MAJOR HODGINS

Evidence in Regard to Wrongful Classification of Work

Morse, of G. T. P., Over Question

mittee on the Hodgins charges sat un-til very nearly 11 o'clock last night. til very nearly 11 o'clock last light.

The proceedings were characterised by particular venom on the part of Mr. Carvell, a Liberal member, when papers were asked for by counsel for the major.

The latter went on the stand and the Toronto board of trade. The meeting was called at the suggestion of Chairman Mabee of the railway commission, that the shippers of the Dominion get together and express their opinion on the subject.

testified that Commissioners Young and Reid had repeatedly urged him to change his classification in order to give the contractors more money. The classified S6 per cent solid rock should have been only 30 per cent. This, he said, was a typical case. He blamed the increase in classification on Division Six to interference on the part of inspecting Engineer Grant, and wrote chief Engineer Lumsen that he had notified the divisional engineers that if this sort of thing were repeated they would be discharged. The increase in the returns for July and August, compared with previous months were simply phenomenal. For instance 18 cuttings of common excavation and loose rock were transferred to solid rock, \$85 cubic yards. Mr. Mann, engineer for the G.T.P. had protested most strenuously against this overclassification and waste.

Agior Hodgins' testimony and particularly the documentary evidence are compared created excavations and loose rock were transferred to solid rock, \$85 cubic yards. Mr. Mann, engineer to the the documentary evidence to solid rock assistant that the solicities might fail under the domination of the schismatics to be specious.

ATTACKS PRESIDENT

ATTACKS PRESIDENT

ATTACKS PRESIDENT

ATTACKS PRESIDENT

Lawyer Speaking at Manufox and extent the shippers and experience in the subject.

Fireman Bady injured

Vancouver, May 20.—Clarence Westover, a fireman stationed at No. 2 firehals cover the property but also certain pension funds for aged priests. The societies for aged priests, amounting to \$4.000,000 and in accordance with the recent mending the harding place at the had not only take over the property but also certain pension funds for aged priests, amounting to \$4.000,000 and in accordance with the fecture mending the harding place at the had not only take over the property but also certain pension funds for aged priests, amounting to \$4.000,000 and in accordance with the recent mending place at the had not only take over the property bill, they would accept place to the devolution of the church

Vancouver, May 20.—Walter Drake aged nine, while being operated on for tonsilitis died in the operating chair today after taking an anesthetic.

No Dominion Fair Exhibit New Westminster, May 20.—Chilliwack district has decided not to make an exhibit at the Dominion Fair at Calgary owing to the small prize of \$50 which is all that is offered.

New Westminster, May 20.—Vic-toria was decided upon as the object-ive point for the Citizens' picnic this year, at a meeting of the committees held in the city hall last night. The date for the picnic has been set for Wednesday, July 15, and that day will be declared a public holiday. The steamer Princess Royal will probably be secured for the trip.

Toronto, May 20.—Representatives of shippers from all parts of Canada, at a meeting held in the board of trade today, passed a resolution expressing their desire for a more simple form of bills of lading, along the lines suggest-ed by the Canadian Manufacturers' as-sociation and the Toronto board of

direct file of the control of the co

Instructions From Pope Are Against Mutual Aid So-

Church Would Not Have Control ·

Paris, May 20 .- It is officially announced here that the Pope has instructed the French episcopate to refuse the clause in the church devolu-

The refusal will result, according to law, in turning over millions of dot-lars' worth of property to public charities.

Lawyer Speaking at Manufacturers' Meeting Says He is Wrong

New York, May 20—With an election of officers today, followed by banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria to might, the National Association of Manufacturers closed its annual convention, here. The association resilected J. J. Un Cleava of St. Louis closed A. A. Schneck with the second of the says he earnestly desires to save the French priests from further sacrifices, and was disposed to authorize large concessions provided the law permitted the priests to safeguard discipline, but the law proposed the formation of societies open to all who want to join, and provided no means for excluding those who strayed from the church.

Moreover, it was proposed to form a separate body which in a way would lose its distinctive character primarily as an organization of priests, but more particularly with regard to its relation to the Holy See.

"While the authors of the law to seven degrees of rost to the dum of having taken and t

Calgary, May 20.—There has not been any rain north of Airdrie, but the crops are looking ideal. The rain which we have been having here is said to have reached as far south as Nanten.

Rumor That Opposition Fight Bookmakers Win in Court.

Toronto, May 20.—The court of appeals today quashed the conviction against John Wolff and seven others who were fined \$100 and costs each at Fort Erie for betting at Fort Erie PART OF SUPPLY VOTED Jockey club last fall.

at the new city hall between the stone-cutters, the bricklayers and the labor-ers on one side and the Alberta Build-ing Co. on the other. The Alberta Building Co. claim that there is no strike and the men take a different view. Work has been suspended.

San Francisco, May 20.—The jury in the case of Ruef, accused of offering a bribe to former Supervisor Jennings Phillips, came into court today after being locked up all night and announced that no agreement had reached and asked for instructions. The indications point to a disagreement.

IN WHEAT COUNTRY

Authorities Do Not Expect Any Serious Damage From

on Election Bill is to Be Successful

for on Suggestion of Opposition

Ottawa, May 20.—The air is full of rumors regarding the plans of the government in connection with the election bill. One rumor is to the effect that the government will amend the clause in the bill to overcome the objections of the opposition by limiting the judges to the allocation of voters to their proper folls where the lists

be done.

It was the opposition that suggested that these votes should be taken up to-day, evidently desiring to answer the government contention that it was the opposition which was keeping the government employes out of their pay; Sir Wilfrid also put through the Monnied Police vote without any difficulty. In connection with this vote Mr. Foster criticized the northern Jaunts of Capt. Bernier, which, he thought were ex-

Medicine Hat, May 30.—Jacob Merkel, head of the 'Dreamers,' has written threatening letters to the witnesses in the recent trial, and an effort will be made to reach him for using the mails for this purpose.

Premier Whitney's Affliction. Toronto, May 20.—Premier Whitney is confined to his residence with a bad attack of rheumatism. He passed a bad night and is unable to walk, and unless there is considerable improvement he will be unable to take any active part in the election campaign.

Deliberately Shoots His Father and Turns Revolver on Himself

Anaconda, Mont., May 20.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Anaconda Copper Mining company held here today the directors, with the exception of William L. Bull, were relected. Mr. Bull's place on the board is filled by H. H. Broughton of New York.

ELDER MAN A MILLIONAIRE

Trouble Caused By Intention to Remarry Against Fa-

Pure Bred Stock Sales. Calgary, May 20.—Some 500 prosective buyers were in the sales pavil

ON G. T. P. TERMINUS

pensive and unnecessary as the work pould as well be performed by the mounted police. About all Captain Bermier appeared to have done, according to Mr. Fester, was to annex a number of felands that neody alse every line has an upward tendency.

To this Sir Wilfrid

A place of the control of the contro

OF INSANE SON

mily's Wishes

New York, May 19 .- A family es George E. Sterry, jr., and the suicide reached and asked for instructions. The indications point to a disagreement.

Sun Life Company.

Montreal, May 20.—Robertson McAuley, while retaining the presidency of the Sun Life Assurance company, has relinquished the managing directorship, and is succeeded by T. B. McAuley, who will act as managing director and secretary. As B. Wood, assistant actuary, becomes actuary, and is succeeded by A. G. Cape, superintendent of agencies.

LOW TEMPERATURES

The indications point to a disagreement.

Sun Life Company.

Montreal, May 20.—Robertson McAuley, while retaining the presidency of the Sun Life Assurance company, where not available in the present form for federal elections, instead of giving to the city on the Nisgars work move names from whole lists. If this done and the present deadlock ended it is expected that prerogation will be feached by July 1st.

The opposition consented to the passing of haif a million dollars of civil government estimates today, and as a perintendent of agencies.

LOW TEMPERATURES

WORK PROGRESSING

St. Catharines, May 20.—While not available in the Present form for federal elections, instead of giving the date of graining the nested office of the latter. The elder Sterry was shot down at the Pine street office of the latter. The elder Sterry was shot down at the Pine street office of the latter. The elder Sterry was shot down at the Pine street office of the latter. The elder Sterry was shot down at the Pine street office of the latter. The elder Sterry was shot down at the Pine street office of the latter. The elder Sterry was shot down at the Pine street office of the latter. The elder Sterry was shot down at the Pine street office of the Nisgara was shot down at the Pine street office of the Auley and and other points were doming into the city on the Nisgara was found and other points were doming into the city on the Nisgara was found and other points were doming into the city on the Nisgara was found and other points were doming into the city on the Nisgara was shot down at the P of the latter. The elder Sterry was led to the tragedy. A letter left by
the son made plain that his acts were
deliberate and the product of a deranged mind. The senior Sterry was
72 years old, and in addition to his
drug interests was president of the
Bloomfield Mills Company, and a director in the Spring Coal Company.

Helived in West Seventy-fourth
street, and was socially prominent and
active in religious affairs. He was an
elder in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, a member of the board
of managers of the American Bible soclety and also of the American Bible soclety and a director of Princeton
Theological seminary.
George E. Sterry, jr., was 40 years
old, and his wife, a well-known soclety woman, lived at the Manhattan
Square hotel. His wife had known of
the unpleasantness in the Sterry famity but he a received an inthestigation.

be erected.

George R. Naden, M.P.P. of Greenwood, has his effice building and residence well under way; and the Prince Rupert Hardware company have given P. W. Anderson the contract for building a forty-foot addition to their store on Centre street.

In Knoxville, just east of Prince Rupert, buildings are going up in all directions—restaurants, lodging houses, small stores, etc.—and more building would be done, were it not that the supply of lumber is so limited, the sawmills being unable to meet the demand.

Only temporary sites are



New York's latest Actual \$35.00

GARESCHE-CARTER CASE

Yesterday morning in the county court before Judge Lampman, the Garesche-Carter trial was begun with W. J. Taylor, K.C., acting for the crown and Frank Higgins for the defence. Before proceeding, the prosecution stated that while Miss McIntosh was giving her evidence, it might be well to ask those who were not directly interested to leave the court. Judge was giving her evidence, it might be well to ask those who were not directly interested to leave the court. Judge Lampman vadily consented and all except those whose duties necessitated their attendance, left the room.

As prosecutor for the crown, it fell upon Mr. Taylor to make known the facts of the case to his honor. Mr. Taylor's remarks were a held resume. facts of the case to his honor. Mr. Taylor's remarks were a brief resume of the evidence which had been brought out in the police court three weeks ago. In presenting his case to the bench, Mr. Taylor stated that it was not his intention to dwell at length upon the evidence which was already in the hands of his honor. He did however, which in a concise mandid, however, relate in a concise manner the main points of his case and pointed out that it would be his endeavor to produce evidence as he proceeded to prove the charges laid against the accused.

Miss Molecules and Disappearance of the Waters Brothers

After several fullie attempts to get into communication with the police authorities at Clayoquot, werd has at

against the accused.

Miss Molntosh was the first witness called and told of her term of employment with Garesche. She also related her experiences which were much the same as given before Magistrate Jay in the police court.

The court adjourned at 12.30 a.m. and continued shortly after 2 o'clock.

his cross-examination of Miss McIntosh. During the early part of the
cross-examination, the answers to his
guestions did not vary to any great
extent until the young woman was
questioned regarding her term of residence in Vancouver. When asked if
she knew a man called Ferguson and
a woman of the same name who was
ostensibly posing as his wife, she
stated that her acquaintance with the
Fergusons was of short duration. She
Fergusons was of short duration. She stated that her acquaintance with the Fergusons was of short duration. She gave the same reply regarding Vendeviller, Stuart, Donovan and a number of others. It was at this point that Mr. Higgins began an unmerciful cross-examination which brought out the fact that the witness had not told the entire truth regarding her life in Vancouver when under cross-examination in the police court. To further force his point, Mr. Higgins at this juncture called in Vandeviller and a woman called Roach.

Continuing he pressed the witness to state whether or not she knew the man and woman who were confront.

IN THE COUNTY COURT

IN THE COUNTY COURT

Mr. Taylor then began his re-examination by requesting that Miss McIntosh tell the facts of all that had happened while she resided in Vancouver. In doing so, she stated that the man Ferguson, and his supposed wife, Stuart, Vandeviller, Donovan, the woman called Roach and various others, had attempted to persuade her to take up her quarters in a section of the city of Vancouver of a questionable nature. She was at that time 15 years of age.

Before leaving his seat, he warned Miss McIntosh that she evidently had a number of friends who were auxious to discuss her case and in so doing his honor pointed out that it would be wise on her part to refrain from having discussion of any nature whatever with these supposed friends.

SEARCH FOR MISSING

last been received by Superintendent Hussey relative to the disappearance of Horace and Harvey Waters, who have been reported missing on Nootka island. The provincial constable at Clayoquot has wired that it is believed that the brothers have met with an accident. It is known that the two carried a quantity of dynamite with them when they left Friendly Cove, island and make a thorough investi-gation. It will be some time before a report can be received back in Vic-toria though it is expected that when the Tees returns on her next trip some-word of the missing brothers will be brought.

in Vancouver when under cross-examination in the police court. To further force his point, Mr. Higgins at this juncture called in Vandeviller and a woman called Roach.

Continuing he pressed the witness to state whether or not she knew the man and woman who were confronting her in court. The witness finally admitted that both were known to her whereupon she began to weep bitterary. Judge Lampman watted until he satisfied himself that the witness was not in a fit condition to continue and requested Constable Carter to remove her to an outer room in order that she might regain composure.

Calgary, May 20.—This city has effected a sale to Geo. Stimson & Co. of Toronto of the \$425,000 debentures, thirty years, 4 1-2 per cent at the highest price received for such securities by either Calgary or any other city of its size in the west for the last couple of years. The price paid was piven the same firm the privilege of the distinct of the city. The city has given the same firm the privilege of the distinct of the city. The city has given the same firm the privilege of the distinct of the city. The city has given the same firm the privilege of the distinct of the city. The city has given the same firm the privilege of the same

BATTLESHIP FLEET IN STRAITS TODAY

American "Armada" Should Be Visible From Beacon This Forenoon

(From Thursday's Daily) The squadron of U. S. battleships and auxiliary vessels, sixteen battleships and as many more other vessels, from the Atlantic coast will pass into the straits this morning at 7 o'clock and pass up to Port Angeles about Beacon Hill. The fleet differs slightly from that which came around from the Atlantic coast, the Wisconsin replacing the Maine and the Nebraska the Alabama The fleet is composed as follows:

First division-U.S.S. Connecticut First division—U.S.S. Connecticut, flagship; U.S.S. Kansas, U.S.S. Vermont, and U.S.S. Louisiana.

Second division—U.S.S. Georgia, flagship; U.S.S. New Jersey, U.S.S. Rhode Island, and U.S.S. Nebraska.

Third division—U.S.S. Minnesota, flagship; U.S.S. Ohlo, U.S.S. Missouri, and U.S.S. Virginia.

Fourth division—U.S.S. Wisconsin.

and U.S.S. Virginia.

Fourth division—U.S.S. Wisconsin, flagship: U.S.S. Illinois, U.S.S. Kearsarge, and U.S.S. Kentucky.

There are also two supply ships, two repair ships and a fleet of destroyers.

The fleet on arrival in the straits will be divided, eight going to Bellingham, four to Port Angeles, the others proceeding to Port Townsend. On Saturday they will rendezvous at Port Townsend about 1 p.m. and proceed as a fleet to Seattle, accompanied by a large flottila of steamers and excursion craft. cursion craft.

Several launches with parties of Victorians will go into the straits to meet the incoming fleet.

Victoria Visit. The Pacific squadron will not come to Victoria until early in June. This fleet is now headed for the Santa Barbara channel, where for a few weeks maneuvering will be the programme of the cruisers. Tattical drill and squadron evolutions will be part of the work, and after so much play Admiral Davion, processes to put his men. Dayton proposes to put his men through a stiff pace until they limber up again. While brief stops will be made at Santa Barbara and San Diego, the ports of Los Angeles will be the objective points for the cruisers. They will start north about the beginning of June

The Bremerton naval yard will be busy for some time following the visit of the squadron. The Kentucky will dock at Bremerton from May 21 to 26, the Kearsarge from May 8 to June 1, the Illinois from June 2 to 6, the Georgia from June 7 to 11, the New Jersey from June 1 to 16, the Rhode Island from June 17 to 20, and the Wisconsin from June 22 to 25.

The next stage of the voyage after the return of the fleet to San Francisco, is arranged to begin on July 7. But, if the work at the dry docks can be rushed the date will be advanced, as the department is anxious to keep

Voyage to Orient.

arriving July 16. Seven days will be spent at Honolulu, and the officers and crews of the battleships will be elaborately entertained. Then the warships will up anchor and begin their 3,850 mile cruise southward to Auckland, New Zealand, where they are due to arrive August 9. This run of seventeen days will be one of the longest "legs" of the entire cruise of the Atlantic fleet.

At Anckland six days will be spent

the Atlantic fleet.

At Auckland six days will be spent in festivitles, the fleet salling from that port on August 15 and making a five day run of 1,284 miles to Sydney, where August 20 is the scheduled date of its arrival. Seven days of galety and then the battleships will hurry on, a three days' cruise of 575 miles, to Melbourne, where they will drop anchor on August 29. A week of entertainments will intervene before the ships will sail on to Albany, a distance of 1,350 miles and a six days' cruise. The fleet will arrive at Al-

After spending nearly six weeks enjoying the hospitality of the people of Australia, the long column of battle-ships will turn northward and take two weeks' sailing to the Philippines, 3,300 miles away. Nine days will be spent at the islands, filling coal bunk-or and making recessary repairs, and

DYNAMITERS FOILED

Attempt to Blow Up Railway Bridge Over Harlem River Frustrated By Watchman

New York, May 26.—That an attempt vas made last night to blow up the was made last night to blow up the new bridge of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, over the Harlem river, at West Farms road, became known today, when a valled containing ten sticks of dynamite was found floating in the river. An investigation followed the finding of the valled, and the police learned that the watchman on the bridge had been set than by five man during least night. watchman on the bridge had been set upon by five men during last night when he caught them in the act of placing a charge of dynamite under the structure. The watchman succeeded in driving off the men, who dropped the dynamite into the river, it was picked up by a barge captain, who turned it over to the police.

Emo, Ont. May 20.—A Canadian Northern freight train was wrecked near here when in a cut. Six cars, loaded with coal, were piled up. The

Toronto, May 20.—The Hamilton Radial company is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the land bounded by Adelaide, Temperance and Sheppard streets upon which to erect a terminal station.

IN FINLAY COUNTRY

Advices Received From Ingen-

cruise. The fleet will arrive at Al-bany September 11, and will leave Connell creek have been dispelled. Al-September 17. though the claims are only in the pros-

orgia, 3,300 miles away. Nine days will be spent at the islands, filling coal bunkers and making necessary repairs, and then the ships will move on to Yokohama, 1,750 miles distant. The fleet will reach the Japanese port October 17, after taking seven days to make the cruise. Leaving Yokohama at the end of a week's round of festivities and entertainments, the fleet will divide the first squadron returning to Manila, while the second squadron makes a five day run to Amoy, 666 miles away. The second squadron will spend six days at that port, leaving on November 4 and arriving again at Manila November 7.

S. P. DUNLEVY.

Hazelton, May 12.

"George Burns and myself have been to the Ingenika and staked claims for all the members of your syndicate. There will be a pack train behalf of Messrs. Dunlevy and Ellis, who dispatched Gus Rosenthal and Beirnes to the scene in February last. These last-mentioned parties also located additional ground before returning to Hazelton a few weeks ago to report and secure supplies. They will hurry back to the diggings within a few days. Work will be prosecuted vigorously all summer. Hasler and syndicate, also went to the Ingenika."

S. P. DUNLEVY.

Hazelton, May 12.

"George Burns and myself have been to the Ingenika and staked claims for all the members of your syndicate. There will be a pack train leave here for the diggings about. June 1. Horses are scarce and very high here. Beirnes and I made a urip eighty or ninety miles northeast of the new diggings, but our supplies gave out and we had to return. I think it is an even better country than the longenika."

GUS A. ROSENTHAL.

Latest Report.

Vancouver, May 20.—Top gravel that will go \$30 per day to the man, and four at \$75 per sack. Some 40 miners at work on McConnell creek whipsally and electric light about two blocks and every beauty of cook street and was comparatively dark, though Mr. Locke obclaims for all the members of your syndicate. There will be a pack train leave here for the diggings about June 1. Horses are scarce and very high here. Beirnes and I made a urip eighty or ninety miles northeast of the new diggings, but our supplies gave out and we had to return. I think it is an even better country than the lingenika."

GUS A. ROSENTHAL.

Wr. Locke made straight for his home and telephoned the police. The patrol wagon with Constables Fry and Forester was almost immediately on the specific provided the police. The patrol wagon with Constables Fry and Forester was almost immediately on the patrol wagon with Constables Fry and Forester was almost immediately on the patrol wagon with Constables Fry and Forester was almos Fullmore, a veteran prospector, was grubstaked by the same people last January. He is supposed to be seeking placer ground in the Peace River country beyond the Ingenika.

Extracts from the letters recived today by Mr. Dunlevy read as follows:

"McConnell Creek. April 16.

"I arrived here yesterday, April 15, just fifteen days' actual traveling from Hazelton. Well, the creek is pretty well staked, although there is some ground to be had between the discovery eries. There is one discovery at the mouth of the creek and one about four or five miles up the creek. There is some ground above upper discovery also. As to the prospecting there is very little being done. The crowd that came up from Hazelton has not done anything but stake and build cabins as yet. It is almost impossible to do anything here now on account of the snow, and it will be a month or six tweeks before a person can get around to give the creeks a proper behild inserted. HASLER. "McConnell Creek, April 16.

McConnell Creek, April 21.

"As I have an opportunity of sending a letter I thought I would write you. I expect this will be the last chance to send mail out until the pack train comes in. The country looks good for prospecting and there is a good showing in platinum on Discovery on this creek. I have made three locations. I consider them very good, as they have pay dirt on both sides. I am building a cabin and intend to make this headquarters. This creek is about eight miles long.

"They tell me there is a schist formation just over the divide from here. I intend to investigate it when the snow goes off. I would call this a serpentine formation and may also produce platinum in paying quantities.

Hazelton, May 10.
"Saw Burns and Rosenthal last night and had a talk with them about the Finlay river country. They seem to think that it looks good and say that Mero and Perry have got fair prospects, but have not yet done fair prospects, but have not yet done much work. The pay runs four or five cents to the pan and we have the adjoining claim to discovery located by them for us last fall. The government has granted claimholders an extension of one year. Burns and Gus_made some locations for us and they seem to think favorable of them.

"The railway surveyors are all at work between here and Kitsalas canyon and they seem to think that there is no doubt about the road coming up the Skeena and across Mission Point."

S. P. DUNLEVY.

S. P. DUNLEVY,

Latest Report.

Wancouver, May 20.—Top gravel that will go \$30 per day to the man, and flour at \$75 per sack. Some 40 miners at work on McConnell creek whipsawing lumber for the summer slucing. Deepest hole 32 feet, at the bottom of which the dirt runs 40 cents per pan, not down to bedrock. Such is the report from the Finlay river district, which has just been brought out by Frank Watson who, with three companions, landed in Hazelton yesterday after eight days of hard mushing from McConnell creek.

Mr. Locke made straight for his home and telephoned the police. The patrol wagon with Constables Fry and forester was almost immediately on the spot but the hold-up man had secured a good start but there was no means of ascertaining in which direction he had made.

This recurrence of hold-ups after the calm which has succeeded the recent series of crime would indicate that there is still a tough element in the city. Of late several hard looking characters have been attempting to get into the city from the other side of the boundary and while the ma-

AT POINT OF REVOLVER

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Scinde

William Locke Held Up on Mears Street Within Block of His Home

(From Thursday's Daily)

"Throw up." This order backed up by the muzzle produce plathum in paying quantities.

Lower Discovery men claim to have dirt that runs four cents to the pan. There is about four feet of snow here now and prospecting is difficult."

F. C. HASLER.

of a six-shooter brought William Locke, an apprentice on the Times newspaper, to an abrupt stop at 12.30 o'clock this morning just at the corner of Cook and Mears streets, a of a six-shooter brought William ner of Cook and Mears streets, a block from the young man's home.
Following the injunction to "Shell out" Mr. Locke handed over to the hold-up man his roll containing \$9 in bills and with the admonition to "Make away" the robber turned and

at the Times office until shortly after midnight, was on his way to his home, on Beicher street, but a short distance from the scene of the hold-up. Near the corner of Mears and Cook streets a drain is being put in and he was forced to take to the roadway. On the opposite side of the street where there is no sidewalk a quantity of long grass is growing and while Mr. Lockedid not see the robber until the latter stood in front of him it appeared as if the latter jumped up from the as if the latter jumped up from the grass. The spot is lighted only by an electric light about two blocks away on Cook street and was com-

the calm which has succeeded the recent series of crime would indicate that there is still a tough element in the city. Of late several hard looking characters have been attempting to get into the city from the other side of the boundary and while the majority of them have been stopped there are doubtless some who have made their way here. For some time after last night's occurrence the police kept a sharp look out for suspicious characters but no arrests were made.

Fredericton, N. B., May 20.—Prof. J. W. Robertson, addressing a public meeting here tonight, told of the practical work at the McDonald college at St. Anne's, Que,, and invited a dozen New Brunswick teachers to take a year's free course and return and give the province. A bottlet in the sow-edge gained.

Ogilvie's Big Fire Sale Attracts Crowds Daily from All Over the City

Make it a point to visit our store before this sale closes—it will pay you—there are many bargains to be obtained. We mention a few to tempt you.

Bird Cages



Enamelled cages, reg. \$2.00, sale price..... \$1.45 Enamelled cages, reg. \$2.25, sale price..... \$1.65 Enamelled cages, (brass seed guards) reg. \$3.00, sale price \$2.00 Brass cages, reg. \$3.25, sale price \$2.00 Breeding cages, reg. \$3.50; sale

Carpenters' Tools at Your Own Prices

Nickel plated iron Levels
(with ground glasses), Regular \$4.50. Sale price...\$3.25
Stanley's all brass-bound
wood Levels. Regular \$6.00.
Sale price...\$4.00
Disston's Back Saws. Regular
\$1.35. Sale price...\$1.00
Nicholl's blued steel Framing
Squares. Regular \$2.50. Sale
price...\$1.35
Wood Dado Planes, Regular \$1.25.
Sale price...\$0c
Wood Nosing Planes. Regular \$1.50.
Sale price...\$0c
Stanley's wood Jointer Planes, Regular \$3.50. Sale price...\$2.00
"Clean Cut" Lathing Hatchets (Underhill's pattern). Regular \$2.90.
Sale price...\$1.25

steel Try Squares. Regu-Sale price45c All sizes of Sorby Socket Gauged Chisels, Caugez, going at cost price

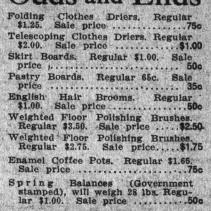
Builders' Hardware and Nails Must Be Sold Regardless of Cost

Electricians! —We have about one dozen Frey's Corner Braces left, which we are selling for \$3.25 each. The regular price is \$4.50 each. Don't delay in taking advantage of this

"Prism" Brand Ready-Mixed Paint, \$1.50 Per Gall.

Varnishes, Stains, Enamels and Paint Brushes Going at a Sacrifice

Odds and Ends





Tape Lines

Church's Alabastine

5-pound Package, reg 50c sale price

25c





Picks and Mattocks

Long Handle, round point, Shovels, reg. \$1.00, sale price. . 750 " \$1.25, " .. 85c " extra strong, reg. \$1.40, sale price...... \$1.00

Scythes and Snathes

Scythes		50c and	60c
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Grass Hooks, reg. 60c, sa	le price		35c

1110 Government Street

1110 Government Street

Locke Held Up on Street Within Block of His Home

om Thursday's Daily)

er backed up by the muzzle shooter brought William apprentice on the Times to an abrupt stop at 12.30 morning just at the corthe young man's home.

the injunction to "Shell Locke handed over to the pan his roll containing \$9 in the pan his roll containing \$9 in the the admonition to "Make robber turned and disaposs a nearby vacant lot. ke, who had been employed nes office until shortly after was on his way to his home, ratreet, but a short distance scene of the hold-up. Near of Mears and Cook streets being put in and he was take to the roadway. On ite side of the street where be sidewalk a quantity of long rowing and while Mr. Locke ee the robber until the latrowing and while Mr. Locke be the robber until the latin front of him it appeared latter jumped up from the he spot is lighted only by c light about two blocks. Cook street and was comdark, though Mr. Locke obsufficiently clear look at the cognize that the latter was mask and was apparently mask and was apparently mask and was apparently ressed. The revolver pointed it Mr. Locke was sufficiently warrant him obeying the to hand over his money, promptly did. The robber attempt to ascertain if his

attempt to ascertain if his seessed any other valuables to obeying him to "make med and disappeared, eke made straight for his telephoned the police. The gon with Constables Fry and was almost immediately on out the hold-up man had se-ood start but there was no

to made.

burrence of hold-ups after which has succeeded the resort of crime would indicate indary and while the mahem have been stopped there less some who have made here. For some time after 's occurrence the police kept ook out for suspicious char-

vitation to Teachers ton, N. B., May 20.-Prof. J. on, addressing a public re tonight, told of the pracnswick teachers to take a course and return and rive need benefit the knowl-ned.

tempt you.



\$1.00

overnment street

PATHANS OF INDIA FOND OF FIGHTING

Friday, May 22, 1908

Lieutenant Bertram Bell of the Scinde Horse on His Way Home on Leave

equipment with the exception of their rifles. The new recruit hands over to the government a sum equivalent to about \$120 for which he is supplied with a good hose, usually of Australian breed. The trooper is allowed the sum of their rifles and his horse, and a sub-bearing the trooper is allowed to the plant income and allowed the supplied to an important of the plant income and allowed the supplied to an important of the plant income and allowed the supplied to an important of the plant income and allowed the supplied to an important of the plant income and allowed the supplied to an important of the plant income and allowed to the plant income and allowed to the plant in the property of the steament to pass a comprehensive measure of electoral reform. He said he was not having yet been continued to the plant of the property of the plant of the supplied to the plant of the property of the plant.

British army. They get three months leave each year and are well treated in other respects, and this with the fact that they thus gain increased in other respects, and this with the fact that they thus gain increased in other respects, and this with the fact that they thus gain increased in other respects, and the will reported. There is a large number of the portions of the Pacific Whaling company attend the provider state of the portions of the Pacific Whaling company attend the provider of the portions of the plant.

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Lansing, Mich., May 20.—The Demo-cratic state convention today unani-mously adopted resolutions instructing Michigan's delegation to the national convention at Denver to vote as a unit for the nomination of William J. Bryan for president, until he is nomi-nated.

FROM PRINCE RUPET

That the Pullains of acritivesters from the properties of the pullation of the pullation

New Westminster, May 20.—The Fraser Centennial celebration will likely be held in connection with the great provincial exhibition in Seprember and October, and the principal feature as planned at present will be the unveiling of a granite monument to the memory of Simon Fraser, discoverer of the Fraser river, why was the first white man to descend and ascend this famous a serway.

The matter was under discussion at a special meeting of the board of control of the Agricultural society held yesterday. It was also decided that the medala to be donated at the fair this year should have an engraving of Simon Fraser on one side and a Builds up muscular flesh, healthy tissue, rich, red blood clears the stomach, kidneys and liver. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 25 cents, Tea or Tablets, C. H. Bowes, Agent.

view of the city on the other side.

The monument will probably be situated on Albert Crescent and will be erected by public subscription, the amount of each donation being limited to one dollar.

In diameter.

In the harbor bed. Despite the fact that the hauling was heavy work the preparations had been amount of each donation being limited to one dollar.

Butter Shows Slight Decline, But Nearly All Lines Hold CAMOSUN RETURNS FROM PRINCE RUPERT High Water in Skeens Delaying Navi-gation—Prominent Steamship Men Go North

The difficult to zet the recruits that are needed. They make excellent solders.

Lord Minte Popular

Asked concerning the political situation in India, Mr. Bell said that Lord Minte was very popular, as in official circles it was considered a boon to have a less strenuous vicercy than his predecessor, Lord Curzon, who often his and carried out views counter to those held by the men that had spent their lives in the country. In the military situation there appears to be military situation there appears to those held by the men that had spent their lives in the country in the military situation there appears to be military situation there appears to those held by the men that had spent their lives in the country in the military situation there appears to be military situation there are appears to be military situation there appears to be military situation there appears to be military situation there app

their of troops the danger of memoral risings underrated.

Lieut. Bell says that the issue of general Wilcocks' recent expedition has been in the mattre of a vindication of the color of seneral wilcocks' recent expedition has been in the mattre of a vindication of the color of seneral wilcocks' recent expedition has been in the mattre of a vindication of the color of seneral wilcocks and experienced officers, however, appear to be found on both sides of the controversy.

Mr. Bell is on his way home to make the controversy.

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Mr. Be Manson, A. E. Cameron.

Rev. A. M. Sandford resigned from the secretaryship of the board of examiners, Rev. W. L. Hall being appointed in his stead.

It was decided to hold the next conference on Thursday, May 13, 1909, at Queen's avenue church, New Westminster.

Saanich Municipality

The Court of Revision to consider appeals on the assessment of property will be held in the Municipal Office. Glanford Avenue, on Thursday, 25th June, at 10 a.m. All persons are hereby notified the appeals must be in the hands of the Clerk at least ten days previous to the sitting of the Court.

IN LOCAL PRODUCE

Black Cod, sait, per lb. 12%
Civil proceedings are to be instituted in Canada against Thomas W. Lawson From Tacoma—Anxious for Falklandbank
From Tacoma—Anxious for Falklandbank
The overdue Chilian bark Adels from Tacoma with lumber for Valadian Mining, Journal is laying the information.
The Overdue Chilian bark Adels from Tacoma with lumber for Valadian Mining, Journal is laying the information.
The Mining Journal says editorially.
The Mining Journal says editorially.
Were investors in Lawson board the lumber carrier, the crew on the Falklandbank.

Son's stock of an enquiring turn of mind, they could easily find but that the per lb. 12% to 15 Bacon, per lb. 12% to 1

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies



the Dress Beautiful

Oceans of Feminine Finery for Empire Day

Our Show Rooms are packed with dainty finery, deftly designed in London, Paris, Vienna and New York. Each item is marked in plain figures, which will appeal to your pocket in the same degree as the goods appeal to your good taste.

Gloves

The best selected stock on the Pacific Coast, at lowest prices, value for value.

Dainty Neckwear

Smart set Stocks, Chiffon Ruffs, the new Phoenix Mufflers and Collars, the very latest

Coat Creations

In all fabrics, but we should like to show you the smart Linen Coats for the holidays.

Summer Underwear

Ladies Angus Campbell & Co. Goy't

Exquisite Costumes

CANATA'S BURROWINGS De english capital

lssues to Amount of One Hundred and Nine Millions Are
Floated in Six Months

tal of \$109,475,000, and include government, railway, municipal and miscellaneous issues.

While a few of the recent issues have not been entirely successful so far as the public participation goes, the underwriting was in every case exceedingly gratifying, and demonstrated a great amount of confidence on the part of the financial houses in London, who undertook the flotations. The following table is comprised of the securities which have been placed in England in the six months:

Government Jesus.

.08 the six months:

Government Issues.

.15 to .25

.04

Railway Issues.

Abenture

Steamer Latona, of Thompson Line Lost Off the Lizard—Passengers and Grew Saved.

