

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

APPEALS TO THE
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

As the Colonist has not joined in any appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the present political crisis, it is not speaking in its own defense, when it says that such appeals cannot be construed into an insult to the prerogative, as the Times says. Every British subject has the right to approach the Crown and prefer any request calling for the exercise of the prerogative. This is one of the cardinal principles of our system of government. The Colonist does not favor appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor because it recognizes the danger to responsible government if the prerogative is to be exercised too frequently. We have discussed the several lines of action which are open to His Honor, but we do not think it well that the people should get in the way of looking to the Lieutenant-Governor for relief in political crises. It is better to trust to the ordinary processes of constitutional government.

Nevertheless, there are some of our contemporaries which do not hold the same view as the Colonist in this regard. The Victoria Globe, the Vancouver World and the Nelson Miner have addressed frequent appeals directly to the Lieutenant-Governor. In so doing they have been wholly within their rights, and the Times has no warrant for presuming to censure them. The people rule this country, and there is no official so exalted as not to be properly subject to suggestions as to the course he ought to follow, and criticism for the manner in which he employs the authority vested in him.

AN ASIAN WAR CLOUD.

There is trouble on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, where Mohammed Ismail Khan is setting up a claim to the throne. Ismail is one of several claimants to the right of succession to the crown when Abdur Rahman, the present sovereign, who is old and feeble, is obliged to pay the debt of nature. It is alleged that his claims receive the support of Russia, which power is not very much in favor with the reigning Ameer. A fight has occurred between Ismail's forces and those of the Ameer, but with what result we are not told. Probably it has been inconclusive, as most mountain battles between semi-barbarous tribes are.

The position of Afghanistan is peculiar. Lying between the possessions of Russia and Great Britain, whose military railway systems touch its borders, the country is for the most part an unsurveyed mass of mountains, and whether it is possible to construct a railway through it remains an unanswerable question. The British system can readily be extended to Kandahar, and in fact all the material is now on the ground for that purpose, but the approach from Russian territory to Herat, which is supposed to be temporarily the goal of Muscovite ambition in this direction, is exceedingly difficult. From Kandahar to Herat the distance is four hundred miles, and very little is known about the country except that it must be nearly impassable.

Every one who is familiar with the conditions existing in Afghanistan looks for very serious trouble there whenever the Ameer dies, and it seems to be taken for granted that Great Britain and Russia will support rival claimants for the throne. For this reason the beginning of trouble on the Northern frontier at a time when Great Britain has the South African question on her hands is thought by many to indicate that Russia thinks the time ripe to precipitate the inevitable conflict.

CANADIAN LEAD.

The Toronto Mail and Empire takes up the question of lead smelting in British Columbia, and after a somewhat exhaustive review of the existing conditions reaches the conclusion that the duty now imposed on lead imported into Canada must be increased, so as to give the home-made article a monopoly in the home market. The present duty is 15 per cent, which at current prices is about one-third of a cent per pound. The United States duty is 2½ cents per pound; and the Toronto paper thinks that the Canadian duty should be made at least as high. It thinks also that if the home market could be assured to Canadian smelters, there would be an excellent prospect of their becoming formidable competitors in foreign markets. The present consumption of lead is about 12,000 tons a year.

On the face of it, the view expressed by the Mail and Empire seems reasonable. It is not clear that any evil could follow to the lead-mining industry by the increase of the duty, or that the additional cost, if any, to the consumer, would be at all serious. We hope Mr. Fielding will see his way clear to do something when he next meets parliament to promote the lead-smelting industry.

MAJOR GIROUARD.

Major Giroard, R. E., was banquipped in Montreal last week. The Major is son of Hon. Mr. Justice Giroard of the Supreme Court. As every one knows, his claim to honor at the hands of his fellow-Canadians is his splendid achievement in railway construction on the Nile in connection with Kitchener's campaign. Major Giroard, who is a graduate of the Royal Military College in Canada, was sent to the Sudan in 1895, and in the following year Kit-

