TED LISLE THREAD on sale Friday at halfand all plain shades. al for Friday ......25¢

## rgains From nings Dept

S in various stripes and eated fronts and some collar bands and cuffs. ly Sale price......50¢ ADE BALBRIGGAN WERS, a really good rice, per garment .... 35¢ IGGAN SHIRTS AND L SHIRTS, soft collar, m dark stripes and plain with reversible collar atpure white. July Sale

# in Shoes

black, tan and patent

les. Sizes I to 5. Val-

black, tan and patent ar stock. Sizes 11 to 13.

es in tan, calf, gun-metal American footwear. All

\$3.50 ox-blood, gun-metal calf styles. All sizes.' Values

## **Boys' Suits**

fancy worsteds, tweeds, es and patterns. Regular ......\$5.85 tweeds and serges. Reg-......\$3.50 weeds, serges and fancy \$5.00. Friday ..... \$3.50

tment Specials

## Wall Papers <sup>20c,</sup> 10c

SALE a splendid line of and conventional designs ns and fit for any room. oc per roll. Friday .... 10¢

not fail to visit our Tea

# The Senti-Weekly Colonist.

# Extra Troops Called to Quell Riots in Nova Scotia

Dr. Von Bethmannholweg May Striking Miners in Nova Scotia Succeed Von Buelow As Chancellor When Emperor William Returns

IS NOW THE VICE CHANCELLOR

nesday - Has Expressed Regret at Von Buelow's Re-

sent a letter to Ambassador Hill who is at Geneva, expressing regret that the circumstances prevented a personal interview, and bidding him good-bye.

Apenrade, Germany, July 12.—The Imperial flottilia which has been cruising on the Baltic coast, anchored last night in Apenrade Bay. Emperor William sails on his yacht Meteor in the day-time, but comes on board the Hohenzollern for the night. He spends a portion of his mornings in disposing of state business forwarded to him from Berlin. There is much speculation among the members of his staff regarding the successor to Chancellor Von Buelow, and His Majesty has freely voiced his regret at the chancellor's retirement. The Emperor will go to Berlin Wednesday.

Until Inspections Are Completed No Announcements Possible—Will Announcements Possible Not Visit Jordan.

Messrs. T. Blundell Brown, A. C. Mitchell-Innes and R. H. Sperling, the visiting directors and general manager of the British Columbia Electric their stay having been very much taken up with indoor conferences.

Start Trouble That Local Protection is Inadequate to

NIGHT ENGINEER HELD UP BY STRIKERS

Kaiser Will Be Home on Wed- Pickets Posted By Two Mining Associations—Several Injured in Battle of Stones

These have been many and prolonged, for the objects of their visit are muis rounds, and it will source the work of the control of the 11.60 control of action as to such matters as the electrication of the Victoria & Sidney Railway and the installation of the 11.60 do power plant at forhead. It was intended by the visiting directors to inspect Jordan River while on the Island, and for this purpose the company's team issued for the company's team issued to the company and the matter of the company's team issued to the company and the seam issued to the company's team issued to the company's team issued to the company and the seam issued to the company and the seam issued to the company that the company has the company that the company that the company has the company that the organization of the force of the Empire on a common plant as the company that the organization of the force of the Empire on a common plant as the company that the organization of the force of the Empire on a common plant as the company that the organization of the force of the Empire on a common plant as the company that the organization of the force of the Empire on a common plant as the company that the

SUCCEED RIOT CAUSES Songbirds Leading the Simple

Life at the Gorge Park, Victoria

OTTAWALETS BIG FE



falo Refused to Allow Ontario Man to Be Taken to Hospital

CHIEF INSPECTOR FINALLY CONSENTS

mmigration Inspector at Buf- Says Betting is Inimical to the Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt Ex-Business Interests and De- cites London Society By Extrimental to Welfare of Ir-1 responsible Youths tionable Taste

> RESOLUTION BEFORE COUNCIL TONIGHT

AT DIRECTORS
ARE NOT TALKING

The Company of the color of the company of the color of the company of the color of the colo

traordinary Action in Oues-

KING EDWARD

and Their Sons and Their Sons' Sons Escape Payment of Capitation Tax

CHINESE REQUESTS GRANTED AS MADE

How the Restrictions Against Luncheon Will Be Held at Emthe Immigration of Chinese Are Materially Reduced By Order-in-Council

Board of Trade (otherwise known as the Benevolent Association) would seem to have every reason for self-congratulation on the result of their petitions to and campaign at Ottawa, extending over the past two years, and in which they have been effectively represented by Mr. Fred Peters, K.C.

The requests of the Chinese were-diplomatically—for an explicit interpretation of portions of the immigra-

to those engaged in business. From mission has directed all the rallway companies to furnish by September; all the crossings at which should and was as a rule directed through ordinary commercial channels now was being circulated at the track, through the hands of the "bookies." In other words the grocery, butcher, and other blis were being allowed to stand over in order that the money might be used to hazzard on the chances of some particular thoroughbred to win in the day's races. It wasn't right on principle in the first place, and secondly, those engaged in business in the city had to be protected.

Thanks be to the motorist, no constitute that the points out that the courrence was unexpected and that the wasness in the crossings at which socients have occurred since the constable, who lost his life townspeople were unprepared and unarmed. The constable, who lost his life townspeople were unprepared and unarmed. The constable, who lost his life townspeople were unprepared and unarmed. The constable, who lost his life townspeople were unprepared and unarmed. The constable, who lost his life townspeople were unprepared and unarmed. The constable, who lost his life townspeople were unprepared and unarmed. The constable, who lost his life townspeople were unprepared and unarmed. The constable, who lost his life townspeople were unprepared and unarmed. The constable, who lost his life townspeople were unprepared and unarmed. The constable, who lost his life townspeople were unprepared and unarmed. The constable, who lost his life townspeople were unprepared and unarmed. The points of his were obstained assistance between the winks of complaining any more of the course. Then the protection of his over the laws obstained assistance between the provided and the history was unarmed. The points the point have obstained assistance between the land of the protection of the course of the point has been deare

Hereafter Chinese Merchants Plans for Reception of Women's Congress Delegates at Government House Tonight Complete

> MANY DISTINGUISHED WOMEN WILL ATTEND

press Tomorrow and a Number of Impressive Speeches Are Slated

Strawberry Cardin Chocola

ternational Council of Women.

"Then bind our realms in brotherhood, firm laws and equal rights,"
Frederick Scott. Proposers Mrs. Day
and Mrs. Jenkins (British Columbia).
Responded to by Mrs. Willoughby
Cummings (Toronto), Fraulein Dr.,
Alice Salomon (Germany), Baroness
Ellen von Platen (Sweden).