Vancouver, 4 p. c. \$ 1,225,000 Edmonton, 5 p. c. 1,700,000 Regins, 5 p. c. 555,000 Winnipeg, temporary loans 3,750,000 Ottawa, temporary loans 750,000 Montreal, 4 p. c. 5,000,000

SUIT AGAINST LAWSON

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty

New Lettuce, 2 for.....

Nice Juicy Oranges, per dozen 25c.

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery Phone 812. Cor. Vates and Douglas Sts.

\$1.60
\$1.70
Canadian securities that have been placed in England during the past six months amount to the respectable to tal of \$109,475,000, and include governitate this accusation a genius of the first water.

Births, Deaths, Marriages in the past six consider the person who could substantiate this accusation a genius of the first water.

Talmouth, May 20.—The British steamer Latona, Captain Rollo, 2,708 tons, from Montreal, May 8 for London, foundered west of the Lizard this morning after colliding with the British steamer Japanic, Capt. Thompson, 2,298 tons, from Newport for Montevideo. All the passengers and crew of the Latona were saved by the Japanic, and have been landed here. The Japanic was badly damaged.

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ADDERLEY'S BIG CARGO Sailing Ship Takes 951/2 Per Cent. Tonnage Makawell Coming for Lumber

The ship Adderley, which proceeded to sea yesterday from Chemainus for Sydney took a cargo of 1,095,000 feet of lumber leaded by the Weforia. & Vancouver Stevedoring company of this city. The stowage was remarked the ship carrying a cargo of 95% per cent of her tonnage. The barkentine Makawell is on her way from Mazatlan, Mexico, in ballast to load a cargo of lumber at Hastings mills and the German ship Wilhelmine is coming from Panama to load at Vancouver.

Mining Journal Taking Civil Action OVERDUE ADELA ARRIVES
for Yukon Flotation
Methods

OVERDUE ADELA ARRIVES

Prizes for Parade to be held on Empire Day are to be seen in my window

COONESS—At the family residence,
No. 929 Johnson street, on the 14th
instant, Stacey Cooness, a native of
New Jersey; aged 95 years.

RUDD—On the 14th inst., at the residence of his parents, 3070 Washington Avenue, John Henry, only and
beloved son of John Henry and Arabella Rudd, aged 10 months, 14
days.

KROMEGER—At the residence, Victoria
West, Louiss, beloved wife of F.
Kroeger, aged 53 years, native of
Hanover, Germany.

GALE—At South Sagnich, B.C., on May
15th, at 3:40 p.m., Elizabeth Gale,
aged 80 years.

TAYLOR—At the St Joseph's hospital,
on the 14th inst., Martha, the beloved
wife of John Taylon, a mative of
Prince Edward Island, in her 50th
year. DIED.

FOR SALE—My flock of Register Shropshire Sheep; 18 ewes, 12 lamt and 9 rams. Will sell at a barga if sold soon or to anyone taking ti lot. My sheep are well known all ov Vancouver Island and the Island Geo. Heatherbell, "Glen Lea," Cowood P.O.

0, sale price . . 75c ong, reg. \$1.40, thes 50c and 60c

The Ka markable prominent now decla diplomati interest th Emperor ' Francis J pondent i In a cable

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to have the permission of examining any books, manuscripts or letters, which may cast light upon business, political or social conditions in what is now British Columbia at that time. is now British Columbia at that time. If any such persons will place their portraits with an account of their recollections of that period at our disposal we shall feel very grateful. We would also like to have portraits and biographical sketches of any persons who took a conspicuous part in the can see the most convenient to town, As soon as they have got beyond the city limits they will notice what is being done in the way of building and the setting out of fruit farms and in the course of the exact two miles five will look upon a scene, which it would be difficult to surpass for beauty and promise for the future. On both sides of the road are orchards and berry fields. How many acres are in fruit we can only surmise, but the area is yery large. Some of the trees are maearly history of the province in any very large. Some of the trees are mature; others are in all stages of deline of work, professional, commercial velopment. In many places long lines or political.

of strawberries white with blossom six THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY.

At telegram anounced a few day, the strain of the Prince of Walsa. An invitation to enjoy the hospitality of the Herican Shaughnessy the strain of the Prince of Walsa. An invitation to enjoy the hospitality of the Herican Shaughnessy the Prince of all Canadians. Possibly the Prince only intended to make some titting and the Prince of the Herican Shaughnessy was expected to the possible of the Herican Shaughnessy was seen the genulus of present-day Canada personified. Let us not be supported to the Dominion is due wholly or even chiefly to the able President of the Canadian people and the Canad

Events have borne out this anticle pattern have been early canadian characters pattern and wherever we look over the vast territory, both on sea and land, and the pattern and the control of the control

brain behind this great institution that is doing so much for Canada as a whole and from which Victoria has already received so many advantages.

A FRENCH OPINION

Le Gaulois expresses some views, which a good many Englishmen might well lay to heart. Almost daily we hear some one condemn in the most unqualified terms everything and everybody connected with the present as being incapable of honesty and maligned as enemies of their own country. The same things were said about Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, while he was premier. Unfortunately there are in every country men, who have worked themselves up to a belief that their political opponents are, from the very necessity of the case, villains of the deepest dye. They could not do right if they would, and they would not do right if they could. Le Gaulois, we think, expresses what will be the verdict of history, although it is not probable that Sir Henry will take up many pages when the records of the country come to be written.

We quote:

England has given France a great lesson. The English are a great people. The political adversaries of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, those whom he had fought and beaten, associated

of strawberries white with blossom meet the eye. Raspberry, blackberry

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST
One year 11 00
Six months 15
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

The Colonist would be glad to receive the names and addresses of all persons now living who were residents in this province in the year 1858, and also to have the permission of examining any books, manuscripts or letters, which may cast light upon business, with may cast light upon business, which may cast light upon business, with may cast light upon business, which may cast light upon business, and the leaves of the cast of the colonia of the colonia

ELECTORAL LISTS.

lights of a city.

meet the eye. Raspberry, blackberry and logan berry bushes are seen in abundance, and the whole landscape, especially now when the bloom is on the apple trees, presents a sight well

a transcontinental railway, and the expansion of the system on business lines, and said that Sir Thomas had already exhibited in a remarkable degree the powers of organization and the mastery of details needed to make the Canadian Pacific the foremost of all the world's transportation companies. Events have borne out this anticipation, and wherever we look over the vast territory, both on sea and land, to which the operations of this com-

work of all kinds, and it is the ploneer work that will tell in fitting a man to take his proper place in the community. Get out where the country is brand new. Sleep under the blue sky if need be. Pack your food upon your back. Go with the men who are invading new territory. It is the finest kind of work, and it may lead to success in a wide way. In this way a young fellow can become "a man who can," and to the man who can there is always a way open, provided he does not handicap himself with bad habits or a notion that there is no real life outside of the electric lights of a city.

Alderman Fullerton reminds us that a recent reference in the Colonist to a lack of proper facilities for Alderman Fullerton reminds us that a recent reference in the Colonist to a lack of proper facilities for Alderman Fullerton reminds us that a recent reference in the Colonist to a lack of proper facilities for Alderman Fullerton reminds us that a recent reference in the Colonist to a lack of proper facilities for drying hose is "the first time he had known a paper to attempt to influence the work of the Firewardens." We tender our sincere apologies and beg to inform the alderman that the Firewardens will not hereafter have any reason to complain of neglect in this particular. He also said that he would like to know who our informant was fin respect to the lack of these appliances. Whether the alderman proposes to reward or to punish the person who gave the information we do not know, but we may mention for his information that there alloed the country is a lack of proper facilities for a the alderman proposes to reward or to punish the person who gave the in-formation we do not know, but we may mention for his information that it was a high city official. But really we do not see what difference it makes who mentioned the matter to the Col-onist. Somebody mentions almost

> in our view, be construed as lacking in courtesy to the City Council or any members of it. Surely a business firm or a private citizen has the right to address even the Firewardens in respectful terms upon any matter relating to the administration of the very important affairs coming within the province of that body. We noted with a good deal of superies that one of the a good deal of surprise that one of the alderman said that the fact of the burst-

Trylt-Next Wash Day

Laundry Bluing

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

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street

Why Not Make Your Own Ice Cream? Freezers From \$2.75 Up.

COMFORTABLE HAMMOCK means a more comfortable and happy time when the warm days come. Many are using them now on the porch-enjoying the delightful sunshine of Spring. If you are going to get one this Summer, why not choose it now and use it on every



opportunity? We are grandly

prepared with a splendid range of the famous Palmer Arawana Hammocks, and can now offer you a very complete range of styles, color combinations and pricings. Come up to our second floor and look over some of these excellent styles.

You'll find a price to suit you, for we have them at \$7.50 down to \$1.25.

A Few Offerings in Moderately-Priced Lace Curtains

NOVELTY BRAIDED CURTAINS-This is a "new | thing" in Curtains and a style we think you'll like very much. The designs are uncommonly dainty and pleasing. We have them in Arab and white

SWISS LACE CURTAINS-We offer about one hundred different designs in this stylish curtain Many very attractive designs are shown in white champagne, ivory and ecru shades. We should appreciate an opportunity to show you some of these. Prices range from, per pair, \$30.00, down

and pleasing. We have them in Arab and white and offer you very special value, at, per pair.

\$5.00

CABLE LACE CURTAINS—Here is one of the best wearing Curtains manufactured. This famous Cable Net will outlive almost any other curtain style. A special weave makes a strong, staunch, wear-resisting mesh that will stand lots of washing and general hard usage. We show some genuinely handsome designs in Ecru and White. You'll be surprised at what an amount of style we can offer you at these low prices of, per pair, \$4.75, \$4.00, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.00 and.

\$2.00

Here is Refrigerator Perfection—The McCray

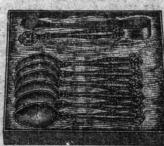
We are particularly proud of our showing of McCray Refrigerators. These refrigerators represent the very latest in refrigerating systems. The present perfection of the Mc-Cray Refrigerator is the culminating effort of twenty-five years experience in building re-frigerators. Each year has produced improvements and new developments, until at the present there is offered the very best constructed refrigerator on the market. Still, the cost is not prohibitive. The small increase in first cost is justified in the many years of faithful service and the great reduction in ice bills for all time to come. We are sole agents. McCRAY REFRIGERATOR-Ice capacity 60 lbs.

McCRAY REFRIGERATOR Ice capacity 100 lbs White enamel lined. Price. \$65.00 McCRAY REFRIGERATOR-Ice capacity 100 lbs. White enamel lined. Price. \$75.00 McCRAY REFRIGERATOR-Ice capacity 75 lbs. McCRAY REFRIGERATOR-Ice capacity 125 lbs. White tile lined. Price.....\$90.00 McCRAY REFRIGERATOR-Ice capacity 215 lbs.

White enamel lined. Price......\$95.00 McCRAY REFRIGERATOR-Ice capacity 100 lbs. White tile fined. Price \$100.00 Much the finest line of Refrigerators ever shown in the city is now shown here.

A SPLENDID RANGE OF OTHER STYLES FROM \$12.00 UP. SEE WINDOWS

You Should See the New Sterling Silver Pieces



With June weddings almost here, the arrival of this splendid shipment of Sterling Silver Gift Pieces is timely, indeed. Your gift selecting problems may be easily solved from this fine assortment of gift pieces just opened. And Sterling Silver Pieces make ideal gifts. There are few things more ac-

ceptable than a piece of solid silver. Sterling Silver is practically everlasting, and a gift



of this material will be appreciated for many years. The design and finish of these new pieces is most pleasing, and you'll be surprised and delighted at the beauty and skill displayed in the manufacture. We have priced these new pieces low, and we advise you to see them and learn the fairness of the pricings.

STERLING MOUNTED CUT GLASS VASES-Very dainty. Each, \$3.00, \$2.00 STERLING MOUNTED GLASS VASES -Attractive designs. Each,

Sterling. Per dozen 8.00 TEASPOONS, Sterling. Louis XV., at, per dozen, \$18.00, \$14.00 and \$12.00 BOUILLON SPOONS, Sterling Silver. Per dozen, price.....\$27.00 SALTS AND PEPPERS - Dainty cut glass, sterling mounted. Per pair, \$4.00 with sterling silver spoons, in case. Spe-

Silver. New shapes. Each \$7.00 and \$6.00 SOUP SPOONS, Sterling Silver. New shapes. At, per dozen \$35.00 CREAM LADLES, Sterling Silver. At, each, \$3.00

A. D. COFFEE SPOONS, | BERRY SPOONS, Sterling | SALT SPOONS, in Sterling, ing Silver. Neat designs. Each, \$3.00 and ...\$2.50 NAPKIN RINGS, Sterling Silver. A great range of designs, at, each, \$3.50,

\$3, \$2.75, \$2.50 and \$2.00

If You Live Out-of-the-City, Try "the Mail Order Way"

Why not try the Mail Order way of shopping here? We satisfactorily serve a goodly portion of British Columbians living outside this city through the medium of our satisfactory Mail Order Department. We have made improvements in this department until now it is one of the most satisfactory in Canada. We shall be pleased to have you write us if you are interested in Homefurnishings and any information that we may be able to give you along this line will be freely and cheerfully given. Just try us with a small order. We guarantee you



of the famous nocks, and can mplete range of ns and pricings. floor and look excellent styles. to \$1.25.

ce Curtains

offer about one are shown in white, shades. We should This famous Cable uinely handsome deoffer you at these low

McCray

These refrigeraection of the Mcnce in building rets, until at the pre-Still, the cost is years of faithful sole agents.



er Pieces

arrival of this Pieces is timely, ay be easily solved just opened. And There are few



nish of these new uty and skill dise advise you to see

RS - Dainty cut Per pair, \$4.00\$1.50 -Dainty cut glass ons, in case. Spe-............\$1.50 OONS, in Sterling,

KNIVES, Sterlver. Neat designs. 3.00 and ...\$2.50 RINGS, Sterling A great range of at, each, \$3.50, 5, \$2.50 and \$2.00

Order Way"

ly serve a goodly of our satisfactory until now it is one e us if you are ingive you along this We guarantee you

NOTE AND COMMENT

Friday, May 22, 1909

The Kaiser has developed a remarkable faculty for keeping himself prominently in the public eye. It is now declared that politicians and diplomatists are awaiting with great interest the outcome of an extraordinary incident that has arisen from Emperor William's visit to Emperor Francis Joseph. A Vienna correspondent is responsible for the story. In a cable dispatch dated May 13, he

ance, and have been picked in the outstand in the says:

In accordance with custom, the Kalser showered decorations upon numerous Austrian dignitaries, among whom was Dr. Weiskirchner, president of the Lower House of the Edicherath, who received the decoration of the third class of the Order of the Prussian Crown. Dr. Weiskirchner was affronted by receiving such an insignificant decoration, which he regards as unsultable for anybody of higher rank than a commissioner of police. He sent the order to the ministry of foreign affairs, requesting that it return it through the proper channels, explaining that the decoration was not compatible with the degrative of the president of the Austrian representative chamber. The German parties in Austria profess to be convinced that the bestowal of the inferior order was due to an error. Some of the official Slavs, on the other hand believe it was an intentional snub for Dr. Weiskirchner's utterances in the Reichsrath during the speeches last winter against the Pruesian bill for the expropriation of estates of the Poles. These at the time draw forth a complaint from the German embassy, and the Prime Minister disavowed Dr. Weiskirchner's attitude.

In some quarters there is a disposition to question the sincerity of the Echration to the united Colonies. It is said that the Sparrowhawk will a sawowed Dr. Weiskirchner's attitude.

In some quarters there is a disposition to question the sincerity of the Early of the Salves of the Reception the sincerity of the Capital of the Receptial of the Sparrowhawk will as a summer of the city. The salves of the Manage of the city of the city of the city of the capital of the city of the city of the converse of the city. The salves of the profit of the city of the city

tion to question the sincerity of the Ameer of Afghanistan in his declarations of sympathy with the pelicy of the Indian government, but if the appended cable dispatch is true the Ameer is apparently determined to resort to somewhat drastic measures to prove his warm endorsement of Brit-

a complaint from the German emclebration of the Queen's distance disbayowed Dr. Weiskirchner's attitude.

In some quarters there is a disposition to question the sincerity of the

Coint Wolf Meternich has had a streamous the American African Character of the American Character and American Character of the American Character of the Chara

where the second is the control of t

FORTY YEARS AGO

Mr. Balfour's devotion to golf is well known, and an amusing story is being told about him which shows that he is sometimes quite carried away with enthusiasm for his beloved game. Sometimes quite carrived at a certain country railway station immaculately dressed for a journey, and carrying an elegant gold-mounted umbrella. Strolling along the platform while waiting for his train, the ex-Premier suddenly esplied a cork lying on the ground. In an instant the golfing spirit within him was aroused, and he litted up his umbrella and sent that cork to the other sind of the platform. But in his eagernies, have already made their appearance, and have been picked in the outskirts of the city. The season is earlier for fruit than the last.

The banks and places of business will close from noon on Saturday until the 26th.

An amusing incident occurred at the Vatican the other day when Cardinal Merry de Val received a number of letters intended for a Neapolitan singer named Merry de Valle, who was appearing at a local variety theatre. These letters contained billets-doux and new comic songs, but the Cardinal, though much amused at the mistake, quickly saw to it that the lady received her rightful belongings. Cardinal Merry de Val is by far the most interesting personality in the Pope's immediate.

Company

Henry Young

Henry Young Company

Friday and Saturday Bargains You'll Need for Victoria Day

You'll surely want a pretty, new "Tub" Skirt to wear with a dainty White Waist on the Holiday. You will find the very latest designs here and at greatly reduced prices tomorrow and Saturday. Each Skirt is well worthy of

Ladies' White Duck Skirts

Plain and handsomely trimmed with embroidery and insertion Regular \$3.40. Friday and Saturday..... \$2.25 Regular \$3.25. Friday and Saturday \$2.25

Ladies' Plain and Fancy Pique Skirts

Regular \$4.00. Friday and Saturday \$2.50 Regular \$2.75. Friday and Saturday \$1.75

Also Special Price Concessions in Millinery

Of course you will need a smart new Hat, too! Thinking this, we have prepared more liberally than ever before and herewith offer you for

Tomorrow and Saturday Selling All Our Ready-to-Wear Hats at Half Price

Nowhere will you find a wider variety of summer models both charming and chic—a Hat to suit every pretty face, a stock that stands the test of the critical. Better buy Friday or Saturday and get the benefit of this grand bargain price.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty



"Home of the Hat

Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Mil-



In the left hand pocket the price you will see

Telling quite plainly this story to thee-

That "Fit-Reform" Clothing,

NO TAMPERING WITH THE LISTS

Opposition Will Continue to In sist on Withdrawal of the Evil Clauses

WOULD PASS SALARY VOTES

Government's Dealings With Timber Lands Again Discussed

Ottawa, May 19.—The opposition in caucus this morning decided to con-tinue, the fight against the govern-ment's election bill, refusing to ac-cept Sir Wilfrid Laurier's offer to

Calcos this morning decided to continue the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Erigatics General Control of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Erigatics General Control of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Erigatics General Control of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Calcos the Curant Statemathy Co. state that the John of Calcos the Calcos Ca serve supply within 150 miles of Edmonton. In conclusion, Mr. Ames pointed out that half the available timber of three western provinces is in the hands of speculators, the country having received but a tithe of its value. At the lowest estimate these lands are worth three to five million dollars. A great national asset had been squandered, and the speculators who had acquired these lands were relatives and close friends of members of the government. They are already millionaires and will become multimillionaires through these transactions. millionaires and will become multimil-lionaires through these transactions. Mr. Ames closed by demanding the appointment of an impartial non-partizan commission, wholly tree of political considerations, to thoroughly investigate the department of the interior, and should it be proven that the people of Canada had been rebbed, steps should be taken to recover the

Mr. Burrows followed Mr. Ames, He denied the statements made in reference to himself by Mr. Ames, and said that the value of the limits in question had been greatly exaggerated by that gentleman. All the limits in had secured had been secured before he became a member of parliament, and he did not know why he had been singled out for attack by the opposition. His relationship to Mr. Sifton had nothing to do with the matter. Personally he had nothing to be ashamed of.

Mr. Lake complained that aliases had been used in tendering for timber limits. He moved a resolution calling is under arrest at concinnati, Ohio, charged with murder. His arrest fol-

limits. He moved a resolution calling for a full and unrestricted investigation, in order that restitution might be made to the country of any limits obtained by fraud.

Mr. Macdonald thought there was nothing to apologize for in the ad-ministration of the Interior depart-ment, and Mr. Bristol continued the

Germany's Negotiations for Arbitration Treaty to Gain Good

Berlin, Germany, May 19.—Whi ne government officials positive its in Germany with referen to such arbitration projects under pre-

At the foreign office it is said the negotiations are still in progress and hope is entertained that they will lead to mutually satisfactory results. The fact that they have not proceeded rapidly is ascribed rather to the diffi-culty of adjusting certain details than to a lack of accord regarding essen-

Expressions of a sincere desire that any agreement calculated to improve the relations with the United States should be brought to a successful issue can be heard on all sides. These friendly utterances, however, are coupled with expressions plainly inspiring that many leaders both in stand out of official life are inclined to Expressions. timating that many leaders both in and out of official life are inclined to be skeptical regarding the value of such agreements except within certain well-defined limits. These practically admit that Germany's attitude in the present case is dictated more by a desire to retain the sire to retain the good will of United States than by faith in

ACCIDENTALLY POISONED

Vancouver Woman Swallows Large
Quantity of Bichloride of Mercury

Vancouver, May 19.—Mrs. Josephine
Warstrand, wife of J. L. Marstrand, son of the wealthy brewer of Vancouver, died early on Sunday. Yesterday Dr. Langis reported the facts to the coroner, and today an inquest was held. It was found that the woman had taken enough dissolved bichloride of mercury to kill a hundred and fifty people. The jury decided that the case was probto kill a hundred and fifty people. The jury decided that the case was probably one of accidental death, but the facts are to be forwarded to the attorney general. The woman was 27 years at Sydney was destroyed by fire to-night with a loss of about \$10,000.

allowance mafie by the former gover-ment to C. A. Duff-Miller as New Brunswick's agent general in London.

Responsibility for Explosion. Kenora, Ont., May 19.—The trial of John Koppa, charged with the careless handling of explosives at Jordan Bros. camp on March 7, by which four men lost their lives, was resumed this morning. After the evidence of several witnesses had been taken, Kopp was committed for trial on June 2.

Greek Steamer Wrecked. Nassau, Bahama Islands, May 19.— A small boat containing several pas-sengers and some of the crew of the Greek steamship Cyclades came in here today. The Cyclades, from New Orleans for Genoa, foundered off Stirrup Bay on May 13. The crew and passengers took to the boats. The captain and fifteen of the crew arrived Sunday.

Died on Board Ship. Queenstown, May 19.—The officials of the Cunard Steamship Co. state that the death of Brigadier General Charles A. Whittier, U.S.A., retired, which occurred on board the steam-

Windsor, Ont., May 19.—Demanding an eight hour day instead of a ten hour day, and a raise of pay from \$1.75 to \$2.25, about three hundred foreign laborers employed in shaft No. 4, in the Windsor end of the Michigan Central tunnel went on a strike this morning. The company refused the demands of the men, who then started to make trouble about getting their pay. Sergt Nash was knocked down, but regaining his feet drew a revolver and dispersed the crowd, arresting after a chase, one of the men who had struck him with a large club.

The Steinbergs came here two year ago, and he took up a homestead in the Green Bluff district. The accus-ed seemed to be a man of education The police are said to have wo strong chain of circumstantial evi-dence around the fugitive.

RUSSIA NEEDS MONEY

Hundred Millions to Be Borros for Railway and Other Pur-

sum required for the construction of the Amur line, the double-tracking of the Siberian railroad and certain rethe forms in the army which are necessian the for the defense of Russian interests in the Orient. The loans will be floated the Orient and partly abroad.

Died of Apoplexy.

Fredericton, N. B., May 19.—In the New Brunswick legislature today it was decided to cut off the \$2,000 year allowance made by the former IN CLEVELAND

Car Men and Guards Exchange Many Shots With Street Crowd

SOME SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Little Girl Run Down and Mangled By Inexperienced Motorman

Cleveland, Ohio, May 19.—Rioting became more general and serious in the street railway strike late today. The first death, while not a part of the strike, but incident to it, occurred when Yetta Wolinski, four years old, was run over by a car operated by an inexperienced man. A crowd guickly

Motorman P. C. Elsholm and John Gray and George Alexander, guards on the second car, were wounded, as was Mac Burlingham, who was in the crowd which made the attack. All were taken to a hospital, where they were reported to be in a serious condition.

Yetta Wolinski was killed by an eastbound car while attempting to cross the street. Her death was said to be due to the inexperienced motorman being unable to control the car. The conductor left the car and sought refuge in a nearby drug store. The crowd attempted to reach him, while others attempted to catch the fleeing car and assault the motorman. The police arrived just in time to save the conductor, and while the mob was yelling "Lynch him, lynch him."

The little girl's head had been severed from her body. By mistake, the morgue keepers had been called. When their dead wagon arrived, one took the girl's head and the other took her body. The frantic parents of the girl, excitedly trying to obtain possession of the several parts of the body, inflamed the mob's spirit, and most seit.

of the several parts of the body, in-flamed the mob's spirit, and most seri-ous trouble narrowly averted by the ous trouble narrowly averted by

made to the country of any limits ained by fraud.

If Macdonald thought there was ago.

The Mounted Police began to look for Steinberg as soon as the rumors of the Interior depart, and Mr. Bristol continued the further was lost on sion by a straight party vote of the house will go into supply again orrow.

FAITH IS LACKING

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The Mounted Police began to look for Steinberg as soon as the rumors of the house will go into supply again orrow.

FAITH IS LACKING

The Mounted Police began to look for Steinberg as soon as the rumors of the function of the func Shortly after one o'clock this morn

HANDLING OF GRAIN

Bill Introduced in Senate to Meet the Transportation Requirements of Prairie Growers

Ottawa, May 19.—The minister of trade and commerce has introduced in the senate a bill which embodies a number of important amendments to the Manitoba grain act, designed to better conditions governing the handl-ing of grain by various elevator and transportation companies, and to insure the growers a sufficient supply of cars to meet requirements. The bill is based on the report of the Maitoba

grain commission, and on representa-tions which have been made by the grain growers association.

When the measure is taken up in committee a number of further amend-ments will be made, with the object of helinging the grain trade of the Cane. ments will be made, with the object of bringing the grain trade of the Canadian west under control of the Dominion government inspectors from the time the grain goes into elevators in the west until it reaches the port of destination in the old country.

The bill will be taken up first in the senate, and be pressed through into law, if the deadlock which has occurred in the Commons over the election bill does not result in a dissolution of parliament before this and half a dozen other items on the ministerial programme have been dealt with

Grand Trunk Bond Guarantee. Ottawa, May 19.—It was stated this afternoon that Hon. Mr. Fielding's neafternoon that Hon. Mr. Fielding's nettee of motion of a government bill regarding the guarantee of the bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is for the purpose of allowing the railway company to exchange securities now deposited with the government for other securities, and not for the purpose of increasing the preent guarantee of bonds.

Bicyclist Accused of Manslaughter Quebec, May 19.—Lionel Lemieux was today arrested on a charge of manslaughter. He is accused of running over and killing an old man while THE DATE riding a bicycle.

New Orleans Senator.

Baton Rouge, La., May 19.—United States Senator Samuel Douglas Mc-Inery was today elected to succeed himself. Both houses recorded an unanimous vote for him.

The Gould Family Problem. Paris, May 19.—Mrs. Geo. J. Gould and her children arrived here today from New York. Her presence in Par-is is expected to expedite a decision in the question as to whether or not any remaining opposition of the present executors to the marriage of Madame Anna Gould to Prince Helie de Sagan will be withdrawn.

Locomotive Engineers. Columbus, O., May 19.—The inter-national convention of the Brother-hood of Locomotive Engineers today voted to admit to membership the En gineers of all electricially drawn trains on steam railroads. It will probably be September 1, before the extension of

48 members of the New York cotton exchange had been subpoensed to ap-pear before the federal grand jury. Among these are the members of the board of managers of 1905 and mem-bers of the trade revision commissions

of the past few years.

While no official statement as to the

Vancouver, May 19.—A Michigan syndicate has just purchased 15 square miles of timber limits on Ash river, Vancouver Island, from Dr. A. P. Procter and associates of this city for \$50. 000. Two of its members, Messrs Z. C. Eldred, a prominent operator of Jackjson, Mich., and H. R. Earle, of Detroit, who are at the Hotel Vancouver, closed the deal yesterday.

The limits are located on the western slope of the island, and consist principal.

slope of the island, and consist principally of fir and cedar. It is the inten-tion of the purchasers to erect a large sawmill as soon as transportation fa-cilities are afforded by the construc-tion of the C.P.R.'s Alberni branch line now under construction.

Montreal, May 18.— Commander Spaln, Dominion wreck commissioner, this morning exonerated Capt. Griffiths watkee from all blame in connection with the collision between that vessel and the Canadian government steamer Montcalm at Quebec on May 7. The collision was due to the carelessness of Capt. Belanger of the Montcalm, whose certificate is suspended for one year. Capt. Belanger has been navigured by the St. Lawrence for thirty five. gating the St. Lawrence for thirty-five

Ottawa, May 19.—The women of Ottawa are preparing for a modest campaign for suffrage. A meeting will be held Thursday at which Rev. A. A. Cammen are trying to inaugurate a cam paign but are not yet unanimous

Ottawa Flood Troubles Ottawa, May 19 .- Traffic at Hawkes bury and Rockland has been stopped by the flood, and the Hawkesbury lumber and paper mills have had to shut down. At Rockland the railway yards and sid-

Survived Bad Fall. Winnipeg, May 19.—Jas. Cook, who fell fifty feet from the ceiling of St. Boniface cathedral yesterday, is in a fair way of recovery. His case has amazed the doctors. Hanged Himself.

Winnipeg, May 19.—Chas. Martin, aged 36, an invalid out of work, hanged himself with a piece of cord at his home on Laura street last night. Despondency is said to be the cause. To Become Judge. Ottawa, May 19.—Dominique Monte, a former member of parliament for Napierville, and now prothonotary of Montreal, will succeed the late Judge Paradis on the beach at St. Johns,

Ambassador to Turkey. London, May 19.—Gerard A. Low-ther, the British minister of Tangier, has been appointed to succeed Sir N. R. O'Conner, who died at Constantinople in March, as British ambassador to Turke

THE RATE WAR

International Steamship Company Gives Cheap Rates to Vancouver via Seattle

EXCURSIONS ARE ARRANGED

Thousand Visitors Expected Thursday From Bellingham —Trip to Battleships

war between the International Steam-ship company and the C. P. R. is the

Lethbridge, Alta., May 19.—Rain has been falling for the past few days. The Chippewa has been arranged. The Chippewa has been chartered to the Aftermath club of Bellingham for a special trip to this city and at last advices 1,000 tickets had been sold for the trip, the limit allowed the steamer. the trip, the limit allowed the steamer.

The Chippewa will leave Bellingham in the early morning and is expected here at 10.30, leaving again at 6.30 p. m. for the Sound port.

proceed to the rendezvous at Port Townsend.

The Chippewa, on leaving Victoria at 8.30 a.m. Saturday, will proceed to Port Townsend and wait there until the fleet assembles at 1 p. m., when the International Steamship company's steamer will take part in the marine steamer will take part in the marine parade, accompanying the warship squadron to Seattle. Returning, she will leave Seattle at 5 p. m., arriving at victoria again at 9.30 p. m. For the excursion on Saturday a fare of \$2 will be charged for the round trip. The Rosalte, which starts the night service from Seattle today, will not make a call at Port Townsend, running direct from Seattle. The 50-cent fare will apply on her as well as on the Chippewa.

CONSUL IN TROUBLE Exequatur Issued to Consul Shirley at Charlottetown Withdrawn at His Government's Request

London, May 19 .- The Gazette tonight publishes the quite unusual no-tification of the withdrawal of a con-sular exequatur. The individual in this case is an American, John H. Shirley, the consular representative of the the consular representative of the United States at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The notice is dated at Edward Island. The notice is dated at the foreign office, May 16, and is as follows: "With reference to the notification that appeared in the London Gazette, of Feb. 1, 1907, it is hereby notified that His Majesty's exequatur issued in favor of John Y. H. Shirley as consul of the United States at Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been with-

drawn. Charlettetown, P. E. I., May 19.—The reason for the king's withdrawal of the exequatur of United States Consul Shirley is that he had been engaged too prominently in commercial enter-prises. The action was taken at the re-quest of the United States government

Columbia River Rising. Revelstoke, May 19.—The Columbia river is rising rapidly and the prospects are for high water this season. Already the water is over the dam, and drift wood is floating over the

Vernon Schools

Vernon, May 19.—A splendid four-comed school building, with all modern improvements is now in course of erection at the north end of the town. There is a prospect of having a high school established after the summer vacation. The new building would give ample accommodation for both

The Michel Strike

ay, is in a case has the Michel mines of the Crow's at the Michel mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company went out on strike yesterday because, as they claimed, one of the miners employed had been discharged by the company refusing to reinstate him. President Sherman of the Mine Workers of Amtrause.

Ight Detailed the Mine Workers of Amtrause.

The Monte.

Good Ore Body Found. Kaslo, May 19.—J. P. Miller came down from the Montezuma on Tuesday, bringing news of a good strike of ore. The old ore body has been recovered on the 200-foot level, showing three feet of clean shipping ore and two feet of concentrating. It looks were promising just now and a couple of miners are working on the new find The mill will start up as soon as the tramway is repaired and will operate

Smith's Falls Man Disappears. Smith's Falls, Ont., May 19.—William Corbet one of the best known men in town is missing since Saturday. Searching parties are scouring the town and suburbs.

True Bill for Murder

Hamilton, May 19.—The grand jury today returned a true bill for murder against Giuseppe Greco, who is al-leged to have fatally stabled Antoni Rieszo, at Dundas, a couple of months France Will Take Part

Paris, May 19.—The French government has decided to take part officially in the celebrations to be held in Quebec next July, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the three hundredth and founding of the city.

Smallpox on Government Steamer. Halifax, May 19 .- A case of smallpox developed on the Dominion Government steamer Lady Laurier yester day. The patient was removed to the The latest development in the rate She is leaving tomorrow on buoy service.

C.P.F. and Employes. Winnipeg, May 18.—The first sitting of the commission appointed under the Lemieux act to endeavor to adjust the difficulty between the C. P.R. and its employes has held this morning in Manitoba hall. The vital morning was raised as to whether the morning in Manitoba nail. The vital question was raised as to whether the scope of the commission includes the entire system or only that portion west of Thunder Bay. A secret session will be held this afternoon to decide this question, and the decision will be announced at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. morrow morning.

SETTLE ALL DOUBTS

Dentists Identify Plates-Which They Furnished to Mrs. Guinness

Laporte, Ind., May 19.—The upper and lower plates of artificial teeth from the mouth of Mrs. Guinness were found today in the ashes of the

"This proves beyond the shadow of a doubt," said Sheriff Smutze, that Mrs. Guinness was burned to death in the fire." Dr. I. P. Norton, who made the lower plate, positively identifies it.

FACES TERRIBLE DEATH

FACES TERRIBLE DEATH

Wealthy, and Ased Resident of Brooklyn.

New York, May 19.—Wm. A. Marsh, an aged and wealthy man, when told today that he would undoubtedly die within a week of hydrophobia, calmly turned away with the remark that he would be ready for the summons when it came. Without a tremor he walked down the steps of the Pasteur Institute, stepped into his carriage and started for his home in Brooklyn.

