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EXTENSION OF
LEAD BOUNTIES

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 better of the industry in British Columbia. Parliament in 1903 sanctioned the payment of a bounty to stimulate the production of pig lead from Canadian mines and such payments were not to exceed \$500,000 yearly. The bounty was to be in force for five years. In this time, however, the amount actually expended was \$300,000 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 the \$2,500,000 originally agreed upon. The rate of bounty is based upon the price of lead in the London market.

Mr. Foster asked if the cabinet was a unit in its policy, and particularly whether Mr. Richard Cartwright had given his assent to the measure. Mr. Fielding replied that the cabinet was not in the habit of dividing on matters of policy.

Mr. Foster, who not opposed to the bounty proposed, thought a protective duty would have been better.

In committee the measure was amended so as to limit the bounty payments in any one year to \$100,000 towards the bill based upon the re-estimation of the industry in the public works estimates. In the course of the discussion Mr. G. G. Mulvey, M. P., received a complimentary letter from the Hon. Mr. Cartwright for his lucid explanation of the condition of the lead industry. Mr. Foster said he would be glad to see the Finance Minister some day.

For the last time this session, Mr. Fielding's measure respecting bounties on lead has been put through the House. The committee on supply, taking up the department of public works. The votes under consideration were those of the members and wharves in Nova Scotia, and the opposition displayed a critical mood. Complainants made it clear that while Nova Scotia was a maritime province, it 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 condition which had existed until Mr. Stanfield won in Truro and destroyed the system of government representation in that province.

The total amount voted during the afternoon was about \$260,000. Consideration of the bill for the incorporation of the Dominion Power company has been postponed for a week by the committee on the committee, to allow the Canadian Union of Municipalities to make its views known in connection with the \$14,000,000 copper deal with the Quebec arsenals had only been \$217.

SIR WM. WHITEWAY

Death of the Former Premier of the
Ancient Colony—Long in Public
Service

St. John's, Nfld., June 24.—Sir Wm. Whiteway, former premier of Newfoundland, died here today. He was over 80 years old.

The Right Hon. Sir William Vallance Whiteway was born in Bichyst House, Devonport, England, in 1827. He was educated at local schools and by private tutors. He went to Newfoundland in 1848, and was called to the bar in 1852, and created a Q.C. in 1862. He entered the legislature in 1855, and from 1856 to 1859 he was speaker of the House of Assembly. He was elected to the legislature again in 1873, and from that year until 1878 he was solicitor-general. In 1878 he became premier and attorney-general, remaining in office till 1885, when he retired for a time. In 1886 he re-entered the legislature, resuming his place as premier and attorney-general. In 1893 and 1895 he was returned to fill the same positions, but he failed of re-election in 1897. He was a delegate to the Imperial Conference on the French treaty and other public questions in 1875 and 1881, and again on the French treaty and other questions in 1890 and 1891, when he addressed the House of Lords. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1880. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford University in 1897. From that year he took part in the ceremonies of Queen Victoria's jubilee, and was sworn of the Imperial Privy Council.

Mosquito Bite Dangerous.

Stratford, Ont., June 24.—V. Caney of Ambrist street is suffering from a severe case of blood poisoning in the arm following a mosquito bite a week ago. Only amputation will save his life.

Receiving Rebates.

Toledo, Ohio, June 23.—In the United States court today the Toledo Ice and Coal company, which has been charged with receiving rebates from the Ann Arbor company. Taylor asserted a fine of \$12,000 in each count. The remaining 152 counts in the indictment were dismissed. The indictments were brought under the Hepburn law.

Died From Sunstroke.

London, Ont., June 24.—Oscar Kingsman, aged 63 years, is dead, from sunstroke.

Drowned While Bathing.

Toronto, June 24.—George Dean, 17 years old, was drowned in the Humbler river yesterday while bathing.

Gasoline Explosion Victim.

Toronto, June 24.—A man named Twiller was probably fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline lamp in the slip of the Queen City club yesterday.

Ontario Railway Wreck.

Toronto, June 24.—A terrific cloudburst accompanied the storm on Monday night and caused a wreck on the Southamptton line about three and a half miles south of Midway. As a result, Engineer Allard is dead, Fireman Okleler and Fireman Bourdy are badly injured and twenty passengers were given a severe shaking up.

Factory Inspectors.

Toronto, June 24.—The twenty-second annual convention of the international association of factory inspectors opened in the city hall yesterday with an attendance of about a hundred 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 was no accidents or loss of life in a plant he might be involved in his official capacity, he was never thought of but in the hour of calamity. He was then in the limelight and frequently was subjected to harsh and excited criticism. He was often singled out as a scape goat for sins of omission on the part of others who were the guilty ones.

A Wife's Vain Sacrifice.

New York, June 24.—Overcome by the heat as he was sitting on the edge of the New York Central railroad bridge, Edward East, river, tonight, the captain of the barge Otto A. D. C. and after a walk around the ruins of a bridge which had collapsed into the water. She plunged into the river in an brave attempt to rescue him, but both were drowned. The bodies were not recovered.

Earl Grey at Three Rivers.

Three Rivers, June 24.—Earl Grey and his niece, Lady Parker, and his A. D. C. paid a visit to this city tonight and after a walk around the ruins of the bridge, they returned to Quebec. Earl Grey expressed deep sympathy with the citizens, and hoped the city would soon be rebuilt. Mayor Tompkins assured him that his people would be as ready as possible for his return.

Expert Oversight in
Poor Quebec Bridge

Mr. Holgate Gives His Views
to House of Commons
Committee

Ottawa, June 24.—At the continuation of the inquiry into the affairs of the Quebec Bridge Company yesterday, Henry Holgate, chairman of the committee, considered would be the best plan to follow in the reconstruction of the bridge. He said that the best way to rebuild the structure would be by commission of three experts, having a civil engineer, an architect and a structural engineer. Plans for the bridge should be drawn up by the chief engineer and submitted to the commission. Engineers should be chosen for their efficiency, no matter to what country they belonged. As to cost, Mr. Holgate said he could not predict what it would be with any degree of accuracy. As to the proposition of the present structure, material that could be used in the new bridge, it would depend on the design.

LEFT TO DIE

Homesteader in District North of Ed-
monton Tells Story of Being
Shot and Robbed

Edmonton, June 24.—Yesterday a man named Hermengole Joll was brought to the general hospital suffering from gunshot wounds in the back of his neck and his shoulder. The man comes from St. Paul de Metis, about 25 miles north of Edmonton. The story that he tells to the physicians in attendance, it appears that he went shooting on Thursday morning with another man named Bertha. They went some distance from Joll's homestead, where he lives alone. He says that as he was going toward Little Lake his companion fired upon him. The shot took effect in the neck, and when he called to his companion he came up to him and fired at him a second time, and then took all his money, amounting to \$50, and left him there to die.

This happened on Thursday morning, and he was not until evening that he was able to return to his homestead. Two days later he was found there near Bertha and an umbrella was shattered in McGregors hands and his arm was stunned. Baker was shocked and the horse knocked on its feet.

WOULD CLEAR
ISLAND LAND

Proposal to Strip E. & N.
Lands in Return for
Timber

ERECT TURPENTINE PLANT

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

A proposal, which if accepted, will enable the C. P. R. to have thousands of acres of forest land on Vancouver Island cleared and made ready for market at little expense and at the same time result in the establishment of a new and important industry on this coast, has been made by R. H. Fulton, a Montreal capitalist. Mr. Fulton is now on the coast investigating the timber resources of the island. The authorities have for over a year been attempting to make arrangements for the railway authorities to purchase. Every tender submitted was so high that it would have been impossible to have the work done at the prices offered, and he is able to offer the land for sale to settlers at reasonable figures. Since the company has a large quantity of 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 Vancouver Island a large plant for the extraction of turpentine from timber standing on the C. P. R. lands and to 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 with timber, the 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 other things 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 the C. P. R. had to divide into twenty-five tracts, five to be cleared for the plough, five to be cleared for the saw, five to be left in virgin forest for settler to remove at his leisure. On this basis Mr. Fulton would acquire 100,000 acres and take the timber and on the remaining ten uncleared acres he would have the right to remove all the timber suitable for his turpentine plant.

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

St. Jean Baptiste.

Montreal, June 24.—All French Canadians of the city observed the holiday today in celebration of the feast of St. Jean Baptiste, their patron saint. The usual procession, which always takes place on the 24th of June, in popular and picturesque, took place this morning throughout the principal thoroughfares of the northern portion of the city to the parish church of Ville St. Louis.

