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## The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL L., NO. 158

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1908

## EXTENSION OF

Bill Continuing Them for Five Years is Passed Through Commons

OUTLAY IN NOVA SCOTIA

Consideration of the Dominion Power Company's Bill Postponed

Ottawa, June 24.—The house today passed the government bill granting five years' extension of the lead bounty for the benefit of the lead industry in British Columbia. Parliament in 1908 sanctioned the payment of a bounty to stimulate the product. of a bounty to stimulate the produc-tion of pig lead from Canadian mines and such payments were not to ex-ceed \$500,000 yearly. The bounty was to be in force for five years. In this time, however, the amount actually expended was \$660,000 and the gov-ernment proposed that the bounty should now be extended for five years more but that the payments in the to be in force for five years. In this time, however, the amount actually expended was \$660,000 and the government proposed that the bounty should now be extended for five years more but that the payments in the whole ten years not to exceed in all the \$2,500,000 originally agreed upon. The rate of bounty is based upon the price of lead in the London market. price of lead in the London market. Mr. Foster asked if the cabinet was

ended so as to limit the bounty pay-ments in any one year to \$500,000. Af-

ments in any one year to \$500,000. Atterwards the bill based upon the resolution was put through its several stages. The house then passed into committee of supply in the public works estimates. In the course of the discussion W. A. Galifier, M. P. received a compliment from Mr. Foster for his lucid explanation of the condition of the lead industry. Mr. Foster said he hoped to see him Finance Minister some day.

For the last time this session the first through the House went into committee on supply, taking up the department of public works. The votes under consideration were those for harbors and wharfs in Nova Scotia, and the opposition displayed a critical mood. Complaint was made that while Nova Scotia as a maritime province deserved considerable attention, Mr. Fielding had given every little fishing hamlet on the coast a wharf for the purpose of securing the support of a solid delegation from that province in the House of Commons, a province in the House of Commons and the province in the House of Commons and the province in the House of Commons and the province in the House was made that the province in the House of Commons and the province in se of Com condition which had existed until Mr. Stanfield won in Truro and destroyed the system of government representa-

London, Ont., June 24.—Oscar Kins-man, aged 62 years, is dead, from sun-stroke

Drowned While Bathing. Toronto June 24.—George Dean, 17 years old, was drowned in the Humber river yesterday while bathing.

Gasoline Explosion Victim. Toronto, June 24.—A man named Twiller was probably fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline launch in the slip of the Queen City club yester-day.

Ontario Railway Wreck. Toronto, June 24 .- A terrific cloud Toronto, June 24.—A terrinc cloud-burst accompanied the storm on Mon-day night and caused a wreck on the Southampton line about three and a half miles south of Mildmay. As a re-sult, Engineer Allard is dead, Fireman Okeller and Baggageman Bourdy are badly injured and twenty passengers were given a severe shaking up. were given a severe shaking up.

Factory Inspectors. Toronto, June 24.-The twenty-sec ond annual convention of the inter-national association of factory inspec-tors opened in the city hall yesterday with an attendance of about a hundred delegates from all over the United States and several Canadian provinces. J. H. Morgan, of Cleveland, speaking as the representative of Ohio said the factory inspector's life was not always free from care. When there ed out as a scape goat for sins of om-ission on the part of others who were the guilty ones.

A Wife's Vain Sacrifice. wright had given his adhesion to the measure.

Mr. Fielding replied that the cabinet was not in the habit of dividing on barge Edgewater, in the East river, tonight, the captain of the barge Otto Authert toppled over into the water. His screams brought his wife to the deck. She plunged into the river in a brave attempt to rescue him, but both were drowned. The bodies were not recovered.

province in the House of Commons, a condition which had existed until Mr. Office and estroyed in True and destroyed in true and estroyed in the proportion. The total amount voted during the arrest helps to the afternoon was about \$200,000.

Consideration of the bill for the incompany has been postponed for a work by the Commons private bills committee, to allow the Canadian continuision of the event would be by a committee to allow the Canadian continuision of the event would be by a committee, to allow the Canadian continuision of the event would be by a committee, to allow the Canadian continuision of the event would be by a committee, to allow the Canadian continuision of the event would be by a committee, to allow the Canadian continuision of the event would be by a committee to day, read a charge of the city observed the holiday read and an elicitation of the Festival of the city observed the holiday read and the expected to make its post of the city observed the holiday read and the expected to make a sturdary, as defined the continuist of the city observed the holiday reading of the city is excent to the city observed the holiday reading of the city observed the holiday re

Proposal to Strip E. & Lands in Return for Timber

ERECT TURPENTINE PLAN

R. H. Fulton, Montreal Capital ist, on Coast Investigating Resources

at the same time result in the estab-lishment of a new and important in-dustry on this coast, has been made to the railway authorities by R. H. Fulton, a Montreal capitalist. Mr. Fulton is now on the coast investigating the timber resources of the island. As is well known the railway authorities have for over a year been attempting to make arrangements for the clearing of a large acreage. Every tender submitted was so high that it would have been impossible to have the work done at the prices offered, and be able to offer the land for sale to settlers at reasonable figures. Since the company refused to let clearing contracts on the basis of the bids submitted, it has been casting about for some other method of preparing the lands for settlement.

Turpentine Plant Mr. Fulton's plan, so far as can be gathered, is to establish on the Island a large plant for the extraction of turpentine from timber standing on the C. P. R. lands, and in order to obtain that timber at as low a cost as possible, he offers to do a certain amount of clearing. The turpentine plant would be fed with timber, the cost of which would be the failing and hauling, plus the expense of clearing. cost of which would be the falling and hauling, plus the expense of clearing certain portions of tracts of land, so that they would be available for settlement. In this way the C. P. R. would have its lands cleared for nothing and would only be giving away such of the standing timber as would be of use in the manufacture of turpentine.

In former land clearing proposals

plough, five to be brushed and ten to be left in virgin forest for settler to remove at his leisure. On this basis Mr. Fulton would stump five acres, brush five and take the timber and on the remaining ten uncleared acres he would have the privilege of removing all the timber suitable for his turpentible plant.

Three Rivers, June 24.—Duping, the young man who was accidentally shot by a companion last Saturday, is dead.

Fraser Rising Again.
Yale, B. C., June 24.—The Fraser river has arisen five inches during the last twelve hours. Grand Trunk Earnings

Montreal, June 24.—Traffic earnings on the Grand Trunk railway for the week ending June 21 totalled \$825,675, as against \$883,825 for the same week last year, a decrease of \$58,150. Killed by Live Wire.

Toronto, June 24—Albert Jewell, aged 13 years, 210 Robert street, was killed tonight by grasping a wire which was dangling between some trees above the ground on Bloor street.

Kingston, Ont., June 24.—Battalion Sergeant Carson, of the Royal Mili-tary College, has headed the list of the graduation class, and won the commission in the Royal Engineers. He is a Kingstonian.

Scottish Steam Trawler A proposal, which if accepted, will enable the C. P. R. to have thousands for acres of rich agricultural land on Vancouver Island cleared and made ready for market at little expense and at the same time result in the estab-

Want Bank Reorganized

Montreal, June 24—A circular letter
has been sent to all the creditors of
the defunct Banque de St. Jean, suggesting reorganization of the bank
with the object of retrieving the lost
fortunes of those who are suffering as
a result of the failure.

Measure Will Occupy Parlia ment's Attention for Good Many Days

CLAUSES NEED SCRUTIN)

Proposed Plan of Raising Funds for Hudson Bay Railway

sovernment's attention to indignities heaped on a party of respectable Hebrew citizens of Toronto by United States customs officials at Niagara Falls, N. Y. They were locked up in a small room and only permitted to return to Canada after they had been

Bombardment and Looting Shah's Capital Are Continued

ish Legation-Fears for Foreigners

Berlin, June 24.—The Lokal Anzelger's despatch from Teheran, dated Wednesday midnight, says: "The bombardment here today lasted for an hour

would be bombarded.
"The heat here is terrible, and the air is pestilential. Many dead horses are still lying in front of the parliamentary buildings, and probably there are corpses of men under them. The diplomatic corps appounce that a state

"Many refugees have fied to the British legation, and the Shah, it is stated, is indignant that the right of asylum has been accorded there. The Cossack cavalry guard the entrance to the legation."

treasurer, S. Cameron. A permanent secretary will be appointed. Afterwards a deputation asked the premier and minister of customs to impose a duty on southern pine and hemlock brought into Canada. Sir Wil-

Parlytic Burned.
Ottawa, June 24.—Madame Cyprien
Price,73 years old, a paralytic, who
was pushing herself around in a kitchen chair, was so seriously burned yesterday while lighting a fire that she
died of her injuries today.

Rush to Copper Fields. Prince Albert, June 24.—The rush to the copper fieds at Lac La Ronge con-tinues. Eight outfits left today. The samples received here give every in-dication of rich gold, silver and copper claims.

Trustees of Mutual DEAD BODIES TAINT AIR

New York, June 24.—Edwin S. Marsten, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, of this city, Wayne MacVeigh, of Philadelphia, and James M. Beck, former assistant U. S. attorney-general, were elected today trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance company, of New York.

St. John, N. B., June 24.—The rails of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway entered Moncton this morning. The rails run almost up to the Intercolonial track. From there the road will parallel the Intercolonial to the station. Work on this division of the new railway is going ahead rapidly.

Port Arthur, Ont., June 24.—The government steamer Bayfield has gone on the rocks 100 miles from here, down the North Shore of Lake Superior. She went on the rocks in a dense fog and is said to be in a dangerous position. The tug Bowman left for the scene this morning.

Foresters' Treasurer

Toronto, June 24.—The executive of the Independent Order of Foresters has appointed Supreme Physician Millman to take over temporarily the duties of supreme treasurer in place of the late Harry Collins.

-Number Lost is Yet Unknown

Illness of Former President Superinduces Heart

**END COMES UNEXPECTEDLY** 

Aessages of Condolence -President Attends the Funeral

Princeton, N. J., June 24.—Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, died here at 8:45 this

when death came, which was sudden, there were in the death chambers on the second floor of the Cleveland residence, Mrs. Cleveland, Dr. Joseph

When death came, which was sudden, there were in the death chambers on the rocks 106 miles from here, down the North Shore of Lake Superior. She went on the rocks in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense fog and is said to be in a dense for the scene this morning.

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Sir Hibbert Tupper's Letter,

Halifax, June 24.—Sir C. H. Tupper has sent a letter to the electors of Pictou county. In the letter he says he is confident that the Conservatives will win in the next elections.

Dead on the Track

Toronto, June 24.—With their heads pillowed close to the track and their bodies stretched down the bank, David Gilmour, of Stromness, Ont., and Thomas O'Leary, of Syracuse, were found on the northern division of the Grand Trunk, hear Black Creek bridge, near the city, this morning, Gilmour was dead and O'Leary so badly injured that death is expected at any time. The men are thought to have been walking on the track and lying down to sleep too close to the rais, were struck by a light engine.

Mr. Cleveland seame of the processor of the city, this morning, Gilmour was dead and O'Leary so badly injured that death is expected at any time. The men are thought to have been walking on the track and lying down to sleep too close to the rais, were struck by a light engine.

Mr. Cleveland became worse during the night and large that the formed was struck by a light engine.

OFF SPANISH COAST

Consciousness, from which he recovered at times only to suffer a relapse. This continued throughout the night and early morning. The last time he become unconscious was about two hours before he died. Death was peaceful. Just before he died, Mr. Cleveland sought to say something, but his words were in-audible. The text of the official state-ment given out a short time after Mr.

Paris, June 24.—A special despatch received here from Corunna, Spain, says that the Spanish steamer Larache went on the rocks in a fog near ache went on the rock of the fog she headed for Corunna. Suddenly she ran upon a rock, but the captain who knew the coast well, got his vessel off. Almost immediately she ran upon a rock, but the captain who knew the coast well, got his vessel off. Almost immediately she ran upon a rock, but the captain who knew the coast well, got his vessel off. Almost immediately she ran upon a rock, but the captain who knew the coast well, got his vessel off. Almost immediately she ran upon a rock, but the captain who knew the coast well, got his vessel off. Almost immediately she ran upon a rock, but the captain who knew the coast well, got his vessel off. Almost immediately she ran upon a rock, but the captain who knew the coast well, got his vessel off. Almost immediately she ran upon a rock, but the captain who knew the coast well, got his vessel off. Almost immediately she ran upon a rock, but the captain who knew the coast well, got his vessel of the under the complete of t

SR WM. WHIEWAY

SR WM. WHIEWAY

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## POPULAR SCHOOL BOARD OFFICIAL HAS RESIGNED

Miss Macdonald, Secretary of Board, Ceases Her Duties Next Month

From Thursday's Daily) The school board will next month lose the services of one of its most popular and efficient officials in the person of Miss M. Macdonald, secretary of the board. At last night's meeting of the board Miss Macdonald tendered her resignation to take effect after the next regular meeting to be held next month. The resignation of Miss Macdonald did not come wholly of the service of the services held next month. The resignation of Miss Macdonald did not come wholly as a surprise to the trustees who referred in most complimentary terms to her long service with the board, first as assistant to the late Dr. Eaton, to her long service with the board, be painted and kalsomined throughout. first as assistant to the late Dr. Eaton, at the Boy's Central school the stairs and afterwards as secretary of the need repairing and a teachers room which were extended to her indicated that Miss Macdonaid will, in the not distant future, be a principal in an interesting event. Miss Macdonaid's resignation was accepted and applications for the position will be called for.

The work of the board was chiefly

interesting event. Miss Macdonald's resignation was accepted and applications for the position will be called for.

The work of the board was chiefly taken up in the hearing of reports of various committees, the appointment of a number of new feachers to fill various vacancies and the usual routine business. The committee consisting of Trustees Jay and McNeil reported on the purchase of the two new sites, one in the south end at the new sites, one in the south end at the corner of Moss street and Fairfield road from the B. C. Land & Invest-ment company, costing \$6800, and the other in the north end, sixteen lots bounded by Queen's avenue, Princess street and Chambers street, from D. McIntosh, at a cost of \$38900.

Loan from Bank. Trustee Jay explained that the city has not yet sold the debentures under the \$70,000 school loan by-law passed last January and the funds for the above purchase were not yet ready but that the mayor will take the matter up that the mayor will take the matter up and the mayor will take the matter up that the mayor will take the matter up that the mayor will take the matter up that the mayor will and appeared to raise th the council and arrange to rais the money as a loan from the bank. Trustee McNeill stated that both sites are excellent ones for school purposes and the prices reasonable considering the figure at which adjoining proper-

on the site on Queen's avenue. Applications were received from W. Ridgway Wilson, F. M. Rattenbury and H. S. Griffiths asking to be allowed to prepare the plans and designs in com-

Trustee McNeill stated that he had at first been in favor of the board calling for competitive plans but apparently some of the board thought that such a course is not necessary and he felt that perhaps it was not in favor of any prize being given and it might be that after the plans had been received they would not be what the board wanted and would have to be altered which would mean not only dealtered which would mean not only de-lay but additional cost.

No Competitive Plans.

It was pointed out that several of the architects in the city have been given school work and Trustee Jay suggested that there might be several architects who have recently located in the city who would be given a chance were competitive plans called for. Trustee Bishop favored the various architects being given an opportunity of submitting sketches though it was pointed out that even with competitive plans an expert would have to be engaged to decide which was the best adapted to the board's needs and often the expert's decision is not satisfactory. No Competitive Plans.

W. M. Ross, Kingston street school, \$4300, temporary schools, \$1350 each; C. H. Merkley, Kingston street school, \$3400, temporary schools, \$1075 each; J. Lister, Kingston street school, \$3200, temporary schools, \$1225 each; Pacific Building and Contracting comtemporary schools, \$1225 each; Pacific Building and Contracting company, temporary schools, \$1155 each; Tubman & Clayton, Kingston street school, \$2768, temporary schools, \$1238 each; J. M. Wickwiser, temporary schools, \$1475 each; George Calder, Kingston street school, \$3360, temporary schools, \$1475 each; Thomas Ashe, Kingston street school, \$3692, temporary schools, \$1477 each; William Appleby, Kingston street school, \$3864, temporary schools, \$1477 each; William Appleby, Kingston street school, \$3864, temporary schools, \$1465 each. The amount of the appropriation for the above additions to the school accommodation as voted by the council was

salaries increased from \$35 to \$40 per month in the aggregate. The partial report by Trustee Jay was adopted. The special committee according e special committee consisting of sees Mrs. Jenkins and McNeill, reported recommending the purchase of 144 single seat desks and eighteen single backs and 100 double seated desks and sixteen double backs. In several of the rooms the desks are too small for the pupils though they will do for the smaller grades. Many of the desks also need repairing and cleaning. The new desks will make cleaning. The new desks will make provisions for six rooms. The various firms dealing in school desks will be asked to submit prices which will be considered by the building and

Repairs Necessary.

Trustee Riddel, for the building and grounds committee, reported that the committee had visited the North Ward and Central schools to ascertain what repairs are required. At the former school a complete new sanitary system is required while the building should

320. For the other vacancies, three in one in the Spring Ridge school, the following were selected at the following monthly salaries: W. N. Mitchell, \$70; George Sparks, \$70; Miss Fanny F. White, \$50; Howard Miller, \$45; Miss Annie Patterson, \$45; Mrs. E. Menkus, \$55; Miss Margaret Glad-Mrs. Johnson, \$45 and Miss Agnes Anderson, \$45. These new appointees will be placed in the various schools when the new term begins. J. Willis, vice-president of the Victoria Teachers' Institute asked that the Institute After some discussion it was decided that it would not be advisable to call for competitive plans for the new ten-roomed school to be crected on the site on Queen's avenue. pair for the examinations to be held next month in the commercial course. Trustee Mrs. Jenkins who will

## "HAVING GOOD TIME" SAYS JOHN C. EATON

Proprietor of Departmental Stores and Party Touring Canadian West

"We're making a purely pleasure tour of British Columbia," remarked John C. Eaton, son of the late Timo-

## TAKES OPTIMISTIC

Island Will Become Tourist Playground States C. P. R. Hotel Manager

"With climate and scenery it would be hard to excell and resources al-most illimitable, Vancouver Island and Victoria, its principal city, only needs divertising to make them the most popular resort of the continent." So stated H. W. Wills, manager of the superintendent of the company's other nouses throughout the west. In company with his wife Mr. Willis is mak-ing his first official tour having entered the service of Canada's great rail-Francisco as manager of the St. Fran-

cis hotel there until the recent earth-quake and fire. Already both Mr. and Mrs. Wills are enamored of the and Mrs. Wills are enamored of the West. "On this great country," he said last night "I pin my faith. The east is allright, New York is the scene of frenzied life where the businessmen spend their time in speculating but on the prairies, in British Columbia and especially in that section of the province in which your city is located we have the raw material on which is based their stock gambling. In a word there they deal in nothing In a word there they deal in nothing

more substantial than atmosphere while here we have the substance." Mr. Wills thought Victoria has a future. It was his opinion that the city's beauty heretofore had not been

the past or nearly much so as it would be later on. A peculiar condition of affairs had to be faced. One of the things that had militated against travel had been the financial stringency. Undoubtedly it had effected those who as a rule, spent the summer away from home. Then again there was the forthcoming presidential election as well as the comparative failure of the last crop in the Canadian northwest. As a whole these things had had their influence on the normalized and their influence on the normalized and their As a whole these things had had they influence on the populace and they, for the most part, were remaining at home to personally watch the progress of affairs. Despite the handicap, however, the Alexandra hotel, Winnipeg was doing well as were all the C.P.R. hotels through British Columbia.

lished temporary quarters in tents. If the crops turned out as expected these newcomers would take up sections and in all probability. build the process.

tained reference to the golden jubiles of St. Ann's.

The kindergarten games, "Two Little Chickadees" and "The Pigeons," were played as brightly and artlessly as if the little people were out in the fields instead of before a room full of spectators.

Eugene Field's exquisite little poem, "The Little Boy Blue," was nicely recited by a bright little girl and one of the boys showed a sense of humor in his rendering of the "Night Wind," by the same author.

The "Little Sunflowers" were as

The "Little Sunflowers" were as cunning as could be, as they told each other—

To look towards the sky And follow the light.

The audience did not expect a physical culture drill from the troop of little girls carrying wreaths of roses who sang a spring song as they marched to their places, but before they had finished every muscle was brought into play. "Happy Children," "The Birdie's Lullaby," and "The Brave Soldiers," were sung very sweetly by the little boys of the school. y by the little boys of the school.

The entertainment concluded with a

little drama, "The Reproof of the Flower Angel," in which a number of tiny maidens acted very gracefully. A little boy caused much amusement and

## WORK PROGRESSING ON

Large Number of Travellers Exam ined During Last Month By Immigration Officers

## ALGERINE PASSING

Arrive Today

The continue of the special contents of the continue of the co

## FUNDS NOT DIVERTED BY THE EXECUTIVE

A meeting of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Auxiliary society was held yesterday at the Baimoral hotel at 11 o'clock.

of the society as a whole. Attention was thereupon drawn

certain articles which appeared in the local press, reporting a recent meeting tain statements were made, of a na the lesson was taught that beauty, grace and sweetness were less admissable than kindness of heart.

Throughout the whole entertainment calculated to throw discredit upon the officials of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis society, more especially in regard to the alleged diverse. cially in regard to the alleged diver-sion of funds, and further, an allege attempt to foist upon the general hos-pitals of the province cases of consumption which should righly and properly come within the scope and management of the said Anti-Tubercu-IMMIGRATION BUILDING management of the said Anti-Tubercu-losis society. It was stated that the doctors of Victoria disapproved and were antagnonistic to the acton of the

future. It was his opinion that the city's beauty heretofore had not been properly exploited. "I firmly believe" he said "that this district and British Columbia can be made the playground of the moneyed people of the United States. They are getting tired of Europe. They have done Switzerland until the Alps have become more or less of a chestnut and they have taken in the other attractions of which the continent boasts so often that to cross the Atlantic is no longer a novelty. They want something new and, moreover, a place where they can obtain a restful holiday at the same time enjoying the different out-door sports of which the tourists are generally so passionately fond. All these we have on the Island and within a few miles of your city. Therefore I believe that all we have to do is to tell them about it, get them coming and the rest will be plain sailing."

In order to set the ball rolling Mr. Willis contemplates advertising Victoria and its attractions throughout the United States, paying particular.

Salmon Season Too Short

Mork is progressing favorably on the immigration detention building, building for the immigration detention building, which is being built for the immigra-the for the immigration detention building, which is being built for the immigra-the for the immigration detention building, which is being built for the immigra-the for the immigration detention building, which is being built for the immigra-the for the immigra-the for the immigra-the form hulding, which all dentity of the Dominion, represented locally by Dr. G. L. Milne, by Land the workers engaged upon the intuminion, represented locally by Dr. G. L. Milne, by Land the workers engaged upon the intuminion, represented locally by Dr. G. L. Milne, by Land the workers engaged upon the intuminion, represented locally by Dr. G. L. Milne, by Land the workers engaged upon the intuminion, represented locally by Dr. L. Milne, by Land the workers engaged upon the intuminion, represented locally by Dr. G. L. Milne, by Land the workers enga Dr. Fagan's Reply.

the United States, paying particular attention to the Pacific Coast and also the prairie provinces. He stated the time had arrived when all the Canadian West from Winnipeg to Victoria should 'pull together.' That was what was wanted in order to ensure rapid progress in all lines.

Travel Limited.

The tourist travel this year, he affirmed, would not be as great as in firmed, would not be as great as in firmed, would not be as great as in firmed, would not be as great as in firmed.

Salmon Season Too Short

New Westminster, June 23.—A petition is being circulated for signatures among Fraser river fishermen asking for an extension of the fishing season for salmon, which, according to regulations published in the last issue of the Canada Gazette is to close from Aug. 25 to Sept. 15. The petition is being largely signed.

The Provincial Grant.

As regards the diversion of government monies: The charge, he said, was in appearance a serious one, emanating from any responsible source and was one moreover, calculated to produce in the mind of the public a false and disquieting impression. But it was at the same time a charge so foolish, bearing in mind the weight and status of those in whom such funds were conversant with these matters. vested, that it seemed hardly worthy of the dignity of contradiction. The facts, he said, are these: The

The facts, he said, are these: The provincial government have generously voted \$10,000 for a hospital for advanced consumptives. This money has not yet been received; nor can it be paid out of the treasury until after the 30th of June.

It is not now, nor has it ever been, for one moment, either in thought or intention, contemplated by the society of the contemplated by the contemplated by the society of the contemplated by the society of the contemplated by the contempla to "divert" these funds, even if such

H. M. S. Algerine, Capt. Edwards,

be engaged to the board's needs and dapted to the board's needs and the board's needs and dapted to the board's needs and the needs of the board's needs and the needs of the board's needs and the needs of the pol

Coming to the question of the Vic-toria doctors being, as was alleged, opposed to the action of the govern-ment in regard to the temporary dis-

## PALMETTO RUBBER PAINT

Veatherproof, stops leaks, fireproof, waterproof. For tin, shingle and paper roofing, iron fences, barns, outhouses,

It will make a roof, practically worthless, as good as new, at a small expense. For patching old roofs tack canvas over the holes and paint with palmetto rubber paint. It fills the seams and small holes, making them waterproof and preventing formation of rust and decay.

PALMETTO RUBBER PAINT is the best and cheapest for all kinds of wooden metal surfaces that are exposed to weather, heat or dampness.

Reduced Price 65c per Gallon

## Ogilvie Hardware, Limited

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's.

## The Guarantee of Good Groceries

Is the unwritten law that goes with every parcel that leaves my store, This fact makes Wallace's the most satisfactory of home-markets. New Lobster, per glass or tin .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 500 New Shrimps, per tin ..... 200 Heinz Olive Oil, per bottle ..... 40c, 50c and 75c

HEADQUARTERS FOR STRAWBERRIES

"SPECIAL"

French Sardines in Olive Oil, 3 tins for .. .. .. .. .. 250

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

in conclusion, which has engaged and still engages the earnest consideration of all civilized nations but still reof all civilized nations but still remains a problem unsolved.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Fagan having been passed unanimously, the ordinary business of the day proceeded. The question of the framing of a constitution for the auxiliary society was discussed and a committee of five was selected to draw up such a constitution, to be submitted to the forthcoming meeting.

The question of a bazar, to be held in November, was next decided and the stall holders and preliminary measures were decided upon:

On-Sale Today

**July Edison** Records

Hear them played at

Fletcher Bros 1231 Government St.

TAKE NOTICE that 30 days after date I intend to apply to F. S. Hussey for a renewal of license for the Dease Lake Hotel, Dease Lake. G. S. ARNETT. Victoria, May 29th, 1908.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK. BERKSHIRES FOR SALE — Choice spring litters, sired by Charmer's Fremier, Grandview's Lord Fremier and Baron Duke's Charm; pairs not akin. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C. FOR SALE—Several grade Jersey cows, young, quiet and in full milk; also pure bred pedigreed Jersey bull, 2 years old, very quiet, will be sold cheap. J. Watt, Heal's P. O., West Saanich Road.

Walnuts per lb.

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

Halls of Clear

CASUA

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ber Gallon

. Limited

## d Groceries

cel that leaves my store. .. .. .. .. 25c and 50c ... 40c, 50c and 75c

BERRIES

amily Cash Grocery and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

Sale Today

y Edison

ar them played at cher Bros

231 Government St.

OTICE that 30 days after nd to apply to F. S. Hussey wal of license for the Dease Dease Lake. G. S. ARNETT.

May 29th, 1908. RY AND LIVESTOCK. tes for sale— Choice itters, sired by Charmer's Grandview's Lord Premier in Duke's Charm; pairs not annon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.

r lb. ..... ordon, per lb.
california, per lb.
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Figh.

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Friday, June 26, 1908

Stormed

CASUALTY LIST IS LONG

Halls of Parliament Are Finally Cleared—The Soldiers and Populace Pillage

Teheran, June 23:—After a bloody fight which was waged around the parliament buildings today, the city was comparatively quiet, although cks were seen in the streets and

cosacks were seen in the saveraguares.

Cossacks and soldiers early in the morning surrounded the parliament buildings and demanded that a number of persons whose arrest the Shah had ordered be forthwith and handed over to them. Parliament refused to comply with the demand, and shots were fired at the troops, several soldiers being killed.

Orders were at once issued from military headquarters that the parlia-

Orders were at once issued from military headquarters that the parliament buildings be bombarded, and the bombardment commenced soon after 10 o'clock. While this was in progress bombs were thrown from the parliament buildings and the mosque adjoining, disabling one of the guns and wounding the gunners.

Eventually the halls of parliament were cleared but not before many

were cleared, but not before many persons had been killed or wounded. Newcombe gave evidence as to find-The bombardment continued until 3 ing the schooner's dorles fishing with-o'clock in the afternoon, when it sud-in the three mile limit. He was coro'clock in the afternoon, when it sud-denly ceased. In the meantime the troops pillaged the local clubs in that neighborhood, and numerous residen-trel's sextant examined, and the case neighborhood, and numerous residen-ces of influential members of parlia-ment, in which work they were aided

ces of influential members of parliament, in which work they were aided by the populace.

Berlin, June 23.—News has just been received here that the troops of the Shah of Persia have stormed and captured the parliament buildings in Teheran. The city is now being bombarded by artillery. The square in front of the parliament buildings is said to be heaped with corpses.

The troops have dragged the reformers who had taken refuge in results. to be heaped with corpses.

The troops have dragged the reformers who had taken refuge in parlia-

ment before the Shah. The Shah seems to be entire master of the situation. Washington, June 23.—Quiet again prevalls in Teheran this morning, according to a dispatch received at the United States state department late this afternoon from Minister Jackson at that city. The minister's dispatch confirms the report that artillery was used in the severe fighting which has taken place in Teheran between the political societies and soldiers of the Person societies and soldiers of Soldiers.

Thirty European Settlements King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain Have Now to Person societies and soldiers of Soldiers. the Persian government. A state of siege was proclaimed in the city. It is said that foreigners are not in especial

Opium and Liquor Moncton, N. B. June 23 Important ecommendations, including the pro-ibition of opium and intoxicating recommendations, including the pro-hibition of opium and intoxicating liquors, were contained in the report of the temperance, prohibition and moral reform committee submitted to the

Congressman Sherman III Cleveland, Ohio, June 23.—Representative James Sherman, Republican former Governor Herrick to Lakeside hospital, a sufferer from galistones. After a somewhat restless day he is reported in an official bulletin tonight as holding his own. If he continues to improve, the bulletin said, it is believed that the removal of the galistones will not be necessary.

Death of John T. Johnston Toronto, June 23 .- John T. Johnston who retired as manager of the Toron-to Type Foundry recently, because of ill health, was found dead in his home, at 42 Sussex avenue. Mr. Johnston Offer of Seattle Salvage Co. was an old printer. He was 60 years old and a widower.

Bankers on Trial St. Johns, Que., June 23.—The enquete of Messrs. Roy. L'Heuraux and Beaudoin, president, general manager and assistant general manager respectively of the Banque de St. Jean, charged with having issued false returns to the government and with conspiracy to defraud, was continued today before Magistrate Lanstot. Joseph McLaughlin, assistant liquidator, was on the stand almost all morning under examination as to the composiunder examination as to the composi-tion of the black list.

Which Went Ashofe Infection with a continue of the black time.

Which Ashofe Infect Worth Ashofe Infection of the black time.

The blds for the wreak of the steamer Stratop, not to the print of the time and the print of the time of the time. The blds for the wreak of the steamer Stratop, not to the growth of the steamer Stratop, not to the growth of the steamer Stratop, not to the growth of the steamer Stratop, not the British Columbia Thinks of the British Columbia Thinks of the British Columbia Thinks of the strate the British Columbia Thinks of the British Thinks of the British Take Optical Thinks of the Briti

RESORT TO ARMS

Catch and the success of the other schooners in the fleet thus enabling the company to keep its finger on the market pulse even before the fish arrive on the street.

The use of the apparatus will also enable the local dealers to regulate the market with greater success, for they will know just the amount of fish to expect from week to week and can adjust prices to correspond with the supply and demand.

Parliament Members Fire on Troops and Buildings Are

THEST AT BOSSIAMD

THEFT AT ROSSLAND welve Thousand Dollars' Worth Black Diamonds Taken From Diamond Drilling Co.

Rossland, June 22.—Eighteen black diamonds and sixty diamond chips, the lot valued at about \$12,000, were stolen from the workshop of the Diamond Drill company here early yesterday. The diamonds were the property of Stone & Knight, of Spanara Wash

property of Stone & Knight, of Spokane, Wash.

Workmen fastened the door of the shop on Saturday night, but failed to place the key in a safe place and on more morning the door was found unlocked, and morning the door was found unlocked, the key having been taken from its hiding place.

It is believed the robbery was perpetrated by persons familiar with the surroundings.

The firm has a contract for diamond drilling in the Centre Star mine, and the black diamonds were in use in their drills. Their office is under the office of the Consolidated company, in the Centre Star building, on Red Mountain.

Eaton, and accompanied by Colonel

Eaton, and accompanied by Colonel Holmes, D. O. C., left for the mainland last evening. It is understood that the latter will remain with the party during the remainder of their stay in British Columbia.

Fishing Schooner's Case. Vancouver, June 22.—Mr. Justice Martin opened the hearing of the case against the American fishing schoonposes at the ranges.

Thief Recaptured.

ROYAL INFANT BORN

-Two Children

signed a pardon in commemoration of the birth of the prince, and telegraph-ed to the warden of the prison, order-ing him to stop the execution.

## **ALARMING OUTBREAK** OF SUMATRA NATIVES

in Danger, and But Few Soldiers

The Hague, June 23.—A rebellion has broken out at Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra, which has reached alarming proportions.

According to telegrams from Batavia, Java, almost the whole native population is reported to have risen under the leadership of fanatical priests. Thirty European settlements are spread over a wide area, and there are only 2400 Dutch soldiers available to defend them. Three battles have been fought, resulting in considerable loss on both sides. Preparations are being made to embark all the Dutch women and children from the west coast of Sumatra to places of safety. The dissatisfaction arose over the tax-regulations.

Which Went Ashore Three Months Ago

Wholesale Slaughter Follows Murders of Two White wreck.

The decision regarding the bids is expected very shortly. Men in Texas

WITHOUT BAYONETS FIVE HANGED, FOUR SHOT Ross Rifles Still Without These War-like Attachments—Ordered, But Not Ready

Men of Both Races Secure Niagara-on-the-Lake. June 23 .-Arms and Serious Race Canada has no bayonets for her ser-War Threatens

Houston, Tex., June 22.—During last night nine negroes met death at the hands of a mob in the vicinity of Hemphill. Today both races secured arms, and the tension is so great tonight that a clash seems imminent. The dead: Jerry Evans, aged 22; Will Johnson, aged 24; George Shellman, aged 24; Cleveland Williams, aged 27; William Manuel, aged 25; Frank Williams, aged 22: two unknown men; Williams, aged 22; two unknown men; William McCoy.

All the dead are negroes. Lynching followed the Rilling of two white men after the Russo-Japanese war.

