UNHAPPY BRIDE AND GROOM.

Poor Alfonso! With all the kingly dignities, privileges, honors and easements that surround his high position, he is one of the most unhappy of men just at this time when the world usually holds happiness most complete for ordinary mortals. The King of Spain says with a sigh of resignation that he is exceeding sorrowful because he brought a princess of Great Britain within his realm as a bride. It is true that he has escaped this time, miraculously, evidently by divine interposition; but he feels that his career will be short. He knows that on another occasion the aim of one of the band of regicides will be truer, and he is horrified to think that his royal consort may share his fate. We fear it is but too true that the universal execration that followed the murderous attempt upon the lives of the King and Queen and that blew into fragments upwards of twenty innocent spectators of one of life's most interesting events will have no effect whatever in sating the cruel lust of the band of inhuman beasts who take such a distorted view of government as to believe that in their work of assassination they do society service. Anarchists hide their purposes with sufficient cunning and secrecy to defy the precautionary measures of the most far-seeing of the agencies of law and order. Of all branches of the association of bloodthirsty assassins, those of Spain are the most cruel, vindictive and relentless. They are partakers in an unusual degree of the peculiar Latin spirit which finds gratification in bullfights and kindred disgusting spectacles. And there is good reason to believe that unhappy, unfortunate Alfonso predicted that which will assuredly come to pass when he said after the tragedy of Madrid: "Yes; fortunately it was unsuccessful; but it will come again. It may be at any time—perhaps to-morrow, perhaps within a month, perhaps within a year—but it will come." And, addressing his bride, whose wedding garments were all spattered with blood: "Why did I bring you to this country? It was wrong. You never should have come here!"

ON THE WARPATH.

It may be that it is not the intention of Premier McBride to ask for a dissolution in due season and before the time arrives at which he should meet his rampageous supporters of the Legislative Assembly. But it must be admitted that the leader of the government is carrying on a movement which carries all the outward appearances of an election campaign. In point of fact, the ministers do not seem to be required to pay any particular attention to administrative duties. Their presence does not seem to be required in their departments at all. Their understanding of ministerial duties is to spend the major portion of their time and a goodly sum of money collected from the public for other purposes in touring the country, for the purpose of ascertaining, as they say, "the needs and necessities" of the various districts. It is usually understood that the representatives of the constituencies are elected and paid to lay the claims of their constituents before the ministers and to urge recognition of the same. But the McBride government, as has been remarked, transacts business differently from all other governments of which there has ever been a record. Perhaps it distrusts its supporters quite as much as its supporters distrust it.

It is quite apparent that if the Hon. Richard McBride does not ask for a dissolution some time before the rains and fogs of winter indicate the approach of another session, his decision will not be indicative of indifference to the wrath of betrayed and deluded supporters in the House, but of reluctance to hear the sentence a deceived and incensed electorate is prepared to pronounce on the first opportunity.

The inseparables of the government, the Premier and the Chief Commissioner, have felt the public pulse. They declare that everything is favorable, that the administration stands well in the estimation of the people, and that they have no misgivings respecting the outcome of a general election. Of course no one gives much attention to such expressions. We cannot reasonably expect ministers to confess that they have lost even the remnant of any public respect and confidence they once possessed. It may be accepted as a fact, however, that if no constitutional obstacle be raised by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, such for example as the necessity of fumigating the Lands and Works Department, installing as its administrative head one who has had neither official dealings nor connections with adventurers of either sex, and making the government complete in accordance with the requirements of the constitution, there will be a general election in British Columbia as soon as the ministerial campaigners have got all things in readiness.

THE RAKE THAT FAILED.