HIS IDENTIFICATION
APPEARS POSITIVE

Great Northern Engineer Saw
Jenkins on Track Near
Hazelmore

Vancouver, June 24.—Further identification of Jenkins, suspected of the murder at Hazelmore, was made by Engineer John Davis, of the Great Northern express. He positively identified him as the man he saw walking along the track near Hazelmore at the point most closely to the scene of the murder that the track runs.

LEFT TO DIE

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Farmer's Sudden Death.

Regina, June 24.—Geo. Green, a farmer, died here last evening. He was sitting in a chair in the Palmer house when he suddenly fell ill and expired almost immediately.

Calgary Fair Opened.

Calgary, June 24.—At 1 o'clock today, the beautiful exhibition for 1908 was declared open by his honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The exhibition will probably be all the more successful because of the association, judges and spectators.

Shock From Lightning

Hamilton, Ont., June 23.—G. R. C. McGregors and Frank Baker, both of Watertown, had a narrow escape from being killed by lightning last night. They were driving from Watertown to Hamilton when lightning struck a tree near them, and an umbrella was shattered in McGregors hands and his arm was stunned. Baker was shocked and the horse knocked on its feet.

Fraser River Fishing.

Yale, B. C., June 24.—The Fraser river has given five inches of rain the last twelve hours.

Grand Trunk Earnings.

Montreal, June 24.—Traffic earnings on the Grand Trunk railway for the week ending June 21 totalled \$256,676, as against \$283,626 for the same week last year, a decrease of \$26,950.

Killed by Live Wire.

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

Wins in R. M. C.

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

Scottish Steam Traveller.

Canas, N. S., June 24.—The steamer Wagon, a steam-traveller, Capt. John Smith, arrived at Canas today from Scotland, and will fish in Gulf waters. Local fishermen here today looked for a wind on the introduction of this mode of fishing.

Want Bank Recognized.

Montreal, June 24.—A circular letter has been sent to all the creditors of the Bank of Montreal, suggesting reorganization of the bank with the object of retrieving the lost assets. They could lay their hands as a result of the failure.

DOMINION LAND
BILL IS HEAVY

Measure Will Occupy Parli-
ament's Attention for Good
Many Days

CLAUSES NEED SCRUTINY

Proposed Plan of Raising
Funds for Hudson Bay
Railway

Ottawa, June 24.—The huge bill this morning, the Dominion Land Bill, will occupy the attention of Parliament for good many days. The bill, which is a measure to raise funds for the Hudson Bay Railway, is a very important one. It contains many clauses that need to be carefully scrutinized. The bill is expected to be passed by the House of Commons in the next few days.

VILE OPIUM DENS
IN TERMINAL CITY

Juvenile Protective Association
Promises Searching In-
vestigation

Vancouver, June 24.—Shocking revelations are promised in connection with a proposed investigation into the opium trade to be made by a special committee of the Juvenile Protective Association. The committee is expected to be organized in the next few days. It is expected that the committee will be able to identify the opium dens in the terminal city. The Juvenile Protective Association is a very active organization in Vancouver, and is expected to be able to identify the opium dens in the terminal city.

Anti-Betting Bill in Louisiana.

Baton Rouge, La., June 23.—After a campaign lasting several months, the close of which was marked by a bitter fight, the so-called anti-racing bill was passed by the Louisiana state senate. The bill passed the House several weeks ago, but only required the assent of the governor to become law. There appears to be no doubt that the governor will sign the bill immediately.

TEHRAN HOUSES
LAID IN RUINS

Bombardment and Looting in
Shah's Capital Are Con-
tinued

DEAD BODIES TAINT AIR

Refugees Take Shelter in British
Legation—Fears for
Foreigners

Berlin, June 24.—The Lokal Anzeiger's despatch from Tehran, dated Wednesday midnight, says: "The bombardment here today lasted for an hour and a half. As was the case yesterday, bombs were thrown and the Cosacks brought two guns and fired upon the buildings at close range. The house of Basier-Ed-Dowleh is in ruins, the interior entirely demolished. Looters who entered the houses after the bombardment smashed everything they could lay their hands on. The Persian soldiers were particularly busy in the plundering and burning of houses, the object of which in many cases was simply to give an excuse for looting. Everywhere throughout the city today mobs were fighting over the plunder, and the Cosacks had the hardest task to drive them out of the streets. Eventually the Cosacks succeeded in this, and toward evening, when quiet had been partially restored, the Shah ordered the bazaars to reopen, otherwise they would have been closed for good. The heat here is terrible, and the air is pestiferous. Many dead horses lie by the front of the principal elementary buildings, and probably there are corpses of men under them. The Cosacks further, the Shah ordered the bazaars to reopen, otherwise they would have been closed for good. The heat here is terrible, and the air is pestiferous. Many dead horses lie by the front of the principal elementary buildings, and probably there are corpses of men under them. The Cosacks further, the Shah ordered the bazaars to reopen, otherwise they would have been closed for good. The heat here is terrible, and the air is pestiferous. Many dead horses lie by the front of the principal elementary buildings, and probably there are corpses of men under them. The Cosacks further, the Shah ordered the bazaars to reopen, otherwise they would have been closed for good. The heat here is terrible, and the air is pestiferous. 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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 Macdonald, secretary of the board...

The work of the board was chiefly taken up in the last reports of various committees, the appointment of a number of new teachers to fill various vacancies and the usual routine business...

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 ready but that the mayor will take the matter up with the council...

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...

Trustee Jay who recently attended the meeting of the Royal Institution of Learning at Vancouver reported on the result of the session...

Trustee Jay stated that the report of the committee appointed to discuss the question of staff salaries, etc., in connection with the Victoria school is not yet ready...

TAKES OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF FUTURE

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

With climate and scenery it would be hard to excel and resources almost illimitable, Vancouver Island and Victoria, its principal city, only needs advertising to make them the most popular resort of the continent...

Trustee Riddell, for the building and grounds committee, reported that the committee had visited the North Ward and Central schools to ascertain what repairs are required...

Application for the position of principal in the South Park school, assisted by the High school teacher, vacancies on the teaching staff in the other schools were received and considered...

In order to set the ball rolling Mr. Willis contemplates advertising for tourists and its general throughout the United States, paying particular attention to the Pacific Coast...

"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 Timothy Eaton and head of the firm of Eaton & Co. who are departing for Toronto and Winnipeg...

"Your trip west on pleasure alone is a fine one," quired a reporter in conversation with Mr. Eaton. The latter replied that he expects that he will have "a good time," and that was all...

TO WORK UP EVIDENCE

Sergeant Murray Leaves for New Westminster to Take Charge of Murder Case

From Thursday's Daily) Sergeant Murray, of the Provincial Police, department of justice, yesterday morning on the Charmer for New Westminster where he will take charge of the case now being worked up against the negro Jim Jenkins who was arrested at Wickham, Wash., on June 15 and on Tuesday identified by little Mary Morrison, the daughter of the murdered woman...

ST. ANN'S KINDERGARTEN

Children Furnish Pretty Programs at Annual Closing Exercises

WORK PROGRESSING ON IMMIGRATION BUILDING

Large Number of Travellers Examined During Last Month By Immigration Officers

Work is progressing favorably on the immigration detention building which is being built for the immigration department of the Dominion, represented locally by Dr. C. J. Fagan, of Lunenburg...

Work is progressing favorably on the immigration detention building which is being built for the immigration department of the Dominion...

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ALGERINE PASSING IN TO ESQUIMALT

Latest Addition to the Naval Vessels at This Port Will Arrive Today

H. M. S. Algerine, Capt. Edwards, which comes from Hongkong to join H. M. S. Shearwater and Egeria on the Esquimalt station, was reported passing this morning...

When he left Manitoba Mr. Willis asserted the farmers were in the best of spirits and they had every reason to be so because the crops were looking fine...

SEEK HINTS FROM LOCAL BUILDINGS

Japanese to Obtain Ideas for New Parliament Houses, Coming

I. Hayashida, who is secretary of the Imperial Diet of Japan, together with the secretary of the House of Peers at Tokyo, will leave Japan shortly by the new T.Y.K. liner Tenyo Maru for San Francisco...

The Japanese who have been appointed a special committee to represent the upper and lower houses of the Japanese government for the purpose of making a special report to be in connection with the preparation for the building of new parliament buildings for Japan...

FUNDS NOT DIVERTED BY THE EXECUTIVE

Position of Anti-Tuberculosis Society Explained by the Secretary

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

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PALMETTO RUBBER PAINT

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

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 insures Wallace's the most satisfactory of home-markets.