The new arm is in use at the ranges. Camp orders say: "As it is intended to carry musketery with the Ross rifle, units detailed for ranges will parade without rifles, as a sufficient number of the "Ross" pattern will be available for instructional purposes at the ranges" by negroes. Two weeks ago Hugh Dean and several white men passed a negro church and schoolhouse where a dance was in progress, probably in quest of liquer, it being the custom of some of the negroes to sell whiskey during the progress of such affairs. During the evening Dean was killed and six negroes were held for the kill-ing. At the preliminary examination the evidence tended to show that a plot was formed at the dance to kill Dean. Golden, B. C., June 22.—John Armstrong, the Scotchman who committed hurgiary at H. G. Parson's store on the 14th was arrested at Spillima-chene, forty-two miles south of Gol-den. He escaped from the constable On Saturday last Aaron Johnson, a prominent farmer, was assassinated while seated with his wife and child, a on the way down the same night. Armstrong was recaptured yesterday morning about fifty miles up the val-

while seated with his wife and child, a bullet being fired through a window. For this crime Sherry Price, a negro, was arrested, who implicated Robert Wright, a relative of one of the negrees held for Dean's murder. Price declared he was offered \$5 to kill Johnson.

Then ollowed the forming of the mob, the overpowering of the jailer at Hemphill and the lynching of the six negrees held for the murder of Dean. Five were hanged to the same tree, while another attempted to escape and was were hanged to the same tree, while another attempted to escape and was shot to death later in the night. William McCoy, another negro, was shot and killed while standing at the gate of the Johnson home, and this morning the bodies of two more negroes were found in the creek bottom.

Price, the negro who confessed to the killing of Johnson, and Wright, the man he implicated, were taken to Beaumont for safekeeping under guard of the militia company of San Augustine. Sabine county is situated in the most remote part of the eastern section of the state, with a lack of railroad and telegraphic facilities. IN SPANISH PALACE

MANY DROWNED Madrid, June 22.—A son was born to Queen Victoria of Spain tonight. The Queen had been staying at La Graga, officially known as San Ildefonso, the royal palace. The royal physicians were called early in the afternoon. The Dowager Queen, the Infanta Isabel and Premier Maura were immediately advised, and proceeded at once to the palace in auto-

New York, June 22 .- Twelve deaths physicians were called early in the afternoon. The Dowager Queen, the Infanta Isabel and Premier Maura were immediately advised, and proceeded at once to the palace in automobiles. As soon as the approaching event was announced all preparations were made to carry out the usual ceremonies at the birth of a royal child, a battery of artillery being ordered to the palace to be in readiness to fire the customary salute announcing the birth.

New York, June 22.—Twelve deaths by drowning were recorded in New York and vicinity in the pass 24 hours. The intense heat had drawn thousands to the beaches to seek relief, either in or on the water.

John Milton lost his life rescuing three men who had capsized in a light boat in the East river. Frank Kriz was strangled in the east side Young Men's Christian Association's pool after the had broken his neck in a dive. August Tsummann, captain of a New coast of Sumatra to places of safety. The dissatisfaction arose over the tax regulations.

BIDS FOR THE

SARATOGA WRECK

SARATOGA WRECK

The dissatisfaction arose over the tax regulations.

BIDS FOR THE

SARATOGA WRECK

Comparison of Battenberg, and King Alfonso was born May 21, 1906. Their first son was born May 21, 1907. The accouchement passed off most favorably, and the Queen is reported by the physicians to be in excellent condition.

The accouchement passed off most favorably, and the Queen is reported by the physicians to be in excellent condition.

The accouchement passed off most favorably, and the Queen is reported by the physicians to be in excellent condition.

King Alfonso was radiant with joy when he announced the birth of another son to the few persons waiting in the adjoining room. Several members of the royal family arrived half an hour after the birth, and they hastened to congratulate the king on the advent of a prince who doubly secures the succession to the throne.

The Millister of Justice, Marquis Figueroa, arrived tean minutes before the event, just in time to perform the formatities of witnessing, which appertain to his office.

The child was born at 1:10 a. m. (Tuesday.) King Alfonso on learning the various classes in the cavel, just in time to perform the formatities of witnessing, which appertain to his office.

The child was born at 1:10 a. m. (Tuesday.) King Alfonso on learning the various classes in the cavel, just in time to perform the decisions of referee Kappelle. His interest of the total condition of the birth of the prince, and telegraph.

Will Wreck the Alaska Liner Which Went Ashore Three

Amoy, June 22.—Admirel Sah, commanding the El Yang squadron of the Chinese navy, is at Amoy with the cruiser Hai Yang, to make preparations for the reception of the American battleship flect.

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

## Children's Days



FRIDAY AND SATUR-DAY are children's days at Campbell's, when parents will-have the opportunity of selecting children's frocks and coats from the largest and most up-to-date stock in B. C. at prices which have been tremendously reduced in order to make way for new arrivals in other overcrowded sect-

Every item in this Children's dress and coat sale is in the very latest style.



CRASH DRESSES LINEN DRESSES for children from 4 to sailor and French styles Regular \$1.50,

IN CHAMBRAYS 

JUMPER DRESSES For girls 12 to 16 years. In beautiful plaids. Regu-lar price \$4.50. Special price.. .. .. .. 83.75

PIQUE AND MUSLIN Coats for children from 2 to 5 years. Reduced to 90¢, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.75 and .. .. .. .. .. .. .. \$2.25

Daintily embroidered, for children from 2 to 4. Re-

DUCK DRESSES

For girls 8 to 10 years. Pretty sailor suits. Re-

lar \$2.50. Special price JUMPER DRESSES For girls 10 to 12 years. Very dainty checks. Regular \$3.90. Special price .....\$3.00

DUCK COATS

FANCY CHECKS

Children from 4 to 8, sailor

and French styles. Regu-

CRASH COATS Very pretty stripes, for children 2 to 4. Regular

BEAUTIFUL SILK 

\$1.50. | Special price. \$1 NAINSOOK PINAFORES Embroidery trimmed, for children 2 to 8 years. Re-

gular stocks. Special prices ....50¢, 75¢, 81 A GREAT BARGAIN Silk Coats, with large collars, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace and embroidered. Values up to \$6.50. Special price. White Muslin Dreases, for children from 2 to 10 years. This is a line of samples. Regular prices range from 90c to \$7.50. Special prices from .....50¢ to \$4.50

The Ladies Angus Campbell & Co. Gov't Store

DISASTROUS FIRE IN THREE RIVERS

Business Portion of Old Ouebec City Now a Mass of Black Ruins

FLAMES SPREAD RAPIDLY

A Thousand People Are Left Homeless and Heavy Loss is Caused

portion of the city that still remains intact than even the quick arrival of outside firemen, however, was the presence of the 85th regiment and the lith Argenteuil Rangers, which had arrived for summer camp. To them is largely due the credit of keeping down a panic, as men, women and children struggled out of their homes, carrying their furniture with them. Others soldiers were detailed to guard the furniture, as thousands of dollars' worth of it was piled up in Champlain park.

STOCKS-WEBB — In Vancouver, on June 25, 1908, by Adjutant Gosling, of the Salvation Army, New Westminster, George Persey Stocks to Rebecca Frances Webb. The happy couple left for Victoria en route for the Sound cities, where they will spend their honeymoon. New Westminster and Vancouver papers please copy.

\$\frac{125}{125}\$\$

\$\text{Renumber 1}\$\$

\$\text{Renumber 2}\$\$

By 7 o'clock the fire had been cut off, though it still continued to burn fiercely, and late tonight, though the electric lights have been cut off, the doomed area is well lighted by the flames that still burn in the ruins of what were once solidly built stone buildings.

buildings.

The principal buildings that fell a prey to the flames were the Bell Telephone Co., the Great Northwestern, Dominion and Canadian Express buildings and the main banking buildings, including the Hochelaga, Quebec and Provincial. The postoffice was also burned.

was also burned.

One of the greatest scenes of confusion in any building was presented inside the jail, which was in the burning area, but though menaced to the last it was finally saved. There were one hundred prisoners inside. These prisoners, looking through their barred windows, saw buildings around them falling, and they loudly clamored to be free. The town authorities were consulted on the subject, and things looked so serious that it was decided to have everything in readiness to liberate them at a moment's notice, but owing to the work of the fire fighting force this was rendered unnecessary.

Weston Assault Case Toronto, June 23.-George Weeks Fred Rankin, Harry Good, Robert Mc-Fred Rankin, Harry Good, Robert Mc-Cuaig, John McCuaig and Edward Westerfall were arrested at Weston this morning on the charge of assault-ing T. J. Moffatt, jr., and five non-union moulders in the works of the Moffatt Stove Company, as they were coming out of the Methodist church on Sunday night. The accused were released on bail of \$200 each. The trial come up on Friday.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

SLUGGETT—Cedar Cottage, Saanichto On the 16th inst., the wife of R. V Sluggett of a daughter, CHILD—At Beckley Cottage, Simcoe street, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Sydney Child, of a son.

BARCLAY-GREEN—At Victoria on Wednesday, June 17, 1908, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Charles Norman, son of the Rev. John Barclay, D.D., Montreal, to Anna Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late A. A. Green of Victoria, B. C. 119 COMLIN-ANTHONY—At St. Barnabus church, Victoria, B. C., June 17, 1908, by the Rev. Mr. Grundy, Richard Tomlin, of Dover, Eng., to Miss Abbie Anthony of Winnipeg, Man. 119 Anthony of Winnipeg, Man. 1198, at St. John the Evangelist's church, Finsbury Park, London, by the Rev. S. J. Carlton, vicar of All Saints', Peckham Rye, London, Joseph Fowler, youngest son of the late Edward Steele, J.P., of Dorchester, to Ida Marie Reynolds, only daughter of the late John Smeaton, of Brighton. 113

OXENDALE-WILKINS—At St. James' church, Victoria, on Monday, June 22, 1908, by the Rev. J. Sweet, James Oxendale to Mary Isabel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wilkins of Pandora avenue,

Pandora avenue,

LIVINGSTON - BAYNES-REED — At
Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria,
B.C., by the Venerable Archdeacon
Scriven, M.A., Douglas Clermont Livingston, eldest son of the late Clermont Livingston, of Corfield, to
Phoebe Alice Baynes-Reed, of
Victoria.

125

HARTWELL-JEFFREY-On May 16th, 1908, at London, England, Sir Brod-erick Cecil Denham Arkwright Hart. well, Bart., to Joan Amy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Jeffrey, Crof-ton, B. C.

NESBITT—At Edmonton, Alberts, on the 23rd inst., John Saunders, second son of the late Samuel and Jane Ann Nesbitt, aged 37. A native of Vic-toria, B. C. STEELE—Amelia Florence Steele, on the 18th inst.

MAC LEAN—At the isolation hospital, of diphtheria. Raiph MacLean, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. MacLean, of 585 Bay street, aged 8 years. DAVIDSON—In this city on the 19th inst, at the family residence, Boleskin Road, Alexander Davidson, aged 80 years, a native of Montrose, Sociland. ROLSTON—At Duncans on the 22nd June, 1908, after a long and a pain-ful illness, Cecilla Fancourt, dearly heloved wife of P. W. Rolston, M.D., R.N., aged 67 years.

POWELL—At Eureka, California, on the 19th instant, Robert Baldwin Pow-ell, brother of Dr. I. W. Powell and Mrs. John Walsh, of this city. SLEIGHTHOLME—In this city on the 21st, at the Heme for Aged and In-firm Women, Eliza, relict of the late William Sleightholme, aged 80 years; a native of Glenmere Castle.

LATER THE PARTY OF THE

## The Colonist.

Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Six months ..... 50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

### GROVER CLEVELAND.

the Lanadian Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Propersidency with a term intervening between his elections. Until his retires ment from the Presidency in 1897 he had been continuously in public life from early manhood, having occupied many positions in the gift of his fellow citizens. He was a man of much ability and force of character, and in all his positions discharged his duty fromestly and fearlessly. When he went into private life, and after as conspicuous an endorsement as any man could desire from the people, he took with him the esteem and confidence of the whole country. He was a staunch advocate of tariff reform, and his independence of judgment was shown by the fact that during his first presidential term he vetoed or otherwise disposed of no less than 413 bills that were before Congress. He was disposed to magnify the presidential office, not socially but in its executive capa—

career was his message to Congress the hauling out of our Western farm products. North-and career was his message to Congress for the career was his messa

Democratic Convention of 1896, which nominated Mr. Bryan, refused to endorse his administration, the chief objection taken having been to his attitude on the question of currency, Mr. Cleveland having been an opponent of the free coinage of silver. He will not go down in history as a great administrator, although he ranks welf with the other presidents who were above mediocrity. This is not because he lacked statesmanship, but because he lacked statesmanship, but because he his time by at least ten years. What the country was ready to accept from Mr. Roosevelt it would not take from Mr. Roosevelt it would not take from Mr. Cleveland. We are disposed to think that his influence upon the evolution of public opinion in the United THE CANADIAN NAVY

of eighty militions upon one of the purpose than one-tenth that population. We ought to adopt a policy of non-intercourse, or anything resembling its the only right and proper tribunal to determine the question at issue."

This result was reached after what to determine the question at issue."

This result was reached after what the News correspondent calls "as the News correspondent calls "as the the All of the Canadian people to strengthen the duty of the Canadian people to strengthen the duty of the desired and west routes, or at least not to offer any assistance to those who would dispirited witness as could be desired."

Thomas Shaughnessy's views have doubtless been influenced to some degree by the interests of the railway over which he presides, but they are none the less of importance to the whole country.

The Colonist has no reason to go to the defence of Major Hodgins, but it is evident that he was driven by the subtlety of a clever lawyer to make admissions, which in his calmer moments he would not have made. The

## A PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRY.

The Colonist had a news item yesturpentine has been demonstrated. About two years ago some experiments were carried on under the direction of the late E. G. Russell, which gave excellent results. Associated with Mr. Russell in the enterprise was a gentle-man of large means, who appears to have changed his mind about invest-ing in the necessary plant. Harper's Weekly says that "the turpentine problem will soon come to the front." The chief source of supply has been

In his speech at Toronto Sir Thomas

are necessarily simply feeders of his main line in the United States. These facts lead the Montreal Gazette to say:

But not a mile of this east-and-west road has yet been built. If it ever is be no more than a series of Canadian ilinks between the branches thrown out from the trunk of his Great Northern system to rake traffic into the latter from this side of the Canadian coast trade, Canadian coal fields, Canadian silver-lead deposits, Canadian ranching lands and wheat areas are "feeders" of the Hill roads in the United States, and "suckers" of the territory tributary to our own through railways. If those branches are ever threaded together by an east-and-west Hill line on this side of the border it will be for the better pumping of traffic from Canadian sources into American routes. Nobody Stephen Grover Cleverand, ex-President of the United States, died Wednesday. He was seventy-one years of age. He occupied a unique position in public life in that country, for he was the only man ever elected twice to the only man ever elected twice to the Presidency with a term intervening.

best essay should not take a view of the subject with which the judges happened to agree, its chances for suc-cess would be greatly handicapped. But be this as it may, the work of preparing such an essay is not very great, and those who take an interest But be this as it may, the work the Songhees Indian reserve, which of preparing such an essay is not very great, and those who take an interest of the city? The Colonist had a news item yesterday in regard to a proposal made to the E. & N. Railway Company to clear a part of the land belonging to the company in connection with a project for the manufacture of turpentine on a large scale. The suitability of Douglas fir for the manufacture of turpentine has been demonstrated. About two years ago some experiments interest in an important subject, to which the people of Canada have as yet given very little serious consideration.

### PARLIAMENTARY DELAYS.

The inexcusable waste of time in the conduct of the business of the Domin-ion Parliament is certain to be pro-ductive of mischief. While neither po-litical party is free from responsibility Weekly says that "the turpentine problem will soon come to the front." The chief source of supply has been the pine forests of the Southern States, but the best sections have been worked out and the turpentine distillers "are working on the last frontier—the barrens of the Central Florida Peninsula." Seeing, therefore, that the demand for turpentine is increasing, and the present source of supply is on the verge of exhaustion, there is every reason to suppose that the forests of this province will be drawn upon. As we understand the matter, in the manufacture of turpentine a great deal of wood, of no other commercial value except as fuel, can be used, and if this is the case the establishment of saxtensive turpentine distillers on Vancouver Island will be the means of employing labor and turning to valuable secount a natural product of very little value for any other purpose. If in addition to this the railway can secure the clearing of such parts of its domain as are suited to agriculture, the gain to the province will be very great. We hope, therefore, to be able to report that the proposal above mentioned will be brought to a successful sonclusion.

RAILWAY ROUTES.

In his speech at Toronto Sir Thomas Shanghnessy laid great stress upon the dearst blittler of surpers and the responsibility of the serious consequences of the front." The distribute of mischief. While neither point in the premises, the chief fault lies with the government, for it is idle to claim that, if the administration of afairs had been what it ought to have the with the government, for it is idle to claim that, if the administration of afairs had been what it ought to have the with the government, for it is idle to claim that, if the administration of afairs had been what it ought to have the view in the poposition would have dared the toactupy so much time as they have that the remand fer turpentine as they have the death the work of the session has been in connection with matters of legislation. Indeed as a rule the Bills are disposed o

In his speech at Toronto Sir Thomas
Shanghnessy laid great stress upon the desirability of developing Canalian transportation along East and West lines. It seems to be understood in some well-informed quarters that this is a veiled protest against encouragement being exceeded to the construction of any more lines that will be feeders to the Breat Northern. Mr. James J. Hill has for some years represented his bolicy to be the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast, connecting with Victoria by car-ferry, but as yet nothing has been done in the way of construction east of the Rockies, and those parts of his ine which are in British Columbia.

were before Congress. He was disposer part of the manufactured goods
ed to magnify the presidential office,
not socially but in its executive capacity.

The most conspicuous act of his pub
Western farm products. North-and
Western farm products. North-and
The most conspicuous act of his pub-

board of arbitrators for the purpose is the only right and proper tribunal to determine the question at issue."

This result was reached after what the News correspondent calls "as vened: "Of course, we know there is claver a piece of leading to the purpose of leading to the pu

The B. C. Salvage Company seems able to lift everything it goes after, How would it do to engage it to salve

Two hundred and fifty Anglican bishops, from all parts of the world, marching in procession to lay the gifts of their dioceses upon the altar of St. Paul's must have been as impressive a spectacle as it was unprecedented.

Who can doubt that this is Victoria's growing time? Why, we have outgrown our schools and our water supply, and now the city electrician regrowing time? Why, we have outgrown our schools and our water supply, and now the city electrician reports that we have outgrown our lighting plant. It appears that about the only things that we are not overtaking are the attractions of our scenery and climate.

In the Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Oliver, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the Dominion lands act, said "the area of land available for agriculture in the Canadian northwest is over 100,-000,000 million acres, to say nothing of the commons on Tuesday. ery and climate.

King Alfonso of Spain is a happy man, on the advent of a prince, who thus double secures the throne. King Alfonso's reign has thus far been characterized by excellent taste and judgment in all matters of state in which he has played a part, and he is deservedly, one of the most popular monarchs in Europe, and therefore the congratulations which will pour in upon him upon the birth of another son will be as sincere as universal.

The announcement that a United states theatrical syndicate will erect The announcement that a United States theatrical syndicate will erect a vaude file theatre in this city, costing \$50,000, is another proof of the conviction which has seized outsiders that a larger event then the respective to a larger extent than the people of

Inland revenue figures show an enormous growth in the cigarette habit among Canadians. While we have every sympathy with those reformers who are bending their efforts in the who are bending their efforts in the direction of restricting the use of to-bacco in all its forms, we do not believe the prevalence of the cigarette habit menaces to any large extent, except among boys, the health or morals of the people of this country. The attention of social reformers might be directed with greater profit to the eradication of some evils which are obviously of a more dangerous charobviously of a more dangerous char-

The statement that an international steel trust with a capital of £150,000,000 has been formed is reiterated. These gigantic mergers do not always work out so well as they are planned on paper. A few years ago all competition in ocean steamship traffic. was declared at an end owing to a gigantic combine for which Pierpont Morgan, et. al., were responsible, but it fell to pieces shortly after its for-mation. This proposed steel trust seems too huge an affair to permit of

Any announcement telling of the for-mation of plans to expedite the pro-cess of clearing the lands of Vancou-ver Island is of exceeding interest, and everyone will hope that Mr. Fulton, the Montreal capitalist who is said to be moving in the matter may be success ful in his negotiations with the C.P.F. for an arrangement which will permit The Canadian navy

Personally fle was a man of robust habits, and very practical. His marriage in 1885, or three months after his first inauguration to Miss Frances Folsom was an incident of unusual popular interest. If we are not mistaken, he was the only president of the United States to be married while in office. It had been supposed that he was a conirmed bachelor, for he was in his forty-ininty year at the time of his marriage. Miss Folsom was a young woman of exceptional attractive ness and intelligence, and was perhaps him.

THE CANADIAN NAVY

League has decided to offer a prize of stellow of the subject of stellow of the subject of stellow of the government can hardly congratulate themselves upon a result of stellow of the government can hardly congratulate themselves upon a result thus obtained. We do not know that any very serious objection can be fler the commissioners, with of the Commissioners, with of the Commissioners, with of the Commissioners, with the course of the country of a clever lawyer to make admissions, which in his calmer moments are an hardly congratulate themselves upon a result thus obtained. We do not know that any very serious objection can be fler the commissioners, with the commissioners, with the province in the province of the Commissioners, with the course of any very serious objection can be fler the commissioners, with the prize was in duty bound to take to the action of the country settlers upon the cultivable areas of the government can hardly congratulate themselves upon a result to support the country settlers upon the cultivable areas of the samp very serious objection can be fler to the country settlers upon the cultivable areas of the samp very serious objection can be fler to the country settlers upon the cultivable areas of the country settlers upon the cultivable areas of the samp very serious objection can be fl of the gentleman mentioned co-operat-ing to that end. The matter of placing settlers upon the cultivable areas of this island, which is at present only culties in the way of land clearing on a large scale on this island are very great, and that every new settler represents an increase in the assets and tax earning power of the country, the idea is one at least worthy of some little consideration. The supply of cheap blasting powder was a business-like step, but it is possible that the Minister of Finance and Agriculture, if he devotes his practical mind to the if he devotes his practical mind to the subject might discover some other way of assisting in such work. Of course we do not suggest that the government should help the railway company

> 000,000 million acres, to say nothing of 000,000 million acres, to say nothing of the immense area further north, whose possibilities for agriculture, no one can yet estimate." And yet we talk about the "filling up of the Northwest." Why, it is clear from the amazing figures quoted by Mr. Oliver that "the Northwest," so called, could swallow up the entire population of Canada and then yawn for millions more to come and till its fertile land. A conup the entire population and then yawn for millions more to come and till its fertile land. A consideration of these things is needed in order for one to arrive at any conception whatever of how fremention order for one to arrive at any concep-tion whatever of how tremen-dous is the problem of developing Western Canadia. It is one which for years to come will engage the atten-tion of our wisest statesmen.

## Trylt Next Wash Day

Laundry Bluing

Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way; made in little sheets—a sheet for a tub; 26 sheets in a package. 10c worth will last an ordinary family six months. Get it from

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street



NOW, is the time to purchase a new Dinner Service. The depression in the pottery industry has vice. The depression in the pottery industry has brought down prices, we took advantage of this by ordering an extensive assortment of the very latest Dinner and Tea Services. They are here unpacked, fresh from the studio and kiln, ready for your inspection. In addition to being refined and artistic, they are the useful sorts—neat and strong British productions—at astonishingly low prices.

### 98 Piece Services for \$9

In green engraved design, on fine semi-porcelain, or we can give you the same pattern in delicate blue, or another design in clear white, with the daintiest of pink borders. Kindly remember, the price for these splendid sets is only \$9 each. You should see these services, then you would appreciate why we call attention to the price.

## 98 Piece Services for \$10

At this price we are showing five new designs, including a very handsome green pattern—which has the advantage of being a stock pattern and can be renewed—and four very attractive patterns in blue, green, and pink.

## 97 and 98 Piece Services for \$12

The selection at this price is limited to four patterns, but, they are four beauties. One is a very fascinating floral design with gilt edge, another, a charming conventional design in green; another, has a Greek festoon border in two shades of green; still another, is the famous blue Dane pattern.

### 105 Piece Service for \$15

This is a gem! One of those beautiful floral creations, with clean-cut gilt edges. It is sure to be snapped up quick,

## 97 Piece Services for \$18

At eighteen dollars you have choice of two beauties! The one is a very fine English service in semi-porcelain, displaying a sweet violet design—the flowers are true to nature, you feel tempted to pluck them—with gold edge. The other set is a genuine Crown Carlsbad China service, most daintily figured in Marie Antoinette roses; this would make a delightful and useful wedding present

### 113 Piece Service for \$25

This is a Crown Derby pattern, it would look well on any table and wear well, for it bears the trade mark of one of the foremost English potteries. If by any chance you should break a piece, we can renew it for you.

The Above Are Only a Few---Step in and See All



Table

Linen

and

on

Floor

**FURNISHERS** 

HOMES

HOTELS

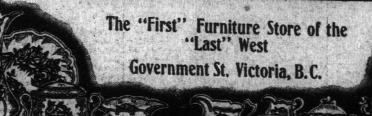
Tables on 3rd Floor Table Silver 1st Floor

## Exquisite Irish Table Linen

When you have inspected the new dinner services, the elevator will take you to the second floor showrooms, where you will find a glorious assortment of real Irish linen, the sort that lasts a lifetime and looks weil all the time. IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, according to size, from .......\$1.35

LINEN TABLE NAPKIN, per dozen from ..... \$1.00 

**IMPORTERS** FINE





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PRINC



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**Tables** 3rd Floor Table Silver 1st Floor

take you to

.... \$1.35 ....\$1.00 ....\$2.75

IMPORTERS

FINE CHINA WARE



Brings Wife of Japanese Ambassador to the United States

HAS BIG TEA SHIPMENT

Voyage in Most Regards Was

Nicola coal

Nicol of the Centennial mills of Seattle was another saloon passenger who went to Japan by the steamer Iyo Maru on a business trip. He was met here by his daughter and H. O. Tidmarsh of Scattle, who arrived by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday to meet the steamer having been notified of Mr. Thomsen's homecoming by wireless telegram. Mr. Thomsen said he had been unable to do any business in Japan owing to the generally demoralized state of business there. Flour millers were failing one after the other in Japan, he said, and business was bad throughout the country, and also RACK FROM NORTH.

Guantities and bunking it ready for shipment.

At No. 4 the eleven-foot seam which was discovered but a few weeks since, shows coal in large quantities and the quality of the fuel surpasses any yet unearthed at the Middlesboro camp. This morning's train pulled out from the collieries two cars of an eight-car order.—Nicola Herald.

DEPUTY MINISTER

FROM NORTH bad throughout the country, and also in China coast ports where exchange in silver had fallen thirty-three per cent shortly before he left. To give you an idea of the demoralized state of business in Japan, he said, a bale of silk that sold a year ago for 1,400 year (\$700) row brings 800 year (\$400).

the present time there are 2,700 tons of freight lying at Whitehorse consigned to Dawson and down-river points, and at Skagway there are 300

of Mining in the Queen

TO SUPPLY POWER

The steamer Whitehorse for Dawson on June 16 with 221 passengers, got over the Laberge flats on the day following and passed Yukon Crossing at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 18. From that point down-river there is plenty of water.

The steamer Dawson sailed from Whitehorse on June 17 with 217 passengers, and the Selkirk got away the same day with 84 passengers and 12 tons of freight for Dawson. She picked up 61 horses at Tantalus belonging to a boundary survey party, and they will be carried down stream to the boundary line. Steamer Casca left Whitehorse on June 18.

NICOLA COAL

NICOLA COAL

Stated That Company Will Seek Charter From the Legislature

Legislature

To supply light and power to Victorians in active competition with the present operating company, the B.C. Electric, is the proposal of the Esquimalt Water company according to well authenticated reports. That company will apply for a charter enabling them to do this, it is understood, at the next session of the provincial legislature.

It is reported that the Esquimalt Water company has materially aug-

DEPUTY MINISTER

BACK FROM NORTH

BACK FROM NORTH

R. F. Tolmie Tells of Progress of Mining in the Oueen

BACK FROM NORTH

R. F. Tolmie Tells of Progress of Mining in the Oueen

Back From NORTH

Were entered into with concerns already having such systems, those concerned would find it necessary to place them underground. Although this was a question that had not been decided he believed that the difficulty would be surmounted in that way, it being agreed that, while the initial expense might prove greater, the subterranean system was the more lasting and, generally, the more satisfactory.

Ample Power.

PRINCESS MAY BACK
FROM LYNN CANAL
Brought News That Sternwheelers Are Finding Navigation Difficult on the Yukon

The steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, reached port last night from Skagway and northern ports with a fair compliment of passengers. News was brought by the C.P. R. liner that although the water in the Yukon is very low the river steamers have managed to get over the flats at Labarge with their passengers for Dawson, but they are carrying no freight. It is expected that there will be sufficient depth of water to enable the boats to carry treight by the end of the present month of not before. At

## Some Special Snaps for Today

Irish **Dimities** only 15c

A pretty woman never looks prettier than in a dainty Muslin Dress. These are great bargains—genuine Irish Hair Cord Dimities and Printed French Lawns, charming summer fabrics, well adapted for outing wear, the daintiest designs imaginable. Regularly priced at 20c and 25c per yard. Special 15c.

French Lawns only 15c



LADIES' WHITE APRONS, special, each 35c, 50c and ........\$1.00

AMERICAN LADY CORSETS, to clear out a few odd lines, we make these great reductions.

### Ladies' Blouses

These are all very newest models in dainty White Lawn, Spotted or Checked Muslins, materials most in favor this season. Each waist is handsomely trimmed with tucks, lace or insertion, etc., some have separate turn-down collars. We ask you to look; the Waists will ask you the rest.

Regular \$2.90 for .... .... \$2.00 Regular \$4.25 for ..... \$3.00 Regular \$3.25 for.... \$2.25 Regular \$4.75 for.. ... ...... \$3.25 Regular \$5.25 for .. .......\$3.75 Regular \$3.85 for.....\$2.50

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty A large and expert staff. Well equipped

American Lady Corsets



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

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serious efforts being made to obtain a supply of water at Jordon five states are more made to obtain a supply of water at Jordon five states are more made to obtain a supply of water at Jordon five states of the coil in each of the motors of various regions are made to obtain a supply of water at Jordon five states of the coil in each of the motors of various regions and the motors of powers through a state of the coil in each of the motors of powers of the state of the coil in each of the motors of powers of the state of the coil in each of the motors of powers are no doubt that the B. C. Electric would gri to obtain a supply of water at Jordon five was a state of the coil in each of the motors of powers are not doubt that the B. C. Electric would gri to obtain a supply of water at Jordon five was a state of the coil in each of the motors of powers the coil in the coil in each of the motors of powers with the coil in each of the motors of the coil in each of the coil in each of the motors of the coil in each of the motors of the coil in each of the motors of the coil in each of the motors of the coil in each of the motors of the coil in each of the

## Special for this Week

\$16.50

That's the Price of Summer Suits We're Selling

The Goods are Fine, They Should Be Thine, So What's the Use of Dwelling?

ALLEN & CO.

## FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

1201 Government St. - Victoria, B.C.

Another Bank in Distress.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., June 28.—The directors of the Banque de St. Hyacinthe, after a protracted session, declared today that the institution should suspend payment preliminary to liquidation. The bank has a capital of \$500,000, and it is understood that its difficulties are largely due to the fact that it got into an embarrassed condition with the construction of the United Counties railway, in which considerable amounts of its funds are tied up.

Cranbrook, B.C., June 24.—The Adolph lumber mill, Baynes lake, was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock this morning.

Another Bank in Distress.
St. Hyacinthe, Que., June 23.—The directors of the Banque de St. Hyacinthe, after a protracted session, declared today that the institution should suspend payment preliminary to liquidate the case.

## Black Watch

"Biggest and Best" Plug Chewing Tobacco

## FAIR PRIZE LIST HAS BEEN ISSUED

Will Be Distributed Broadcast Throughout Agricultural Districts

(From Wednesday's Daily) The prize list for the forty-eighth annual exhibition under the auspices of the B. C. Agricultural Association has been issued from the Colonist all information relative to the fair that will be held here from the 26th to the 27th of September. All the competitions are outlined in a clear, simple fashion and it is shown that the amount of money being offered in prizes far exceeds that given in connection with any previous show brought off in this part of Vancouver Island.

J. E. Smart secretary of the oversity

J. E. Smart, secretary of the organization in charge, announces that, now that the list is available, no time will be lost in its distribution. It will be sent broadcast, not only throughout British Columbia and the Northwest, but in many agricultural districts to the south. In view of the fact that Dr. Tolmie, a member of the associaciation's executive, has stated that in his tour of the interior of the province he met with many enquiries as to what was being done in preparing for this fail's exhibition, it is believed by those concerned, that the prize list may be depended on to create so favorable an impression that large numbers from outside points may be depended on. For the benefit of those living in the vicinity of Victoria, who may not be on the secretary's correspondence list, it is announced that any wishing copies of these booklets with entry blanks may obtain the same on making application at the secretary's chambers, Chancery Chambers.

Next Sunday Mr. Smart will leave for Calgary for the purpose of attending the Dominion fair. En route through British Columbia and while on the prairies the secretary will circulate considerable literature relative to the, forthcoming exhibition, taking J. E. Smart, secretary of the organi-

to the prairies the secretary will circulate considerable literature relative to the, forthcoming exhibition, taking advantage of every opportunity to let the people know that a fair, larger and more attractive generally than ever before attempted, is to be held on Vancouver Island.

ANOTHER SWART 10B

B. G. Salvege company a fraction of the SC. Salvege company a fair seal control of the School o

voying her.

The B.C. Salvage company's steam The B.C. Salvage company's steamer reported her success yesterday afternoon by wireless despatch, this being the first time the Shoemaker tion at all in declaring that the negro apparatus recently placed on the salvage steamer has been used from a salvage job at which she was ensured. A charge of vagrancy served

As a family balm and salve Zam-Buk is unequalled, and should be on every Canadian farm. Mrs. C. E. Tibrs, of Oak Vale farm, Winnipeg Beach, writes. "We have found Zam-Buk a wonderful healer. I used it for a very bad burn on my hand, and by the next day the pain had gone and the wound well on the way to healing. My husband also used Zam-Buk for a nasty flesh wound on his arm which it healed. In several ways we have

## R. M. PALMER LEAVES VAUDEVILLE THEATRE FOR FAIR AT CALGARY

Berries at the Exhibition Each Day

to Death

Cranbrook, June 23.—What amounts to a verdict of wilful murder against three Swedes named Axel Bergeon, Franz Nelson and Emil Lund was found

Wancouver, June 28.—Little Mary Morrison, the 8-year-old daughter of Mrs. Morrison, who was murdered two weeks ago at Hazelmere, this morning at Bellingham identified a negro named Jim Jenkins as the man who killed her mother. The girl had no hesitation at all in declaring that the negro was the man

afternoon by wireless despatch, this being the first time the Shoemaker apparatus recently placed on the salvage steamer has been used from a salvage job at which she was engaged.

The work of raising the Dauntless was carried out most expeditiously and adds to the record already made by the local company.

Shooting at Cars.

Hamilton, June 23.—Mike Arom, a Pole, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary today for amusing himself by shooting with a "revolver at passing street cars. His defence was that he was drunk when he fired at the cars.