chner selected him to take command of the railway construction battalion. He was given 600 men, whom he describes as raw and untrained, and set to work building a railway across the desert. It was an extremely difficult task for a lieutenant of engineers with a lot of wholly unskilled men to work with. He was directed to build 150 yards of line a day, but even this small distance proved too much for such a force as he had available. He displayed admirable qualities of organization, and it was not long before he was laying a mile of new track daily. Then came the cholera, and the number of deaths was sometimes as high as fifty a day. This almost stopped work, but in time the force of the disease spent itself, and work was pushed on with vigor. Then came a wholly unforeseen accident, a cloud-burst, which swept away many miles of the track. So rare is such a phenomenon in the desert that nothing like it has occurred during the last quarter of a century. Kitchener at once put a large force of men, some 7,000, at the disposal of Giroard, and he soon had the line relaid, and then the work was pushed rapidly forward. This enabled the Sirdar to capture Dongola, and at once Giroard pushed the railway along to Atbara. Next to Lord Kitchener this young Canadian contributed most to the overthrow of the Khalifa.

During the banquet Major-General Hutton spoke. He described the guest of honor as a man who is French-Canadian by birth, a Roman Catholic in religion and a Briton in education, and said that it is his ability to harmonize qualities so apparently different that enabled Britain to build up her world empire so successfully. "It seems to me," said Major-General Hutton, "that Major Giroard is the personification of those qualities which are making this vast and world-wide empire of ours."

We quote the following further from this deeply interesting speech: "This at least is certain—Major Giroard contributed in a marked degree to one of the most successful, most arduous and protracted of the campaigns of this century. His achievement of laying 500 miles of railway in a 'savage desert' is one indeed to be proud of; it is a record to make the reputation of any engineer in the world. Yet this feat was performed by a young subaltern of the Royal Engineers. Your guest is the embodiment of what Egypt is doing for the creation of able and self-reliant young British officers. Here we have an engineer officer, yesterday but a subaltern, now in command of a regiment, with \$10,000 a year. It has been said of him 'that he never loses his head nor forgets his own mind.'"

The fact of Major Giroard's nationality as a French-Canadian specially appeals to me. I have frequently heard it said that the military spirit of Canada, so conspicuous in the past history of Canada, is rapidly lessening, and that military service is no longer held in the same favor. It is to be remembered that military service may be held to be the embodiment of the spirit of patriotism. This statement, if true, is of very serious portent to the future of Canada and the Canadian people. Of the present population of the Dominion, 30 per cent are French, a population which is fast increasing. The future influence, power and vigor, therefore, of the Canadian nation must in large measure depend upon the characteristics of so important a section of the community. I have to admit that the reputation of discipline and efficiency in the French-Canadian battalions, the whole of which have been under my personal command this summer, leaves very much to be desired. I look forward, however, most hopefully to a vast improvement next year, though in order to effect a satisfactory change, the reconstruction of several of the least efficient battalions will be necessary. I do, however, believe that the fact that the military spirit in French Canada is moribund. If it has become weakened it is because no cause has arisen to bring it to life, but from our personal knowledge and observation I will confidently assert that we have in French Canada the material from which soldiers can be made, of a quality second to none in the Empire.

We have as our guest to-night a bright example. I have also about me some of the staff of your militia, some of the best specimens of young and rising British officers who are French-Canadians, which during thirty-two years of service it has been my privilege to command. I was told on the very best authority that in the last Colonial War the British United States cavalry regiment, whose headquarters are not 1,000 miles from this spot, had no less than 340 French-Canadian men enlisted on the spot, to take part in that campaign, and we know that vast numbers of French-Canadians fought in the war of secession.

Gentlemen, I look forward with certainty to the day when your French-Canadian troops will be the equal in discipline and in efficiency to the best that ever fought under de Salaberry, or who ever shouldered a musket for the defence of Quebec; but in order to achieve such a result we must have the goodwill of the people themselves, and be prepared ourselves, as soldiers, to leave no stone unturned to achieve success.

Major Giroard has been fortunate in taking part in a series of campaigns upon the Nile which has brought freedom and civilization to the vast provinces of Central Africa. It seems only too probable that a campaign is imminent in the southern extremity of the same great continent, in which British troops from all corners of the Empire may be called upon to assert the vast principle of equal rights of citizenship, and of even-handed justice for all subjects of the Queen. Therefore they may be. If so be that Canadians take their share, may it be found that there is not one but many Giroards eager and ready to fight in a just and righteous cause.