(Continued on Page 2.)

Speaking of the extreme drouth in many parts of the country, how about Pueblo, Colo., where the saloons are closed while the councillors wrangle over the licenses! One rift in the clouds that have set-tled over the E. & N. bridge is that there is no more grumbling over the waiting while the bridge is swung for a passing water craft.

It is now quite proper to address communications to Mr. H. F. Bishop, G.S. "G.S." means Good Samaritan, Farmers about Smith's Hill are smil-ing. Their land is being beautifully irrigated by the "seepage" from the new reservoir.

Curious what remarkable memories the old timers have as to just what took place at the opening of the railway bridge. And they can all remembes dif-ferently!

By the way, when they talk about the "opening of the railway bridge" does its means the swing?

Thanks be to the motorist, no one thinks of complaining any more of the dangerous speeding of the plebian bicyclist.

### LANGFORD WON'T FIGHT KETCHEL FOR SHORT END

Boston, July 12.—The match be-ween Sam Lengford and Sanley Ketchel which was to take place at Ely, Nevada, has been declared off by Joe Woodman, manager of the negro pugillst. Woodman declares that Ketchel is not entitled to demand \$20,000 out of the purse of \$25,000, and

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was as	s follows			
Nippor	18. Y	Position.		apitals
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Nagan	0	Catche	er	Pik
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Kazi.		Right .	77	.Shield

Railway Builder Declares the Congregated Advantages of Island Port Unsurpassed.

Gontract for Fast Passenger

Candad, has been spending a few
days past at the Dominion, upon the
district he had gone on a timber quest.
He does not incline to the opinion that
Gaustino is to be the terminus of any
cother
realized at least not yet. A quiter
of a century hence it most probably
who of any other scale. It is bound
time, a centre of mining, timbering, coal
production and export, fishing, and
other staple industries on a large scale.

If you have the probably swan films
of yet. The country is not sufficiently
anywhere that has so many congregated
resources on a large scale. It is bound
time, a centre of mining, timbering, coal
production and export, fishing, and
other staple industries on a large scale
of yet. The country is not sufficiently
settled up. There can be no possible
question but that the Canadian Northern
is only yet ye soon. It would be built to
the coast at once but for the fact the
money for railway building is more
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CAPIDSION

CASTrophe in Mine at Beldez, Spain, Believed to Have Entombed Hundreds of Work, Miss Mars, Mars, Mars, Andrew Miss, J. Rissmuler entertains Miss L. Davis, president of the New Westmarts Lead Council of Women, Mrs. J. Rissmuler entertains bases and Council of Women, Mrs. J. Rissmuler entertains Miss Chrystal MacMillan, Miss, Jankin, Mars, Mars, Andrew Miss, J. Rissmuler entertains Miss Chylan, Miss, Jankin, Miss, Jankin, Miss, Jankin, Miss, Mars, Mars, Mars, Mars, Mars, Mars, Mars, Miss, Mars, Miss, Mars, Miss, Miss,

Miss Baelde, Miss Gransberg, Mis. Van Horst Van Beesa, Miss Stedmann and Miss Otto de Vries. U. S. A.

Mrs. Grannis and Mrs. Hampton, Germany. Frau Stritt, Fri Dr. Tibertius, Fra

Italy.

Marchesa Bourbon del Monte.

Sweden.

## NOTABLE WOMEN HANSHUE IN APPERSON

ANGE TO BUY A standard of the contrastice subject to the approval of the aminister:

1. Students who pursues the higher than t

classes shall be eligible to exemption from the payment of the tax;

(5) The term "merchant" in addition to the limitations prescribed in section 4 of the Chinese immigration Act, shall apply only to the members of a duly incorporated firm of merchants engaged in buying and selling at a fixed place of business, such incorporation to have been in force for a period of one year prior to the date upon which the privileges of a merchant are claimed, and such members claiming the privileges of a merchant shall held a minimum share of \$500 (present value clear of debt) and during the time such members claim to have been engaged as merchants they shall not have engaged in the performance of any manual labor except such as is necessary in the conduct of the said business;

(c) When such firm for firms are not incorporated, the term "merchant" shall apply only to the one in whose name the business is conducted.

(Signed) K. BENNETTS.

Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

pogillat. Woodman declares that Ketchel is not entitled to demand \$29,000 out of the purse and the sevents. Woodman says his man is willing to fight Ketchel for a fair division of the purse.

JAP BALL TOSSERS GET THERS FROM CAPITALS

The local Japanese baseball nine, recently organized, met defeat yesterday at the finands of the Capitals, after a rather one-sided game in which the white boys played superior ball.

The Nijpons deserve great credit white boys played superior ball.

The Nijpons deserve great credit the brown men in a game. With considerable practice they expect to do better.

There is quite a feature attached to the Japs entering the last base of the first of the sum will be arranged between them and the Young China. Miss Ellon, Miss Ello FOR SERVICE TO

Pedo vessels are to be sold by auction.

Some of these discarded veterans are interesting specimens of the earliest types of ironclad. Practically all date their birth from towards the middle of last century. Among other oddities to be disposed of is one of the oldest submarines extant. It has been peacefully reposing under a shed in the Godden Horn for the last quarter of a century, literally dropping to pieces from rust and neglect. It never saw active service, and only made one trial trip after its purchase by the Turkish government.

On that occasion it dived prematurely in the Golden Horn and stuck in the mud in a shallow part of that he mud in a shallow part of the continue for as short or as long a period as they pleased. Also they had the first chance of obtaining the some hours' imprisonment, but apparently could never be persuaded to make another attempt.

Barring some torpedo craft and two comparatively modern cruisers, the vessels retained on the active list are very few degrees superior to those which are to be sold. The flagshich, the betting in connection

MAYOR WANTS

ARRANGEMENTS FOR

The Royal Canadian Henley, the thirtieth annual regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, will be held this year on the St. Catherine's permanent course on July 30 and 31. The list of events are as fol-

1. Senior single sculls.
2. Intermediate single sculls.
3. Junior single sculls.
4. Senior double sculls.
5. Intermediate double sculls.
6. Junior double sculls.
7. Senior fours.

CANADIAN HENLEY

HORSE RACES STOPPED \* (Continued From Page 1)

PRINCE RUPERT

very few degrees superior to those which are to be sold. The flagship, the betting in connection to the old Superb, which was sister-ship to the old Superb, which was withdrawn as obsolete from the British astle on Tyne state that een given to a well m, probably Swan Hunt-Richardson, builders of the drawn as obsolete from the British control of the Agricultural Association had affixed his signature to the agreement he stated that he did not understand that it was represent to those which are to be sold. The flagship, the betting in connection with the races proving demoralizing in its influence had not been foreseen when he, as president of the Agricultural Association had affixed his signature to the agreement he stated that he did not understand that it was represent to those which are to be sold. The flagship, the betting in connection with the races proving demoralizing in the left of the Agricultural Association had affixed his signature. that he did not understand that it was proposed to hold a sixty-day meet. He was led to believe that it would be a thirty-day affair at the outside. In fact his conception was that it would be a small summer meeting arranged primarily for the purpose of enabling the horses, while summering here, to keep in proper fettle for the more important engagements of the winter elsewhere.