Having found by experience that the country would not tolerate its policy of excluding "Jim" Hill, realizing that the tariff is unassailable in the light of the unparalleled prosperity of the Dominion, comprehending the popularity of the British preference and what would be in store for any party which purposed its abolition, as the opposition was inclined to do at one time—looking everywhere and finding no weak point in the general policy of the government, the members of the Conservative party, led by that winsome individual, Mr. Foster, have directed their Chinese batteries of effluvia against the administration of two departments in particular in the hope of stirring up something that might be effectively used against the government. In the matter of the Arctic expedition we have heard considerable about extravagance in the purchase of supplies, but when the opponents of the government attempt to produce evidence corroborative of their wild charges we find all the responsible officials of the Marine and Fisheries Department, most of whom were appointed under a previous administration, declaring that the purchases were not extravagant, but merely reasonable considering the fact that it was impossible to determine with certainty the date of the return of the expedition and the nature of the hardships the ship's company might be called upon to endure.

In the case of the North Atlantic Trading Company the evidence upon which the opposition relied was furnished by two officials who appear to have harbored a grievance against one of their superior officers. These witnesses were brought from Great Britain at the request of the opposition and at the expense of the county. One of them was closeted with the Conservative leader from Quebec, and admits that he suggested to this leader the questions that should be put to him when on the stand. After considering the suggested interrogations, Mr. Monk decided that there was nothing to be had from this expensive witness that would be of any use to the opposition in its campaign of muckraking.

In reply to the leader of the opposition, who in a speech of considerable length had criticized the administration of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Mr. Oliver made a characteristic and convincingly effective reply. He said as Mr. Borden had made comparisons he would offer some more. From 1873 to 1896 there had been let 515 timber berths, with a total area of 24,521 square miles, without competition. Among these were three limits of fifty square miles each, granted in 1881-2 to four men, of whom Mr. John Haggart and Senator McLaren were two. Compared with that Mr. T. A. Burrows, M. P., paid $15,000 bonus for fifty square miles in 1903. From 1873 to 1896 there had been 29,897 square miles of timber limits disposed of and $126,824 bonus realized, while from 1896 to 1905 the present government had disposed of 5,948 miles and realized $458,947 bonus. Mr. Oliver confessed to being unable to find out what was wrong with the Saskatchewan valley land transaction; was it because somebody had made some money out of it? It was not part of the government's policy to prevent people from making money out of legitimate business transactions. Was the opposition criticism due to the chagrin of Mr. Osler, who had not done as well out of it as he had expected? If the government made an error of judgment in the sale of that land, how much greater error had Mr. Osler made, inasmuch as he had a personal financial interest in it? On the other hand, the interest of the government was not to get money for the land so much as to get it settled, thereby making it productive. Mr. Osler, who was a clever financier, sold his land in this district at a certain figure on time, without receiving any other consideration. The government sold 250,000 acres for $250,000, and got an assurance of settlement upon the land as well. Mr. Oliver also reviewed, by way of comparison, the fruitless efforts of the Conservative government to settle the West and the costly experiment of colonization by companies, of which the Temperance Colonization Company was quoted as an illustration.

Replying to Mr. Borden's criticisms of the administration of the grazing regulations by order in council instead of by statutory enactment, Mr. Oliver contended that conditions changed rapidly, therefore the existing system was better. He pointed out that under the old regime grazing leases for 100,000-acre tracts of land had been given without any limitation of time or considerations regarding settlement. The Conservative government had attempted to make southern Alberta a great big cow pasture, but had failed in that, as they had failed in everything else they tried in the Northwest. The provision that the Grand Trunk Pacific should not be subject to location of mineral claims under its roadbed was, Mr. Oliver asserted, so palpably in the public interest that no argument was necessary. That company was only placed in the same position as the C. P. R. Mr. Foster, Mr. Haggart and other members of the former Conservative government, and gentlemen who had supported them in a policy which had alienated 40,000,000 acres directly and irrevocably in aid of railways, and which had in addition locked up one-half the total available area, were now prepared to censure a goverment which had not alienated a single acre for similar purposes. While the Conservatives were in power, the climate and natural resources of the West were inviting settlement and development as they had since, but the same common sense and business management were not present in the administration as had contributed to bring about the change in conditions. Explanation of the failure of the Conservative policy of settlement was to be found in the fact that the government of that day had been guilty of keeping bad faith with and had therefore lost the confidence of the settlers. Instead of the policy of "the land for the settler," they administered the Northwest in such a manner that it could not succeed and did not succeed. Failing to find any real ground for criticism of the policy of the government, the opposition had undertaken to discredit the administration of the Department of the Interior and to arouse suspicion in the minds of the public. If they succeeded in doing this they would strike a more serious blow at the welfare, prosperity and progress of this country than they could ever repair. It had taken the Liberal government ten years to repair the damage committed during the regime of the Conservative party.