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Several propositions of a business nature are under the consideration of the people of Victoria, and there has already been manifest a disposition on the part of the people to deal with them in anonymous letters to the press. Every newspaper likes to give space to letters treating of current topics, but it is hardly fair to business men that their proposals should be the subject of anonymous attacks. We have, therefore, concluded to exercise in future greater discretion in permitting such letters to appear in the columns of this paper. We do not say that anonymous letters will not be published under any circumstances, when business matters are being discussed, because it frequently happens that men who have sound views shrink from printing anything over their own signatures. A fair discussion of any business proposition need not necessarily be signed with the writer's name to ensure publication in the Colonist, although of course the name must be sent to the paper. Our object is to prevent anonymous attacks upon enterprises. We think too much has been allowed by all the city papers in this respect, and will try to remedy it, so far as the Colonist is concerned.

MR. COTTON'S SECOND THOUGHT.

After nearly a week's deliberation the News-Advertiser has reached the conclusion that Mr. W. W. B. McInnes was a very wicked person, and that such naughty things as Nansimo, and such about criminal prosecutions and things of that kind? Will Mr. McInnes be prosecuted? Well, not with any great degree of celerity. As a matter of fact he cannot be, for a man can say what he likes in this country and escape prosecution, except it be for libel. The News-Advertiser is simply seeking to create the impression that Mr. Cotton is very much shocked. But why should he be shocked? Mr. Cotton has been sowing the wind for some twelvemonth past, and if the wrong man from Nansimo saw fit to cap it with a whirlwind surely the hyphenated minister has no reason to complain.

Just at this time Mr. Cotton is not inspired by too excessive an affection for Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. A certain locality is said to have no greater fury than a female person whose advances have been repelled, but a pretty good rival to a woman scorned is a politician in a similar predicament. Now, it is one of the most secret facts of recent political history, so recent in fact that the incident had scarcely been closed on Labor Day, that Messrs. Semlin and Cotton were wooing Mr. McInnes with all the ardor of their more or less youthful political passion. There was a cabinet office for that gentleman if he could see his way clear to take it. He consulted his friends, who persuaded him that it would be poor policy to enter into political partnership with a government woe, and the fact that the cabinet was not a better of him in catering for a certain vote explain Mr. Cotton's attitude towards him and his utterances.

IN DEFENCE OF WAR.

Admiral Schley has a good word to say about war. He does not pretend that it is at all a comfortable avocation, but he thinks that on the whole it does good. He is, however, a little astray in some of the statements made on the subject. He insists, for example, that all international boundaries have been traced in blood, quite oblivious of the fact that those of his own country have been secured, for the most part, by the signature of money, and by diplomacy. He says that it is by war that nations are freed, and speaks of the conferring by the United States, through means of the sword, of the priceless blessing of freedom upon the people of Cuba and the Philippines. It is a little too soon to say how much freedom has been conferred upon the Cubans. We will know more about that by and by; but there is pretty strong evidence that the Philippines do not agree with Admiral Schley as to the object of the campaign now being rather ingenuously waged by General Otis. If they could be consulted, they would probably say some very severe things about the manner in which the people of the United States are seeking to impose upon them a yoke which they detest quite as much as they did that of Spain.

War is one way of getting rid of the surplus population of the world. If Europe had not been devastated by wars through a dozen centuries, it is difficult to see what would have become of the people. And if it had not been for war, many of the choicest regions of the earth would be in the hands of people who would make very little use of them, while less favored regions would be crowded by people in straits to keep themselves alive. War has certainly been a powerful economic force, but it is a reflection upon human enlightenment if the conclusion must be accepted that the only way to make room for the natural increase in the race is to set a number of able-bodied men to work periodically killing each other off.

War has unquestionably developed courage, and probably the sense of personal dignity and honor. It has had much to do with the evolution of patriotism. No doubt patriotism is a very excellent thing. The last reproach that can be made against a man is to say that he is not a patriot. We forgive almost everything else. Yet it does not do to analyze too closely the ingredients of patriotism. It is usually associated in the minds of all of us with blood-stained flags and torn battle standards. War gives employment to many thousands of men. All the talk of disarmament fails to recognize that while existing conditions continue there is an enormous expenditure every year in connection with armies, and that this means employment to thousands of people, and a market for enormous amounts of goods. It is true that the money comes out of the pockets of the people, but that is the case with all money. Somebody has to earn it before anybody can spend it. It is more than doubtful if the millions of men who are kept under arms the world over would expend as much money on themselves if they were not

soldiers, as the government spends on them now. So as war necessitates armaments, there is a good side to it in some particulars. But when these things have been said in defence of war, all has been said, and when these benefits are weighed against the injury and suffering caused by it, they are terribly overbalanced. The evils which result from war indirectly are immeasurable. The smallest part of the injury to France by the last war with Germany was that which ended when Paris capitulated, and Germany has found her victory and immense money indemnity the most expensive investment she ever made.