New Lobster, per glass or tin 50c New Shrimps, per tin 20c C. & B. Olive Oil, per bottle 25c and 50c Heinz Olive Oil, per bottle 40c, 50c and 75c

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery

French Sardines in Olive Oil, 3 tins for 25c

On-Sale Today July Edison Records

Hear them played at Fletcher Bros 1231 Government St.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

BERKSHIRES - FOR SALE - Choice spring pigs, sire by Charming Premier, Grandview's Lord Premier and Baron Duke's Charm; pairs not skinned, Shannon Bros, Cloverdale, B.C. Victoria, May 25th, 1908.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing various market prices for commodities like Royal Household Flour, Eggs, Butter, etc., with prices per bushel, pound, or dozen.

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... 25c

Family Cash Grocery
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NOTICE that 30 days after
and to apply to F. S. Husey
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G. S. ARNETT,
May 28, 1908.

RY AND LIVESTOCK

RES FOR SALE—Choice
litters, sired by Charmer's
Grandview's Lord Premier
Duke's Charm; pairs for
Hannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.

Several grade Jersey cows,
quiet and in full milk; also
a pedigree Jersey bull, 2
id, very quiet, will be sold
Watt, Heals P. O., West
Road.

per dozen 35 to 50
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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Stephen Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, died Wednesday. He was seventy-one years of age.

His career was his message to Congress in connection with the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

A very large and influential section of the Democratic party, with which Mr. Cleveland was associated, never approved of his general policy.

Personally he was a man of robust habits, and very practical. His marriage in 1886, or three months after his first inauguration, to Miss Frances Folsom was an incident of unusual popular interest.

A PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRY.

The Colonist had a news item yesterday in regard to a proposal made by 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.

RAILWAY ROUTES.

In his speech at Toronto Sir Thomas Shaughnessy laid great stress upon the desirability of developing Canadian transportation along East and West lines.

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

But not a mile of this east-and-west line has yet been built. If it ever is built, it will probably turn out to be no more than a series of Canadian links between the branches thrown out from the trunk of his Great Northern system to rake traffic into the latter from this side of the border.

The most conspicuous act of his public career was his message to Congress in connection with the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

These views are certainly very interesting and we think important. The Colonist is gratified to have the attention of so many routes of transportation as possible.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

The Toronto branch of the Navy League has decided to offer a prize of \$400 for the best essay on the subject: "Shall Canada have a Navy of Her Own?"

PARLIAMENTARY DELAYS.

The inexcusable waste of time in the conduct of the business of the Dominion Parliament is certain to be productive of mischief.

THE HODGINS CHARGES.

According to the Toronto News, the conclusion of the investigation into the charges preferred by Mr. Hodgins against the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners had some dramatic interest.

Victoria themselves—that this is destined to be a large and flourishing city and that the growth and expansion of our observance are to continue uninterrupted.

THE HODGINS CHARGES.

According to the Toronto News, the conclusion of the investigation into the charges preferred by Mr. Hodgins against the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners had some dramatic interest.

The Montreal Gazette very justly points out that the reference of the question of over-classification on the National Transcontinental Railway to arbitration proves that there must be something to arbitrate.

Any announcement of the formation of plans to expedite the process of clearing the lands of Vancouver Island is of exceeding interest.

Table Linen and Damask on Second Floor.

Table Linen and Damask on Second Floor. Exquisite Irish Table Linen. When you have inspected the new dinner services, the elevator will take you to the second floor showrooms.

Table Linen and Damask on 3rd Floor.

Table Linen and Damask on 3rd Floor. Tables on Silver on 1st Floor. Exquisite Irish Table Linen.

Table Linen and Damask on 3rd Floor.

Table Linen and Damask on 3rd Floor. Tables on Silver on 1st Floor. Exquisite Irish Table Linen.

Dr. Tolmie, who has just returned from a tour of interior points, expresses the opinion that we may look forward to an exceptionally large attendance at the forthcoming Fall Fair in this city.

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 direction of restricting the use of tobacco in all its forms.

The Provincial government in pursuance of the aggressive advertising policy it has embarked upon to make more widely known the attractions and possibilities of British Columbia.

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Weiler Bros. The Largest and Best in the Whole Wide West. Established 1862. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS VICTORIA, B.C.



AT YOUR SERVICE

NOW, is the time to purchase a new Dinner Service. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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



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 well all the time.

IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, according to size, from \$1.35

IRISH LINEN TABLE NAPKIN, per dozen from \$1.00

IRISH LINEN, by the yard, 50c, 70c, \$1.00, \$2.00 \$2.75

FURNISHERS of HOMES HOTELS CLUBS Weiler Bros. IMPORTERS of FINE CHINA WARE

The "First" Furniture Store of the "Last" West Government St. Victoria, B.C. Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street Near Yates

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 Press. It is a neatly compiled booklet, of convenient size, and containing all information relative to the fair that will be held here from the 28th 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 in by this part of Vancouver Island.

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 association'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 fair's exhibition, he is believed to have no doubt on the secretary's mind that the list is of great importance to those concerned, that the prize list may be depended on to create so favorable an impression on the minds of those 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 Chamber.

Next Sunday Mr. Smart will leave for Calgary for the purpose of attending the Dominion fair. En route through British Columbia and on 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.

SALVOR COMPLETES ANOTHER SMART JOB

B. C. Salvage Company Floated the Tug Dauntless in Quick Time

The steamer Salvor of the B.C. Salvage Company, Capt. Harris, returned to Esquimalt yesterday, after a quick salvage job which adds to the fame of the B.C. Salvage company already responsible for many smart salvage work in North Pacific waters. On Sunday the Salvor was requested by the owner of the Dauntless, Capt. Marchant, which stranded on Walker rock, Trincomalee channel, on Friday, to proceed to float the wrecked tug and on Sunday night the Salvor steamed into an anchorage close to where the Dauntless lay beached on her beam lying with her starboard side completely under water and the water level was found to be above her pilot house and her bow showing above water. The hull had been holed and water flowed in, and as the forward part was hanging on the reef it was feared the tug might slide off into deep water.

At daylight on Monday morning the wreckers got their pumps and gear and went over to the Dauntless. Diver J. McHardy got into his diving gear, and attendants quickly fastened the big helium over his head and aided him to drop down alongside the wrecked tug. Mr. McHardy went quickly to work and in a few minutes he was in the hull of the tug. Then when he made all tight as possible the pump was put to work to draw water from the hull of the Dauntless which came up in the water as the pump worked and she floated to the surface at high water and when fire was made in her boiler and steam made the tug started for Vancouver, the tug Fearless of the same owners conveying her.

FARMER AND HIS WIFE PRAISE ZAM-BUK.

As a family balm and saline Zam-Buk is unquestionably the best on every Canadian farm. Mrs. C. E. Tibba, of Oak Vale farm, Winnipeg, 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 found Zam-Buk so healing and soothing that we would not like to be without it in the house. Before we could get Zam-Buk in Canada, we used to write to England for it. We bought six boxes of Zam-Buk. This great skin healer is sold by all druggists and stores at 50 cents a box."

Shooting at Cars.

Hamilton, June 25.—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.

Three Rivers Losses

Toronto, June 25.—Toronto Insurance placed the losses in the three Rivers, Quebec, yesterday at \$158,000.

SKULL FRACTURED IN BRUTAL ATTACK

Three Men in East Kootenay Accused of Kicking Fourth to Death

Cranbrook, June 25.—What amounts to a verdict of willful murder against three Swedes named Axel Bergson, Franz Nelson and Emil Lund was made by the jury empanelled by Coroner Mandoline here this afternoon to inquire into the cause of the death of Michael Rooney, formerly blacksmith at Daly's logging camp, near Jaffray.

TRANSIT SIGHTED IN NORTHERN ICE

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

The steamer Transit, which left here 24 days ago with about 400 passengers on board, is fast in the ice of Bering straits. The steamer Umanila reached Cape Nome yesterday, and was freed from the ice and reported that the Transit, the Ohio, which left Seattle on June 10, and other vessels, and the United States revenue cutter Thetis, were still held in the ice. The whaler Bowditch arrived at Cape Nome with the crew. The wrecked whaler William Bayliss, Steamships Stanley Dollar and Hyslop also reached Cape Nome Sunday night undamaged.

WEDDED IN PRESENCE OF ROYAL FAMILY

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

London, June 25.—With King Edward and Queen Alexandra smiling approval from their private gallery, Miss Jean Reid, daughter of William Reid, the United States ambassador to Great Britain, was married this afternoon in the Chapel Royal of St. James to Hon. John Hubert Ward brother of the Earl of Dudley and equestrian champion.