FARMER AND HIS WIFE

PRAISE ZAM-BUK.

As a family balm and asolve Zam-Buk is not a salvage and provinced the police have been chasing him for several days. He was around at Langley.

As a family balm and salve Zam-Buk is not provinced to find the police have been chasing him for several days. As a family balm and salve Zam-Buk is meaning the first time the Shoemaker and in the first instance caused the arrested a man at Port Kells on Friday and Saturday, asking for something to eat, was an affired the negro was the man who killed her mother. The girl had no hesitation had been the morther asstrous break in the history of the Cornwall canal occurred this morning was the man.

Jenkins was arrested at Wickersham when a leak in the bank fifty feet above the Ottawa and New York railwas userous to keep him in jail till he could be conveniently brought to Bellingham. This of the canal bank for a distance of 150 feet into the river, 25 feet below. The rush of water through this garden the negro was her man.

Shooting at Cars.

Shooting at Cars.

Hamilton, June 23.—The bonk fifty feet above the Ottawa and New York railwas has present and in the continuence of 150 feet into the river, 25 feet below. The rush of water through this garden the negro was nervous at the first instance caused the arrest of Jenkins. The latter was nervous at the first instance caused the surface of 150 feet into the river, 25 feet below. The rush of water through this garden the negro was here was th and Port Kells on Friday and Saturday, asking for something to eat. When arrested he claimed to have been working at Ladners up to June 16. The prisoner is said to perfectly answer the description given of the murderer of Mrs. Morrison, even to the clothes. He was taken to New Westminster yesterday by Constable Wilkie, and will be examined today, when the suspicious circumstances alleged against him will be investigated.

## TO BE BUILT HERE

The Province Will Have Fresh Pantages Will Erect a Fifty Thousand Dollar House in

R. M. Palmer, commissioner of horticulture, left for Calgary last night with the Provincial exhibit for the Dominion fair which is being held in the prairie town this year. The exhibition opens June 29 and closes July 10. As it is too early in the year for a proper display of apples and tree fruits generally, Mr. Palmer has been obliged to fall back on preserved fruits and berries of different kinds. Still he will have a creditable showing.

The government has made arrangements for fresh smodles of strawber.

Still he will have a creditable showing.

The government has made arrange from the will have a creditable showing.

The government has made arrange from the company of the principle resources of the prairie people what can be done in British Columbia in the heads, has been borrowed from the Province. To show the prairie people what can be done in British Columbia in the lumber way. Some of the specimens of the prairie people what can be done in British Columbia in the lumber way. Some of the specimens of the prairie people what can be done in British Columbia in the lumber way. Some of the specimens of the sprairie people what can be done in British Columbia in the lumber way. Some of the specimens of the sprairie people what can be done in British Columbia in the lumber way. Some of the specimens of yellow or mountain cedar, are very fine. The exhibit is rounded out with shrubs and plants the whole making a very attractive and complete showing of the principle resources of the prairie people what can be done in the prairie people what can be done in British Columbia in the lumber way. Some of the specimens of yellow or mountain cedar, are very fine. The exhibit is rounded out with shrubs and plants the whole making a very attractive and complete showing of the principle resources of the province.

Three Rivers Losses

Toronto, June 23.—Toronto Insurance place their losses in the fire in the Rivers, Quebec, yesterday at \$183,000.

SKULL FRACTURED

IN BRUTAL ATTACK

Three Men in East Kootenay Accused of Kicking Fourth to Death

Three Men in East Kootenay Accused of Kicking Fourth to Death

Three Men in East Kootenay Accused of Kicking Fourth to Death

TRANSIT SIGHTED

IN BRUTAL ATTACK

Three Men in East Kootenay Accused of Kicking Fourth to Death

TRANSIT SIGHTED IN NORTHERN ICE

Vessel Which Left Here 24 Days Ago With 400 Passengers Held in Floes

Cornwall, June 23 .- The most dis-

of girders and rails.

It will probably take several weeks to repair the canal bank and restore navigation. The rebuilding of the swing bridge, one of the largest on the continent, will take considerable time. It was two hundred feet long, and stood about thirty-five feet above the canal.

The break has caused the temporary closing of all the mills, the street railway service and the electric light service. Railway traffic between Ottawa and Tupper Lake, N. Y., over the Ottawa and New York railway, is also interrupted.

also interrupted.
The damage is about \$100,000.

## TWO EMPRESSES

Empress of India Leaves Yo-Judgment Reserved in Case of kohama Within a Day of Empress of China

ON THE WAY HERE

For the first time since the white liners of the C. P. R. started service Inters of the C. P. R. started service
17 years ago, two Empress liners are on the way from Yokohama at one time to this port. Following close upon the R. M. S. Empress of China, which sailed from the Japanese port on Sunder the schedule of the suspended Overseas. Mail contract, the R. M. S. Empress of India sailed on Monday afternoon for this port. The two steamers have on board close to 1,000 Chinese and 150 saldon passengers. The Empress of China, the delayed vessel, and 150 saldon passengers. The Empress of China, the delayed vessel, and 150 saldon and 620 Chinese steerage due here last Sunday, has on board 100 saloon and 620 Chinese steerage in passengers, of whom 150 are to dissembark at the outer wharf. The R. M. S. Empress of India has on board 50, saloon and 345 Chinese, of whom 75 are to be landed here.

It is generally believed that the officers of the Empress of China will endeaver to make a fast run across the Pacific ocean. The steamer is still runs in ling up the fast schedule, being the last of the white liners to be steamed to the payment of all the working expenses. The judge in the last of the white liners to be steamed to the payment of all the working expenses. The judge in the lower court had on all material is-17 years ago, two Empress liners are on the way from Yokohama at one

Pacific ocean. The steamer is still running up the fast schedule, being the last of the white liners to be steamed across the Pacific on the old fast time, and an effort to break the record held by the Empress of Japan of 10 days Smith's uncle from whom I had borton to hours is anticipated. The Empress of China is expected about Friday next by many. The R. M. S. Empress of India is on the fourteen-day schedule between Yokohama and this port, and although she left but one day after the Empress of China, will probably not reach port until several days after that millar with every feature of Smith's uncle from whom I had bortom to the payment of all the working expenses. The judge in the lower court had on all material issues found against Smith, but had considered that the position of Traves, Smith's uncle from whom I had bortom to the payment of wages and to whom he had given a mortgage could not be successfully attacked, although it was asserted on the plaintiff's behalf that the uncle was throughout absolutely farmached. reach port until several days after that

## WEDDED IN PRESENCE OF ROYAL FAMILY

Marriage of Miss Reid and Mr Ward in Chapel Royal of St. James'

London, June 23.—With King Edward and Queen Alexandra smiling approval from their private gallery, Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Whitelaw Reid, the United States ambassador to Great Britain, was married this afternoon in the Chapel Royal of St. James palace to Hon. John Hubert Ward brother of the Earl of Dudley and equerry-inwaiting to the Edng. The ancient chapel, one of the februard framework of the Tudors, in which Queen Victoria and several of her daughters were married, was prettily decorated with flowers for this the most fashionable of recent weddings in Lendon.

A great crowd assembled in St. James souspail to watch the with the most fashionable of recent weddings in Lendon.

A great crowd assembled in St. James souspail to watch the with the with the most fashionable of recent weddings in Lendon.

A great crowd assembled in St. James souspail to watch the with the w

tend services when in residence in Windsor Castle, officiated. He was assisted by Rev. William Grosvenor, rector of the church of the Incarnation, New York, the church of which Mr. and Mrs. Reid have been members for many years, and the Rev. Hiers Claughton, rector of Hutton-Brentwood, a cousin of the groom.

The bride's dress was of soft white satin, trimmed with old rose point lace, given her by her grandmother. The fronts of the skirt and waist were practically covered with this lace.

The fronts of the skirt and waist were practically covered with this lace, which was caught up with white rose-buds and orange blossoms. The bride wore but three pieces of jewelry, and these all were old-fashoned brooches, the wedding presents of King Edward Queen Alexandra and Mr. Ward.

Miss Jennie Crocker of San Francisco, a cousin of the bride, aftended her, and was the only bridesmaid. There were also in attendance five little children, two boys and three girls, all in quaint costumes of blue and white.

Major George L. Holford, equerry-in-waiting to the King, supported Mr. Ward.

Drowned in Ottawa River Ottawa, June 23.—Wm. Harris, 27, and Foster Woodward, 33 years old, were drowned by the upsetting of their boat at Tetreauville last night. With a one-legged man, they were about to fish, when an oar broke and they drifted into the swift current. All took to the water, but eventually the cripple clung to the boat and was able to scramble to the bank. The other two were not seen again.

## PAYNE MINE MATTERS IN COURT OF APPEAL

A. Forrest vs. Smith, Over

In the Court of Appeals yesterday morning the case of Alex. Forrest plaintiff and appellant vs Smith, de-

serted on the plaintiff's behalf that the uncle was throughout absolutely familiar with every feature of Smith's operations. On the 14th of January, 1907, Smith, without Forrest's knowledge and when owing to the great depth of the snow it was completely impossible for the latter to come down from the mine gave a mortgage to Traves upon a one-third interest in these ores and particularly affecting twenty-two tons of clean and sacked silver ore, which was at that time to have been broken down in the workings of the mine and the intimacy of ings of the mine and the intimacy of these parties was shown by the fact that the solicitor of Traves was the counsel of Smith.

They contended that while Smith might be said to be practically the owner of all this ore he was not in reality the owner of it.

Chief Justice Hunter: "Who is the

mr. Bodwell contended that Traves under his mortgage was entitled to all the proceeds as Forrest under his arrangement with Smith became possessed of no property interest in the ore which he mined. Decision was reserved.

LOOK FOR FORTUNE Canadian Branch of Moon Family Lays Claim to Valuable Property in London

Montreal, June 23.—Prof. W. T. Moon, principal of a business college of this city, along with his father. W. C. Moon, of Sydenham, Ont., salled a few days ago for London, England, to engage lawyers and lay their claims before the proper authorities in the hope that they may secure a share of the millions which it is said another branch of the family has already proved to belong to the Moons.

Queen Victoria street, London, from the Mansion House westward some little distance, is the locality in which the millions of dollars worth of property referred to is situated.

Tibbs, of Oak Vale farm. Winnipeg Beach, writes: "We have found Zam-Buk a wonderful healer. I used it for a very bad burn on my hand, and by the next day the pain had gone and the wound well on the way to healing My husband also used Zam-Buk for a saty flesh wound on his arm which it healer. I need it for a way we have found Zam-Buk for a saty flesh wound no his arm which it healer. I need it for a way we have found Zam-Buk for a saty flesh wound no his arm which it healer. I need it for a several ways we have found Zam-Buk for a saty flesh wound no his arm which it healer. I need it for a several ways we have found Zam-Buk for a saty flesh wound no his arm which it healer. I need it for a several ways we have found Zam-Buk for a saty flesh wound no his arm which it healer. I need it for many the next day the pain had gone and the way to healing and soothing will be investigated.

Toronto, June 23.—Members of the lived only a few minutes.

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Toronto, June 23.—Members of the lived only a few minutes.

Toronto, June 23.—Steve Marusch, young boy was kicked on the head by a horse while playing in the Catholic church grounds last evening. He lived only a few minutes.

Toronto, June 23.—Steve Marusch, young boy was kicked on the head will be always the lived only a few minutes.

Toronto, June 23.—Steve Marusch, y

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Genuine Persian Sherbet, 1 lb. bottle ..... 250 Genuine Persian Sherbet, rose-flavored, per bottle .. .. .. .. 350 Montserrat Lime Juice, per quart bottle .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 75c Rose's Lemon Juice, per bottle .... 25c Eiffel Tower Lemon Powder, per tin .... 25c Hire's Root Beer, per bottle ..... 25c 

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CONSERVATIVE GAIN

Seat for St. Anne's Division of Mon-treal is Given to Mr. Tansey on the Recount

Montreal, June 23.—The opposition in the legislature at Quebec was strengthened by one vote this afternoon, as the result of the recount in St. Anne's division of the city. D. Tansey, Conservative, was declared elected by a majority of three votes. The seat was held by Mr. Walsh, Liberal, by a majority of eight votes, The opposition now consists of seventeen

GIRL'S DISAPPEARANCE Olive Dupray, Who Left a Train on Her Way to Fort William

Port William, Ont., June 23 .- A

Dupray, father of little Olive Dupray, has returned from Pins, where he was engaged for the past three days in the search for his daughter, who dis-appeared from the train on Wednes-day last. Some two hundred men

ccompanied by two strange, well-

Three Rivers Insurance Montreal, June 23.—The Montreal neurance companies place their losses by the Three Rivers fire at over half million dollars.

St. Thomas, Ont., June 28.—John Patterson, section foreman on the Grand Trunk railway at Yarmouth Centre, was struck and instantly killed by lightning last night. He was 60 years old.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 23.—
On board the steamer Perry, which stranded recently at Hawkesbury, were two little children, one of them a girl three years old, who were sent in charge of the ship's officers by their father from Boston, addressed to their grandmother, Mrs. John Hughes, St. Patrick's road. They made the trip all right and have since been living with the grandmother. Yesterday the little girl was burned to death in a fire which destroyed her grandmother's house.

appeared from the train on Wednesday last. Some two hundred men took part in the search for miles on both sides of the track. William Higgins, brother-in-law of the lost girl, is of the opinion that foul play occurred. He does not think that the little girl wandered off alone. He also admits that there is a possibility of the girl being stolen by her mother, who is not dead, as claimed by Mr. Dupray. Mrs. Dupray ran away from her home here about two years ago, and is thought to be in Chicago. The missing girl was a great favorite of the mother, and there is a great probability of the mother being mixed up in the strange disappearance.

Winnipeg, June 23.—Hotel runners at the Canadian Northern depot here state positively that a girl answering the description of little Olive Dupray came in on the delayed Duluth train

Orang

Few o part the or makir The r pores, a of wast brings to medical carries o than the much po when the The sk

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dealers CITY

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escriptive catalogue to Tue Hardware Co., Ltd Yates Street

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COLONIST

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Rivers Insurance June 23.—The Montreal apanies place their losses Rivers fire at over half

Foreman Killed Ont., June 23.-John tion foreman on the railway at Yarm struck and instantly kill-ng last night. He was 60

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gart Renominated June 23.—Hon. John today nominated by the association of South ir candidate in the com-

tary elections

amer Aground

### Orange Juice and Health CONGREGATION BIDS For Stomach and Skin

Few of us realize what an important part the skin plays in keeping us wellor making us ill.

of waste matter, which the blood brings to the skin. It is a well-known

Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewilling (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-ists. H. J. SPROTT. B.A., Principal. H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President. L. M. ROBERTS. Gregg Shorthand. H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

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## FAREWELL TO PASTOR

pores, are intended to rid the system of waste matter with the system

## HEARING OF APPEAL IN KOOTENAY CASE

GILL WILLS AND COUNT OF A STATE O

and now that the happy relationship of the services of the sound to the common the sound the services of the sound of a citation and the services of the sound of the Son of a preached has been clusted upon the sound financial basis has been common the sound financial basis that it has to edited and the sound financial basis that it has to edited to the new financial basis that it has to edited to the new financial basis that it has to edited to the new financial basis that it has to edited to the new financial basis that it has to edited to the new financial basis that it has to edited to the new financial basis that it has to edited to the sound financial basis that it has to edited to the sound financial basis that it has to be the sound financial basis that it has to be the sound financial basis that the sound financial basis that the sound financial basis that the sound financial basis

## FINDS GOOD MARKET

Presentation to Rev. G. K. B. Argument in Famous Cause and Mrs. Adams Ere Leaving for Winnipeg

Argument in Famous Cause Dr. Tolmie Announces That City Within Its Rights in FurnMany British Columbia Catishing Water to Users
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Address: Box 548 Victoria, E.C.

An Ottiawa despite says an order
Chief say the Hunter: "What is the brown in force the Coast, Will be the order of the Candidan Province o

## CANNOT PREVENT GITY **GIVING OUTSIDE SUPPLY**

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

That the water commissioner is acting quite within his rights when, under the sanction of the city council, he has supplied residents of outlying sections beyond the city limits, with a supply of water from the city water-st works, and that the contention of Messra. McPhillips and Heisterman that unless the city ceases so supplying outsiders they will take legal action to compel it to do so, is not legally possible, was the advice given the council last evening by the city selicouncil was the advice given the council last evening by the city self-citors. The communication of Messrs. McPhillips and Heisterman, which was read at a recent meeting of the council was referred to the city solicitors for report while the water commissioner was also safed to record missioner was also asked to report on the present situation so far as the supply to outside sections is con-

Solicitor's Opinion. The communication of the city solicitors a copy of which together with a copy of Water Commissioner Raymur's report will be forwarded to Messrs. McPhillips and Heisterman, was as follows:

June 17, 1908.
Gentlemen,—We have the honor to report upon the contents of the letter addressed by Messrs. McPhillips and Heisterman to the council alleging a non-supply of water, our reply being directed to the legal status of the council, leaving the water commissioner to deal separately with the complaint generally.

We note that on seven different one

complaint generally.

We note that on seven different occasions Messrs. McPhillips and Helsterman allege in their letter that there is a duty cast by statute upon the corporation to supply a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water for the use of the inhabitants of the city of Victoria, the breach of which duty lays the city open to proceedings. Notwithstanding the repetition of the statement we must with deference express a contrary opinion.

Where the water supply is oper-

where the water supply is operated by a company for gain, legislatures usually insert an enacting section, making it a legal duty to supply, a breach of which duty warrants proceedings. A municipal corporation is not put under such statutory liability. The duty of the water commissioner as defined by section 4 is to examine, consider and decide as to supply "by the means contemplated by the act," which means include the taking of all waters from within a radius of 20 miles and do not include the supply of water for "irrigation" purposes.

Action Will Not Lie.

Messrs. McPhillips and Heisterman express an opinion that proceedings at

Messrs. Morniups and Heisterman express an opinion that proceedings at law will lie to compel the corporation to desist from the supplying of water outside the corporate limits. This advice is given in the face of section 27 of the act of 1878, which reads as follows:

which was thad done had been in 1888, handsome church have been made still, more beautiful. (Applause.) I thank good and take courage for the time of that is to be, and if you are so prosperous in your family life, in your business, and in your church work as my prayers will seek to make you to become, then, indeed, will every one because of the individual." (Applause.)

The chief justices and the condition purporting to heartly sangle dot the individual." (Applause.)

The congregation then rose and heartly sangle dot be with you till we meet again.

Mr. Arthur Lee, the recording stew and the following of the proposed in the consenting, the court rose of the parterly official that a furnistes they relied upon for the establishment of their respective cases, and the more of the freshed to the individual." (Applause.)

Mr. Arthur Lee, the recording stew and the following of the parterly official the second of the proposed in the consenting, the court rose of the parterly official that the second of the parterly official the second of the proposed in the consenting of the parterly official the second of the individual in the proposed in the consenting of the parterly official that the second of the individual in the proposed in the consenting of the victorial proposed to the individual in the proposed in the consenting of the victorial proposed to the individual in the proposed in the consenting of the victorial proposed to the individual in the proposed in the consenting of the victorial proposed to the individual in the proposed in the consenting of the victorial proposed to the individual in the proposed in the consenting of the victorial proposed

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COPAS & YOUNG

NORTHBRN INTERIOR OF B.C. Miners and prospectors going into Telkus, Omenics or Ingineca Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeens River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

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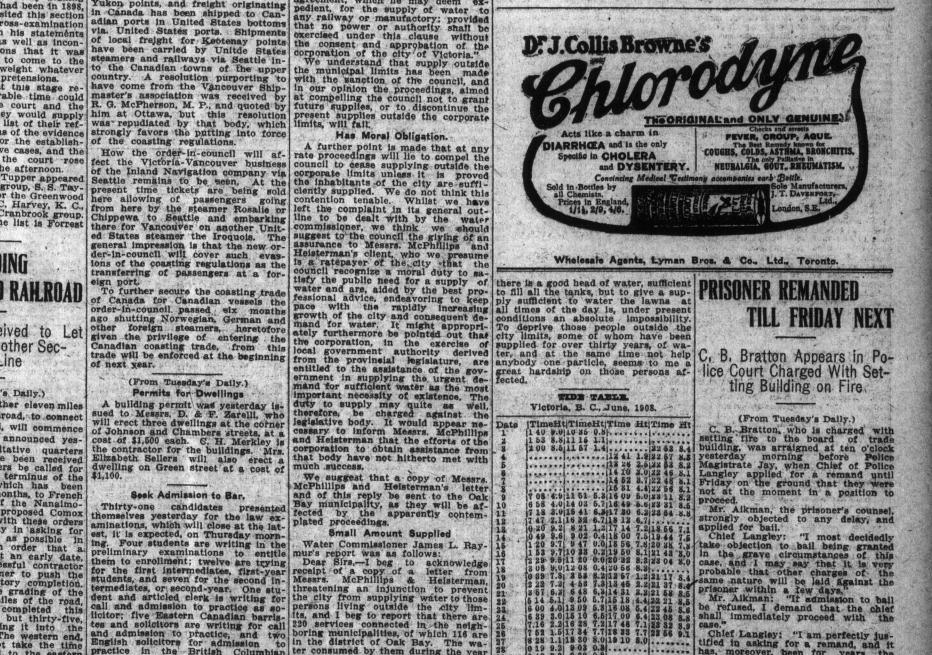
Galvanized Wash Boilers, regular, \$1.75 for ..........\$1.10 Tin Wash Boilers with galvanized bottoms, regular \$2.00 Planished Copper Wash Boilers, regular \$4.50 for .... \$2.90 Planished Copper Wash Boilers, regular \$5.00 for .... \$3.50

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Hin Jameson Hon



Ask for Amherst solid leather foot- has fallen 84 inches since Saturday wear.

nt. June 23.-The steam? which ran on Fine View housand Islands park, on been abandoned to the Powerful tugs. could off. The steamer was on from Alexandria bay to arge of Capt. J. E. Meno, on, also on his first trip. overing the shoal caused. The steamer was built been twelve years on the worth \$25,000.

## A Great Step in Education



the Macdonald college, an institution equipment constitute a compendium of that the most far-seeing of Canada's the latest and best ideas of building educators predict will eventually be constructors, mechanics, tutors, pro-looked upon as the centre of one of fessors, educators, agriculturalists, and the greatest educational movements in experts in every line connected with the greatest educational movements in the world. But the name "college" in regard to the impression it gives of a single stately building, is a misnomer. For in the great central group alone of the Macdonald structures there are half a dozen buildings any one of which in size is worthy of the term "college." Firmness and stability coupled with a soft, sober, dignified beauty are the dominating characteristics of these wonderful edifices. In coloring they are a judicious choice of contrasted harmonies; architecturally they bespeak permanence, and there is just enough severity of outline about them to suggest the firmness and decisive enough severity of outline about them to suggest the firmness and decisiveness of purpose that has marked the whole educational movement they represent. About that central group of buildings which include the class-rooms, offices for administration, laboratories for instruction and research, library and reading room, the assembly hall with its seraphic organ, and men's and women's residences, there in the word of the master in his special line, of some master in his special line, of all, the buildings are fire-proof—absolutely. You might burn down a door if you piled shavings around-it and soaked them and it with kerosene, but even then you would not burn down the buildings, for they are indestructible. Such a thing as a "distance of some master in his special line, of all, the buildings are fire-proof—absolutely. You might burn down a door if you piled shavings around-it and soaked them and it with the special line, of all, the buildings are fire-proof—absolutely. You might burn down a door if you piled shavings around-it and soaked them and it with the special line, which is a special line, of all, the buildings are fire-proof—absolutely. You might burn down a door if you piled shavings around-it and soaked them and it with the proo bly hell with its seraphic organ, and men's and women's residences, there the Macdonald college. Even the roofs are others all constructed and arranged to facilitate the class of work for are others all constructed and arranged at the concrete is covered with handsome which they are designed. They are tilling. The buildings are faced built upon a large farm of 561 acres, with reddish-brown brick and the exthrough which run both the C. P. R. terior to the eye is very pleasing. In and G. T. R. tracks, and the whole constitutes the crystalized effect of the campus which will be covered with a Macdonald movement which has been beautiful growth of grass in inaugurated under the direct supervision of Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G. for a chance of existence. Besides this Some idea of the magnitude of the there will be spacious recreation inaugurated under the direct supervis-Some idea of the magnitude of the work that has been accomplished at this great college may be formed when it is understood that it cost \$2,500,000 to acquire the land, erect the buildings and provide the equipment. To this has been added an endowment of \$2,000,000, and the income from the latter sum is devoted to the expenses of running the college. This makes a of running the college. This makes a total of \$4,500,000 that Sir William

To see this famous institution and To see this tamous institution and inquire into its purposes a representative of the Citizen recently spent a whole day at the college, and under the guidance of the principal and professors saw most of its principal feaperiments that will be conducted no

is some great idea which is the main-spring of action. What is the impel-ling force behind the Macdonald movement? It is that the college training should connect with and enlarge the home and work life of the student. It backs up this idea with another, name ly, that for purposes of culture and The proof of the p

and enduring as the pyramids. It is The Macdonald college buildings and

are of concrete, but to beautify them there are still the small cultures farm of 100 acres and the main farm of over three hundred acres to be divided up into fields for the numberless ex-

only for the demonstration purposes, but also for experiments of public ben-efit. There will be three schools or departments at Macdonald College—Training teachers, Agricultural and Domestis Science. The pedagogy course is designed to train the teachers of the province. nce, and of the hundred and seventy women attending for the first cours the larger part were teachers. Th comestic Science course is designed to benefit the women of the country. is both scientific and practical and

N the banks of the Ottawa river, twenty-one miles cality. So while students may take west of Montreal, and overshadowing the little village of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, by which it is built, there has risen in the past few years a city of fairy design but stable suring as the pyramids. It is considered to the many take will dignify the office of the college, which, if its full purposes are realized, will dignify the office of higher learning run upon so generous of fairy design but stable suring as the pyramids. It is considered to the macdonald college, an institution that is a maryel of completeness and the latest and best ideas of building. that is a maryel of completeness and

that is a maryel of completeness and tup-to-date ideas.

The statement of the founders as to the purposes of the college is very modest. It is as follows:

The statement of the founders as to the purposes of the college is very not modest. It is as follows: modest. It is as follows:
"Macdonald College was founded, erected, equipped and endowed by Sir William C. Macdonald for the follow-

ing, among other purposes:
"1. For the advancement of educamination of knowledge; all with par-"2. To provide suitable and effective

"The college will promote the development of a more earnest and intelli-gent interest in the meaning and pur-

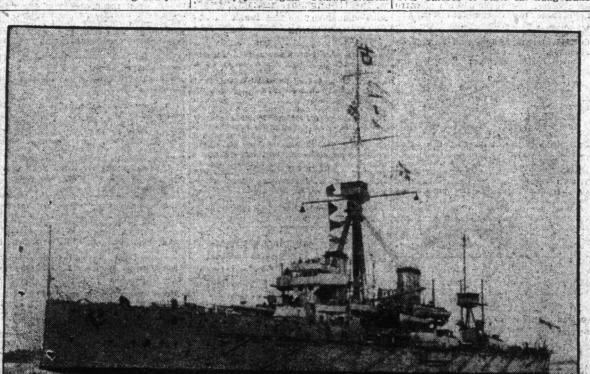
pose of education to the end that citizens may realize more clearly the power that may be wielded by the educated man or woman in advancing social and national efficiency."

To criticize, to wreck, to tear down and then murmer above the ruins, "I told you so," is the part of the false reformer. But he is the only true reformer who can not only point out the weak spots in the social structure, but can come forward with precised plans for spots in the social structure, but can come forward with practical plans for remedying the defects. Dr. Robertson is a true reformer. He has originality; he has ideas; and happily he has the unlimited backing of Sir William Macdonaid's vast wealth to support his efforts. But not only has Dr. Robertson ideas; he has the executive ability to construct them. to carry them into effect. The college buildings at Ste. Anne de Bellevue con-stitute a cyclopedia of originality. At every turn one sees some departure

not merely for the sake of introducing a new idea. Everything seems to have been designed to show the student what are the good fruits of human ingenuity. And after a course at Macdonald college, when he or she goes back to the farm, who can doubt but that the good lessons learned within the walls and in the fields and playsrounds of the college will be carried into effect. Looking into the misty future where time shapes itself into an avenue of years, even the most far-seeavenue of years, even the most far-see-ing can hardly estimate the great value to future generations that will result from this Macdonald Robertson movement. Great as has been the good accomplished, we can see that the work has only just begun.—Ottawa Citizen.

mountain land of the west
—form one of her greatest and most attractive playgrounds, and this in a land passing rich there-in. Great in square-mile size, alluring in ways without number is this without number is this Alpine area, where only two per cent. has been opened up by railway or trailbut where the two per cent. yields such dividends of health and happiness as to satisfy the most exacting of summer day sojourners. The two per cent, is in itself a big bit of world in which one may renew his hold. in which one may renew his body strength, reinforce his mind powers and uplift his spirit as the hills of God uplift their granite thrones around him.

Yes, our Canadian mountain land is wonder world wherein the happy wanderer may climb colossal peaks and his picturesque forest trails, or drive or ride pony back or tramp through the finest scenery this scenic globe can show; where he may live in a house-boat on a lake of incomparable beauty, or experiment with the free life in a bungalow, cudding close to a foothill; where he may stage it over Carlboo or other far-flung trails



beckes with another, name, the purposes of culture and subjects are to be taken up along with those which are chiefly from bottes and theoretical. Is not the sparsement with the property of the property of



HE ROCKIES - Canada's to where the gold glitters in river and wind and strength by puffing up to where the gold glitters in river gravels or mountain ribs.

Or, if he will, he may fish or hunt, botanize or geologize, sketch or paint, or, venturing farther afield remote from the sound of the locomotive "shrieking its material blasphemy," he may explore a far northern valley for the first time, for many such there are to explore, as there are many virgin beaks waiting to be conquered virgin peaks waiting to be conquered

The Switzerland of Canada

by man.
Or he may, if he will—and he will be wise to so will—enjoy what the coastal cities and their environs have to offer, and it is much in itself; all this, and vastly more, are the allurements held out to the wise one who searches out our playground of the western hills. Let me sketch more in detail a few

sample holiday programmes among the mountains or their buttressing foothills. How does a summer on an Albertan ranch strike your fancy? Say on the banks of the Bow river as it sweeps on its winding way from the frontal line of peaks toward Calgary and the plains country. Sleek and well-favored are the cattle dining off the succulent nature grasses of the land, well-fleeced the countless sheep, lithe of limb the untethered bronchoes. An ideal pastoral scene it is up Morley and Cochrane way, and ideally situate is the home centre of a big stock farm, inviting the lucky guest to its comfortable hospitality, to the shade of its generous veran-dahs. If you can make terms with a broncho, then this kind of a holiday on horseback, with the ranching cabin for headquarters, will be worth while and worth time and cost and while and worth time and cost and letting some other things go. A great natural park area, with all creation to swing around in, the galloping over the soft earth paths, the joyous tingle of the nerves, the free flow of the blood, the deep breathing of the lungs, the tonic of the free earth and sky life—these are among the delights that await the holidayer on an Albertan ranch

Then you are near the mountains, and their Kananaskis portal, the Three Sisters guarding the Canmore Valley on the south. Grim old Cascade, scarred by the storms of all the geological ages, has set the valley, making narrow, but not straight, the way into the government mountain parks, that now comprise a total area of 3,450,720 acres. Beautiful Banfi! One of the world's fairest Alpine gardens—a picture of forest and river and cascade, set in a gigantic frame made by a score of lofty peaks. What a drive that is to Devil's Lake, with its everchanging views of Lefroy and Cascade and Sulphur Mountains. What an intoxicating early morning tramp that is along the Spray Valley, in the delusive hope of reaching the Twin Peaks in an hour or two; what jolly climbs challenge one on every hand; what everything that makes it worth while to live the out-of-door life. No wender the corridors of the Banfi hostelries reveal holiday-hunting folks from all corners of the globe. They was a proposed to strain to Agassiz and Hope, explore the Capilano Canyon and climb the harbor-shelter-ing hills, and, of course—see Stanley park in its every corner of highway and leafy and ocean beach, and you will discover that this lively city of the western main is a splendid holiday centre.

And, finally, so is Victoria, quite in its own individualistic way, with its supremacy as the gateway of a garden spot of Canada—"a little silver isle set in a silver sea."—With Oak Bay, on one side Esquirment centre. red by the storms of all the geologi-cal ages, has set the valley, making narrow, but not straight, the way into the corridors of the Banft hostelries reveal holiday-hunting folks from all corners of the globe. They know a good thing when they seek out Banff. But-Banff is civilization, and good clothes, and society, and the social life, and even these highly desirable things may well be left behind for a time, and they are left behind when one hits the trail.

and over the Cougar ice and snow field to the series of peaks that make up the Cougar range. There, on the sky parlor of the continent, he will be rewarded with such a vision of an unheaval world as to thrill and entrance, while it inclines the mind to worship. If there is a finer sport than mountain-climbing, and if there be a richer field for such a sport than our Rockies and Selliphse's would like Rockies and Selkirks, "I would like Rockies and Scikirks, I would like to hear of them. Not that the Alpine Club of Canada has been organized, with its annual mountain-climbing camps, a much-needed stimulus will be given to this splendid pastime in the heart of one of the world's great-est Alpine arenas.

The tourist will, however, find much more on his mountain menu. It he is a man of family, and, therefore, a man of parts, he will establish him. self in a houseboat on Kootenay, Arrow or Okanagan Lake, and there in the heart of the highlands of southern British Columbia live and dream the happy summer days away, or, if a more active life appeals to him, there remains staging over the famous Carlboo Trail or around Kamloops, through the Nicola country, indeed, in any one of a half hundred directions, and much pleasure lies that way if the roads are not too dusty nor the sun too warm in its welcome. Every such route reveals new scenic features, new ranching, farming and fruit districts, new towns, new evidences of timber, mineral and fishery wealth. Who is equal to the table of dream the happy summer days awa wealth. Who is equal to the task of reducing the potential wealth of our big Pacific province to tables and

figures?
And the task would become the greater as and when the coast is reached.
Wherein lies the attractiveness of

Vancouver and Victoria to the summer pleasure-seeker; wherein are they part of this almost unlimited playground of the west land?

No one who has ever searched for himself needs a reply to the question, but to the Canadian who has not yet discovered for himself this corner of our empire Dominion it may be worth while to set some things down in

western main is a splendid holiday centre.

And, finally, so is Victoria, quite in its own individualistic way, with its supremacy as the gateway of a garden spot of Canada—"a little silver isle set in a silver sea."—With Oak Bay, on one side, Esquimalt on the other, with a rural paradise on yet another side, and the sea greeting your execon the opposite boundary, Victoria has a fine setting of ocean and rocky cliffs and gardens fair to see. In the interior of Vancouver Island are other happy hunting grounds and play places for tired folk—and still we are in British Columbia, and British Columbia is only one of the nine provinces of the Dominion!

Truly, Canada is one vast summer playground, especially in our rich, scenic province by the Pacific sea.—Frank Yeigh, in Toronto Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer.