"You waited too long," the surgeons at the institute told him after they "You waited too long," the surgeo

had made their examination. "Our treatment cannot help you. You have hydrophobia."

"Well," he said, "if I have to go I can face it. My business is in shape. I'd rather die some other way, but I'm not afraid." Mr. Marsh treated the wounds of hi pet spaniel, which had been bitten by a strange dog. Mr. Marsh was in-fected through a small scratch on one of his fingers. The spaniel died of hy-

Fy-Mayor of St. Johns Dead St. Johns, Que., May 19.—Charles R. Cousines, ex-Mayor, leading citizen and business man died today, aged 56

and business man died today, aged 56 years.

California for Bryan.

Fresno, Cal., May 19.—The Democratic state convention today adopted a platform instructing the California delegates for W. J. Bryan for president.

St. John. May 19.—Another fatality occurred among longshoremen working on the Donaldson line steamer Indraiani today. John Haley was killed yesterday afternoon, and this after-Lars Anderson, a Norwegian had his life crushed out, when a heavy gangway tilted and jammed him against the side of the vessel. He died in 15 minutes.

Fort William, Ont., May 19.—A daring crime was committed at Atikokan station on the C.N.R. on Friday night. A man named Forester, formerly C.N. R. agent there, but who had resigned, about one o'clock in the morning walked in and with a revolver made the night operator hold a light for him while he rifled the safe, securing in all about \$600. He then disappeared. The operator walked to the next station, and gave the alarm, and detectives are now on his trail.

FOR SKEENA TRADE

Sternwheeler Which Has Been Disengaged for Years to Run on Northern River

WAS TOWED TO VANCOUVER

Will Be Repaired Before Going North-Many Vessels on Skeena River

The sternwheel steamer Strathcona, which for six years has been lying disengaged at Spratt's wharf in the upper harbor, is being sold, a deal for her the Skeena river. The steamer was formerly owned by Mr. Bodwell, of this city. The price is stated to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000. The Strathcona was built about ten

or eleven years ago by the British Col umbia Iron Works of Vancouver for the Hudson's Bay Company, and was used for a time by that company on the Skeena river. She was afterwards the Skeena river. She was afterwards sold to a Victoria company and then to the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry Company which operated the sternwheeler from Sidney in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway to the Guif, islands and Nanaimo. When this service was discontinued, the Strathcona was tied up in the upper harbor, and there she has remained for six years.

About five and a half years ago, Charles Pottinger, a local seaman, was

Charles Pottinger, a local seaman, was engaged as watchman of the steamer, and since then he has made his home on board, the spacious saloon of the river steamer being his abode. A stove was set up there and the vessel made

him a cozy home.

Capt. Alex. McLean, of seal-raiding Capt. Alex. McLean, of seal-raiding notoriety, who has of recent years been engaged on the Skeena river since he retired from the Carmencita with which schooner he attempted to raid the seal rookery at Copper Islands In 1904, and his subsequent fishing cruises in the schooner Ella G, since lost, came from Vancouver and took charge of the sternwheeler on behalf of her new owners and yesterday the Strathcona was towed to Vancouver to be made ready for service on the Skeena river. The Strathcona will be sent north as soon as she can be repaired and made ready for service.

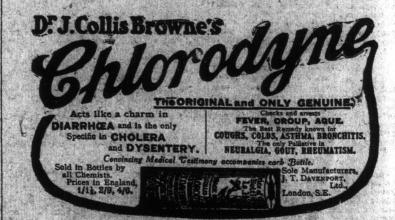
FOREIGNERS USE BRIBES

Toronto, May 19.—One reason why foreigners are preferred on public and other works to English, Scotch and Irish was given by Crown Attorney Corley in the police court today.

William Plewes, foreman for Kelly & Co., contractors, was charged with fraud in having accepted from a number of Italians a dollar each to give them work, and then having discharged them, after they had worked for a short time. Crown Attorney Corley

Logs Break Loose.

Washington, May 19.—The House to-day passed the bill making an appro-priation of \$500,000 for representation by the United States at the Tokio ex-position in 1911. The bill has already



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

DATE 0

May Be Ere

U. S. Cor information of the squa under com ton, which, ton despat Victoria. B ships are t weeks no ceived. Th day from 8 it is annou Pennsylvan Uncle

and presum ders to pro ern port. A arrive ther tion of fire the vessel, works of S She has b months, ar ship of the South Dak showing ir 22.46 knots run. proved to tract spec The Man mored cru

champion navy. Of fleet are things—th the comb The firs bronze t pennant, tre, to t I. W. H three-inch ing earne shots, ma

BIG T

Local supply for son dredget to be deepenin spuds across, ger har minster be assee by the Westm the verbut it there is here us Two dredget Turpel per ha which Patton.

Vancot tee ha lating made always times doings recent

THCONA SOLD SKEENA TRADE

eeler Which Has Been aged for Years to on Northern River

WED TO VANCOUVER

Repaired Before Going -Many Vessels on Skeena River

nwheel steamer Strathcona, ix years has been lying dis-Spratt's wharf in the upper being sold, a deal for her eing expected to be comv on the arrival of the ves acouver, to Mr. Springer ates of Vancouver, who will iver steamer in service on river. The steamer was wned by Mr. Bodwell, of The price is stated to be od of \$10,000. ears ago by the British Col-Works of Vancouver for i's Bay Company, and was time by that company on river. She was afterwards Victoria company and ther toria Terminal Railway & iny which operated the from Sidney in connec-e Victoria & Sidney Rail-Gulf, islands and Nansimo service was discontinued ona was tied up in the upand there she has remained

ve and a half years ago, tinger, a local seaman, was watchman of the steamer, en he has made his home the spacious saloon of the ner being his abode. A stove there and the vessel made

McLean, of seal-raiding who has of recent years been the Skeena river since he m the Carmencita wit oner he attempted to raid okery at Copper Islands in is subsequent fishing cruises coner Ella G, since lost, came ouver and took charge of neeler on behalf of her new I yesterday the Strathcona to Vancouver to be made vice on the Skeena river can be repaired and made

the steamer Distributo by Alex. Watson for the ing hurried. The new stern-lying at Spratt's wharf, housework is being comen the Distributor and th enter service on the north rom Enince Rupert and Por there will be a larger fice keena than at any previous e new steamer Port Simpson, udson's Bay Company, the powered vessel placed in on the Skeena and the lazelton, of R. Cunningham partered to the Hudson's Bay and the sternwheel steamer a former Hudson's Bay urchased recently from the Trading Company of Vic-Prince Rupert, for about already in service.

GNERS USE BRIBES

for Their Obtaining Pref-Over Men of British Nationality

May 19.—One reason why are preferred on public and ks to English, Scotch and given by Crown Attorney he police court today. Plewes, foreman for Kelly ntractors, was charged with aving accepted from a num-lians a dollar each to give t, and then having dischargfter they had worked for Crown Attorney Corley eigners were in the habit oremen to obtain their jobs. bjects would not do this, so mers secured the preference. vas remanded to secure furte Kingsford remarked that

ery crooked. ogs Break Loose.

n, May 19.—The lumber g the Saskatchewan near threatened with a great loss is morning and last night, the rapid rise of the river. quite a large number of logs booms of the Edmonton and Fraser & Co., have the river.

at Tokio Exhibition. ton, May 19.—The House tothe bill making an appro-\$500,000 for representation ited States at the Tokio ex-1911. The bill has already senate.

katchewan Veterinary. g, May 19.—Dr. H. E. Must-recently graduated from the eterinary college, winning eterinary college, while medal, has been appointed it inspector of contagious

MINE NLY GENUINE croup, Aque. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. GOUT. RHEUMATISM. earb Bottle.

DATE OF VISIT HAS

Friday, May 22, 1908

May Be Second Week in June
For Cruisers Come to Victoria

U. S. Consul A. E. Smith is waiting information with regard to the coming of the arguedron of the arguedron of a grant to come which be to received, The fleet proceeded on Monchay from San Francisco to San Debra, and presumedro with the contract of the arguedron of the first arguedron of the arguedron of the arguedron of the arguedron of the first arguedron of the second of the first arguedron of the arguedron of the first arguedron of the second of the first arguedron of the first arguedron of the second of the first arguedron of the first arguedron of the second of the first arguedron of the second of the first arguedron of the second of the second of th

The Maryland, another of these armored cruisers, holds the shooting championship of the United States navy. Officers and crew of the armored cruiser Maryland of the Pacific fleet are proud possessors of two things—the gunnery championship of the combined squadrons and their goat.

And the District Principles of the State of the Complete State of

TWO MORE FAST TRIPS BY EMPRESSES

International Steamship Company's Steamer Reached Seattle Five Minutes Before Rival

WORK IS PROCEEDING ON MILL BAY ROAD

either from a wagon road or a railroad.

The route, as selected by Mr. Harris, was examined late last fall by a party of Victorians, who had interested themselves in the project. They expressed themselves as highly delighted with the new road. It is said to combine an easy grade, with unusual scenic attractions, winding as it does in and out among the bluffs overhanging Saanich inlet. This part of the road is but a comparatively few miles

Amening and the property of the control of the cont

MAY OPPOSE BILL

me Not Pleased With the Irish Uni-

FEARS FOR SAFETY OF THE ANTIOPE

at retand united wireless telegraph office in this city was in communication with the flagship Connecticut of the Atlantic fleet at midnight last night. The fleet was then 165 miles north of San Francisco.

Chinese Haad Tax Revenue.

Ottawa, May 19.—The trade and commerce department today mailed a cheque for \$345,000 to the provincial government of British Columbia, being half of the total amount collected as head tax from the 1,300 Chinese who entered the Dominion through that province last year.

Francisco.

Three big British tramp steamships have been chartered to take lumber cargos from Grays Harbor to Australia. Each of the vessels will obtain the major part of their cargoes there and the balance on the Sound. They are the Earl of Carrick, 2,719 tons; great the Earl of Carrick, 2,

NO MORE OVERCROWDING OF SOUND STEAMER

Dr. G. L. Milne Speaks of Recent Risk Comment of a Spokane Newspaper

Dr. G. L. Milne, immigration inspector, returned yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria from Seattle, where he has been on business connected with his department. Speaking of the recent avercrowding of the steamer Chippewa and the warning given by him to the owning company in an interview given at Seattle, Dr. Milne said: "The American steamship men have shown themselves to be very reasonable and I do not think there will be any future cause for complaint," said Dr. Milne last evening. "They want to give good service and realize themselves that they cannot give it by overcrowding. It was just an incident growing out of keen business competition."

Referring to the rivalry between the steamer Princess Victoria and Chippewa on the Victoria-Seattle route and the crowds carried, the Spekesman-Review says:

In this connection a question arises

In this connection a question arises as to the scope and effectiveness of the United States steamship regulations. Of the two principal rivals in the Seattle-Victoria passenger business one is a Canadian boat, the other American. The Canadian boat is the larger and is said to be better equipped with life-saving apparatus. Under the Canadian inspection laws it is permitted to carry 1,000 passengers. The smaller American boat, under American inspection laws, has a license to

Family's Escape From Fire

Morris, Man., May 19.—Fire yesterdays from Barry with a cargo of
coal for Callao. The Cressington has
been placed on the overdue list with
reinsurance at 15 per cent. Some adwances have been made in the rates
quoted on other vessels. The ship
Bangalore was marked up from 60 to
70 per cent, the Adels from 50 to 60
recent, the Adels from 50 to 60
per cent, the Adels 108 days from
Toronto, May 19.—Lawrence Plant,
16 years old, fell down the elevator
shaft in the warehouse of W. E. Chalcroft & Co., wholesale clothiers, this
afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Fleet's Progress.

Ilst is the British ship Cressington, out
that adaptor can inspection laws, has a license to
carry 1,250.

Government officials at Seattle and
Victoria should carefully watch these
steamers and use every power the law
gives them to prevent the boats sailin a terrible disaster. There is said
to be a reciprocal arrangement between the two countries whereby each
respects the other's inspection laws, has a license to
days from Barry with a cargo of
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Government officials at Seattle and
Victoria should carefully watch these
steamers and use every power the law
gives them to prevent the boats sailin a terrible disaster. There is said
to be a reciprocal arrangement between the two countries whereby each
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the carry 1,250.

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Victoria should carefully watch these
steamers and use every power the law
gives them to prevent the boats sailin a terrible disaster. There is said
to be a reciprocal a

MILES OF BORE HOLES IN GRANBY PROPERTY

System of Diamond Drill Prospecting to Be Further Employed

The recent re-inauguration of diamond drilling operations at the mines of the Granby Consolidated, in Phoenix, makes it somewhat interesting to note what has been done in this line heretofore, says the Phoenix Pioneer While officials naturally are not searching for opportunities to give out the direct assay results from diamond drilling operations, it is pretty safe to assume that this system of develop-ment yields considerable satisfaction of ment yields considerable satisfaction of the management, because it is being kept up year after year. Probably no mine or group of mines in British Columbia has had so many bore holes made, and consequently not so thoroughly prospected as the Granby—and yet with the hill practically riddled with these apertures, and with cores taken out that would approximate six miles in length, the work goes steadily on by Boyles Bros., the contractors, who have done it all for the Granby Company for nearly four years.

The table appended gives exactly

The table appended gives exactly what has been accomplished by the Granby Company in diamond drilling, the total up to May ist being 29,117 lineal feet, or more than five and one-half miles of this sort of work:

At one time two drilling outfits were in use by the Granby Company, but at present Mr. Boyles has but one machine here, which however, he is running in double shift. Seemingly there is some difference of opinion among mining men as to the best system of diamond drilling, though they all agree that \$3 per foot for cores looks better to them than \$10 to \$20 per foot for sinking, raising or drifting, as the case may be, to determine location, extent and value of ore bodies. For years the Granby Company has done its diamond drilling entirely by contract, while the Dominion Copper Co. and B. C. Copper Co. had their own diamond drills and did the work themselves. The latter, however, has been doing more and more of this work by contract of late, having a contract now in progress at its rich Lone Star and Washington mine, near Danville, Wash.

Although extensive work has already

Although extensive work has already been done in the Granby hill, there must be a few spots where the properties are not grid-troned with bore holes, and about which the management wishes to learn something further, as it appears likely that Page Boyles, in immediate charge of operations here will be setting diamonds. Boyles, in immediate charge of operations here, will be setting diamond for his machines all summer, and per haps all next winter.

PAPER QUESTION

House Committee of Inquiry Gets In-formation From Many News-paper Publishers

Ltde Toronto.

COME TO VICTORIA

COME TO VICTORIA

Complements to Visit B.

C. Capital

Eight large armored cruisers flying the flag of Rear Admiral Dayton, of the United States navy and Rear Admiral Sebree, will visit Victoria shortly, the date of their coming being uncertain. All that is known here is that an invitation to visit this city into the installation of fire-control appearatus. This govern
toria. After that visit the West Virginia, Maryland, Colorado and Pennsylvania will be placed in dry dock for the cruisers will receive the installation of fire-control appearatus. Two of the cruisers will receive the fire-control at Mare island and two at the Bremerton yards. This work will take until the middle of August and 24½ fect draught with 23,000 horse power, oull by the Union Iron works at San Francisco in 1904 at a cost of 23,750,000. She has a belt of 6 and 3½ inches of Krupp steal and 4 inches of armor on her dack. On her side above her belt the Krupp steel is 5 inches and at her gun positions the amount of the Pacific cruiser squadron from San Francisco in 1904 at a cost of 24,750,000. She has a belt of 6 and 54 inches and at her gun positions the amount of the Pacific cruiser squadron from San Francisco in 1904 at a cost of 25 inches in thickness. She carries an armament of four 3 inch, fourteen 6 inch, eighteen 3 inch, twelve 3 pound, eight 1 pounder, eight Mixims and two landing pleces. There are two submerged torpedo tubes. The speed of the vessel is 22 knots and she carries.

GROUND FOR

Rev. Dr. Sutherland S Waste of Effort by nominations

would be needed.

Dr. Sutherland in his manner and appearance is reminiscent of the late Lord Salisbury. He has the same shoulders and massive head thrown slightly forward the same fringe of white wavy hair, the same heavy brows; he laeks the beard and is not quite so big a man, but otherwise the resemblance is marked. As secretary of the mission board of the Methodist church he has an organization of entering the same dumb. Died of Her Injuries.

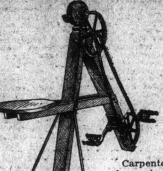
London, Ont., May 18.—Edith Milard, who was so badly burned yesterday afternoon, is dead of her injuries.

Prudemt Swain—If I were to steal a kiss, would it scare you so that you would scream?

Timid Maiden—I couldn't. Fright always makes me dumb. —Baltimore therefore.

Victoria, B. C., May, 1908.

Date. |Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht 31 5. 15 6. 53 7. 22 7.



"Gem" Bi-Pedal **EMERY**

Tool Grinders

The Sand Grindstone's Successor

Uwners of

Fruitlands

Farms

Who Wish

We are going to do some wholesale advertising in places where customers are

We Want You to Give Us

the Exclusive Sale of Your

Property for 60 Days

This does not say that we will be the only people try-

ing to sell it, because we will relist it with all other reliable firms . Itersimply

means that athered will b determined and organize attempt to sell it. It is no use, however, placing a fancy price upon it, as there

is no market for such prop-

Make Your Price and

Terms Right

and we will do the rest. Write us at once, as we are

making up our list this

Herbert Cuthbert & Co.

616 Fort Street

erty now.

to be found

Carpenters use them for thinning down and sharpening their tools. Butchers use them for their knives. Invaluable to the small work-shop: The household for grinding, sharpening all necessary utensils in daily use

For Sale by

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd., 544-46 Yates St., Victoria. B.C.

Corrig College seacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.

Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria A743.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

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Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always : Great Demand.

Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewiiting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-

H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal, H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand, H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.



S. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

or the quality.

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

George Bell, mayor of Enderby who preceded him, gave some details regarding this work. Last year the appropriation amounted to \$35,000 for the work in China, \$53,000 for Japan, and \$462,000 for the Dominion, Indian Admiral Sebree, will visit Victoria was hinted at today at the state de sportity, the date of their coming peec shortly, the date of their coming peec in the date of their coming peec is that an invitation to visit this city has been given by Great Britain and ment and instructions to proceed to Victoria wired to Rear Admiral Dayton, who left San Francisco y seterday, but it appears to be class. All the eight vessels of the sailing of the saling of the saling of the saling of the sailing of the saling of the saling

FRANCIS & DAY'S Just Received Direct from London

> Price: 35 Cts. Each, at **FLETCHER BROTHERS**

> > 1231 Government St.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of

GRATES English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods.

Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

METHODISTS RAISE EDUCATIONAL FUND Methodist church, bade farewell to the conference assembled at Mount Pleasant Methodist church this morning. Resolutions thanking them for their attendance and work were passed, and both gave short addresses, exhorting the members to continue the good work of the church. They left this afternoon for the East. Princess Victoria Williams

College Work in British Columbia

Vancouver, May 18 .- To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Methodism in British Columbia in the coming conference year, 1909, the provincial Methodist conference today unanimously approved the proposal to raise \$100.000 as a jubilee fund. Sixty thousand dollars will be used in establishing a theological college in affiliation with the proposed University of British Columbia and \$40,000 to pay off the indebtedness of Columbian college, the present Methodist college in British Columbia, to carry on its work independent of the conference. A jubilee fund secretary will be appointed, and the campaign to raise the fund will begin next October, when the general mission board of the Methodist church will, for the first time in the history of the abusely weet in Patitish Columbia. conference year, 1909, the provincial stands and \$40,000 to pay off the incentedness of Columbias college, the present Methodist college in the present Methodist college

Struggle With a Tiger.

Two brothers, Khuda Bakhs and Shaikh Abdul Ghani of Moradabad. were despatched recently to Rampur on an errand, and while entering a grove at Khadpura a tiger sprang upon Khuda Bakhs, who, being an ath-

DOUBLE SERVICE

BAILY TO SEATTLE

Upon the arrangement of the summer train service. The forecast of the summer schedule shows that the C. P. R. is determined to remain in the rate war with the Seattle opposition concern to the end. There will be no backward move, each step made by the rival concern being met and improved upon. The summer transcontinental train service will go into effect on June 14, and probably the new Vancouver and Seattle service will be commen then. The forecast of the sum er, schedule is follows:

Two trips to and from Seattle daily by the Princess Victoria for the days when the U. S. battleship squadron is visiting Puget Sound, probably beginning at 1.30 a. m. Saturday, is the arrangement made by Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the steamship company and E. J. Coyle, general passenger agent, in a conference at Vancouver when a new schedule for the summer service to Vancouver and Seattle with the Princess Victoria was also arranged.

The schedule arranged for the excursions to be given for Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday next, probably other dates if the trayel warrants is the best mat, has yet been maintained by any passenger.

Two trips to and from Seattle daily by the Princess Victoria for the days when the U. S. battleship squadron is vancouver, 5 p. m.; leave Victoria, 1 p. m.; leave Victoria and p. m.; leave Victoria, 1 p. m.; leave Victoria and p. m.; leave Victoria in leave Vancouver, 6 p. m.; leave Victoria and p. m.; leave Victoria, 1 p. m.; leave Victoria, 1 p. m.; leave Victoria, 1 p. m.; leave Vancouver, 6 p. m.; leave Victoria and p. m.; leave Victoria, 1 p. m.; leave Victor

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MAK

Results A

First a

The following sessional examples yesterday i

Latin. (

Geometry, Passes-

ler, 83; Be Killigan, 7 72; Papke, Roberts, 50 History Chandler Papke, 42; Papke McKilligan Algebra, handler, igan, 55; Trigonon ton, 84; Chandler,

tions, as university. be congrat first class

JAPAN Found By Trout in New We fishing net poachers w

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Prediction vince Vancouv vince tods "According tion from or two, the government in Octobe official and be made Province positively will be the couver, to mons,

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VICTORIA STUDENTS

Results Announced, in McGill First and Second Year

Second Year Arts English composition, Class 1—Green ; Holmes, 76. English literature, Class 1—Holmes.

French, Class 2-Holmes, 69; Class 3 Latin, Class 3—Holmes, 59; Green, Algebra, Class 2-Green 72; Class

Passes-Cuthbert Holmes, Cecelia First Year Arts .

Chandler, 62; Class 3—Beckwith, 50; Papke, 50; McKilligan, 44; Blankenbach, 42; Roberts, 40.

Roberts, 46.
Physics II Class 2—Chandler, 5176;
Class 3—Jones, 59; Blankenbach, 40;
Coates 40; Erskine, 40.
Passes—Rena Chandler, Eunice Erskine

ine.

Supplementals — Jean McNaughton;

Harold Beckwith; Nita McKillican;

Erna Papke; Marion Blakenbach;

Bessie Coates; Evelyn Jones; Jean

Prediction Made by Vancouver Pro-vince From Information Com-ing From Ottawa

10c.

Bi-Pedal EMERY

Grinders indstone's Successor.

thinning down and itchers use them for o the small workgrinding, sharpening daily use

ates St., Victoria. B.C.

Jwners of Farms Fruitlands Sell:

e going to do some advertising in here customers are

nt You to Give Us lusive Sale of Your for 60 Days

loes not say that we the only people tryell it, because we st it with all other firms a Itarsimply of hatasthere will be a ned and organized to sell it. It is no owever, placing a ice upon it, as there arket for such prop-

Your Price and erms Right

will do the rest. s at once, as we are up our list this

Cuthbert & Co. 16 Fort Street

NEW NCIS & DAY'S

lust Received ct from London

35 Cts. Each, at

IER BROTH**ers**

Government St.

OTICE

MOND & SONS ANDORA STREET igns and Styles in all

ed Oak Mantels All Classes of

Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. e of all fireplace goods Portland Cement, Plasris. Building and Fire

e Clay, etc., always on

tion is expressed by shareholders. The HYDROGRAPHIC WORK circular is as follows:

To the stockholders of the International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd.:

You will have noticed by the balance sheets of 1906 and 1907 that the company has an outstanding obligation of \$200,000 for which the bond issue is pledged as collateral, this being the purpose for which such bonds were authorized.

The directors deemed it wise to begin dividends on the first of February, 1907, histead of applying its funds in liquidation of the indebtedness, hoping that with favorable reports, increased ton-Black Watch

MAKE GOOD SHOWING

The following Victoria results of the sessional examinations of the first and second years in arts was received yesterday morning from McGill university, by the principal of Victoria

3—Holmes, 47. Geometry, Class 3—Green 50; Holmes, English literature, Class I—Chandler, 83; Beckwith, 77; Coates, 75; Mc-Killigan, 75; Class 2—McNaughton, 72; Papke, 68; Class 3—Jones, 54; Roberts, 50; Blankenback, 49:
History, Class 2—McNaughton, 66; Chandler, 62; Class 3—Beckwith, 76; Papke, 50; McKilligan, 44; Blankenbach, 42; Roberts, 40.

English composition, Class 3—Mc-Naughton, 56; Chandler, 49; Beckwith, 48; Jones, 47; Coates, 42; McKilligan, 42; Papke, 40.

Geometry, Class 1—Chandler, 96; McKilligan, 82; Class 2—Coates, 74; McNaughton, 74; Beckwith, 66; Blankenbach, 64; Class 3—Papke, 54.

Algebra, Class 1—Beckwith, 85; Chandler, 81; McNaughton, 73; Class 2—Blankenbach, 72; Class 3—McKilligan, 55; Papke, 48.

Trigonometry, Class 1—McNaughton, 84; Class 2—Beckwith, 73; Chandler, 64; Class 3—McKilligan, 59; Blankenbach, 51; Jones, 51; Papke, 51; Coates, 45.

Blankenbach, 51; Jones, 51; Papke, 51; Coates, 46. French, Class 1—Chandler, 75; Class 2—Beckwith, 69; Class 3—Blankenbach, 59; McNaughton, 57; Papke, 56; Erskine, 53; McKillican, 52; Roberts, 49; Coates, 47; Jones, 41. Latin, Class 1—Chandler, 81; Beckwith, 75; Class 2—McKulligan, 70; Papke, 60; Class, 3—McKilligan, 57; Roberts, 46. Physics us class 2—McKilligan, 57; Roberts, 46.

luny Decides Death Wasuship and one hundred years and more ago, but on hundred dollars actually and he government give tracts of sich fertile land wathorite or hundred dollars each. The benefit of the sufficient the company is suitable men every consideration promosals, car service in the purpose, was out on the land is morning at 9 of other from the family residence, 418 Quebe, the family residence, 418 Quebe, the family residence, 418 Quebe, street, to St. Andrew's cathedral, where a requirem mass will be sung commencing at 9.00 oclock from the family residence, 418 Quebe, street, to St. Andrew's cathedral, which is succeeded in operation of the sufficient the suppose of the sufficient the family residence, 418 Quebe, the family residence of the sufficient the family residence of the family re Roberts.

Miss Cecelia Green and Cuthbert Holmes, the two students who passed the second year arts examination are entitled to the certificate of Literate in Arts which is given to students of affiliated colleges who have completed the work of the first two years and have passed the prescribed examia-

dation of the indebtedness, hoping that with favorable reports, increased tonnage and regular dividends, it would be possible to make satisfactory disposition of the company's treasury stock and thus retire the amount referred to. This has not been possible, as during the year 1907 the general tinancial conditions became more and more uncertain and disturbed and more

S BODY FOUND

"The Island coast line is in fact not yet completed, while the difference in point of both size and speed, as well as in draught of our large steamships, absolutely requires very much more carefully prepared charts than were needed for the sailing ships of some one hundred years and more ago, but one making exact comparisons we have

balance he comtion of sue is the were begin 1997, liquitinated Settle Here, Tells of Recommendation.

DF BRITISH NAVY shaped gas bag. The motor is a 30 horsepower and allow frame hanging below the cigar-shaped gas bag. The motor is a 30 horsepower and such a favorable wind he expects to cover the distance between Hammondsport and Boston in about without that

Outside Associations Contribute to List of Royal City's Agricultural Exhibition

New Westminster, May 18.-A fea-

IN CLEVELAND STRIKE

CANADA IS RECEIVING GREAT ATTENTION

From B. C.'s Climate

Au interesting example of the amount of attention Canada is receiving from even the most unexpected sources in the old country is well typified in a recent issue of the Chemist and Drug-

The strategies of the American Strategies of the Strategies of the

able class, to foster commerce between Canada and this country and generalsoever relating to Canada. The thing which is mainly insisted upon, however, is that the emigrants who are required for Canada are men who will go upon the land. There are extensive tracts of rich fertile land waiting to be occupied, and the government give suitable men every consideration and belt but at the moment a rush of and belt but at the moment a rush of and

An experiment for the state of the month or two at least.

More Newspapers.

New Wastimister. May 18.—The Province John you published the following:

Jacobie of the Salines and the state of the state

choir of Vancouver voices. Yester-day afternon Sir Frederick attended a rehearsal at St. John's church and he expressed himself as highly pleased with the arrangements made for this evening's event. Sir Frederick will Work of Representatives in leave tomorrow afternoon for England. It was just a month yesterday since he left Westminster Abbey for his tour of Canada.

C. P. R. TRAINS

Summer Transcontinental Service to Go Into Effect at Middle

Vancouver, May 18 .- At midnight

Are worked the protection. As a control of the protection of the p

the physicians believe the woman's recover.

That Morey went to the woman's apartments determined to end her life is clearly shown by the manner he went about his bloody deed. With a loaded revolver carefully hidden, he made merry for an hour. He sent out for a tray full of luxuries. Handing the tray to the woman he stepped the tray to the woman he stepped the tray to the woman he stepped a exclaimed "So you married a thic with oaths"

The with oaths' JOHN DAY. for a tray full of luxuries. Handing the tray to the woman he stepped back and exclaimed "So you married a Chink?" following this with oaths and a volley from his revolver.

The next moment Police Constable John H. Jewitt, who had heard the shots, confronted Morey with a revolver and the still enraged but sober dime novel coward desperador made no attempt to evade arrest Grace Shoran, another denizen of the underworld, who had witnessed the shooting, was bound over to appear as a witness.

Morey's case will receive its pred perintendent of Provincial Police, F. S. Hussey, of Victoria, for a Retail Liquor License for the Esquimalt Hotel, located at Esquimalt, B.C., April 28th, 1908.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, we, Messrs, Price Bros. of Parson's Bridge, Esquimalt, B.C., intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, F. S. Hussey, of Victoria, for a Retail Liquor License for the Esquimalt Hotel, located at Esquimalt Hotel, located at Esquimalt, B.C., April 28th, 1908.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, we, Messrs, Price Bros. of Parson's Bridge, Esquimalt B.C., intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, F. S.

15 Years' Agony Dared Not Eat Meat or Vegetables

The life of a dyspectic is a life of torture. The craving for food—the burning pain after anything substan-tial is eaten—the monotonous diet of gruel, etc.—make the sufferer often ong to die.





THIS TO CERTIFY that "THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Tectonto, Ontailo.

The ancure of the capital of the Company is one Million Dollars divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

I, Francis Dudley Stetson, hereby give notice that I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a renewal of license to sell intoxicating liquors at the Ship Hotel, situate in the town of Esquimalt, in the District of Esquimalt. (Signed) FRANCIS D. STETSON. Esquimalt, B.C., May 1st, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors in the San Juan Hotel, Port Renfrew, to commence from the first day of July, 1998.

Dated this 30th April, 1998.

Parson's Bridge, B.C., April 28th, 1908.

for THE COLONIST

People Starving and Vainly Endeavoring to Make Escape

DISEASE AT PORTO CABELLO

Only Three Cases So Far Discovered at Venezuelan Capital

Caracas, May 9. (Saturday)—The three cases of bubonic plague which existed in Caracas a month ago, for tunately have not been followed by any new ones, and the city as a conuence is receiving a good clean-

Ing up.

The same cannot be said of La Guaira, which is already in a sad predicament. The merchants there are no longer able to feed the crowds of destitute persons, and this week they made an appeal to the chamber of commerce of Caracas for aid. This was immediately answered by a large mercantile subscription. Provisions were purchased with this and sent down to La Guaira today.

The chamber of commerce also ap-

sointed a committee to go to President Castro for the purpose of explaining to him the terrible condition of La Guaira, and of its inhabitants, and the necessity of taking heroic measures to save the rest of Venezuela from FIRE AT THE SAULT the calamity.

the calamity.

Because of the unendurable situation at La Guaira, where the plague has now generalized itself, many persons are making desperate efforts to get away. As there is no shipping, and no communication by land with the surreunding towns, there is an army of transported. All of the business houses surreunding towns, there is an army of unemployed. All of the business houses are closed. A train load of the leading families at Maeuto came up to Caracas today by special permission of President Castro, and coasting schooners are taking away whole families which have the means of paying for their passage to Curacao.

Porto Cabello, Venezuela, Saturday, May 16.—Via, Williamsstad Curacao, May 18.—It is believed that the bubon-

May 18.-It is believed that the bubon ic plague which has been prevalent at La Guaira has broken out here although the exact nature of the disease which started here has not yet been determined. There have been three new case of malarial fever, and one has result-ed fatally. Some persons declare that this case had all the symptoms of yel-

low fever.

New York, May 18.—W. W. Russell, United States minister to Venezuelt, arrived here today enroute to Washington. Mr. Russell said little information was obtainable at Caracas regarding conditions at La Quaira which is under close quarantine as a result of the outbreak of bubonic plague.

Reports of serious differences, between President Castro of Venezuela and Minister Russell were denied by Mr. Russell. The minister said that while it was true he and President Castro were not in perfect accord on

Castro were not in perfect accord on all subjects, there had been nothing whatever of serious trouble in their relations Mr. Russell said there appears to be no doubt of Castro's hold upo

NINE HUNDRED OUT

Caused By Discharge of One Man by Company

of labor has received an application from Seaside Lodge, of the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotla, asking for a board under the Lemieux act, to inquire into the dis-

pute over wages with the Port Hood and Richmond Railway and Coal com-pany. Three hundred are affected. The employees of the Standard Coal company of Edmonton, twenty in number, have also asked for a board.

Charged with Fraud. Toronto, May 18.—The magistrate today committed into custody Murray today committed into custody Murray Woods, a farmer from near Calgary, on a charge of obtaining \$800 from Mrs. Mary E. Henry by fraud. Mrs. Henry alleges that she agreed to exchange a 174-acre farm at Weston and a bonus of \$1,500 for his 474-acre farm near Calgary. She alleges further that Woods represented the value of the farm to be \$14,160, but that when she visited the property she found 172 acres under water and the buildings in poor condition.

few people were around; in fact, no one heard the shot. Death was instantaneous, the ball entering the right

Joseph Oliver Dead New Westminster, May 18 .- Joseph Oliver, for many years caretaker of the Government wharf, and formerly the Government wharf, and formerly a well known engineer in the Fraser river died yesterday morning at his residence, corner Fourth avenue and Third street, at the age of sixty-one Mr. Oliver was well known to all old-timers around here. He was engineer in charge of the steamer Ramona at the time of the boiler explosion several years ago when several people were killed. Since that time he had spent most of his days ashore.

Mount Temple's Repairs.

Halifax, May 18.—The job of rearing the Mount Temple has been at the time of the boiler explosion several years ago when several people were killed. Since that time he had spent most of his days ashore.

Good for Slocan Mines.

Nelson, B.C., May 18.—The news announced a week ago that the United States customs authorities in future would admit suiphide zinc ores free has been officially confirmed, and though there is still a further appeal, it is thought that the matter is now settled. As already stated, the decision means a great deal for the Slocan means agreat deal for the Slocan means agreat deal for the Slocan means

Addressed Canadian Ciub. Vancouver, May 18.—Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Ab-bey, was the guest of the Canadian club today. He gave an address along general lines. Ladies attended the luncheon for the first time.