DISASTROUS BREAK IN CORNWALL CANAL

Part of Bank Gives Way and Water Undermines Railway Swing Bridge

Cornwall, June 25.—The most disastrous break in the history of the Cornwall canal occurred this morning when a leak in the bank fifty feet above the Ottawa and New York railway bridge, and 100 yards above Rock 18, rapidly grew into a big break and carried the canal bank for a distance of 150 feet into the river, 25 feet below. The rush of water through this gap undermined the centre pier of the railway swing bridge, and it collapsed into a heap. The bridge dropped on to it and was reduced to a tangled mass of girders and rails.

Drowned in Ottawa River

Ottawa, June 25.—Wm. Harris, 27, and Foster Leonard, 33 years old, were drowned by the Ottawa river. They were caught up with white rocks and orange blossoms. The bride wore but three pieces of jewelry, and these all were old-fashioned brooches. The wedding presents of King Edward Queen Alexandra and Mr. Ward, Miss Jennie Crocker of San Francisco, a cousin of the bride, attended the ceremony, and was the only bridesmaid. There were also in attendance five little children, two boys and three girls, in quaint costumes of blue and white.

Struck by Lightning

London, June 25.—Severe electrical storms raged over western Ontario last night, and probably heavy damage was done. At London, Ontario, the telephones and electric lights were put out of business. Near Pottersburg a pig of four months, named Jenkin, Henry Kall, I. B. Christianson and Geo. Genzen were struck by lightning and killed. The first two were named badly burned and shown unconscious, but will recover.

Fire at Cumberland

Nanaimo, June 25.—Fire on Sunday night, supposedly of incendiary nature, at Cumberland, destroyed the house of J. M. McLeod and also a valuable mare. This is the fourth stable that has been destroyed in Cumberland in the space of a year. All the former fires were of incendiary origin.

R. M. PALMER LEAVES FOR FAIR AT CALGARY

The Province Will Have Fresh Berries at the Exhibition Each Day

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 the supply of strawberries, cherries, gooseberries, red and black currants, tomatoes and cut flowers to be sent to Calgary daily during the fair. Thus the exhibit will always be fresh and attractive looking, and should prove to be a good advertisement for British Columbia as do in such lines.

Apart from a representative assortment of preserved fruits, Mr. Palmer is taking with him a well chosen collection of natural history specimens illustrative of the resources of the province. This exhibit, which includes a number of fine heads, has been borrowed from the Provincial museum. He will also have samples of the wood products of the province. The exhibit of prairie people what can be done in British Columbia in the lumber way, including 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 principal resources of the province.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE TO BE BUILT HERE

Pantages Will Erect a Fifty Thousand Dollar House in Victoria
Victoria is to have a new \$50,000 vaudeville theatre. W. W. Ely, representative of A. Pantages, the director of the Pacific northwest circuit which bears his name, is in the city arranging for the purchase of a suitable site. He stated last evening that he had a number of properties in view and that he expected the deal would be consummated within a few days. As soon as these preliminaries were completed the plans proposed building would be prepared and the structure rushed to completion. He hoped the property for occupancy sometime in September.

Mr. Ely, who is well acquainted in Victoria, having the Grand Theatre, the first house of entertainment of its kind established here, for some years was in charge of one of John W. Cosline's Seattle theatres. Recently, however, he endeavored to service Mr. Pantages and the latter's houses in the Pacific northwest. He stated that there is plenty of room for a high-class amusement house in Victoria. In his opinion were local citizens given the opportunity to see the best talent of any other city, they would patronize the concern that gave such entertainments much more generously. He pointed out that Mr. Pantages proposed doing. Having theatres in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver, he was in a position to engage the finest performers coming to the coast. As it was his intention to extend his circuit to California this season he would be even better situated in this respect in the course of a few months.

"Why," Mr. Ely remarked, "you haven't experienced the vaudeville fever on this side of the line yet. There are some really what it means. We propose introducing features that will give you some idea why vaudeville is so rapidly superseding opera drama in its hold on the public throughout the United States." He asserted that the contemplated new theatre would be commodious and handsomely furnished. There would be no more stage accidents of the kind that are available in any of the local houses. Would it be equal to the present Victoria theatres? He was asked, "I hope so," he answered. He went on to say that the structure was completed the present theatre occupied by Pantages on Johnson street would be vacated and the best talent to be secured would be for Victoria throughout the forthcoming fall and winter season.

TWO EMPRESSES ON THE WAY HERE

Empress of India Leaves Yokohama Within a Day of Empress of China

For the first time since the white lines of the C. F. R. started service 17 years ago, two Empress lines are on the way from Yokohama at one time to this port. Following close upon the heels of the Empress of China, which sailed from the Japanese port Sunday morning, last of the Empress of India sailed on Monday afternoon for this port. The two steamers are on the fourteen-day schedule and here last Sunday, had on board 100 saloon and 520 Chinese steerage passengers. The Empress of China, the delayed vessel, India is on the fourteen-day schedule and here last Sunday, had on board 100 saloon and 520 Chinese, of whom 75 were passengers.

PAYNE MINE MATTERS IN COURT OF APPEAL

Judgment Reserved in Case of A. Forrest vs. Smith, Over Mortgage

In the Court of Appeals yesterday morning, the case of Alex. Forrest, plaintiff and appellant vs. Smith, defendant and respondent being taken up.

"ICE REFRIGERATES WEAR BEST"

Made of High Carbon Wire. We'll prove it to you. COILED—not crimped. This makes it still stronger in service. It stays tight. Painted WHITE over heavy galvanizing—rust proof. THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg

RED JACKET Force and Lift PUMPS

Repairs are easily made, as anyone can take out and replace the pump in a few minutes with the aid of a monkey wrench.
Write for descriptive catalogue to The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. 544-546 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C., Agents. Phone 68. P.O. Drawer 613

A NEW ATLAS FOR CANADIANS

The Colonist Gazetteer AND Atlas of the World
New colored maps, based upon the latest official surveys, with a descriptive gazetteer of provinces, states, countries and physical features of the globe. This work is attractively gotten up.
Price \$1.50 Per Copy
ADDRESS: CIRCULATION DEPT., THE COLONIST VICTORIA, B.C.

CONSERVATIVE GAIN

Seat for St. Anne's Division of Montreal is Given to Mr. Tansey on the Re-count
Montreal, June 25.—The opposition in the legislature at Quebec was strengthened by one vote this afternoon, as the result of the re-count 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 members.

LOOK FOR FORTUNE

Canadian Branch of Moon Family Lays Claim to Valuable Property in London
Montreal, June 25.—Prof. W. T. Moon, principal of a business college of this city, along with his father, W. C. Moon, of Sydneyham, Ont., sailed 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 a savage.

PERISHED IN FIRE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 25.—On board the steamer Ferry, which stranded recently at Havrebourg, 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.

STEAMER AGROUND

Kingston, Ont., June 25.—The steamer Arundel, which ran on Fine View shoal, near Thousand Islands park on Thursday, has been abandoned to the underwriters. Powerful tugs could not pull her off. The steamer was on her first trip from Alexandria bay to Oswego in charge of Capt. J. E. Meno, of Port Huron, also on his first trip. High water covering the shoal caused the accident. The steamer was built in 1873, has been twelve years on the river and is worth \$25,000.

PARISHIONER KILLED

Perth, Ont., June 25.—Hon. John Haggart was today nominated by the Conservative association of the South Lanark as their candidate in the coming parliamentary elections.

ST. ANNE'S DIVISION

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GIRL'S DISAPPEARANCE

Speculation as to the Fate of Little Olive Dupuy, Who Left a Train on Her Way to Fort William
Port William, Ont., June 25.—A. Dupuy, father of little Olive Dupuy, has returned from Pins, where he was engaged for the past three days in the search for his daughter, who disappeared from the train on Wednesday last. Some two hundred men took part in the search for her, such 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. Dupuy. Mrs. Dupuy 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 25.—Hotel runners at the Canadian Northern depot here state positively that a girl answering the description of little Olive Dupuy came in on the delayed Duluth train

Orange

Few of part the or making. The m pores, are of waste brings to medical carries of than the much po when the. The skil uly associ dy, harsh who suffit stipation. Both m use of orking morning. "Fruit-actives" are. The fresh figs and pulp and that the r. Orange Skin. Stop when tak "Fruit-a-dealers of price, 50 a-tives".