BIG FEIE FOR

NOTABLE WOMEN

NOTABLE

# FOR THE BUSY

NELSON, B.C., July 12.—Much need sain for the Kootenay fruit ranches fallen during the past three de CHICAGO, July 12.—Two trainment were killed and a number of blooded racehorses injured in a freight wreck on the C. B. and Q. at Plane, Ills., Saturday.

MARSEILLES, July 12.—Earthquake shocks were felt throughout the Aix dis-trict Saturday night. Panic prevailed in Rouges, Tambeso and other com-munes.

VANCOUVER, July 12.—G. A. Steddart and A. F. Turner, past masters of the hobo craft, were fined \$10 each on Saturday for riding a blind baggage of the C.P.R. VANCOUVER, July 12.—M. L. Jenkins is to erect a 10-storey steel office building on Pender street between Hastings and Seymour, an investment of \$115,000 being involved.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., July 12.— Three trainmen were killed and one fatally injured, while traffic was tied up for more than 12 hours by a head-on collision near Cisco, Utah, Saturday.

PARIS, July 12.—Aline von Barontzen, aged 11, has been awarded the first prize in the woman's competition at the Conservatorie de Musique. She is the youngest candidate ever to have received this distinction.

NELSON, B.C., July 12.—The amalgamation of the British Columbia Copper Co. and the Dominion Copper Co., with mines and smelters at Greenwood and Boundary Falls, is announced. The strike situation on the properties of the amalgamated company remains unchanged.

LONDON, July 12.—The representa-tives of the American bankers, now here, leave for Paris early this week to make another effort to reach an agree-ment with European fluanciers for American participation in the Mankow and Sze-chuen Railway lean of \$27, 500,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The Japanese laborers on Hawaiian sugar plantations have given up all hope of the success of their strike or of reinstatement of their former positions.

Will.

Laing pulled a long, slow oar, which dropped to about 24 strokes as he neartest the finishing line on the extreme outside of the course. Des Brisay, with a guick, lerky stroke, increased his

OLYMPIA, WASH., July 12.—By ruling of the attorney-general, under the new state medical law, no person is permitted to practice in Washington the profession of medicine unless possessing a diploma from a recognized college.

BERLIN, July 12.—The first Wright aeroplane is now being made ready for trial flights at the headquarters of the Army Aeronautical Association Battalion at Teqel. The Wright brothers will be here to give a series of public demonstrations in August.

MONTREAL, July 12.—Charles Ne-file, the veteran point player of the hamrock lacrosse team, is dead, ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—The cholera epidemic continues with an average fatality of more than twenty a day.

SEATTLE, July 12.—The Alaska-Yukon, Pacific exposition is paying the first 10 per cent return on its bonded indebtedness of \$350,000.

SEATTLE, July 12.—Mayor General Franklin Bell has sailed for Alaska inspect the United States military osts throughout that territory.

# VANCOUVER WINS

Also Defeats San Diego in they passed a few seconds afterwards. The lead the Portland boat got was not Four's and Singles at Seattle Regatta

Seattle, July 10 .- Breaking all pre vious records, and rowing to victory in four events of the day, the Vancouver racing club crowned their day of triumph by winning the four-oared contest in one of the prettiest races ever winessed on Lake Washington. The time, 7:49 2-5, made by the Can-adian four, is the best ever made on The time, 7:49 2-5, made by the Can-adian four, is the best ever made on the Pacific coast by any amateur or-ganization. Portland and Victoria up to the line in their four-oar shell, both put up a strong fight for first carrying a diminutive coxswain. The honors, but the even rowing and telling strokes of the Vancauver men in the rear gave them an advantage of pushed them over the line at least 80 seconds handicap on the start.

Laing and Des Brisay.

Laing and Des Brisay.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties across the contineers of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties across the contineers of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties across the contineers of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties along the above and the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties of the weather, a good crowd gathered at his parties of the weather, a good crowd gathered at him to the lad, and the finish saw the into the lead, and the finish saw the san Diego men plowing along nearly five boat lengths along of vanisate and the finish saw the supplies of vanishing and throwing the rear lint of disorder. Vancouver men got well into the lead, and the finish saw the plead, and the finish saw the supplies along twell into the lead, and the finish saw the plead, and the finish saw the supplies along twell into the stories and please, of vanisher and the san Diego men plowing along nearly five boat lengths. Balf an hour.

Laing's Endersone

As a test of endurance, Laing of Vancouver certainly demonstrated that he was no slough the was no slough the was no slough to start, and acting upon the repeated will not the course, both scullers heading farther out into the lake. When heading farther out into the course, both scullers heading farther out into the lake. When heading farther out into the course, san Diego and the finish as the plead at the was no slow to start, and acting upon the responded with a smile and once in the course, st making it an easy matter for Laing to

ment of their former positions.

NEW YORK, July 12.—David Gusgenheim, before sailing for Europe Saturday, predicted that the world's development of gold, silver, copper, the and coal would in the future be in Alaska.

PORTLAND, ORE, July 12.—F. A. Shepard has been arrested for threated ening to kill Miss Hattle Lucass of Hood River; to whom he had been engaged in marriage but who had broken off the engagement.

ed the finishing line on the extreme outside on the extreme outside of the course. Des Brisay, with a quick, jerky stroke, increased his at each second, and had he been nearer to Laing, who hugged the outside course well, he would have made victory a matter of feet or inches. Laing with a final spurt near the end, coached on by a boatload of Vancouver contingent following close in his wake, finished a good ten boat lengths ahead of the Nelson man, making the course or in 9:56 fiat.

After the race, Des Brisay expressed.

in 9:56 flat.

After the race, Des Brisay expressed himself as not in favor of the way the finish flags were laid out, and the Nelson contingent stated that they would not enter in any of the events until the course was fixed. The judges ended the argument by stating that the course was laid out properly.

The race between Laing and Desbrisay was known to be one for blood, as Laing won from DesBrisay two years ago, and the latter reclaimed the championship lest year, putting it up to Laing to win, which he did today.

crew and giving Portland a chance to spurt ahead. Game to the core, the James Bay four, after picking up their fallen one rowed away like demons, and had Portland not taken advantage of the misfortune and rowed with might and main, the race would still have been a matter of dis would still have been a matter of dis-tussion among the judges.

