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also making a bid for the where the world has wide open or the tourist. He brings new and plenty of money, and goes down with things which cost d sell high.

the constantly expanding siness new passenger steam the score are being built and in commission. In a single the commission. In a single us many as fifty big trans-At-iners will leave New York with passenger lists ranging 0 to 2,500, and nine-tenths of oard will carry tourist trans It is not to the important engage cabins de luxe that companies look evenue, nor indeed even to the cabin passengers, but to what call the "middle millions." s remarkable how much it costs

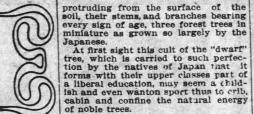
d one of those big liners across, now much it takes to stock one m. The expenses of a single ay total \$50,000. The provisions upplied on a large scale. Meat lent to the weight of 227 men; ausage and chicken equal to the of fifty men; some 250 barrels r, 25,000 eggs, and 7,000 quarts k are some of the larger items hip's larder. But as a trip nets eamship company at least \$25,ey have no objection to a well larder. One of the big steam-ompanies used 13,000 beeves, hogs, 16,000 sheep, 5,000,000 331,000 pounds of coffee, and

00 cigars in a single year. over cigars in a single year. railroads are getting consider-alarmed over the growing num-f Americans who are spending vacations abroad. They are the a who used to fill up the moun-watering place and the mounatering place and the seaside and they have been profitable of the railroads and the inn b. How to turn the tide back shores of America and keep it a question with which they labored earnestly and long. But have never made much headway e solution of the problem. At one it looked as if the "See America movement might accomplish purpose, but tens of thousands o abroad who never saw Niagara Yellowstone Park or the Grand

of the most remarkable evi of the widespread tasts for is the vast number of books of and guide books that is pubd. When one comes to look up iterature on the subject he finds too remote to have a guide describing it, nor too far away told about fully by some writer wels. In fact the literature of is one of the most complete And it is being added to with erful rapidity. Furthermore, it ways popular. A well written of travel or a carefully prepared f newspaper travel stories has been popular, and never so as at present. Those who cant so as at present. Those who call be fourists may be readers. The when one-half the people did not r how the other half lived has al-passed. The descriptive writer the camera have brought the vorld into recognizing familiar

with the rest of humanity. is the prediction of tourist agents the business of globe trotting is in its infancy. They assert that In its infancy. They assort have every one that goes, at least two rs are inspired to go on his re-and that thus the business is d to expand. Seasons of depres-cause the tide of tourists to ebb. good times and free money make o flow in more genial current than . The tourist agents see many years ahead. They offer some conn for the quarter billion dollars

t departs from our shores with the rists by staying that at least half it comes back with the foreigners comes back with the bicighter come across to look us over, and it is not going to be many years tide of tourist money this way will equal that which s the other way. Europe is learn-that all things of interest do not east of the Atlantic.



Montreal Stores

in Armed Warfare

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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Modern Studies 582

There is nothing solid anywhere to build on and the to. Harold Bolce will raise a storm. calls the colleges to the bar of public opinion to answer for their teachings. Perhaps they will say in reply that fragmentary paragraphs in lectures have been removed and made to mean It is not in Toronto alone that the professors and teachers are lecturing along new lines—lines so new as to startle those who have not been listen— and defend.—Toronto Mail and Em-

His Mother's Boy. An amusing divorce case was before a New Jersey court recently. The wife alleged desertion, asserting that after her marriage, the husband cried con-tinually for his mother and finally went home to her to stay. The couple were married April 10, 1905, and sixteen days later Gronboldt, the wife asserting tride ungenerative states of the must go; but another follows. Mr. Bolce adds :