Cooling Drinks That Touch the Right Spot

It will soon be warm enough for you. When you return home a delicious drink will always be ready for you, if you have some of these:
Genuine Persian Sherbet, 1 lb. bottle 25c
Genuine Persian Sherbet, rose-flavored, per bottle 35c
Lime Juice, per bottle 25c
Montserrat Lime Juice, per quart bottle 40c
Rose's Lemon Juice, per bottle 25c
Lemon Squash, per bottle 25c
Lemonade, per bottle 15c
Syrup, Assorted Flavors, per bottle 25c and 50c
Raspberry Vinegar, per bottle 25c and 50c
Biffel Tower Lemon Powder, per tin 25c
Hire's Root Beer, per bottle 25c
Globe Root Beer, per bottle 10c

Red Jacket Force and Lift PUMPS

Repairs are easily made, as anyone can take out and replace the pump in a few minutes with the aid of a monkey wrench.
Write for descriptive catalogue to The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. 544-546 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C., Agents. Phone 68. P.O. Drawer 613

A NEW ATLAS FOR CANADIANS

The Colonist Gazetteer AND Atlas of the World
New colored maps, based upon the latest official surveys, with a descriptive gazetteer of provinces, states, countries and physical features of the globe. This work is attractively gotten up.
Price \$1.50 Per Copy
ADDRESS: CIRCULATION DEPT., THE COLONIST VICTORIA, B.C.

CONSERVATIVE GAIN

Seat for St. Anne's Division of Montreal is Given to Mr. Tansey on the Re-count
Montreal, June 25.—The opposition in the legislature at Quebec was strengthened by one vote this afternoon, as the result of the re-count 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 members.

LOOK FOR FORTUNE

Canadian Branch of Moon Family Lays Claim to Valuable Property in London
Montreal, June 25.—Prof. W. T. Moon, principal of a business college of this city, along with his father, W. C. Moon, of Sydneyham, Ont., sailed 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 a savage.

PERISHED IN FIRE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 25.—On board the steamer Ferry, which stranded recently at Havrebourg, 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.

STEAMER AGROUND

Kingston, Ont., June 25.—The steamer Arundel, which ran on Fine View shoal, near Thousand Islands park on Thursday, has been abandoned to the underwriters. Powerful tugs could not pull her off. The steamer was on her first trip from Alexandria bay to Oswego in charge of Capt. J. E. Meno, of Port Huron, also on his first trip. High water covering the shoal caused the accident. The steamer was built in 1873, has been twelve years on the river and is worth \$25,000.

GIRL'S DISAPPEARANCE

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Advertisements for various products and services, including 'Orange', 'Red Jacket', 'A New Atlas', 'Conservative Gain', 'Look for Fortune', 'Perished in Fire', 'Steamer Aground', and 'Girl's Disappearance'.

EST

heavy galvanizing—rust proof... John, Winnipeg

What Light Spot

When you return home... you have some of these...

& CO.

52, 1052, and 1590

EASY TO FIX

and Lift PUMPS... easily made as anyone... descriptive catalogue to...

DIANS

World

latest official... features of... gotten up.

COLONIST

by two strange, well-

Rivers Insurance

Foreman Killed

Prisoners Remanded

Polished Oak Mantels

Notice

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Orange Juice and Health

For Stomach and Skin

Few of us realize what an important part the skin plays in keeping us well... Orange juice alone will not cure skin...

CITY OF CALGARY, ALBERTA

Calgary Gravity Water Supply

Sealed tenders addressed to J. G. Watson, Chairman of Waterworks Committee...

B.C. Well Drilling Co.

Correspondence Solicited for Water Well Drilling

Finest equipment on the island... The Sprout-Shaw Business University

The Sprout-Shaw Business University

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

Corrig College

Season Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.

B. C. Saddlery Co.

566 YATES STREET

EVERY SIX

of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET

Polished Oak Mantels

All Grades of GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles

Full line of all fireplace goods.

Edna, Portland Cement, plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.

Rev. Mr. Adams and his wife shook hands with their friends and drove down to the steamer.

Rev. Mr. Adams exchanging pastorates with Rev. T. E. Holling, B. A., of Winnipeg.

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG

P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B. C.

Miners and prospectors going out to Telkwa, Omicoma or Ingleside 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 Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT. HAZELTON, B. C.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Wash Boilers

Galvanized Wash Boilers, regular \$1.75 for \$1.10

Tin Wash Boilers with galvanized bottoms, regular \$2.00 for \$1.10

Tin Wash Boilers, galvanized bottoms, regular \$1.75 for \$1.00

Tin Wash Boilers, with copper bottoms, regular \$2.50 for \$1.25

Tin Wash Boilers, with copper bottoms, regular \$3.00 for \$1.50

Planned Copper Wash Boilers, regular \$4.00 for \$2.75

Planned Copper Wash Boilers, regular \$4.50 for \$3.00

Planned Copper Wash Boilers, regular \$5.00 for \$3.50

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd

Cor. Broad and Yates St.

NOTICE

CHAS. DAY & CO., LONDON,

Are The Sole Export Bottling Agents For

John Jameson & Son's Whiskey

And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature:

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request the attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

D. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE!

Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA, COUGHS, COLIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and DYSENTERY.

Containing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sole Manufacturers, London, E.C.

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

PRISONER REMANDED

TILL FRIDAY NEXT

C. B. Bratton Appears in Police Court Charged With Setting Building on Fire

(From Tuesday's Daily.) C. B. Bratton, who is charged with setting fire to the board of trade building, was arraigned at ten o'clock yesterday morning before Justice Magistrate Jay, when Chief of Police Langley applied for a remand until Friday on the ground that they were not at the moment in a position to proceed.

Mr. Alkman, the prisoner's counsel, strongly objected to any delay, and applied for bail.

Chief Langley: "I most decidedly take objection to bail being granted in the grave circumstances of this case, and I may say that it is very probable that other charges of the same nature will be laid against the prisoner within a few days."

Mr. Alkman: "In addition to bail being refused, I demand that the chief shall immediately proceed with the case."

Chief Langley: "I am perfectly justified in asking for a remand, and has, moreover, been for years the common practice in this court to grant a postponement when reasonable cause is shown for making the request."

Magistrate Jay adjourned the case until Friday morning next, and refused bail. It will be noted that the attempt to set fire to the board of trade building, the extreme penalty in the former case being a life sentence, and in the latter fourteen years in the penitentiary.

Yale, June 23.—The Fraser river has fallen 84 inches since Saturday morning.

TO RUSH GRADING OF ISLAND RAILROAD

Instructions Received to Let Contract for Another Section of Line

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The grading of another eleven miles of the new Island railroad, to connect Nanaimo with Alberni, will commence immediately. It was announced yesterday from authoritative quarters that instructions have been received in Victoria that tenders be called for the work between the terminus of the first twelve miles, which has been under way for some months, to French Creek, the junction of the Nanaimo-Alberni line and the proposed Comox road. In accordance with these orders there will be no delay in asking for tenders, as far as possible in making the award in order that a start may be made at an early date, thus giving the successful contractor the best of the summer to push the grading to a satisfactory completion. It is stated that the contract for the initial twenty-three miles of the road, at least, should be completed this year. This will leave but thirty-five or thereabouts, to bring it into the west coast terminus. The western end, it is affirmed, will not be the line that is being devoted to the eastern sections because the country is not so heavily timbered and the obstacles to surmount that are being met with at present.

R. A. Bainbridge, divisional engineer, returned from an inspection of the grading in progress on Saturday. In conversation yesterday he said that the satisfactory progress is being made, and was not as fast as some might think possible, but there could be no complaint in his opinion. It is estimated that about a hundred and fifty men were employed and there had been no material delays owing to the inclement weather or from other causes.

Small Amount Supplied

Water Commissioner James L. Raymer's report was as follows: "It is necessary to inform Messrs. McPhillips and Helsterman that the efforts of the corporation to obtain assistance from that body have not hitherto met with much success. We suggest that a copy of Messrs. McPhillips and Helsterman's letter and of this reply be sent to the Oak Bay municipality, as they will be affected by the apparently contemplated proceedings."

Not Badly Flooded

New Westminster, June 22.—Reports from Nicomec Island are to the effect that the damage done by the rise of the river was greatly exaggerated in the early reports from that locality and that the damage is really slight. The dam, it appears, suffered no break at all, but owing to some leakage in his opinion the water was enabled to get behind it and flood some of the very low lying land. The loss of the grain was less than an acre of oats.

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in Prussia, has just had the festival. It was held under the auspices of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm were made up of the three great Bismarck, Schlieffen and Helmuth.

A Study of Conditions in the Flowery Kingdom



HE stricken British island-colony 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.

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.

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 to the bank from the fern undergrowth.

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.

During the prevalence of the plague at Amoy 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.

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.

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

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Right Kind of White Man The white man for the tropics is the wiry, lanky individual. He is already too thin for anamia. He should look like a veteran of Amoebic dysentery campaigns, but be innocent of the experiences.

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

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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 are stowed master's violin and lady's fishnet, and, in fact, every week all wearing apparel must have its day in the hot room.

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society 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.

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 stupified victims are exhibited as object lessons.