Vancouver had secured an excellent

fust 10 per cent. return on its indebtedness of \$350,000.

LOUISVILLE, QUE., July 12.—Eetermined efforts to wreck the Canadian Northern line by setting fire to the bridges are reported from Grandmere.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 12.—Although officially stated to be so heavily over 100 Intercolonial employees have recently been discharged the road is officially stated to be so heavily over manned that superannuations will be forced to relieve the situation.

SPOKANE, WASH, July 12.—Maringes and the superannuations will be lengths ahead, with Portland second, just two lengths ahead of James Bay. The time, 7:49 2-5, was compared with other records and found to have shattered them to bits.

The Vancouver champions showed that they were good for at least a mile more by rowing quickly back along the course to the boathouse, Portland Gets Doubles

Portland Gets Doubles

Vancouver got a good start on Portland when the starting gun for the doubles was sounded, and Laing and Sinclair, pulling a quick choppy stroke, maintained a good lead over the Rose City duo, holding it until nearly half the course had been gone over. Here, however, the Portland men increased their stroke, and steering the best course of the day, soon pulled up alongside of the Vancouver men, whom they passed a few seconds afterwards. they passed a few seconds afterwards a great one, and the Vancouver team increased their stroke from 25 to 28, took a spurt along and made the race more even. Despite the hard work of the Vancouver men, the Portland crew, with Gloss pulling an excellent bow oar, forged ahead foot by foot until the end, when they finished three lengths ahead of the Vancouver crew making the course in 8.23 2-5, con-ceded to be the best time ever made

on the course in a double event. Vancouver Beats San Diego bere, leave for Paris early this week to make another effort to reach an agreement with European financiers for American participation in the Mankow and Szechuen Railway lean of \$27.
BURLINGTON, VT., July 12.—The unveiling of a memorial tablet to the soldiers who fought in the war of 1812 closed the Champlain tercentenary program. The tablet is placed in the main building of the University of Vermont, tused as a barracks by the American troops of a century ago.

NELSON, B.C., July 12.—Rev. Dr., James Denny, professor of New Testament language, litersture and theology of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, addressed the members of the Canadian Club at their luncheon on Saturday.

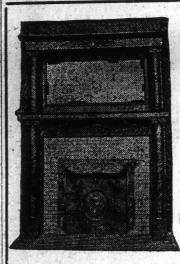
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NELSON, B.C., July 12.—Rev. Dr., James Denny, professor of New Testament language, litersture and theology of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, addressed the members of the Canadian Club at their luncheon on Saturday.

Laing and Des Brisay. bing dreadfully and throwing the rear into disorder. Vancouver men got well into the lead, and the finish saw the

management.

Next year the races will be held at Vancouver, and P. D. Hughes states that he will see to it that Seattle has an entry that will bring the crown of victory back to the Queen City.



## Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement Sole Agents for Nephi Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

**RAYMOND & SON** No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

# MAY NOT CONVIC STEINHEIL

The Widow's Charms Have Won Her Special Privileges and It May Be Impossible to Jail Her.

Paris, July 12.-The notorious Mme. Steinheil will take her trial at the assizes on the charge of murdering h husband and her mother at her hou in the Impasse Ronsin a year ago. T in the Impasse Ronsin a year ago. The trial is likely to take place in two months' time. The question is whether any jury will be found to convict her. Notwithstanding the exhaustive inquiry which was made into every circumstance touching the crime, there is in the minds of most persons a considerable element of doubt as to the exact part played in the affair by the accused

The beauty and fascination of the widow, which gained her numerous lovers and even exercised an influence upon the magistrate who was first called upon to examine her, have given a romantic air to the case, and it appears likely that it will go down in history to the case mysterious and upexof those mysterious and unex

plained crimes of which the annals of Paris are full. Mme. Steinheil is now incarcerated Mme. Stelnheil is now incarcerated to the women's prison of Saint Lazare. It is said that she leads a very comfortable life in prison owing to the special privileges that have been granted to her. Her prison cell is furnished from her own boudoir of the impasse Ronsin, and she is allowed to go about Paris in an automobile. This preferential treatment was the subject of an interpellation in Parliament the other day.

### FALLS FROM TRAIN SAVES DIAMONDS

New York, July 12.—After he had been received in a hospital Saturday Samuel Lowry, a diamond merchant, who fell from a New York Central train while coming through the Harlem station at 30 miles an hour, felt for his pockets hysterically and asked if his diamonds had been found.

Doctors drew from his pockets several packages containing \$18,000 worth of diamonds, but Lowry said there were more, as he had had two large stones in a small pocket of his coat.

While he was describing them the police arrived at the hospital with the missing gems, a passenger having found them.

Hatpins Cause Damage

Hatpins Cause Damage

Paris, July 12.—The frequency of accidents caused by hatpins warn by Parisiennes in their enermous headgear has aroused much indignation among the public. During the scenes on the race course at Auteuil recently several persons received injuries from these weapons.

Among the victims during the last few days are two shop girls and a conductor of a "tube" train, who is now in the hospital. Each of the victims will probably lose the sight of one eye.

one eye. Difficult to Fill Offices

Heisingfors, July 12.—The Czar having accepted the resignation of the Finnish senators, as a protest against certain of his decrees, Finland is left without a supreme court of appeal or a supreme legislative body. Further, the governor-general finds difficulty in filling the vacancies, as all Finns professing the constitutional faith refuse to take office until the Czar shows more respect for the constitution. As a consequence of this passive resistance a dozen or so posts are going begging.

begging. Dentists of World to Meet. Berlin, July 12.—An invitation to all dentists of the world has been issued by the Berlin organizing committee of the Fifth International Dental Congress, which is to be held in the Reichstag buildings here from August 28.

It sates that the German Imperial

It sates that the government has decided that the government government has decided that the governments of the nations represented shall be officially informed of the meeting of the congress and adds: "The united dental German profession is preparing worthly to celebrate this occasion, and to make the theoretical and practical results of this congress stand out as a landmark in the development of dental science."

Exceptional Prosperity.