The recent organization, under the

Samuel 6 Athens in

of Justini ered Man Defoe's Death" cient hist ster, virul one's pat Sato, disc at Hong anese ph Bombay, ports are Chinese epidemic ing up by vast Tai the beetl peaks. The r and Japa turing; o

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Durin Amony ed to Ku Shing H famous d hists. T years ago (Genuine mediately a gala on being dr loaned h and fifes strings, followed silk and

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d strength by puffing up Cougar ice and snow ries of peaks that make range. There, on the e continent, he will be uch a vision of an unrange. to thrill and entrance, es the mind to worship such a sport than our elkirks, I would like to n. Not that the Alpine ada has been organized, nual mountain-climbing ach-needed stimulus will his splendid pasting of the world's great-

nas. will, however, find his mountain menu. If family, and, therefore, he will establish him eboat on Kootenay anagan Lake, and there of the highlands of h Columbia live and ppy summer days away, active life appeals to mains staging over the coo Trail or around bugh the Nicola country, one of a half hundred much pleasure lies that ite reveals new scenic ranching, farming and new towns, new evi-per, mineral and fishery is equal to the task of potential wealth of or ovince to tables and ask would become the

the attractiveness of ictoria to the summer almost unlimited playwest land?

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ouver, follow up a pro-hore-line cruises up and rd's Inlet, and up and en waters of the Straits Trolley to Steveston and inster; train to Agassiz explore the Capilano explore the Capilano climb the harbor-shelterd, of course—very much see Stanley park in its of highway and leafy ean beach, and you will t this lively city of the n is a splendid holiday

y, so is Victoria, quite in vidualistic way, with its s the gateway of a gar-Canada—"a little silver a silver sea."—With Oak side, Esquimalt on the rural paradise on yet and the sea greeting your posite boundary, Victoria etting of ocean and rocky rdens fair to see. In the Vancouver Island are nting grounds and play folk—and still we are red folk—and still we are olumbia, and British Colly one of the nine proe Dominion!
Inda is one vast summer especially in our rich, and the proin Toronto Weekly Globe.

organization, under the Sir James Crichton-international union for ation of rats will be the on many people have had, Paris Cosmos, of a men-tion that is extremely ser-rat in the United States, the figures of the he figures of Sir James, a day for its keen. In costs from half a cent daily to the person upon ty it preys. The Indian expensive of all. There three cents daily, on an mode of operations. board and lodging by rats, the average ivilized nations, may be m seven to ten cents a only the most expensive man, but just now the

nselves are the cause of diseases, but above all termediary of their verinfect man and propa-At Bombay, when a dying rat dragging him-wall, he knows the aniorus and takes it by the to throw it into the gutror! For as the rat is on dying the fleas begin to and if one of them bites infects him with the stead of touching a dying y of one still warm, the ned it dead and cold, it dangerous, as the fleas eft it. In Europe people so apprehensive of those ics, but it is necessary o take precautions against tion by sea. It is in view tion of the ports that all inpressed by the gravity of moted a meeting of the committee of hygiene, exhaustive study of the terminating the rats in ning from countries rue, yellow fever, etc., be-ding of the cargoes. In asts of which are conrelation with ships that from contaminated coune regulation exists in this all the rats are destroyed This operation is small expense, and very s to the employr ts. It is through these deres that France was able terrible scourge which extend along the Medi-

in Prussia, has just had ic festival. It extended ays and was held under of Prince Friedrich Wilrogrammes were made up of the three great "B's" ethoven and Brahms, soloists the honors were

## A Study of Conditions in the Flowery Kingdom

of Hong Kong has learned to welcome those recognized experts, the Japanese doctors, in the annual visitation of the terrible bubonic plague, called by the Chinese Chang-chih. How its recurrence shrinks history.

We read of the curse first in 1st Samuel 6.4; in Thucylides, as occurring at Athens in 594 B.C.; and at Rome in the reign of Justinian A.D. 542. We have even considered Manzoni's description of it at Milan, and Defoe's and Pepy's accounts of the "Black Death" in London in September, 1665, as ancient history. But here is the veritable monster, virulent and steaming, suddenly barring one's path this very day. A Japanese, Kita Sato, discovered the bacillus in the epidemic at Hong Kong in 1894, and since then, the Japanese physicians have been invited to Canton, Bombay, Singapore and Manila when those ports are visited by their annual scourges. The Chinese of Hong Kong call it Wan Yik (the epidemic) in painful recollection of the blowing up by the British soldiers in 1894 of the vast Taiping Shan section, which lies under the beetling brows of Victoria and Davis

The most marked contrast between China and Japan therefore is not in arms, manufacturing, or shipping, astonishing as have been the achievements in these respects, but in the splendid modernity of the latter nation in sanitary accomplishments. Of a verity, when we speak of plague, angels have come upon earth and the Haran of visitation this time has been in heathen Nippon. China, of course, has never equalled Bombay in the virulence of the plague, although in the 1894 epidemic, 35,000 died at Canton alone. Even in the cool season, Canton has never less than 40 deaths a week. In the neighboring province of Yunnan it is probably raging in many a damp, mephitic valley when the medical journals are claiming that at last the earth, so far as newspaper knowledge goes, is enjoying a respite from the curse, as seemed to be the case between the years 1844 and 1873. Of late Hong Kong, which ha a native population of 300,000, has averaged 300 deaths a year, and from January to September, 1906, the colony suffered 900 deaths from plague. Cases recur among the Europeans of the colony every third year. It is remarkable how plague clings to a house. After a long respite the scourge broke out in 1901 in a beautiful Arcade opposite the Hong Kong Bank on Queen's road, a European being attacked. Do what the Sanitary board will, each year it has returned until the house has come to be called "The Row of a Hundred Shudders." Surprisingly the government has permitted plague corpses to be buried at Cheung Sha Wan on the slopes of Mt. Davis, in immediate touch with the European life of the colony. This cemetery of 10,000 tiny stakes and round mounds, is just above a section of the noble Victoria Jubilee road, which water, and winds in and out of a dozen bays through Pokfulum as far as Aberdeen. Anchored beneath the Chinese cemetery, swings around her buoy, the white hulk "Hygeia" (an old war vessel of Nelson's time), terrible to many a European with memories of the fevered struggle with the plague, the only alleviation for which seems to be copious draughts of brandy in the intent to stimulate the action of the heart, which is immediately depressed by the poison of the plague. The Chinese administer musk hoangnan tea and rhubarb, and sometimes lance the bubo. Among the natives 00 per cent. die, but with the more highly vitalized, meat-fed Europeans, 70 per cent. recover. As is to be expected in mixed bloods, 100 per cent of the Eurasians attacked, succumb. The first indication is an eruption under the arm pit, or a swelling in the groin. Almost immediately a great weakness ensues, followed by delirium. The only vanquisher of the bacillus is sunlight. A germ has been known to live two centuries at Haarlem in

### who opened the tomb of a sailor. Fighting the Plague

Holland, and at last attacking the workmen

When plague becomes epidemic the villagers of Quang Tung, following the principle of the segregation of the healthy and not the diseased, desert their houses and make a pitiful pilgrimage to the hills, where they erect bamboo mastheads. Rats, ants, pigeons, cats and fleas, all die of the disease, and spread the bacillus among humans from towels, plates or food, and humans spread it among themselves from expectoration and contact. Above all, the disease-soaked earth of the cities, undrained of filth for thousands of years, breathes out the plague in the dark, rainy and prostratingly hot May days. In Hong Kong, excavation is prohibited from May till October.

During the prevalence of the plague at Amony in June, 1906, the inhabitants proceeded to Kulang-su Island, and secured the idol of Shing Haien Kung, which is named after a famous doctor now colonized by the Buddhists. The emperor at the last procession ten years ago, gave the name of "Hau Chen Jen" (Genuine Fairy Healer) to the idol. You immediately noticed that the procession was not a gala one, by the unusual feature of horsemen being dressed to represent gods. The Tactai loaned his new military liveried band of drums and fifes, which alternated with the usual strings, tom-toms and horns. Then of course ollowed the characteristic chairs of fluttering silk and glistening tinsel; tables of food for the gods; bribes for the devils most conspicu-

HE stricken British island-colony ous of all; and noble umbrellas and day lan-

The new method of treating plague clothing, long followed on the hulk "Stanfield" in Hong Kong harbor, is now practiced throughout Japan, on the suggestion of Dr. Hayaki, of the Kencho board. A steam generator and retort with trays, are rolled into a house. Steam is forced at great pressure through the clothing and bedding for half an hour. The method is simple, effective and non-destructive, for the natives have few leather possessions to be injured. The loss of clothing and bedding two or three times a year by the former methods, came to be a confiscation as much feared as the epidemic itself. Japanese crews, ever insistent that they have rights over other Eastern races, have always been rebellious to permitting their effects to be steamed. I have seen them charge the Chinese crew of the "Stanfield" with knives, even under the turbanned brows of British law in Hong

The health of these sub-tropical, coastal cities is somewhat ameliorated by the most violent typhonic rainstorms, which sink much of the fostid malarial matter far into the ground.

White ants work as insidiously as the causes of earthquakes, and as suddenly, when the timbers are perforated, bring the floors tumbling to the earth. In Canton, more care is now being taken to seal the beams and rafters with tin. In Thibet they have a custom of wrapping the ends of beams with rags to retain moisture, as the extremely dry climate powders wood. Ceilings are perforated, often n beautiful designs, as the ants are less destructive where air is admitted between the floors and the ceilings. The pest arrives on the wings of the night like a cloud, and storms your window if the light is burning. The wings are immediately moulted and they crawl away on their mission of destruction. At the season of flight, we would set a light in a tub of water and darken the remainder of the house. The pests would stream to this ignisfatuus, and in this way thousands were lured to a moat of destruction, as the flame clipped their wings. The bite of these insects is another feature of their unpopularity, though not equalled by the fright that they reach you. on wings and explore your neck and arms as reptiles.

Even within the pale of civilization at Hong Kong a pedestrian on Bowen, Barker or Plantation roads need not be surprised to encounter a five-foot cobra or a green viper, and on the lonelier roads to Taitam and Stanley, twelve feet pythons make their slimy way up the bank from the ferny undergrowth. The natives on the Kowloon side fear most the sixinch Teet Sien She, which drops on their wide Hupeh hats with a thud from the tiled leaves of the stone houses.

Right Kind of White Man The white man for the tropics is the wiry,

sweeps half round the island, 30 feet above the anaemia. He should look like a veteran of Amoebic dysentery campaigns, but be innocent of the experiences. He certainly cannot grow apopletic. His complexion should incline to the swarthy, as those best resist the actinic rays of the sun. Squalls of the nerves, and typhonic centers of melancholia, he will weather, and ride out on an even keel in his third year. Thereafter, the three rocks he must chart are: the yellow girl, typanic airs on a numberman's "screw" (salary), and the reiterated "peg." But perhaps it is safer to say that it takes a genius to withstand the tropics and subtropics, and he must be born. The band who rove the east find their discoveries as melancholy today as did the followers of Samoens' hero, Da Gama, to whom, "a grave was the first and awful sight of every shore."- Certainly three-quarters of those who adventure, float out on the tide again as dead culls. Many a good fellow's ignorance has stranded him in the melancholy little cemetery at the foot of the White Cloud Hills at Canton; in the yelloy-walled cemetery on the Wongnei-chong (Happy Valley) road at Hong Kong, in casteless comraderie with the blue ghosts of Parsees; behind the fort-like walls of that square graveyard of the missionaries that crowns the height over the Areia Preta beach at Macao, or in a similar banishment of his white man's soul in the suburbs of many another treaty port. Unquestionably those who retire come away with weakened eyes, liver, spleen or blood, but these disabilities are merely physical; they have gained in heart, in a broader comprehension of all human kind, "Cingalee, Chinee, and Portugee"; caste, halfcaste, and outcast. It should be understood, however, that he does not reach all these con-clusions while he is in the turmoil and the haps excusable in the old and decrepit, but sweat, but from the better perspective of his ancient and native health, which he a thousand times despaired of ever reaching. As a Chinese sage says: Appreciations come by contrast, and experiences are the ladder of Truth. I never knew a European in the southern ports who did not languish for nine months of his first two years in sickness. Saigon and Bangkok have even a less enviable name than Shanghai, Nanking and Hong Kong, with miseries enough of its own, is not, however, productive of the pulmonary troubles that are prevalent farther north at Pekin. Ningpo, and even Shanghai, where great changes fell suddenly. The physicians of Hong Kong are associated into partnerships and have splendid suites of offices in the large buildings on the praya front. A large part of their lucrative practice consists in answering messages from foreigners taken ill inland in

China, directing them to the proper remedies in their medicine chest to relieve the symptoms which they have telegraphed. There is probably nothing as unique as this in medical practice anywhere else in the world.

Leprosy

It is proposed to segregate the 10,000 slowly rotting lepers of Canton into lazarettoes in the canal-moated territory round about. In the province there are 20,000 more untended wretches, and in the whole country 300,000. The disease is most prevalent in the damp, hot south, and especially in the silk villages. It does not seem to increase with the population; there have always seemed to be about the same number in the land. Subscriptions are asked for the segregation camps, one cash (one-twelfth of a cent) a day being deemed sufficient to keep one person. As it is now, they come into unpleasant proximity to their fellows. I once took a powerful launch and passed through some of the canals south of Canton in the Houngshan district, between the Pearl and West rivers. The water teems with boat life and duck farms. Wending among it all were the lepers, with distorted hands, sculling their boats against the tide. A gong was displayed, but it was too difficult to strike it. Some trusted to their appearance to have alms tossed to them. Others held up a cup, which was tied to the end of a bamboo. Silently up and down they went, beating out the short, fateful strikes against the hour of death. Those who had no hands or feet to row, laid on the deck, using their eyes or their lungs, but otherwise appearing as castaways, dismembered bodies of breathing humanity, pitiable and revolting to look upon. A charitable Chinawoman-a Hakka of the boat class with unbound feet and wearing a flapping veil on her hat, is seen coming along the tow path of the canal. A leper has placed his jug in the middle of the path. He has no hands or feet, and rolls and crawls back from the path. The woman approaches and drops in the alms. The mortal eyes, with super-mortal gleam because of the spiritual accession which comes of suffering, flash out a thanks and a blessing and an assurance of pity, that he will not roll back to the cup until she is safely passed. When she is gone, he works toward the food, and grasps it in his teeth, feeding like the animal that mortal misery can make of any of us. Where charity is spread thinner in the rural districts of Quang Tung, the lepers have the privilege of accosting fusionals for alms, and if they are not paid they jump in the graves until they are fed away. The disease is now ascertained to be microbic and is a heritage from times in China which were even dirtier than the present, although popularly it is still said to be a poison communicated by sun-dried unsalted fish.

Along the sea coast of Southern China, in all the large English and French settlements, hot as the climate is, every European house must be equipped with a drying room. Here nd lady's fischu and, in fact, every week all wearing apparel must have its day in the hot room. . Shoes collect so much fungus over night that there is no telling what mysterious growth they would be the centre of, were time allowed. Here, therefore, is a people, the political writers moralize, who must keep on the march when they take to leather, and that it will be woe to us when they do. The home-made veneered furniture of the colonizing American who is on his way to Manila, peels like an orange, and a week afterward his glued boxes tumble apart to the touch of unseen hands. When discouraged, go to the Chinese cabinet maker and watch him make his joints with

mortise and screw. The Opium Boycott Following the American boycott of 1904, the Chinese newspapers trained themselves for something really admirable in the boycott of Indian opium. In whatever manner Chinese life is relieved of the blight, every lover of humanity will welcome the abolition of the abhorent trade, if it has the sincere accompaniment of the uprooting of the far too extensive Yunnan and Sze-Chuan poppy fields. The Chinese poets have come to lament of it as the "White Dragon of the Treaty Ports;" "Kwo Wu Ti Ya Pien," "Oh the murderous opium." The drug has only been in general abuse for 70 years, and it was England which popularized it, by force and persistent proffer of it. H. E. Chum, once viceroy of Canton, who is exceedingly unpopular with the Europeans of Hong Kong because of his tactless patriotism, is especially active in the antiopium movement. The following is quoted from one of his circulars to officials, published any other officials found to make a habit of opium smoking will be immediately cashiered. as it is a danger to the nation and demoralizing to the individual. The opium eater is one of the dead who is not yet buried." A greater man than Chum, the Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, in a passionate appeal, calls the drug: "A worse curse than flood or beasts; destroyer of mind; consumer of substance, transformer into demons and depraved; the only salvation

The use of morphia is increasing, and for this England's ally, Japan, is to blame. She is flooding China with cheap hypodermic syringes. To become disgusted with the mad indulgence, look into the dens along the Leng Thau at Amoy, and at Toulon, Cherbourg and Brest; into the wardrooms of the French warships, or into the smoking rooms of the steamboats running to Canton and Macao

is a renaissance of learning

provided; the little fin can is nervously opened e'er the steamer casts off. The native, neryous with the "ying" or fiery longing upon him, searches for a prod which looks like a hairpin; he twirls it around in the can and draws out a moist bead which is heated and rolled, cooled and rolled and heated again. At last its consistency suits. He places the gummy bead on the large flute-like pipe, or "yen siang" (smoking pistol). There is a ravenous, full-mouthed inhalation as the pea-nut oillamp heats the ball into vapor; a mad glare in which brilliant thoughts, like a Chinese Coleridge's perhaps, sweep through the mind. He does not really see you at the window, though he is looking at you now. You are only one of a numerous fairy company which is hovering. there, so do not be sensitive or excuse yourself. Then ensues a sinking dream, followed by a wild awakening and craving for a further pipe, which he prepares with sickening impatience. Our own trans-Pacific steamships all have a hidden opium room for Asiatic patrons, or woe betide the revenue of that ship. When a man gets the habit (and about one-fortieth of the population use opium), it takes about three years to use the victim up. In his last days, see how the baggy'skin hangs on his bones. How black he is. Such caverns of eyes and how they run with water. Such chills come over him even in the flame of the zenith sun. Such a thirst he has, but not for water. He knows not for what he longs; he only remembers that when he smokes he longs no more. The stupified effect is produced by the alkaloids being inhaled into the lungs. The drug costs the poor Chinese \$122,000,000 a year-more than their greatest burden, the land tax, and a sum which is spent for a navy would soon make them omnipotent. It makes nearly all their criminals. If the religious fear of not having children to worship at their graves and tablet did not operate more than the one in forty would fall to the vice. The priests repeat the warning: "Chih yen pu neng yang san tai," if you eat opium your sons will die out in the second generation." Formerly the opium was all imported, but now in faithless Yunnan, which diverts all her rivers into French China, and in the most fertile upland plain of China, Ching Too in Sze Chuan, in the irrigated valleys which the engineers Li Ping, father and son, laid out 250 B.C., the glorious rice terraces are being obliterated and the cursed poppy is blooming everywhere. All except the white blooms are weeded out, the white variety being most prolific in opiate juice. So the most populous and happiest province, to which the gods gave five parallel rivers to drag the harvest boats down to the Father Waters, the Yang Tse, becomes the first to be inveigled into the folds of that destructive monster whose pestiferous haunts have heretofore been confined to the 700,000 acres in the upper Chuan valley. The scene in Sze Chuan is interesting enough; the land is ploughed deep by a wooden share, which is hauled by anything that can pull; water buffalo, woman, pony, or camel; plots between the raised mud paths are flooded from well or stream; the precious seed is mixed with earth before it is scattered, a most ingenious method to prevent thick sowing and wind waste. In 14 weeks the heads are cut off and punctured with needles six times successively, and some of the powdered pods are mixed with the juice in preparing the thickened article, which is shaped and hardened in moulds about the size of a crap apple. These balls are again sun dried and shelf cured. When opium is banished then will revive, indeed, in China the golden age of Yan land Shun of which Confucius sang. On June 15th, 1906, the British government intimated to the Wai Wupu that they would agree at a sacrifice to Bengal of 24 millions a year, to prohibit the exportation of India morpha to China, provided China ceases to manufacture her own opium or to import from any country whatsoever. Here the matter rests. This will cost China a revenue of four million dollars a year duties on the 3,000 tons of imported India opium. China lays no special tax on the Yunnan, and Sze Chuan poppy fields, but she taxes the 30,000 tons of crude opium produced therefrom. John Morley's speech in answer to the prayers of the years rang with a revived Christian statesmanship of Wilberforce: "I am prepared to go all the length of abolishing the opium trade in China at any sacrifice to England or India." The government of the colony of Hong Kong is supported to the extent of one-third by the tax on the "Opium Farm," which is owned by Chinese and Parsees. There is accordingly a great to-do in the colony, over the alarming prospect of increas-ed taxation of property, when opiated China

shan," the "Heungshan," etc. Couches are

Surprise is frequently expressed by travellers at the scenes enacted at the Canton steamboat wharf at Hong Kong in the name of British law and dignity. Chinese gentlemen are pounced upon by the minions of the local opium farmer, and searched. There is far more blackmail than excise in the scheme. These detectives, of all colors and records, the beachcombers" of an Occidental civilization on remote Oriental sands for a season, abuse their authority flagrantly when they conclude that every Chinaman, poor or rich, is an opium smuggler at heart, and that his baggage and home can be turned upside down at any hour of the night on the excuse of a suspected cache. The system of rewarding informers has led to nothing short of a widespread system of fostering the latent secret

sobers up.

from Hong Kong, like the "Tai-on," the "Fatsociety and clan spite. The farm is on Ice House lane, in the centre of the colony, and visitors will know it by the great loads of mango boxes, gunny-covered, drawn to its gate by strings of nearly naked coolies.

A humorous instance of smuggling recently occurred at Bangkok. A coolie wearing an enforced look of faithfulness to his master, and bearing an exceedingly thick gold sign with enormous characters of "Peace and Honesty," exhibited eagerness to go ashore. A gimlet was procured and his sign explored. It revealed in its recesses many tins of the muddy opium paste, and Mr. Coolie and his queue were prompt to follow their chagrin over the taffril rail.

Large sums of money are being spent at Canton by the New China party in spreading the anti-opium crusade. Millions of pamphlets and caricatures are distributed. European and Japanese doctors are hired in the sanitariums of the guilds. Lectures are given, where distorted and stupified victims are exhibited as object lessons. Anti-opium societies are being formed in the villages. The members wear a badge and sign a pledge. A recent regulation is that opium pipes shall be licensed at \$1.00, and, amusingly, "the licence shall

be hung on the pipe." The historic destruction in May, 1839, of 11,000,000 worth of Indian opium by the Chinese at Canton has never had a parallel for voluntary and really philanthropic sacrifice of property, for China ultimately paid triple the price in war and indemnity. Two hundred chests at a time were emptied into a trench, Two hundred which was filled with a mixture of lime and salt water, until the 20,000 ruined chests were drained into the embrowned creeks of the Chu Kiang at low tide. The memories of the socalled "perfidious Commissioner Lin Tseh Su and his Emperor Tau Kwang, whose motions on this subject at least were on the most exalted plane, both merit monumental praise. The two memorable letters of Lin's to Queen Victoria, pleading with her to put an end to the execrable opium trade, just before the war broke out, and before China had been taught to grow the poppy, assume almost the voice of an angel in history, pleading with tears for justice, if one looks at it from the Chinese

JOHN STUART THOMSON.

## LORD STRATHCONA ON PATRIOTISM.

Lord Strathcona took part in the celebrations at Hampstead, England, on Empire Day, which were held in the great hall and grounds of University College School, under the joint auspices of the Mayor of Hampstead (Councillor E. E. Lake), the Hampstead Patriotic Society, of which Mr. Henry Clarke is chairman, and the authorities of the school. At the first part of the proceedings, the Mayor, who was accompanied by the mayoress (Miss Dyne), presided, and the great hall was filled with an enthusiastic audience.

Lord Strathcona, in the course of an address, said it was a great pleasure to him, as representing Canada in this country, to take part in the celebration. Empire Day originated, he believed, in Canada, and became a more popular holiday year by year in the Dominion. In every village and town on that day the air was full of patriotic and Imperial sentiment. and national and patriotic songs, and music and speeches were heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was glad to know that Empire Day was also taking root in the United Kingdom and in the other parts of the Empire. Of course, in Canada, as in the United Kingdom, they did not store up their loyalty and love for their country and their Empire for one day in the year. In the Canadian schools, for instance, patriotism was part of the curriculum, and the young people were accustomed daily to see the Union Jack fly over the schools and to salute it. He was quite at one with those who believed that patriotism was not necessarily jingoism; he was of the opinion that it made for peace, and not for war. They could be proud of their country, of their Empire, of their history and traditions without being necessarily pugnacious or pugifistic. But patriotism bound them all together. It made them proud of their race and of their position in the world. It was the spirit which enabled them to stand shoulder to shoulder in case of trouble or difficulty. It made them ready to share the sorrows as well as the joys of the Empire. A nation imbued with that spirit, ready to make sacrifices, if need be, to uphold its dignity, and to properly prepare for all contingencies, was not likely to be troubled with international difficulties. He congratulated the Hampstead Patriotic Society on its success, and would like to see a similar society in every village and town in the Empire, because he believed such societies served to promote Imperial sentiment and spirit. The union that existed between the different parts of the Empire was now a silken thread of affection, esteem and sentiment, but what was wanted was a still stronger bond of union, a bond of material interest, and they must have closer commercial relations. They wanted the military and naval defences brought more and more into co-operation, Many of their laws might usefully be of the same character, operative all over the Empire by arrangement, and the time was coming when the Colonies would need a greater share and voice in the affairs of the Empire than at present. All that would come with education and knowledge, and the Hampstead Patriotic Society and other similar organizations were doing a most valuable work in that direction.

to side his swift strokes fell. He swept down

the last great wave with a sickening roll. Pad-

dling with might and main he kept her in the



W. A. ROUNTREE, of Millstream, sends the editor of The Colonist the following extremely interesting letter, for which we gladly find space on this page. We have selected the accompanying illustrations to indicate the character of the country

which Mr. Rountree describes: Sir-If you can spare me a little space in your already well-filled and newsy paper, while you are telling of the many good things on Vancouver Island, I would like to say a word for Highland district. This is a point which I think should receive more attention. There is room for a lot of people to come in and make happy homes. We have lots of good water and timber, and quite a lot of red soll land, suitable for fruit of all kinds, except the most tender.

In the past this district has been considered only fit for grazing, and has been run over with hunters for four months out of the twelve -and it is very good for that. But what are the facts? We have, roughly, about twenty thousand acres in Highland district, with a salt water frontage of about seven miles. There is at the present time only one head of a family, or bachelor, for every thousand acres who reside on the land. Of course, the land is really taken up or owned, and some of this I think could be bought cheaply now by any person who wishes to make a home near the city for ranching on a small scale. Forty or fifty acres would suit most people to go in for fruit and chickens.

All through the hilly parts are small or larger swamp lands, which make splendid garden ground, and if the red soil is cleared of timber and fenced, with some pigs turned loose. there is your plow. The pigs enrich the soil clean out the fern roots and other rubbish.

For people of small capital or income, where can they make a more suitable home? Right near the steadily growing and beautiful city of Victoria, only about five or six miles to the heart of the district from Colwood station, where an empty schoolhouse awaits a few more scholars. What we want is more neighborsmore people to make it pay by one helping the other. There are just about enough people now to keep it as in the past twenty years—at a standstill, or, at most, a hunting ground. If the district were handed over to the long-tailed gentleman from the Orient, he would make a Garden of Eden out of it in short order.

Now, I might say I have no land for sale, but know of some that is, and will be pleased to help any person who will call upon me.

Millstream P. O.

The most keenly interesting work our eyes and cameras have ever done is the close study of the salmon we are now pursuing. From the moment when the screeching hosts of gulls and the plunging, squealing herds of seal announced the fall "run" was coming up the Straits of Juan de Fuca from the Pacific, until today; when we saw these noble fish close beside our canoe in the spawning grounds far up the Sooke river, the interest has been intense.

The mighty mass of salmon that runs up the Straits towards the Fraser river and the rivers of Puget Sound has passed, July and August saw them go in millions. Quinnat and blueback and shapely steelhead-classed by most authorities as a sea trout. Following these in later August and September came the silver (locally called the coho), the humpback and the dog salmon. These latter two are the poorest fleshed salmon and were in the great majority. While the immense majority of the run kept on up the Straits many a school of coho and dog salmon turned in the narrow entrance in the spit that guards the harbor of Sooke. These fish played and fed at the mouth of the Sooke river, midway up the harbor. The great flats that have formed at the mouth are, at high tide, swarming with young garfish. On these the salmon fed, leaping and splashing a month away, waiting for the rains to raise the river. It is a wonderful sight to see these big silvery salmon playing in the clear sea water close beside your canoe. There are few men here to fish for the cohoes and very few have been taken. They are in good shape yet, the females very plump and heavy with the six thousand eggs they carry.

At last September gave some of the needed rain, and the waiting mass turned riverwards and we followed in our good old Rice Lake canoe. Close to the mouth of the river the fish were still feeding, at least some of them were, especially the small salmon we fish for. We think these are young quinnat, as our dissection gives all the markings of this fish-locally called the spring salmon. As far as the eye could reach up this clear fresh water river it was a leaping, splashing run of cohoes and dog salmon. Beneath our canoe, in the clear mountain-fed water we could see these handsome fish swimming, single fish, pairs, sometimes a great mass would dart and drift beneath us like swift shadows, interspersed with them were sea trout -our old friend the brook trout returning to the river from which the dry season had driven

firs crowd down to the steep bank edge, and the rugged red hills rise a hundred feet above you, where the spring floods had siled the smooth pebbles in many a bar, were many riffles, so shallow that we had to drag our empty canoe over them. Did these delay the salmon? No: they worked and twisted and slid along on their bellies until they crossed the shallow riffle. We did not think they showed any knowledge or instinct of tide or river, for had they waited one hour they could readily have swam up these now half bare places. In one spot, where the water was not more than two inches deep, we saw dog salmon weighing ten pounds struggle over. Sometimes they fairly lodged at the top, then another mighty wriggling plunge and over they went.

Before the fish started to run up the Sooke all the river bottom was thickly covered with a silt laden growth of fine slimy weeds, now in hundreds of places all this has been swept off.

mediately in front of us was criss-crossed with bear trails, coon tracks, gulls and herons and mallards' foot marks; aye, the last, our best wild duck, feeds on these offensive, decaying fish. Once we came across a little lad hooking and throwing onto the bank these big fish. In every pool many pairs of fish swam; in every riffle they struggled madly upward. In the deeper reaches they darted beneath us; a mighty army, a perishing host. Some that we found dead had not a mark upon them, for remember it was only September, and the Sooke is too low to allow them to crowd up to where miniature waterfalls will be later. These they will also surmount, flapping and struggling, often falling back, but leaping ever until the poor, distorted body, ripped and bruised, sore spotted and fungus covered, is dragged over the top of the opposing water. Then the sadly maimed tail will beat out a gravel nest for the spawn, the travel worn female will join her dying mate,

the sheltered shore, there was a good stiff wester some shoreward current might help the boy. He wisely paddled with the tide-rip. At times it boiled up in its peculiar manner for all the horrid measure. By this time the tide had hurried the lad to where his canoe felt the full force the summit of the following wave until a moment later it was again lost in the smother or the trough. For a full hour, an hour full of

aid, but I ran along the shore trusting that our water from the pitcher into the basin-at these moments Fritz and the canoe danced a

into the Straits by a tide-rip that seemed to have boiled up instantly. Although it was calm along blowing along the Straits. The lad, at all times while it floats a master of his craft, had met a current too strong for him. I was helpless to world like the action that ensues when you of the waves. Many a time I lost sight of him completely as he swept down a foaming hill. But the black figure bobbed up triumphantly on

give birth to many young. Fritz was head over ears in cod and dog and halibut. He is not, as yet, a clever surgeon in his dissecting work, so I ventured to remark that a swim would assist him in returning to something like civilized form. I saw him glance at the clear ocean water beside us, and he involuntarily shivered. I taxed him with funking, but was only too glad to take it back when he said "No! I looked down into one of the big swells out there yesterday, just as the canoe lurched, and that little roller made me think of it." His almost tragic experience of yesterday had made a deeper impression than I had thought. It behooves us all to be very careful when we are afloat. Obedient servant as old ocean is at nearly all times, it is a dreaded master when tide and wind vexes it as Fritz met it

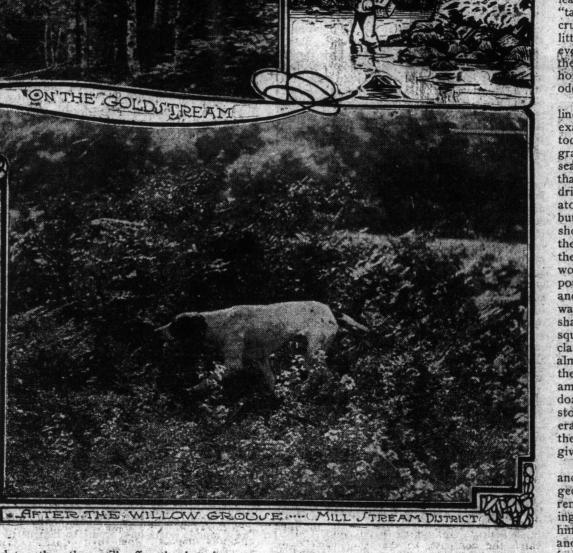
If motoring on water is popular anywhere it should be at Victoria. Not only are the waters of Vancouver island, never closed by ice, open to them, but many adjacent waters, explorations to which must give endless delight, are within easy reach. About fifty motor boats are owned and operated in Victoria and as many more at other points on the island. Four houses in Victoria make a specialty of motors and marine gasoline engines, and two local firms-Hutchinson Bros., and William Temple-are local builders of boats, the latter also commencing the manufacture of a marine gasoline engine of their own invention. Victoria has a large leisure class and a motor boat club has been formed at Oak Bay, an eastern suburb of the city and a commodious boat house has also been erected. A very great increase in the numbers of locally owned motor boats this year is certain.-Rod and Gun in Canada.

harbor current, urged her through the shoreward tide-rip, darted into the calmer water and, with half a hundred strokes, beached her at my feet, and fell fainting in the shallow water. He was breathless, overheated, half-smothered with the spume and spray-but he had taken the sixteen-foot cedar through water I did not believe it possible to live in. We resumed our trip next day. With clam and salmon bait we took from the deep water near the kelp beds both the giant skate and the lesser, while further inshore, near a creek mouth, we took the flounder and the so-called sole. The skates, those strange, big flat fish. with long tails that conceal a sharp bony knife that can cruelly cut and wound their prey and leave it stunned, ready for half mastication, for they have the strangest big flat grinding teeth; but be careful of these same teeth, for although the female has all flat smooth teeth, the male has

sharp ones in the middle of the mouth that can wound. The first pair of fins that you see on the salmon have grown on this fish into huge wings, an evolution that has taken many ages to complete. We found that the females were larger than the males. We were very lucky in obtaining some of their fresh laid egg cases, as this fish lays an actual egg and sends it adrift in an actual boat, a parchment, double-keel, well decked boat that floats submerged. These are the "mermaid's purses" you hear about that are found so often on our shores. When the youngster is large enough it breaks open the end of the egg-case, the stern of the submarine boat, to continue the metaphor, and swims off to, in its turn, lay "boats" each spring, summer and fall along our coast. Remember these fish are all eatable and are in their best condition during the winter. All of these flat fishes "smother" their prey, that is to say, they swim over it and envelop it with their big leathery fins-aided by the cutting stroke of the "tails," if necessary. But the usual food is small crustacea—crabs, hermit crabs, prawns, squid, little fishes, small oysters, clams and mussels; everything that lives accurs to be suitable for the big mouth, that can be protruded like some horrid living tunnel from the underside of this odd fish. We have set great long baited deep water lines and have captured halibut and cod, We examined the stomachs of the halibut. They, too, feed voraciously. Bits of clam shells, gravel, a bit of wood encrusted with barnacles,

sea-animal flowers, those exquisite anemones that wave their wondrously colored fishing tendrils and catch from the flowing tide all the tiny atoms that make up their daily fare. One halibut had three large crabs in its stomach. This shows it is a bottom feeding fish, as are all of these that have developed the flat shape. What the stomach of a four hundred pound halibut would contain I hardly dare fancy. Forty pounds is as large as we have caught them, and they give quite a heavy lift then from the water into the boat. We took also the small shark-the dogfish. These too were full of squid, crabs, prawn, various bits of shells from clams, mussels and, I think, oysters. It was almost beyond belief the amount of food one of these pouch-bellied fish held. It had plunged among a mass of squid and swallowed a few dozen; these had so filled its already overgorged stomach that as soon as we laid it on the camera cloth ashore the pressure of the food and the weight of its recumbent body caused it to

yesterday.—Bonnycastle Dale.



