ft. 3 in. high by 3 ft. 4 in. wide. Regular value \$35.00. Special at **\$20.00**

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 \$25.00. Special at **\$20.00**

Bric-a-Brac Cabinets at Savings

"SHERATON" STYLE, in mahogany. Reg. value \$150.00. Special at **\$120.00**

MAHOGANY CABINET. Reg. value \$130.00. Special at **\$104.00**

FRENCH CABINET, LOUIS XVI. Regular value \$125.00. Special at **\$100.00**

FRENCH "EMPIRE" CABINET. Reg. value \$60.00. Special at **\$45.00**

MAHOGANY "COLONIAL" CABINET. Regular value \$50.00. Special at **\$45.00**

"CIRCULAR" MAHOGANY CABINET. Reg. value \$42.00. Special at **\$34.00**

"COLONIAL" MAHOGANY CABINET. Regular value \$40.00. Special at **\$32.00**

BIRCH MAHOGANY CABINET. Regular value \$37.50. Special at **\$30.00**

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 \$21.00. Special at **\$17.00**

BIRCH MAHOGANY CABINET. Regular value \$17.00. Special at **\$14.00**

BIRCH MAHOGANY CABINET. Regular value \$14.50. Special at **\$11.00**

Mission Novelties Much Underpriced

ROMAN SEAT, Reg. value \$3.50. Special at **\$2.50**

SAFE TABLE—Reg. value \$30.00. Special at **\$20.00**

CELLARETTE, Reg. value \$22.50. Special at **\$15.00**

MAGAZINE RACK, Reg. value \$10.00. 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

These Linens are fancy embroidered, mauve, green, navy and light blue figures on white grounds, fancy stripes in white with black, tan with white, white with brown, white with mauve, brown with blue, white with blue, blue with brown and blue with white stripes, also thirty-six inch plain linen in light blue, grey, red, tan, golden brown, and prune shades. All these goods sold for 50c per yard. Friday's price **15c**

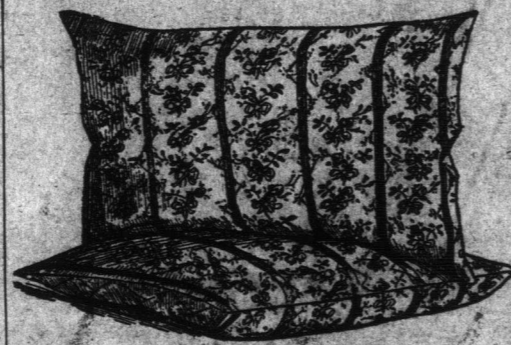
50c Swiss Applique for 15c

This is a very handsome fabric, fine dainty texture embroidered with spots in the following colors, white grounds with pink, red, mauve and black spots, red with white dots, grey with black dots, grey with white dots, regular price 50c. Friday price **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 satens, 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 about \$3.50 down to **50c**

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



Two Qualities—Both Very Special Values

PILLOWS, filled with feathers and kapoc and covered with the best A. C. ticking, regular price, per pair \$2.00. Friday, 65c each, or, per pair **\$1.25**

PILLOWS, filled with all feathers and covered with fine art ticking 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 BLUCHER CUT LOW SHOE. Reg. \$4.50. Special at **\$2.50**

WOMEN'S DARK BROWN CALF BLUCHER CUT LOW SHOE. Reg. \$4.00. Special at **\$2.50**

WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER CUT OXFORD SHOES, flexible or goodyear welt soles. Reg. \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$5.50. Special at **\$2.50**

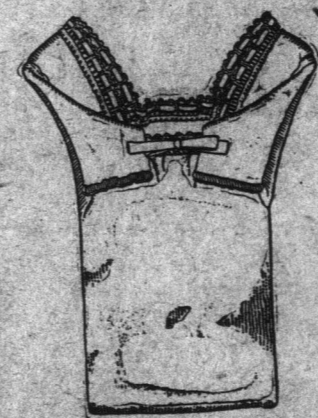
WOMEN'S GENUINE TAN Ooze CALF, two-buckle strap shoe, goodyear welt soles. Regular \$5.50. Special at **\$2.50**

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 **50c**

WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, in ribbed cotton and lisle, nearly all are sleeveless, some are for evening wear, very fine qualities, some of which are mercerized, a beautiful soft finish, regular selling price 50c. Friday special at **25c**



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 "DUCHESS" 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**



DRESSING BUREAU, with two long and two short drawers, serpentine front, and oval British bevel mirror 30 in. x 24 in. Reg. value \$44.00. Special at **\$29.00**

FULL SIZED DRESSING BUREAU, in bird's-eye maple. Reg. value \$42.00. Special at **\$25.00**

CHIFFONIER, with four long and two short drawers, bow front, piano finish, British bevel mirror. Reg. value \$55.00. Special at **\$36.50**