PREMIER SEDDON OF NEW ZEALAND.

No public man in the British Empire possessed in a higher degree the confidence and affection of the people he served than Hon. Richard Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, who has been suddenly and unexpectedly smitten by the hand of death. Mr. Seddon was a man of the people, having by his own talents and industry risen from the ranks to the highest position in the gift of the public in the beautiful southern colony.

New Zealand is so far removed from our field of political and industrial activities, her affairs in general receive so little attention by the great news agencies of this continent, that the struggles of her people to improve their condition receive but little attention in the press. At intervals travellers from and residents in that remote land come into our midst and endeavor to enlighten us with respect to the legislation through which the aspirations of her people find expression. Such opinions are so conflicting that it is difficult to arrive at correct conclusions in regard to the present conditions and future material prospects of our colonial neighbors. Such opinions are obviously more or less influenced by the point of view of the persons giving them expression. It seems to be a fact that the progress of the colony is not all that could be desired. But it might be a mistake to assume that this backwardness is altogether due to the radical nature of her legislative enactments. Geographical situation and remoteness from the great markets and consuming centres of the world may have had more to do with this admitted stagnation than what have been called socialistic experiments. The New Zealanders appear to regard the welfare of such population as they have as of more importance than the attraction of hordes of emigrants. If they are satisfied with the conditions for which they alone are responsible, or which are natural to their peculiarly insular position, it is no concern of the rest of the world.

It is quite certain that the untimely removal of one who has been so important a factor in shaping the destinies and the policy of New Zealand will in no wise affect its future. The death of Mr. Seddon will be sincerely mourned, because he possessed in a wonderful degree the confidence and love of the public of the colony. But a leader will be found to take up his important work and to carry it to its conclusion, whatever that may be. Mr. Seddon was a real leader of men, and the influence of the propaganda he expounded has had an important effect upon the political thought of the world.

THE RUSH TO CANADA.

It is a trite saying, but one worthy of general acceptation, that this is Canada's growing time. Whether the efforts of the dissolved North Atlantic Trading Company or of the at present out of business immigration agents of the Dominion government have contributed in bringing about the result does not greatly matter, it is a fact that during the present week fifteen thousand strangers will arrive on our shores at one port alone, that thousands more will come in through United States points because steamships cannot be found to transport them direct to Canada, and that all the available vessel accommodation has been engaged for weeks to come. We know that this announcement will cause many a pang in certain restricted circles; but it will be good news to the people in general, because it carries with it the assurance that there is no immediate prospect of a lull in the material expansion of Canada. The probabilities are that we shall go on from our present condition of wonderful expansion and growth to higher conditions of development. There is no immigration agency so effective in its work as a great company of satisfied, happy and prosperous settlers. The capabilities of the fertile plains of our great Northwest are now understood. The methods necessary to success under the peculiarities of climate are clearly comprehended. Failures are rare, thanks to the co-operation of the government in the work of solving the difficulties of the situation. Settlers are writing to their friends of the good fortune that has attended them and persuading their less fortunate neighbors to come out and join them in the new promised land. The work of building up a greater Canada in the West will probably now proceed without interruption, but credit cannot reasonably be denied the government which initiated the movement and prepared the way for the period of growth and expansion that has made Canada the most widely advertised country, and the most prosperous country also, on the face of the globe to-day. On this far western shore of the Dominion we are feeling the impulse which has been given to trade in general by this growing movement of population to the central West. It is true we are not building up cities of large proportions in a short space of time. That is a symptom which will for a time be confined to the districts directly affected by the tide of immigration, such as Winnipeg and Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon, and to places as yet unknown. And yet British Columbia will now, and will in the future in an increasing measure, be a partaker in the conditions of general prosperity. Business is in a more satisfactory state than at any period in our history as a province. We also produce in abundance, and that which we produce is necessary to the very existence and the comfort of our neighbors on the other side of the mountains. The demand for the products of our waters, of our orchards, of our forests, of our mines, and of our manufactories, will increase beyond measure, and the hoarse croaks of the pessimists who have steadily endeavored to stir up dissatisfaction with our connection with the rest of this great Dominion of Canada will soon be silenced forever.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Port Robinson, Ont., June 9.—During a severe electric storm here last night, Elizabeth Biggar was instantly killed by lightning at her home on River Bank, three miles from here.