Disg from Hemorrhage.

Toronto, May 18.—John Terrell, a moulder, was seized with a hemorrhage while walking the street this afternoon and died almost immediate-

Girl Attempts Suicide Winnipeg, May 18.—Kate Brosseau, a pretty 17 year old French girl, who has given her parents and the police considerable trouble lately, attempted to end her existence by cutting her throat in the police station last night. She will likely recover.

C. P. R. Man Resigns Winnipeg, May 18.—W. P. Cummings, general steamship agent of the passenger department of the Canadian Pacific railway, has resigned and will enter private business in the city. H. M. Tait, who came from Montreal some time ago, succeeds him.

Longshareman Killed St. John, N. B., May 13.—John Haley, a young married man, was killed this afternoon by falling into the hold of the Donaldson line steamer Indrian, on which he was working as a long-shoreman. He fell 23 feet. He leaves a wife and two children.

Winnipeg's Population Winnipeg, May 18.—The figures to come from the assessment commissioner's department, which will be given out in a few days, will show Winnipeg's population to be about 118,000. The assessor's figures of population are usually regarded as being very near the mark.

Two Lives Lost and Power Plants Completely Destroyed

plant, and the Soo pulp and paper mil

store room.

The loss is estimated at \$300,000, fully covered by insurance.

A. Walsh, dynamo tender, and Gray, his assistant, lost their lives in the fire. Neither body has been found.

The water and street car systems are affected, but it is expected that power will be furnished from the steel plant auxiliary to operate the street cars. Water is now being supplied by the pulp mill auxiliary steam pumps. It is given out that all the departments will be rebuilt at once.

KOOTENAY DISPLAY rangements Made For Special Build-ing at Calgary Dominion Fair

Calgary, May 18.-Last week F Burns and John Drewe of Calgary re celved a request from the Nelson (B. U. S. MANUFACTURERS the Dominion fair grounds for the proposed building which will be erected for the Kootenay display of fruit, minerals and timber. Messrs. Burns and Drewe visited Victoria park and se-Michel, B.C., May 18.—The miners discontinued work in the Michel collerles this morning owing to labor trouble, understood to be caused by the discharge of one of their men by the company. President Sherman, of district No. 18, is here today making an effort to adjust the grievances. This involves about 900 men.

Conciliation Boards Wanted.

Ottawa, May 18.—The department of labor has received an application from Seaside Lodge, of the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia, asking for a board under the secondary of the most interesting exhibits

Drewe visited Victoria park and selected a site adjoining the main industrial building, with a forty-foot front, age on the large lawn. The building, with a forty-foot front, age on the large lawn. The building, with a forty-foot front, age on the large lawn. The building which will be erected for the Kootenay for the Kootenay of the rectification of the main industrial building, with a forty-foot front, age on the large lawn. The building which will be so located that visit-ors passing from the main building to see the other exhibits must pass directly in front of the Nelson building. The display of fruits, minerals, etc., from the Kootenay promises to be one of the finest of the fair, and will be the largest and best ever seen in this part of the West.

One of the most interesting exhibits

One of the most interesting exhibit at the Dominion fair will be a number of animals from the Banff National park. Through the co-operation of Howard Douglas, Dominion parks commissioner, the fair managers have been enabled to secure this interesting exhibit, which will include buffalo, elk, moose, deer, bears, mountain lions, bobcats, lynx, etc. Special places will be fitted up for these animals, and they will without doubt attract a great deal of attention from the many visitors.

LOST IN WOODS

Pionio Party From Bellingham Wan-dering in Forest of Chucka-nut Mountain

Crawford, his wife, Joe Lester and Gertrude Webster, who started for the

Death of a Pioneer New Westminster, May 18.—The death of William McEwen, of Mount Lehman, occurred at his residence on Saturday afternoon. Deceased had been engaged in ranching in this province for many years. He is sur-vived by a few relatives in this coun-

Allegheny National Bank at Pittsburg Closed by the Comptroller

BROKERAGE FIRM INVOLVED

Stealings From the Institution Much Greater Than Was Estimated

Pittsburg, Pa., May 18.—The closing of the Allegheny National bank this morning by the comptroller of the currency was the direct cause of the failure this evening of Carothers & Co., one of the largest broker firms in the City, according to the statement of the receiver for the latter firm. The decision of the former cashier, William though the embezziement of eash and securities, to waive a preliminary hearing today and to be held for the grand jury in investigation, prevented the taking of any testimony by the United States commissioner, William T. Lindsay, and officially no new light was thrown upon his alleged peculations.

So far as the court records are concerned he is charged only with the embezziement of \$459,000 cash and \$125,000 worth of securities. That the bank has in some manner sustained a much greater loss is apparent from all of its recent statements showing that it could sustain a least of anywain.

much greater loss is apparent from all of its recent statements showing that it could sustain a loss of approximately \$2,000,000 without impairment of its capital, and the statement made to City Treasurer J. R. Steele last week when he made inquiry as to the city's deposit of \$1,546,953. Mr. Steele said today he was told last week by Bank Examiner Wm. L. Folds and by officers of the bank that the alleged shortage was about \$200,000 and that the bank could pay that out of its surplus and undivided profits and continue business without interruption. Sault Ste. Marle, Ont., May 18.—
Fire which is supposed to have started from sparks from the dynamo in the power house at the Lake Superior company here this morning destroyed the Algoma water, light and power house, Treasurer Steele is informed, changed the Lake Superior company's nower this situation. Evaluating why the

since emergencies. Later discoveries, Treasurer Steele is informed, changed this situation. Explaining why the city's funds were not withdrawn as soon as the shortage was discovered. Treasurer Steele says that he was told that if an attempt was made to do so it would force the closing of the bank, and that in such event the city could not be paid. He says he was also assured that the bank would weather the storm and meet all of its obligation. Following the filling of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court late today, Attorney C. F. Patterson was appointed receiver for Carothers and Co. The petition was filed by Chas. F. Dahlinger, Robert Heinckle and Wm. B. Rea, having claims against the firm aggregating \$14,144. The petition alleges that Carothers and Co. have assets and pledged securities amounting to \$2,000,000, and owe \$500,000 to firms and individuals, and that ceratin creditors threaten to sell certain securities they hold to the detriment of other creditors.

HOLD CONVENTION

at the Dominion fair will be a number labor question, or allusion having been

tee on interstate con tee on interstate commerce, urging uni-formity in freight classification and freight bills of lading.

Bellingham, Wash, May 18.—G. W.
Crawford, his wife, Joe Lester and
Gertrude Webster, who started for the

Victim of Despondency

Regina, May 18.—Harry MacKenzie, a clerk in the collections department of the International Harvester company, shot himself through the head on Saturday as a result of despondency over ill-health. The tragedy occurred in the street at an hour when few people were around; in fact, no one heard the shot. Death was interday afternoon.

Gertrude Webster, who started for the woods of Chuckanut mountain yesterday and started for the woods of Chuckanut mountain yesterday and search the street at an trained hard yesterday and last night it is feared their suffering is by this time intense. They carried only a light few people were around; in fact, no one heard the shot. Death was interday afternoon.

Gertrude Webster, who started for the woods of Chuckanut mountain yesterday and chuckanut mountain yesterday and all mountain yesterday and alfred Post of New York on export shipping promblems. Mr. Post, who pointed to half a mailtie in the railroads acclaiming in the recompany.

Other addresses were by Allen the oblic state board of commerce, and Alfred Post of New York on export shipping promblems. Mr. Post, who pointed to half a million idle freight cars as acclaiming in an international Brotherhood of Engineers at their meeting today decided to international Brotherhood of Engineers and Panama in the board of commerce, and Alfred Post of New York on export shipping promblems. Mr. Post, who pointed to half a million idle freight cars as acclaiming in the railroads acclaiming to the rotherhood. The brotherhood will be accurately and account the same of the order of the Ohio state board of commerce, and Alfred Post of New York on export shipping promblems. Mr. Post, who pointed to half a million idle freight cars as acclaiming to the rotherhood of Engines and the protherhood will be accurately and the proth

Paris, May 18.—Eugene Francis Henry, ninth duke of Harcourt, died here yesterday. He was born in 1864.

Rio de Janeiro, May 18.—A bill for the appropriation of \$200,000 will be introduced shortly in the chamber of deputies for the purpose of acquiring a property in Washington for a per-manent home for the Brazilian em-bassay.

Workman's Compansation Fredericton, N. B. May 18.—A bill to enlarge the scope of the workmen's compensation act was introduced in the legislature today. The maximum liability is by it increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500. There will be strong opposition made to the measure by the

Mines at Lake Winnipeg Selkirk, Man., May 18.—The steamer Frank Burton left here this morning for Hole river with a large number of men and supplies for the Great Northern Mines company's camp at that place. The success of the development work at this mine has interested many prospectors, who went out on the same boat to stake claims in that district. in that district.

Doukhobers Shifted

CHOLERA'S RAVAGES

wenty-Seven Men of Munster Fusiliers Die in Cholera Camp

Simla, May 18 .- An outbreak of cholera has compelled the withdrawal of nearly all the white troops with Majer General Willcock's first column into the cholera camp. The intense heat and the absence of running water, necessitating dependence on the muddy village water caused the out-

muddy village water caused the out-break.

London, May 18.—An official tele-gram received by the India office re-ports 27 deaths from cholera in the regiment of Munster fusiliers which a week ago was sent into the cholera camp from Major General Willcocks' force now operating against the Mo-hmands. hmands.
Simla, May 18.—Major General Will-

Simla, May 18.—Major General Willcocks' operations have now brought
the punitive expedition into the
heart of the Mohmand country, where
it is engaged in destroying native villages and forts in accordance with the
recent government inclamation that
the operations be strictly confined to
the punishment of the recalcitrant
tribes, as no occupation of territory
was intended. Fifteen of the Indian
states recently offered military assistance to the expedition if that
should be necessary.

FIRE AT OTTER POINT

dence of Mr. Kirby Destroyed-Hotel to Be Constructed Dur-ing Present Season

Otter Point, May 18.—The residence of H. J. Kirby was completely destroyed by fire on the 5th instant. It being the noon hour, Mr. Kirby and Today

Today

The strict of the string and his family were at dinner. When the first intimation they had of fire was cinders dropping through the ceiling. By that time the roof was all ablaze, and it was with great difficulty that a very small portion of the furniture was saved. The residents of the district came to the aid of the burned-out family in a sympathetic and generous manner. A new home is now being built.

It being the noon hour, Mr. Kirby and his family were at dinner. When the first intimation they had of fire was cinders dropping through the ceiling. By that time the roof was all ablaze, and it was with great difficulty that a very small portion of the furniture was saved. The residents of the burned-out family in a sympathetic and generous manner. A new home is now being built.

being built.

Mrs. Milligan has been appointed school teacher here.

E. Throup expects to get started with construction of his proposed hotel shortly. The selected site is an admirable one for a hotel, being on a high elevation, and the scenery in the vicinity is grand.

Rev. Mr. Burns conducted services in the new schoolhouse on Sunday, 17th instant. 17th instant.

A new settler in the district is J. Y.
Margison, who is located in the vicinity of Young Lake.

Cecil Doutre's New Work. Ottawa, May 18 .- Cecil Doutre, who During an address by George J. Sea-bury on the promotion of foreign trade, ment's wireless stations on the At-largely devoted to an argument for lantic and Pacific coasts, has been ap-

Columbus, Ohio, May 18.—The International Brotherhood of Engineers at their meeting today decided to in-

New Operatic Star

In labor question is expected to come to the fore tomorrow, when President Van Cleave will make his annual report, a document which, it is intended, will touch upon the general labor topic and upon the labor bills now before congress.

New Westminster, May 18.—About half a hundred Mohammedans Feast

New Westminster, May 18.—About half a hundred Mohammedans yesterday celebrated the feast of Jyaisha at Barnet, a string band being in attendance. The celebration is comment to their employees of Middlesex county, to-night ordered County Physician Sultant of the county produced, are the bodies of Mrs. Guinness and her under the body of Miss Vanders will and determine whether there was a basis for the county commissioners to pay 4,000 for the production of Mrs. Guinness alive, Prospection of the production of Mrs. Guinness alive, Prospection of the production of Mrs. Guinness alive, Prospection of the will be worldwide.

London, Ont., May 18.—About half a hundred Mohammedans yesterday celebrated the feast of Jyaisha at Barnet, a string band being in attendance. The celebration is expected to the first of expected to the control of the county physician Sultant of the county of Miss Vanders will be done the first of the county of the control of the produced are the bodies found in the fire ruins, and which, according to evidence produced, are the bodies found in the fire ruins, and the body of Miss Vanders whether there was a basis for the ruiner that death had been other than accidental. The body has according to evidence produced, are the bodies found in the fire ruins, and which, according to evidence produced, are the bodies found in the fire value as assis for the body of Miss Vanders in the body of Miss Vanders whether there was a basis for the production of Mrs. Guinness and her the body has according to evidence produced, are the bodies found in the fire value as a basis for the county from the body has according to evidence produced.

In the local the body has according to evidence produced a

Galliher Makes Strange Statement Regarding British Columbia

HON. F. OLIVER'S SPEECH

Premier and Mr. Borden Confer on Proposed Amendments

Ottawa, May 18 .- Before the debate on the Aylesworth bill was ruesmed today Mr. Oliver's bill to amend the Yukon act, providing for an elective council for that territory and an au dit of the accounts by the auditor-geeral, was introduced and read a first

Mr. Armstrong was iformed that since the mint was started \$312,000 worth of sliver coin had been manufactured of which \$56,025 had been issued to the assistant receivers-general. The amount to be manufactured would be regulated by the demand for eral. The amount to be manufacture would be regulated by the demand fo

silver coinage.

Mr. Galliher resumed the debate of the Aylesworth bill. He defended the bill, but thought that some amendments might be made to it. The arguments had convinced him that the government was justified in retaining the measure in so far as it affected Manitoba. In British Columbia a new and complete list should be made every two years at least

two years at least.

Mr. Armstrong welcomed dissolution if the government threat to that effect was carried out. "Bring on your elections," said Mr. Armstrong, "we welcome them. Remember Ross." Hon. Frank Oliver admitted that th Manitoba legislation was all right, but said its administration was unfair. Mr. Oliver was proceeding to read his speench when Mr. Staples drew attention to the fact. The speaker ruled that Mr. Oliver could not be permitted to read his speech and Mr. Oliver ted to read his speech, and Mr. Olive retorted that the compalint was a evidence of the fairness with which evidence of the fairness with which they (the Opposition) had carried on the debate, and the fairness with which they made up the Manitoba lists. He went at length into the system of preparing the lists and revising them in Manitoba, and drew from Dr. Roche the query as to whether or not he accused the Manitoba judges of partizanship. Mr. Oliver chided the Opposition for objecting to the administration of their own law by the federal parliament. When that was suggested parliament. When that was suggested they wanted dissolution and held up

Mr. Bergeron said the bill was merely intended to manufacture votes for the Liberal party. The government was apparently prepared to go to any length in order to retain its hold on office. Yellow the conference between the two

The conference between the two party leaders in reference to the bill is being continued. A caucus of the Opposition has been called for tomorrow morning to consider the amendments to the bill that Sir Willrid Laurier is willing to make in order to meet the wishes of the Opposition. Hon. Messrs. Roblin and Rogers of Menitobe were Roblin and Rogers of Manitoba were closeted with their Conservative friends

his morning.

James McEachran of Souris, P. E. I. was examined by the public accounts committee today in regard to the purchase of lumber and other suppl the amount of \$400 from the firm of Hughes & Co., of which J. J. Hughes Liberal M. P. for Prince, is a member The lumber in question was used in the construction of the Souris fish drier. McEachran at the time was employed as clerk of works for the Do-milon government. It was agreed to business transactions involved and leave Mr. Hughes' connection with the matter for the committee and elections to deal with,

DEATH MYSTERY

Body of Miss Bertha Vanderbilt, As-sistant Librarian of Princeton University, Found in Canal

Princeton, N. J., May 18 .- The body

Showers Help Wheat. Winnipeg, May 18.—Reports receiv-

Economy Hints on Marmalade and Honey

Nowhere in the good city of Victoria can housekeepers do their Grocery Shopping to more advantage or with the same amount of saving that they can right here with us:

C. & B., also Keiller's fine brands of Orange Marmalade, known everywhere as "pure and good." gallon can.....

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1317 Government St.

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Regular price \$12.00.	Sale price 9.00
Regular price \$14.00.	Sale price
Regular price \$20.50.	Sale price
Regular price \$21.50.	Sale price
Regular price \$56.00.	Sale price
Regular price \$42.00.	Sale price

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

COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B.C. P. O. Box 48.

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkus, Omenica or Ingineca Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points. R. S. SARGENT - HAZELTON, B. C.

BODY OF WOMAN

Another Revelation Made Through Autopoies at Mrs. Guinness' Death Farm

Laporte, Ind., May 18.—Autopsies of the seven unidentified bodies exhumed from Mrs. Belle Guinness' private bur-ial ground were completed today, and they revealed the fact, according to the reports of Doctors Wilcox and Osborne, who conducted the autopsics under the direction of Coroner Mack, that one of the seven was a female. Princeton, N. J., May 18.—The body of Miss Bertha. Vanderbilt, assistant in the Princeton university library, who disappeared last week, was found floating in the Raritan canal, about a half a mile from the Carnegie lake aqueduct, this morning.

Miss Vanderbilt was 21 years old, and a daughter of A. B. Vanderbilt, of Amersdam, N. Y. She left her boarding house in Princeton about 5 p.m. Wednesday saying she was going for

Stratford, Ont., May 18 .- Taking advantage of the absence of her mother at church yesterday, Miss Bertha Mc-Intyre, a trained nurse, 38 years old, took carbolic acid and died shortly after being discovered. No particular cause is assigned for the act.

Winnipeg, May 18.—Reports received today from various points in the Prairie west show that, the heavy rains and thunderstorms of Saturday night and yesterday have been of great benefit to the growing wheat, which is now well above ground. Seeding commenced last year from May 10 to 15.

COTTON MILLS STRIKE Valleyfield Mills Glosed Down Three Thousand Hands Idle— —Work at Hochelaga

Valleyfield, Que., May 18.—The Montreal cotton mills here have closed indefinitely, and three thousand operatives are idle as a result of the strike of the mule spinners. The town is

Montreal, May 18 .- With the excepfloating in the Raritan canal, about a half a mile from the Carnegie lake aqueduct, this morning.

Miss Vanderbilt was 21 years old, and a daughter of A. B. Vanderbilt, of Amersdam, N. Y. She left her boarding house in Princeton about 5 p.m. Wednesday saying she was going for a walk, and when last seen was going for a walk, and when last seen was going in the direction of Carnegie Lake. When she failed to return efforts were made to trace her movements after leaving the boarding house. It was reported today that the young woman was seen on Wednesday night in an and a man who was formerly a suitor for Miss Vanderbilt's hand.

Coroner Chas. R. Moak declared that neither an inquest nor autopsy would be held on the body of Miss Vandere bit.

Despite the coroner's decision, Prosecutor Bodine, of Middlesex county, to-lodies, found in the fire Pinns and the fire Pinns and pay decent wages and pay decision of the mule spinners, all the exception are female.

This revelation areused new interest in the seven and a woman and a woman and a woman and a woman and the woman were spin to take Jennie Olsen to a Los Angeles told those stold those about the place. The next morning, dentified the woman were in the woman were gone. Mrs. Guinness said they had left on an early train for California. The man and the woman were mill workers' strike this evening when a meeting of the council of the federation of the mule spinners, all the employees of the Dominion textile mills at Hochelaga were at work today, despite the mills at Hochelaga were at work today, despite the mills at Hochelaga were at work today, despite the mills at Hochelaga were at work today, despite the mills at Hochelaga were at work today, despite the mills on the best five mills and the woman and a woman and the woman were mill workers' strike this evening when a careful train for California. The man and the woman list, the mill workers' strike this spite the federing the was supposed the strike, was deposed from his position, and Emil Oullette, of St. Hydronia, a tion of the mule spinners, all the employees of the Dominion textile mills at Hochelaga were at work today, defacturers to meet the competition of the U. S. mills and pay decent wages to their employees. In the event of

FOR 5 YEARS FACE AND SCALP ERUPTIONS EACH SPRING TROUBLED THIS LADY TILL ZAM-BUK CURED.



Miss Mary Levesque, 313 Stadacina St., Hochelaga, Montreal writes:—"I have found Zam-Buk an excellent remedy for akin eruptions. Up to this Spring I was bothered for almost five years with a red rash, small pimples and sores on my face and on the scalp thro' the hair. Nothing I used would clear this rash from the skin until I began using Zam-Buk. This salve has effectually and I believe permanently taken off those unsightly pimples and sores from both scalp and face. I shall recommend Zam-Buk to all my friends.

For healing eczema and eliskin disease Zam-Buk is without equal. It is good for rheumatism when well rubbed in. Plies also yield to Zam-Buk All storea and druggists, Sec. or Zam-Buk Co.,

Jam Buk

BOWEL

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ON MILLS STRIKE

Mills Closed Down and Thousand Hands Idle— Work at Hochelaga

eld, Que., May 18.—The cotton mills here have closed y, and three thousand oper-idle as a result of the strike ule spinners. The town is

l, May 18.-With the excepe mule spinners, all the em-the Dominion textile mills iga were at work today, de-rday's report that the mills

ed up.
May 18.—There was an levelopment in the cott ers' strike this evening, when of the council of the feder-held. President Gignac, who he strike, was deposed fr lected in his stead. Fur the council appointed to wait upon the Hon. Lemieux, federal minister of orrow, and notify him that xpected to settle the strike seeing that the cotton in is given a measure of pro-fficient to allow the manu-to meet the competition of ills and pay decent wage employees. In the event of t to do this, it was intimated otes of the cotton mill workprobably be cast against th of the government party

St. John Man Dead. hn, N.B., May 18.—Peter who carried on a large clothess here for over fifty years, ht, aged 84. He retired nine

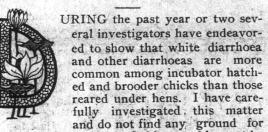
ERUPTIONS ILL ZAM-BUK CURED.

dacina St., Hochelaga, Mon-n-Buk an excellent remedy for ig I was bothered for almost s and sores on my face and or This salve has effect ightly pimples and sores from Zam-Buk to all my friends.

Jam Buk

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

BOWEL TROUBLES IN SMALL CHICKS



attributing the cause of this trouble to the method of incubation employed, whether arti-

ficial or natural.

In cases coming under my observation during the past several years there have been proportionately quite as many cases of bowel trouble among hen hatched chicks at the same season of the year as among brooder chicks. Many investigators are misled in their observations in this regard owing to the fact that such a very considerable portion of chicks are hatched in incubators and reared in brooders nowadays as compared with those brought up by the so-called natural method. Naturally a greater number of artificially reared chicks come under observation, and from this fact, their numbers make a deeper impression upon the observer, leading to hasty conclusions as to the percentage of chicks affected with diarhoea. Were it possible to obtain reliable statistics I feel sure that it would be demonstrated that quite as great if not a greater percentage of hen-hatched chicks are lost through diarrhoeal diseases than are brooder chicks.

In the majority of cases diarrhoea in chicks is simply a case of acute intestinal indigestion, dependent chiefly upon the inability of the in-testinal organs of the bird to digest the foods administered. The undigested foods act as an irritant and diarrhoea results. All conditions of bad hygiene, careless feeding, too little or too much heat, impure drinking water, infect-ed food and unsantary surroundings are all causes of diarrhoea.

Chilling a Common Cause With early hatched chicks undoubtedly chilling and exposure is commonly a cause of bowel trouble. When the weather is cold little chicks need much more heat and hovering than when the weather is warm. There is very little danger of overheating brooder chicks in wintry weather, or when the outside temperature is less than 50 deg. When the outside temperature gets to 05 deg. and care must be taken not to overheat the chicks. Flocks that would readily stand a temperature of 110 or 115 under the hover of the brooder in cold weather would, when the outside (outdoor) temperature stands at 75, be seriously injured by long exposure to any temperature above 100, for the reason that there is not sufficient difference between the temperature under the hover and that immediately outside in the hover apartment, and the chicks do not have the same opportunity to get away from the heat that they did when the weather was colder. Crowding chicks in poorly ventilated coops and brooders where they are subjected to stifling heat and an insufficient supply of pure air is a prolific

easily avoided. Little chicks require to be kept comfortably warm at all times whether they are reared under a hen or in a brooder and just what temperature is comfortably warm is one that will have to be decided by the caretaker through observation of the chicks. A great deal depends upon the weather and a great deal more upon the particular brood under observation. Chilling and overheating must both be avoided if diarrhoea is to be prevented. Late hatched broods more commonly have diarrhoeal troubles than earlier ones because they frequently are less carefully attended than early broods and because of

source of trouble. All of these causes are

weather conditions. Indiscretions in feeding or careless feeding are undoubtedly the most prolific causes of diarrhoea and "white diarrhoea" in chicks, with the possible exception of chilling. If the chickens are given an opportunity to balance their rations for themselves, being supplied with a liberal variety of necessary foods, there will seldom be any trouble from this source. It is only where the chicks are kept on short rations and starved into eating things that are not good for them, or fed on too one-sided a ration, that digestive troubles are common. Chickens are naturally healthy and hardy if bred from good, sound, healthy breeding stock and they are not as a rule subject to digestive disorders when a reasonable amount of common sense is employed in taking care

of them .- B. C. Poultryman.

SETTING HENS On most farms the hen is the only incubator, and when many chicks are to be hatched the care of many sitting hens is likely to consume a great deal of time. I have hit upon a method of handling them which considerably lessens the time required, and for me, at least,

has brought better results than the usual way of sitting one hen here and another there, wherever a place can be found.

I have partitioned off one end of my hen house for the setters. The space is 8 by 14 feet on the floor. A colony house, a shed good enough to turn water, a sod house, or anything in which the hens can be kept out of the wind and rain would do.

The setters' pen has no floor, though I do not consider this a matter of great importance. The nests are made all round the edge of the pen on the ground. For this method of handling hens it is essential that the nests be on the floor. The nests are made 14 inches wide by 16 from front to back. They are separated from one another by pieces of inch board with long boards running along the top. A piece of inch board 4 inches wide is nailed to the partition in front at the floor, to keep nest material from dropping out.

The hens are set on glass eggs and confined to the nests for one day. They are always set at night, just after dark. After they have been in a day they are let out to feed, each with a string on her leg so that she can be easily caught. When they show that they have settled down to business eggs are given them. When they are fed they are given a chance to go back to their nests without being caught. It usually takes a hen from one to three days to learn her nest. As soon as she goes back to the nest of her own accord the cover is taken away from in front of the nest and she is allowed to take care of herself.

On the floor space not occupied by the nests is a box of sifted ashes for the hens to dust in. By the time the chicks hatch, the hens are usually free from lice. One should keep an eye on them, however, for an occasional hen will not dust. She should be dusted with insect powder. There is a drinking vessel kept full of water, a box with slats nailed across the top to keep the hens from getting into it, and filled with oats and wheat, a box

of grit and some raw vegetables. Allowing the hens to care for themselves saves the time of taking them off the nest and putting them back. The ashes in most cases save the time of dusting the hens with insect. powder. The hens stay in better condition when they can eat, drink and exercise to suit

themsel es. One would naturally suppose that they would get two into one nest and let some eggs cool and smash others. Last year I set my hens this way and never lost an egg from any mix up among the hens, yet this sort of mix up could easily happen but it will not happen if a few essential things are observed: Only hens used to run together on the range or in the same pen should be set this way. The attendant should always look in at the window before entering the pen and obsolute-When he is inside he should avoid anything which would frighten the hens, handle them as little as possible, and do it very quietly when it is necessary. Be sure that the nests are made on the floor. If two hens are off at the same time one will occasionally go into the other hen's nest, but the other will always walk about the floor before she goes in, and when she sees the nest of eggs left vacant by the first hen, she will take to the nest of eggs every time instead of going in with the other

REARING OF CHICKS

It is advertised by one of the insecticide makers that 85 per cent of the mortality in chickens is caused through insects. This seems a high percentage, but there is no doubt that with hen-hatched chickens that die after a few days old, in the majority of cases insects are the predisposing cause of death, and in incubator chicks want of cleanliness in the brooders is the cause of more mortality than is generally credited.

If the chickens are to be raised successfully under a hen, the hen must be absolutely clean and free from insects when they are hatched, and if a brooder is to be their first home, see that it is sweet and clean some time before putting the chicks into it. Lice and chicks will not live together, and it is better to save the time and feed than to try to rear chickens under a lousy hen or in dirty brooders. Under these conditions both the time

and the feed are bound to be wasted. With hen-raised chicks examine the heads of one or two in each brood every few days for nits. Should insects appear put on the heads of the chicks in the brood a few drops of carbolized sweet oil (sweet oil with 2 to 3 per cent refined carbolic acid), and place the hen for a minute or two in a box or canvas coop, the bottom of which has just previously been sprinkled with one of the commercial liquid insectides. Care must be taken in doing this, as if the hen is left in too long she

will die from the fumes. For the first few weeks it is economy to feed the chicks one of the advertised chick foods. This gives the little ones a good start, the variety in the food gives them an appetite and helps them along at the most difficult time. Hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs mixed together are fairly good for the first three or four days, but when egg is used none must be left lying about, or the chicks will foul it and afterwards eat it, causing bowel

youngest stages grit should be where they can always get at it whenever they desire it. After three to four weeks hoppers can be used for feeding in. Put cracked wheat or cracked corn (if it can be obtained) and a few rolled oats in one, and a dry mixture of shorts, chopped oats, from which the larger hulls have been removed, and a little bran in another. The hoppers must not at any time be allowed empty. At this stage the hen must not be forgotten. She needs regular feeding

and watering.

Water should be placed in the shade where they can always get it, and in the hottest weather changed frequently. New milk, warm from the cow, may be given them twice a day, and the water shortly after the milk. The youngsters will stand around the milk, and if there is not too much, finish it right off, when the water can be given in the same vessel after well rinsing. The chicks will do well on sour milk if not old, but it is not advisable to keep changing from one to the other; give all sweet milk or all sour milk, but changing about will upset their stomachs. The vessels in which the milk is placed must be frequently

Shade is essential to the life of the chicks. Trees or brush are excellent for this purpose, and a potato patch gives the best of shelter for late chicks,

If the chicks are raised in clean, roomy quarters at a fairly even temperature, there generally little difficulty in rearing. As much food as they can eat and plenty of clean, fresh water at all times are necessities. Mashes mixed in sour pails, and musty hard-boiled eggs, they are better without. And fight the insects as you would the old gentleman him-

ARE LATE HATCHED CHICKS PRO-FITABLE?

In many sections of the country the early spring days have been anything but favorable to the raising of chicks, and as a result the plan of work in the poultry yard must necessarily be altered for the remainder of the season to suit new circumstances. The poultry raiser who has been confronted with not a few untoward conditions has yet time to retrieve his lost opportunities this year. Although chicks hatch ed in the months of April and May have the better chances to mature into fine, healthy fowls, yet those started later will, if given the proper attention, develop with astonishing ra-

Oftentimes it is desirable to hatch birds of the smaller breeds late in the spring. This is to accomplish what is often an important thing, i. e., to have the birds in what the fancier is pleased to term "the pink of condition" for winter shows. It is a gene that a fowl is in its prime condition during a period of two to three weeks. This exact age varies with the different breeds and different individuals, the time for the small breeds being about six months from date of hatching, and, of course, it is more extended with the larger birds. So the reader can see that birds of the small varieties when hatched during the month of June (or even as late as the first of the succeeding month) will be in good condition for the winter shows. Some of the American breeds may be hatched late, also, with profitable results, during the latter part of the season.

There are several distinct advantages to be gained by hatching chicks toward the last of the season. By this time the fertility of the eggs from the various pens will be determined and the poultryman will have some definite guide to go by. The fancier who does not hatch his chicks by artificial means will have no trouble in obtaining broody hens at this time, while earlier in the season they may not have been disposed to set. If one is successful in hatching a few early chicks it is probable that by this time something definite regarding the quality of them may be told. Often the serious defects may be detected in fowls when they are very young. If the poultryman is raising fowls for the fancy he will need to take notice of all these details. Such chicks as have the most imperfect combs (side sprigs or other serious defects), those that are deformed in any way, and those that are low in vitality may be noted, and, if accurate records are kept, no more eggs need be set from the pens from which these came. There is one advantage for the beginner in hatching chicks late. The early part of the season may have been largely experimental and by this time he may have acquired knowledge that will make him competent to hatch and raise chicks in larger numbers. Then the price of eggs is usually reduced and it is possible for the amateur with a limited capital to obtain a start of some of the best birds for very reasonable prices.

The chicks hatched at this time of the year should, as stated above, be given different care from those hatched earlier. Tender green food should be abundantly supplied them. By this time the grass will be too tough for them to eat, and it is well to have a bed of lettuce from which to feed them when they are small. The weather at this time being much warmer, it will be necessary to water them frequently. No impure water should be in the drinking vessels, and as a further precaution they should be scalded with boiling water every few days. Look troubles. Grit, if it is not in the food, must with special attention to the food supply. See chloride of iron to give an amber color and at not be forgotten, and after chicks are past the that the birds get only the purest food. If any the same time perhaps increase the astrigent

soft food be given during warm weather it should be before the fowls only a short time, as it quickly spoils. Of meat food is this particularly true. The lice and mites are busy at this season, and they should be met with stiff opposition. Keep the coops thoroughly clean, likewise the yards. Take a good sprayer and give the interior of the coops thorough coats of whitewash, getting the liquid in all the crevices that afford harboring places for these pests. Put the lice-infested chicks in a shallow box, which has previously been painted with licekiller, and over the box stretch burlap. Be careful not to let them remain there too long-a very short time will suffice to kill all the insects on them. During the hot days small chicks will be unable to stand the extreme heat and will require shelter from the sun. Small bushes make good shade, but where there are none of these an improvised shelter should be made. This takes but little time to construct, and is a necessity.

As with all other things there is a limit to the late hatched chick proposition. We have never considered it advisable to have them hatched after the first of July at the very latest. If they are hatched too late they will not mature before cold weather and will be stunted in their growth. For the same reason it is not advisable to hatch birds during the fall months in our Northern States. Here cold weather will come on at the time when they should be making the most rapid growth.

For winter laying, late-hatched chicks of the smaller breeds are all that is required. After they are hatched keep them growing and endeavor to have them mature before cold weather. These fowls should be in prime condition during the winter months when prices of eggs are the highest.—Commercial Poultry.

AROUND THE FARM JOINT DISEASE OF FOALS



HE following from the pen of that excellent authority A. S. Alexander, V. S., of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, appeared in the last issue of the Chicago Breeders' Gazette:

"When the foal is born and the membrane has been stripped from its nose the navel cord (umbilicus) should have instant attention. It is better to allow the cord to rupture in the natural manner than to ligate and cut it. By the natural method we mean breaking by traction which happens when the mare rises if lying down at time of parturition, or by rupture when the foal slips to the ground, the mare being in the standing position. When rupture of the cord takes place in this way the blood vessels' walls are drawn apart and the tissues retract in such a way as to prevent escape of blood and the entrance of filth and its accompanying germs. It should be remembered that the umbilicus (navel) is made up of both blood vessels and a tube leading to the bladder (urachus) and one which originally connected with the intestines of the foal.