Seattle, July 12.—Exceptional pros-perity for the Northwest this year is predicted by W. Broughton, traffic manager of the Great Norhern railmanager of the Great Norhern railway, as the result of a bumper wheat crop. Mr. Broughton studies wheat carefully each year, and this time he observes that the farmers are going to make a big killing. Speaking of the situation, Mr. Broughton says: "I have come across the country slowly for the express purpose of getting out among the producers and wheat dealers to ascertain crop conditions. Not for many years has the vast stretch of country from Minnesota to the Sound heen so prolific with its wheat yield. The crop in Washington state is especially good and heavy. I have crossed the country many state is especially good and heavy. I have crossed the country many times but never did I see a people as happy and contented with their lot as the farmers in the region tapped by the Great Northern and its branches. Railways keep just as good account of the crops as the banks and grain dealers. We also know what is doing in districts other than our own. So it seems reasonable to say that with good crops from Minnesota to salt water, from the Platte to the Saskatchewan in Canada, the entire Saskatchewan in Canada, the entire West will enjoy remarkable prosperity this year. I look for the greatest travel the West has ever seen between the middle of July and the middle of Sentenber." eptember."

New York Stocks.

New York Stocks.

New York, July 12.—(Wall street.)

Stocks started the week at higher prices than last week's closing. Exceptions were amongst the less important stocks, aside from the Hill Pacifics, which were included in the fractional declines. The features of opening were Illinois Central, with a rise of 1 5-8, Mercantile Marine pfd. 11-8, city and American Smelting and Great tra American Smelting and Great tr Northern Ore certificates large frac-tions.

and giving Portland a chance and giving Fortiand a chance urt ahead. Game to the core, the is Bay four, after picking up fallen one rowed away like his, and had Portland not taken htage of the misfortune and is, and had Portland not taken tage of the misfortune and with might and main, the race still have been a matter of disnamong the judges. couver had secured an excellent and was rowing with the same ess of stroke and quality of which marked their start. Once the near the end of the course ortlands again rowing a little.

ortlands again rowing a little d, and the James Bay men pulled y upon them. At the finish, was reached amid the wild hurof the spectators and the wild hur-of the spectators and the tooting aunch whistles, the Vancouver crossed the line by at least seven the ahead, with Portland second, two lengths ahead of James Bay. e time, 7:49 2-5, was compared other records and found to ther records and found to hav

ed them to bits. red them to bits.

Vancouver champions showed
they were good for at least a
more by rowing quickly back
the course to the boathouse,
Portland Gets Doubles

Portland Gets Doubles incouver got a good start on Port-when the starting gun for the es was sounded, and Laing and air, pulling a quick choppy stroke, tained a good lead over the Rose duo, holding it until nearly half ourse had been gone over. Here, ver, the Portland men increased stroke, and steering the best to of the day, soon pulled up side of the Vancouver men, whom passed a few seconds afterwards. passed a few seconds afterwards. ad the Portland boat got was not t one, and the Vancouver ed their stroke from 25 spurt along and made the rac ven. Despite the hard work of Vancouver men, the Portland, with Gloss pulling an excellent oar, forged ahead foot by foot unhe end, when they finished three the ahead of the Vancouver crew, the course in 8.23 2-5, con o be the best time ever made

ancouver Beats San Diego er a little delay, the San Diege which were billed to race the s of the fours and singles, came of the line in their four-oar shell, ing a diminutive coxswain. The that they carried the little man rear gave them an advantage of seconds handicap on the start.
le it looked like San Diego's race half the course, still the Vancoufour, with that same easy measurtroke that characterized their exnt work against Portland and their rivals. Experience teach-them the best course to take, the couver four headed well out, and in the third of the course had been in the third of the coarse has been up, they were over a length of of the San Diego four. The fornia men, using choppy, uneven ses, Vancouver gained steadily or that slow measured pull. San ro's little cowswain did his part of rk well. Once, however, ng the end of the course San wavered, two of their men crab-dreadfully and throwing the rear disorder. Vancouver men got the lead, and the finish saw diego men plowing along nearly to boat lengths behind. The time was 8:15 flat

Laing's Endurance a test of endurance, Laing of uver certainly demonstrated that s no slough. Having rowed once in the singles and once in the re in the singles and once in the bles, the husky Briton was again by able to stack up against San to in the single sculling contest. He onded with a smile and eagerness showed he was not all in. The Diego man, fresher by three races, water first, but unfortuntt the water first, but unfortun-took an inside course. Laing, on ther hand, shot his frall craft well a outside again, and rowing with even strokes, led a straight e for the finishing line and find ten boat lengths ahead of the Diego sculler, who, game to the s, fought along the course working her great stress. Both men, from points of view, put up a won

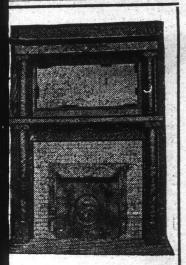
he winning crafts by the exposition

ext year the races will be held at the will see to it that Seattle has entry that will bring the crown of tory back to the Queen City.

supper was given the visiting we at the Algonquin Club house toht, at which all members. couver, and P. D. Hughes states he will see to it that Seattle has tion attended, together with a er of invited guests. The visiting will start back home tomorrow. following clubs and crews were ed for today's races: nior singles—Vancouver Rowing C. Laing; Portland Rowing club, Gloss; Nelson Boat club, T. D.

s Brisay.

senior fours—James Bay club, J. F. Carter stroke, H. C. Hopgood No. 3, G. Monteith No. 2, T. Monk bow; ncouver Rowing club, S. C. Sweeney oke, B. R. Gale No. 3, G. N. Stacey 2, E. C. Sawers bow; Portland wing club, B. E. Loomis stroke, J. ting No. 3, J. Huston No. 2, A. C. Micken bow.



## Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement ole Agents for Nephi Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the elebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON No. 613 Pandors St., Victoria, B.C.

# NOT CONVICT STEINHEIL

Tuesday, July 13, 1909

The Widow's Charms Have

Paris, July 12.-The notorious Mme. Steinheil will take her trial at the assizes on the charge of murdering her sizes on the charge of murdering nerhusband and her mother at her house
in the Impasse Ronsin a year ago. The
trial is likely to take place in two
months' time. The question is whether
any jury will be found to convict her.
Notwithstanding the exhaustive inquiry
which was made into every circumstance touching the crime, there is in
the minds of most persons a considerable element of doubt as to the exact
played in the affair by the accused

### FALLS FROM TRAIN SAVES DIAMONDS

New York, July 12 .- After he had New York, July 12.—After he had been received in a hospital Saturday Samuel Lowry, a diamond merchant, who fell from a New York Central train while coming through the Harlem station at 30 miles an hour, felt for his pockets hysterically and asked if his diamonds had been found. if his diamonds had been found.
Doctors drew from his pockets several packages containing \$18,000 worth of diamonds, but Lowry said there were more, as he had had two large stones in a small pocket of his coat.
While he was describing them the police arrived at the hospital with the missing gems, a passenger having found them.

Paris. July 12.—The frequency of accidents caused by hatness warm, by Parislennes in their enermous headgear has aroused much indignation among the public. During the scenes on the race course at Auteuil recently several persons received injuries from these weapons. these weapons.