The historic destruction in May, 1830, of \$17,000,000 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.

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.

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.

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VICTORIA CITY VANCOUVER ISLAND

CANADA'S GATEWAY TO THE ORIENT

MR. 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 soil 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 neighbors—more 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.

W. A. ROUNTREE.
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. Quinnet and blueback and shapely steelhead—classified 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 quinnet, 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 him. A mile up the river, where the big red

firs crowd down to the steep bank edge, and the rugged red hills rise a hundred feet above you, where the spring floods had filed 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.

Immediately 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,

into the Straits by a tide-rip that seemed to have boiled up instantly. Although it was calm along the sheltered shore, there was a good stiff wester 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 aid, but I ran along the shore trusting that 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 world like the action that ensues when you pour water from the pitcher into the basin—at these moments Fritz and the canoe danced a horrid measure. By this time the tide had hurried the lad to where his canoe felt the full force 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 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

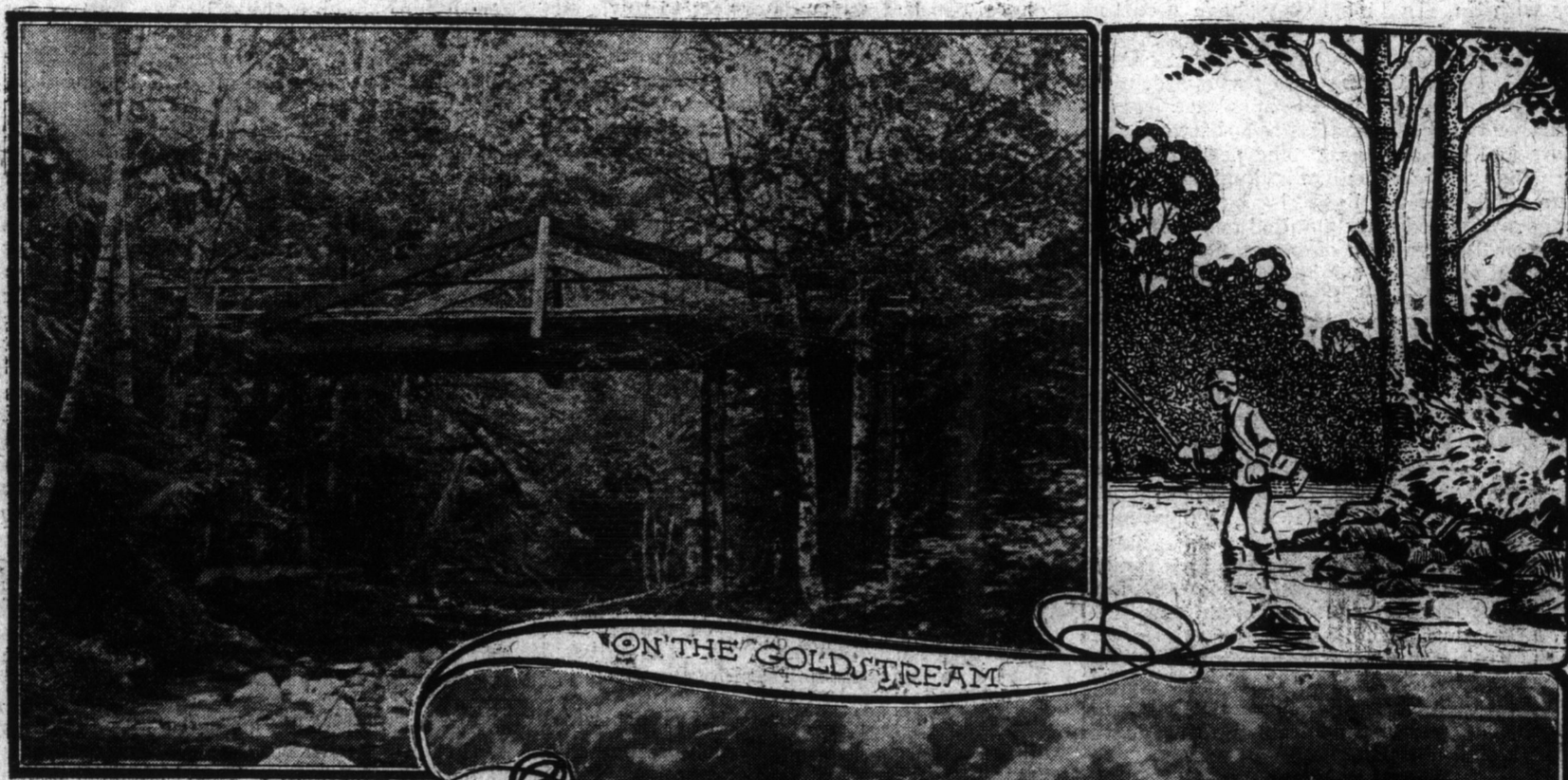
to side his swift strokes fell. He swept down the last great wave with a sickening roll. Paddling with might and main he kept her in the harbor current, urged her through the shoreward tide-rip, darted into the calmer water and, with half a hundred strokes, beached her at my feet, and fell fainting in 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, ~~as a rule~~, be suitable for the big mouth, that can be protruded like some horrid living funnel 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 two 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 over-gorged stomach that as soon as we laid it on the capera cloth ashore the pressure of the food and the weight of its recumbent body caused it to give birth to many young.

Fritz was head over ears in cod and dog 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 finking, 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 yesterday.—Bonnycastle Dale.

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 Tempie—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.



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 jealously 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 patches within a few days.

These salmon all choose a shallow at the 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 most.

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-inflicted, 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 are lined with dead salmon, the sand bar im-

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WITH THE RICE



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THE SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN THE RIGHT WAY TO PICK AND PACK POULTRY

THE choicest poultry may be spoiled easily by careless or inexperienced pickers, or by improper packing, so that all chance of high prices is destroyed. 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-feathering, 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 without 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 heat.

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, laid 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.

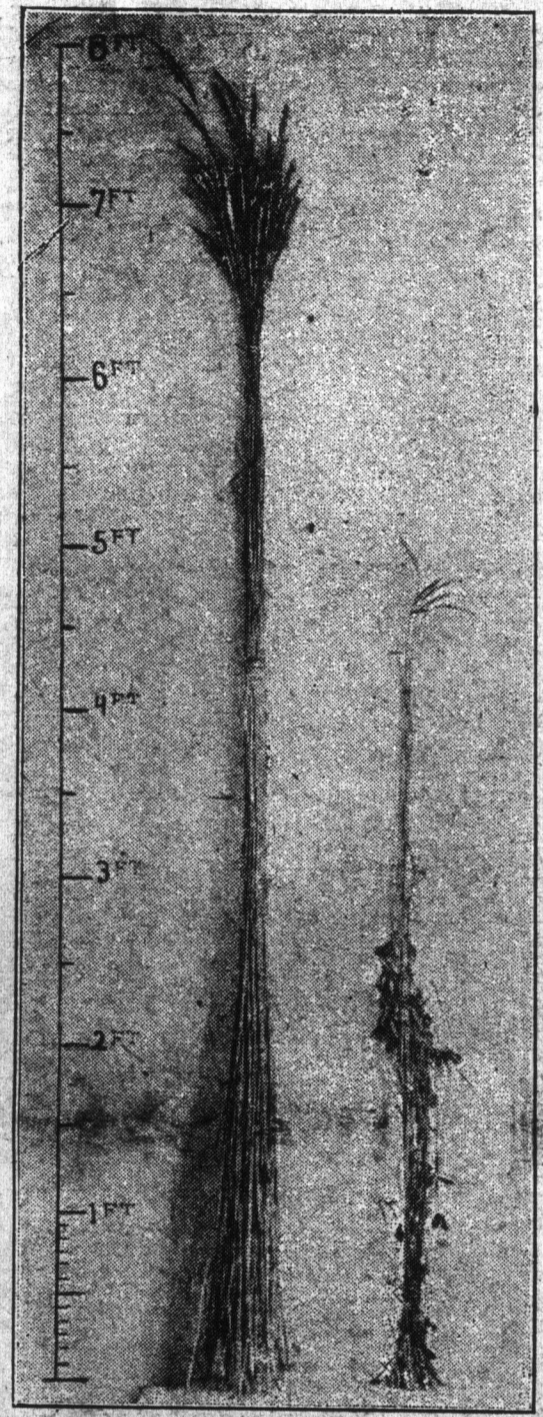
CROPPBOUND FOWLS

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 swallow something, or rather, when she appears to

have something in her throat, she should be 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 step way to open 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 eloquent 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 the other.

It is well to place the hen upon a table to make 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 feathers.

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 the wound, so that it runs nicely round the crop

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 is 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 operation.