APHASIA.

The Czar is said to be a victim of aphasia. Aphasia is the inability to say certain things. Curious instances of it are related. The disease, for it is not a natural infirmity, is said to afflict all people to a slight degree. One instance is given of a man who, while retaining the ability to read and write, and who could apparently hear as well as any one, suddenly became unable to say anything but "cousin," and what he meant by it no one ever knew. Another lost the faculty of saying anything but "mamma" and "no," which words he used to express everything, and he seemed to be under the impression that he was employing the same vocabulary as other people, for when asked to write what he meant, he wrote intelligibly. "We are not informed just how far the Czar's aphasia has gone."

There is one very remarkable illustration of this disease in British Columbia. The name of the victim is Francis Carter-Cotton. He seems unable to say whether he is guilty or not guilty of the charge made against him by Mr. Joseph Martin, that he deliberately falsified the records of the Executive Council.

The way to settle the Alaskan boundary question is to leave it to a tribunal to decide where the line should be drawn. Canada will accept the award without complaint.

Why should there be any difficulty about getting mails into Atlin? There is no trouble about sending in a bale of hay or a cooking-stove. But the post office department finds it difficult to carry letters in with regularity.

No one will blame the Columbian for signalling the first anniversary with a red issue. If New Westminster could hear all the nice things that are being said about its energy and courage, it would blush redder than the Columbian's ink.

The Province says it did not give the definition of turmeric quoted by the Colonist. Will our contemporary kindly turn to its issue of September 6th, and look on page 4, column 1, and read from the thirteenth line from the bottom?

We always understood that the wind blew up-river on the night when New Westminster was burned. The Columbian's picture makes it clear. And there are lots of them. In one of the valley streams, two men lately captured 250 trout in a day and a half's fishing.

These are not fish stories, but common, every-day occurrences. It must not be concluded that Comox is a wilderness inhabited only by game. On the contrary, it is one of the most beautiful and productive farming districts in British Columbia. Of the latter fact one has only to attend the agricultural fair held in September each year to be convinced. Comox village is a pretty little settlement on the borders of Comox Bay. Of the other towns and villages in the district, Cumberland, Union and Courtenay are most important. The first two are busy coal-mining centres, and all are within a radius of 10 miles.

Good board can be obtained at very moderate rates in first-class hotels or private houses. In Comox harbor there are at this season one or more ships of the British navy, and their presence enlivens the district, and takes away the monotony that usually pervades the country (for city people).

If you are not blessed with sufficient of this world's goods to own a steam launch to cruise in the West Coast, Vancouver Island might convey you from Nanaimo to Comox village on Fridays. The steamer returns on Saturdays. The fare is low, and the accommodation on board is excellent—the two chief considerations.

We publish the above facts for the benefit of those unacquainted with this pretty little shore that once a sportsman comes to Comox, he will be so delighted with it that he will not fail to come again.

The fastest railway schedule maintained anywhere in the world is on the Great Western, between Brunton and Yatton, where the speed is regularly eighty-one miles an hour.

Lord Rowton, the late Earl of Beaconsfield's private secretary, is engaged in writing the life of that distinguished statesman, under the direct supervision of His Majesty. This is an honor that no subject ever before received.

The Yosemite stopped at Brackman & Ker's wharf last night, greatly to the inconvenience of her many passengers. Why cannot the steamers running to Victoria go to the regular docks and land their passengers?

The manner in which New Westminster has recovered from the fire, which a year ago laid most of her houses in ruins, is beyond all praise. It is hard to realize, as one looks upon the bustle and port of that city, that a year ago it was all in ashes.

Mr. Macrae writes us a letter in regard to some miners' grievances in Atlin. He seems to be under the impression that a Liberal government is in power in this province. In this he is somewhat astray, but the government could not be any worse if it were Liberal.