Among the victims during the last few days are two shop girls and a conductor of a "tube" train, who is now in the hospital. Each of the victims will probably lose the sight of

now in the hospital poets the sight of one eye.

Difficult to Fill Offices

Helsingfors, July 12.—The Czar having accepted the resignation of the Finnish senators, as a protest against certain of his decrees, Finland is left without a supreme court of appeal or a supreme legislative body. Further, the governor-general finds difficulty in filling the vacancies, as all Finns profilling the vacancies, as all Finns profilling the vacancies, as all Finns pro-fessing the constitutional faith refuse to take office until the Czar shows more respect for the constitution. As a consequence of this passive resist-a consequence of this passive resist-the seat in the House of Commons

Exceptional Prosperity.

Seattle, July 12.—Exceptional prosperity for the Northwest this year is predicted by W. W. Broughton, traffic manager of the Great Northern railiway, as the result of a bumper wheat crop. Mr. Broughton studies wheat carefully each year, and this time he observes that the farmers are going to make a big killings. Speaking of the situation, Mr. Broughton says: "I have come across the country slowly for the express purpose of getting out among the producers and wheat dealers to ascertain crop conditions. Noth for many years has the vast stretch of country from Minnesota to the Sound been so prolific with its wheat yield. The crop in Washington state is especially good and leavy. I have crossed the country many times but never did I see a people as happy and contented with their lot as the farmers in the region tapped by the Great Northern and its branches. Rallways keep just as good account of the crops as the banks and grain dealers. We also know what is doing in districts offer than our own. So it seems reasonable to say that with good crops from Minnesota to salt water, from the Platte to the Saskatchewan in Canada, the entire West will enjoy remarkable prosperity this year. I look for the greatest travel the West has ever seen between the middle of July and the middle of September."

FULTON CELEBRATION

Replica of Famous Hudson River to Gommittee

New York, July 12.—The strangest-looking little craft which is a replica of Robert Fulton's Hudson River steamboat, the Clermont, was launched of Robert Fulton's Hudson River steamboat, the Clermont, was launched of Robert Fulton's Hudson River steamboat, the Clermont, was launched of State is a study under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton celebration committee is at the Marian Harbor yards of the Staten Island shipbuilding company. Next fall, during the Hudson-Fulton celebration has clermont replica will be the central figure in a great flotilia accompany her over the same course on the Hudson, from New York Dany, over which Fulton took the

was Discharge on Liones—The Court Dismisses Charge Against Chinese and Comments on Conductor Sherich.

New York Stocks

New Y

JOHN D. BECOMES

Chicago, July 12.—A special from Alton, Ill., to the Record-Herald says: "The first roll of petroleum butter, the Standard Oil's latest product, is to be turned out at the Wood Refinery, near here. Preparations are being made to manufacture the product here and the machinery has been shipped. The new product will be known as 'petrol butter.' It is said to be of the same consistency as laceteal butter, but brown in color. It lasts a great deal longer than real butter, it is said, and does not become rancid."

AGED COUPLE BURNED IN HOME

Man and Wife in Long Island Village Believed to Have Been Robbed and Incinerated By Burglars

trial is likely to take place in two months' time. The question is whether any jury will be found to convict her. Notwithstanding the exhaustive inquiry which was made into every circumstance touching the crime, there is in the minds of most persons a considerable element of doubt as to the exact part played in the affair by the accused woman.

The beauty and fascination of the widow, which gained her numerous lovers and even exercised an influence upon the magistrate who was first called upon to examine her, have given a romantic air to the case, and it appears likely that it will go down in history as one of those mysterious and unexplained crimes of which the annals of Paris are full.

Mme. Steinheil is now incarcerated in the women's prison of Saint Lazare. It is said that she leads a very comfortable life in prison owing to the special privileges that have been granted to her. Her prison cell is furnished from her own boudoir of the Impasse Rensin, and she is allowed to go about Paris in an automobile. This preferential treatment was the subject of an interpellation in Parliament the other day.

Incinerated By Burglars

New York, July 12.—An aged couple who lived on the outskirts of the villake of Patchogue, L. I., suported by York, were burned to death in their beds early yesterday. The victims were township the death in their beds early yesterday. The victims were township the death in their beds early yesterday. The victims were township the death in their beds early yesterday. The victims were township the death in their beds early yesterday. The victims were township the death in their beds early yesterday. The victims were township the death in their beds early yesterday. The victims were township the death in their beds early yesterday. The victims were township the death in their beds early yesterday. The victims were township the death in their beds early yesterday. The victims of a robber and incendiarism. Neighbors think that a lamp which Mr. and Mrs. Garrity the death in their beds early yester

was created marquis in 1871. He became respect for the constitution. As a consequence of this passive resistance a dozen or so posts are going begging.

Dentists of World to Meet.

Eerlin, July 12.—An invitation to all dentists of the world has been issued by the Berlin organizing committee of the Fifth International Dennittee of the Fifth International Dennittee of the Fifth International Dennittee Reichstag buildings here from August 28.

It sates that the German Imperial government has decided that the government of the nations represented shall be officially informed of the meeting of the congress and adds: "The united dental German profession is preparing worthly to celebrate this occasion, and to make the theoretical and practical results of this congress stand out as a landmark in the development of dental science."

was created marquis in 1871. He became came a Roman Catholic in 1874, as a manual Catholic in 1874.

He sat in the House of Commons for Hull in 1852-3, for Huddersfield 1853-57, and for Yorkshire West Ridding 1857-58. He was under secretary for India 1869-61, under secretary for India 1869-61, under secretary for India 1869-61, under secretary for India 1868-65, lord president of the council 1868.73. He was also chairman of the joint commission for final results of the secretary for India 1869-61, under s

**FULTON CELEBRATION** 

of warships of all nations, which will accompany her over the same course on the Hudson, from New York to Albany, over which Fulton took the original on August 17, 1807. The replica is as nearly the duplicate of the original as the commission could build from plans and dimensions produced.