Premier Seddon's last words were a plea for the consolidation of the Empire along the lines of improved commercial intercourse. The departed New Zealand statesman and patriot with his last breath thus gave expression to the dominant colonial idea. It will probably be some time ere the majority of British public men become possessed of the truth as it presents itself to the colonial mind. The Briton, applying the term in its restricted sense, yet believes that the trade proclivities of the colonial are altogether and completely selfish—that he desires preferential trade because he believes that it would be productive of great material benefits to himself. There can be no progress in the work of Empire consolidation while this fixed idea remains a fixture in the British mind.

* * *

Premier McBride declares the peregrinations of Ministers have no political significance whatever. Well, we do not look for candid admissions from the head of the government at this stage of the great political game. But when that stalwart and unflinching upholder of Conservative principles as exemplified in the life and works of Hon. R. F. Green, A. E. McPhillips, K. C., takes the stump, what are we to think?

* * *

PROVINCIAL UNION.

W. C. T. U. Will Hold Convention in New Westminster This Month.

Active preparations are in preparation among the members of the New Westminster branch of the W. C. T. U. for the annual convention of the provincial union in that city. On June 19th, 20th and 21st, in the Queen's Avenue Methodist church, Miss Emma E. Page, National W. C. T. U. organizer for the United States, will be present. Following is the programme which will occupy the attention of the assembled delegates:

Tuesday afternoon, 1.30—Executive meeting; 2 o'clock, convention called to order; singing, "How Firm a Foundation"; 2.30, convention sermon by Rev. W. H. Barraclough, B. A., New Westminster; 3.10, report of committee on credentials, roll call of delegates; 3.20, president's address, treasurer's report, corresponding secretary's report.

Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock—Chair taken by the president, opening exercises by the president, greetings by Mayor Keary, Ministerial Association, Women's Council, Mrs. Van Lou for local union, solo, reply to addresses of walcome, address by Rev. W. E. Prescott of Vancouver, offering, announcements.

Wednesday morning—Devotional exercises, Mrs. T. F. Watson, Vancouver; 9.45 roll call, reading of minutes, departmental reports; press work, Mrs. Dingwall, Nanaimo; unfermented wine, Mrs. Burkholder, Victoria; literature, White Ribbon Tidings and Bulletin, Mrs. Pelkey, Vancouver; missionary work, Mrs. Priestly, Nanaimo; evangelistic work, Mrs. T. F. Watson, Vancouver; mothers' meeting, Mrs. Sherwood, Victoria; organizer's report, Mrs. Spofford, Victoria; fair work, Mrs. (Dr.) Manchester, Port Hammond; soldiers and volunteers, Mrs. Lye, Vancouver; Bible reading, Mrs. G. Grant, Victoria.

Noontide prayer.

Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock—Devotional exercises, minutes of morning session; 2.20, report of departments resumed; juvenile work, Mrs. C. L. Street, Chilliwack; parlor meetings, Mrs. Gleason, Victoria; railroad employees, Mrs. A. A. Dorrell, Ashcroft; roll call; prayer, 3 o'clock, election of officers, reports of committees on resolutions, plan of work; scientific temperance instruction in the schools, Mrs. Macken, Vancouver.

Wednesday evening—Chair taken by the president, opening exercises, music, address by Mrs. Spofford of Victoria, offering and music; address, Miss E. E. Page, Olympia, Wash.; presentation of banner, Mrs. McNaughton, Victoria; offering and benediction.

Thursday morning, 9.30 o'clock—Bible reading, Mrs. Spain, Victoria, recall; reading of minutes; reports, Curfew bell, Mrs. Halliday, Sandwick; sailors, lumbermen and miners, Mrs. McDonald, Vancouver; work among foreigners, E. G. Smith, Vancouver; temperance coffee houses, Mrs. Riddell, Victoria; Provincial W. C. T. U. Home; committee's report; social purity, Mrs. S. J. Thompson, Victoria; report of "Y" work; 11.30, memorial service, noontide prayer.

Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock—Devotional exercises, minutes of previous session, final reports of committees, apointment of superintendents, appointment of provincial home committees, notices of motions and amendments to constitution, new business, question drawer. Time and place of the next convention. Appointment of auditor and standing committees, reading of minutes, closing of convention.

Thursday evening. "Y" Night—Chair taken by Mrs. Gordon Grant of Victoria. Opening exercises, music, medal contest and drill; address on juvenile work and young women's work, Mrs. (Dr.) Gillespie, Cumberland, and Mrs. Macken, Vancouver; reports of judges and presentation of prizes and medals; offering in aid of the work. "God Save the King."

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Official Announcements in This Week's Provincial Organ.

This week's Gazette contains notice that Capt. H. Newcomb, commander of the C. G. S. Kestrel, has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate for the province.

Tenders for the erection of a schoolhouse for the mountain district are invited.

The following companies have been incorporated: A. R. Williams Machinery Co., of Vancouver, with a capital of $100,000; Empire Club, capitalized at $5,000; Lumber Bolster Patents, with a capital of $10,000; Thomas-Gasaway Company, capitalized at $1,000.

The Pacific Live Stock Association, of Spokane, has been given a provincial license, with J. E. Bird, of Vancouver, as attorney for the province.

The Otter Creek Development Company, of Toledo, Ohio, has been registered as an extra provincial company, with Alfred Carmichael, of Atlin, attorney for the province.

David Spencer Ltd.

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Tuesday at Spencer's

Women's Cotton Suits at $1.50, $2.25, $3.75

At $1.50—Suits of colored muslins.
At $2.25—Suits of white lawn, trimmed insertion.
At $3.75—Colored Zephyr Suits, fancy.

Clearing Out All Children's Pique Coats

At $1.50; were $2.50 and $3.00.
At $2.50; were $4.50.
At $1.50; 8 different styles; trimmed embroidery, insertion and fancy pique.

In the Whitewear Sale

we are making a specialty of Skirts this week. See the various, line shown at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.90.

Table Covers of Tapestry

One yard square; value 75c. Tuesday, 50c.

In the Basement

Sheet Steel Gas Stoves, with steel top frames, double oven, 2 double burners, 1 single burner on top plate and 1 double burner inside oven; stands 27 inches high. Price, $12.50.

"Rapid" Gas Stove in heavy steel nickel plated; 2 heavy burners. Price, $4.50.

"Brooklyn" Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove, with iron frame and lower shelf; nickle plate trimmings; 2 and 3 burners sizes; stands 27 inches high. Price, $8.75 and $10.00.

"Brooklyn" Ovens, polished steel, lined throughout with tin plate; improved enamelled wood handles and turn key; drop door on broad side; can be used on any gas or oil stove; 2 sizes. Price, $2.50 and $3.00.

"Little Brooklyn" Gas Stove, made of cast iron, nickle plated; cold wood hande; size 5x8½. Price, 45c.