The salmon, lying half on their sides, rapidly beat and splash with their heavy, strong tails, until all the weed is dislodged, and then the rocks and pebbles must go; many of these are as large as a saucer, some as big as a plate, all intermixed with fine pebbles and sand. Now remember that of all things avoided from the moment a fish is born, contact with any hard substance, anything that will rub off the precious life and health-preserving slime, is most jeal-ously guarded against. Never once have I seen two fish touch one another. Yet here are these spawning salmon whacking away at the heavy pebbles, with the result that the tails are worn away to mere fringes and the anal and ventral fins much torn, while the sides are scarred and bruised so that the fungus readily grows in large These salmon all choose a shallow at the

ON THE GOLDS TREAM

head of a riffle or a shallow pond in some widening of the river. As we dragged and paddled and portaged we came to pond after pond in which circling throngs of big salmon were aimlessly swimming, at least so it seemed to us. Standing perfectly still, or peeping over the fern-laden bank edge, we finally saw them pairing off. The launching of our canoe had disturbed them; no doubt they thought it was a larger olive-green fish than they had yet seen. Behind every pair of spawning fish in the riffles was the tossed-up sand, gravel and stones resulting from the hard work of the male. It was always possible to tell the female; she had retained her jaw formation. The male was hooked so badly in the jaws that it was impossible for him to close his mouth—a transposition this from the males and females of a certain race I could mention. Directly below us a pair took up position, the male in advance of the female about a foot. Here she deposited a few of her eggs, and he exuded some milt that floated down stream towards them; the eggs drifted into the gravel and were no doubt impregnated by the milt, as this vital fluid retains its power only for a few minutes, both milt and ova perishing if not in contact within five minutes at the very

patches within a few days.

It seemed incredible that we could get so close to these big fish, yet time after time I waded in to within a few feet of them, and, standing still, they would come and spawn directly in front of us. It was pitiful to see the great scars and wounds self-inflieted, pitiful to think that all of these countless millions of salmon, spawning in every fresh water river, stream and creek on this Northern Pacific coast, have no sooner completed the act of spawning than they die. Already the banks of this river him. A mile up the river, where the big red are lined with dead salmon, the sand bar im-

and together they will offer the last few energies that the big red eggs may be deposited and vitalized, then utterly worn out they will drift on to the nearest sandbar and yield up the

atom of life remaining.

There have been many other things in marine zoology that have interested the lad and me. In fact, he came near being incorporated in many zoological species himself. We had taken the canoe out along the shores of the Straits searching for specimens cast ashore by the last great storm. We had gone along with fair tide, fishing here and there beside the beds of giant kelp—that magnificent succulent ocean plant that yearly offers a rich, ungarnered harvest to all the inhabitants of these blessed isles and shores. We had seen enough of it cast ashore this morning to make tons of jellies, tons of glues, countless thousands of semitransparent fancy boxes that would chase the celluloid boxes out of the market. We calculated that there was fifty thousand dollars worth of this rich glutinous plant going to waste in the ten miles of shore line we had covered. I had climbed the rocky projecting spur that hid the next bay-I tell you this to warn you how dangerous these Pacific ocean shores are for small boats and canoes. Fritz was easily paddling the canoe along close to the shore and was just rounding a point, Suddenly I heard our camp "Coo-ee" called stridently-almost despairingly. him over. He had lots of water in, as I saw Turning I saw the canoe being rapidly swept out him bailing rapidly with his paddle. From side

stumbles and falls on the slippery shingle, I paralleled the course of the craft. It was usually three-quarters of a mile out. Then as I opened out the next point I saw that the current ran into the high-piled red rocks, that syenite formation that protrudes into the Straits all along this Island shore. Unless the lad could strike and hold himself in the current that set into the harbor, our natural history trips were over forever, for no human being could live through the surf that moaned and strove upon that jagged point. In his wild course I expected every moment to see the canoe upset, but the good boy remembered my words, and was squatted flat on the bottom, sitting on his heels, paddling madly at times to keep her straight. At other moments I knew he was holding her steady, backing up as it were, ere he raced down the next giddy slope. Once or twice both heart and nerve failed me as I lost sight of him in the green and white tumult. We had risked our lives time after time together, now he had to battle alone, and I helpless on the shore. I was half choked with exertion and grief when next I saw him over those shining seas. The bow was turned my way, but he was sideways to the waves and his dance was madder than ever. Along he came, escaping an upset-a hundred upsets-in almost miraculous manner. Luckily the wind was not heavy enough to blow

WITH THE RIC



them in is opened Learn

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p next day. With clam ok from the deep water the giant skate and the inshore, near a creek under and the so-called e strange, big flat fish. ceal a sharp bony knife wound their prey and for half mastication, for big flat grinding teeth: ame teeth, for although nooth teeth, the male has le of the mouth that can of fins that you see on on this fish into huge has taken many ages that the females were We were very lucky in fresh laid egg cases, as egg and sends it adrift parchment, double-keel. oats submerged. These irses" you hear about on our shores. When enough it breaks open e, the stern of the subue the metaphor, and lay "boats" each spring, our coast. Remember le and are in their best inter. All of these flat rey, that is to say, they elop it with their big he cutting stroke of the at the usual food is small crabs, prawns, squid, rs, clams and mussels: eems, to be suitable for be protruded like some m the underside of this

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r is popular anywhere Not only are the land, never closed by many adjacent waters. must give endless dereach. About fifty and operated in Vicat other points on the ictoria make a specialne gasoline engines, utchinson Bros., and ocal builders of boats, cing the manufacture igine of their own ina large leisure class has been formed at burb of the city and a has also been erected. in the numbers of ats this year is cer-

E SIMPLE LIF

WITH THE POULTRYMAN THE RIGHT WAY TO PICK AND PACK

Friday, June 26, 1908

HE choicest poultry may be spoiled easily by careless or inexperienced pickers, or by improper packing, so that all chance of high prices is destroved. Aim to dress poultry so that they will be attractive and pack them in such a manner that the good points are first brought to view when the package is opened.

Learn just what the special needs are of the market you purpose to supply. If it has any special whims, humor them, for it pays. Some markets prefer dry picked birds, while others want them scalded.

In dry picking, a great deal depends upon the sticking. In many localities where market poultry growing is largely carried on, there are expert pickers who make this a regular business. Where one of these can be found, it will pay the beginner to employ him because of the superior condition in which the birds can be made ready for the market, and for the knowledge that may be gained from him.

The Best Way to Pick

Some of the experts hang the birds by the legs while sticking and picking, while others sit down, and hold the bird. The former plan will probably be best for the beginner. Do not feed the birds for at least twenty-four hours before killing. Give plenty of water. If dry picking, kill one bird at a time. Have a noosed cord hung against a wall at about the height of the shoulders of the picker. Slip the bird's legs through this noose. Take the head in the left hand, draw it down and open the bill. With a small, sharp knife like a pen-knife, inserted into the throat, by a couple of quick motions up and down, the large arteries at the side of the neck are severed. Now with the knife pointing to the roof of the mouth on a line with the eye, thrust the knife through into the base of the brain, and give a half turn to the blade. This renders the bird insensible. If well done, the feathers loosen, and may be taken off with a few strokes. Grasp the wings with the left hand, removing the feathers with the right. Remove all the tail feathers with one twisting motion. Then shifting the bird to the right hand, with one stroke of the left, remove the feathers on the under side of the bird. Then strip the feathers from the sides, then from the neck, lastly from the thighs. If the sticking is properly done, most of these feathers will almost fall out, and the whole operation may be completed by the time the bird has done struggling. It is customary to have others to do the pin-feather ing, so that the expert picker may keep at his work. The pinfeathers may be rapidly removed by means of a short, blunt knife. The skin must not be torn.

The beginner had better practice on old fowls at first, as the skin is tougher, and is less liable to be torn. If the birds are to be packed ithout ice, hang up till thoroughly cool. If they are to be packed in ice, put into water at the natural temperature for a few minutes, then remove, thoroughly clean from any blood and dirt, and put in ice water till free from animal

If scalding must be resorted to, have the water a little below the boiling point so as not to cook the skin, and keep head and legs from the water. After the feathers are all removed. dip the carcass for a second or two into water almost boiling, and then into cold water. It will be a help in preventing tearing of the skin, if after the birds are scalded, they are dipped into cold water before picking.

Cool the Birds Before Packing Be sure that the animal heat is all out before packing for shipment. Boxes holding from 100 to 200 pounds are best for turkeys. Barrels are excellent for chickens, fowls and ducks, or for poultry packed in ice. Never use straw

in packing poultry! Grade the birds before packing. Better throw away a poor bird or two than to work it in with a lot of good ones. Pack in even layers, legs out straight, backs up, so the birds will present a good appearance when the package is opened. Be sure that the box is packed solid so that the contents cannot shake. Line the boxes with clean white paper.

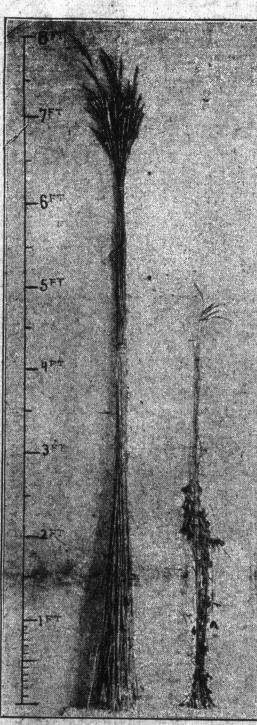
## CROPBOUND FOWLS

Many people give the leaves and stems of cabbages and other vegetables, cut in moderately small pieces, many of which are three-cornered, to their fowls, and when they are given in this way it will often cause a stoppage in the crop. Fowls can eat vegetables without cutting, but when cutting is considered an advantage, cut up in narrow strips, not thick pieces, because the bird's swallow is much larger than the passages leading to the gizzard. Sometimes when fowls are short of sharp grit they will swallow large stones or pieces of coal; these

will also cause a stoppage. If a fowl has a stoppage caused by the food not being digested properly, give two teaspoonfuls of salad oil and half a teaspoonful of Epsom salts. This will often clear the passage, but should it not do so an incision in the crop must be made, and the hard or solid substance removed. As soon as the birds show symptoms of a stoppage in the crop, steps can be taken, and thus the necessity for an incision will be removed. When a hen is noticed to stretch her neck as though she were trying to swal-

picked up at once and the oil and Epsom salts given to her.

When fowls are let go on so long that the crop gets very low there is not the slightest danger in opening the latter, if it is done properly, and it is a very easy operation. Very often the bird will not make one struggle or kick the whole time. We find the best way to open the crop is for the operator to place the hen on her back on a table, and let an assistant hold her legs, just to keep them down, so that she is unable to kick at all. The assistant should also



In the above cut are shown some samples of growth in the harvest fields adjacent to Victoria, which bear elequent testimony to the climate and the remarkably forward season this year. On the left is shown some rye grass, eight feet high, which was grown on Dominion Farm, North Saanich, owned by Peter Imrie. The shorter of the two samples shows wheat five feet high and clover three feet three inches high, from the farm of M. R. Robins, Gordon Head. It should be stated that these samples were cut nearly three weeks ago.

help to hold the feathers on one side of the crop. It is well to damp the feathers first with clean water; this will help to prevent them getting in the way. Look for the veins in the crop, and avoid them as much as possible, and make the incision in the outer skin from an inch to an inch and a half, according to what substance there is in the crop. The hole in the under skin of the crop may be made rather smaller than

It is well to place the hen upon a table to nake the incision in the crop, but when the latter is being emptied it is best to let her lie on the left knee of the operator, so that she can easily be slipped on the slant, then the contents do not soil the feathers.

A pail or bowl should be put underneath to catch the contents, so that they can be examined afterwards. The operator should be careful when performing the operation to have the handle of a teaspoon or something to put inside the crop before he takes the knife or lance out, if not, the crop may be turned round, and it is a difficult matter to find the incision again without giving the bird a deal of pain. The crop should be steadied in the one position all the time; if it is let turn round some of the contents will work in between the two skins, and that causes irritation.

After the crop is well cleaned out the wound should be wiped carefully, and should there be any blood on it, wash it with a sponge and a little tepid water, so that it is nice and clean outside. If this is not done the hen will often pluck feathers out of her breast in trying to clean them as the contents often dry on the

A fine needle and silk thread should be used. Tie a knot in the end of the thread so that the first stitch does not pull through.

If the crop is very large a piece can be cut out of it, or, better still, stitched up. That is to say, fold a little over to make it smaller. Stitched in this way, the crop will take no harm. In an incision an inch long we generally make about six stitches.

After the incision in the crop has been sewn up, and the thread cut off, put a little oil on low something, or rather, when she appears to the wound, so that it runs nicely round the crop day added.

have something in her throat, she should be between the two skins; this prevents irritation, Then sew the outer skin in just the same way. Be careful not to draw any of the feathers in with any of the stitches. Put a little oil on vaseline on the latter, and give the bird about half a teaspoonful of oil down its throat; that

will help to heal the inside of the crop. Some people wash the crop out before it is sewn up, but we do not find it necessary to do this; and the less the bird's feathers are wet the better it is for them. After the operation is over the birds should be fed on a little piece of bread soaked in cold water, and a few grains of corn. They will usually eat at once, directly they are put on their feet. They should be kept in a coop for about two days so that they cannot run to drink; if they do this the water is apt to penetrate through where the incision made. We have never lost a single fowl through treating them in this way, but we must emphasize the necessity for operating before the birds get weak from loss of strength owing to not digesting their food. If allowed to get weak they cannot get up their strength in order to recover from the strain attendant on

## THE APIARY CLIPPING QUEEN'S WINGS

HE season of fruit is about the best time to clip queens' wings. Of course, it can be done at any time after queens have commenced laying worker eggs-that is, eggs from which worker bees hatch. However, during the time that fruit trees bloom queens can be found most quickly, as the old bees will be out gathering nectar, and the number of young bees present is yet comparatively

Before opening a hive a little smoke is blown in at the entrance; not too much, or the queen will be disturbed in her egg laying and will hide. Then the cover is removed and a little more smoke is blown over the frame top bars.

When the bees have been quieted in this way the frames are quickly removed, one by one, and are looked over for the queen. If done slowly the queen will pass from one frame to another, and in this way will make it necessary to remove every frame, when she will finally be found on the last one or on the

inside of the hive body

When found catch her with thumb and foreinger of right da th taking hold of her by the wings. She should not be caught hold of or handled by her abdomen, for that is "automatic washing" has liable to injure laying queens.

For the "clipping" proper the queen is transferred from the right to the left hand, and is held by the thorax (that part where the wings are fastened) with thumb on top the wings are tastened) with thumb on top and forefinger below. With the right hand, then, a pair of embroidery scissors are taken, and one wing is cut off so about one-eighth of an inch will be left. If the apiarist wants to be better able to tell the age of queens, left wings only should be cut off during odd vears and right wings during even years.

When the scissor blades touch the queen's body she often will raise one leg, and if the scissors are snipped just then it will be cut off. As bees do not think well of a queen minus one leg they prepare to supersede her. That is very undesirable at this time of the season. One must wait a little when the scissor blades touch the queen's body, and she will soon take down her leg again.

After the wing has been clipped the queen should be gently put on top of the frames and a few puffs of smoke be blown after her when she runs down among the bees.

Sometimes a queen will crawl up one's hand instead of on to the frames. Care must be taken that she is not dropped several inches. This might cause her injury. Let her crawl on to a spear of grass and then lay this on the broad frame top bars so she can crawl down among the other bees. Don't make the mistake of letting the queen crawl in at the entrance just after her wing has been clipped, The worker bees for some reason often will be unkindly disposed when their queen crawls around the entrance. They will "ball" herthat is, many bees will form in a ball around her and try to sting her or suffocate her to

Some one may ask why clip queens' wings at all. Well, to keep swarms from going to the woods and storing one's profits into a hollow tree should they be so inclined. Then, too, swarms often cluster on high trees, thus making hiving difficult. If the queen is not with them the bees will break cluster and return to the parent hive. The apiarist can take advantage of this and remove the old hive and put a new one, fixed for the reception of a swarm, in its place. The swarm when it returns will thus hive itself.

Again, some one may argue that swarms will always cluster before going to the woods, thus clipping queens' wings for this reason is. unnecessary. But swarms will sometimes desert hives, then they do go direct for the woods without clustering. They always return, though, when they have not got their queens with them. Some seasons a large percentage of swarms desert their hives within the first few days after being hived.

If the various hays are cut when not more than half the plants are in blossom, such hay will produce as good results as when the same come to maturity with one pound of grain a

## AROUND THE FARM

SUMMER SEPARATING

ITH the coming of hot weather additional care must be taken in the milk room to see that no contamination from sour milk shall occur. The least slopping of milk must be mopped up or foul odors will soon arise. The delicate flavor of "June butter" is easily injured, and the milk must be carefully guarded from the time it is drawn until it leaves the maker's care in the form of the best butter that he is capable of producing. Separating twice a day is now necessary,

and churnings must be made as frequently as the vield will allow and economy permit. Then, too, arrangements must be made for holding the cream at a low temperature. Altogether there are many changes from the winter practice. It is no easy task to wash the separator twice a day. Some of the testimonials seen in catalogues tell of cleaning the machine in two minutes, but that does not suffice even for the tank in the hands of those who have some idea of bacterial life and the necessity for sterilization. With us the evening cleaning is the more irksome as it comes after the other chores are done and the call for rest and refreshment is strong. While it is unsafe to generally recommend any other practice than a thorough cleaning after each separation, the careful operator may safely omit the evening cleaning. We do not even take the machine down, but after the evening run is over and the bowl has been thoroughly flushed out, the cream and skim milk can are removed and empty cans placed under the spout. We then run through a cleanser of not less than five gallons of water heated to 130 degrees, in which two heaping teaspoonfuls of sal soda have been dissolved. This removes the film of milk adhering to the bowl and inner cups. An equal amount of scalding water is then run through while the bowl is slowing down. Last of all enough fresh-drawn cold water is run through to thoroughly cool the machine. While getting up speed for the work of the following morning another tankful of boiling water is run through before filling the tank with milk. This leaves the bowl at a high enough temperature so that the first few gallons of milk are not chilled below the proper temperature for exhaustive separation-something which often happens on chill mornings and is the

enough so that fermentation does not start rapidly, and this "automatic washing" has never caused us any trouble. Of course it is out of the question after the morning run. The lack of hot water in quantity might prevent many from following this scheme, but to all such we say: buy a little steam boiler and engine, but get the boiler anyway if you can-not afford the engine, and give the gasolene power a wide berth for dairy work. Our little boiler is the most indispensable and satisfactory machine on the farm,-Exchange.

## THE WHITEWASH SOLUTION

People paint and paper their homes to make them look better, as well as to preserve the wood and plaster entering into the makeup of the house. If brightening the interior and exterior of homes makes any difference in the comfort and pleasure that people obtain from their homes, it is quite reasonable to presume that the hens, if at all susceptible to the influence of comfort and cheeriness, will find greater pleasure in a house that has been rightened by a good coat of whitewash.

A great many of our readers have been admonished from time to time to whitewash their hen houses, and many would tackle the job if they knew just how to prepare the wash.



Then, too, there is the matter of applying the whitewash that bothers a great many. The old brush system would occupy the time of the average woman or man for the greater part of two or three days to give a hen house of the size usually found upon the farms, a thorough coat. In the days of the whitewash brush we found it a laborious process and perhaps as much to be avoided as any in the care of the buildings. Since it is the nature of all things to move, and with the people of this present age to move them, it is not to be wondered at that some one evolved a less laborious method

of applying the whitewash to rough lumber in the construction of hen houses.

With the advent of the force spray pump, which has been utilized in many other lines with fully as satisfactory results, it lent itself to the work of applying whitewash to rough and uneven surfaces. Now, instead of hours of laboriously splashing about with a huge brush, the modern renovator goes about with a small, innocent-looking contrivance, having a secondary cylinder of compressed air, and the two with the foot rest and handle, complete what is known as the spray pump.

The one thing, perhaps, in operating a spray pump in doing whitewashing that gives the greatest trouble is the frequency with the mechanism becomes clogged with clots of wash. This must be guarded against at the time the wash is made and put into barrels or buckets, and perhaps as easily done as by any other way by straining the liquid through a cloth of coarse texture, allowing only the thoroughly dissolved particles of lime to enter the solution that is to be used.

etter the lime has been slaked and the liquid strained the work of applying may be prepared for. All moveable furnishings of the ouse should be taken outside the building. Perches, roosts, dropping boards, nests, grit and shell boxes, all should be moved. Thus every foot of the walls and roof will be exposed to the streams of spray which are forced from the nozzle of the pump in fine spray or

After everything is in readiness, the amount of wash with which you expect to start operations should be placed in a bucket, and to this is added hot water and any of the disinfectants which you intend to make use of. Keep the solution well mixed, and if the machine does not keep it sufficiently agitated, supplement this work by the use of a paddle.

Aim to go over the surfaces carefully, applying the whitewash evenly and see that you reach every crevice. When the entire surface has been covered, devote some attention to the contrivances that have been carried outdoors going over each of these articles either with the machine or brush, and when all have been covered, the first pieces are almost dry enough to begin the work of returning them to their places or in the event of changes being made in their localities, placing them where you wish them, and with open doors and windows the interior will soon begin whitening, and by, night will be in good shape for occupancy. Maritime Farmer.

## CURING A SHYING HORSE

Fear, especially in young horses, is the most frequent cause of shying, and in the opinion and experience of the writer shying from fear, is the easiest to deal with and the most certain of cure; for there is nothing to which a horse will not become accustomed and indifferent if

handled with patience and intelligence. The utter disregard of flying, snorting, smoking motor cars by city horses is now so much a matter of course as to attract attention only when its absence in country horses compels one to pull up and frequently to show the driver how to pass the car without accident.

When in the West I bought several thoroughbreds that had never been in a city, and proceeded to break them to saddle.

The chief difficulty was to accustom them, to the trolley cars, which came along the roads at any speed up to 30 miles an hour.

My plan was to ride quietly to the terminus, and wait, at a respectful distance, the advent of a car. When it was stationary I spent the ten minutes of its stay in riding round it in circles of gradually diminishing size, but never trying to force the horse nearer than he could be coaxed to approach. Generally in less than an hour the horse would go right up to the car and accept caresses from the conductor.

The next step was to follow the starting ear-which, luckily, went slowly for the first mile-trotting behind and alongside till the horse took no notice of it whatever. After that it was merely a matter of meeting cars at points where they moved slowly till gradually the horse grew accustomed to face them at any

In teaching a horse to be fearless of any strange and therefore to him alarming object there are three rules of conduct to which there is no exception-never speak sharply, never use your whip, and never urge him forward with a tight rein. A frightened or nervous horse is psychologically the equivalent of a frightened child. Would any one in his senses expect to cure his child's timidity by scolding or whipping him or by yanking him suddenly, by the arm?

It is impossible to condemn too strongly the pulling of a horse's mouth and laying the whip smartly across his back, which is the practice usually seen and popularly advocated "to de-tract his attention" when a horse shows symptoms of alarm at an approaching object, such as a motor car; a greater mistake or one more productive of future trouble for the driver was never made.

It has been found that 36 pounds of sheep manure is equal as a fertilizer to 160 pounds of ordinary farmyard manure, being richer in nitrogenous substance than that of the cow or horse, ranking next in ammonia and richer in phosphates than guano or the droppings of fowls. Considering these facts, the possession of a flock of sheep is undoubtedly one of the best assets of the farm, and it should be to the interests of the farmer who raises sheep to see that none of the manure is wasted.

TH its beautifully-designed, gleam-White City." In the accompany ing drawing, which is from Black

and White, and which forms the most important feature, Mr. Sheldon has chosen the illumination of the grounds by night-a scene of extraordinary beauty. The opening ceremony by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the visit to the exhibition of her Majesty Queen Alexandra, are also well illustrated.

The happy understanding which has brought France and Great Britain so close together, has removed the difficulties and remedied the mistakes of generations, and will have most farreaching and beneficial results. Both countries concerned are represented at the exhibition by the most excellent products of their respective industries and arts, and the colonies of both nations have assisted to a remarkable degree in the great friendly contest of brains and skill.

For these reasons, among many others, the exhibition is different from and more remarkable than any other ever held. Instead of a mass of irregular and tawdry buildings in which

walk of life, have cheerfully given their time, ing buildings, the Franco-British experience, and ability to the great work, de-exhibition at Shepherd's Bush has termined/that nothing shall be lacking on their earned for itself the title of "The part to make the exhibition a huge success.

New South Wales

On the whole, the New South Wales court, the largest of all, makes the most striking display. Entering it from the Central hall the visitor comes upon a miniature temple containing specimens of rich gold quartz and having cases at its four corners in which Mr. Percy Marks, of Sydney, exposes a splendid collection of gems. The majority of them are opals, but there are also many examples of sapphires, emeralds, diamonds, etc., all produced in the state. Close by are more beautiful specimens of the same kind shown by Mr. E. Hopkins, of Hatton garden, and two cases, one of opal matrix from White Cliffs, and the other of minerals from Broken Hill, both shown by Mr. W. Sully, also deserve attention. Another fine show of opals may be found at the neighbouring stand of the White Cliffs Opal company, and there working lapidaries demonstrate the processes by which the gems are cut and polished. A few steps further bring one to a large mineral exhibit of exhibits are huddled together, with but little re- another kind, perhaps less practical, but not gard to order and effect, are a score of superb less valuable. Its centre is marked by a large

of white beech, while upon the parquet floor Australian oak stand various articles of furniture made of black bean, silky oak and rosewood. Messrs. George Thompson & Co., of the Aberdeen line, show a full sized single berth cabin in their new steamer Pericles, which starts on her maiden voyage on July 8, with a section of the same vessel's smoke room and lounge, and Messrs. W. Lund & Sons, of the Blue Anchor line, show a comfortable double berth cabin in their steamer Geelong. These two shipping companies, which work in conjunction and maintain a fortnightly service to Australian ports, further show models of several of their ships, and other lines, such as the Orient-Royal Mail and Messrs. Shaw, Savill; and Albion, engaged in the Australian trade are represented by models of the Orontes, Omrah and Runic. Returning to the middle of the court, the visitor will notice a graceful arch composed of New South Wales grains and straws; and an arch of combed merino wool of the finest quality near it recalls the fact that the state is the largest producer of merino wool in the world. A refrigerating chamber, fitted up by the Linde British Refrigeration company on their carbonic acid system, contains frozen and chilled produce of all kinds, and other food products include preserved fruits shown

great nuggets found in the state at various times, and examples of ores of fin, antimony, copper, and other metals; many of these, however, are not yet in place. After the gold arch the wine exhibits stand out most prominently. The government has arranged a stand which includes examples of the produce of most of the wine growers in the state, and in addition there are two large private exhibits, one by the Australian Wine company, and the other by Messrs. Hans Irvine & Co., of Melbourne, and the "Great Western" and . the door that is nearly opposite the Irish vilother vineyards, the stall of the former firm being adorned with a number of the emus that form the distinguished mark of its brand. Messrs. J. E. Fells & Sons also exhibit a stand of wines and brandies. Other staple industries are represented by the trophies of grain, principally wheat, and of wool, exhibited by the government, and there is also a large stand devoted to tinned meat. In the middle of the court a large cold storage plant, erected by Messrs. J. and E. Hall, of Dartford, is in operation, containing beef, mutton, lamb, poultry, game, butter, cheese eggs and fruit. Just at the entrance from the central hall there is a magnificent display of Victorian fruit, consisting chiefly of fresh apples, but including also dried and bottled varieties. This stand is so arranged that at night imita-

designed and built up by Queensiand, but the trophies in which they are shown have been designed and built up by Queensland men, under the direction of Mr. J. M. Campbell, the director of the Queensland Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, assisted by Mr. A. H. Bengovernment instructor in fruit culture, W. G. Graham, and Mr. J. S. Bennett, of the Lands Department, Mr. L. C. Ball, of the Mines Department, Mr. H. W. Mobsby, and Mr. W. Swain. The visitor who enters by lage will find himself in the middle of the forestry exhibits. Facing him there will be a pagoda with eight bays, composed of 16 different Queensland woods, and erected by the State Railway Department, while close by are other exhibits of woods in their rough state, together with specimens whose durability is attested by the fact that they have been used for many years as railway sleepers and for other purposes. To the right, the whole of one side of the court is occupied with exhibits which are intended to show the suitability of certain of the woods for decorative purposes, and comprise dining room and bedroom furniture and other articles made of bean tree, silky oak, crows foot elm, maple, etc. There are also some specimens of Queensland buggies. On the other side of the pagoda, which



exhibition halls, on a scale of magnificence never excelled in any country.

Instead of narrow paths, bordered with shops, and encumbered with wares, are noble avenues, with wide stretches of green turf, luxuriant flower beds, and expanses of water. The whole presents a perfect harmony in idea, color,

Both King Edward and the President of the French republic have from the inception of the idea given the project their cordial approval and hearty support. Inspired by these notable examples the people of both nations have set to work, from government departments and muni-cipalities to private individuals, to secure for this great enterprise a splendid success; and more than this, to strengthen still further the bonds of friendship and to draw the two countries closer together in commercial relationship.

The financial profits of the exhibition will be devoted to some public purpose to be decided upon by the two governments, but the greater profit, in which both nations are vitally interested, will be shown in the more complete and permanent understanding between Great Britain and France which cannot fail to be the outcome of the exhibition.

There are few men of note in either country who are not in one way or another actively connected with the Franco-British exhibition. Cabinet ministers and statesmen, peers and commoners, educationists and scientists, musicians and artists, commercial magnates and great manu-

palaces, each a gem of architecture, and eight arch composed of coal, which symbolizes the position enjoyed by New South Wales as the great coal producer of the southern hemisphere. The coal comes from the different mines of the Hunter river valley, and also from the Balmain colliery, 3,000 ft. under Sydney harbor. Round it cluster large samples of the numerous ores and minerals-gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, bismuth, antimony, wolfram and many others-produced by the principal mines. The Mount Boppy Gold Mining company, the largest individual gold producer of the state, sends a model of its plant for the treatment of oxide and sulphide ores, and, not to mention others, the Broken Hill Proprietary has a fine exhibit of pure silver. Among other mineral products, reference may be made to the marbles displayed by the Commonwealth White Marble Quarries and Messfs. G. E. Crane & Sons, and to the specimens of kerosene shale exhibited by the mmonwealth Oil Corporation, together with manufactured products obtained from it. Against the wall behind the mineral exhibits will be found a series of specimens of the woods produced by the state, and the decorative effects to which they lend themselves are illustrated by the furniture displayed by Messrs. Mark Foy & Co., of Sydney, and Messrs. George Trollope & Sons, of London. The latter firm, with the assistance of the Agent-General of the State, and from the designs of Mr. Arnold Mitchell, have constructed from wood supplied by Messrs. T. Gabriel & Sons, of London, a beautiful room which is panelled facturers, the highest and best known in every with black bean wood, with carving upon it

by the Department of Agriculture, sugars manufactured by the Colonial Sugar Refining company, wines, brandies, flour, cheese, desiccated eggs and many other things. Among the natural history exhibits are a series of beautifully executed models of New South Wales fishes in their natural colors from the Sydney Technological Museum, and several cases containing dried specimens of plants, sent by the director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens. Many other exhibits, including an operating theatre, bath heater, and water filter by Messrs. Hannam & Co., will be displayed in the annex, but as this is not yet ready its contents cannot be described. The Australian harvester, which harvests standing crops and gets them ready for market in one operation, will be a novelty in England; it is drawn by four horses, and by its aid it is said that ten acres can easily be threshed in one day.

Victoria

In the Victoria court the most striking object is perhaps the huge gold arch which otcupies one end and represents the whole bulk of the gold-valued at £279,000,000-which has been produced in the state since the earliest discoveries. Close by it are some specimens of marbles, of which the state possesses large deposits, up to now but little worked, and also a display of coal, especially of brown coal, which is abundant in the Gippsland districts. Other mineral exhibits will include specimens of gold from the deep leads of Bendigo and other fields, models of

tion pears, grapes and pineapples, are lighted from within by electricity. Along one side of the court are a number of alcoves, in which many food products and other things are displayed. One contains a long series of grains from the Dookie Agricultural college, another a large variety of bottled fruits prepared by Messrs. Swallow and Ariell, and Mr. Thomas Bolton, and a fourth, eggs and hams. In others there are tinned fruits; cordials by Messrs. Dyason, Sons & Co., of Melbourne; tallow; neat's-foot and eucalyptus oils; starcn, mustard, vermicelli, etc., by Messrs. Parsons, Bros., & Co., of Melbourne; and butter and condensed milk in tins. Of fresh butter, by the way, large quantities are shown, made up in picturesque designs, in a "butter arch." The Victorian court, it is stated, has been designed to show in some measure the position occupied by the state, not only as a primary producer, but also as the principal manufacturer among the colonial possessions of Great Britain:

Queensland

Although the Queensland exhibits have been selected and displayed on strictly businesslike principles, with the view of giving an adequate representation of the resources and products of the state, the general result is probably not less effective than it would have been had the arrangement of the court been dominated by purely artistic motives. Not only have all the exhibits been actually brought over from Queensland, but the trophies in which they are shown have been

is flanked with two stands that contain growing bananas and pineapples, and thus indicate the favored position enjoyed by Queensland in the culture of those fruits, is a fine exhibit of gems by Messrs. Flavelle, Roberts and Sankey, with three lapidaries at work. Here may be seen not only a profusion of the opals of all varieties, both in the rough state and cut, but also a wide range of other stones. The same firm also exhibits the Chelmsford shield, an exceedingly handsome piece of sterling silver plate, stated to the the largest ever made in Australia. Behind the gems stand five principal trophies. That in the middle is devoted to agriculture, and contains 36 specimens of soil from 36 different parts of the state. The others show cotton, with specimens of cotton-seed and oil, wool in all stages of preparation, wheat, and sisal fibre.