It is necessary that all these passages should close naturally else the blood vessels may conduct germs to the liver, bladder or circulation of the foal, or the urachus allow urine to escape by way of the navel, or the open abdominal passage allow omentum to descend and cause an umblical hernia (rupture). Cutting the umbilious by means of an emasculator would accomplish the work of closing the open vessels properly as happens when castration is performed by this instru-ment. When, however, the umbilicus is ligated (tied) by means of a fine cord or string, the walls of the various tubes referred to are simply shut, but not crushed or lacerated so that their tissues retract. When the cord is removed the openings of the vessels still are open, or may be open, hence entrance of filth germs is made possible or likely and either hernia or escape of urine induced. We therefore strongly favor the rupture of the umbilicus in preference to ligation and would recommend rupture by traction when found possible. When it is found necessary to ligate the navel cord, however, do it by means of a cord that has been soaked in a 1,500 solutionof corrosive sublimate or a strong solution of coal tar disinfectant or carbolic acid and as soon as possible remove the ligature and squeeze out the collected clot of blood. The ligature should be tied within an inch of the body of the foal. If the cord is cut off too short there is most likelihood of escape of urine (persistent urachus) and if left too long there is most chance of hernia. When the ligature has been removed the next step should be to soak the stump of the navel in strong, cauterizing disinfectant.

Apart from figation of the navel cord its disinfection is of most importance and it will be wholly useless or practically so to use any mild non-astrigent or caustic solution for the purpose. Failure is common where simple disinfecting solutions are applied. We advise the use of a solution made as follows: Dissolve half an ounce of finely powdered corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) in a pint of boiling water to which a dram of hydrochloric acid has been added to assist in dissolving the mercurial salt. When cold add to the solution two drams or so of solution of the

or styptic blood coagulating effect of the lotion. Label the bottle "poison" and set it out of the reach of children. Apply the lotion instantly and freely to the severed umbilical cord and repeat the application twice daily until the cord shrivels up, drops off and no raw spot can be seen. The latter hint is important as a sore or raw spot remaining and neglected after the cord has dropped off may well become the entrance place of germs."

TRAINING THE MANE

A horse's mane which parts on top of the neck and lies on both sides never looks well. A reader says he has a stallion whose mane lies about equally on each side of the neck, and he wants to know how to braid it so as to make it all lie on one side. First of all wash the mane clean and dry it. Comb all the snarls out of it most carefully. Then while it is just slightly damp comb it all over to the side desired. Begin now right up back of the ears. Have three strands of any suitable material, rafia, worsted, what not, and right on top of the neck take up three strands of the mane. Now keep on braiding the material, say worsted, in an ordinary three strand plait, taking up strands of the mane as you go. Pick these strands of the mane up carefully so as to get in them hair from both sides of the neck. Let the plait slant downwards as you get farther back along the neck. Have some narrow strips of thin sheet lead or tea lead and braid these into your plait, allowing the strips to hang down below the plait several inches. These should be braided into every second strand taken up from the mane. They will work loose and the hair will also, so that the mane should be rebraided about once a week or oftener if necessary. It is a good deal of a trick to train a mane in this way and requires an infinity of patience.—Breeders'

HUMUS (ORGANIC MATTER) IN SOILS

Since the use of commercial fertilizers has been introduced, though they are understood by comparatively few farmers, their use and value as a money-making proposition has come before us farmers very forcibly; at the same time, there has been some very careful attention given to the soil and to the effect that humus (organic matter) has upon the producing power of the soil when supplied with ammonia phosphoric acid and potash, and when applied vithout these constituents of plant

Scientists who have given this subject careful attention have made some important discoveries since the introduction of commercial fertilizer. According to Mr. Freer-Thonger, of England, who has spent much time in investigation, and who is an acknowledged authority on this important question, it has been shown that all vegetable matter which grows and is left on the soil, or any vegetable matter which may be applied to the soil, is eventually transformed into humus. Before these researches were made it was commonly supposed that humus alone supplied plant food. Thus the fertility of the soil was estimated by the amount of humus it contained. There was some foundation for this belief, as soil rich in humus produced a better crop than soil of like nature which had no humus; but it was later discovered that organic matter undergoing decomposition formed carbonic acid gas and nitric acid, both of which act powerfully in rendering the mineral elements of plant food present in the soil in an insoluble form, soluble, such as insoluble phosphoric acid and potash.

Soils rich in humus also have the property of retaining the soluble plant foods which have been rendered so by the action of the frost and rains, also preventing them from being washed away in the sub-soil; and delivering these soluble elements to the crops as they are required. Soils containing a good supply of humus are easily worked and are very easily warmed by the sun's rays, which latter is very essential to produce a good crop. Such soils are always greatly benefited by the application of phosphoric acid and potash, and, in fact, investment in these plant foods applied to soils rich in humus, by careful comparison, paid 60 per cent more than the same investment on soil which was poor in humus.

Besides carbonic acid gas being produced in humus decaying in the soil, other vegetable acids are formed which combine with the potash, magnesia and other substances to form humates; all these processes are constantly taking place in soil rich in humus even when the farmer is not helping in cultivation; while in soil destitute of humus these conditions do not take place. Therefore, the reader will see the necessity of keeping the soil rich in humus, and when commercial fertilizers are purchased, he will procure those which carry humus as well as plant foods (ammonia, phosphoric acid and pot-ash) as commercial fertilizer carrying humus does not cost any more per unit of plant food when the potash is derived from tobacco dust than where a mineral (sulphate or muriate) potash is used in the formula.-C. E. Johnson Carthage, Mo.

MAP

SHOWING.

HUDSON.

BAY ...

RAILWAY

AND ITS

CONNECTION

. PROPOSED

PEAKING in the House of Commons on April 7, T. A. Burrows DAVIS made an interesting speech on the necessity of the Hudson Bay railway being constructed by the Dominion government, and dealing with the character of the country through which it will pass. Mr. Burrows held the attention of the House while he described the agricultural possibilities, the mineral prospects, and the great pulp industry awaiting development in this country. ERRITORIES which will shortly form part of HUDSON BAY the province of Manitoba. In the course of his speech Mr. Burrows "Ever since Manitoba entered the confederation, indeed, ever since there was a settlement in any portion of that western country, there has been an agitation for the construction of a railway to Hudson Bay. Probably this originated from the fact that the first settlers in the Red River settlement went into that country via Hudson bay, and therefore looked on the Hudson bay route as the natural trade route of the country, and looked forward to the time when they would not have to spend a month or six weeks on the journey to Fort Churchill, portaging around rapids, but would have railway connection with that seaport. Any person who looks at the map and observes the position of Hudson bay will easily recognize what an important factor it may yet become in the trade of the west-

ern country. It is an inland sea 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide, and its principal port, Fort Churchill, is so situated that it is farther from Montreal and other eastern ports than it is from the Pacific ocean. So that if you can once establish proper navigation to Fort Churchill you will have an ocean port in the centre of the country 600 miles from the prairie, and bringing the prairie country closer to the seaboard than some parts of the province of Ontario. If you draw a line due north from St. Paul or St. Louis, it will pass 250 miles east of Fort Churchill. What the White sea is to Russia, what the Baltic is to Germany and Sweden, what the Gulf of St. Lawrence is to eastern Canada, the Hudson bay is bound to become to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1880 the first charters were granted to two companies giving m power to build railways to Hudson bay. They vied with each other to get the land grant. Three years afterwards an act of parliament was passed amalgamating the two companies, and from that time on the promoters of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway company endeavored to raise money by var-

"They went to the local government and got assistance from time to time. They first tried to float their bonds in the markets of the world, but in those days it was impossible to raise money to build a railway to the bay. By and by, in addition to the land grant the Dominion government gave them a further subvention of \$80,000 a year for twenty years, but even then they were not able to raise sufficient money to build the road. It was not until 1896, when Mackenzie & Mann and company obtained the charter, that any work was done in the construction of this railway. It will be seen that the parliament of Canada, from 1880 on, under the direction of both governments, has from time to time recognized the importance of a railway to Hudson bay. It has done this by various enactments, by giving them a charter to build and a land grant. In 1884 an act was passed authorizing the granting a land subsidy of 6,400 acres per mile for the mileage inside the province, and 12,800 acres per mile for the mileage outside the province. In 1896 construction began, and a year and a half ago ninety miles were built to the Pas. A year ago the company finished the last link connecting the southern prairie country with the Saskatchewan river, so that today we have a railway built as far as the Saskatchewan and the proposition now is to build a link which will connect the Pas with the Hudson

"When the charter was first granted giving power to build this railway, we did not know much of that northern country, but during the last twenty-five years a great many surveying parties were sent out. The government sent out members of the geological survey and others, and we have learned from them a great deal of information. We have found that instead of that country being full of rocks and. swamps and not fit for settlement there is along the projected line of this road a great deal of territory valuable for agriculture. Commencing at the Pas there is for 150 miles a country containing a very large amount of pulp wood. Mr. Thibeaudeau, who made a survey for the government last year, reports that pulp wood can be obtained along that route for the first distance of 140 miles. After that the reports of many men who have explored that territory, indicate that there is in it a large area of agricultural land. Mr. Tyr-

rell reports an area of country there of 10,000 square miles as good as the ordinary land in Manitoba. North of that the country is not so good. Within 100 miles of the bay the reports indicate that the land is not very fit for settlement, but it seems to me that a country having 10,000 square miles of good land is a country through which we ought to have a railway. When you consider that in Manitoba, where we have a very large wheat yield, there were not more than 5,000,000 acres under crop last year, you can see what possibilities there are along this line of railroad, which will surely open up 6,000,000 acres to agriculture. There are besides natural resources, such as mineral wealth, which are very promising. Mr. Tyrell and other geologists say that the formation is very similar to that of the western part of Ont discovered much valuable mineral. The railway will run along the Nelson river a distance of 50 to 75 miles, and the Nelson is one of the greatest rivers in point of volume of water we have in the whole continent. It is 400 miles long and drains a very large area. In these 400 miles there are 300 miles between the upper to the lower rapids. and between these there is a fall of 850 feet, so that the water power which may be generated is tremendous, and if it should become expedient to run the road by electricity, the water power is there at hand. Churchill harbor is reported to be one of the best in America. There are therefore several grounds on which the construction of this road can be justified. In the first place it will be a colonization road. In the second place, it will be the final link connecting the prairies with Hudson bay: and in the third place, it will open up a route to connect the western prairies with the markets of Europe. Some objection has been taken to the grants for building the portions of the line already completed. No doubt the grants seem to be large. In addition to the land grant, this railway draws a subsidy of \$80,000 a year for twenty years. But when we look at what has been accomplished by its construction, we will see that the expenditure has been well repaid. The whole country through which this railway runs was not settled and would never have been settled had it not been for that line. That line has opened up an important fishing industry at Lake Winnipegosis and very large lumber industries in the northern part of the province, so that although it has cost a great deal in money and land, it has developed that northern country in a marvelous manner.

"There is a very large area around Hudson bay which we know contains natural resources, which it would be very important to develop, and the development of which can only be accomplished by means of a railway to that bay. Then at present the Canadian government is undertaking to administer that country. It has established mounted police stations around the bay. But if this government wants to communicate with these police stations, that will take a long time at present. The building of a railway, however, would facilitate the administration of that whole locality by the government. Then when the railway is built to the bay, stores will be established at various points from where prospectors can get their supplies. It will be easy for prospectors to get to the bay, and they will then use Fort Churchill as the point from which to start their exploring work. In two or three years after that railway is built to Hudson bay, you will see great development in the line of minerals.

for we have as good reason to anticipate great mineral development in that country as we had to expect mineral development at Cobalt six years ago or in the Yukon fifteen years ago. The reports of Dr. Bell, Professor Tyrrell and other geologists indicate that there is gold, silver, lead, iron, copper-

Mr. Lalor-"Any timber?"

Mr. Burrows-"Lots of timber can be found around the shores of the bay. With regard to the and through which this road would pass, I would like to read an extract from the report of the men who explored that country. Mr. McInnes, a member of the geological survey, was sent out to make an exploratory trip from the Pas to Hudson bay, and he gives this as his opinion regarding the country in his evidence before the committee of the senate a year ago:

"The witness passed through this country, went by the Burnwood river and came back by part of the Grassy river, and made a number of excursions inland between these two rivers. After leaving Split lake, ascending the river, this clay-covered country shows absolutely no boulders and no gravel. Even the shores of the lakes, until you reach a height of about 800 feet, show no gravel bars at all.

"There is absolutely nothing to interfere with the cultivation of the soil there. It is a country that has been burnt over. Witness assumed that the Burntwood river got its name that way. It has been subject to repeated burns. At the present time it is covered by a very open forest. Grasses grow very luxuriantly. There are two species of this, blue joint grass and a wild rye, that are the prevailing grasses. He understood, though he is not familiar with these grasses himself, from Professor Macoun, that these are very excellent meadow grasses and make excellent

"Mr. McInnes left Norway House in the second week of June and made the circuit and came out out at the Pas on September 6, so it was June, July and August he was there. He saw grass growing from eighteen inches to two feet high.

"Witness computed the area of this country at about 10,000 square miles. He does not mean to say that all of that ten thousand square miles is good land, but the basin characterized by this deposit of clay has an area of about ten thousand square miles.'

"Referring to what is grown in the country,

'Upon the Nelson river wheat has been grown successfully at Norway House, and also at Cross lake. Of course, he could see that they grow no grain at any of their posts nowadays. In the old days they grew it and ground it in hand mills. Witness saw potatoes that were grown about fifty miles north of the Pas. There were quite showy potatoes, great large fellows like those you see exhibited in fairs.

"There are no settlers in the Nelson district. The Indians, however, grow potatoes at several points, even in the northern part of it, as far north as Nelson House, about latitude 55. On July 11, when the witness arrived at Nelson House, the Indian potatoes had vines about eleven inches high, and were almost ready to flower. When he got out on September 6 to the Saskatchewan, at the Hudson's Bay post there, at the Pas, Indian corn was very well headed out, with very large fine ears quite ready for table use, and there was

no frost until September 29. He knew that because he stayed there until then. "'With eighteen hours of the daylight, and

no frost in the summer, vegetation is rapid. In a country where you can ripen Indian corn you can grow practically anything. "Mr. Tyrell passed through that country.

some years ago, and this is the evidence he gave to the senate committee:

"North of Lake Winnipeg there is another magnificent area of from five to ten thousand square miles of as fine country as there is in Manitoba or anywhere else.

"That is on the proposed line of the Hudson bay railway. When the witness came out of there a number of years ago, after spending a summer there, and said there was a rich agricultural country north of Lake Winnipeg, Hudson Bay men and southern country pooh-poohed the idea. They said they had been up at the head of the lake and knew there was not a foot of good land there. But there is a magnificent stretch of country there, and it extends westward along the Churchill. These lands north of Lake Winnipeg are clay lands, an extension of the same basin as the Manitoba clays.

"The hon, member for Souris, Mr. Schaffner, this afternoon spent a good deal of time in setting forth the facts concerning the navigability of Hudson straits. I think the hon. member is to be commended for the diligence he has shown in hunting up the history of this northern country and the waters thereof. I do not see how anybody can assume that Hudson bay is not navigable, when you take into consideration the fact that it has been navigated since 1610. Since 1660, vessels have gone in and out of the bay once every year except two years. The Hudson's Bay company keep regular vessels on the route. For the last sixty or seventy years whalers from the Atlantic coast have been making periodical trips in pursuit of their calling. We have the record of trips made into the bay by all kinds of vessels. In the service of the Hudson's Bay company 750 vessels, ranging from 70-gun ships to to-ton pinnaces, have crossed the ocean and passed through the straits and sailed into Hudson bay and only two of them were lost. We have the record of men-of-war going into Hudson bay. La Perouse, with three French war vessels, sailed into Hudson bay, took Fort Churchill, dismantled it, took Fort Nelson, looted the supplies and sailed out successfully. Commandant d'Iberville sailed into Hudson bay, fought an engagement with English battleships and got out quite safe again. From time to time, during the wars between France and England, it was necessary for the Hudson's Bay company when their ships sailed into Hudson Bay to have a convoy, and it was quite a common thing for a British warship to go with a trading vessel into and out of Hudson bay. If it was possible to carry on this navigation with the vessels of a couple of hundred years ago, when they did not have the advantages of navigation of today, when they had no steam vessels and none of the aids to navigation such as lighthouses, the route must have been a pretty easy one to navigate, or we should have heard of more disasters. Our own government has sent in several parties to make investigations, Dr. Robert Bell travelled in and out from 1880 to 1897, making nine complete trips. He gives this as his ex-

"The bay is open all the year round, and there does not seem to be much evidence that

the strait is closed in any season, The great width and depth of the straits, with the tides, probably keep it open. He thought it navigable for four months each year, or from the middle of June to the

end of October. "And Commander Low says Really prepared steamers could navigate Hudson Bay and Hudson straits longer than the period he had mentioned; you could navigate the straits all winter if you had a properly prepared ves-sel, but it would be a long voyage. . . . Altogether, the witness considered the Hudson bay route, when it was clear, as even a clearer one than via the St. Lawrence. There is at least two months when there is no trouble from the ice at all, and when you do meet loose ice in the summer time there would be no trouble There would have to be several lights established. There would have to be lights at Nottingham island and probably at Cape Diggs. Charlatan island would probably have to be lit at both ends, because it is practically in

the middle of the channel and then there would would have to be lights at Cape Chigney and on Resolution island. Lights would also have to be placed at the mouth of Churchill harbor.

think we have ample evidence to show that the navigability of this strait is sufficient to warrant the government coming to the con-clusion that, for a certain period of the year, this route will afford a means of transportation of the greatest benefit to the western country. In addition to the benefit to be derived from the improved transportation facilities afforded by the construction of this road, it will mean the development of a portion of our northern country which we never could have developed without a railway. Immigration to the west during the last II years has given us our prosperity in that country, Achave been brought in by the immigration department during that period. The impetus to trade given by the influx of that number of people, and the amount of money spent in railway construction has produced our good times in the west. To stop immigration would be to decrease the volume of our business, and the only way to keep up the stream of immigration is to develop the northern country, where we have land on which to put our settlers. Until the present government undertook to build the Grand Trunk Pacific, no determined effort had been made to develop our northern country. At the time they launched their scheme many people objected on the ground that the country through which the road was to be built was not fit for settlement. Even today, in talking to a friend who is a member of this house, he expressed the opinion that it was a great mistake to build north of the height of land in Ontario and Quebec, because the country was not fit for settlement, and it was said that the Grand Trunk Pacific would be a great mistake. I think the majority of the people of Canada have only one opinion on that subject; that is that we have a great big country to develop and we never can develop it unless we get railway construction to the most remote parts.

"With regard to the method of construction, I believe the road should be built and owned by the government, and inasmuch as there is in eastern Canada considerable objection to voting sufficient money to build a road of that kind at the present time, I believe that it will have to be constructed by obtaining money by the sale of lands in the west. The people of the west are a unit in regard to the construction of this road, and I do not think any objection will be raised to the government of Canada using the proceeds of the sale of land to create a fund for the building of this railway. The expenditure on the road itself will not be very large but the incidental expenditures for the building of docks at Fort Churchill, for terminals, for lighting the straits and probably giving a subsidy to a steamship line, will be considerable, in addition to the actual cost of construction of the railway. The road will be an easy one to build and when built to operate.

There is a gentle down-grade from the Pas to Hudson bay and a fall in 450 miles of about 1,000 feet. It will be down grade in the way the traffic will go so that trains loaded with grain will be going-down hill on their way to the harbor. I think it is very important that this road should be built at once. Any one familiar with the western country knows that two years ago we had a very large

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crop of wheat, about 200,000,000 bushels of grain; and before the commencement of the snow blockade to which the railways attributed all their difficulties, there was a complete cie-up of the railway systems, a complete grain blockade. At that time we had in that country some 800,000 people. If 800,000 people can grow enough grain to blockade two comolete railway systems, what will occur when he population increases in that country as it

bound to increase?

"Today in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, we have about 1,000,000 people, and do not think I am over-sanguine when I express the belief that within the next four years that population will be doubled. In 1901 the population was a little over 400,000. In 1906 it was over 800,000, and, judging from the way immigration is going in there, it is safe to say that in four years we will have 2,000,000 people west of the Great Lakes. When that time comes, probably we will have another railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific; but by the time the Grand Trunk Pacific is built we will find that the trade has so increased that it will tax the powers of the three great railway systems to haul off the grain.

"The road should undoubtedly be built at once. If the government were to undertake the construction of this road at once, it would be four years before they could expect to have it built to the bay, and it will be urgently needed before that time. If the government were to build the road they could easily entrust its construction to the present Transcontinental Railway commission; they have the machinery at hand for looking after work of that kind and could superintend the building of the Hudson Bay railway without very much extra general expense. If this road is built it will facilitate the opening of the country; that country has to be surveyed and this will require some time, and the building of the road will facilitate the surveying, exploration and development of the country. I do not think the government could get any railway company to undertake the construction of that road unless they gave a bonus equal to the cost of building it. I do not think the people of Canada would favor giving any bonus of that kind. The day of large bonuses or land grants is past, and it is the fixed policy of this government not to give a land grant to any railway. I am therefore strongly of opinion that the government should at once address itself to the question of finding some means by which this railway could be built, and I am in favor of the policy which was enunciated by the hon. member for Brandon (Mr. Sifton) that is to set apart certain lands in the northwest, two sections or so in each township, preserve them until they become of sufficient value, and then sell them just as the school lands are sold at the present time to create a fund to pay the cost of construction of this road. The government could borrow money and by the time the bonds fall due the proceeds of the sales of these lands could be applied to paying off, the bonds. If you sold the lands today you would not get nearly what they will be worth in a few years. Objection has been raised to that scheme on the ground that preserving land is a detriment to settlement. lowever, the amount reserved, two sections in each township, would not be sufficient to affect the people in the district. You do not find that the present school reserves affect the ople. However, whatever scheme is devised, whether the road is financed by means of a land grant, or by charging a fee of \$3 for redemption, it is a question of policy which the government has to decide upon, and so far as am concerned the building of the road is so urgent that I feel it should be constructed and

constructed at once. "The public feeling in regard to the con-struction of this railway has been so strong in the west that if the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan had owned land of their own they would not have hesitated to have given it towards the construction of this railway. I have no hesitation in saying that if Manitoba had owned land for the last twenty years the same as Ontario and Quebec do this oad would have been built long ago. The little province of Manitoba did not have the resources to devote to a project of this kind. We have been coming year after year to Ottawa asking the Dominion government to undertake its construction. As soon as this road is built I expect there will be considerable investment in the way of manufacturing along the Hudson bay route. The waterpowers along the Nelson and Churchill rivers will become developed. There is a possibility of a great pulp industry being established along the Nelson and Churchill rivers. Wood and water-powers are available, and as soon as this road is built industries of that kind will crop up that are not thought of at the

The death of St. Simon, perhaps the greatest racehorse of his generation, recalls an al-

present time."

most forgotten tragedy of the turf.
Half an hour before the race for the Two Thousand Guineas of 1883, Prince Batthyany, who bred St. Simon, and who was one of the most popular racing men of any time, was talking with Lord Cadogan in the luncheon room of the Jockey Club stand at Newmarket, when he suddenly reeled and fell.

He was carried to Weatherby's office and loctors were summoned, but the Prince was beyond all human aid, and just before the bell ang for the race for which his colt Galliard, rother of St. Simon, was first favorite, he reathed his last.

A few minutes later "the clear blue sky rang with cheers and shouts as the horses came thundering along, which rose into a roar as Galliard won by a head," while behind the drawn blinds of Weatherby's office Galliard's owner, who had been looking forward so eagerly to this moment, was lying dead. It was wing to the death of his owner that Galopin's great son could not run in the Derby of 1884, which he would almost certainly have won.-Westminster Gazette.

White Man's Last Opportunity



HO cares for a few acres of snow?" said the flippant French statesman, when he found that through him Canada was lost to France; and our country has suffered ever since from this libellous jibe.

It was commonly said that no part of Canada was fit for agriculture except the extreme south of the Ontario peninsula.

It was a surprise when the Ottawa valley was found suitable for settlement. The Red river region was looked upon as Arctic. It is not thirty years since wheat was considered a doubtful crop in what is now the banner grain field of America. And all of this misconception was the result of a few malicious, but farreaching jeers.

How are we to get at the truth about our northwest? How are we to make sure that we are leading none into disaster by unduly lauding a new region, and yet avoid the other extreme of ignoring a veritable land of para-

There are three sources of light-the natural growth of the country, the scientific study of its climate and soil, and the results of actual experiment.

The natural growth is nature's experimental farm. My notes made while travelling through the northern part of the Peace river region show that even near Great Slave lake, white poplar, balsam poplar, white spruce, black spruce, jackpine and canoe birch grow to perfection, are here indeed, great forest trees affording the finest timber and a commercial asset of the highest importance.

Rich in Grasses Grasses of many kinds are so rich and rank on the prairies of the Buffalo river that one may cut hay anywhere with a horse mower. The characteristic flowers are the same as those of Central Manitoba; the anemone or spring crocus is particularly abundant.

Early in July of the year 1907, while in the Salt river country, I rode through hundreds of square miles of undulating country which was sparsely covered with poplar from a foot to two feet thick, under which the ground was overgrown with peavine two or three feet high; the soil was clay loam, the land dry and there were brooks every mile or two; in other words, the most beautiful cattle, range possible to conceive and evidently suitable equal-sible grown to perfection soin.

A scientific study of the climate of internal America has demonstrated the remarkable northwestward trend of the summer isotherms, to which the northwestward trend of vegetation corresponds exactly.

What the Map Shows The map shows these better than any description, and we should remember that where balsam poplar grows we can grow potatoes, where white poplar grows we can grow barley, and where jackpine grows we can grow wheat.

These terminal lines it will be seen are far beyond the northwest part of the Peace river region, how mote then from such imitations s the south part, 500 miles away. Summer frost was the curse of the Ontario peninsula at one time,

and of the Bruce peninsula, and of

Southern Manitoba, but now in these same regions, excepting in abnormal years, like the year 1907, it is unknown. With the opening of the country the curse was removed. The theoretical reason is that the ground everywhere shaded by vegetation cannot absorb much of the sun's warmth and get thoroughly stored with the heat, but ploughing land gives it di-rect contact with the sun's rays and enough heat is stored to raise the temperature a few degrees, enough to carry it over the danger point. This is the theory and right or wrong the fact is that in all wheat countries summer frost has fled before the plough. We are

temperature of this new land of promise. So far as I can learn, the summer climate n general corresponds closely with that of

safe to believe therefore that agriculture

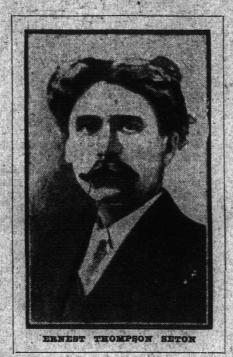
would have the effect of raising the summer

The soil is in most parts of the highest class, a rich clay loam of nearly level or slightly undulating surface. There are a few small acres of sandy country and a considerable amount of muskeg. The latter produces good timber and guarantees a continual supply of water and range for cattle.

Winter a Drawback The length of the winter is a serious drawback-most serious-but I cannot learn that it differs materially from that of Minnesota, lasting usually from the end of October to the first of April. I make a little account of the past extraordinary season—if it damns this country then it also damns New England and he whole northern tier of states as unfit for priculture. Ordinarily, the rivers here are pen and the plough set free by the 20th of

In this lower Peace River region horses can and do indeed run out all winter and dig through the snow for their food, but no wise farmer will let them do it. All stock must be winter-fed and housed to get satisfactory results, and in a country of unlimited timber

and hay this is not a great difficulty There is another drawback, and we ought



to point out and honestly face these drawbacks as completely as we do the advantages, for the unscrupulous boomster is almost as mischievous as the unscrupulous libeller.

Summer Pests

In summer there are mosquitoes and bulldog flies, but they are no worse here than in Minnesota and those who live in the country have learned to use various expedients of smudge and mosquito bar, and, I find, think but little about these nuisances that force themselves so fully on the notice of the newcomer. At other seasons there are no pests special diseases; the climate is indeed one of the most salubrious in the world.

But the grand test of the country, the one that is looked to most trustfully by those agriculturally interested is the practical one. What has been done already.

In travelling through this region I have made it a point to see for myself as well as learn from all reliable sources the results of



At Providence and Hay River, Bishop Breynat assured me that wheat is a regular and profitable crop. At the same place Mr. Elihu Stewart on July 15 last, saw ripe wheat, potatoes in flower and peas fit to use, as well as the usual garden truck.

Limit of Wheat Area Fort Providence, then, is probably nearly the limit of wheat, but oats, barley and potatoes grow much farther north. Barley was cut at Vermillion on July 24, 1906. Potatoes are a good crop every year as far north as Good Hope, which is within the Arctic circle, and everywhere the potato bug is unknown. E. A. Preble, the well known naturalist and traveller, has given me much corroborative evidence of these statements. The result of the various testimonies I have tabulated in the most conservative manner and present them in the accompanying map, which, by the way, no one so far has impeached as over-favorable. Messrs. Thos. Anderson and C. T. Christy, of the Hudson's Bay company, think I have been wise and safely conservative. Bishop Breynat thinks I have been much too cautious and that my wheat line should be pushed up as far as the oat line with a corresponding advance of the others.

I do not doubt that wheat will grow in ome localities even beyond the line given, as Bishop Breynat and many others say, but also there are localities within the present wheat line where no wheat will grow. There are indeed places in Manitoba, Ontario New York state, etc.-not to say Peace River valleywhere for some local reason, elevation, slope, soil, etc., wheat will not grow, just as there are places in England and Ireland that cannot produce potatoes.

I think that both the Macouns are right in their description of the country. Prof. John Macoun says there is a great agricultural future for the Peace River valley. Mr. James Macoun says: "True, but let us be frank about it, there are also large areas on the high

southern part of the Peace uplands where the elevation is too great for the successful growing of cereals. The northern part of the region is so low as to offset the high altitude and of-fers a fine field for agriculture."

The Broad Facts

Doubtless, wheat may be grown beyond the wheat line as I have drawn it, but there the unfavorable conditions become very frequent and indeed the rule. There are obviously no hard and fast lines but on the whole these shown do give us the broad facts. Each decade, however, is cutting down the time required for the growing of wheat by providing us with hardier kinds and thus they are extending its area. This same is true not only of the other various staples of agriculture but also of live stock. Breeds of cattle improved for our northern ranges have been produced, and a search of other lands has discovered two other creatures, the reindeer and the vak, whose natural habitat is a far colder region than the coldest part of that under discussion, and whose beef and other products have long been the principal wealth of countries where they are indigenous.

This great new province is abundantly sup plied with minerals, water, timber, wild fruit; fur and game. It is, moreover, a white man's climate, one of the most salubrious in the world and all that its detractors can say isit is too far north and it is too cold. Which of us, they ask, would be willing to settle in a country, a land that has admittedly four months of hard winter?

One may be sure of this; that no settler will readily leave a warm, sunny climate to go to a cold and frosty one. I do not expect that any Ontarian will cheerfully go to dwell in those northern climes. If a Floridan goes to live in Ontario he thinks he is in a polar region and suffers. So an Ontarian coming to Manitoba or Alberta thinks he is far enough north, and any farther would be too cold; but after a generation born to the region their lives are adapted and each thinks his own surroundings not only normal but the best. I knew of a number of Ontarians that tried Manitoba for three or four years, then decided that it was too cold and went off to Southern

> but there are in Europe thousands of Fins and Scandinavians, white men, that are familiar with a simways of life for it-they have their just such conditions and can teach yet. They would indeed find in the virgin possibilities of our new northwest the land of the new hope they have so long dreamed of. gladly they would come if only

the way were opened. And what does opening the way mean? The way from Europe is open. It is plain sailing to Edmonton. What is then needed, I think, is the railway rushed through at once. The way to open the Peace River valley is to open the way to Peace River, and the steamboats will do the rest; then

it remains only for us to notify the men we need that we have cleared the way to the land of new hope. And what is the ultimate race of the region to be. There is a zoological maximum

that suggests the answer-an animal finds its highest development in the coldest part of its range when its food is abundant. How true this is of mankind. The giant races of America were from the Northwest Buffalo Plains and from the Patagonias. The giant race of Africa is the Zulu of the Cape, and the dwarf races the world over are from the tropics where they are overhot or from the poles where they are underfed. The highest product of civilization we believe to have been the white man of northern Europe—a product indeed of the snow. This should help us to forecast the future of the north.

Henry Ward Beecher, who visited this country some twenty years ago, said in his subsequent lectures, on the Canadian Northwest-"You note the class of men going in there, that means brains; you see those endless grain-lands, they mean wealth; you mark those long winter evenings, these mean time to think. I tell you there are great things coming out of the Canadian Northwest. Keep your eye on Winnipeg."

Finally, if those who decry this land of promise would go to Europe and see there how much farther north climatically, the arid soil is made to support a large population, they would quickly change their minds and see in their true light the possibilities of these fertile wooded plains. They would be fortified in their new view by that the words used today, by those who condemn the Peace River, are the same as remembering those used one hundred years ago to decry the Ontario Peninsula and thirty years ago to con-demn those parts of the Northwest that are now producing the finest grain in the world. +Canada West Magazine.

ARGUMENT FOR BONUS TO STEEL SHIP BUILDING



ONTINUED effort is being madeespecially by the people of the Maritime Provinces-to have the Dominion government, to give some pronounced aid to the building of steel vessels in Canada. Reasons

are given why this encouragement should take the form of a cash bounty per gross ton, instead of a drawback based upon the duty paid for articles entering into the construction. They claim that it is an anomaly that, while the Canadian people have adopted the policy of protecting and supporting home industries, the hipping interest alone should be neglected and left to suffer extinction from the protected competition of other countries. A policy that has been successful in building up the workshops and factories of Canada, and that after trial, has received the ample endorsation of the people at the polls, ought to have been extended to the shipyards, and afforded a continuance of the employment of labor and capi-tal that formerly made their shipping a source of prosperity and wealth.

Eastern Canada has had a unique and rather chastening experience. On the sea coast there was excellent ship timber, and from the inland there were natural waterways by means of which logs for timber could be expeditiously and economically conveyed to the sea coast. The inhabitants of that part of what is now Canada were among the most "handy" and adaptable people in the world. Sailors and fishermen by instinct, tradition and necessity, they were also carpenters and built their own houses, barns and farm waggons. Boats were necessary for fishing and as a means of travel from place to place along the shore when roads were few and rough. So they built their own boats. A demand for wooden ships came and they started in ship building, using the natural resources right at hand and their own labor. Then, from their own families they officered and manned those ships and sailed the seven seas, carrying the British flag and British trade to every port open to navigation. They prospered, and the money they made went to build up homes and towns, construct roads and railways, open banks and insurance offices.

Indeed, shipbuilding in a few years became the chief industry of a large part of Quebec and the Lower Provinces, especially Nova Scotia, where there were communities owning more tons of shipping per head of population than any other part of the globe. Canada assumed the position of one of the four great

ship-owning countries of the world. The advent of steel shipbuilding struck a fatal blow at this great source of wealth and prosperity. The increase in the size of vessels from 2,000 tons to 20,000 tons, made possible by the use of steel added to greater durability and lessened insurance effected such a reduction in the rates of ocean freights that wooden ships could no longer compete, and shipbuild-ing was transferred to British yards, where iron, coal, skilled labor and capital were cheapilar climate. They know the best er than in any other country. The loss of business, capital income and employment, in summer way—and their winter which at least one-fourth of the people were way—they know already how to interested, fell upon the country like a blight, be happy and prosperous under and Eastern Canada has not recovered from it

> Great Britain did not establish her supremacy as the great ocean carrier of modern times on free trade lines. On the contrary, the British government subsidized its main line of steamers "to afford a rapid, frequent and punctual communication with their distant ports which feed the main arteries of British commerce." Great Britain now pays considerably over a million dollars a year in subventions to steamship lines. Canada pays over a million dollars a year in steamship subventions, most of which goes to subsidize old country British shipping. The other colonies pour in their mites towards the same great ship encouragement fund of the Mother Land. The United States is realizing the importance of a merchant marine of her own and has given special legislative aid.