THE APIARY

CLIPPING QUEEN'S WINGS

THE 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 small.

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 tops.

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 forefinger of right hand, taking hold of her by the wings. She should not be caught hold of or handled by her abdomen, for that is 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 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 years 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 snapped 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" her—that is, many bees will form in a ball around her and try to sting her or suffocate her to death.

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 hives 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 have 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 day added.

AROUND THE FARM

SUMMER SEPARATING

WITH 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.

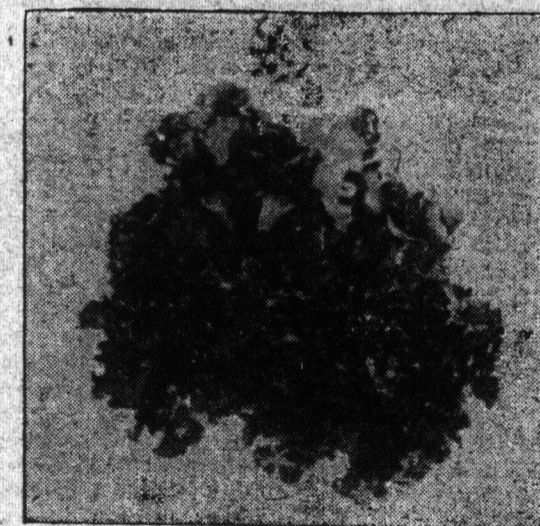
Separating twice a day is now necessary, and churning must be made as frequently as the yield will allow and economy permit. Then, too, arrangements must be made for holding the cream at a low temperature. Altogether there are many changes from the winter practice. It is no easy task to wash the separator 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 be 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 cause of a considerable loss of butterfat during the year.

In this latitude the summer nights are cool 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 cannot afford the engine, and give the gasoline 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 make-up 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 brightened 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.



Monster Head of Lettuce grown on farm of M. Finnelly & Sons, Cadboro Bay.

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 found 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 which 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.

After the lime has been slaked and the liquid strained the work of applying may be prepared for. All moveable furnishings of the house 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 mist.

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 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 coaxing 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 car—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 speed.

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 distract 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.

Opening of the Franco-British Exposition

WITH its beautifully-designed, gleaming buildings, the Franco-British exhibition at Shepherd's Bush has earned for itself the title of "The White City." In the accompanying 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 far-reaching 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 exhibits are huddled together, with but little regard to order and effect, are a score of superb

walk of life, have cheerfully given their time, experience, and ability to the great work, determined that nothing shall be lacking on their part to make the exhibition a huge success.

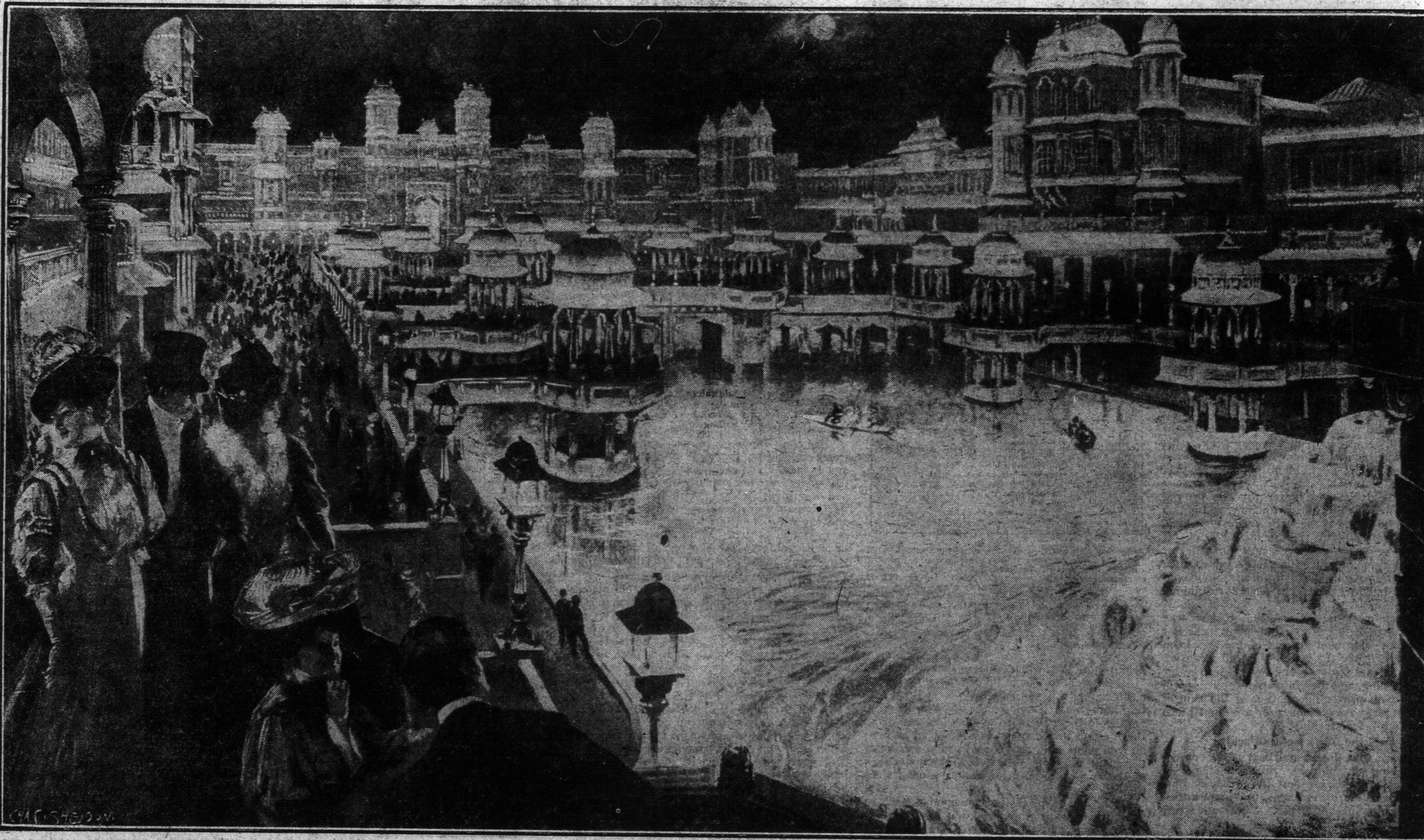
New South Wales

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 another kind, perhaps less practical, but not less valuable. Its centre is marked by a large

of white beech, while upon the parquet floor of 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 tin, 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 other 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 Queensland, 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. Benson, government instructor in fruit culture, Mr. 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 the door that is nearly opposite the Irish village 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 baggies. On the other side of the pagoda, which



palaces, each a gem of architecture, and eight 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, and effect.

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 municipalities 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 manufacturers, the highest and best known in every

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 Messrs. G. E. Crane & Sons, and to the specimens of kerosene shale exhibited by the Commonwealth 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 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 occupies one end and represents the whole bulk of the gold—valued at £270,000,000—which has been produced in the state since the earliest discoveries. Close by it are some specimens of marble, 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; tallies; neat's-foot and eucalyptus oils; starch, 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 be 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

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it nearly 300 miles from Northam to Kalgoorlie 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.

One contains 50 or 60 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.

Tasmania, the smallest of the states of the Commonwealth, has the smallest court of all, but she has employed her space to good advantage. One of the products on which she prides herself is fruit, and, in particular, apples; and one of the most conspicuous objects in her court is the trophy containing many samples of standard English varieties of that fruit.

named commodity a much larger yield per acre can be obtained in Tasmania than in England, but English brewers may be comforted by the fact that Tasmanian brewers think their beer is improved if they add a proportion of English-grown hops to the native product. Finally, mention may be made of the cases of feather-brief visit on Tuesday afternoon of the King and Queen and President Fallieres, who were received by the members of the executive committee, and whose tour of the pavilion was witnessed by a number of Anglo-Indian ladies and gentlemen specially invited to be present.



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

the carpets of Khaipur, one of which, comparatively 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 art centres are represented to a greater or smaller degree.

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 the 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.

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.

The President of France

The career of M. Armand Fallieres, as the London Times writes as follows:—The career of M. Armand Fallieres has been one of hard work and of service to his country, has been, in the words of his compatriots, one of the most distinguished of his generation.

During his whole period of political activity, which covers some 40 years, Fallieres has been one of the foremost men of the Republic in France, with some 15 or 20 other veterans the grave responsibility of protecting the State against the assaults of its enemies.

M. Fallieres, like most Frenchmen of his generation, does not speak English. It may, nevertheless, be said that few Frenchmen are more in sympathy with the English conceptions, both political and social, or more ardently devoted to the entente cordiale.