"Brooklyn" Bread Toaster, square shape; may be used on gas or oil stove; does not dry out or harden the bread. Price, 50c.

"Brooklyn" Triple Sauce Pan, made of heavy tin; will hold 3 quarts each, and so shaped that the 3 will boil quickly over 1 flame. Price, $1.25 set.

Mohair covered tubing with moulded ends for use in connecting gas stoves with the main pipe. Price, 50c. each.

"Vim" Gas Burner Stove, attachable to any gas burner, very powerful. Price, 15c.

Lamp Chimney Stoves for heating food, boiling water, etc., on top of lamp chimney. Price, 10c. each.

"Queen" Alcohol Stove, made of heavy casting, nickle plated; burns alcohol without any wick or packing material, giving out intense heat; very convienient. Price, 75c. and $1.00.

Stove Kettles, made of tin with copper bottom; folding handles; for use on small gas or oil stoves; 2 sizes. Price, 15c. and 25c.

Book and Stationery Department

A Summer supply of Writing Papers.

Eaton Hurlbut's high class Linen Paper in white, blue and grey; 100 sheets and 100 envelopes to match; 60c.

Box of Eaton Hurlbut's celebrated Highland Linen, containing 24 sheets paper and 24 envelopes; for 35c.

Berkshire Linen Fabrics, 125 sheets and 125 envelopes; for $1.80.

Package of nice Vellum Note, 125 sheets; for 25c.

LESS TROUBLE. There are many different kinds of Fountain Pens, but we have settled down to the STERLING, because it gives less trouble; that's the whole story—less trouble. It means LESS TROUBLE to the user and less trouble to us. All of the user's troubles finally come to us. Do you blame us for trying to sell the best?

SOMETHING for Physicians, Dentists, Real Estate Brokers and Office Men generally, is a White Porcelain Telephone Tablet. We have a large variety of these, as well as memo tablets; just the thing for a busy man.

TOILET PAPER.

We place on Sale on Tuesday another purchase of TOILET PAPER at 5 packages for 25c.

Dress Goods at 35c a Yard

We have freshened up the assortment at this price, and not a piece in this offering is worth less than 50c. a yard, many 65c.; a few 75c.; in Panama Cloths.

RUSTIC RUMINATIONS

ON CHINKS.

Last time I wrote I didn't ask permishin
To go which way I wanted in my rhymes,
But this time, since I mean to go a-fishin',
Take note, the cold if caught 's not on the Times—
There'll be a storm this time, it's even bettin',
So him without the brolley gets the wettin'.

That's me, and so it should be, since the fact is
I'm not quite certain what I want to preach,
I know it ain't exactly what I practice,
But I'm a-tryin' to learn and not to teach.
I'd like to know what other people think
About that pig-tailed puzzle bug, the Chink.

That's a conundrum. 'Fore you start a-shoutin'
You'd better take a lifetime to decide,
Down with the Chink is allus easy spoutin',
The people like it—I know, having tried.
I'd like to see B. C. with whites to fill it,
But who's to wash and scrub, and mine and till it?

White men want wives and beef and dollars plenty,
And if they farm I don't see how they'll get them,
When labor costs at least man's grub and twenty
Per month. If men use bulls, you let them—
Theirs is cheap labor. All they ask for pay
Is liberal cussing, and a bite of hay.

If white men want the cart and plough to pull,
It would be right to let them, but they don't,
Therefore it ain't unfair to hire the bull.
If they will scrub, why let them, but they won't,
Instead of that your women on their fine knees
Just wear their lives out doing chores that's Chinese.

It seems to me that when a miner's wages
Suffice to keep himself, his kids and wife,
He'd kinder hate to see the work that ages
Knock all the blossom off his sweetheart's life.
Isn't a laughin' woman, white and pink,
Worth more'n five dollars spent per month in drink?