> It is claimed that no good reason exists why Canada should not build her own ships and do her own carrying trade. The policy of abandoning our merchant marine to its fate; of allowing our sea-faring population to drift away into other employments and to other lands; of permitting other countries to enjoy the profits and prestige of doing our ocean carrying is not one that can commend itself to the progressive spirit of our people. About seventy millions of capital has been expended in the development of the coal and iron industry of Cape Breton, within a few years. Many millions have been invested at Sault Ste. Marie in steel production. It is felt that the erection of steel shipbuilding works is a fitting supplement and crowning measure to the establishment of great and steel producing industries. The impletes a series of conditions required in steel shipbuilding, such as exists in the great shipbuilding centres in Great Britain.

> Canada possesses extensive coal deposits at tide water, which afford a marine traffic of over four millions of tons; she ships a million thousand feet of lumber products annually; her export of grain, rapidly increasing, will reach a hundred million bushels. In addition to providing this enormous trade for a shipping siness, Canada has excavated canals, deepened rivers, dredged harbors, constructed docks, buoyed and lighted the entrance to her waterways, and, in short, created the business, the facilities and the conditions demanded by a maritime power, and then stopped short without taking the one effective step to bring into being the thing itself-a mercantile marine.

This is briefly the case presented by those who are agitating for a government bonus to steel shipbuilding in Canada. After preparing steel shipbuilding in Canada. After preparing statistics and going into details from the experience of those who have, in a small way, attempted something in the line of building steel ships in this country, about \$6 a ton seems to be the figure asked for.—Montreal Star.

PORT ARTHUR AND THE SEQUEL

EVIEWING two books just issued,
"The Truth About Port Arthur," by
E. K. Nojine, and "The Tragedy of
Korea," by F. A. McKenzie, the
London Times says:

The flood of books about the Russo-Japanese war has abated somewhat of late, but hitherto we have learned comparatively little except through courts martial about the siege of Port Arthur'as witnessed from within. M. Nojine is unusually well qualified to offer testimony on the long beleaguerment. As a Russian war correspondent he went through the greater part of the siege and he was in the confidence of those commanders whose names are still honorably associated with the defence of the fortress. He has also had access to official documents and diaries. He writes with vivacity and force, and the translation is competent and spirited. Both on account of its vivid narrative and by reason of the extraordinary revelations it contains, "The Truth About Port Arthur" is perhaps the most remarkable book about the war yet issued. It is scathing in its denunciation of the unreadiness of Port Arthur to resist attack, and unsparing in its condemna-tion of those officers, both naval and military, who helped to bring about its downfall. No more vigorous and overwhelming arraignment of General Stoessel has been framed, even by the tribunal which tried and sentenced him. That much of the evidence which M. Nojine has collected is beyond dispute cannot be doubted. Yet while we regard his book as of great value and singular interest, we are constrained to think that the whole truth about Port Arthur has still to be written. M. Nojine frankly reveals that he was not an impartial onlooker. He was inflamed against General Stoessel from personal reasons, not less than from his natural indignation at the

general's craven and vainglorious bungling. He was a warm and open ally of General Smirnoff, the commandant of the fortress, and of the gallant Kondratenko. He took sides from the outset, and he makes no pretence at approaching his task in a judicial spirit. The ultimate verdict upon the mournful story of Port Arthur will have to be written by some one who can examine the evidence with a mind uncolored by partisanship. That General Stoessel failed miserably, that he showed few traces of soldier-like qualities, is now common knowledge; but it seems incredible that he can have been the miracle of blundering and compous incompetence depicted by M. Noine. It is manifestly difficult to test the final value of his testimony against General Stoessel. There is no standard of comparison, because so little is known about what went on within the defences. We have detected one instance, however, which leads us to suspect that in his eagerness to indict General Stoessel the author has not always been careful about his facts. He ends one of innumerable passages ridiculing Stoessel by saying:-

Again there was laughter. The General was in the best of form. Whether he was talking seriously or not I do not know. Presently he thought it was time to return to Arthur, and told me to accompany him; we rode through the arsenal.

"Look what a number of captured guns there are! I took all those in the Chinese war"

All these guns passed into our hands when we peacefully occupied Arthur!

We think that, on that occasion at any rate, M. Nojine was wrong and General Stoessel more or less right. It was always understood in Port Arthur that most of the guns

parked in the squares of the arsenal were captured by the Russians when the Chinese arsenal at Tientsin was seized.

There is no intention on our part, how-ever, to suggest any condonation of General Stoessel, or to question the broad correctness of M. Nojine's record Even when every allowance is made for prejudice, the record is black enough, not only against Stoessel, but against other officers who had for years shared the responsibility of placing the Liaotung peninsula in a position to resist attack. It will scarcely be believed that when hostilities began onl yeight guns were mounted by the whole of the land front of the fortress; yet M. Nojine's statement is confirmed by the official report. Long after the first attack from the sea, the export of large quantities of fresh and preserved provisions to the army in the north was actually permitted. Even as late as the beginning of May, Stoessel was still so oblivious of his real position that he was entraining troops for Liao-yang. He utterly neglected the defence of the Kinchou isthmus, and yet he sent reports suggesting that he had directed the battle at that vital spot, although he never left Port Arthur. His culminating offence, of concealing the official message-deposing him from the command in June and directing him to hand over his charge to Smirnoff, was only exceeded by the shame of his final surrender. But Stoessel was not the only culprit. Divided control, conflicting counsels, and service jealousies helped largely to bring about the downfall of Rus sia in Manchuria. M. Nojine complains that "money was scarce for the vital defences of Port Arthur, while millions were being poured out on the palaces and wharves of Dalny." He does not mention the reason, which was that the departments of war and finance were

at deadly feud, as was shown when General Kuropatkin made his memorable tour of inspection.

It is due to M. Nojine to say that he does not hesitate to criticize even his hero, General Smirnoff. As commandant of the fortress, Smirnoff ought to have assumed command when the siege began. Stoessel was the officer commanding the district in which the fortress lay, and by an imperial order Smirnoff was his subordinate. M. Nojine says of Smirnoff that, "notwithstanding his great strength of will and firmness, he was a true Slav," he dared not run counter to an imperial order. The Tsar's unlucky telegram appointing Stoessel as his aide-de-camp gave him further strength at a most inopportune time. The question whether Smirnoff, who never knew that he had been given charge six months earlier, ought to have summoned a council and arrested Stoessel when he found he was negotiating a surrender, has been often debated. M. Nojine thinks the step would then have been futile. The garrison knew that a parlementaire had been despatched, and they would never have fought on afterwards. The arrest of Stoessel would only have meant a mutiny among the exhausted troops, who would not have obeyed Smirnoff. The matter is one about which there will, no doubt, always be a difference of opinion, but most experienced soldiers will probably hold that at such a moment Smirnoff should have followed the regulations.

Mr. McKenzie's book about Korea was written to explain a situation which has arisen as a direct sequel of the war in which the fall of Port Arthur was so tremendous an event. The author knows Korea intimately. He traces its history with concise clearness from the period when American filibusters

tried to obtain access to its closed territories in the middle of last century. His main purose, however, is to criticize and condemn Japanese policy and methods of control since the war. He made a tour, at some personal risk, in the districts where Japanese troops were fighting the Korean rebels last autumn, and tells a deplorable tale of the ruined towns and villages which he found in the track of the troops. He attacks the administration of Prince Ito, and insists that one of the objects of the Japanese in Korea is the ultimate exclusion of British trade. We are bound to say that Mr. McKenzie sets forth the cause he has espoused with conspicuous moderation and restraint, and with commendable sympathy for the unfortunate Koreans. Certain aspects of more recent Japanese policy in Kerea are regarded with misgiving in this country, and the whole story of Japanese association with the Hermit Kingdom is notoriously marred by grave blemishes. Mr. McKenzie's book will, we fear, deepen the apprehensions that have been aroused, especially in view of his studious avoidance of any semblance of exaggeration. His readers will naturally ask, as American senators asked Professor Hulbert, "What do you expect us to do?" After all, even Mr. McKenzie admits that the indigenous rule in Korea was weak and corrupt. and often oppressive, and that the old Court party has constantly and obstinately intrigued against the Japanese. He thinks, however, that Japan might be warned that needless slaughter and the filching of the private property rights of the defenceless peasantry must diminish the respect in which she is held by her ally; and he is not without hope that milder and more conciliatory counsels may in the end prevail at Tokio. That hope can at least be warmly echoed.

The Compulsory Arbitration Law in New South Wales

HE Australian correspondent of the London Times, writing from Sydney under date of March 17, says:

Seven years ago, after a careful examination of the working of the New Zealand Act, the New South Wales Parliament introduced compulsory arbitration, and gave it a seven years' trial. Today another Parliament is occupied in discussing the merits of the Act which is to confirm the principle and alter the details of the law of 1901, and in the streets men talk of the wharf-laborers' strike and the timber-yards strike, and the Newcastle coal-miners' strike—so narrowly averted, and not yet made improbable—and through all the ranks of labor there is murmuring unrest, and among the employers the sort of blustering talk that conceals a fear of evil days to come.

So the Act that was to bring industrial peace expires amid rumors of widespread industrial wars. At first sight it seems to justify all the prophets who foretold failure. But you note, as you consider the situation with more deliberation, that those prophets are keeping very quiet; and you note further that the Premier, leading a strongly "anti-Socialistic" party, accepts without demur, and even emphasizes, in his new Bill the vital principle of the old one. After seven years' trial of compulsion, even Mr. Wade is in favor of it. He has laid down three "fundamental propositions":—

1. Neither side, employers or employees, shall be allowed to dislocate industrial life by a lock-out or strike.

2. No employer shall be allowed to carry on business in New South Wales if he will not pay his employees a fair wage.

3. Every dispute shall find a tribunal ready to settle it at once, without formalities and without appeal; and that tribunal shall have power to force both sides together, and power to force them to observe the award.

If you are looking for a reason why the 1901 Act, in spite of its failure to prevent strikes, is being practically renewed and strengthened by the very party which originally fought it tooth and nail, that third proposition will give a hint of one.

Before we elaborate the reason, may note another peculiarity in the old Ac 8 his-Before we elaborate the reason, tory. In its earlier years it was the reruge of the employee; many employers evaded it when they could, and those who disobeyed it were always sure of sympathy even from the more scrupulous employers who obeyed. At the end of its life it has suddenly become the employer's harbor of refuge, and the men are only persuaded to accept arbitration by all sorts of promises and blandishments. The change in the men's attitude is simply explained—they have not found the Court what they hoped it would be, and are inclined to fall back on their old weapon, the strike. The employers have changed front because they have discovered a usefulness in the Court which they used to ignore. They were asked to accept it originally because it would stop strikes; strikes not being imminent in 1901, they neglected or pooh-poohed that argument, and dwelt only on the grievance that their businesses were being interfered with, and they proceeded to belittle the Court and minimize the effect of its decisions in every possible way. In the last twelve months they have found the tables turned. The men have learned to belittle the Court too, and the strikes that have followed

the men's abandonment of it are a measure of the strikes it did avert in the six earlier years when the men still trusted it.

For the strike of today is a campaign, not a battle merely. The attacks made upon "labor" as such have done the work they might have been expected, but were not intended, to do. They have destroyed whatever community of interest there once was between employer and employee, they have consolidated all classes of working men into a single association for mutual help in any fight waged by any class. Within the last week Sydney has seen the mass of its oversea laborers refuse to work on the oversea and inter-State companies' boats, merely in order to force those companies into putting pressure on three small ing companies which trade along the New South Wales coast. The men have no grievance against the big companies, and say so openly; but the three small ones use cheap non-unionist labor, so that a strike directly against them is impossible. The men are back at work now; but that is because they have found another weapon. The carters who take goods to and from the three small companies' wharves have agreed to refuse further service.; the seamen in their boats have given 24 hours' notice of ceasing work. It is not their quarrel; but fellow-laborers have called upon them, and they came out willingly at the word. If they had not, the bigger strike would have gone on, and would have involved every port in the Commonwealth.

It seems unutterably stupid to hold up the whole sea traffic of Australia because you have a grievance against three small local shipping companies. But it would have been done. It may be done yet. One of the most ominous features of the whole business is the open acknowledgement, even by such papers as the Sydney Morning Herald, of the immense

power of labor and the need to propitiate it, at whatever cost. The carters work for master carters under an Arbitration Court award. In boycotting the coastal wharves they are breaking the award, and the master carters threaten to prosecute diem. Whereupon the Herald, usually a sedate champion of strict legality, says (leading article, March 16):—
"Seeing that the labor unions have, for the time being decided for the given the universe."

"Seeing that the labor unions have, for the time being, decided not to give the quarrel a general bearing, for the master carriers to come to the aid of the coastal companies—as they threaten to do—would be unpardonable."

Consider what that implies!
But we must go back to the main problem.
An Act was passed on the distinct undertaking that it would prevent strikes. It is still in force, and strikes and rumors of strikes abound. Yet the Bill that is to supplant it adopts and confirms its main principle, amid the applause of everybody, including those

who sneered most at the original Act. Why? The answer is inevitable. The failure of the 1901 Act, where there has been failure, has been due to maladministration and deliberate attempts on the part of an unsympathetic Government to make it fail. It provided, as mechanism for making awards and settling disputes, a Court of three members, one a Judge. Almost from the first that single Court was overworked and fell hopelessly behind in its task. More than eighty trades referred complaints to it, and it managed to give awards for 11 of them. In and after the second year members of the Court began to fall ill, which led to new elections and temporary appointments and rehearings and other causes of delay. The obvious remedy, since the country had approved and its Parliament had legalized the practice of compulsory arbitration, was to amend the Act in the direction of multiplying Courts, and, perhaps, simplifying

procedure. But the new Government—that led by Mr. Carruthers—would do nothing. They simply said, "You've got your Court—go and make the best of it."

For five years the employees were patient. But there is an end to any man's patience. Employees soon found themselves in this position, that they must refer a grievance to the Court must not strike "during the pendency of any proceedings," and must, of course, obey the award when made. If there had been tribunals enough to act quickly, all would have been well. But the refusal of extra tribunals meant that a grievance existing and referred to the Court in 1905 must be endured without redress, possibly till 1908. When at last the employees understood that thoroughly, they lost patience and went back to old methods. Strikes began again.

Last year the Newcastle coal miners broke the law, and struck. Immediately the employers appealed to the law, and demanded the arbitration which for five years they had been decrying. The miners declined to be kept waiting for another two or three years; but, when the Premier offered to constitute a special Court immediately, they went back to work. They had been asking for that special Court since 1903; but they had to strike before they got it. Then the men employed at the timber-wharves in Sydney harbor struck. A promise was hurriedly made that their grievances should be considered, out of order, within a few weeks; and they went back to work. Now the Premier is promising to secure the wharf laborers a speedy hearing; but they had to strike to get that promise. If the Act had had a fair trial—if extra Courts had been constituted as the need for them became evident—not one of these strikes need have happened. That they did happen, in the circumstances, is no more an argument against

compulsory arbitration than failure to give Sydney proper illumination from a plant built for a theatre would be an argument against electric lighting.

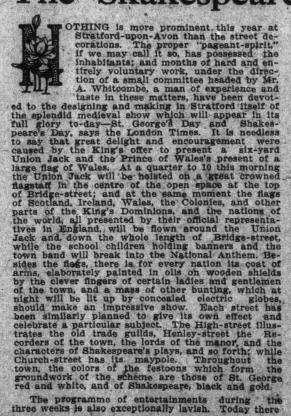
I do not say that there are no arguments against compulsory arbitration. The objections are many and serious. But we are not concerned with them just now, since the people of New South Wales, with whom we are dealing, have made up their minds unmistakeably that—whatever defects there may be in compulsion—it is "better than the old system of strikes."

It is not maladministration only that the 1901 Act has suffered from. Its worst enemies have been the lawyers and the higher Courts The Parliament that passed it did its best to make the Arbitration Court's decision in any matter final (clause 32); to allow peaceable agreements between employers and employed to be made binding, if the Court thought fit, on the whole body of employers and employees similarly situated (clauses 15 and 37); and to allow unions on both sides to bring matters before the Court for decision without making a quarrel about them first. But somehow the English language was found incapable of conveying Parliament's intention clearly—for no one disputes the intention; and the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the High Court of Australia, between them, have evolv-ed this series of decisions—that the Arbitration Court cannot turn a peaceable agreement into a "common rule," which can be made only out of an "award" following on a "dispute"; that the Court has no jurisdiction at all unless there is a real dispute, a quarrel be-tween some particular employer and one or more of his employees, who must remain his employees, because the dispute ends, and the case with it, directly they leave his service; and that the Court has no power to vary or amend its own awards. If either side wants an award amended, it must begin again from the beginning—and probably wait three years to get a hearing.

It was this last decision that brought about the wharf laborers' strike. Early awards had, for some now forgotten reason, allotted them higher wages for work in connection with oversea boats than for the Australian trade, the work in each case being exactly the same. The inter-State companies saw the injustice of this, and of their own accord paid oversea wages; the three local companies held to the lower rate. The Court not being allowed to amend its earlier award, the men aggrieved had a choice between waiting several years to start the "dispute" de novo, and breaking the law, to get a decision at once.

The higher Courts, probably, cannot be blamed. They have their rules of interpretation. But it is the Australian custom, when an Act is found not to say what it was indisputably meant to say, to amend its wording in accordance with the meaning. The Government of New South Wales refused to touch the Act at all. The Court was forced to work on, hampered with accumulating arrears, and with all its mechanism for peacemaking clogged and strained by the technicalities of its superior Courts. Of course it broke down. But the collapse, intended by its enemies to be fatal, has left so dangerous a gap in the structure of State commerce, and shown such ruin impending, that those very enemies are today rushing to fill and buttress the gap with a measure more drastically compulsory, than ever,

The Skakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon



will be the usual floral procession to the church, with a sermon by Dr. Arbuthnot, vicar of Stratford and Archdeacon of Coventry, a reception at the town hall by the Shakespeare Chub, and a performance of A Midsummer Night's Dream by Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Benson and their company; and among other fixtures are a loan exhibition of old glass, prints, and other objects, chamber concerts, hockey and cricket matches between the Bensonlans and local teams, old English games in the Bancroft, and the ever-popular Shakespeare costume ball in the town-hall, which will take place this day week.

peare costume ball in the town-hall, which will take place this day week.

At the theatre Mr. Benson produces nothing new on his own account. Unkind circumstance prevented the proposed production of Cymbeline, and his Faust has had to be postponed. Several prominent London players are to appear, as last year with the Benson company; but probably the most novel item in the programme is the production of Measure for Measure by Miss Horniman's company from Manchester, in connexion with Mr. William Poel. The mention of the last name means, of course, that the play is produced "following the Elizabethan method." Students of stage-history will recognize the plan of the stage, when it is stated that the foundation for it is obviously the drawing of the Swan Theatre on the Bankside, a little affected, perhaps, by the reconstruction at Harvard on which Mr. Forbes-Robertson played Hamlet some years ago. There are practically four parts to this stage—the spen front, the main scene, cut off at times by a "traverse" or curtain running between two pillars and covered by the "heavens" or roof, behind that again a small chamber revealed by withdrawing another traverse; and above it the balcony. There is no front curtain, no scenery, only a few "properties;" the dresses are Elizabethan English and there is only one interval. The reconstruction is partial, of course, after all. The audience was all in front of the stage, not on three sides of it; the stage was much higher than the real thing was, and much smaller; the women's parts were not played by men and boys, and at the close, instead of a "droll," we had the prayers for the King, which belonged pro-

perly only to performances at Court, and not to those in public or private playhouses.

The pros and cons of productions on these lines have been so much debated that we need not embark upon them here. Nor need we touch the question whether Measure for Measure deserves the hard things said of it by "North Oxford" on the Occasion of its production two years ago by the O.U.D.S., and repeated this year at Stratford. Suffice it that a large sudience thoroughly enjoyed the play on Tuesday night. Measure for Measure is fitted for "Elizabethan" staging by its date, its simplicity of plot, and the fact that the scenery contains no elements of the supernatural and is upt of much importance to the story. And the old difficulty—that before a modern audience you are bound to expunge a great deal of the warm coloring of that glowing, passionate life of the streets against which Shakespeare shows the cold villainy of Angelo and the saintliness of Isabella—confronts you equally whether your methods are modern or antiquarian. Mr. Poel gave us more of the play, and in a shorter time, than we have had the chance of seeing before; but he was forced by considerations of decency to let a great deal go. And it must be admitted that he squeezed a good deal in by frank disregard of the oratorical nature of an Elizabethan production and by cultivating in himself and demanding of others a rapidity of speech which made the play sometimes inaudible and often robbed it of its legitimate effects. Still, the great scenes, which have always made it a popular play with actors and actresses, went well. Mr. Poel, himself the Angelo, was fortunate in his Isabells, the Miss Sarah Allgood whose beautiful, affecting voice London has learned to admire in the Dublin theatre's visits. She needs training, both in speech and in style; but the performance was sincere, impassioned, and often subtle. As the Duke Mr. James Hearn was particularly impressive in the scenes when he masquerades as the Friar. We believed in this Friar-Duke for the first time, than



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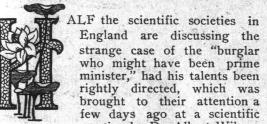
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Burglar Who Might Have Been Prime Minister



England are discussing the strange case of the "burglar who might have been prime minister," had his talents been rightly directed, which was brought to their attention a few days ago at a scientific meeting by Dr. Albert Wilson, a leading London brain specialist.

Dr. Wilson has known this ex-burglar for some time and has helped him to reform, but until now he has kept him jealously guarded for his own study. Now that he has drawn his conclusions, he has arranged to "present" his burglar at a series of scientific gatherings as an evidence of his theory that in many cases crime is an irresistible impulse, born in a man, which can only be cured by expert medical treatment. There is no doubt about the skill of Dr. Wilson's burglar. In his day he was one of the most noted cracksmen in England, and the police and the owners of country mansions containing valuable family jewels alike breathed a sigh of relief when he was "put away" for his natural life. Scores of burglaries were attributed to him, and now that he has abandoned his profession and became a respectable member of society, the exburglar is quite willing to admit with a smile that the police were generally right. So clever was he, however, that he was only captured twice, and each time he was betrayed; once by a woman, and on the second occasion by a man whom he had befriended.

Writer of Stories

The ex-burglar is now known as C. Williams. That is not the name he was born with, but it is the name under which he made his reputation in his chosen profession, and it is the name he has chosen to bear for the rest of his life. He lives in a little flat with his wife and family-acquired since his reformation-in Tottenham, a suburban district of London, and he varies the peaceful calling of a painter and decorator by writing short stores, novels and articles for scientific publication. All his writings deal with crime in its various phases and the reformation of crim-

Dr. Wilson in describing him declared he was a man of remarkable brain power and that if he had turned his attention to politics he might have become prime minister and would certainly have attained cabinet rank. Had he entered the church he would have become a oishop and had he taken to soldiering he would have commanded armies. No one can talk to C. Williams for half an hour without indorsing this opinion. He is a slender, well built man of about fifty, with hair just turning away, climbed out on the roof and ran along grey. He is clean-shaven except for a careful- the gutters, concealed by the high coping until

markable feature. They look through and through his visitor, and when he begins to talk in his quiet, refined voice, no one would imagine that this self-controlled, educated man is the same individual who was described by a certain justice as a wild beast who must never again be let loose on society.

Burglar by Choice Not Necessity

Williams is not one of those who took to burglary from necessity. He was the son of a man of large income and was well educated. All the professions were open to him, but he took to burglary because he loved the excitement of the life, and he practiced it as assiduously as the soldier or the clergyman practices his calling and with the same enthusiasm. He brought to its aid all the resources of science and a trained mind. His first burglary was committed when he was a boy in Birmingham, and the story of how he came to take the first step in crime is interesting. In some way he made the acquaintance of a handsome young woman, the widow of a police inspector, who was employed at a leading jeweller's shop. His imagination was fired by the jewellery, and he persuaded the young woman to procure the key for him, and one night while she kept watch, using her knowledge of police habits and methods to assist him, he entered the shop and carried away nearly \$20,000 worth of jew-

Although a mere boy, he did not make the mistake of trying to dispose of his loot in one lot, but went up to London and sold a piece here and there until all was realized. Strangeenough, his first prison sentence was for this first burglary. He gave the young woman a valuable diamond ring, and a year later it was recognized and the woman, to save herself, "shopped" him to the police, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. In the meantime, however, he had carried out many other thefts, and his marvellous ingenuity is shown by the way, in which he escaped detection. He made it a rule to cultivate the friendship of policemen and detectives and to use them to provide an alibi in case of need. Thus his first visit after a burglary was always to the police station with which his friends were connected, and often he carried with him the proceeds of his raids.

Fixing Up An Alibi

One of these forays he thus describes. He heard of a jeweller who kept a cashbox with a large sum of money in a safe in his bedroom, and after carefully studying the house he waited until he saw the man and his family leave for an evening visit. He then gained admission to an empty house a few doors

ly waxed moustache, but his eyes are the re- he reached the roof over the bedroom where the money was. He then cut a hole in the roof and in the ceiling, lowered himself through it, and secured the cash-box, containing \$750. He returned the way that he had come, but as he was leaving the empty house he noticed that a shred of cloth was torn from his coat, and he reasoned correctly that it had been left attached to the broken laths where he had cut the hole through the ceiling. Instead of risking capture by returning to remove this piece of evidence against him, he stowed the money securely in his clothing and hurried round to the nearest police station, where he met the station detective whose duty would be to investigate the crime. He invited the man out for a drink and then accompanied him to another part of the town on an investigation he was making. On the way he drew the detective's attention to his coat, telling him that it was torn on a nail in his room. When he left the detective he hurried to his room, drove a nail into a position to correspond with the story he had told the detective and arranged a few threads of cloth carefully on the end of it, but not enough to identify the pattern. Then he burned the coat in the fire and dressed himself in two suits of underwear and an extra waistcoat. An hour or so later his friend the detective came hurrying to see

> "Where is that torn coat of yours?" he asked.

"I just gave it away to a beggar after I left Williams replied.

The detective swore, and then Williams drew his attention to the nail. The detective eagerly collected the threads sticking to it and compared them with a piece of cloth he took from his pocket.

"There has been a burglary up the street," he said, "and this cloth came from the burglar's coat. It looks uncommonly like your

"Why, so it does," said Williams. "When did the burglary take place?"

The detective told him and Williams innocently remarked that it must have been just at the time they were together, and the detective after a moment's reflection agreed that this was so.

Stuck Fast in the Hole

His suspicions were now thoroughly dulled, but Williams was not content. He never showed the slightest sign that he knew he was suspected, and when his friend was leaving he suggested that he should go with him and look at the scene of the hundless. look at the scene of the burglary. When they entered the room he at once commented on the smallness of the hole in the ceiling. "He must have been a very little chap who got through there," said Williams.

"Oh, you could get through," said the detective, his suspicions returning. "Try it."

Williams drew up a table and swung himself up, but he stuck fast in the hole, thanks to the extra clothing with which he had equipped himself, and the detective's last suspicions were at rest.

When he came out of prison after his first sentence Williams had learned much. One thing was the danger of carrying burglars' tools at night. This is a crime in itself in England, and he determined never to run the risk. Thereafter he always conveyed his criminal outfits in broad daylight to the neighbrhood of the house he intended to enter and concealed them there, hiding them again when he had finished his job, to be removed at a more convenient season.

An example of his versatility and resource is given by the story of a successful jewelry robbery, which he carried out at a peer's house in the West End of London. He went to the house, at 2 a. m. dressed in immaculate evening clothes and having secured his tools from a hiding place, he forced a window which he had previously learned was not protected by an electric burglar alarm. Then he went to closet where the electric batteries were kept, and with a syringe he sprayed a strong acid on the wires until they were eaten through and the alarms put out of action. After this he ransacked the house at his leisure, and with his pockets filled with jewellery he calmly opened the front door and stepped out. He stopped to light a cigar, and as he did so a belated servant came up the steps. He looked suspiciously at the strange gentleman leaving the house at this hour, but Williams was equal to the occasion. "Hello, you are late," he called, "they are just going to bed," and hailing a cab he jumped in and drove off in safety with the

Meets His Waterloo.

It was in the West End that he met his Waterloo. He had entered a house and had just pocketed a large quantity of jewels when what he describes as a "nasty little yelping terrier" woke up and roused the house. Williams made a dash for the door, but, contrary to all precedent, a policeman met him at the foot of the steps. He drew his revolver, firing as he ran, and hit the policeman in the leg. He continued to fire wildly, with the idea of frightening the police reinforcement which came up, and one of his shots struck a postman who was rassing and killed him.

Williams escaped, and for six months the police scoured England from one end to the other for him. Then he was betrayed by a man he had befriended and who was tempted by the reward of \$2,000 which was offered for his

prisonment for his natural life. It must be explained that there are two kinds of life sentences in England, the ordinary life sentence is always commuted after twenty years, but Williams is the only "natural lifer" who lras ever emerged from the prison gates alive, and the story of how he accomplished his release is a tribute to his masterly ingenuity.

He was sentenced in 1881, and for eighteen years he watched with unceasing patience for his opportunity to secure release. It came when he was transferred to Dartmoor prison, and while he was employed on some work outside the prison he seized an opportunity to secure a supply of a drug which is a powerful heart depressant, but which leaves no trace which can be detected by the doctors. As soon as he returned to his cell he took a dose of it and sent for the prison doctor, who at once ordered his removal to the infirmary. Williams kept this up for two years in spite of the most careful watching by the prison authorities, and in the meantime he petitioned for a pardon on the ground of ill-health.

Pardoned but "To Die."

His case became a famous one. Twice his petition was refused, but his health continued to cause alarm and the prison doctors said he could not live another year. Famous specialists were brought from London to see him, and they confirmed the prison doctors' verdict. At last he was informed that he had been pardoned and "might go home to die." He left the prison, and in a few months he was as healthy as he had ever been. This was in 1891, and since then he has led an exemplary life. He has come to the conclusion that burglary as a profession does not pay, and his ambition now is to succeed in literature. He has been fairly successful so far, and there is no reason to doubt that he will be still more successful.

Williams has very strong ideas on the subject of prison reform, and, strange to say, they are not in favor of greater leniency. He believes that greater vigilance should be exercised to prevent brutal treatment of the prisoners by a few warders, but apart from that he thinks that the English prisons are too comfortable.

"They are too much like home to the old convict," he says, "and after the first sentence prison is no punishment. I believe that every criminal should be examined by a brain specialist. I know that crime does not pay and that there is some mental kink about any man who takes it up as a profession. My last word is that if the police want to stop burglary and theft they should go after the 'fences.' The fact is that they do not want to stop them, for their own occupation would be gone. They protect the 'fences' because they often 'give away' the thieves, but if there were no place capture. He was tried and sentenced to im- to sell stolen goods there would be no thieves.'

Discipline on Warship Which Is Going Down-Panic Unknown



HE recent accident which resulted in out again by ropes, looking like human Newthe loss by sinking of H. M. S. Gladiator, will perhaps cause many to wonder what the procedure is when "abandon ship" is the order of the day.

Let us suppose, then, that we are on board H. M. S. Russell, a type of battleship which is very common in the royal navy. Her tonnage is 14,000 tons, and her armament consists of four 12-inch guns and twelve 6-inch guns, and her crew is 715 officers and men. She is on her way, in company with the rest of the Channel fleet to Gibraltar, having sailed from England two days previously, and when they reach Gibraltar, they are to take part in the Tercentennial celebration of the capture of the impregnable fortress.

Ahead of her are two ships, the Albermarle and Cornwallis, the latter ship bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Chilchester, V.C., C.V.O., C.M.G., while astern of her in the same line are three more battleships, slightly larger, H. M. S. Formidable, Bulwark and Irresistible. Parallel to this line and steaming about three cables away in the same direction is another line of battleships, which consists of H. M. S. Exmouth, Montagu, Glory, Duncan, Albion and Venerable. So we see that our partner, so to speak, in the other line, is H. M. S. Glory, who is just a trifle heavier than we are, owing to her greater thickness of armor.

Suddenly from the flagship's after bridge, two flags are seen flying up the halliards, which the keen eye of our signal bos'n picks out for "R. P.," the signal meaning "Stop Engines," and reports it as such to our captain, by name Robert Drake, who orders "Stand by, then!" As the signal is handed down, our engines cease to vibrate and a kind of uncanny stillness pervades the ship, as the persistent hum, which has been going on for over forty-eight hours dies away and gives place to a sort of deadening

In the general pause which ensues, the agship makes a signal to the effect that the eet will pipe "hands to bathe" for 20 minutes, and then will carry out tactical exercises and nanoeuvres, after which they will carry on to bibraltar, arriving there about 3:30 p. m. on

onday evening. So for about half an hour the ships become dorified bathing boxes, and from every projectg point in the ship, from the very jackstaff the forecastle to the cover of the captain's ern-walk, unclad muscular figures can be seen diving into the blue-grey waters, and climbing

foundlands. When, however, the retire is sounded, and the signal "Numeral forty-eight" is seen floating from the flagstaff's main truck, all thought of play and enjoyment is given up. Officers and men alike turn their thoughts to the grim reality of work, for this signal means "Admiral intends to proceed at forty-eight revolutions," or, in common parlance, that the fleet is about to get under way again at a speed of 9 knots, in order to carry out manoeuvres.

Now, to the lay mind, these manoeuvres. even when actually performed before its very eyes, do not seem to be of very much significance, but when one gets "behind the ropes," so to say, and begins to know something about "things naval," one soon finds out that in all the vocabulary of the Successful Executive Naval Officer, there is no more important word than "manoeuvre," and to their credit be it said, naval officers are usually very good in that particular science, whether it be exercised on the bosom of the mighty ocean with ten or twelve battleships for playthings, or whether it is in manoeuvring to get the only pretty girl at a dance to give you all the dances you want or to sit them out with you.

In olden times, naturally, the art of manoeuvring was as carefully cultivated by the seamen as it is today by a yacht racer, as on the result of the tactics employed lay the direct result of the engagement; as, for instance, in the battle of Copenhagen, the Danish ships were decoyed into shallow water, and there "blanketed" by their English opponents, thus helping to add to

the already bright lustre of England's darling, Horatio Nelson. So likewise at the present day, great importance is attached to this art, as the admiral who can get the most fire from his ships with the least exposure of vulnerable parts must in the end conquer one who, while getting rid of more projectiles; etc., than his enemy, exposes his ships more directly in the line of fire of the latter. But to return to the Russell and the manoeuvres in question; all went well, as the various ordinary tactics were gone through, and at last the order was given for the "gridiron" to be performed.

This evolution, one of the most delicate of those performed by men-of-war today, reminds the onlooker very much of the first figure of a set of lancers, in which the grim grey hulls play the part of dancers. First of all the two lines of the fleet open out to, say, two miles; then at a speed of 15 knots they rush towards, and pass, each other, finishing up in opposing lines as before, after which the operation is repeated, thus getting the ships in their original positions.

Today all goes well, we spread out to a distance of two miles, and, as the pendant is hauled down, we rush towards our partners, with whom it seems we must inevitably collide, but, as the distance between the lines grows less and less, we see that we shall just pass between the Glory and Duncan with a safe margin between. Nearer and nearer they draw, when suddenly the Glory belches forth steam like the oldtime dragon, and at once runs up the signal "Not under control."