M. Fallieres spends altogether four months of the year at the Chateau of Rambouillet, about an hour from Paris, where he entertains shooting parties in the neighborhood of the Seine, has long ceased to exist. The President takes his meals in company with Mme. Fallieres, their married daughter, and members of his military household, the general secretary to the Presidency, and such day. President Carnot was fond of living in state at Pontineauville. I remember a short stay in that picturesque town while he was President, and being surprised at what a considerable distance all strangers were kept from the chateau by a cordon of troops or gendarmes stationed in the park.

The Restful Italian Sabbath. The "Continental Sunday," which was recently invaded by the new French law enacting that shops must close during that day, has been still further abrogated in Italy, by the "riposo settimanale," which went into effect on February 8.

From Manse to Peerage. Sir Henry Fowler, who has been elevated to the rank of viscount, is the son of a Methodist minister, and has himself taken a prominent part in the doings of that religious body in England. Born in Sunderland on May 15, 1850, he was trained for a legal career, becoming a solicitor at the age of twenty-two.

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First Burglar—Hark! I hear some one talking. Second Burglar—What's he saying? First Burglar—That he never will be on another house as long as he lives. Second Burglar—Let's get out of this. No money here; he's lost every cent—Tit-Bits

Progress of Panama Canal

An engineering correspondent of the London Times writes:—The progress of the work on the Panama Canal is the result of a recent visit to the isthmus by the writer. The great rise and fall of the tide on the Atlantic side of the canal is about 22 ft., while on the Pacific side it is 20 ft.

It is calculated that the worst floods known in the Chagres valley, which at times raised the river in places 7 feet to 10 feet above the Panama Railway, will not raise the lake to be created more than 2 feet above the 85 feet level.

On the sides of deep cuts the steam shovels can be seen working on terraces stepped back one above the other. The side-tipping cars with a capacity of 20 tons, and the second one-sided "goniolas" with a capacity of 10 tons, are being built right-handed and left-handed, according to the necessities of the excavation.

There are two main hospitals, which are enlargements and improvements of the original French buildings, one in Colon, and the other close to Panama at a place called Ancon. Too much cannot be said in praise of this institution. Both white and colored men are splendidly quartered, and are receiving the best of food and nursing, and the benefits of experienced medical care, with all the most modern surgical and medical appliances.

Showers of Blazing Meteors. The extraordinary story of a ship wrecked by a meteor, reported as having occurred a month ago, has been followed by another encounter with meteors equally remarkable, though fortunately unattended by loss of life. Details of the phenomenon have just come to light.

When Captain Benkert and his men ventured again on deck they found the ship being covered with a peculiar brownish dust. Then followed a shower of blazing meteors, which fell hissing into the sea about the ship. The shower lasted for several minutes, and the sea as far as the eye could see, was covered with objects of every color dancing about on the sea.

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 'r' 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 resource—characteristics 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 gave a remarkable record of his personal impressions. "The whole scene flickered exactly like a cinematograph picture; and, besides, I remember no sound. 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, bridle-hand and trigger-finger, and withdrawn from all 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 armoured 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 ingenious yet simple fashion that reminds one of some of Stepiak'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 education.

A Restless Conservative

The new member for Oldham carried into politics the qualities he had displayed in other fields.

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. Brodrick brought in his unfortunate scheme of so-called army reform the criticisms it received from the member for Oldham were as damaging as any that came from the opposition benches. It was Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals that strained his party allegiance to the

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 book—which, 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 disastrous 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 made.

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, Sir Bullock 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 touse it somewhat, give him an Eton collar and jacket, and he might pass for the captain of the eleven responding for his team. His face is boyish, his smile is boyish; his pout is delightfully young. Watching him, as he stands beyond the table—slim, middle-sized,

drooping a little, hands on hips or excitedly 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 tightness 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 upon 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 1905 election it was not even challenged. The seat was won by a plurality of 1,242 votes out of a total poll of 10,237. 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 give 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." Nowadays not even the most irreconcilable of his opponents would deliberately lose the chance

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 attention.

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 their 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 monopoly 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 teetotalists 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 Commons to endorse his stand on home rule are too recent history.

Review of Official History of the War in South Africa

UNDER the direction of His Majesty's Government there has just been issued in London a "History of the War in South Africa, 1899-1902," 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 guerrilla 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 opposed 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 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,

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 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-

pose, of its chequered history during the first three months of its existence, and of its significance 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 railway, with the Boer army dissolving before it in panic and confusion. The real interest lies in Botha's organization of a staunch 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 Colville's career. In other cases, for example, in the reverses of Zilikat's Nek and Dewetsdorp, they end with a final hesitating comment which, in the absence of full and fair discussion, is liable to prejudice the case and mislead 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

on the spot. Any one reading the story of the great chase of De Wet in August, 1900, would conclude from the series of telegrams sent to Sir Ian Hamilton, and quoted in full, that that officer's failure to block Ollifant'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 operations. 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 co-operation between the two generals. The long-drawn-out 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' 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 debatable 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, Alleman'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.

The race is strong. But Ecclesiastes, I



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A TALE OF THREE "SCOOPS"

By D. W. Higgins, author of "The Mystic Spring," etc.

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

MEMBERS 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 forty and fifty years ago. Newspaper work in those days was not divided into departments. Not more than two 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 item.

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 ahead.

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 and troiclad," 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 infrequently 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 fierce, 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 extracts 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 Monticello 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 James. When the time for retiring came the participants crowded about Sir James and took 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.

"Captain," asked the Chronicle man, "will you give me a lift out?"

"All right," responded Capt. Pike, "jump in."

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 swash.

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 limp as 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.

Side by side with the report of the banquet the readers of the Chronicle were informed the

following day that Governor Kennedy would come on the next mail steamer. There was not the slightest information as to the new governor's arrival or movements in the Colonist.

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. Hastening to the waterfront the Chronicle man saw 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 buffeted 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 Chronicle 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 spilled some of it, and had not had time to swab it up. When the excited Colonist man

set his foot in the mess he slipped and fell. 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 felicitous 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 of heavy footsteps hurriedly crossing the verandah, followed by a violent ringing of his door bell.

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, announcing the wreck of the Labouchere. You had better come down to the office."

English Criticism of American Children

IAD I been asked, three years ago, to give, offhand, an example of an "imp," I should have replied unhesitatingly:

"An American child, aged between two years and sixteen." Now, I 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 rhyme.

No English visitor to the United States ever yet returned home without bringing certain thrilling tales of the infant 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 well 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 nurseries, 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 have been brought up.

One finds such children frightfully inconvenient 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 asking:

"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 twopence-halfpenny), 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 indeed.

But I am not always the teacher. A loving 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 tyrannized over by these selfish 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 attitude, 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 London Mail.

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 total loss.

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 Crip 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 get 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 establishments 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 one?"

"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 Labouchere "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 Francisco.

SPECIAL TWO DAYS' SALE IN STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

For some time back the state of the money market has been such that we have been able to buy under the most favorable conditions. Consequently we bought quite heavily, as the prices were considerably better than we can usually get. Therefore we find our stock in this department a little heavy, and for Friday and Saturday we will have a Stock Reduction Sale. We will offer values that will insure a speedy clearance of many lines and provide bargains for all who take advantage of this opportunity. For these two days we will sell Stationery, Soaps, Books, etc., at very moderate and attractive prices.

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A Big Sale of Lace Collars

As an Extra Special for Friday, we offer a fine assortment of high grade Fancy Lace Collars, in a rich assortment of patterns. These collars are in white, cream and ecru Guipure and other laces. We have divided the assortment into two lots, and the prices at which they are marked is in most cases less than half the regular. Values from 75c to \$2.75 on Friday at 50c and... **35c**

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Another Very Special lot of Shoe Oddments will be offered for sale on Friday and Saturday. Some fine bargains will be offered in various lines for men, women and children.

WOMEN'S PATENT COLT OXFORD SHOES, in all styles, light hand turned or Goodyear welted soles, French, military or Cuban heels. No pair worth less than \$5.00. Many are \$5.50 and \$6.50 shoes. Special price... **\$3.50**

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MEN'S PATENT COLT OR GUN METAL CALF BLUCHER SHOES, Goodyear welted soles. \$5.00 and \$5.50 values. Regular \$2.00. Special price... **\$1.10**

MEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER CUT OXFORD SHOES, medium toes, Goodyear welt soles. Regular \$4.00. Special price... **\$2.95**

MEN'S FINE CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER BOOTS, medium weight sewn soles. Regular \$3.50. Special price... **\$2.50**

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Another big lot of Cushion Pads that are offered at most moderate prices. These are in all sizes as follows:

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