The more the Rennes court martial squirms, the more abominable its decision in the Dreyfus case appears. The whole world outside of France condemns it. Indignation is likely to take the form of a boycott on the proposed exposition. There is little wonder. Who can feel safe in France now?

Lord Kitchener is supplanting the Kaiser in one of his most cherished roles. The Kaiserian moustache has been regarded as the ne plus ultra of adornments for the lip, but Kitchener's moustache is pushing it aside. The Kitchener model is declared to be the perfection of what a moustache ought to be.

COMOX FOR SPORTSMEN.

Game of All Kinds Abounds and Visitors Are Well Provided For.

From the Cumberland News.

Now that the hunting season has opened, we would call the attention of sportsmen to Comox. In the whole province there is not another district which can offer such excellent ground for hunting and fishing, and at the same time all the advantages of good accommodations right on the spot. Within a few yards of the farmhouses deer, grouse, pheasant, bear and panther are common. Around Hamilton Lake (about one mile from Comox valley), we have known of many farmers shooting fine deer in their grain fields and orchards.

In Comox Bay salmon and whitefish are plentiful. A salmon weighing 80 pounds was recently caught, and though this was an unusually large one, big fish are not by any means the exception. The average weight is from 15 to 20 pounds. In the Courtenay river (down to Comox Bay) several trout weighing from 15 to 20 pounds were captured within the last month. The average weight is from 2 to 3 pounds. And there are lots of them. In one of the valley streams, two men lately captured 250 trout in a day and a half's fishing.

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The Portland Telegram says: "If the Boers would give in, under such guarantees as Great Britain would make, their descendants, if not themselves, would be great gainers; but they don't know it, and no nation has a moral right to teach it to them by conquering them." Suppose we amend this sentence by substituting the word "Philippines" for "Boers," and the expression "United States" for "Great Britain," would the Telegram endorse it; and if not, why not?

The news from Atlin printed in our Vancouver telegram this morning is highly interesting. It has been expected for some time that the district would prove to be specially valuable for its quartz, and the latest news seems to bear this out. Between its hydraulic and lode mines, Atlin will next year attract the attention of capitalists to an unusual degree. Railway construction into the district will be assured, if the present prospects are realized.

Nothing Too Rich



We have found that nothing is too rich or too good for our patrons, and in view of that fact have secured a finer stock of Groceries than has ever before been shown in this vicinity.

Quaker Oats, 2 Pkgs. 25c.
Flake Barley, 4 lbs. 25c.
Ghirardelli Ground Chocolate, 35c. tin.
Ghirardelli Ground Cocoa, 25c. lb.

Our Tea and Coffee is unsurpassed.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

MOVING. SLAUGHTER SALE.



300 doz. Sox at 8c. per pair, worth 20c.
300 Mens' and Boys' suits at Half Price.
50 doz. stylish Hats at \$1.00 worth \$2.75.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS
97 JOHNSON STREET.

COFFEE DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES

Will find it profitable to handle only the best in...

PURE COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER.
HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED.

STEMLER & FARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA.
HEAD OFFICE: Thomas Earle, 63, 64 and 67 Wharf St. Victoria, B.C.

IT STANDS

Any way you look at it, The Sherwin-Williams Paint stands. While lead paint covers well, but it cracks and runs off. Zinc paint spreads well, but it cracks and peels off. Neither one alone makes a durable paint. The Sherwin-Williams Paint combines the best qualities of both with the highest skill. It contains the best lead in the best proportion, the best zinc in the best proportion, and the best oil and color, all in the best proportions. From every point of view it stands comparison with lead paint or zinc paint. It stands alone—every can fully guaranteed, and behind the guarantee all the resources and the reputation of the Company.

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1897

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Hotel

Badminton

VANCOUVER.

This Hotel is NOT closed, but running on EXACTLY the same lines as hitherto.

The Orchestra plays as usual.

W. H. Mawdsley, Manager.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.
Princess, Duchess, Countess.

Yankee Blade, American Wander, R. C. Wonder and Hope mineral claims, situated in the West Coast, Vancouver Island, near the Division of Claydon District, where located—On east side Tranquil Creek, Tofino Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for M. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19610, and M. P. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19612, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1899.
A. S. GOING.

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11:30 a.m.—Talbot vs.
12 noon—Seyers and
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