"Hard astern!" but we see that it is too late. The great momentum, or way, as the navy calls it, which we and they have on, makes the preventing of a collision an impossibility. We cannot turn to the right or left, for there are ships there too, and as we cannot go back, we must go forward. To paraphrase MacAulay's

"The ship astern cries forward. The ship in front cries back," so the captain shouts "Ring the fire bell, Bugler sound "Collision quarters," Bos'n's mate, pipe "all hands on deck," which orders are obeyed as rapidly as they were uttered. Everyone now is in a kind of frenzied trance. as they see the immense ship opposite pounding down on them and know that they must be struck. But there is no confusion, no panic, to use the word so beloved of naval officers. The officers and men fall in in their divisions, etc., when crash—the Glory is into us, and hits us on our port bow, and the sudden shock sends everyone flying, rings all the bells in the ship, and send a quiver through her whole frame, she seems to rise out of the water for a moment then give a lurch and sink to her former position. The Glory, meanwhile, has dropped from the hole she made in our bows, and the whole of her forecastle is buckled up like paper. But for ourselves matters are much worse, the water begins to pour in through the gap, and the ship gradually, very slowly, but as surely, begins to settle down by the bows. The captain sees this and with a shrug of his shoulders recognizes that it is all over and Our captain, seeing this, imediately orders gives the order to "abandon ship." Previously

to this, all the large boats—boom boats—as they are called, were being got out, and were floating alongside the ship, and now the smaller boats-cutters, gigs, galleys, etc., are lowered, and the men fill them up according to their stations; first, the steam boats are filled, with indeed "good measure pressed down, running over," then the launch, pinhace, cutters, etc., all are loaded with their human cargo, until at last the ship is empty, save for the captain and his A. D. C., and the sick men. These are lowered into the galley, which is the boat provided for the captain's personal use, the A. D. C. goes on board, and then the captain having ascertained that nothing of value to the ship's fame and name that could be saved. has been left behind, takes one last long look at that, which a quarter of an hour ago, had been an intricate, delicate, deadly machine. but was now merely a mass of scrap iron, salutes the flag, which remains flying proudly to the last, and then, as the list of the ship by the bows gets more decided, and the steam is beginning to get denser from the engines, showing that the water is getting nearer to the boilers, he slides down the rope to the boat, and orders give way together.

Towed by the steamboats all the other boats move away from the sinking vessel, towards the other ships which have already lowered boats to help them if need be, but all at once, as they gaze with bated breath and strained expression at the pitiful sight a huge explosion is heard, followed by a tremendous cloud of steam, and when the latter has cleared off, all that remains of the \$5,000,000 plaything of the nation, which has been their home for the past few months, is a few planks and bits of wreckage strewn across the surface.

Luckily for us, the other ships quickly take us aboard and look after us, after which the fleet reforms without its missing member and continues on its way for Gibraltar, but on the hearts and minds of all an impression has been created, which will never be lost.

The predominating feature of the scene is the lack of panic displayed by all; from the oldest chief petty officer to the youngest boy in the ship and though, of course, there is a certain tense excitement hovering in the air, it is never allowed to become a definite thing, so that looking at the scene with wondering eyes, we must be led to the conclusion that the blood is still the same in the veins of English sailors as it was when Gallant Grenville in his little Revenge, uttered the famous words: "Sink me the ship, master gunner"

Tactics Used When Chasing the Wild Elephant

Long before the elephant camp is made, the trackers understand pretty thoroughly where the wild elephants are to be found, and when they have learned of this they keep constantly in touch with the herd. The hills which the wild animals range are rough and broken, covered with forests, and full of ravines and underbrush. Down toward the lower ground are flat river valleys and parks where but few trees grow, and again there may be great beds of reeds or high grass over which a man on an elephant can hardly see. To follow the wild elephants at top speed over rough ground and through tangled forests is difficult and discouraging for man and beast

alike, and it is the business of the man who manages the hunt to so use his domestic animals and his beaters as to drive the wild ones out of the rough ground and down on the flats.

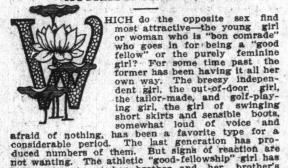
They do not willingly start off in a race of this kind; they much prefer to hide, to move silently among the trees and vanish into a thicket, or among the scrub of some nullah, or they may get into some patch of high grass, or reeds, where it is impossible to see them, and where the domestic elephants sometimes quite lose themselves. Sometimes they meet the wild ones, and fight with them, and if a tame elephant can hold a wild one, until another tame one comes up, the wild one's cap-

ture is quite certain. Then the driver of one of the tame elephants throws his noose overthe wild one's head. It is a large noose and while a part of it rests on the back of the neck, another part falls down in front and touches the elephant's sensitive trunk which he at once curls up out of harm's way under his chin, so that the lower part of the loop falls under his neck and the men who hold the end of the rope can draw it tight.

Once the captive has reached the camp he sees men about him all the time, he is constantly guarded by the tame elephants, and if he attempts to resist instruction he is punished.—Forest and Stream

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

ATTRACTIVE WOMEN



duced numbers of them. But signs of reaction are not wanting. The athletic "good-fellowship" girl has begun to outgrow her brother and her brother's friends in stature. She is getting taller and stronger than they are. At dances she overpowers them, often looking down on them. At their own games, she beats them, or if she does not beat she criticises them, and men do not like this. So, half unconsciously, they have begun to look out for another type of girl. Enough good obmrades can be had among members of their own sex. In the companionship of women, they crave for something gentier, softer, more yielding, less like themselves. In short, they may not know it, but what they really want and will make straight for, if they get the chance is the purely feminine girl—the ideal young woman of, several generations ago—for so the wheels of life turn round and bring the old loves and fashions to the top again. Demand is certain to create supply. Before long we and bring the old loves and fashions to the top again.

Demand is certain to create supply. Before long we shall see the downfall of the "good-fellowship" girl and the re-installation of the "feminine." It is true that English girls have allowed some of the charm of femininity to slip away from them, they have only to that English girls have allowed some of the charm of femininity to slip away from them, they have only to cross the channel to find an exactly epposite state of things. In France femininity is in full force, carried to excess if anything, but no one who observes can deny its power and charm. The young French girl loves domesticity and feminine pursuits. She has taken up the work bag and pretty implements of work her English sisters have dropped and permitted to grow rusty. Her hands are never coarsened by constant playing at manly sports, she has not lost her feminine softness and roundness of contour by over much hard exercise at golf or tennis. The French girl's very clothes are ultra-feminine. She loves soft fabrics and fluttering laces. The vell (particularly so at the present moment) is always to the fore, and she knows how to use it to the best advantage; it never seems to get in the way, but is so worn as to give a fascinating air of mystery. Tallor mades are thought "tres" Anglaise," and only worn accasionally. Young French girls like games fairly well, especially "Tennice," but they never make a fetish of any of them. The Englishman who comes across this type of girl succumbs at once; he revers in its novelty, and the restfulness, sociability, and ease obtainable amid the gentler occupations of womanhood, which strikes him as something fresh and original, and pleasing. Man does not care to find in woman a replica of himself, or to be on "hall fellow—well met" terms with the woman, whose society is most dear to him. Just as a woman finds nothing so attractive in man as manliness, so a man is drawn to woman mostly by her womanliness. Thus it has been since time began, and thus it ever will be in spite of brief and fitful intervals which count for nothing in the world's long history.

WHY, AND WHY NOT?

There are several little matters in connection with social etiquette, which are somewhat puzzling to the uninitiated, but when desirous for information upon the subject, one asks the reason why this is done, or why that is not done; the almost invariable reply is. "Oh; because it is the custom," or, "Because it is the custom,"

ont the custom."

Could any reply be more unsatisfactory? Of course there must be social rules formulated and followed, but some of them we think might with advantage be modified. Take for example that of card leaving. Why should men—married men that is, and men, bachelors with female belongings—be relieved of all trouble in this matter? No doubt the custom arose in the old days when men did all the work, and in consequence had not time to pay calls, and the custom was such a convenient one that it was approved of by all men whether they were workers or not. But if one looks whether they were workers or not. But if one looks at it from a common-sense point of view, the custom is a somewhat silly one. A lady whose husband is engaged at his work all day, calls upon a married friend whose husband is similarly engaged. The lady is at home, and they have a chat, and in all probafriend whose husband is similarly engaged. The lady is at home, and they have a chat, and in all probability a cup of tea together. Then on leaving the lady (the caller) places two of her husband's cards upon the hall table, "just to pretend" as the children would say, that he had called. No one is taken in by the pretence, for the lady knew her visitor came alone, but should she not leave the cards, she would think her visitor was very rude, or that worse still, she had been ignorant of this little social custom! Another custom, which has sprung up of late, is also in the matter of card leaving. It is customary now for a lady who has attended an afternoon party, to which she has been invited, and at which, it is presumed, she has shaken hands with her hostess, and been received by her, when taking her departure, to leave upon the table one of her own visiting cards. Whether this is done from modesty, just to show that she has been present in case that important fact has been forgotten, or whether it is to save her the trouble of calling or leaving cards afterwards, who can tell? But if done from the former reason, it is not exactly compilmentary to her hostess; if from the latter, well, it does not show any very great appreciation of the hospitality received.

It is an openly proclaimed fact that men do not at all like paying calls. It bores them to do so, and

plimentary to her hostess; if from the latter, well, it does not show any very great appreciation of the hospitality received.

It is an openly proclaimed fact that men do not at all like paying calls. It bores them to do so, and they hate afternoon teas, a fact which is proclaimed by the absence of men in the drawing-room and the sheaves of gentlemen's cards upon the hall table on the afternoon of the "at home." There is no earthly reason why men should like either paying calls, or the afternoon "at homes. There are many women who share this dislike with them, but then they should be honest all the way through, and not let their wives and sisters leave their cards for them, as a sort of polite excuse, and pretence of having been present, even though it is the custom. Then again, what is the good of men or women leaving their cards a day or two after the party? Sometimes this is done at much inconvenience, if the leaver of the cards lives at some distance from the house where the cards have to be left. It is not as if those who have been guests, and who have enjoyed a pleasant evening, called to see their hostess, and to express to her their thanks for all the trouble she has taken on their behalf and the pleasure they had received thereby. Not a bit of it tow merely call at the house and hand in their for all the trouble she has taken on their behalf and the pleasure they had received thereby. Not a bit of it, they merely call at the house and hand in their cards as one hands one's railway ticket to the collector at the end of a journey. Sometimes even, the guest does not take the trouble to do this herself, but sends the card by a servant, or entrusts it to the hands of a kindly friend, who may be passing that particular house. Because a thing has been done once or several times, there is no reason why it should go on being done for ever after. What may have been a good or useful custom yesterday may prove a trying or several times, there is no reason why it should go on being done for ever after. What may have been a good or useful custom yesterday may prove a trying or irksome one today, for times change and people change with them. We all know from experience, and should acknowledge the fact, that the strict rules of etiquette that have been laid down from time to time are absolutely necessary in the keeping of society together, and should be lived up to, and observed, but as the years go on, perhaps certain of them might be modified a little here and there, especially in behalf of busy men and women, whose time is much occupied. The mere leaving of cards, except in the case of a first call, or the person called on not being at home, might be, if not altogether, to a certain extent done away with between intimate friends, for in the case of an intimate friendship there is something very formal and unsociable in the mere handing of a certain number of visiting cards to a servant, or leaving them in the hall, unless for a specified object such as the address of the caller, if that were unknown, or had been changed, or with the intimation that the caller had started, or was starting an "at home day," which she desired her hostess to know.

Another wondering why is, "Why do people, especified

know.

Another wondering why is, "Why do people, especially ladies, who meet at a friend's house either at an evening or afternoon "at home," sit or stand, side-by-side without exchanging a word, afraid, so it would appear, to speak to one another because they

had not been formally introduced. Because from the fact that Mrs. A, and Mrs. B, are callers on Mrs. C, it is presumable that they are both in the position of ladies, and on the same social footing as the other. Why then should they not enter into conversation, and interest and amuse each other? The mere fact that they did not know one another's names need not prevent them from having a little friendly chat, instead of sitting in stoid silence. The only answer to that we suppose is the inevitable answer, "It is not the custom." At a large and crowded reception, the hostess, even if she desire to do so, cannot look after each individual guest, she is far too busy shaking hands with and receiving the coming, or speeding the departing guest. Therefore the guests might take the initiative in this matter and break through this dull and unfriendly custom. Of course it might lead to knowing undesirable acquaintances—but why should it? The acquaintance need go no further than half an hour's friendly chat, while on the other hand it might lead to a pleasant, and even a life-long friendship. Why should it not? No, let us by all means keep to our etiquette, let us be as polite as ever we were, and stick to all the grand old traditions that have come down to us through the ages, but let us in all things be moderate, and let us not carry our etiquette to an absurd pitch, let us be a little human, and adapt ourselves to circumstances more than we are doing at the present day.

FASHION'S FANCIES

The most fashionable tollettes of the moment for out-door wear consist of smart little cut-away coats, in fine satin faced cloth and pleated trottoir skirts of a quite pronounced check pattern. In fact, in Paris, all the latest, the very latest walking models, are carried out on these lines, and no woman, accounting herself really well dressed for a morning's shopping expedition considers herself so, unless garbed in a check-patterned skirt of almost alarming design, and one of the afore-mentioned coats fabricated in a cloth to match the prevailing tone of the skirt. Black and white shepherd's plaid is also used with good effect for these chic costumes, usually worn with a dark green or black coat. As an alternative scheme dull grey plaids are shown, accompanied by cut-away coats in deep purple, the grey and purple introduced deftly on the collar, and cuffs carried out in velvet, and bound with fancy braid. The question of the season's millinery has been definitely settled, and flower-trimmed hats, and toques, all of huge proportions are demanded of the smartest milliners on all sides. The most popular colors are cinnamon brown, and coral pink, big brown picture hats of fine straw trimmed with wreaths of pink and white May-blossom, or wild clover in almost startingly realistic banches express some of the prettiest and newest models of the moment. The all flower toque is in eminent favor again, worn considerably larger than that of last year, and tilted ever so slightly over the face. Feathers, quilli, wings and valenciennes lace rosettes are still in demand for decorating the mo-The most fashionable toilettes of the moment for face. Feathers, quills, wings and valenciennes lace rosettes are still in demand for decorating the morosettes are still in demand for decorating the modern chapeau; indeed the last named trimming shows every evidence of extreme popularity, and which will be meted out to it for some months to come at any rate. For evening wear some of the daintiest trimmings are being used, composed of the filmsiest silverand gold tissue, fashioned into sprays of tiny roses, fuchsias and May-blossoms. These are scattered carelessly over the trailing skirts, and kimona-shaped bodices, and are used with equally good effect on evening wraps of every material. Lace covered buttons are also a new decorative detail; given to us this season, some of the smartest tailor-made gowns being accorded this softening grace. Braid in all widths, too, is still in great demand for trimming cloth and washing gowns, with equal profusion nothing could too, is still in great demand for trimming cloth and washing gowns, with equal profusion nothing could exceed in grace and elegance the new loose sacqueshaped wraps, which are being worn this season. Fashioned in a wide variety of material from glace silk to coarse linen, their practicability is beyond question, serving to keep the tollette worn beneath from any dust, they also create a distinctly smart appearance, which the well-dressed woman does her utmost to cultivate. Then there are many new ideas in the way of a lace coat for those who are not as young as they were, and as beautiful, but who all the same like to look nice. A good many people have joined on tails to a net blouse, which is an intelligent thing to do, and it is very pleasant and economical to use up several different kinds of lace, which harmonize, in fact, I am inclined to think that lacey things look better made of various kinds of lace, than things look better made of various kinds of isce, than when they are tamely put together from one solitary pattern. For instance, we all admire the combination of Irlsh lace and Valenciennes and there are all sorts of pretty light Beeton laces and nets which can be used with gulpure of various makes and kinds, while a Breton net coat lined with chiffon, with fichu and talls of insertion looks extremely light, and smart. Amateur dressmakers often err on the side of making their lace blouses too skimpy, and this is a fatal error, because the softness, and the folds of a lace bodice or coat contribute half the charm. In doing up one's gowns from last year it is necessary to pay attention first to the sleeves for these are invariably made to fit, or at any rate to lie closely to the arm and anything bunchy, or baggy looks old fashioned and dowdy; wide tucks of chiffon laid one over the other with a tiny little button of metallic thread poised upon each tuck to keep it in place, look very well, while the prettiest fashion of all, is the little close, short and straight sleeve, made of gulpure or lace, or some gorgeous strip of embroidery. It is certainly the age of the truly feminine in dress and all those who admire the cloak and the cape will have full benefit in the trend of the present vogue. Many of the gowns will be accompanied by pretty little pointed capes. Small capes of Irish lace, and heavy Italian guipure will be seen with white gowns, while for the immediate needs of the spring soft satin, crepe de chine and chiffon materials employed in conjunction with lace, and braiding, for the afternoon wrap. Short chiffon taffeta coats are also worn a good deal and to the voile gowns, with a cloth hem and fantastic thin directorate bodice, the little cloth sacque coat is an almost invariable aidee de-camp, one beautiful model being expressed in bright tabac brown voile, and cloth coat to match. There are sure signs in the millinery world that hats will become larger and larger with warmer days, and it is noticeabl things look better made of various kinds of lace, than when they are tamely put together from one solitary

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

The house beautiful.

The nursery is quite one of the most important rooms in the house. In it the young folkk receive their first impressions on many subjects, color and form included, which live in the memory when other phases of life have faded into oblivion. Were I an artist I believe I could paint a very realistic picture of the nursery I inhabited and loved, I am afraid to say how many years ago. I can recall the very ugly wall paper, the drab paint, the "fitted" Brussels' carpet, the Chippendale cabinet—delightful receptacle for books and toys which today would probably have an honored place in a drawing-room. The old Queen Anne mirror, which was prone to distort one's features in a grotesque manner and above ail the candlestick and snuffers of brass, which nurse thought far more dignified than any lamp. The furniture was singularly solid and aggressive—a fact strongly emphasized, in the mind of a child who ever bumped her head against it—and the walls were devoid of pictures except the print of some mighty personage with robe, and crown, bedecked with many colored tinsels—by the way these tinsel pictures, being rare, are much sought after now. Compare such a nursery with one of the present day—not so very long ago the nursery used to be the resting place for all the decrepit furniture. If a table was somewhat rickety, then put it in the nursery; was a chair very shabby with protruding stuffing, through holes at the edges, and one castor off then it would do nicely for the nursery—was the nursery wall paper badly torn then beg colored pictures from the lifustrated papers edges, and one castor off then it would do nicely for the nursery—was the nursery wall paper badly torn then beg colored pictures from the illustrated papers and nail them over the deficiencies. But the march of hygienic science has now decreed that everything in a nursery, as far as possible, should be washable, including the walls and the floor. A pretty idea for a nursery is that the walls should be colored pale blue either with washable paper or distemper, and that the woodwork is stained oak. In the event of the room being a small one, a low seat fitted into the recess by fhe side of the fire piace, can be utilized as a repository for the children's clothes—instead of having a chest of drawers. The lid should be made to lift up in sections and the space below be divided

into partitions; the portion nearest the fire could be used for underwear. The wall space above this seat is ornamented with some straight pieces of wood, either real old oak or deal stained to represent it, and this supports a shelf along which favorite toys may "process" in grand array. The little ones can be kept amused for a long time if some delightful individual will relate a long story illustrated by the procession along the shelf. Fitted into an angle in the wall is the cupboard for the best toys, which are only brought out on special occasions as a reward for good behavior. The table should be a round one, with a top which can be turned up when desired; and for this reason it is very useful in a small nursery, because when it is pushed in this position against the wall, and nurse's chair with her small solld sewing table moved to the window, or to the other side of the fireplace, there is plenty of space for the children to play. I am considering the matter of a small nursery because I think it is so important to have a day and a night nursery. Cork carpet is the best covering for the floor of the nursery; first because it can be washed and will dry very quickly and secondly because it is warmer than linoleum. This carpet can be obtained in two tones of blue, and if one of the inmates of the nursery is a tiny baby, a crawling rug made of thick blanketing and adorned with wonderful and appalling animals cut out in red turkey twill and sewn on at intervals will be a sort of happy hunting ground for him, where he can roll about in safety. The nursery window is a very important hunting ground for him, where he can roll about in safety. The nursery window is a very important matter of consideration. These of casement shape are the best, the small top panes being made to open separately from the lower ones. The top panes ventilate the room thoroughly and when the lower ones tilate the room thoroughly and when the lower ones are opened to a certain extent on a hot day, there is hardly any fear of a child falling out which cannot be said of sash windows. The curtains should be of blue and white reversible cretonnes, reaching only about six inches below the sill, and two pairs would be advisable, one pair being often absent on a visit to the laundry. The same cretonne can be used for covering the seat of the recess, and should be made removable also for washing purposes. Sharp corners should be avoided less much as no sighile for which reached the seat of the recess. should be avoided as much as possible, for which reason one has a round table and a semi-circular fireguard. The corners of chairs and the edges of shelves should all be rounded off as sharp points give nasty knocks to the little folks, who blunder up against

ANOTHER DAINTY MENU

Dutch Potato Soup Filletted Flounders Worcester Stew, Celery Fritters, Roast Fillet of Beef Semolina Souffle, Pears and Jelly Oyster Croutons

Dutch Potato Soup

Required: Some stock, raw potatoes, one carrot, one onlon, some celery, bones. Method—Take some stock and with it any bones you have, adding carrot, onlon, spices, etc., until you are satisfied that it is well fiavored. Place in a saucepan, and simmer for two hours, strain and free from fat by pouring the soup through a cloth wrung out in very cold water. Grate raw potate and add it to the soup till it is nicely thickened. Stir white all comes to the boil and cook for two or three minutes. Chop the tops of a stick of celery very finely, scatter into the soup, and serve with daintily fried slice of bread.

Filleted Flounders

Required: A good sized flounder, one and a half ounces of butter, lemon juice teyenne, and salt, two shallots, four mushrooms, one ounce of flour, thyme and a bay leaf, and half a sile of wine. Method—Take a good sized fish, or more, according to the number of people to be served, and make two good fillets out of each fish, trimming them to a dainty shape. Butter a white baking dish, lay the fillets in it, season with salt, cayenne and lemon juice. Put a little butter on each fillet, cover tightly with a greased paper, and place in a moderate oven till the fish is well cooked. When the fish is cooking prepare the sauce as follows: Chop two shallots and four mushrooms and fry in butter, scatter over the flour, add a sprig, a thyme, and a bay leaf. Stir till all is well browned, then add three tablespoonfuls of white wine and boil till reduced to one half. Take the paper away from the fish, drain away any moisture from the fish and add to the sauce with a little white stock, stir while it boils for five minutes. Pour the sauce through a fine strainer on to the fish, scatter parsley over and serve. through a fine strainer on to the fish, scatter parsley over and serve.

Worcester Stew

Required: Two pounds of ox cheek, half an ounce of dripping, one pint of stock, soup vegetables, half an ounce of flour, a little vinegar. Method—Wash the ox-cheek thoroughly and then cut it into thin slices. Melt some dripping in a pan and add the meat, leaving it sufficiently long to brown slightly. Then add one pint of good stock (het) and stand the pan by the side of the fire for its contents to simmer for an hour. Cut up some vegetables small, and the greater the variety of the vegetables small, and the greater the variety of the vegetables are cooked. Care must be taken that this dish is not overdone, or it will come to the table like mince instead of stew. Note: Thicken the gravy, and color it after removing the meat.

Celery Fritters

Required: Two or three heads of celery, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one egg, a little milk, pepper and salt, deep fat, dried salt. Method—Boil the celery cut into lengths three or four inches long. Place the celery carefully on a sieve to drain, using as little pressure as possible to extract the water. New prepare the batter. Put the flour into a basin, drop into it the yolk of an egg, work it into the flour. Add sufficient milk to moisten the batter, and season with salt and white pepper. Beat the white of the egg until stift and stir into the batter, dip the celery in this and fry in deep boiling fat. Drain on paper, arrange in a circle on a dish with fried parsley in the middle. Sift dried salt over all.

Required: A well hung fillet of Beef
Required: A well hung fillet of beef, two ounces
of fat bacon, three tablespoontuls of oil, one onion,
the juice of a lemon, turnips, carrots, and a bay leaf.
Method—Take a well hung fillet of beef, lard it thickly
and place on a dish, pour the oil over and season
with two or three slices of raw onlon, a bay leaf, pepper and salt. Soak for twelve hours. Roast the fillet
for two hours, place on a hot dish, squeeze the juice
of a lemon into its gravy, color and serve. Have
ready turnips and carrots cut into small shaped
pleces, and boiled tender. Garnish the dish with
these vegetables, pour the gravy round and serve very
hot, with asparagus, and browned potatoes.

Semolina Souffle

Required: Three tablespoonfuls of semolina, one and a quarter pints of milk, a little brandy and lemon juice, two eggs and appacet jam. Method: First soak the semolina in a little cold milk, and over it pour one pint of boiling milk. Pour the semolina into a saucepan and cook it slowly for ten minutes, sweetening and flavoring with a tablespoonful of brandy, ditto of lemon juice. Beat up two eggs, add to the semolina, and mix till all is light. Line the bottom of a pie dish with apricot preserve, pour over the semolina, and bake in a steady oven. Serve at once with castor sugar sifted over.

Pears and Jelly

Required: One tin of pears, half an ounce of gelatine powder, the juice of a lemon, sugar to taste, cochineal, half an ounce of almonds. Method: Strain off the juice from a tin of pears, make it hot, and to every pint add half an eunce of gelatine powder, the juice of a lemon and sugar to taste. Place the jelly on a flat dish, and when set cut into squares and arrange at the bottom of a flat dish. Dissolve a little cochineal in water, and with it paint the pears a pretty red. Let them drain, and then arrange them on the jelly, with the small ends upward stuck with blanched almonds. Serve with small ratifia biscuits handed.

Oysten Croutons

Required: One dozen oysters, one cunce of butter, one cunce of flour, a teaspoonful of chopped shallot, one sill of stock, pepper, sait, lemon juice, a table-spoonful of cream, creutens of bread, filters of two anchovies. Method: Cook the cysters in their own

liquor, taking off the beards, and cutting each oyster into four pieces. Put one ounce of butter, with the same quantity of flour into a stewpan, add a teaspoonful of chopped shallot, and stir till cooked, add the oyster liquor, a gill of stock, pepper and salt, lemon juice and cream. Lastly drop in the oysters. Have ready some croutons of bread, place some of this mixture on each, and lay two fillets of anchovy across the top. Garnish this dish with slices of beetroot cut into fancy shapes, and some parsley. across the top. Garnish this dish with slices o root cut into fancy shapes, and some parsley.

Note: I think this menu will be found very dainty, and yet quite simple to prepare, and it would make a very nice little dinner for six to eight people. Below will be found some cakes which would be nice to hand with the coffee after dinner.

Coffee Cake

Required: Two eggs, two ounces of castor sugar, two ounces of fine flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, three ounces of butter, seven ounces of icing sugar, very strong coffee. Method: Beat the yolks of two eggs, with two ounces of castor sugar, add by degrees the flour, with which has been mixed a small teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth and add them to the cake last. Butter three round tins of the same size, and divide the mixture evenly between them. Bake in a quick oven for ten minutes, and when quite cold spread each cake with feing and lay the cakes one upon the top of the other, and then cover the whole of the top and sides with icing. The icing is to be made as follows. Stir three ounces of butter with seven of icing sugar, till it is of the consistency of cream, add by degrees very strong coffee to taste. The top of the cake should be garnished with glace cherries. Another delightful cake is

loed Sponge Sandwich

Required: One teacupful of flour, one teacupful of castor sugar, two eggs, a little baking powder. Method: Dry the flour and pass it through a sieve with the sugar, and add the baking powder, make a hole in the middle of this and into it put two fresh eggs. Beat thoroughly together for seven minutes. Pour into a greased pudding tin, a flat one, and bake in a sharp oven. Meanwhile make the icing in the same manner as for coffee cake, but with any flavor liked, and when cooked divide the cake in two, spread one half with either a thick preserve or lemon curd, and press together like a sndwich, put aside till quite cold and then ice. But as some people cannot take a fancy or rich cake it is also well to have one plain one among the others, so that they can take a piece with their coffee. This is a very good one:

Plain Seed Cake

Required: Two ounces of bacon dripping, two ounces of sugar, half a pound of flour, one egg, a teaspoonful of baking powder, carraway seeds, and milk. Method: Blend together two ounces of bacon dripping, and the same quantity of sugar, then sift in half a pound of flour and bind with a well beaten egg. Add teaspoonful of baking powder and an equal amount of carraway seeds. Mix with sufficient milk to make the dough of the necessary stiffness and pour into a well greased tin. Place in a moderate oven and bake for three quarters of an hour.

COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER.

The Prince and Princess of Wales spent Easter very quietly with their children at Frogmore, a home of which they are very fond. Prince Edward was on leave from Osborhe. He looks well and sturdy, but both he and Prince Albert are quita overshadowed by their sister Princes Mary, who is acceptionally fall for her age. She was eleven last month. The Prince and Princess of Wales are now staying at Mariborough House, and will make it their headquarters (with an interval at Frogmore for Ascot) till July, when the Prince sets out on his brief, but important visit to Canada.

Rumor has it that Lord Knollys will shortly resign his post as Secretary to His Majesty. If this is so, it will sever a connection which has lasted for approaching fifty years while the Royal friendship with which Lord Knollys has been unfallingly honer-ed, is of even longer duration, and dates from the time when the king and his secretary were boys together.

Everything points to the forthcoming London season being a very gay one. The king and queen intend to be in residence at Buckingham Palace towards the middle of May, and will hold two, if not three courts at the end of the month, and early in June. The opera season has already commenced and there is to be a special command performance when the French President pays London a visit in May.

Princess Henry of Battenberg has been on a visit to the ex-Empress Eugenie at the Villa Cyrnos at Cap Martin. Neither the Princess or her hostess care much for society, and keep almost entirely outside of the galeties on the Riviera, although they receive old friends, and go for long excursions in the country round. The Empress is devoted to her garden, and is especially proud of her roses. It is understood that Princess Henry will go on later to Madrid for the interesting domestic event, which is expected in the Spanish Royal Family. One hears so much of the popularity of the young Queen of Spain, and of her pride which the Spaniards take in her beauty. Her fair hair and blue eyes are considered lucky, and the fact that the little Prince of Asturias has inherited her English coloring, is looked upon as a good omen. He is a sturdy boy and well advanced for his age. Although, not so remarkable as was his father, King Alfonso, who at one year old had already begun to talk quite distinctly. Princess Henry of Battenberg has been on a

CONCENTRATIO.

Other things being even approximately equal, the woman who makes the best use of her time, her opportunities, and the possibilities of her own nature, is she who has thoroughly learnt the art of concentration. The frequent question "How do you manage to get through so much?" is the tribute of diffusiveness to concentration. Concentration is frequently mistaken for method, as well by those who have acquired it, as by those who lack it. Method in its higher forms is certainly concomitant to concentration, but they must not be confounded. The life of almost any man or woman who has attained distinction in the world of thought, or action is a testimony to the value of this power; we see in nearly every successful enterprise the result of concentration. Like most desirable qualifies, this faculty of fixing the mind can be acquired. It is a matter of exercise, a matter of habit, and home being the natural and useful place for the formation of both taste and habit, it behoves us women of the home, both mothers, elder sisters, aunts, governesses, to see that it is properly cultivated in those under our care. It is a great mistake to be afraid of mental exercises. We do not grudge the time spent in physical exercises, the object of which is not so much the acquirement of this or that feat as the general development of the body. How much more should we welcome and encourage the right exercise of the mind, the development of its latent powers. The habit of concentration is worth pages of dates, and yards of what we quaintly describe as "information"—but it is a habit that is most readily be practised at home. If you want to test the value of a girl's education, look at the way she goes about performing whatever duties life may bring her. The great touchstone of all training remains taste, and habit, and of habits it would be hard to find one more valuable than the power of concentration. find one more valuable than the power of co

ODDS AND ENDS.

Carpets and rugs before being cleaned in any way should be well brushed. Then they should be thoroughly beaten, this having been satisfactorily performed, stretch the carpet again on the floor. Then remove the grease spots either by means of blotting paper and a hot iron, or by well rubbing the place with hard soap, well washed off with cold water. Then dissolve a gill of ox gall in a quart of hot water—if the carpet is a large one this quantity must, of course, be increased—and go over the carpet with a soft brush well dampened with this. Treat about a square yard at a time, and after having well rubbed over the whole carpet with the ox gall mixture wash

it over with a soft clean cloth wrung out in hot water. When the entire surface of the carpet or rug has been so treated, hang it up in a strong current of

Scorches on linen can often be removed by simply scorches on linen can often be removed by simply rubbing the spot with pipeclay. A good preparation that can be kept for use as required is obtained by boiling together until thoroughly amalgamated, a gill of vinegar, the juice of a large onion, and an ounce of Fuller's Earth, also a piece of soap the size of a nut. This preparation is used cold. It should be spread on the scorch, allowed to dry and then washed off. These remedies are of course for scorch marks pure and simple and are no use for cases where the threads are charred through and through.

To curl feathers, brush the feather carefully with To curl feathers, brush the feather carefully with a very soft brush, so as to remove all dust that may be lurking in the filaments. Then warm a blunt paper knife, ivory or bone is the best substance to be employed. Hold the feather in your left hand and place the thumb of right hand (in which the knife must be held) over the face of the feather and bring the blade carefully up the under side of each little tilament starting at the stem, pressing down very slightly with the thumb. Repeat this action with each filament until the entire feather is nicely curled. Warm the knife from time to time. At first you may experience some little difficulty in getting the fibres to curl prettly, but a little practice soon brings the knack and there is no reason why the feathers should not be there is no reason why the feathers should no curled as nicely and as prettily at home as at the professional cleaners.

Mothers who have occasion to use Fuller's Earth for their children should remember that the impurities of this substance often cause lockjaw, many fatal cases having been traced to this cause. If, however, they take care to bake it well in a hot oven before use, all traces of danger vanish, as if by magic, for the bacilli of lockjaw, and also of erysipelas, which its contains, are thereby rendered harmless.

THE BROTHERS CECIL

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ANADIANS are always deeply interested, in the political warriors who fight the "battles royal" at the empire's centre, Mr. H. W. Massingham, in a recent issue of The London Chronicle, one of the first Liberal journals of Great Britain, gives the following appreciative sketch of the Cecil brothers:

The late Lord Salishury was fortunate.

The late Lord Salisbury was fortunate

The late Lord Salisbury was fortunate in his sons; his gifts are very fairly distributed among them. All of them possess, in greater or less measure, his powers of speech; two, at least, his capacity for statesmanship.

If a Tory government be formed within the next ten, or even five years, neither Lord Hugh nor Lord Robert Cecil, if they are alive, can well be excluded from the Cabinet; they will have earned such a distinction, not by favor of birth and tradition, but of intellectual right. Lord Salisbury himself, the oldest brother, has much developed his faculty of expression since he first employed it, in halting and often unlucky phrasing, as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he has not his father's brain he has the ancestral will and stiffness of character. In a word, the Hotel Cecil is still well tenanted. The family keeps on the business still.

It is indeed a misfortune for the Opposition that Lord Hugh and Lord Robert Cecil are not in Parliament together. But so far as their individual development is concerned it is just as well that the two brothers have not simultaneously taken the stage, Just as Lord Hugh, was perhaps the most distinguished figure in the Conservative party of 1900 to 1965, so Lord Robert is one of the most vital combatants in that of the present year.