How would it be if we should make a law
To let in Chinamen without a payment,
And fix it so as they might dig and saw,
And scrub our floors or wash our dirty raiment,
Whilst we kept every kind of real skilled labor
By penal statute for our own white neighbor?

We'd get our Chinks for something like five dollars,
We'd make this province blossom like the rose;
Because Chinks must have bosses, sure it follers
There be enough of boss's work for those
Who now earn three, at five dollars a day;
Wealth for the farmer, for his man more pay.

It's give and take in life. If you don't give
Something to capital for your own sake,
It seems to me you won't get men to live
Where it's impossible for them to make
The dollars needed to pay white men's salaries,
Build hospitals, buy pomes and pictur galleries.

If white men really want to work like asses,
B. C. must wait, a laggard in life's race;
Poor, tired drudges must replace the lasses
You wed to be the brightners of your place.
It's up to you boys, just say what you think—
A worn out wife—five dollars for a Chink?

Now this ain't only politicians' prattle,
But sober sense for trades and union men,
For Chinamen the work and wage of cattle,
If they try any other, there's the Pen—
For whites skilled labor, for their women ease,
Grubbing and scrubbing only for Chinese.

SAANICH HAYSEED.

—The C. P. R. steamer Empress of Britain left Liverpool on Saturday evening with a full complement of passengers and freight.

—The foundation for the children's ward at the Royal Jubilee hospital is nearing completion. Work on the actual structure will commence shortly.

THAT SAANISH HAYSEED.

To the Editor:—That "Saanich Hayseed" who inflicted your readers with a spasm of so-called verse last Saturday should take a dose of soothing syrup. Dr. Steedman's preferred; seeing its harmless. He seems to think that we people in Victoria are continually tired, but isn't it a fact that when we want a rest we go to Saanich. The trouble with those farmers is they don't realize that anything but following the plough is work. I wonder if he met City Engineer Topp meandering round the Saanich peninsula all this week getting wise on water? If so, Hayseed must surely have recognized that city officials sometimes have to get in and drill.

He claims to have "horse sense." That may be so, but even a horse bucks when he sees an auto. He evidently woke up from his sleep one day and came to Victoria, where the rush and bustle paralyzed him. Your Saanich poet may be one of those somnolent bucolics who farm through the window while the hired man works. He must be so or he would not have time to spend bringing forth poetry when potatoes have to be hoed. The kick about prices for farm goods shows he can't sell much produce as prices here compare favorably with any other place in the province. If the Hayseed is discontented with conditions he might sell out his farm to wise men from the east, who are anxious to snap up properties.

RUSTLER.

LOCAL MARKET GOOD.

To the Editor:—I enjoyed reading in Saturday's Times the "rustic ruminations" of your Saanich Hayseed, but would suggest that he be a little more practical in his views. In common with a good many other Victorians, I was of the opinion that the local market for produce, about which he seems to enter a complaint, was an excellent one. In fact other ranchers have told me that they found in Victoria the very best kind of market at high prices for all they could raise. I would like to hear what other farmers have to say about it. I fear your Hayseed is a chronic growler.

A. T.

ONE OF THE LATE RISERS.

To the Editor:—On reading yesterday the contribution of a "Saanich Hayseed," I was reminded of something about which a local real estate dealer told me a few days since. Two or three years ago he sold a farm about three miles from Victoria to a man who had very little money. The ranch had been held for some time previously by a man who could not make a living off of it, and is now trying to sell life insurance in another city. The new owner has put away $2,000 per year and says that in 10 years, with health and strength, he will ge independent. It is just possible that there are farmers as well as city dwellers "who come down at ten," and yet cannot understand why they do not prosper.

SUBURBANITE.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Atlanta, Ga., June 9.—Information received here by the Postal Telegraph on the Georgia railway, which left Atlanta at 3.30 o'clock, was wrecked this evening four miles east of Kakaka, Ga. The news was brought to Camam by a trainman, who had run the distance to report the accident. He could give only the information that the train, running at a rapid rate, had run into a siding and that several persons had been killed.