Western Australia

Timber takes a prominent place in the court of Western Australia, which is under the charge of Mr. Percy E. Wicken. Not to mention the unworked woods which are on show in the annex, a handsome arch of jarrah wood forms the entrance to the court, and along one side there is a large collection of furniture and panelling of the same material, much of it elaborately carved by Mr. W. Howitt, of Perth, W. A. On the other side there are more specimens of different woods, and articles illustrating the purposes to which they are adapted. A wooden bicycle, made in the bush by a miner who rode

it nearly in the ear be claimed in West A is an intere effect with sumably b of locomo close by pl specimens Another in the cou dustry, tho are not ye immense naturally the nugge three of passable r Britain, F tralia I. opny wit

60 sample Western A for which eucalyptus made by Company. a third co ferent loca articles fro tine Comn Perth, whil of Western last are sh laneous pr hol and br are obtaina a distinctiv ample star Among oth fleeces of tions in th wheat and grown at various gre area that and saddl There is a Messrs. methods 1 together v obtained. of colored flowers, a of stuffed that are fo

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in the early days of the gold rush, can scarcely be claimed as demonstrating any special virtues in West Australian timber, but none the less it is an interesting example of what ingenuity can effect with totally unsuitable materials. Presumably by way of contrast with it as a means of locomotion, the government railways exhibit close by photographs of their rolling stock, with specimens of materials used in its manufacture. Another series of exhibits that bulks largely in the court is connected with the mineral industry, though here unfortunately the specimens are not yet fully labelled. Though there is an immense variety of minerals and ores, gold is naturally the most conspicuous. The value of the nuggets on view is said to be £20,000;

three of them, curiously enough, offer very

passable representations of the maps of Great

it nearly 300 miles from Northam to Kalgoorle

Britain, France, and the Common calth of Aus-In the middle of one court there is a are suitable for piles, railopny will. seven bays: One contains 50 or to samples of soils from various districts of Western Australia, with particulars of the crops for which they are suitable; also samples of eucalyptus and sandalwood oils, and of brushes made by the Western Australia Brushware Company. Another is devoted to fisheries, and a third contains specimens of honey from different localities and flowers. A fourth exhibits articles from the New Norcia Mission Benedictine Community, settled about 100 miles from Perth, while two others are filled with specimens of Western Australian wines and grains. In the are shown examples of the last are shown specimens of the rather miscellaneous products-ranging from fibre to alcohol and brushes to fire-lighting materials-that are obtainable from the blackboy or grass tree, a distinctively Australian plant, of which an example stands at the entrance to the court. Among other exhibits that deserve mention are fleeces of merino wool from various sheep stations in the state, a long series of samples of wheat and other grains, a collection of cereals grown at the state farm, Chapman, apples from various growers and places, indicating the wide area that is suitable for orchards, and feather and saddlery, both manufactured at Perth.

Messrs. Siebe, Gorman & Co., showing the methods used at the pearl fisheries at Broome, together with many examples of the pearl shell obtained. Round the walls are hung 160 panels of colored drawings of West Australian wild flowers, and the court also contains a number of stuffed specimens of the animals and birds that are found in the state.

There is also a diving apparatus at work, by

Tasmania

Commonwealth, has the smallest court of all,

but she has employed her space to good advan-

Tasmania, the smallest of the states of the

herself is fruit, and, in particular, apples; and one of the most conspicuous objects in her can be obtained in Tasmania than in England, court is the trophy containing many samples of but English brewers may be comforted by the received by the members of the executive comstandard English varieties of that fruit, of a fact that Tasmanian brewers think their beer mittee, and whose tour of the pavilion was witsize and lusciousness not commonly attained in is improved if they add a proportion of English-nessed by a number of Anglo-Indian ladies and this country. Another of her most important grown hops to the native product. Finally,

of the court is occupied by a trophy containing 600 pieces of different Tasmanian woods. Among them are ornamental and figured woods that lend themselves excellently to the production of cabinet work and furniture, as is proved by the lady's Davenport writing table shown by Messrs. Coogan Bros., and hardwoods that way sleepers, road paving, and similar purposes; it is said that piles of Tasma-. nian blue gum used at Dover harbor works have been driven and drawn as many as six times. A third important industry is mining. At one end of her court is a fine exhibit by the Mount Lyall Mining & Railway Co., in which copper ores found in the mine and blocks of argentiferous blister copper. Neighboring corners contain a considerable collection of minerals, and there is another collection from the Zechan School of Mines, the specimens in which the Tasmanian Commissioners are prepared to exchange for new ones to be placed in the school. Gold quartz from the Tasmanian Gold Mining Co. is exhibited in one case, and in another may be seen the nugget of tin that led to the discovery the Mount Bischoff mine, which is claimed to be the largest tin mine in

are ranged cases containing other Tasmanian products. The government shows two a number of landscapes by Tasmanian artists, cases of wool fleeces. Mr. T. E. Barker shows a good exhibit of platypus and opossum furs, and there are also specimens of mained closed to the public until yesterday, and

named commodity a much larger yield per acre brief visit on Tuesday afternoon of the King the carpets of Khaipur, one of which, comparproducts is timber, and accordingly the middle mention may be made of the cases of feather-



H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Replying to the Address of Welcome

the world. Round the walls of the court furs, shells, and women's work, contributed by bar, the National Council of Women, together with wood and ivory carving; the beautiful chiefly Piguenit.

The Indian palace at Shepherd's Bush retage. One of the products on which she prides jams, preserved fruits, and hops. Of the last- may be said to have been inaugurated by the to develop village industries in his state; and

gentlemen specially invited to be present. Ow-

ing to the protracted indecision of the government of India on the subject of official representation at the exhibition, and to the smallness of the grant made when, at the eleventh hour, participation was decided on, the Indian exhibits fall far behind those of Australia or Canada in extent and variety. But the limited time and resources at disposal have been turned to the very best account by the executive committee, with Sir William Lee-Warner as chairman, and with an able and experienced secretary in Mr. B. J. Rose, the superintendent of the India Trade Inquiry office in the city. Both externally and within the Indian palace has a distinctive and approprifor exhibits has been utilrecognition of the relative dian applied arts. The latter, as was pointed out to the King and President by Sir William Lee-Warner, are illustrated effectively,

from important native states. The illustrious visitors especially noticed the large, hextagonal, carved stand of the Mysore durenclosing choice specimens of silk fabrics of Kashmir, where silk cultivation is a modern industry; and silver and other goods from Jaipur; the fabrics worked in Gwalior,

not only on the stands of

the private exhibitors, and

in the many and varied

specimens of work done in

the schools of art in some

of the larger Indian cities,

but also in the collections

and Queen and President Fallieres, who were atively small in size, is valued at £150. Though not exhibited with the same homogeneity, the specimens of decorative arts pursued in British territory are not less striking than those of feudatory India; indeed, all the industrial arts centres are represented to a greater or smaller

> Time did not permit the King and President to go beyond the great central trophy of the hall, in which President Fallieres may have recognized a thing of beauty seen before. The trophy, originally designed by the head of their Forest Service of India to illustrate the different styles of Indian carving and the variations! in timber in the various provinces of India, was a striking feature of the Indian section at the Paris exhibition of 1900, but has been re-adapted for the purposes of the present enterprise. Had it been possible for the illustrious party to continue their round of the hall beyond this point, they would, no doubt, have been interested in what is a distinctive feature of the section. Four great Indian industries-tea-planting, jute-growing, cotton cultivation and manufacture, and ruby mining in Burma-are represented by panoramas, the figures and objects in the foreground being life-size, with realistic painted backgrounds. The artist has been most successful in his delineation of an Assam tea garden, which is part of the exhibit of the Indian Tea Association. In front of the ruby mine ate character, and the panorama is a case containing some hundreds comparatively small space of specimens of the precious stones obtained in the mines, and the aggregate value of these ized with comprehensive must be very great indeed. A complete installation of domestic weaving machinery by importance and value of Messrs. Hattersley, of Keighley, will greatly Indian industries and In- interest those observers who believe, with experienced principals of Indian schools of art. that the use of such machinery in India will contribute materially to the preservation of Indian village industries, threatened with continued decay by the extension of factory enterprise in the dependency.

Another noteworthy feature is the unusual size of specimens of Indian timbers, some of the logs weighing many tons. This meets the complaint of business men that the small samples of timbers which usually do duty at exhibitions fail to convey an adequate idea of the commercial possibilities of the trees they represent. Visitors will also note the exhibit of Southern India leather work, brought together by Mr. Chatterton, the director of government industries in Madras, who has done much to develop this industry, particularly in respect to the chrome process. Nor should the visitor neglect the numerous and striking collections of photographs, lent chiefly by the local governments, in many cases, illustrating, by vivid pictorial contrast, the economic and industrial progress of the dependency.

## The President of France

Section for the control of the contr

The Restful Italian Sabbath

The "Continental Sunday," which was recently invaded by the new

The strategy of M. Ariman Labour These strategy of the pathol R. pan to one year shaded as a strategy of the pathol R. pan to one year shaded as a strategy of the pathol R. pan to one year shaded as a part of the pathol R. pan to one year shaded

## Progress of Panama Canal

## Winston Churchill and His Adventurous Career

"Englishman, 25 years old, about five feet eight inches high; indifferent build; walks a little with a bend forward; pale appearance; red, brownish hair; small moustache, hardly perceptible; talks through his nose; cannot pronounce the letter s' properly; and does not know any Dutch."

HUS ran the hue and cry notice which the Boer authorities sent through the Transvaal a little more than eight years ago after an escaped prisoner of war. The description was correct as far as it went, but in a complete inventory of the fugitive's qualities it would have been necessary to add that he possessed imperturbable self-possession, dauntless courage, and inexhaustible resourcecharacteristics which go far to compensate even for ignorance of the Dutch language when a man is making a dash for liberty through an unknown country. Hence it came to pass that while suspected houses at Pretoria were still being searched, and the police all over the Transvaal were alert to make such a desirable capture, there walked into the office of the British consul at Delagoa Bay a figure five feet eight inches tall; no longer, however, of pale appearance, but grimy with the coal dust of a freight train, in which he had hidden for two and a half days. Today the quondam escaped prisoner is president of the board of trade; that is, minister of commerce in the British Cabinet, and one of the most conspicuous leaders in British public life.

### Fought For Spain in Cuba

That was by no means the first time that Winston Churchill had got into a tight place and out of it, writes Herbert W. Howell in the Boston Transcript. As a lad he had passed from Eton into Sandhurst and thence into the army, where he was a lieutenant in the Fourth Hussars. Before he had come of age he had seen fighting with the Spanish forces in Cuba, and had been awarded a first class of the Spanish Order of Military Merit. He next took part in British campaigns on the Indian frontiers, receiving a medal and clasps and afterwards writing an account of his experiences in the "Story of the Malakand Field Forces." During Kitchener's campaign in the Soudan young Churchill received permission to combine service with the Twenty-First Lancers with the post of war correspondent for a London paper. At the battle of Omdurman he rode unscathed through the famous charge of his regiment. In the account he wrote afterward of that exploit he gavesa remarkable record of his personal impressions. "The whole whole scene flickered exactly like a cinematograph picture; and, besides, I remember no The events seemed to pass in absolute silence. The yells of the enemy, the shouts of the soldiers, the firing of many shots, the clashing of sword and spear, were unnoticed by the sense, unregistered by the brain. Perhaps it is possible for the whole of a man's faculties to be concentrated in the eye, bridlehand and trigger-finger, and withdrawn from an other parts of the body.

In his account of this expedition, under the title of "The River War," Mr. Churchill showed his independence by sharply criticising some of Lord Kitchener's actions, noticeably his desecration of the Mahdi's tomb. After such a beginning it was scarcely likely that he would be willing to stay at home when the Transvaal war broke out. He went to the front at the earliest opportunity as correspondent for his paper, the Morning Post. He was unlucky enough to be in an armored train which was ambushed. Hence his confinement in the Pretoria jail. A Boer paper, the Volksstem, noticed after his escape that he had been reading Mill's Essay on Liberty, and seriously deprecated the laxity of the authorities in allowing prisoners access to such inflammatory literature! The escape, whether due to Mill's inspiration or not, was carried out in an ingenuous yet simple fashion that reminds one of some of Stepniak's most thrilling stories of Nihilist adventure.

### Elected a Conservative In 1900

A career such as that now described is anything but a normal preparation for a seat in the House of Commons. A record of this kind, however, is not at all against a man's chances when he appeals to a popular constituency. At the general election of 1900 Mr. Churchill was returned as Conservative member for Oldham, a busy Lancashire manufacturing borough. At a bye-election two years before he had made an unsuccessful attempt to win the suffrages of the same constituency. At the close of that previous election he shook hands with his successful opponent, a young Liberal named Runciman, and said to him: 'Good-bye; I don't think the world has heard the last of either of us." The prediction is appropriately remembered today, when the same reconstruction of the ministry which has brought Churchill into the cabinet has brought Runciman in also as minister of edu-

### A Restless Conservative

The new member for Oldham carried into olitics the qualities he had displayed in other

The self-possession, the courage, the resource that had stood him in such good stead on the South African veldt and in the hill campaigns of India made him one of the most promising assets of his party in parliamentary conflict. But it became evident before long that his capacity for independent judgment was likely to make him at times an embarrassment to his political associates. Something like consternation was roused on his own side of the house by his frank declaration that if he were a Boer he hoped he would be fighting with the Boers in the field. When Mr. Broderick brought in his unfortunate scheme of socalled army reform the criticisms it received from the member for Oldham were as damaging as any that came from the opposition

utmost and finally broke it down. At this time, too, he was engaged on the most important literary work he had so far undertaken, the biography of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill.

Cold Shouldered By His Own Party

It is hardly possible to read this bookwhich, by the way, Lord Rosebery has described as one of the best biographies in the language-without feeling that the close and detailed study of his father's career must have done much to prepare him for his conversion to liberalism. However, he may have supposed at first that the Conservative party might be made an effective instrument of democratic and social progress, he could scarcely have pondered the significance of Lord Randolph's struggles with Tory tradition without becoming convinced of the utter impracticability of such a hope. The very warnings of the Tory press that in criticising his leaders he was in danger of "repeating again the most disas-trous mistake of his father's career" must have helped to convince him that he would have to seek different allies. Every fresh heresy made it clearer to him that he was really out of sympathy with those among whom he sat. Perhaps the most striking instance was one occasion, before he had left the unionist party. when, as he rose to speak, two hundred and fifty Conservative members ostentatiously left their places and walked out of the house. It was in 1904 that the break was definitely

No doubt could remain as to Mr. Churchill's position after his deliverance in May of that year at a great free-trade meeting in Manchester. "We know perfectly well," he said, "what to expect-a party of great vested interests, banded together in a formidable confederation; corruption at home, aggression to cover it up abroad; the trickery of tariff juggles, the tyranny of a party machine; sentiment by the bucketful, patriotism by the imperial pint; the open hand at the public exchequer, the open door at the public house; dear food for the million, cheap labor for the millionaire. That is the policy of Birmingham, and we are going to erect against that policy of Birmingham the policy of Manchester."

### Elected a Liberal In 1906

At the general election of 1906 Winston Churchill had been in parliament only a month or two over five years. But within that period his personality had made a distinct impression upon the whole country. In outward appearance he had changed little since, on his entry into Parliament Shan Bullock had described him had described him as looking like a boy grown up. To quote further from this writer's sketch at that time: "Trim his auburn hair and tousle it somewhat, give him an Eton collar and jacket, and he might pass for the captain of the eleven responding for his team.

working, picking up his words, as it were, thoughtfully from the cloth—one waits more for his smile than his epigram, looks more for his pout than his smile.

### Had to Stand On a Table

His insignificant height was amusingly illustrated a few days ago at one of his Manchester meetings, where he gave his speech standing on the chairman's table that everyone might see him. Mr. Churchill's practice as a writer has contributed largely to the finish of his public utterances. On special occasions he has not trusted to his native quickness, but has prepared carefully, sometimes writing out beforehand as many as six times what he intended to say. A parliamentary journalist has described him as perhaps unequalled at debate when at his best, "for there are times when, with a fightness of touch in which Mr. Balfour excels, he can combine the more direct thrust of the Asquith method, and yet he is entirely and peculiarly himself in both schools." And all the time he was adding to his parliamentary experience that frequent contact with large popular audiences which is necessary to give facility and power in addressing great crowds.

It was not surprising, then, that his attack apon a Conservative seat in Northwest Manchester was one of the most piquant incidents in the 1906 general election. Adroit as Mr. Churchill is in escaping from an enemy's stronghold, he is much more at home in attacking them. It was therefore characteristic of him that at that election, instead of seeking to represent some constituency which might be counted on to return a Liberal, he set himself to capture a parliamentary division in which the Conservative supremacy had been so strong that at the 1900 election is was not even challenged. The seat was won by a plurality of 1,241 votes out of a total poll of 10,037. Mr. Churchill returned to the House of Commons as under secretary for the colonies. A subordinate post of this nature gives little opportunity for initiative, but he has at any rate shown in it competent powers of administration which gives good promise of success in the high office to which he has lately been appointed.

### Made Prominent By Attacks

During these two sessions, as the colonial secretary himself had been a peer, Mr. Churchill has had the duty of representing the colonial office in the Commons, and his services to the government as the exponent and defender of its colonial policy in that house have been of great value. His record in this capacity has been one, as a competent judge has expressed it, "of self-restraint in expression, and at the same time of a steady expanding statesmanship, growing power, and more confident grasp in debate, a widening outlook on affairs, and, above all, a marked advance in the regard of the House of Commons." Nowbenches. It was Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals that strained his party allegiance to the post is delightfully young. Watching him, as adays not even the most irreconcilable of his possible that strained his party allegiance to the he stands beyond the table—slim, middle-sized, opponents would deliberately lose the chance recent history.

drooping a little, hands on hips or excitedly of hearing Churchill when he rises in the course of a debate. Meanwhile, his career has been unintentionally served by the persistent attacks made upon him by the Conservative press. As in the case of Lloyd George, the opposition journalists have contributed not a little to his reputation by their insistence that he shall constantly be prominent in the public eye. The Campbell-Bannerman government has perhaps suffered somewhat from the very diligence with which its members have addressed themselves to their departmental duties. So much time has been necessarily absorbed in carrying out executive reforms and piloting important measures through the House that the tactical necessity of keeping the enthusiasm of the party alive throughout the country has received comparatively slight

### Powers As a Leader

Mr. Churchill, however, has contrived to get through an amazing amount of platform work, while no one could charge him with neglecting any official task. In his more recent speeches he has shown a remarkable power of rallying his party to the defence and assertion of its principles. In these later addresses there has been sounded at times that note of leadership which we have seldom heard since the days of Gladstone.

Everybody has felt that Mr. Churchill could not stay very long as an under secretary, and that his appointment to some cabinet office was inevitable as soon as the first opening presented itself. The Conservatives had been eagerly awaiting the moment of his promotion in the hope of using it as an occasion for a damaging blow at the government. By an antiquated law, dating from the time when politicians were sometimes bribed to change heir sides by the offer of a ministerial post, a member of parliament who enters the cabinet has to vacate his seat and pass through the ordeal of a re-election. It was on this requirement that the Conservatives counted.

Mr. Churchill in no way endeavored to evade full responsibility for those government measures which have aroused the keenest opposition. For example, in his election address at Manchester he declared himself ready to defend the licensing bill "in its integrity." "We have been informed by the liquor trade," he says, "that their organization is so perfect, and their power so formidable, that any government who touches their privileges and menopoly will be beaten to the ground. That is one of the things we want to find out now." He welcomed this opportunity "of dealing with the taunts and challenges so cheaply uttered during eighteen months by politicians still smarting from their last defeat." He has 'nothing to regret or excuse in the conduct of his majesty's government, or its results at home or abroad."

The story of his defeat at Manchester and of the halting way in which subsequently Premier Asquith came in the House of Com-

## Review of Official History of the War in South Africa NDER the direction of His Majesty's Government there has

1902," which is thus reviewed by the London Times; The official History of the War in South Africa, vol. iii., describes the victorious advance of the main army from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, and from thence to Komati Poort, and brings the narrative of events throughout the vast theatre of operations, including the first few months of the guerilla war proper, down to the end of November, 1900, when Lord Roberts quitted South Africa. It is a period both of culmination and of transition, of an enormous expansion of the field of war, of a host of new problems, moral, strategical, tactical, administrative. Although it contains no battles comparable in dramatic interest to those described in the previous volume, it is a period of profound importance to the student of war. For the historical treatment of such a period, breadth of view, a grasp of perspective, a firm central grip on contemporaneous operations, and a perception of underlying, as op-posed to superficial causes are indispensable. In these respects the second volume, as we were glad at the time to note, showed a distinct improvement on the first. It is disappointing to find that the present volume, which in many ways stands in more urgent need of vigorous editorial control than either of its predecessors, scarcely seems to have been edited, in the proper sense of the word, at all. This, no doubt, is partly due (and all will deeply regret the reason) to the withdrawal of Sir Frederick Maurice owing to ill-health from the conduct of the work; but, after generous allowance for the embarrassment so caused, we think his anonymous successor might have done more to produce a lucid, coherent, and, above all, an instructive narrative. It is not that there is any lack of ability among the staff employed. Although the quality of writing does vary greatly in different chapters, the general level is good, and some chapters are excellently and are excellently, and two at least brilliantly, written. What the volume lacks is continuity and method, together with conformity to some one standard of criticism, and freedom from a

whole series of crushing and, in some cases,

of The War in South Africa, 1899-

inexplicable limitations. It is doing but bare justice to the fourth volume of The Times History, which, roughly, covers an identical period, to say that without it much of the official account would be unintelligible. We should add that a close comparison between the two books vindicates the uniform accuracy of that great array of facts set forth by Mr.

Basil Williams.) The neglect of strategical questions, an unhappy feature of the first two volumes, is even more marked in the third, and is accentuated by the imperfect correlation of events. in dealing with the advance northwards to Pretoria, there is no clear presentation of Lord Roberts' great fourfold scheme, embracing a simultaneous advance, over a front of 500 miles, of Buller on the right, Ian Hamilton on the right centre, Roberts himself in the centre, and Methuen and Hunter on the left. Ian Hamilton's first movement, resulting in the battle of Houtnek, has to be extracted from the middle of the preceding volume, where it is treated as an isolated event. Only by vague allusions can it be gathered that Hunter and Methuen were integral parts of the scheme; while it is not till the tenth chapter that the question of Buller's co-operation in Natal, certainly the most far-reaching strategical question in this part of the campaign, is even hinted at. Again, in the chapter on the siege of Mafeking—a masterly monograph in itself—nothing is said of Plumer's closely-connected operations to the north until, near the end, we reach a bewildering reference to the junction of his force with that of Mahon. Plumer's audacious and skilful work receives, we are glad to see, full recognition in the next chapter, which, nevertheless, should properly precede that of Mafeking. We may add that a reader unacquainted with the facts could scarcely gain any clear notion of how Mafeking came to be relieved at all. To do so, he would have to string together various chance references to Mahon's column and to guess, that Roberts had ordered Hunter to make the relief a subsidiary object of the far western wing. Stranger still is the mystery which broods over, Carrington's Rhodesian Field Force. It is first mentioned casually as having "disembarked at Beira," and elsewhere in scattered passages; but of its origin and pur-

nificance in the later plans of Lord Roberts nothing is said. While it may be granted that in asking Carrington to march to Pietersburg Lord Roberts scarcely appreciated the full value of his own suggestion, or the bad results of Carrington's failure to get there, it is not a defensible course to ignore the whole matter. The omission becomes yet more obvious when the final stage of the march to Komati Poort is reached. There is little military interest in the advance of the main army along the rail-way, with the Boer army dissolving before it in panic and confusion. The real interest lies in Botha's organization of a stanch and compact force from the wreck of his commandos; in the escape of his force by a perilous flank march round the British left, and almost under the eyes of Buller at Spitzkop, and in its ultimate arrival in two detachments at Pietersburg, which from that time became a base and a rallying-point. Probably most people will agree with The Times History that Lord Roberts made a grave mistake in paying too little attention to the possibility of such a move; but, whatever be the verdict, the full significance of the incident, overlooked at the time in the general chorus of triumph, is just one of those points that a historian should

bring out. It may be that in this, as in many other matters, the compilers have striven in vain to comply with shifting and conflicting canons of historical method and criticism. At one time they endeavor to give a perfectly colorless but complete narrative, leaving the materials for a judgment to the reader; and a good example of success in this method is the account of the unfortunate surrender of the Yeomanry at Lindley and its indirect effect on General Colvile's career. In other cases, for example, in the reverses of Zilikat's Nek and Dewersdorp, they end with a final hesitating comment which, in the absence of full and fair discussion, is liable to prejudice the case and mis-lead the reader. Elsewhere, again, the total disregard of cardinal defects in the military system, and notably in Staff work, scouting, intelligence and fortification, results, when some particular incident is under review, in the suggestion of undue blame to the officer

pose, of its chequered history during the first three months of its existence, and of its significance in the later plans of Lord Roberts conclude from the series of telegrams sent to Sir Ian Hamilton, and quoted in full, that that officer's failure to block Olifant's Nek at the climax of the hunt was the sole cause of the Boer chief's escape. That it was the immediate cause of the disappointment is unquestionable; but the underlying cause, and the really instructive cause, was the defective scouting which characterized the whole opera-tions. To go further back in the same episode, if so much emphasis is laid on the final escape of De Wet, as much should be laid on his original dash out of the Brandwater Basin and through the British enveloping lines. From the few lines in which this event is related the natural inference would be that it could never have been anticipated or prevented. This is not the case. Whether, or to what degree, Hunter was to blame for neglecting to watch Slabbert's Nek is hard to decide; but it is a point which should receive due notice. The same inconsistencies of treatment pervade the book. Some minor actions receive the epithet "brilliant," while others, equally meritorious, have to go without. It is a pity, for instance, not to give a word of praise to the splendid defence made by Colonel Hore's Colonials at Eland's River, especially when the same colorless treatment is accorded to the deplorably feeble efforts at first made to relieve them. Another curious feature is a long and eloquent panegyric of Colonel Baden-Powell. It is not by any means excessive for his deserts, but, interpolated in a history almost destitute of such thrilling biographies, it places that gallant officer upon a pedestal to which, we are sure, he would be the last to wish to climb. We do not for a moment mean that there is any bias on the part of the compilers. On the contrary, their spirit is transparently fair. But history is inexorable.

The Nemesis which dogs half measures in writing history is to be seen operating in the case of Lord Roberts, the hero of the campaign, still more in the case of Sir Redvers Buller, and most of all in the question of cooperation between the two generals. The long-drawn conflict of opinion as to the strategic function of the Natal force is minimized and confined to one passage where its

significance is missed. And in this passage where the correspondence of March and April is discussed, the extracts quoted are not adequate for the purpose. The object, most naively disclosed, is apparently to give the impression that both men were in the right; but this suggestion, besides being rather absurd in itself, is unfair to Lord Roberts, who bears the responsibility for the strategy of the campaign. The same semi-reticence has the opposite effect when we come to the special operations of Roberts's main army. The reputation of Lord Roberts is secure. To every word of eulogy on the greatness of his achievements in South Africa all will heartily subscribe. There seems to be no purpose in refusing, we will not say, to admit his limitations, but to indicate highly debateable and interesting points in his military system and policy. It is not possible to understand many of the events in this period without the knowledge that the staff organization was very imperfect, that the policy of allowing burghers to surrender ancient muskets and retire in peace to their farms was unsound, and-in marked contrast-that farm-burning, if ever to be permitted at all, should have been confined within the very strictest limits.

The story of Sir Redvers Buller's operations, told in some of the ablest and most stirring chapters in the book, suffers from false perspective. The excellence of much of Buller's work, especially at the Biggarsberg, Allemann's Nek, and Lydenburg, is well brought out. His shortcomings, equally patent we should have thought, are lost under a veil of complacent optimism, or fatalism, as the case may be. The inevitable result is a quite unintentional injustice to others, not only to Roberts, but, in the case of the operations near Belfast, to French. The whole story is evidently written by a warm admirer of Buller (and there is no harm in that), but it should have been revised by a dispassionate editor. That personage should also have exercised his sense of proportion more carefully on many episodes in the book. For example, to devote as many as eight pages to the interesting but relatively insignificant action of Rhenoster Kop in November, 1900, as compared with six for Bergendal and eleven for Diamond Hill, is scarcely reasonable.



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## LE OF THREE "SCOOPS"

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But time and chance happeneth to them all.—Ecclesiastes, ix., 11.

Friday, June 26, 1908

EMBERS of the press of the present day can have little conception of the hardships and difficulties that attended the gathering of news and placing it in an acceptable form before readers fifty years ago. Newspaper

those days was not divided Not more than two into departments. men performed all the work in and about the editorial room. They wrote leaders, scanned exchanges, reported court proceedings, picked up local items and made jokes, and not infrequently, if they had the misfortune to know how, to handle type, took off their coats and set up their own articles. City editors, managing editors, political editors, exchange editors and literary editors were unknown except as they were embodied in one person who answered for all departments. The offices, too, were wretched little shacks, cold and wet in winter and hot in summer. The work, as may well be imagined, was arduous and never-ending, and when anything unusual occurred there was neither telegraph nor telephone to call into action and save the publishing Pooh Bah of the day many a long and weary tramp after an

From the fall of 1862 to the summer of 1866, a period of three years and a-half, there were printed at Victoria two morning newspapers—the Colonist and the Chronicle. The field was limited and the competition for the little business was keen. Victoria, at that time, had a population of some 4,500 souls, including Chinese and Indians, and the circulation of both papers was limited. The Colonist, being the oldest established had the largest circulation, and when in 1864, the founder, Mr. De Cosmos, disposed of his interest to Harries & Co., it was believed that the publishers had secured the establishment at a bargain. Harries & Co. were a syndicate of young men with much ability and little money. But they were energetic, pushing fellows and very popular, and for some time the Colonist, under the influence of the new blood forged steadily

The subscription price of the two little four-page papers which, when compared with the large dailies of this day, seem like a Chinook canoe riding beside an ironclad, was 25c each week. The weekly editions were \$4 a year, postage added. There were no telegrams to be paid for in those days and there were, as has been said, no expensive staffs of editors and reporters to maintain. Two men on each journal contributed all the written stuff. The political editor was news editor and reporter and marine editor, as occasion required. The business manager was bookkeeper, solicitor and collector, and not infreuently handed in an item or "did" the law courts. There were occasions when the whole work of getting out the paper depended on one man, and often after the few hands had been paid on Saturday night there was not left in the treasury a two-bit piece for the proprietors The competition, as I have said, was ierce, and when the mines failed, and times grew harder and business fell away the anxiety to head one another off became more eager.

At that time the war between the North and South was raging and the greatest possible interest was felt in its progress. The news was often brought here by steamers and sailing ships, for the telegraph line only extended to Portland, Oregon, at that time. Once-a-week dispatches were brought from Portland, via Olympia (then the largest town on Puget Sound) by the steamer Eliza Anderson. The war news that appeared in the Portland papers was printed in the form of extras by the two Victoria papers. At first ten cents (the smallest coin then in circulation) was charged for an extra, but as the opposition grew the slips were given away to all who might apply for them. After a while the Victoria newspapers chartered a special steamer to bring one day's later news to the town of Monticelio on the Columbia river, whence it was carried by pony express to Olympia and placed aboard the Eliza Anderson for Victoria. The cost of the steamer was \$50 weekly and the Chronicle paid for its rider and horse \$100 a month. How in the world these additional expenses were met I am scarcely able to explain, but I do know that the greatest economy was practiced in the offices and that the staffs worked like niggers to pull expenses down so that in news at least they

might keep ahead of their opponents. At the same time that the Portland and Olympia expenditure was going on, a watch was kept for incoming sailing vessels from San Francisco. They frequently made quick passages and brought later news dispatches than that by way of Portland. A boy was stationed on the highest rock on the Songish reserve and directed to keep his eyes turned toward Race Rock and report any incoming vessel that

might be sighted. One afternoon this boy came breathlessly into the Chronicle office and reported a ship coming up from the rock under a full press of canvas, with a fair wind. He added that a row-boat, believed to be the Colonist's, was already on the way to intercept the craft. Now, it happened that at the time a change of governors was about to occur. Sir James Douglas had resigned and was to be succeeded by Capt. A. E. Kennedy, who was known to be on his way from England to assume office, but when he left or when he

would arrive was unknown to any person here. The evening of the day on which the boy sighted the vessel coming up from the Race had been fixed upon for a popular banquet to the retiring governor, and the little town was astir with interest. The Theatre Royal was then the largest hall in the city and by planking off the auditorium to a level with the stage and removing the scenery room was obtained for the purposes of the banquet. The attendance was very large and the speeches were generally excellent. The mayor presented His Excellency with a valuable casket which conveyed the freedom of the city to Sir

an affectionate farewell. But I anticipate. When the intelligence of the approaching vessel came to the Chronicle office, the political and news editor, reporter and manager, all rolled in one, hastened to the wharf, at the foot of Yates street. He saw the row-boat referred to by the boy disappearing around Shoal Point on its way out of the harbor. At the wharf lay the pilot's row-boat with Capt. Pike and a crew of six Indians ready to start for the vessel.

James. When the time for retiring came the

participants crowded about Sir James and took

"Captain," asked the Chronicle man, "will you give me a lift out?" "All right," responded Capt. Pike, "jump

So into the boat the multifarious editor tumbled and the party were soon on their way to the outer harbor. Three or four miles away a boat was discerned with two men rowing energetically towards the vessel, which was rapidly approaching with the afternoon breeze behind her. They were evidently putting forth every effort to reach the barque in advance of the pilot boat, which was coming on with a swift stroke, obtained by a tip of 50 cents to each siwash.

Presently the barque was reached and the Chronicle man, as fresh as a daisy (not having rowed a stroke) leaped into the main chains, clambered up the side and vaulted on to the deck. There he saw standing an old Yale acquaintance-John Lovell, now a resident of Victoria. In his hand Mr. Lovell held a bunch of San Francisco newspapers, which he handed to the Chronicle representative. Having secured this bunch, he passed on to the Captain, who gave him another bunch, and so on until he had secured every newspaper on board and stowed them away in his pockets, as the Colonist man, exhausted, and as dimplas a wet rag, appeared on the deck and pantingly asked for the newspapers which were in the possession of his opponent.

In one of the newspapers, which so happily fell to the lot of the Chronicle, appeared the announcement of the arrival at San Francisco of Governor Kennedy, wife, two daughters and staff en route for Victoria. This was just what was wanted.

following day that Governor Kennedy would set his foot in the mess he slipped and fell. come on the next mail steamer. There was not the slightest information as to the new governor's arrival or movements in the Col-

Fortune seemed to favor the Chronicle people. Of course, there were occasions when they were beaten (scooped) by their competitors, but in almost every instance where news of great interest was concerned it seemed to drop into their hands like over-ripe fruit from a tree with scarcely an effort on their part.

One morning, quite early, a brig known as the Architect was reported ashore on Shoal Point, at the entrance of the harbor. Hastering to the waterfront the Chronicle man 33 w two burly young fellows engaged in repairing a sloop. Nearby rode a rowboat which, because of its huge size and weight did not look very inviting. But time pressed and there was no other boat to be had.