Berlin, July 12.—No decision has yet been reached by the German government as to whether it will be represented at the Hudson-Fulton festivities, which are to be held in New York next September. The matter was referred to the Emperor, and while his Maiesty has not yet taken action, it is

# A DAIRYMAN GOMBINED EFFOR

Vancouver Island Development League Lining Up Different Districts in Struggle for New Roads and Better Facilities

A determined effort is being made by B. McGaffey, secretary of the Van-couver Island Development League, to line up different districts in a to line up different districts in a campaign for reliway construction. At a recent meeting of the Nanaimo Citizens League a communication was submitted from Mr. McGaffey pointing out the importance of the Island being opened up and developed by means of railroads. It should be the aim of every man who had the country's interests at heart to secure for his home section confection with some transcontinental read. With that object in view he asked for information as follows:

that object in view he asked for information as follows:

"First, what land have you to be developed and what land already inder cultivation? What timber, kind, extent and probable number of feet to the acre? What ores or minerals? What advantages as to grades? What climatic conditions? What industries such as mills, manufacturies, creameries, fisheries, agricultural or bortification. birning in their bedroom all night may be started the fire. When the firemen arrived from the Village, a Perez What advantages as to grades? What industries such as milks, manufacturies, creating the doors locked. He was arrested and the doors locked in the doors locked the the search of t

STRUCK BY TRAIN

Canyon

Baileys, Col., July 12—Nineteen persons riding on a handcar and push car trailer collided on a curve in Platte Canyon on the Colorado and Southern railroad last night with a freight train. Two persons were killed, two were fatally injured and eleven were seriously but. eleven were seriously hurt.

Toronto Editor III. Vancouver, July 12.—E. E. Shep-herd, former editor of the Toronto Saturday Night, is very ill in the Bur-rard sanitarium here.

Royalists vs. Republicans Royalists vs. Republicans
Special to The Evening Post.
Lisbon, July 12.—There was an encounter yesterday between royalists and republicans in the town of Leona.
The royalists objected to the formation of a republican club. A number of shots were exchanged and several persons were dangerously hurt.

Mrs. Thaw Will Testify.

New York, July 12.—Evelyn Nesbitt
Thaw is expected to be a witness for
her husband. Harry K. Thaw, at the
inquiry into his present mental condition, resumed before Justice Mills in
the supreme court at Whiteplains today. Although she had intended starting on a vacation to Maine today, she
informed representatives of Thaw's attorneys that she would gladly postpone
her trip to testify for her husband.

"I will stick by him as a wife should
stick by her husband," she sald today,
"and I have always stuck by him. It
is my duty and I shall not shirk it
now."

Escaped to Turkey. Worcester, Mass., July 12.—Information received here by Armenians in-

ment as to whether it will be represented at the Hudson-Fulton festivities, which are to be held in New York next September. The matter was referred to the Emperor, and while his Majesty has not yet taken action, it is believed that Germany will be represented by several warships.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—At the Russian admiralty it was announced today that so far nothing has been decided upon with regard to sending Russian warships to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration next fall.

By Sciety. Copies of the paper and said to be published by Arzoolan in Canstantinaple have been received by Armenians.

Grand Duchess New Abbess.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of the murdered Grand Duke Sergius and sister of the Czarina, has formally founded at Mosoow an Order of White Nunns, and accepted the dignity of abbess of the paper and said to be published by Arzoolan in Canstantinaple have been received by Armenians.

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St. Petersburg, July 12.—The Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of the murdered Grand Duke Sergius and sister of the Czarina, has formally founded at Mosoow an Order of White Nunns, and accepted the dignity of abbess of the convent.

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies, Misses and Children



Home of the Dress Beautiful Exclusive and

We beg to intimate an advanced showing of Fall Suits and Costumes-initial styles for opening of Fall Season, 1909-they are in new and exquisite autumnal shades of broadcloths, reps and whale serges, elegantly hand-tailored. The predominating style is the MOYEN-AGE, designed from the costumes of the Middle Ages, the characteristic feature of which is the elongated waist line. The coats are forty to forty-five inch lengths, with shawl, Russian and Peter-Pan motif collars; the skirts are the new cut, full and pleated; the button trimmings are chiefly of jet in new designs, whilst you are taking advantage of the TREMENDOUS

REDUCTIONS at our Midsummer Sale, an inspection of these new sample costumes will make you fully acquainted with fall styles-you will always find what WILL be worn, . . . . . . . . . at

## ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.

The "Rendezvous" of the Well Dressed, 1010 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

## THE LOCAL MARKETS

Cheese
Chandian, per lb.

Neufonatel, each
Cream local, each
Butter
Manitoba, per lb.
Best Dairy
Victoria Creamery, per lb.
Comox Creamery, per lb.
Comox Creamery, per lb.
40
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.
Salt Spring Island Creamery,
per lb.
40
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.
40
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.
40
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.
40

Potatoes, new, 8 108.

Cauliflower, each
Cabbage, new, per lb.

Letuice, a head
Garlie, per lb.
Onions, 8 lbs. for
Sweet Fotatoes, 3 lbs.
Rhubarb, 6 lbs.

Fruit. Fruit.

Lemons, per dozen
Figs, cooking, per lb.
Apples, 8 lbs.
Apples, Orgon, per box .

Apples, Orgon, per box .

Bananas, per dozen
Figs, table, per lh.
Ralsins, Valencia, per lh.
Ralsins, Valencia, per lh.
Ralsins, Valencia, per lb.
Strawberries, local, per box.
Cherries, per lb.
Gooseberries, local, per box.
Cherries, per lb.
Apricots, Cal., per basket.
Plums, Cal

Muts. Walnuts, per lb.
Brazils, per lb.
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.
Almonds, Cal., per lb.
Cocoanuts, each
Pecans, per lb.
Chestnuts, per lb. Pish.

Meat and Poultry.

Council of Board of Trade Will See Him and Urge Claims of Victoria to Transcontinental Connection

Victoria's claims to transcontinental connection will be urged to D. D. Mann, vice-president of the C. N. mann, vice-president of the C. I. rallway, when he comes here this week. It is believed by members of the Board of Trade Council that Mr. Mann will have some important announcement in regard to the roads plans in this prevince during his stay here and a committee from the Council will interview him.

During his visit Mr. Mann will interview the ministers of the provincial government and it is anticipated that the final details of the route to be followed by the railroad through the province will be decided upon.

There seems every indication that, following the advice of prominent business men in the city, a determined and cooperative effort will be made to succeed in attracting the attention of some one of the projected transcen of some one of the projected transcontinental railway companies to Victoria. R. P. Rithet in addressing the annual meeting of the board of trade on Friday stated that transcontinental

DROUTH FELT IN PUEBLO, COLORADO LEE CHONG HOP

## VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

## **GROCERIES**

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

COPAS & YOUNG P. O. Box 48.

Flying Machine Wrecked. Special to The Evening Post.

Paris, July 12.—Count Carl Hedberg a wealthy resident of Moscow, was a too enthusiastic witness of a recent flight of M. Delagrange on his

aeroplane.

He begged M. Delagrange to let him try his hand at flying, and when refused produced a thick wad of bank notes and bought the aeroplane on the spot notes and bought the aeroplane on the spot.

As soon as it became his property Count Carl insisted on trying a flight. It was half past seven and getting dark, so M. Delagrang warned the count that as he had never tried to fly before he had far better wait. The Bussien appared that the machine was his new and that he would do what he liked.

what he liked.