The electrocution of five negroes, practically together, for two murders in Powhatan, Virginia, is probably the record for the administration of capit-al punishment in the United States. It was planned to execute all of the con-demned on April 30, but the nerve of the superintendent of the Richmond

demned on April 30, but the nerve of the superintendent of the Richmond penitentiary appears to have forsaken him. Governor Swanson listened to him. Governor Swanson listened to him. Governor Swanson listened to more than two men in any one day and reprieved three of the negroes, to ne until May 5 and the other two until May 7. One would have preferred to finish his ghastly task all at once.
With alleged revolutionists. Decapitation has always been considered a gentlemen's death. Under the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," the Hebrews and a tooth for a tooth," the Hebrews to have for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, "the Hebrews to have for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," the Hebrews of the negroes, incendiaries, victims of witchcraft superstition in Europe and New England, and other unfortunates. Highwaymen and other malefactors

were hung by hundreds and in many Virginia is the latest state to adopt

cases their bodies were left hanging on electrocution as its form of capital punishment. The first was New York. After the Empire state came Massa-chusetts, Ohio, and New Jersey. Minthe gibbet until they fell to pieces, as a warning to would-be criminals. Poisoning was more or less legal on the Continent during the Middle Ages, but nesota and other states have considin England it was punished by boiling the prisoner alive. The alleged traitor was hanged, drawn and quartered. residual and other states have bond ered the adoption of the electric chair. There is a general tendency in that di-rection. The reason for the substitu-tion of electrocution for hanging as a

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seize the films, but the photographer escaped, supposedly to America. At Marseilles three heads were to fall and other cities clamored for the guillo-tine. Hanging is the most common form of execution. It prevails in Great Britain and her colonies and many other countries. In Mexico the method is shooting, and in Germany it is be-heading. In Spain the garrote has been used ever since the Moorish con-quest. This method of execution was practiced in the Philippines and Cuba before the Spanish-American war. The garrote consists of a heavy metal col-iar attached to a post. The collar is fastened around the criminal's neck and a screw is turned, which pierces the victim's spinal column where it connects with the brain. Death is in-stantaneous. In China the executioner

Ghostly Pictures

A New York Press despatch of ret date says: Over a hundred paint-is in the style of the landscape art-R. Swaine Gifford, who died in v. 1905, have been produced the past three years by a midaged goldsmith of New York nam-Frederick L. Thompson, who has ver had a lesson in the art.

The case is considered to be one of epathy between the dead artist and living medium, for Mr. Thompson, nothing of painting, asserts he only works under an irresist-impulse. Art critics declare that his vases "reproduce all the charm, fine or and atmosphere of Gifford's best

Ar. Thompson has given an account physical and artistic experithe editor of the American News, who purchased one of his "Gifford" paintings.

bout three years ago," he said, "I gan to see distinct visions of es and faces, and felt an irresistpulse to paint them. I thought so strong that I secretly began paint. The visions came and the would work out into form. I pelled to paint by an unknown The paintings are finished enby feeling.-

After I began painting an exhibition Gifford's work was held in New I went to it, and heard a voice incly say: 'You see what I have omplished. Why not go on with work and finish it?"

Thompson had seen Mr. Gifford twice during his life, but only on occasion, when the artist was buysome jewelry, did he speak with

ompanied by Professor Hyslop, of ican Society for Psychica Mr. Thompson went to the arch, Mr d artist's home in Massachusetts. ng other things the widow showed an easel a picture of "exactly representing" (in the essor's words) "one of the sketches Mr. Thompson had left in my

ofessor Hyslop is convinced that visions haunting Mr. Thompson clear illustrations of the process which the departed may be able to insmit their thoughts to the living then conditions are favorable."

the teleghnome, and servering the question as to get or not Fenton should be iald before a part of clearness and summary of the facts out of the facts

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He had his trouble for his fun-"Small moîsture, and a trace of air, Some warmth," and nothing else wa

riage as now contracted and protected is a form of monoply, interwoven with capital, conductive to exclusive families and the culture-ground of family pride and ambition. Many of the learned professors seem to free transport and the thrill of sense, That rapt and heavenly confluence Of souls when each to other slips A greeting to beloved lips?