"What will you want to put me on board the brig?" was asked.

"Five dollars," was the reply.
"Jump in, then," the reporter exclaimed,

"and the money is yours." The men lost a little time in getting the oars, but they were soon under way. Just as they left the slip a light rowboat with two men at the oars and Mr. W. L. Mitchell, reporter of the Colonist, in the stern sheets, passed rapidly and crossing to the south side of the harbor to escape the sweep of the fresh breeze which came up from the west, rowed. gallantly on to capture the prize. The Chronicle boat took the north side of the harbor. At times the heavy boat seemed scarcely to move, exposed as she was to the full force of the wind, while the other boat skipped gaily along and rapidly gained on its adversary.

"I'll give you ten dollars each, to put me on board that brig before the man in the other boat gets there!" shouted the Chronicle man, who was almost beside himself at the prospect of being beaten.

.The men bent to their work. They were strong and young, and although the wind howled and the waves buffetted the craft the promise of more money nerved them to greater exertions and brought every muscle into activity. There was a slight advantage in their favor. The contending boats required to cross the harbor again before gaining the Architect, while the heavier craft had a straight course for the vessel. So it turned out that the time consumed by the Colonist boat in crossing was occupied by the Chronicle boat in pressing straight for the goal.

Both boats reached the brig almost at the same instant, the Colonist boat slightly in the lead. The Colonist man clambered up the vessel's side followed closely by the Chronicle's man. The former reached the deck first. Now, as luck would have it, the ship's cook, in carrying a pot of soup along the deck had

His competitor leaped lightly over the prostrate man and Capt. Hoag, of the brig, laughing heartily, handed him the prized papers with the remark, "I always give the papers to the man who comes first!"

At this lapse of time I cannot recall the nature of the news that was obtained on that occasion-whether it was the surrender of the Southern army to Grant, the capture of Jeff Davis or the assassination of Lincoln, but I do know that it was very important, and, that the Chronicle had it exclusively. The Chronicle was not circulated until six o'clock the next morning, lest the opposing sheet should copy

it in its regular edition, and so in a measure

neutralize the effect of the beating.

In 1859 there arrived in these waters a pretty little steamer called the Labouchere. She was owned by the Hudson's Bay Co., was about the size of the Whatcom, and was assigned the duty of visiting the company's stations on the northwest coast and on Queen Charlotte Islands, and trading with the Indians for furs. In 1866 the government of British Columbia subsidized the Labouchere to run between Victoria and San Francisco, carrying the mails and passengers. Dr. Tolmie, the company factor resident here, went to San Francisco and superintended the refitting of the vessel for her new duties. The work required about two months to complete, and the progress was watched with the greatest solicitude by all who had an interest in the colony, confined as they were to a trip every three weeks by the boats of the regular line.

The telegraph wire by this time had been strung as far north as Seattle and was heading for Victoria. On the 13th of April, 1866, a telegram was received by H. B. Co. that the Labouchere was ready for sea and would leave the following day for Victoria.

The papers announced the fact in big type and wrote felicitious articles on the advantages direct steamer communication by the Labouchere would afford.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 16th of April, the political, marine and managing editor, reporter and all-round man of the Chronicle sought his couch. He was thoroughly exhausted and had settled down for a long sleep, when he was aroused by the sound heavy footsteps hurriedly crossing the verandah, followed by a violent ringing of his

Springing from his bed, the representative of many departments raised the window and demanded, "Who's there?" The voice that responded was that of H. E. Levy, who is happily still alive and is well known to old as

well as new residents.

"The Eliza Anderson has arrived, and the Captain informs me that just before the boat left Seattle he heard that a private telegram had been received from San Francisco an-Side by side with the report of the banquet spilled some of it, and had not had time to the readers of the Chronicle were informed the swab it up. When the excited Colonist man had better come down to the office." the wreck of the Labouchere. You

The Chronicle man hurried into his clothes and found that his paper had not yet gone to press, said press being worked by hand and capable of turning out 500 copies an hour. After a long search a passenger was found

at one of the hotels. He had read the dispatch, which stated that the steamer had run ashore on Point Reyes, some 27 miles north of San Francisco, and that all but two of the passengers were saved.

The doors of the publication office were double locked and no man was allowed to pass in or out except a young son of Dr. Tolmie, who happened to be in town and who was handed the first copy of the paper containing the information under a solemn promise to deliver it only to his father at Cloverdale and on no account to impart to any one whom he

might meet the information. Scouts were sent out, who reported that the Colonist had been printed and the office was closed and dark. But it was not until seven o'clock that the ban was removed and the exclusive news of the loss of their special steamer was handed out to Victorians who, in their despair, declared that the country was hoodooed and ruined. Mr. Frank Sylvester and Mr. E. Dickenson were passengers on the Labouchere when she grounded and became a

On a certain Saturday noon, some weeks after the Labouchere "scoop," Mr. Long, the bookkeeper, collector and business manager of the Chronicle, came to the writer with a doleful face. "This town," he said, "is burst. There's no money left in it." He produced a handful of unpaid bills.

"I took all these out," he said, "and all I've got is ten dollars and a-half. We owe a week's wages and a telegraph bill, and are overdrawn at the bank. I feel like chucking

the whole thing to the devil."
"Nonsense!" I returned. "Remember what Grip used to tell Barnaby Rudge, 'Never say die.' Things look desperate, I admit, but you must remember that where we have one dollar's expense our opponents have three. "But," he said, "they've good backing.

"Well, I don't go a cent on good backing in these perilous times. It's every man for himself, you'll find."

Long was not reassured and I passed out into the street to think over the crisis. My feeling was far from comfortable and I was in a state of what a soldier describes as a blue funk when he goes into his first battle. I kept up a bold front, but I was greatly worried and could see no way out of the situation.

As I left the office, which was then situated in the building where Hall & Walker now carry on their business, almost the first man whom I encountered was W. A. Harries, the head of the Colonist syndicate. He was a pleasant, affable gentleman and despite the vigorous competition of the two ments we were always on friendly terms.

After the usual salutations and a word or two about the weather he remarked that times were awfully dull

I replied that in some lines business was good, and the newspapers appeared to be doing very well.

How I managed to look that good man in the face and keep my feelings from bubbling up I could never explain. But if there was ever a miserable, heartbroken individual in Victoria I was, for I saw before me a complete wreck of all my hopes in return for years of hard work. I was absolutely hopeless.

"It's a pity," said Harries, "that the town is not larger. It has been demonstrated that it will not support two morning newspapers." "Why, then," said I, feeling my way slyly, "don't you turn your paper into an evening

"Oh!" he replied, "that would never do. One of the two should sell out to the other. What will you take for yours?" "Mine isn't on sale," I replied, "but what

will you take for yours?" "I'll hand it over to you with the exception of the book debts for \$5,000."

"I'll give you \$4,000, payable \$1,000 down and balance in two years.' A preliminary bargain was struck, then

and there and confirmed by the mortgagee. It was agreed that, pending the payment of the full amount of \$4,000 the newspapers should be merged as the British Colonist and Victoria Chronicle.

Within a year the obligation was discharged and I was at liberty to maintain or reject the title of British Colonist. I cut off the word British as too cumbersome, and the title has since appeared as at present, "The Daily Colonist.

I was told long afterward that the La-bouchere "scoop" brought things to a head, and that that was the direct cause of the holder of the Colonist mortgage demanding his money. But I have often wondered how at the very moment the gentleman who was associated with me was "chucking the office to the devil," I ran across Mr. Harries, who was ready and anxious to get rid of his own office. It was a singular coincidence, the existence of which I have never been able to understand or explain.

Harries joined me in the publication of the merged papers and then went to South Africa, where he died. Mitchell started an evening paper called the Telegraph, with McClure, who made the longest recorded speech in the legislature, as editor. The Telegraph soon succumbed and Mitchell went to Cariboo, where he lost his life by falling down the shaft of a mining claim. McClure died at San Fran-

## English Criticism of American Children



AD I been asked, three years ago, to give, offhand, an example of an to give, offhand, an example of an "imp," I should have replied un-

hesitatingly: "An American child, aged be-

tween two years and sixteen." would modify my definition and example, and I am thoroughly convinced that the original "little girl who had a curl right down the middle of her forehead" was an American, though I cannot but admit that England, too, is not without her share of little girls who are patterned somewhat after the order of the small heroine of that moving

No English visitor to the United States ever yet returned home without bringing certain thrilling ales of the enfant terrible of this large country. It was Max O'Rell, I believe, who wondered how it was that such little demons as the American children became finally such passable men and women. I wonder at it myself, even now, and because they do turn out so weil I have all the greater respect and admiration for the American children. They are wonderful little individuals, are sensible to a degree, and very often they become really charming men and women in spite of the disadvantages of their bringing up.

For they have disadvantages, grave ones, too, from the English point of view. They have the disadvantage of being altogether too much with their elders, and having no rooms, either day or night nursefies, that they can call their own-unless they belong to very wealthy families or have parents with English rather than American views concerning the upbringing of children. Their poor little stomachs are overloaded at night with late dinners of hot soups, highly seasoned meats and vegetables, and rich pies and puddings. If they finally make too much noise or become too boisterous for endurance in the house (they roam the whole house at will), they are turned out on the pavement to play with all' sorts of companions, and perhaps be kidnapped and held for ransom. For be it understood that child kidnapping is yearly increasing in this country. Yet children of well-to-do parents, children whose mothers are American gentlewomen and whose fathers are prosperous business and professional men, are allowed in the city streets unattended, and in the village play all alone for hours in "front

yards" which are as public as possible, without a vestige of a hedge or a fence.

Yet the majority of such children turn out well. The majority are not kidnapped or molested; the majority do not end in prison. They grow up to be reputable citizens, marry, and have children of their own, whom they will doubtless bring up as they themselves One finds such children frightfully incon-

venient at the dinner table; one almost stands in awe of their wonderful intelligence and lack of backwardness in letting their light shine in the drawing-room, in the dining-room, in the tramway-cars, in the shops-wherever one goes. I was at a small dinner party one night where most of the guests were relatives of my hostess, whose thirteen-year-old son sat opposite to me. He broke a short silence by nodding at me in a very friendly way and ask-

"How is it that, being from England, you

don't drop your aitches?"

The whole company laughed. I will admit that I joined in the laughter, for the situation was certainly absurd; but I know many a dignified Englishwoman and Englishman who would have had a shock at seeing the child at the table, and would have collapsed entirely at the question put by this awful American child.

Now, that boy has become one of my greatest friends. During our delightful walks in Central Park, our long "trolley-rides" miles and miles into the country (all for twopencehalfpenny), I have explained to him just why it is that I do not drop my "aitches," and I have taught him something he never seemed to have learned at school or home-to raise his cap always to a lady, to his little sister, and to other little girls, and to his elders in general. I have explained to him that all the nice little English boys I know do this; and though at first he exclaims, "Gee whiz! but how can they remember?" he is remembering very well

But I am not always the teacher. A lovng student of Nature myself, this boy has a certain lore concerning the birds, the bees, the ants, the grass, the flowers, and the trees that I had not supposed could be imported in so entertaining a manner as he gives it to me. He tells me he has learned it all from certain children's books at the public library, books written by American naturalists especially

for children, and worthy of the attention of all grown-ups. One day accidentally he trod on an ant-hill which was one of a large collection of sand towers and turrets. "Sorry," he said, dolefully; then, brightening up, "but I'm glad it wasn't my father's foot stead of mine. That would have been an earthquake to that ant city, just like it was at San Francisco-giant foot crushes the ant town out of existence, you know."

Despite the fact that the American children are so much with their elders, they have a wonderful amount of individuality. It seems to be that they crave privacy to cultivate this individuality, and are often denied it. But one little New York friend of mine, who is with her parents and their visitors all the time, rebels at night time when she is being put to bed, always insisting on saying her prayers quite alone. I have often wished that child during the day were in a nursery with a good nurse, instead of listening to all the conversation between her mother and myself! I fancy she would prefer it.

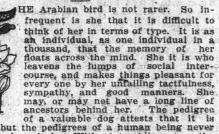
I have spoken of the neglect of the American boys to raise their caps as the English boys are accustomed to do. I think, however, that in other ways they are more attentive to their little sisters and to other little girls than are English boys. The American boys are very apt to "give in" to their little sisters. Often I think they are tyrranized over by these sel-fish little maids. "Oh, well, take it!" they will say when applied to for a beloved colored marble or automatic toy. "I s'pose you've got to have the best of everything 'cause you're the lady!" The parents encourage this atti-tude, in the belief that it makes for gallantry and courtesy to women. Myself, I see in it the beginnings of the so-called "slavery" of the American man to the American woman.

Two years ago, when what are known as the "Teddy" or "Roosevelt" bears first became fashionable as toys for children, every little boy was supplied with one, just as every little girl had a doll. The bears are delightfully fascinating little toys, with their changeable costumes, and the little girls discovered this fact, threw down their dolls, and grabbed their brothers' fuzzy bears with their jointed legs and arms and began dressing them up for dolls .- Mary Mortimer Maxwell, in the Lon-

## Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

WOMEN OF TODAY

"The Well-Bred Woman."



frequent is she that it is difficult to think of her in terms of type. It is as an individual, as one individual in a thousand, that the memory of her floats across the mind. She it is who leavens the lumps of social intercourse, and makes things pleasant for every one by her unfailing tactfulness, sympathy, and good manners. She may, or may not have a long line of ancestors behind her. The pedigree of a valuable dog attests that it is well bred, but the pedigrees of a human being never yet convinced anybody. Without truckling to the claims of blood may we express the opinion that, other things being equal, the woman gently born, and gently nurtured is more likely to show good breeding in society than the woman of rough extraction? Immediately hundreds of exceptions clamoring against the rule present themselves, who is so well bred as the true peasant? When we speak of the "well bred" woman we are not using the adjective in its literal and dynastic sense. Rather we take it as the word heat describing her wing passesses, those qualities and dynastic sense. Rather we take it as the word hest describing her who possesses those qualities which one might expect to find in one who comes of gentle stock, of people who for generations have been swift in perception, courteous in manner, kind in ac-tion, people who were incapable of making others

The well bred woman has a horror of inflicting pain. She is gentle even to the snob who offends her taste, and no one understands better the spirit of those who try to live bravely and beg leave to die

uninsuited.

A comprehension almost divine in breadth and swiftness; indeed the first quality of good breeding. But, it has to be followed up by executive ability—that is, by the power to make this comprehension felt by others. It is not enough for the heart to be in the right place. For the credit of human nature, let it be admitted that many hearts are so situated, but the trouble is that, through want of manner, through some deficiency in the art of social expression, even very good, kind people wound their neighbor's feelings. Without breeding courtesy too often degenerates into fulsome gush, recognition into flattery, kindness into patronage, pity into insult. The well-bred woman is calm in manner, but it is not the disdainful repose of a caste swelling with a sense of its hred woman is calm in manner, but it is not the dis-dainful repose of a caste swelling with a sense of its superiority. She is quiet without being placid, or stupid, and her low-toned voice, unspoiled by what the Americans call the "English accent," is never-raised to shout down her fellows. If she is playing the hostess, she is very sensitive about the comfort and happiness of her guests. Her household is con-ducted in such a way that it does not frighten the ascetic by its luxury, and does not attempt to com-pete with the display of the ostentatious rich. She dresses quietly, except on great occasions, she surprises everyone by assuming an appropriate

she diresses querily, except on great occasions, she surprises everyone by assuming an appropriate splendor. She takes a pride in her possessions, but never forces the visitor into a declaration that no one else possesses anything to be compared with her treasures. She is not greedy of admiration, but no one receives it more beautifully. It is always far more difficult to receive than to give, although to give is more blessed.

is more blessed.

There is nothing artificial or insincere in the well-bred, woman. Her good manners are not bad ones dressed up for the masquerade. She is simple, frank, and friendly, and because she is at her ease she makes others so.

makes others so.

If two guests living in widely different spheres meet at her house she never talks to the one who has most in common with her and leaves the other out in the cold. She will find some subject which interests them both. She has a wonderful "flair" for what interests people, and an unerring instinct as to what is likely to distress or confuse them and therefore should not be allowed to enter the conversation. She does not come to the play half an hour late, and bustle and talk loudly as she finds her stall. She does not snigger in the wrong places during the act, and when the curtain is down, say in an audible voice how old and plain a certain actress is looking, heedless of the fact that the actress's relations may be sitting in a row behind her.

row behind her.

The qualities of the well-bred woman, then, are chiefly of the negative kind? Yes! perhaps they are. They protest against all assertion, pretentiousness, obtrusiveness, loudness, inconsideration and ruthless The word "lady" has long been appropriated base uses. There remains nothing to express the type of lady except "well-bred."

## FASHIONABLE ECCENTRICITY

An extraordinary change has taken place in social life. But it has come gradually and imperceptibly. Very little comment is made upon it; yet if we look backwards, we discover that the change amounts al-

most to a revolution.

We look backwards and not further, perhaps than We look backwards and not further, perhaps than the early nineties, and we see that society at large was still under the domination of "the usual" still bent upon doing things because "every one does them." Still anxious to dress and behave according to a fixed pattern or standard. "Nails under the hammer," best describes the position of people towards convention. Any attempt to escape from the nail destiny meant social ostracism, or in less serious cases ridicule. The aesthetic movement represented one such attempt. In the transition period the establishment of a society known as the "Souls" represented another attempt. This was the golden age of the cult of the bizarre, it was for a time considered very daring and very fine te rebel against uniformity. The rebels were fashlonable. Their imitators rose up in thousands. Soon we had the spectacle of the very class whose motte had been, "People don't do such things," clameuring to discover by the practice of what eccentricity it had been, "People don't do such things," clameuring to discover by the practice of what eccentricity it could separate itself from the wague entity "people." It cannot be said that the spectacle is altogether joyous, but it is certainly interesting. The mad desire that we all have to be original, to be unlike our neighbors, at any cost, leads us into extraordinary situations. Take the case of good manners. Good manners were not so long ago a convention. It was considered the right thing to be civil, and people who came into contact with each other socially were all civil in much the same way. A certain set who pursued the bizarre, at any cost, determined on rudeness as a method of showing originality. This affectation of rudeness and want of manner is still popular. Take sued the bisarre, at any cost, determined on rudeness as a method of showing originality. This affectation of rudeness and want of manner is still popular. Take another case, the ball room, certain dances used to be gone through in a prescribed way. The Lancers were danced with ceremony, and any one who played any tricks with them, or tried to make himself and his partner conspicuous would have been considered a lunatic or a cad. Now the lunatics and the cads are in the ascendant. Eccentricity has become fashionable. Probably there will soon be a reaction. In a world where every one tries to be conspicuous through proclaiming some extravagant taste, or advertising some freakish idea, the crowd of the conspicuous becomes so large that every member of it defeats his own ends. At one time a member of the rich and fashionable classes who marked himself out as a wit by the simple expedient of pronouncing the Engilsh language like a cockney was noticed. Now every one is straining to present the incongruity of the voice of birth and breeding speaking commonly, it may be prophesied that some people will begin to think it will be more original to cultivate the speech natural to refinement and education. The curious feature of the fashion of eccentricity is that all its followers remain conventional at heart. There is no feat unconventionality in the Engilsh chanacter. followers remain conventional at heart. There is no real unconventionality in the English character. Per-haps that is why its desperate attempts to appear bi-

## FASHION'S FANCIES

What to Wear—An Expert's Opinion

Doesn't she dress beautifully? is a remark heard repeatedly, and yet, although trite it never loses charm or significance. One of the first signs of civilization was evidenced in the act of Mother Eve covering herself with fig-leaves; but doubtless if she were with us today her tastes would be altered. Although woman's partiality to dress is oftimes exaggerated in man's mind there can be no question of doubt whatever, that she still does and ever will evince interest and pride in her personal adornments. It is right and proper that such should be the case, for if the What to Wear-An Expert's Opinion

conditions at any time were ever adversely changed the efforts of countless centuries of civilization would be nullified as if by a stroke of the pen. Now, however much a man may be a woman-hater, his eyes never fall to respond to a well-dressed woman. He may try to hide this effect, but he cannot escape itself for it attracts him with no less force than the magnet attracts steel. Take, for instance, an average drawing-room, gathering of women. They may all be interested in one another's conversations and yet if a belated, though well dressed woman enters the room. interested in one another's conversations and yet if a belated, though well dressed woman enters the room, every woman's eye will be focussed upon her. On the other hand if she is indifferently dressed, little or no notice is taken of her whatever, and the gossip and conversation continues uninterruptedly, if not more animatedly. Then there is the stage well-dressed actress. How often is the remark passed. "Oh! the play was not good, but the dresses were magnificent, superb, or beautiful," or some other adjective is used. All of which goes to prove the effect of dress on the minds of people. This effect of course varies. A well dressed woman produces a pleasant effect, according minds of people. This effect of course varies. A well dressed woman produces a pleasant effect, according to the degree and perfection of her taste, but—the over dressed woman produces an effect equally as repugnant, if not obnoxious. A dress may be worn by one woman, and it might suit her very well, and cause her to look charming. A rival observes, this, and immediately hastens to her own dressmaker to order a replica, quite irrespective of whether it may suit her, or produce an incongruous effect. This of course, never applies to black. Anybody can wear black, and look well in it, while the majority of people look better dressed in black than in any color. There is something dignified in its appearance, which no light color possesses, and for the matron especially it has no compeer. To her black wear is indispensable. To follow the trend of fashion this season is a serious matter for the woman who is too generously it has no compeer. To her black wear is indispensable. To follow the trend of fashion this season is a serious matter for the woman who is too generously endowed in the matter of flesh. Fortunately most women have a calm way of ignoring the more exaggerated foreign fashions, and are clever at adapting them to their own requirements. The sheath skirt will therefore be simply closely-shaped, limp and trailing, without unduly straining round the wearer, or defining too narrowly her shape and outline. We certainly shall not dispense with petiticoats entirely. For some time too, it has been customary to make one sufficient, and with combinations and silk skirt-knickers to obtain the requisite warmth and the daintiness of frilly underwear, without destroying the slender outline. All skirts are full at the edge and weighed by facings or trimmings. Draped bodices and rucked sleeves are the latest mode. The plastron, however, is universal, although it varies in shape. The square model, narrowing off at the base, is outlined with a berthe arrangement, mitred at the corners, and kept perfectly square—certainly a very fashionable method. Most of the three-quarter or half-length sleeves are trimmed flat, and have no fullness, or gathers, and no decided cuff or hand. The short skirts are chiefly fashioned in linen or, drill, or in serge for morning or country wear. Unless embroidered, they are rarely plain, but show pleats either at wide intervals, graduated from a closer circle at the waist, or have groups closely stitched at the top, and spreading out below the knees. Coats with the hipless effect are quite the "rage," excessively short waisted are they, and circle is an accepted fashion, but alas! too costly to become general. Delicate pastel tones of cloth make up effectively with embroidered galon or embroideries intermixed with bullion and the newest dust coats of Resilda and tussore are much adorned with cord, tassels, buttors, and the inevitable bit of embroidery. The coq feather boa will be very much worn; indeed a and becoming appearance, according well with dressy gown.

## MARRIAGE FOLK-LORE

So vast a store of folk-lore is connected with mar-riage, that the superstitious bride who desires a happy wedded life, cannot be too careful as to what she dees or leaves undone on her wedding day, and sometimes or leaves undone on her wedding day, and sometimes the advice given is so contradictory that it is difficult to know what course to pursue. At one time she is assured that-

"Happy's the wooling That's not long in doing."

At another time she will be reminded by a pessi-

"To marry in haste, is to repent at leisure." It is unlucky for a girl to marry a man whose

"To change the name but not the letter, Is to change for the worse and not the better.'

The date of the wedding is a matter of great importance if a happy future is to await the young couple, so no superstitious girl would dream of marrying in Lent, for it is well known that—

"Marry in Lent, And you'll live to repent."

May has always been considered a most unlucky month in which to be married and the universal be lief in the old saying-

Rue for Aye,'

may be seen by the small number of wedding notices that appear in the papers during that month.

Friday is as unpopular day for marriages as it is for anything else. Thursday shares the unpopularity in England, for some reason, though in Scandinavia. "Thor's Day" is regarded as specially auspicious. In the words of the old saw—

"Monday for wealth Tuesday for wealth, Wednesday best day of all," Thursday for losses, Friday for crosses, Saturday no day at all."

One of the first things a bride does on her wedding day is to look out of the window to see if the morning be fine. For—

"Happy the bride the sun shines on."

In Scotland there is an old rhyme on the same

"If the day be foul,
That the bride gangs hame,
Alack and Alas!
But she'd lived her lane,
If the day be fair
That the bride gangs hame,
Baith pleasure and peace
Afore her are gane!"

In dressing for her wedding the bride must not forget to wear-

> "Something old, Something new, Something borrowed, Something blue."

It would be a fatal mistake to be attired in green on that important occasion. Green being particularly the fairles color they bitterly resent mortals wearing it, and they will not fail to avenge the insult on the wearer. In Scotland it is said—

"They that marry in green, Their sorrow's soon seen

If a girl is married before , wheter, the bride presents her with a pair green garters and she is expected to dance at the wedding without shoes! The marriage gown should not be worn before the wedding day, and therefore tried on before it is quite finished. If the person who makes it can succeed in sewing into it one of her own hairs she

will be the next bride. For unmarried persons to rub shoulders with the bride or bridegroom augers a speedy wedding. Sometimes a bride has difficulty in persuading a popular friend to officiate as bridesmaid if she has acted in that capacity before, for it is well

"Three times a bridesmaid, never a bride."

Of course no well regulated bride would appear in church when her banns are being published as that would involve a troublous married life, and in the North of England it is believed that the children of the marriage would be born deaf and dumb. It is very bad luck for a wedding party to meet a funeral, and when such a meeting is unavoidable the party has been known to turn back and reach the church by some other route. It is also unlucky to meet swine, hence the saving. swine, hence the saying-

"The swine run through it."

When the bride leaves her father's house she is When the bride leaves her father's house she is greeted with a shower of rice, old shoes and besoms. The rice symboliese plenty, and the old shoes and besoms that her family have now resigned all further responsibility regarding her. An old Yorkshire wedding custom is to pour a kettleful' of boiling water on the doorstep before the bride leaves her old home and it is said that before the water has dried up another wedding will have been arranged. In Scotland the bride must be met on the threshold of her new home by her husband's mother or an old friend, who breaks a cake over her head and a scramble for the pleese ensues. Those who are lucky enough to secure breaks a cake over her head and a scramble for the pieces ensues. Those who are lucky enough to secure a fragment treasure it carefully, to put under their pillows at night when it will ensure dreams of their future partners in life. The same applies to the wedding cake, the first slice of which must be cut by the bride. It is very unlucky for a bride to lose her wedding ring, for it signifies she will lose her husband's affection. Of course the bridegroom must on no account attempt to see his bride on the wedding day till they meet in the church or wherever the caremony is to take place. If the bride has taken every care to propiliate the fates by a strict adherence to these rules, it would indeed be a pity if the husband spoilt everything at the last moment by a premature appearance. premature appearance.

### TEMPTING SALADS AND DRESSINGS

A salad should appear on the table at least once a

A salad should appear on the table at least once a day, all the year round; more aspecially during the summer months, for fresh green foods are particularly wholesome and cleansing to the blood. But in many cases salads fail hopelessly, and the following are a few of the reasons for this:

1. Because the fresh greenstuff is often allowed to soak in water for hours with the apparent idea that it is being kept fresh, whereas in reality it gets sodden. It is much better to place it in the coolest possible place, on a stone foor or slab, until about half an hour before it is wanted. Then place it in water to which you have added a little salt.

2. Because the dressing is poured over the salad some time before it is served, and consequently it has also got sodden and often almost tasteless.

3. Because inferior oil is used in the dressing, imparting an unpleasant flavor to it. Use only the best Olive Oil, and buy it in small bottles as the oil should be quickly used when the bottle has once been opened.

TWO NICE SALADS

(1) Freech Salad

This is quite simple to make and is really delicious. Those who do not live in the country or possess gardens, can purchase the green corn salad and the young dandellon-leaves at any good greengrozers or stores for a small sum, Needless to say a very small quantity of the former would be required. Required. Two or three lettuces, one small endive, a handful of green corn salad, and young dandellon-leaves, one large teaspoonful of finely chooped parsley, mint and thyme mixed, two hard boded eggs, one beet root, a dressing of oil, French Mastard, and vinegar. Method—Carefully wash and pick over the lettuces, endive, corn, and dandellon-leaves. Tear them into convenient sized pieces, and toss them lightly together, adding the chopped herbs. Mix together the oil and vinegar, allowing the proportion of two tablespoonfuls of oil, to one of vinegar, add mustard to taste. Pile the salad up in a bowl, garnish it with quarters of egg, and beet root which has been nicely boiled. Just at the last minute pour over the dressing, or, what is better, hand it seperately.

(2) Heidleberg Salad

Now please don't take fright at the long list of ingredients, and make up your mind the recipe will be no use to you. Read it through again. You have no game or poultry? Never mind, you have cold veal, or ferhaps beef, that will do. No olives? Well there are several gherkins in the bottle of mixed pickles, it is often quite easy to find substitutes if only people will think. I will give the recipe as it should be, and then people can find their own substitutes, to suit their own requirements. Required: One lettuce, one small ecoked beet root, three or more inches of cucumber, two or three tender sticks of celery, a few slices of cold game or fowl, two boned anchovies, a few olives, a teaspoonful each of chopped shallot, tarragon, chervil, and soriel, the volk of an egg hard boiled, two gherkins, mayonaise sauce, or salad dressing. Method—Well wash and dry the lettuce and pull it into small pieces. Peel the beet root and cucumber, cut them and the meat and anchavies into strips like matches, also the olives. Mix all these together in a salad bowl, sprinkle over the chopped shallot, tarragon, chervil and sorrel. Over these dust the hard boiled yolk of egg, having first rubbed it through a seive. Garnish with a few strips of gherkin, and hand the dressing seperately. Now as to dressings, that all important feature of a successful salad. I have a very good feetipe for mayonaise, which I suppose is really the most popular of all. It is as follows. Required: The yolks of two eggs, spoonful of made mustard, a dust of pepper, quarter of a pint of salad oil, two teaspoonfuls of materials as a second of pepper, and the salad on, and urup it very slowly on the yolks in a basin, with the pepper, salt and mustard Mix them well toxether with a wqoden spoon, then take the salt one taspoonful of tarragon vinegar, one teaspoonful of is and mustard, a dust of pepper, quarter of a pint of salad oil, two teaspoonfuls of mill vinegar use slowly on to it, all the time. Then add the vinegars gradually. Mix are t (2) Heidleberg Salad

Required: One hard boiled yolk of egg, four tablespoonfuls of cream or milk, one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of sait, three tablespoonful of so good salad oil, one tablespoonful or more of vinegar. Method—Mix the cablespoonful or more of vinegar. Method—Mix the cream and mustard together smoothly, then add the vinegar and sait. Rub the yolk through a saive and add it. Then add the oil drop by drop, and then the vinegar stirring all the time, or else the sauce will curdle. Pour into a bettle, shake well, and then it is ready for use. All these things, such as salad-dressing making, require a little knack and must—be done very carefully, above all do not hurry in making the Mayonaise, as so much depends upon its being made with the greatest care. A Cheaper Dressing

## TWO GOOD CAKES

Sponge Cake

This is really an excellent recipe for this wholesome and always welcome cake, and if carefully carried out the best results will be found. Required:
(for coating tin)—A little salad oil or melted butter,
one tablespoonful of flour, and the same of vastor
sugar. Required (for the mixture)—Quarter of a
pound of loaf sugar, half a gill of water, four eggs,

quarter of a pound of Vienna flour, and a little grated lemon rind, if liked. Method—Mix or sieve together the tablespoonfuls of castor sugar and flour, pour a little salad oil, or carefully melted butter into the tin and let it run all over it, and then pour out any extra that may be in it. The butter must be fresh. Now put in the mixed flour and sugar, shake it all over the tin, and then shake out all that is not held by the oil, or butter as the case may be. Put the loaf sugar and water into a bright pan, let the sugar dissolve, then boil it to a syrup, which must feel quite dissolve, then boil it to a syrup, which must feel quite sticky when some of it is pressed between the finger and thumb. While the syrup is boiling break the eggs into a basin, and whisk them from ten to fifteen minutes. When the syrup is ready, add it gradually to the eggs, beating them all the time, and continue to beat for another ten minutes. Sieve the flour and when the eggs are sufficiently beaten stir it in lightly. Pour the mixture into the prepared tin, and bake it in a moderate oven for about half an hour. For the first fifteen minutes do not on any account allow the oven door to be opened, for the inrush of air will oven door to be opened, for the inrush of air will cause the cake to fall flat if it is not quite set, and banging the oven door would have the same effect.
As soon as the cake is baked turn it out of the tin on

to a sieve, where let it remain till cold.

These are most delicious, they look like bread but are lighter and yellower and have soft crust. Required (in the first basin): Quarter of a pound of flour, one ounce of compressed yeast, barely one gill of tepid milk. Required (in the second basin): One pound of Vienna flour, half a pound of butter, one ounce of sugar, six eggs, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Method: Cream the yeast with half a teaspoonful of salt. Method: Cream the yeast with half a teaspoonful of castor sugar until it is liquid, then add the tepid milk. Sieve the flour into a basin and then mix it with the milk, etc., to a sponge. Cover the basin with a clean cloth and put it in a warm place. Selve the pound of flour into another basin, make a hole in the middle, put in the butter, salt and sugar, work the butter to a cream, and then gradually work the flour into it. The sponge in the first basin will now be ready. Spread it over the ingreddents in the second basin and then mix it in. Put the basin in a cold place and leave in a cold place for a few hours, or if noscible till second. now be ready. Spread it over the ingredients in the second basin and then mix it in. Put the basin in a cold place and leave in a cold place for a few hours, or if possible till next day. Grease some small fancy cake tins, put a ball of dough in each, put the tins in a warm place till the dough has risen and nearly filled the tins and then bake in a quick oven. When they are a nice brown and feel spongy they are done. Put them on a sieve until cold. Both these cakes need great care, but the results are such as to amply reward any labor that may have been taken in the making of them.

### COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER.

Many congratulations were offered to the Princess of Wales on Tuesday, May 26th, upon the attainment of her forty-first birthday. Like the late Queen Vic-toria the Princess of Wales was born at Kensington

The King's visit, to the Czar is the first occasion on which His Majesty has set foot in Russia since his accession, though it will be remembered that he was present as the Prince of Wales at the Czar's coronation at Moscow.

The state ball at Buckingham Palace, in honor of the visit of President Fallieres, was brilliant in the extreme, and the scene in the beautiully decorated ball-room was one never to be forgotten. A few minutes after eleven the strains of "The Marseilles" announced to the assembled company the approach of their majesties with Monsieur Fallieres and the procession headed by the Lord Chamberlain and all the great officials walking backwards and carrying white wands of office entered the ball-room. The King and Queen with M. Fallieres in the centre, came immediately behind. Their followed the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria and other members of the Royal Family. The King was wearing the uniform of colonel-in-chief of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Queen looked radiantly beautiful in a gown of yellow satin embroidered with lace, pearls and diamonds. Her Majesty wore a fleur-de-lis diamond tiara, and other pearl and diamond ornaments. The state ball at Buckingham Palace, in honor of

The Duchess of Norfolk is just now much in the thoughts of the Roman Catholics of England, for it is hoped that within the control of England. hoped that within the next few weeks the grand old title of Earl of Arundel will have once more a bearer, albeit be but a tiny one to be the holder of so many dignities. Her Grace is the Earl Marshall's second wife, and she is heiress to her father's ancient Barony of Herries. Like her husband the Duchess is devoted to the old faith and since her marriage she has been the leading Catholic hostess. Her first child a little daughter is now three years old, and rejoices in the historic name of Lady Rachel Howard.