Striking Comparisons

Striking Comparisons In some particulars the resemblance is remarkable. Both possess religion, a form of religion, as their deepest interest in life. Both subordinate politics to it. Both are old Torles, with a touch of their father's apprehension of Socialism. Both are tremendously in earnest, and, indeed, exhibit little or nothing of the late John Salisbury's half-melancholy, half-humorous cynicism. And both are great workers, training themselves unsparingly to learn the smallest details of parliamentary procedure, and bending the knowledge thus acquired to considerable intellectual and political ends. Lord Hugh brought the academic mind to bear on the parliamentary problem; Lord Robert used the legal intellect, throwing over, with no hesitation, a large practice at the parliamentary bar in the interest of his new profession, Singly, they have exercised a real influence on affairs, Together, they would constitute a considerable power in the state.

Yet they are men of differing qualities and callbre. Lord Robert lacks his brother's emotional flights in oratory, and his vocabulary does not attain the fichness and variety, the intricate and delicate forms, which Lord Hugh commands. He has something of the lawyer's monotony of style, and a little too, of its raggedness of outline. In recompense his method is precise and close; and, though he deals a good deal in the, minutiae of debate, he sometimes throws out a large and interesting thought. His work in the small and depressed party which emerged from In some particulars the resemblance is remark-

method is precise and close; and, though he deals a good deal in the minutiae of debate, he semetimes throws out a large and interesting thought. His work in the small and depressed party which emerged from the catastrophe of the general election has certainly been remarkable. Some of it was very like obstruction. Lord Robert fights everything, and certainly he seems to fight from conviction. He shares his brother's intense aversion for the education bill, and he battled with plural voting and tenant right as if for the Ark of the Covenant. The point of view is not of the broadest. It has nothing in common with Lord Randolph Churchill's Tory democracy or Mr. Chamberlain's half-Radical Imperialism. It is good orthodox Tory doctrine. But it is thought out. It is by no means true to say, as Mr. Herbert Paul said, that Lord Robert expresses his brother's opinions with great ability. The two minds run on common lines, but each moves independently.

Their faces, tike their intelligence, express this likeness in difference. Lord Hugh has something of the visionary's air. Lord Robert's expression is keener, more alert, the bright eye, thin, curved nose, and dark hair, retreating from the forehead, give him an almost comic resemblance to a moulting eagle. Pale and gaunt, with a stoop unusual in so young a man, his walk, his manner in watching a debate, suggest the remarkable tenacity of character which, secures him a place in the House a little in advance of his powers of expression, considerable as they are. He has made the opposition a force, depleted as are its ranks; the government will always have to reckon with this unwearied man, who thres the house with his much speaking, and yet usually gives it something

with this unwearied man, who tires the house with his much speaking, and yet usually gives it something to think about. He has the strong, rather over-bearing temper of the Cecils, and yet a genuine amiability shines through his combativeness, and his demeand in private is simple and unaffected.

A Conservative Gladstone

Lord Hugh's lot as a politician has been much more eruptive and disruptive than his brother's. Lord Robert came in after the great free trade battle; his brother was a foremost agent in the defeat of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and his active, even his incessant and unsparing, antagonist on the floor of the house. Lord Hugh constantly challenged these encounters, plunged into them with something of a young man's pitilessness, and using all his father's resources of trony, invective, highly-concentrated argument, and dexterous and unsparing use of the difficult situation between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, gave an impression of mixed force and subtlety which Disraeli himself—the Disraeli of the anti-Peel days—might have envied. Mr. Chamberlain seemed now and then overborne by his fierce young assailant; then, again, measured him with an older man's dexterity, and, foreseeing the danger, made his exclusion from the Unionist line of battle at the election one of the main objects of his bold and uncompromising tactics. He succeeded. Lord Hugh was effectively isolated from the main body of the Tory party, though on nine points out of ten he held the orthodox doctrine, and Mr. Chamberlain did not. And the exclusion holds.

Yet it is impossible to suppose him permanently estranged. He is not a leader of democracy. Toryism lost its great demagogue when Lord Randolph's son parted with it. But in more than one aspect of his intelligence Lord Hugh is a Conservative Gladstone. He has not Gladstone's sympathy with progress, nor the virile optimism which was part of the great man's immense vigor, the resilience and endurance of his matchless physiqu A Conservative Gladstone

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HERS CECIL

e always deeply interested al warriors who fight the l" at the empire's centre. singham, in a recent issu als of Great Britain, gives appreciative sketch of the

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he formed within the next either Lord Hugh nor Lord alive, can well be excluded vill have earned such will have earned such a for birth and tradition, but of Salisbury himself, the oldest loped his faculty of expressived it, in halting and often nder-Secretary for Foreign his father's brain he has the of character. In a word li tenanted. The family

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A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

Friday, May 22, 1908

It is becoming clearer every day that if Canadians of British birth are to succeed, they must not only have strong bodies and clever minds, but must know how to use them. It may be that we will be able to prevent the people of China, Japan and India from entering our country and taking possession of our land; but we cannot interfere with their work in their own countries. If they become more skilful and enterprising than we are, their manufactures will be sold instead of ours and their ships will carry goods to our ports and those of foreign countries. It is only by being more skilful, more industrious as well as wiser and better men and women, that we can hope to excel the foreigners that, do what we may, will compate with us in the markets of the may, will compete with us in the markets of the world. Idleness, luxury and sin have ruined na-tions ever since the world was made. The British Empire is the mightlest the world has ever seen, but if she is to last it must be because her men and

Much of the cotton used by the people of Canada is made in England, and a great deal in the New England states. But there are large cotton factories in Montreal and in some of the other cities of Eastern Canada. In these factories many women and some children are employed. The raw cotton, as many of you know, comes from the United States, the West India Islands, India and other hot coun-tries. In two of the large cotton factories near Montreal the wages of the spinners and weavers of the cotton have been reduced ten per cent. Food of almost all kinds is dearer throughout Canada than it used to be. The wages of these factory hands are not high, and to ask them to take minety cents instead of a dollar seemed to them unjust and they refused to work at the lowered wages. If the owners of the cotton mills have been weaving more owners of the cotton mills have been weaving more cotton than they have been able to sell, it may be that they must choose between shutting the mills altogether and lowering wages for a time. It is to be hoped the trouble will soon be settled.

When the Hudson's Bay company established their fort on Lake Athabasca more than a hundred years ago, it was never dreamed that farmers would follow them and go even further north. That they as well as other settlers are doing so is shown by the fact that the Canadian government is preparing to send the Mounted Police to establish stations from Great Slave Lake to Chesterfield Inlet, on Hudson Bay. This too, perhaps, shows that it will not be long before there will be a railroad running from the wheatfields of the Northwest to Hudson Bay. The Mounted Police have done good service in Canada. From Winnipeg to Dawson they have gone in with the first settlers, and wherever they have gone the law has been observed. The roughest and most disorderly of men have been taught by them that under the British flag any injury done to life and property will be surely punished. This has made it impossible for those who make their living by robbing others to remain long on Canadian soil. In their lonely outposts the Mounted Police live a dangerous and a hard life. Many of them are gentlemen's sons and, what is better, they are themselves gentlemen. as well as other settlers are doing so is shown by the and, what is better, they are themselves gentlemen.

On the way between Medicine Hat and Calgary the traveler on the Canadian Pacific railway sees near a lonely station what looks like an electric light shining through the darkness. This is the flame coming from a pipe in which the natural gas rises from the earth. Near Edinonton this flow of gas is so great that pipes are being laid to carry it into the city. Besides the gas, it is hoped that there is coal oil in the ground, and a company is preparing to bore for it. Coal oil and gas are very valuable products and are sometimes found together. Long, long ago, before men lived in the world, and when the animals that inhabited it were very different from those we now se, there were very large trees something like our pines. In some wonderful way these were buried beneath the earth and changed to coal. When you sit before the warm fire at night you are really enjoying the stored-up sunshine that you are really enjoying the stored-up sunshine that gave life to these plants long before the first man was created.

If Alonzo Docherty, a young man from Prince Edward Island, had not been in the habit of carrying a revolver, he would not now be lying in prison, self-accused of the murder of the friend whom he shot last Sunday. Joseph Macmillan and two girls, one of whom was Docherty's swetheart, were walking away from the village of Miscondre, when Docherty met them and fired the fatal shot. When he gave himself up he declared there was no reason for his act except that he could not help it. If the revolver had not been at hand the wicked impulse would not have been the cause of his friend's death and his own ruin.

The spring sowing is almost over on the prairies. The crop is in very early, and if the rest of the season is as favorable there will be a great harvest. More people have sown grain and very many have more land under cultivation than last year. Sum-mer on the prairie is a very busy time, but during the long winter's rest the farmers have renewed the long winter's rest the farmers have renewed their strength. Most of them are young and vigorous, and do not mind hard work. If there is a good harvest this year it will be a great thing for Canada. Though men very often forget it, a country's prosperity does not depend upon man's work. The fruits of the field are as dependent on the sunshine and the rain as they were when the first man tilled the soil. Man's skill and wisdom can accomplish much, but it is always God who giveth the increase.

There has been another terrible tornado in Ne-There has been another terrible tornado in Ne-braska. It is no wonder that the farmers of that state are moving to the Canadlan farms of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The climate there may not be perfect, but there are no such terrible storms of wind as occur in the Western prairie states. At Wilkes-Barre, in Pennsylvania, another colliery ex-plosion has caused the death of a number of miners.

English boys and girls and many who live far away will have cheaper candy and jams this year than formerly, for the duty has been lowered on sugar. This will be a benefit to great manufacturers of sweets as well as to other people. Mr. Winston Churchill was elected in Dundee, which, you know, is where marmalade is made. Mr. Asquith, the premier, has been able to pay off some of the debt as well as to reduce the duties and set aside a sum for the support of old people.

The boys in Vancouver will have a reading-room for themselves next winter in the Carnegie library of that city. A library reading-room is a good thing, but no room is as good as a boy's own home. There should be more good books for boys in our own library, and the boys should read them. Story books are all very well in their way, but the mind of the boy or girl who reads nothing else is not much tetronger or healthier than the body of the young person who lives on cake, pie and pickles. The boys in Vancouver will have a reading-room

Visitors to Mexico say that there will be, before long, a great trade between British Columbia ports and those of Mexico. Although it has long been known that there were splendid silver mines in that country there were that country. It is only lately that it was learned that the was also a great fruit growing region. There are many things that grow or are made in Canada which the Mexicans want. The City of Mexico is large and handsome. A line of steamrs is now running from British Columbia to Mexico, and it is hoped that a arge and profitable trade between the two countries

Formerly almost every one who came to British Columbia had an interest in mines. Even the merchants, the mechanics, the ministers, the doctors, teachers and others who came to the Western coast expected to work for the miners. Even then Sir John Macdonald and other far-seeing men saw that because British Columbia was the Western gateway of Canada, the day would come when on her fine harbors would spring up great cities, and that the produce and manufactures of Canada would be exchanged for the tea, the rice, the silk and other productions of Asia. Then the wealth of the forests and the fisheries came to be understood. Lumbermen arrived and sawmills and factories were built, while at the rivers' mouths canneries were erected,

and during the long midsummer days fishermen's boats flitted to and fro. Most of the food of these miners, fishermen, lumbermen and city people came from California, Oregon or the Canadian prairies. It was not thought that there was enough good soil in British Columbia to feed the people who lived here. But of late years it has been seen that our soil is rich and that our mild climate gives us an advantage over colder parts of Canada. In many parts of the province excellent wheat can be grown. The sides of the mountains and hills afford fine pasture for cattle, and there are few more profitable places for of the mountains and fills afford fine pasture for cattle, and there are few more profitable places for
poultry raising. Still later it has been learned that
both climate and soil are well adapted for fruit
growing. This has attracted industrious people from
England, as well as from some other parts of Europe. Most of these have gone into the upper
country, but others are coming to Vancouver Island
to plant orchards. It is said that a number are going to settle in the beautiful district of Metchosin.
It will be but a very few years before the whole

Natural History. It is not only the whales of Vancouver Island that are interesting. There are starfish, sea anemones and hundreds of other beautiful creatures in the rocks and beaches here that are quite different from those in other parts of Canada. This gentleman, R. C. Andrews, says that at some of the museums in the United States the specimens are lent to the schools so that the children can take time to study them. In this way they could learn much more than by merely going in to look at them for a few minutes. If this were done here, the greatest care would have to be taken of the specimens.

The Rhodes scholarship this year was won by Mr. H. P. Logan of Vancouver. This young gentleman is to be congratulated. He can now go to Oxford university for three years at no cost to himself. But what is even more pleasant to tell is that he and Mr. Yates, who competed with him, were close friends. There is something far better than learning or talent in the two young men who could

men to make an exact study of the human body in order that he might relieve suffering.

Yet this great surgeon was a merry, miscalevous lad who would far rather play than study. His father was a clergyman and his mother an accomplished lady. Like all the children of his time almost the first lessons taught this lad were Latin and Greek. When out of school, young Cooper delighted in all manner of boyish pranks. There is a story told of his boyhood which shows that mischievous and reckless as he might be Astley Cooper had a kind heart.

While the village boys were on the way to school one of them threw the hat of another in the pond. The child who lost his hat was crying bitterly, afraid of being punished both for being late for school and for having lost the hat. Astley Cooper was passing, dressed in a scarlet coat, a three-cocked hat, mankeen small clothes and white silk stockings, his har hanging in ringlets down his back. He was on his way home from dancing school. When he heard what was the matter this little gentleman waded into the pond and brought back the hat to its owner.

There are many doctors, who, in our own day, spend their time and their skill without reward in money. No one, not even themselves, know how many deeds of true charity are done by many of the men who belong to this noble profession.

THE STORY OF A LITTLE BOY IN A BIG WORLD

Maybe you think that the house and furniture were all Joe-Boy needed to make him happy, but no, indeed, there were other things he must have and other workmen who would have to help him get them. Just the next morning after the party, a little swallow heard. Mother Gipsy say that Joe-Boy was getting, so fat he needed new cotton dresses, and there must also be some new clothes for Father Gipsy and herself, besides sheets and pillow cases and qulits for the beds.

Mrs. Swallow had been picking up the crumbs under Joe-Boy's window—some for herself and some for her baby swallows. They, too, had a pretty neat home in one corner of Farmer Green's barn, and Mrs. Swallow thought no baby in all the wide, wide world was half so lovely as her own brown darlings—not even Joe-Boy! She had often told them about Father and Mother Gipsy, and the beautiful house they had built for Joe-Boy, so that day when she had fed them and cuddled by their side in the nest, the baby swallows said: lows said:
"Tell us something more about Joe-Boy. Have

"Tell us something more about Joe-Boy. Have you seen him today?"

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Swallow, "the crumbs I brought you today for dinner were thrown by his own little hand while his mother held him in the window. He is growing fatter and fatter every day and now there must be new cotton dresses for him, besides sheets and quilts for the house. I am glad it doesn't take so many things or our snug little home—only a small piece of cotton will line our nest, and for clothes the dear God has given us soft, warm feathers."

Now, there was something else in Farmer Green's barn that liked to listen to Mrs. Swallow tell about Joe-Boy, and that was ever so many tiny cotton seeds cuddled close together in a great, wide basket. Why, they even knew about the party, for they had heard Mrs. Swallow tell about it.

"Do you hear, sister?" said one little cotton seed, right on top of the basket. "Mrs. Gipsy needs cotton clothes for Joe-Boy, and quilts and sheets for his bed. Don't you wish we might be the seeds to make the cotton for her?"

"Well, we could," said the little sister cotton seed, "if Farmer Green would only plant us! Dick, the plough-boy, ploughed the field up yesterday. We saw him hitch the horse to the plow. How I wish he would plant us today! I am sure we would do our best to grow."

would plant us today! I am sure we would do our best to grow."

Well, it was just at that very minute that Farmer Green and Dick stepped in the doorway. And Mrs. Swallow said "H-u-s-h" to her baby birds in soft, cooing tones, and the little sister cotton seeds said "H-u-s-h" very softly, and everything was as still as still could be! Then Farmer Green took up the basket and put it on his strong shoulders and said:

"Come, Dick, the ground is ready for these seeds, and we will plant them right now, and give them a good chance to grow." So away went Farmer Green and Dick with the basket, and planted them, every one!

one!

"Oh, joy, joy!" said the little sister cotton seed, as she hay in the soft, brown earth, "now we can grow and make the cotton for Joe-Boy's clothes. Tell the little cotton seed lying next to you, that all may do their very best."

So that little cotton seed told another little cotton seed, and that little cotton seed told another little cotton seed, and that little cotton seed told another little cotton seed, and that little cotton seed told another little cotton seed, and that little cotton seed told another little cotton seed, and that little cotton seed told another little cotton seed, and that little cotton seed told another little cotton seed, and that little cotton seed told another little cotton seed, until by and by all the little cotton seeds in the field knew about Joe-Boy's clothes and grew and grew and grew!—Kindergarten Magazine.

ABOUT ANIMALS

The Mother Bear A touching story is told by an Arctic explorer about the motherly love of a bear for her cubs. He states that while his ship was locked in the fce, they noticed three bears making their way toward the vessel, attracted no doubt by the smell of blubber which some of the crew were burning. The intruders proved to be a she hear and her two. which some of the crew were burning. The intruders proved to be a she bear and her two cubs. The three ran to the fire and drew out part of the fiesh and ate it voraciously. Then the crew threw great lumps of food to them, but the mother bear left her bables off at a distance, and she got the food, taking it to them and keeping the smallest portion for herself. As she was fetching away the last piece the men fired and shot all three bears, killing the cubs and mortally wounding the mother. It would have drawn the tears of pity from any eye to have marked the loving concern of this poor animal for her dead babes. Badly wounded, she crawled to where they lay, carrying lumps of fiesh to them. When she saw that they refused to eat, she touched them each in turn, trying to rouse them, and when this falled she set up a piteous moaning. Then she crawled away, looking back in the hope that they might follow. But when even this falled to attract their attention, she returned to pet them again. Finding, at last, that they were cold and lifeless, she raised her head toward the ship and growled a curse upon her destroyers, and fell between her cubs and died licking their wounds.

WITH THE POETS

The Children's Song Land of our birth, we pledge to thee 'Our love and toll in the years to be; When we are grown and take our place, As men and women with our race.

Father in Heaven who lovest all, Oh help Thy children when they call; That they may build from age to age, An undefiled heritage.

Teach us to bear the yoke in youth, With steadfastness and careful truth; That, in our time, Thy Grace may give The Truth whereby the Nations live. Teach us to rule ourselves always, Controlled and cleanly night and day; That we may bring, if need arise, No maimed or worthless sacrifice.

Teach us to look in all our ends, On Thee for judge, and not our friends; That we, with Thee, may walk uncowed By fear or favor of the crowd.

Teach us the Strength that cannot seek By deed or thought, to hurt the weak; That, under Thee, we may possess Man's strength to comfort man's distress.

Teach us delight in simple things, And mirth that has no bitter spring Forgiveness free of evil done, And love to all men neath the sun!

Land of our Birth, our Faith, our Pride, For whose dear sake our fathers died; O Motherland, we pledge to thee, Head, heart and hand through the years to be!

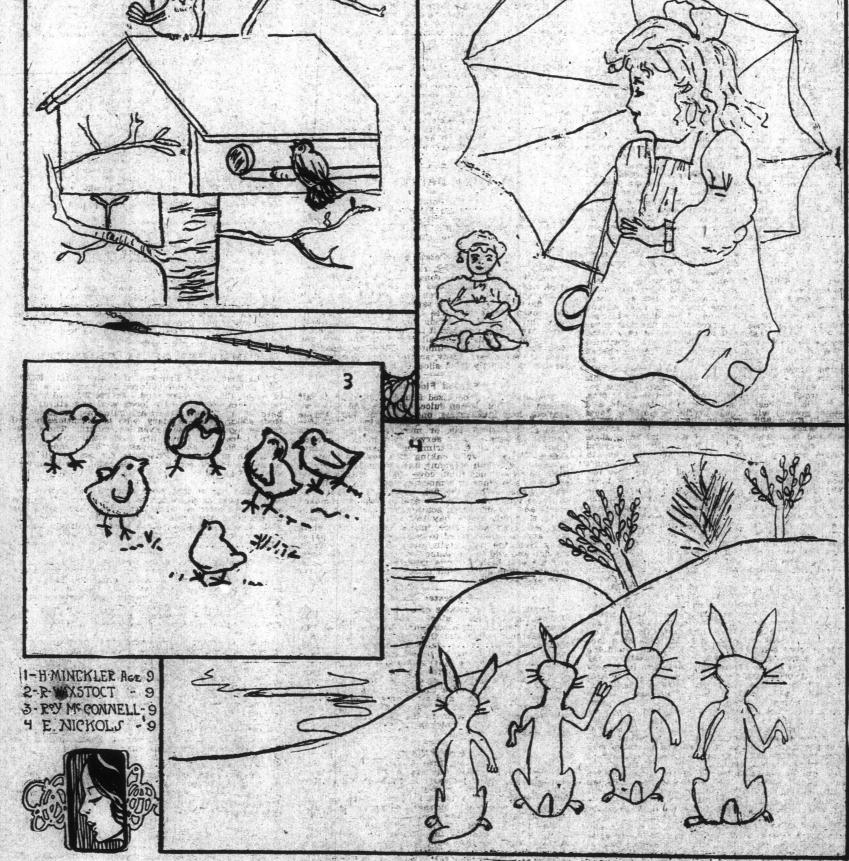
-Rudyard Kipling. When the Night Comes Dark, When the Night comes dark an' the fire burns low, Its then I am a-thinkin' of the ghost-tales that I When the Wind seems lonesome an' dunno where to

When the Night comes dark—then the shadders on the wall there, where the pictures seem a-starin' like they know!

An' I hear the stairs a-creakin' as the ghosts walk to and fro!

When the Night comes dark, then I'm wishin' for the day
To come an' let the sun out, so's he'll shine the dark

An' I'll run the Wind a race then—toss my cap an' shout 'Hooray!' .- -- Atlanta Constitution:



Saanich peninsula outside of Victoria will be a great

For many years many of the plums and pears and some of the apples that were grown on the islands and even near Victoria, were allowed to go to waste because no one would buy them. This year the farmers have formed an association and expect to be able to sell all the good fruit they can raise. Their manager is Mr. James Drummond. It will be his business to find a market for the fruit, to give the farmers advice about the care of their trees and to assist them in getting help when they need it. The association will have a jam factory and a drying plant, so that fruit that cannot be sold when it is brought to market can be saved by being made into jam, or dried. The office of the association is at the corner of Yates and Wharf streets. This is another of the signs that show how important a business fruit-growing has become. For many years many of the plums and pears

when a ship laden with passengers is in danger, everyone feels anxious, and if they are drowned there is great mourning. But who thinks of the thousands of men who every stormy night rick their lives on board freight vessels and fishing boats? It is a little shocking to hear the sigh of relief when one is told that there was no one on board a lost ship except the captain and crew, as if these men's lives were not as dear to themselves and those who love them as the men and women who only go to sea for their own pleasure or on business. Yet many people in Victoria would have been very sorry if Capt. Whitely and the crew of the Otter had not got back safely from Clayoquot Sound last week. The Otter, which is now engaged in whaling, was disabled and for a little while it looked as if she would be wrecked. But she came in safely on Saturday in tow of the steamer Tees. Her signals of distress had been seen by the fishing schooner Alice, so that beyond the anxiety they suffered, the captain and crew are uninjured.

Almost any one in Victoria who was very anxious to do so, could go out to the whaling station at Sechart, or to the hearer one at Nanaimo, and watch the whale fishers at work. But very few have done so. Yet a gentleman has come all the way from New York to find out all he can about the whales of British Columbia and to bring back specimens of these great animals for the American Museum of

contend for so great a priz, and still allow no feeling of jealousy to come between them.

If the great man who first thought of this plan of bringing the best of the youth from all parts of the Empire together could have seen these British Columbia candidates as each tried his utmost to win the prize, and yet was ready to yield the paim to the other, he would have been proud of them both.

Although it may be necessary to turn Mount Tolmle into another "sands pits," there are many people in Victoria who will be sorry to see the change. There are very few who have not grown to love the dark rock from which they can get such a splendid view. At the rate at which the city is growing, this pretty suburb will soon be nearer town than Spring Ridge was fifteen years ago.

Next Sunday will be the Queen's birthday. It is Victoria's holiday and young and old will enjoy themselves. For many generations to come the day will be kept in memory of the good Queen who ruled so long, so wisely and so happily over her great Empire. All his subjects love King Edward the better because he wished this day kept sacred to his mother's memory. mother's memory.

EMPIRE DAY COMPETITION

Empire Day will soon be here and in all the schools the children will be talking and hearing about it. The editor invites the boys and girls to compete for a silver badge by writing a short Essay on Empire Day. The competitors must be under sixteen and the work must be their own composition, and the manuscript must be in the Colonist Office by Thursday the 20th. The name and age must accompany the manuscript.

ASTLEY COOPER

There lived in England more than a hundred years ago a great surgeon named Sir Astley Cooper. He was noted for his skill and loved for his kindness and generosity. He was one of the first among English-

A sorry figure he would cut when he reached the

A little later he saved the life of a boy who had fallen under a cart laden with coals. The wheel had passed over his thigh and severed the principal artery. Seeing that the efforts of others to stop the flow of blood by pressure on the wound were fruitless the surgeon of the future (not yet twelve years), tied a handkerchief tightly above the wound, thus succeeding in stopping the flow of blood from the heart and saving the boy's life.

succeeding in stopping the flow of blood from the heart and saving the boy's life.

Soon after his father removed to Yarmouth. In the old seaside town Astley had a glorious time riding, boating and fishing. His amusements were not always so harmless for he earned and deserved the name of a young scamp by playing many a prank which startled the slow fisher folk or the staid country people who came to market. Yet full of fun and mischlet as he was, he was neither mean nor cruel and the handsome generous lad was a favorite with all. But the time for play and holidays was past and young Cooper went up to London to fake up his life's work. His uncle was senior surgeon of Guy's Hospital and all the young man's energy was put into his work. He read, wrote and studied with all the vigor and earnestness of a healthy mind. It was in the dissecting room that he found the work he loved best. There he made himself acquainted with the wonders of the human body and learned how to relieve suffering. In his holidays spent at Yarmouth, with his parents, he put in practice the lessons he had learned, often bringing health to some poor person who could not have engaged a doctor. In Edinburgh, where he went to pursue his studies, the young doctor was fortunate in living with men who were not only clever, skillful surgeons, but highminded generous men. He made a special study of the ear and discovered many things about that wonderful little organ that made him famous. As he grew older his fame spread and he was employed by the wealthy and at last became surgeon to the King George IV and afterwards, to William IV. Great and honored and sucessful as he was Astley Cooper never forgot the claims of the poor. All who came to him were treated alike and no one was asked for a fee. If he was not paid he took it for granted the patient could not afford it. On the other hand the rich and noble gave the skillful surgeon who had saved their lives enormous sums. He used to say, If we receive more than we expect, we return nothing; why then shoul

Summer Apparel for the Holiday

Flags for the Holiday

Of course you will need some Flags for decorating and keeping in the spirit of the holiday, and then they will be useful when the American Fleet visits here shortly and the city will, of course, be looking at its best. We have all sizes and qualities. SILK FLAGS at 5c each. Smaller sizes at, per doz. 5¢ COTTON FLAGS, all sizes, at, each, 50c, 25c, 10c COTTON FLAGS, at, per dozen, prices ranging from

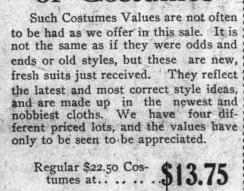
For the Holiday—A Go-Cart



People are getting to realize more all the time the good features of giving their children plenty of out-door exercise. It s a great mistake to confine children to the house too much, it is hard on the children and is also hard on the parent, as the child becomes fretful and troublesome when it cannot get outside. It is never too early to start giving the child the fresh air and sunshine treatment, and the Go-Cart is one of the necessities in every home nowadays. We can show you a most extensive range of these carts, all kinds, all qualities and prices to suit all classes of

We mention one very special cart. It is adjustable, shellac finish, upholstered in cottonette, 14 inch wheels with rubber tires, green enamel gear. Extra

Our Special Sale of Costumes



Regular \$30.00 Costumes at.... \$18.50

Regular \$35.00 Costumes at.......\$25.00 Regular \$50.00 Cos-

Men's Summer Underwear

A splendid assortment of Men's High-grade Underwear for Summer is here mentioned. Many will no doubt find items here that will interest them.

MEN'S PINK AND BLUE SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, pure silk. Per garment.....\$3.50

MEN'S LISLE THREAD LACE WORK SHIRTS AND DRAW-ERS, in pink and white, blue and white, and plain white. Per garment \$2.00, \$1.75 and....\$1.50 MEN'S ATHLETIC UNDER-WEAR, in white dimity, coat style undershirt, short sleeves, short drawers. Per garment 65

MEN'S EXTRA FINE CASH-MERE SHIRTS AND DRAW-ERS, in cream and natural. Per garment \$3.50 and......\$3.00

About Our Wall Papers

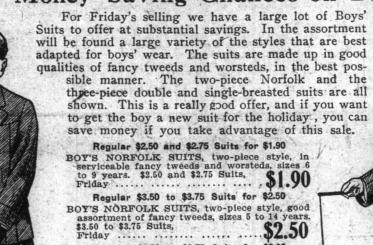
When in need of Wallpaper, or whether you need any or not, a visit to our new department on the third floor would not be amiss. We are giving particular attention to this section, and feel sure that we can please you, no matter what kind of Wallpaper you are looking for. Our assortment is very extensive, embracing the very newest and best that is shown in all grades for any room in the house, we have a nice selection, our range being so large and complete that you are sure of being pleased. Any time you feel so inclined, drop in and have a look at them. Take elevator to the third floor.

Uphol't'd Furniture Repairs

If you want anything done in this line, we ask you to give us a trial. We employ only expert workmen and turn out nothing but first class work. We would be pleased to estimate for you. If there is any work of this kind you thought of having done, a phone message to us will bring one of our representatives to you at once to give you an estimate on the work. We guarantee our work to be the very best and our prices the very lowest.

BOYS' CLOTHING AT PRICE REDUCTIONS

Many Money-Saving Chances on Boys' Suits



Regular \$3.50 to \$3.75 Suits for \$2.90

Regular \$3.75 to \$4.50 Suits for \$3.50

Women's Stylish Summer Apparel

splendid showing of Silk Suits, also Wash Suits, in linen, cotton and muslin. You will feel more in

harmony with the spirit of the holiday if you are attired in a new Summer Suit.

JUMPER SUIT, in fine quality of black taffeta, jumper tucked giving broad effect over shoulder, skirt very full circular cut, finished with \$25.00

For style, service and economy it is very hard to beat a nice Washing Suit. In our range we have many new and novel styles,

both in the shirtwaist and jumper styles, and some dainty, styles in

Princess dresses. These suits are made up in muslins, prints, ducks, ginghams and linens, in plain and fancy designs and colorings,

Women's Wash

Suits

On Empire Day, when the whole city will be in holiday attire, something new in the way of a

Silk Shirt Waist and Jumper

A beautiful assortment of handsome styles in all kinds of Silk are

included in our assortment of Silk Suits. Some are made of Pongee silk, others of taffeta. Also many suits of Fancy Summer Silks that are very attractive. We mention and give descriptions of a few.



Good Books at Bargain Prices

\$1.50 and \$1.25 New Fiction at 60c

These books are handsomely bound in cloth in attractive colors, and as will be seen by the titles, are all new books. This is a splendid chance to get some good reading matter for the holi-

THE CARDINAL BOX, by Harland
ON THE FACE OF THE WATER,
by Steel
TELKA, by Barr
THE FOOL ERRANT, by Hewlett
THE ETERNAL CITY, by Hall
Caine
TALES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES,
by Doyle THE LOVE THAT PREVAILED, by Moore THE MASTER OF WARLOCK, by Eggleston
EMPIRE, by Basil Ewes
THE LATE TENNANT, by Holmes
ALADDIN OF LONDON, by Pem-

berton
RAFFLES, by Horning
THE PLUM TREE, by Philips
THE SUCCESSOR, by Price
LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER, Ward THE LION'S SHARE, by Thanet DIANA, by Moberly by Doyle
THE CHALLENGE, by Cheney
CARMICHEAL, by North
PRINCESS MARITZA, by Brebner
THE BALANCE OF POWER, by
Gooderich
THE APPLE OF DISCORD, by
Wallout Wallcott MR. PERKINS OF PORTLAND, by

Butler
THE LOST PRINCESS, by Dix
HILLRISE, by Maxwell
THE MAN IN THE BASEMENT, by Rosenkrantz TRELAWNEY, by Freeland GAFF LINKUM, by McKishnie



During the last few days we have opened a range of new carpets, representing the very latest carpet ideas. These carpets are the productions of the

best British makers, and are shown in a good assortment or well selected designs and colorings. Many patterns and color effects are shown for the first time. You will find this stock well worthy of a careful inspection.

Carpet Squares and Rugs

A large and varied assortment of Carpet Squares in Axmin ster, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry and Wool, shown in all the standard sizes, an array that will prove that we, have used the greatest care in the selection of the designs and colorings in all

AXMINSTER SQUARES, sizes 7 ft. 6 x 9 to 11 ft. 3 x 13 ft. 6. Prices ranging from \$75.00

See Broad Street Window Display

Seasonable Underwear for Women Specially Priced

The changing season is at hand. All of these lines mentioned are very special value for the money.

WOMEN'S CLOTH UNDER-VESTS, fine ribbed, short sleeves and sleeveless, at....15¢ WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, plain

The Albion Steel Ranges

We carry a full line of these popular and meritorious Ranges, stoves that are made right here in Victoria, of the best materials and by the best workmen that money can get. All the benefit of this company's long experience in the iron business you get full advantage of in their stoves. There is one particular feature in which they excel ranges made in other places, that is in having the weight so necessary to make a range just what it ought to be. No cutting down of oven thickness that is so necessary in producing an even and steady heat, on these ranges. There is weight enough, especially about the oven, to produce even heat and prevent buckling so common in some ranges. Then we always have extra parts right here for you, so that in case anything gives out you don't have to wait a long time for a part to arrive. We solicit an inspection of these lines.

WASH SUIT, in shirtwaist style, made of blue linen, blouse made with box pleats from yoke and trimmed with white lace insertion, skirt with box pleats at front, side and back and rows of insertion between pleats. Price. \$4.50 WASH SUIT, in blue and white linen, blouse sallor style with deep collar outside pockets, cuffs, collar and pocket, with white braid trimmings, skirt made with double \$5.75 Wash Suit, in blue and white linen, blouse sallor style with deep collar outside pockets, cuffs, collar and pocket, with white braid trimmings, skirt made with double \$5.75 Tailored Linen Suits

There is nothing can compare with a Nobby, Tailored Linen Suit for style. These suits have all the attractive features of cloth costumes, being just as stylish looking, and fully as dressy. Yet they are so much less costly and also for this time of year so much more comfortable that every year they are becoming more popular.

COSTUME, in very fine quality of white linen, coat hip length, with semi-fitting back, loose double-breasted front with large pearl buttons, outside pockets, full length sleeve with deep cuff, skirt circular cut with bias folds.

COSTUME, in very fine quality of white linen, coat hip length, with semi-fitting back, loose double-breasted front with large pearl buttons, outside pockets, full with one button, skirt circular cut and finished with bias folds. deep cuff, skirt circular cut with with one button, skirt circular cut and finished with wide bias folds.

\$11.75

Women's Outing Skirts

A nice lot of Outing Skirts in ducks, piques, linens and other good washing materials, in both white and colored. WOMEN'S WASH SKIRTS, in

and are most moderately priced.

Summer Models in Royal Worcester Corsets

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Summer Models in Royal Worcester Corsets

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