No. 473—DRESSING TABLES, in bird's-eye maple. Reg. value \$21.00. Special at **\$14.00**

No. 5502—BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE CHIFFONIER, 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 navy blue cotton bathing suits, one piece style, reg. prices 75c and \$1.00. Special Friday at **45c**

Couches and Bed Lounges Reduced

PLAIN TOP GOLDEN OAK COUCH, in pantasote. Reg. value \$32.50. Special at **\$25.00**

BUTTONED TOP GOLDEN OAK COUCH, in Pantasote. Reg. value \$28.00. Special at **\$22.50**

QUARTERED OAK FRAME COUCH, in fine English tapestry, deep spring seat and scroll, all b e s t material throughout. Reg. value \$32.00. Special at **\$25.50**

S. E. COUCHES, in green tapestry, with spring edge. Reg. value \$22.50. Special at **\$18.00**

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 GERMAN TAPESTRY, with spring edge. Reg. value \$21.50. Special at **\$17.00**

COUCH, IN ENGLISH TAPESTRY, with spring edge. Reg. value \$20.00. Special at **\$16.00**

COUCH, IN RED ENGLISH TAPESTRY, with hard edge, spring seat. Reg. value \$19.00. Special at **\$15.00**

COUCH, IN BLUE GERMAN TAPESTRY, with plain edge. Reg. value \$16.50. Special at **\$13.00**

COUCH, IN RED ARMURE with plain edge. Reg. value \$16.50. Special at **\$13.00**

COUCH, IN GREEN TAPESTRY, with plain edge. Reg. value \$15.00. Special at **\$12.00**

COUCH, IN BLUE TAPESTRY, with plain edge. Reg. value \$15.00. Special at **\$12.00**

COUCH, IN RED ENGLISH TAPESTRY, with plain edge. Reg. value \$15.00. Special at **\$12.00**

COUCH, IN NILE GREEN ARMURE, with plain seat. Reg. value \$15.00. Special at **\$12.00**

COUCH, IN JUTE TAPESTRY, with plain edge. Reg. value \$8.50. Special at **\$6.75**

COTTAGE LOUNGE IN GREEN REPP, with plain edge. Reg. value \$10.50. Special at **\$5.00**

Mission Novelties at Price Concessions

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

SAFE CABINET, Reg. Value \$35.00. Special at **\$22.75**

LIBRARY OR DEN SUITES, consisting of Settee, Arm Chair, Rocker, Side Chair, Table. Regular value \$82.00. Special at (complete) **\$55.00**

Delicious Ice Cream at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea at Our Tea and Rest Rooms

COAST BLOCK LIKELY

Holland to Receive Report Before Action

SOME TIME WILL

Steamship Comm. Discontinued Curacao

The Hague, Aug. 31.—Action against Venezuela of her note to President depend largely upon the M. DeRens, former Dutch minister, who recently by President Casarmanova's appointment. He is expected here next Monday. M. DeRens, minister of foreign affairs, will with M. DeRens's appointment makes further matter. The ex-minister eagerly awaited here.

The press and public lands take the Venezuelan calmly. Naval officers interested in it are expressing the possibility of seeing the government, however, is yet a chance that he be patched up by diplomatic means.

The blockade of the coast, if it is undertaken before for some time, adoption of punitive measures upon the tenor of the reply to Holland's communications.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Although watching with interest movements of the Holland-United States of America, the South American can be said to be interested in the present controversy between the two countries. Venezuela, has transferred of punishment to Holland the capable of holding will be a simple speech some conviction here.

There is a general feeling in the capital that those who oppose the defense of the country have an effective and more potent and successful.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—The captain said: "I do not fear that the Venetians will molest our steamer ports, the recent quarantine regulation neighboring countries company to discontinuing service for the time being."

The steamers of the mail line on their route at the Venezuelan port of Callao, La Guayra, Carapano.

Amsterdam, Aug. 31.—Fifty men left today from Fittsburg, the strength of the garrison and 188 men, and the ration of 400 men.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—The Tolstoi's Bill, a strongly disapproved and some of are bringing pressure the celebration. The cation has vetoed the University of Kazan Count Tolstoi's name which corresponds to the of the American.

Mexico City, Aug. 31.—was caused at police today by the from Fittsburg, member of "The Black Hand" threatening the life of the missive was an printed inscription of the Judge De Leon, the the missive was charged with robbing. It is believed he members of a danger who worked in vari that the alleged crime was from their confinement and returned to police of Fittsburg trace the sender.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The Chancellor of the Reich who has been on the days past, continued visiting a number of in Berlin and received the government department administration. He for Hamburg tonight that the question of the not been made Lloyd-George and Germany and that the Mr. Lloyd-George on a special mission agreement regarding marine armaments of the meeting of Emperor William and out foundation.