## TABLE DECORATION

Every woman who has any pride of home in her composition, is anxious to have an artistic and dainty dinner table. However simple the menu, however unpretentious the room, there is always a great charm in the arrangement of flowers and glass. The young folk who begin life in a small bungalow or cottage, will, if they are wise, have a round table of dark oak; in their dining room. It is quite inexpensive, and the same may be said of the old Weish Dresser which is used as a sideboard, and the high backed rush bottomed chairs. But it is the table that occupies, our attention at present. I would dispense with a linen table cloth altogether, and this is economy, both as regards the initial outlay, for cloths are by no means cheap, and also with reference to the laundry bill. As there will only be one servant in this Bijou abode it would be hardly possible to have a highly polished table such as a mahogany one, but dark oak does not require much attention, save a daily rub over with oil and vinegar, applied with a rag, and not much of that. This keeps the surface dark and glossy, but not polished. With regard to the mats, there the industry of the housewife can be exerted. For everyday use, plain white ones made of damask, edged with crochet, would be amply good enough and can be made for a very small sum. Quite nice crochet for the border can be bought for a small sum, but of course this might be made by the housewife herself, if her fingers are at all skillful in the art of fancy work. For special occasions, a centre and mais of fine damask edged with Irish crochet lace, is most effective. There are several books on this work, and if it is wrought with fine thread the result is really beautiful. Of course it takes some time to make, but fortunately it is just the work for outdoors or odd moments during the summer, as all the little motifs are made separately and finally joined together with a sort of trellis work filling of bars. The round centre need not be large, as a band of the table should be seen between this holding similar flowers. To give a finishing touch to the whole, four Sheffield Plate candlesticks with vellow shades, should be arranged alternately with the small glass bowls round the centrepiece, and little silver bonbonnieres; can be filled with chocolates or salted almonds. The same scheme can be greatly elaborated in a more pretent as room and yet retain its characteristics. Where the furniture is in Sheraton style, the table will of course be highly polished and have the typical inlaid band of gold colored wood. The centre and mats can again be of fine Irish Point Lace, but in the centre I can imagine a silver "Potato Ring" pierced and chased, and fitted inside with a tin bowl to hold flowers, four small "coasters" also for flowers, and four Queen Anne silver candlesticks. The flowers should be lightly arranged, the table I have in my mind, being decorated with the palest tulips and the bonbonnieres should be small oval dishes of Crown Derby china. But there is a vast preponderance of houses where the square or oblong table still holds its own in the dining room and where moreover the wood is not of such a character as would permit of its surface being shown bare, and which is therefore decorously covered with the ordin-

ary white cloth. I know a great many tables of this description, the owners of which adhere religiously to the time honored principle of having a plain centre for ordinary use, and an elaborate one for special occasions. I made the acquaintance not long ago of a very pretty idea for the last named, which I will retail for the benefit of my readers. A woman, who was skillful both with her brush and with her needle, had painted some large pink roses on white satin, also a number of stray petals and green leaves. These were all cut out carefully with a pair of sharp scissors and tacked on to an oval of silver gauze, the roses forming a complete border and the odd petals and leaves strewn about as if they had fallen on to the gauze. All these were then applique to the on to the gauze. All these were then applique to the gauze with fine silks exactly the shade of each lea or flower. The bowl to be placed in the middle could be either of china or glass, and the flowers would be since the state of the stat be either of china or glass, and the nowers would have to be pink ones—roses for choice. It has struck me that a still more effective scheme would be to paint water lilles and their flat green leaves on the satin, as these bid fair to be very popular for table decoration this year, and to have a long trough of tin down the centre covered on the outside with silver decoration this year, and to have a long trough of tin down the centre covered on the outside with silver matting, and holding water lilles, or if it be impos-sible to get these, white flowers of the same consis-tency, as white tulips, or arums, or the tobacco-flower. With silver gauze as the foundation of the centre, the candlesticks and bonbonnieres must be either of silver or crystal as any ching white centre, the candlesticks and bonbonnières must be either of silver or crystal, as any china, white or colored would look out of place. For every-day use, especially where a lamp can be placed in the centre, I would suggest a centre made of cream linen, with a border of roses cut out of cretonne and applique on to the linen with colored silks. If the cretonne is a good one the whole thing will wash together. The lamp or candle shades can be made of fine cream casement cloth, with a similar border, only the roses must be much smaller, and there must be a fringe of crystal beads as an edging. By way of a change one set of centre and shades might be made with little wreaths of William Allen Richardson roses, and another of mauve and purple Clematis. The color, if not the kind of flowers used for decoration, should match those on the centre.

### WITH THE POETS

Looking for Father The twilight is sad and cloudy,
The wind blows wild and free,
And like the wings of sea-birds
Flash the white caps of the sea.

But in the fisherman's cottage There shines a ruddier light, And a little face at the window

Peers out into the night. Close, close, it is pressed to the window,
As if those childish eyes
Were looking out into the darkness
To see some form arise.

What tale do the roaring ocean
And the night-wind bleak and wild,
As they beat at the crazy casement,
Tell to that little child?

The Cry of the Women (By Mrs. Caroline A. Soule) O you hear the cry of the women—
Of the women whose hearts are broken?
O my brothers! listen to the wailing,
And let it be the token
Of the need there is to pray
For the dawning of a better day—
Of a day when there shall be no sighing
Over manhood in the gutter dying;
Of a day when wives' and mothers' sadness.
Shall all be forgotten in their gladness.

Do you hear the cry of the women Do you hear the cry of the women—
Of the women whose hopes are weary?
O my brothers! listen to the wailing
That comes up from homes so dreary,
And let it he an answer when they say:
"Wherefore do these women need to pray?"
Need to pray! O my strong and noble brothers!
Think of it—were you our wives and you our moth
And say if you would wish to hear them sighing
Over manhood in the gutter dying!

Do you hear the cry of the women—

The women who look forward to the morrow As a day whose anguish they can reckon

By the memories of a cruel; living sorrow?

O my brothers! lend a helping hand

To this earnest, to this solemn Band—
Slaves to wretchedness for ever and for ever,
Unless Right doth use its mighty lever,
And lift manhood from its slime.

From its sluggishness and crime.

Do you hear the cry of the women—
Of the women whose true hearts are thrilling
With a Christ-like love for sinners,
And who, like the Lord, are willing
To go wheresoever there are faltering souls
With not faith enough to make them whole?
O my brothers! listen to the cry,
And be not ashamed of tearful eye;
For the world hath need that women pray
For the dawning of a brighter day.

Where the Children Sleep (Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod) A mother knelt at sunset hour,
Beside a new made mound,
Only two graves could she call hers
Midst hundreds scattered round,
"Full twenty years ago," she moaned,
"My baby fell asleep
And here I came, day after day
By his low bed to weep,"

"So beautiful my darling was,
That strangers turned again,
To look upon his bonny face,
So free from sin's dark stain,
I thought no sorrow was like mine
With empty arms and heart,
I prayed to die, but still was left
In the world's crowded mart."

"Oh foolish mother, God knew best,
My baby safe, He keeps,
But, woe is me, where is the soul
Of this my boy, who sleeps?
Here, just one little hour ago,
They laid him 'neath the sod,
How blessed I should be to know
He too was safe with God!"

"A poor weak Absalom! my son, I scarce can make it true, With victims of the dark rum fiend That they have numbered you.

How bright, and brave, and true you were,
Ere drink its work begun,
Only a sad and shattered wreck
When the foul work was done."

"Two graves, my graves, my baby boy,
My son to hashood grown,
And other mothers like to me,
Make this same, sad life, moan!"
Oh men with fair and happy homes,
How long shall these things be,
Before you roll away the stone,
And let our sons go free?

—Baltimore.

-Baltimore, Md.

A certain sort of talent is almost indispensable for people who would spend years together and not bore themselves to death. It is more important that a person should be a good gossip, and talk pleasantly and smartly of common friends and the thousand-and-one nothings of the day and hour, than that she should speak with the tongues of men and angels; for a while together by the fire happens more frequently in marriage than the presence of a distinguished foreigner to dinner.

In former work of the is getting to able part of ple from gett many of the il dirt. Impure ings cause n ren and grov spend much o keep themselv At a meet last week in. to the study the surrounding too, more head also was disc ernment to from that dis

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Every day rises high in Yet there m before the rip is the need for bread," felt in There, man f done it is Go stands and w

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There are poor. They will be sent l is to be fear their stay in

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A great n nen are the and held a m buildings for speeches were some from the were many a they understa-tions, which a

great many tables of this adhere religiously of having a plain centr ders. A woman, who sh and with her needle, roses on white satin, and green leaves. with a pair of sharp val of silver gauze, porder and the odd as if they had fallen then applique to the shade of each leaf in the middle could the flowers would hoice. It has struck heme would be at green leaves on the very popular for table ave a long trough of tin the outside with silver or if it be impos foundation of the china, white or For every-day use, linen, with a and applique o the cretonne is a ash together. The cream rder, only the roses e must be a fringe of way of a change one be made with little be made with little The color, if for decoration.

### E POETS

Father nd cloudy sea-birds ps of the sea cottage

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window night. ssed to the window. eyes

the darkness aring ocean d bleak and wild, crazy casement,

-Longfello. the Women ine A. Soule)

hild?

no sighing dying; mothers' sadness

ir gladness.

rts are broken?

s are weary? vailing so dreary, en they say: need to pray?" and noble brothers! es and you our mothers hear them sighing dying.

women ard to the morrow can reckon living sorrow? ever and for ever, mighty lever slime,

earts are thrilling re faltering souls ter day.

ildren Sleep Hulse McLeod) set hour, she call hers tered round. o," she moaned,

after day weep." again, lark stain nd heart, ill was left

mart.' od knew best, is the soul sleeps?

n God!" n! my son, ark rum flend abered you.

was done.' es, my baby boy, to me. life, moan!" happy homes, e things be,

red wreck

he stone, free? -Baltimore, Md.

almost indispensable for irs together and not bore more important that ssip, and talk pleasantly ands and the thousand and hour, than that she rues of men and angels; fire happens more fre-ne presence of a disting-

-R. L. Stevenson.

## PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

In former years it was believed to be the chief work of the doctors to cure disease, but every year it is getting to be seen more plainly that the most valu-able part of the work of medical men is to keep peoable part of the work of medical men is to keep people from getting sick. It has been discovered that many of the ills that people suffer from are caused by dirt. Impure air, polluted water and filthy surroundings cause nearly all the epidemics from which children and grown people suffer. Now-a-days doctors spend much of their time in studying how people can keep themselves well.

At a meeting of the doctors of the Dominion held last week in Ottawa much of the time was given up

last week in Ottawa much of the time was given up to the study of what has been learned about making the surroundings of our homes and the inside of them, too, more healthy. The best way to cure consumption also was discussed and the doctors wanted the government to build a hospital for patients suffering from that disease. Every one now believes that there from that disease. Every one now believes that there much truth in the old rhyme,

Joy and Temperance and Repose Slam the door in the doctor's nose.

But the time is still far distant when men and women; yes, and little children can do without the help of physicians.

Among other preparations for the celebration Among other preparations for the celebration of the three-hundredth birthday of Canada will be the massing of 12,500 troops at Quebec. That is many more men than there are altogether in Victoria. Of this army most are volunteers and militia men who have never been in a war. There will, however, he among them soldiers who have served in South Africa and in other battlefields of the Empire. Their presence in Quebec will add to the splendor of the spectacle and do honor to the Prince of Wales, the representative of the King.

The Superintendent of Education will give an-opportunity immediately after the holidays for every

portunity immediately after the holidays for every boy and girl in British Columbia to contribute to the fund for creating a national park above Quebec on the fields where the battles of the Plains of Abraham the fields where the battles of the Plains of Abraham and Ste. Foye were fought a century and a half ago. This great park will not only be a memorial of brave deeds done in Canada of the past but a sign of the unity of the new and greater Canada which stretches from ocean to ocean. This is the reason Earl Grey wants the children to make it beautiful. The celebration is in memory of the bravery, the greatness and the goodness of the past. The setting apart of the national park will show that a new life has begun for our country. To make that life nobler and wiser than that of the past should be the aim of every boy and girl in all our rich and beautiful land.

The President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce The President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Toronto, tells the people of Canada that they are too extravagant. He does not believe it is wise for either the people or the cities of Canada to get into the habit of spending more than they earn. He thinks that before a man runs into debt, he should see quite well where the money is to come from to pay his creditors. What is true of men is equally true of cities. Streets and other public works should not be made years before they are needed. Old people will think that President Walker is right. But it is likely that the young men and the new cities will pay little heed to such warnings. heed to such warnings.

The State of New York has passed a law forbidding gambling on the race track and what is more important the governor and other authorities are determined to enforce the law. If the race track cannot do without gambling, they say, it had better be done away with altogether. The money gained without labor of hand or brain is seldom honestly got. The honest workman, whether he digs a ditch or manages a railroad, makes the world richer. But he who wins money at cards or billiards or any other game of chance ariches himself by making some one else poorer. It is hard to see how such people can respect themselves.

News from the Orient shows that the Chinese will not have anything to do with Japan. The big Japanese liners carry neither passengers nor goods from China. There is rebellion in some parts of China and the Coreans would, if they could, drive the Japanese out of their country. The whole world is now anxious ly watching the progress of events in those countries of which Engages. which Europeans and Americans knew very little when your fathers were at school.

It is said that Germany is displeased at the friend-ip between England and Russia. Russia and Gership between England and Russia. Russia and Germany are neighbors and have for many years been close friends. On the other hand England's possessions in the East-border on those of Russia. It is quite possible for Russia and England to agree about these frontiers and about the way they should act with regard to Persia and Macedonia without intending to offend Germany. There is much ill-feeling between the people of England and Germany, but we may hope that the peace of the world may not be disturbed by foolish jealousy. Though the time has not yet come when the nations will not learn war any more, these two great nations will not fight without just cause.

Every day brings the great wheat harvest of the prairies nearer and as the fine weather continues hope rises high in the hearts of the farmers of the prairies. Yet there must be many weeks of anxious watching before the ripened grain rewards their toil. Nowhere is the need for the prayer "Give us this day our daily bread," felt more than in the great wheat country. There, man feels his helplessness. After his work is done it is God who must give the increase. As one stands and watches the miles of wheat growing and ripening in the sunshine he feels that after all, man is very nowerless before the great forces of nature is very powerless before the great forces of nature.

Although it is hard to send lumber overland the demand for it is so great in eastern Alberta and in Saskatchewan that it should pay the manufacturers of British Columbia to sell their lumber to the farmers on the prairies. When we want their flour and they want our wood, fish and fruit, we should be able to do a profitch business with them. to do a profitable business with them. It is this sort of trade that has made the United States so rich.

There are, near Vancouver, a number of Hindoos There are, near vancouver, a number of Hindoos who have not been able to get work and who are very poor. They want, it is said, to go back to India and will be sent home. Their fare back will be paid. It is to be feared the coming of these people to Canada was a mistake. The life here is very different from that in India and their religious beliefs must make their stay in this strange land a difficult thing.

It is not many years since England undertook to bring justice and good government into Egypt. The people who were formerly oppressed and robbed are happy and prosperous but England is the real master

France seems to have tried to do in Morocco what France seems to have tried to do in Morocco what England did in Egypt but the task of ruling the half civilized Arab tribes is not an easy one. It is now some weeks since news came from this far off country. Then it was thought that the French troops had succeeded in putting down the disturbances in Morocco. Now it is learned that the repel Sultan Mulai Hadd has marched into Fee at the head of an acceptance. lafid has marched into Fez at the head of an army and that Germany has promised to support him. Abdul Aziz is the reigning sultan and the French government stands ready to defend him. With people of religions so different as Christian and Mohammadan and nations who love one another as little as the Germans and French the chances for peace in

A great many people think that England would be better governed if women had votes. A still larger number believe that the old way is the best and that then are the proper persons to make the laws. To show that they really want votes a great gathering of women marched through the sereets of London and held a meeting at Albert Hall, one of the largest buildings for holding such meetings in London. There speeches were made by many English ladies and some from the United States. Among the number were many authors, some of whom have shown that they understand the great and often puzzling questions, which all who take part in ruling a free country ought to learn about.

A great deal has been said and written about the way the railway and other great companies in the United States rob the people. It is quite possible both for a man and a company to be very dishonest without breaking the law. Some of the railroad comwithout breaking the law. Some of the railroad companies have, however, gone too far and have been tried in the courts and punished. This, has been brought about largely by President Roosevelt. A few days ago James J. Hill, chairman of the board of the Great Northern Railroad declared that if railroad companies broke the laws made for the protection of the public they should be punished as severely as possible.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway has lately been making a speech in Toronto. Before this railway was planned there was a network of railways in that part of Ontario of which Toronto is the centre. The new road was built from Ottawa to Lake Superior, largely through territory where there were no other lines of road. Its eastern terminus was Montreal and when the prairies became settled the C.P.R. sent the grain and flour of the west to that city and goods manufactured in Eastern Canada imported from England were brought back in the cars to the people of the Manitoba and the territories. The silks, the tea, china, rice and other products of the Orient formed a considerable part of the freight of the trains that left Vancouver for Mintreal. As years went on St. John and Halifax both became ocean ports of the great road. It is only this year that the C. P. R. has undertaken to make Toronto one of its terminal cities, It has done this by huilding a branch from Sudbury to Toronto. In a speech which he made at a great banquet given him in Toronto, Sir Thomas showed that the great prairie country and British Columbia needed the manufactures of Toronto. Canada, should supply her own markets and make the country the great highway for trade between Europe and Asia. This was not to be done by forbidding railroads to come into Canada from the United States but by making the roads running east and west the best and cheapest. He told the story of the beginning of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and praised Lord Strathcona and Lord Mountstephen, two men who had faith

The death of Richard Dibbs, the brakesman who was killed near Russell station on Tuesday night was a very sad thing. Every one must feel sorry for the brother and sisters so suddenly and terribly bereaved.

At the end of the month the Jubilee of St. Ann's Convent will be celebrated. Victoria was a very small place when St. Ann's Convent was opened here. The nuns have won the low of all their pupils and others who know them. Girls taught by them have grown to be wise and good wemen who make all around them happier and better. All Victoria will join with the sisters in keeping the fiftieth birthday of St. Ann's Convent. of St. Ann's Convent.

### COMPOSITION ON AN APPLE

Tommy Atkins was not a British soldier in a red coat and a smart forage cap, jauntily swinging a two-foot stick as he walked along, but a little red-cheeked ceuntry lad away up in Maine.

Tommy was just an every-day little chap, with no wits to spare when it was a matter of parsing and writing compositions at school, but a smart enough lad for the ordinary purposes of life. He was original, too, in his way, as you will see, but deplorably matter-of-fact, and he took at least two days to see a joke.

but deplorably matter-or-ract, and he took at least two days to see a joke.

One day, just before school broke up for the sum-mer vacation, Tommy's teacher, a bright-faced wo-man whom Tommy secretly adored, made this an-

'Children, the pupils of this grade are extremely deficient in composition. To correct this and pave the way for more earnest work next year, I will assign a task for the vacation, for which I will offer a prize." A murmur of curiosity and excitement passed through the room. A prize! A prize! Tommy's fat cheeks bulged more than ever as he shut his lips firm-

Miss Sanderson paused impressively and each boy held his breath. "I expect each pupil, even the youngest, to write an original composition, not to exceed 200 words, and to present the same at my desk on September first next, and in order to stimulate

"love ribbon," his lips quivered with anxious fear when he heard the teacher say, as she felt the hard, round parcel:

"Why, what is this, Tommy?"

"It's my composition—ma'am," stuttered Tommy, 'I guess—I din't—do it right." He blinked back the tears which would come. He was a conscientious little chap and took his schooling seriously.

Then he broke down, for, after all, he was only a little boy and not a British soldier, as you might imagine from his name, and he had put so much heart into his effort! He did not want the prize so much, but he wished to please his teacher. Now he began to see that he must have missed something that his quicker schoolmates had grasped. It seemed as if it were love's labor lost, and Tommy was sorely disappointed.

ought to do? Do you think that we could make the cave big enough for all the animals?" Mr. Jumbo said, "Well, I think the first thing we ought to do, is to go down to the train and get some of the things that we want before the men come back."

All the bears and the monkey thought that was the best thing they could do. They went down right away, and found that all of the animals had gone, but there were lots of things that they wanted to take up to the cave. First they put on Jumbo's howdah—a howdah, you know, is that big saddle they put on an elephant's back for the people to ride in. Then they commenced to hunt for the things, that they wanted, and what do you think they found? A great bass drum, and they also found a smaller drum and a fife, and some big brass horns that belonged to the band. They put all these things in the howdah, and then Mr. Jumbo straightened out his front legs and got up. Just as they started up the hill, the monkey said, "You need a driver," and he grasped Mr. Jumbo's tall and climbed up the tall, just as if he were going up a tree, then he scampered along Mr. Jumbo's back, until he sat right on top of Mr. Jumbo's head. The monkey driver said very proudly, "Get up, Mr. Jumbo," and away they went to the bears' cave. When they got there the bears and the monkey took everything out of the howdah and carried it into the cave. Then the animals all went back to the appointed.

The teacher opened the wrapper and disclosed to the astonished eyes of herself and her pupils the most unique "composition on an apple" ever seen.

Tommy's matter-of-factness had resulted rather originally this time. There stood an apple, its crimson globe delightfully streaked with faintest creams and yellows, and girdling it like an emerald zone were a number of words in the vivid green of the unripe apple.

apple.

What did the words say?

A buzz of curiosity filled the room. Even Harold Ball, the head boy, forgot his supercilious smile of contempt for all things below his standard of excellence.

The teacher held it up high—but the hand was unsteady, for a trembling child with all his heart in his brown eyes and an agony of disappointment in his chubby face was awaiting her sentence of doom.

The teacher read slowly: "You are the nicest teacher in the bunch. I love you alwuz. Tommy Atkins."

The class giggled and the teacher smiled, but her eyes were dim with tears.

"The English is faulty and the spelling poor; but the workmanship is good and your composition is certainly original." Tommy breathed again and went slowly to his

And when a committee of the teachers read the

seat

when they got there the bears and the monkey took everything out of the howdah and carried it into the cave. Then the animals all went back to the train again, to see if there was anything else they could get.—St. Nicholas. "CHILDREN OF THE KING"

That was a very nice speech of Earl Grey's to the pronto children a few days ago. The following is part of it:

Toronto children a few days ago. The following is part of it:

"Children of the King," began Earl Grey, "the Emperor of Austria in this morning's paper is quoted as having said: 'I think children are the loveliest things in the world; the older I grow the more I love them.' I agree with him. Your brave martial bearing, your bright and cheerful faces are evidences that you would each and all of you count it as an honor to offer your very lives if necessary for your country and your King. I hope such sacrifice may never be necessary, but nevertheless I have a request from his Majesty the King. He knows what sacrifices you would make; he knows your loyalty; but he wants you to do something which is difficult, and, therefore, the more honorable to do. He wants you to resolve not to die for the land you love, but to live for it. For that reason he asks that you should study to fit yourselves for the work that lies before every citizen of this country and of the Impire. Learn to control yourselves, be intelligent, take the opportunity our splendid school systems offer to become well informed men and women so that your lives will be the lives of loyal citizens capable and willing in supporting the nation's institutions. If you do these things you will grow to be a strong virtuous and noble people, whose influence will radiate not only throughout Canada, but throughout the whole Empire.

"This year you have an opportunity such as comes."

"This year you have an opportunity such as comes but rarely in a generation of taking part in a great national movement. It is the 300th birthday of Canada. It has been resolved on the initiative of Canadians of French descent that the tercentenary of Quebec shall be celebrated by the consecration as a national park of the Plains of Abraham, that sacred ground where the fate of North America was decided. Children, it is your privileged opportunity to be able to lend a hand in acquiring this historic ground in order that it may be presented as a gift to Canada on her three hundredth birthday."

## WITH THE POETS

A Lost Day Who's seen my day? Tis gone away, Nor left a trace In any place.
If I could only find
Its footfall in some mind-By wand of deed or wordwaters stirred I should not stand at shadowy eve, And for my day so grieve and grieve.

A Child in Spring
Oh, to be a child in the morning of the spring,
With a bob and a bounce and a dance and a swing,
A rally round the Maypole and a touch of eerie glee,
Because the very blossoms are so very kind to me!

Oh, to be a child in the bright fresh weather, With a plunge and a leap o'er the hill and the heather; Whip-top, grace-hoops, hi-spy and ball, And dreams among the daisles where the light feet fall!

Oh, to be a child when the fish fill the streams, And the world is a bubble and the earth's full dreams,
The bright blooms flutter, and the grass comes again.
And the rainbow follows in the path of the rain!

The Coming of the Great Big Animal, and How He Helped the Bear Family to Get Ready for Their Visitors. Oh, to be a child and to know nothing matters, When the brook babbles by and the bluebird chatters, And we bob and we bound and we're fluffy and we're light, Papa Pear and Mama Bear and little Jimmie Bear, were talking about the animals in the Circus, and little Jimmie Bear said, "I wonder where all those And we won't come in till it's dark, dark night!

A Warning I mind me in the days of old how always at the gloaming, Would our mother call to summon all us children from our play;
For 'twas down the read and on the shore forever we'd be roaming.
And as gay and heedless as the lark from dawn till close of day.

When the golden-throated robin and the wee, brown-feathered thrushes

All were silent, all were nestling, in the hedges, in the grass,
Then we'd scurry to the cabin by the pool and through
the rushes,
Where the water-hens stirred softly as they heard

our footsteps pass. Then our mother in the doorway with the young ones all would linger,
Smoothing out the golden tangles from each little

Gently twining baby curls around a soft, caressing finger,
Till the dancing eyes grew heavy, and she tucked us all in bed.

But one night we started shuddering at a sudden sound of walling;
Twas a strange and awesome keening, like a soul in

direst pain,

From the shadows of the dark blue hills adown the
valley trailing.

And we huddled close in terror as the cry rang out again.

Then our mother, holding closer in her arms the sleeping baby,
Crossed herself and softly whispered, "'Tis the Banshee, did you hear?
Sure she knows the call is coming, for some soul that's near us, maybe,"
Then we cowered beneathed the blankets and we held our breath in fear.

But the sun shone bright as ever in the radiant, golden morning.

And a purple glory lay upon the lovely Irish shore;

And the children never knew for whom that weird and awful warning

Had been sounded through the darkness, for it came to them no more.

The above is a typical poem chosen from the dainty little green and gold booklet entitled "A Garden in Antrim," by Eva S. Molesworth (Toronto: William Briggs.)

EVA CURRY GERTY BRADY AGE 12 THE EASTER EGG P. WAXJTOCK) AGE'S

enough in the future of Canada to risk their money in a road which few people at that time, believed would pay. Another very important statement made by this railroad president was that the men who managed this great road were honest men. There were in his long speech many encouraging things but perhaps there was none so important as this. The C. P. R. employs a small army of officials and if from the youngest cabin boy on one of its boats to the great traffic manager, they are all to be trusted, the great majority of Canadians must be upright, honest men. One can easily understand that with such a men. One can easily understand that with such a stern, strong, watchful man at the head of affairs as stern, strong, watchful man at the head of alians as the president, the C. P. R. men who attempted to be dishonest would be severely dealt with. It is not a wonderful thing that this man whom the greatest men of many lands delight to honor began life as a poor

Lord Stanley of Preston, was governor-general of Canada from 1888 to 1993. After his return to Eng-land he became, on the death of his brother, the earl of Derby. During his terms of office Lord Stanley visited this province. On the fifteenth of June the Earl of Derby died in London.

Great quantities of provision, large supplies of clothing and many tools will be needed by the great number of laborers that will be employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific which is to cross this province from Prince Rupert to the Yellow Head Pass. If from Prince Rupert to the Yellow Head Pass. If those supplies were bought in this province our merchants and manufacturers would make large profits. There is not now any road into this country by which freight in large quantities could be taken. The people of Revelstoke, Kamloops and Golden all want the road to start from their city. Each city has sent down men to Victoria to ask the government to build a road from it to the northern interior. Before spending money on any of these routes the premier thinks it would be well to be sure that the railroad company would buy supplies from British Columbia. It is only when one thinks that there are hundreds and hundreds of miles in this province where there is not even a trail that we understand what an immense even a trail that we understand what an immens province British Columbia is.

It takes the people of the United States a long time to choose their president and vice-president. The election will not take place till November, but already the Republican party, that is the one President Roosevelt belongs to, is holding its convention in Chicago to name candidates. It seems probable that the man selected for president will be William H. Taft. This election causes tremendous excitement in the great republic and people seem to think about little else while it is going on.

The W. C. T. U. held a convention in this city last week. The women belonging to the Union believe that every one would be better and happier if less intoxicating drink was sold. They are working to close up many of the salcons. The first step, and the one they are trying to take now, is to make a law that will give the people of any town or district a right to close the drinking places if they do not want them. This is what temperance workers are trying to persuade people to do.

If only the boys who are growing up in Victoria now were all to turn out sober men what a happy and prosperous city Victoria would be!

your powers of observation and to keep you in touch with nature study I shall ask you to write a composition on an apple."

"An apple—that's easy," whispered Johnny Dale, again. A shade of scorn, even, passed over the face of Haroid Ball, the head boy, who, upon occasion, spuld write verse that sounded like "Casabianca"

"An apple—a composition on an apple," pondered Tommy Atkins over and over all the way home. He could not see the simplicity of the theme; in fact, he could not even get it through his little thick head how the thing could be done at all.

"Not more than 200 words on an apple! I guess not," reflected Tommy.

"What is the subject?" asked his mother, on hearing of the composition.

not," reflected Tommy.

"What is the subject?" asked his mother, on hearing of the composition.

"I dunno," said Tommy; "I didn't hear her say. But it's got to be on an apple."

Tommy worried a good deal about the competition during early vacation time.

But one day, as he lay in the long grass of the orchard, idly watching the green globes and gray-green leaves of the sturdy old apple trees above him a bright sidea came into his mind. He saw at last how it could be done; he even decided upon the subject, which Miss Sanderson had apparently forgotten to mention, and the very words it should contain.

That night, when the chores were done, Tommy hunted up a sheet of writing paper and his mother's sharpest scissors. His hand was ever more nimble than his wits, and with great neatness and dexterity he drew and erased and clipped away until presently he had a pile of little paper letters. During this process he sniffed and squirmed and wriggled, after the fashion of active boys when engaged in a close piece of work; but at last the work was done to his satisfaction and the letters were formed into words. These he read half aloud to himself. They sounded well, His teacher would surely be pleased with this composition. True it, was short, but he decided it was as much as he could reasonably get on an apple.

Then he stole out into the woodshed for a lantern, and held him to the orchard as fast as his fat legs could run. Climbing the ladder, he selected with great deliberation, from an old apple tree, the largest, roundest, smoothest green apple he could spy, and carefully broke it off, stem and all. In an incredibly short space of time (for Tommy) the task was finished. The letters were gummed and put in their places on the apple, and the apple itself carefully placed on a window sill, where the morning sun might reach it first. Henceforth it was literally "the apple of his eye." A dozen times a day he ran to see if it was ripening the proper way or if any of the letters had come off.

September rame. A double row of and the Jimmie Bear said, "Maybe we can have a bigger cave, and have all the animals come and live
with us." And just as he said it they heard a sound,
as though something was coming up the path.

Little Jimmie Bear ran to the mouth of the cave
and said, "There is a very strange-looking animal
coming up the path. It is the biggest animal I ever
saw. It has a nose that reaches clear to the ground,
and it has a thumb and finger on the end of its nose,
and every once in a while it stops and picks up a
piece of straw with the finger and thumb and puts it
into its great mouth. Its teeth are great big teeth
and look like great sharp horns growing out of its
mouth; and its legs are as big around as a stump. Its
ears are great big, big ears. It can move its nose
around and scratch its back with the thumb and
finger on the end of its nose. It has no hair at all,
except on the end of its tail."

Just then the animal made a tre-men-dous noise,

September rame. A double row of bright-faced freckled, sunburned boys, spick and span in clean sailor waists, stood at the schoolhouse door on open-

The pupils of Miss Sanderson's class could easily be detected by the important way each boy carried a roll of neatly tied manuscript.

Tommy Atkins, however, had no roll of paper and no important air. Indeed, it was with a feeling of blank surprise and not a little uneasiness that he beheld the aforesaid manuscripts.

"What had he done? What had they done?" he asked himself. asked himself.

The teacher had a bright smile of welcome for each returning pupil. As each boy in turn brought up his roll of paper and deposited it with a confident or anxious air, according to his temperament. Tommy Atkins' heart sank lower. He was the last boy to go up to the desk. Laying down his composition, carefully wrapped in silver paper and tied with lilac

Just then the animal made a tre-men-dous noise, a sort of a blowing and trumpeting sound. The Circus Bear said, "Oh, I know who that is—it is Jumbo, the elephant from our show." Ask him to come into the rays." Jumbo came to the mouth of the cave, and little

boys' effusions and compared Tommy's originality, painstaking effort and loving heart with sheets of commonplace statements—such as, "An apple is good to eat," "Apples grow on trees," etc.—it was unanimously decided that Tommy Atkins should receive the prize.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

animals are?" and the Circus Bear said, "Why, I think they must be somewhere in the woods." When little Jimmie Bear said, "Oh, maybe the animals will come to see us! I think it would be fine if we had a nice large cave, big enough for all the animals." The Mama Bear said, "I think that would be nice," and Pana Bear said, "That would be nice," and

Papa Bear said, "That would be nice," and the little Circus Bear said, "I think that would be nice, too," and the Jimmle Bear said, "Maybe we can have a big-

Jumbo came to the mouth of the cave, and little Jimmle Bear said to him very politely, "Come in, Mr. Jumbo!" But of course Jumbo could not come into the cave; it was too small. Mr. Jumbo said, "I would like to come into the cave and see the Circus Bear, because he was very good to me when we were in the Circus together." So little Jimmle Bear said, "Try and see if you cannot make the mouth of the cave bigger." Mr. Jumbo said, "I will try." So Mr. Jumbo commenced to dig with his great tusks and pull with his great tunk at the dirt and stones and the roots that were in the way, until the mouth of the cave was ever so much larger than it had been, but it was "till too small for the elephant to get in; so the Circus Bear came to the mouth of the cave and told Jumbo how giad he was to see him.

Mr. Jumbo took hold of the Circus Bear's foot with his trunk, and shook it, just like two people shaking hands. He was so giad to see the bear that had been so good to get things for him when he was in the Circus. He said to the Circus Bear and to all the bears, "Do you know that the other annuals are trying to find this cave? And as soon as they find it, they will want to live here,"

Then the Papa Bear said, "What do you think we

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