stantaneous. In China the executioner wields the sword while two assistants stretch the culprit's neck. For a century there has been a gen-

eral tendency all over the civilized world to lessen the number of capital offenses, to make the infliction of the death penalty as humane and secret as possible, and finally to abolish capital punishment altogether. In the United States as late as 1894 there were twenty-five capital offenses under the military code of laws, twenty-two un-

a rock.
Prof. Earp still preaches from ortho-dox pulpits, but Mr. Bolce tells us that there are still other professors in other colleges who go lengths that make Dr. Earp look like a careful conservative.
He continues:
It is taught by many college sociolo-gists that marriage, under conceivable val institutions. Prof. William Graham Sumner, of Yale, teaches that "both pair, marriage and democracy, are pro-tuced by the conditions of societ
And they sind. And then he caught I cannot say; let this suffice. The thing was done by deft device, In shrewd and secret manner known Unto the Little God alone. And then, in tubes hermetical, With wary skill he sealed them all. These fragile joys, and let them rest. Securely stored, to wait the test. Forthwith the rascal went to work. And toiled and travailed like a Turk. And swore by that and vowed by this That he'd investigate the Kiss. And ascertain its true content By chemical experiment. Rash braggart! When the task was done

ing, forgery, and so on. Now there are said to be only two, murder and treason. The wholesale executions that mark-

ed the ancient Roman persecutions the Spanish Inquisition, St. Bartholo-For how could clusy science capture The Thought that gave the Kiss its mew's Day, the French Revolution and practically all the wars and insurrec tions of many centuries have gone, it is to be hoped, never to return. Rarely now does an execution constitute an occasion for a public holiday, feasting A Crying Evil. We desire to call attention to a flag-rant violation of one of our most im-portant statutes.

during the Reign of Terror, made the unequalled record of sixty-two execu-tions in forty-five minutes. Without capital punishment life im-prisonment would be meted out to se-

rious offenders. Then penal colonies would be in demand, such as France maintains in Devil's Island and Guiana; Great Britain in the Andama and Nicobar Islands; Italy in the Li pari Isles; Germany in Oceanica and Africa; and Russia in Siberia. (Copyright, 1909, by Fred. J. Haskin.)

der the naval code, three under the extra-territorial jurisdiction of consuls, and seventeen under the civil code. In the fifty-second Congress the number Hampton Court Ghosts. The discovery at Hampton Court Palace of some arches bridging a long-forgotten moat reminds a correspondwas reduced to three-treason, murder forgotten moat reminds a corresponse ent of several other curious discov-eries made in this royal palace, says the London Daily Chronicle. One con-cerns Mistress Shell Penn, who was Edward VL's nurse and died in the was reduced to three-treason, hinder and rape. Such crimes can only be punished under the federal law if comitted in a territory or national res-ervation, or on the sea. In 1906 Vir-ginia headed the list of states with palace in 1562. She was buried in Hampton Church and a monument was erected, which was irreverently de-stroyed when the old church was pullginia neaded the list of states while eight capital offenses, Louisiana had seven. Missouri and Deleware each six. In most states murder is the only capital crime. Other capital crimes in America are kidnapping, arson, piracy, ed down in 1829. Soon after this strange noises, as of a woman work-ing a spinning wheel, were heard in the southwest wing of the palace. Search was made an an ancient chametc. In England a century ago there were 200 capital crimes, so called, in-cluding such comparatively minor of

ber discovered, in which an antique spinning wheel, and the oak planks were worn away where the treadle struck the floor. After this Mrs. Penn's ghost is said to have disturbed man; cocupants of the palace, but, according to Mr. Law's history of the palace, and has not been seen since 1886, when her tall, gaunt figure nearly frightened a

young soldier to death. Another discovery arose through the experiences of a lady of title, who lived on the west side of the Fountain court on the west side of the Fountain court in 1870. She was conscious of the presence in her rooms of two invisible beings, and, disturbed by mysterious sounds, she complained to the Lord Chamberlain, but he declined to inter-fere, on the ground "that there were no funds at his disposal for any such work" and that, moreover, "his juris-diction did net extend over the solid and the family. Prof. Frenk A. Feiter, of Cornell, is one of these. He speaks of the visitor from France who repaint statutes.
 and the family. Prof. Frenk A. Feiter, of Cornell, is one of these. He speaks of the visitor from France who repaints statutes.
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