He set the motor in motion, rose into the air, then fell to the ground head first, smashed the aeroplane to pieces, and broke his leg.

what he liked.

It was not be comparated by the second of trade on Friday stated that transcontinental all and the part of the board of trade on Friday connection was what Victoria because and the part of the clittens and the part of the clittens as a second of the clittens as a se

one often hears this apology after the performer has done her best with an indifferent inher best with an indifferent in-strument. Doubtless, such a plane, in the first place, was put together in parts bought ready-made here and there, assembled in an ordinary factory and seld at a cheap price. Such an in-strument is really dear at any

GERHARD HEINTZMAN

which is exceptionally well illustrated.

LEE CHONG HOP

A However, his worship could not see that the evidence disclosed such wilful obstruction as would justify a conviction under a criminal charge. He thought that the offense had been magnified. The sheriff should remember WAS DISCHARGED that he was an officer of the court, and he should exercise his functions

The Calonist Printing A Publishing Company, Limited Labelly (1998). The Standard Printing A Publishing Company, Limited Labelly (1998). The Standard Printing Company, Limited Labelly (1998). The Canadida Labelly (1998) and the Standard L will never again take part in the great work to which he had dedicated his talents, he can truly say: "I have built myself a monument more lasting than brass."

talents, he can truly say:
"I have built myself a monument more lasting than brass."

The Vancouver World refers to the vater the firemen were unable to fight the flames and confined the efforts to billities that are not limited even to British Colombia." The Colomist recognizes this fact and does its best to discharge its responsibilities with it in view; but it is by no means alone in the local papers is very much belated. Unfortunately such is the case, but there does not appear to be any remedy. Those who have a wider outlook than people whose reading is chiefly the figure of the firemen were still putting water on the flames and confined the efforts to adjoining buildings, which are closely packed in that part of the city and built mostly of wood. At 24:50 the firemen were still putting water on the ruins of the Abbott & Smart store. All danger of fire spreading to the very long connection of this paper with the affairs of the province give than people whose reading is chiefly the farmes and confined the efforts to adjoining buildings, which are closely packed in that part of the city and built mostly of wood. At 24:50 the firemen were still putting water on the ruins of the Abbott & Smart store. All danger of fire spreading to the very long connection of this paper with the affairs of the province give the solution of the city and built mostly of wood. At 24:50 the firemen were still putting water on the ruins of the city and built mostly of wood. At 24:50 the firemen were still putting water on the ruins of the city and built mostly of wood. At 24:50 the firemen were still putting water on the ruins of the city and built mostly of wood. At 24:50 the firemen were still putting water on the ruins of the city and built mostly of wood. At 24:50 the firemen were still putting water on the ruins of the city and built mostly of wood. At 24:50 the firemen were still putting water on the ruins of the city and built mostly of wood. At 24:50 the firemen were still putting water on the ruins of the city and built mo the local papers is very much belated.
Unfortunately such is the case, but upon all in equal degree, for the very long connection of this, paper that the content of the local papers are not longered to the local papers are not likely deal. It is not only in a Victoria paper that one reads "news" that is many days old. The Colonit has received over the west before. We recall on the local papers are not likely deal to the local papers are not likely deal to the local paper are not likely deal to the local papers and the local papers are not likely deal to the local papers and the local papers are not likely deal to the local papers are not likely deal to the local papers and the local papers are not likely deal to the local papers are not local papers of not published anywhere, and after they have all papers are not local papers of the local papers do not published anywhere, and after they have not local papers do not published anywhere, and after they not local papers of not

## WHAT WILL CANADA DO?

The Toronto Globe, discussing the probable action of the Dominion in regard to imperial defence, makes some statements that are of more than passing interest, because they are expressed in such a manner as to convey the impression that they have the sanction of some authority behind them. We quote from our contemporary:

porary:
Two of the Canadian ministers are now on the ocean with the purpose of being present at the Defence Confer-ence, which assembles towards the middle of the month. They go to London knowing the overwhelm

the building occupied by the Abbott & Smart, flour and feed store, Naymo avenue. Owing to the weakness of water the firemen were unable to fight



The Vancouver World refers to the

as it circulates through the body spreads mischief everywhere. As blood-purifier and general

BOWES' CASCARA

BURDOCK AND CELERY is unrivalled. It clears the skin —promotes a good complexion—tones up the entire system. \$1.00 per bottle at this store only.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1228 Government Street Telephones 425 and 450

# A Trade Event of Importance To You-This July Sale of Ours

THIS July Sale of furniture and furnishings is a trade event of great importance—to any who are desir-I ous of furnishing their homes with GOOD furniture and still at little outlay of hard earned cash. It presents just such an opportunity to you, an opportunity unusual in furniture selling in this city.

## Great Reductions In Furniture For Every Room Offered Here

The whole furniture store is bristling with bargains in furniture for every room. We are compelled to clear many pieces to make room for many large orders recently placed-compelled to clear these at once as the first shipments are due to arrive shortly.

## This Is An Opportunity To Save Which You Shouldn't Overlook

Seldom indeed is such an opportunity to save offered Victorians. Remember, that these are not furniture lines bought specially for SALE purposes, but our regular stock-furniture pieces bearing the Weiler guarantee of satisfaction. Quality is certainly RIGHT-prices, well, they speak for themselves.

## BUY CAMP FURNITURE HERE



ULY has ushered in the camping season. Are YOU J going camping? If you have planned to spend some of the Summer season at the seaside or at some of the pretty lakes you'll probably require some camp furniture,

camp crockery, camp bedding, etc. Here's a store grandly equipped to supply those needsready with the very best in each line and offering these at right prices. Before you purchase an outfit, come in and see what we have to offer you.

In camp furniture we show the very pest makes. There isn't anything better made anywhere than the Gold Medal tolding camp furniture.

In crockery you'll find many interesting values and in bedding just the very lines you have been looking for. No trouble to show you these.



## Quality Sorts Are Offered Here

THE Summer time is an excellent time to have your floors covered with carpets. Take advantage of the absence of the family on holidays to have the change made. We aren't so rushed in the Summer season and can give your wants

Quality carpets only are offered here. Nothing but brands we can thoroughly guarantee and we believe these prices will compare favorably with any quoted elsewhere-quality con-

INGRAIN CARPETS, from per yard6	O¢
TAPESTRY CARPETS, from per yard	5¢
BRUSSELS CARPETS, from per yard	00
VELVET CARPETS, from per yard	50
WILTON CARPETS, from per yard	90
AXMINSTER CARPETS, from per yard\$1.	90

### THIS IS THE STORE FOR SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOW SCREENS—BEST VALUES

CUMMERTIME means trouble for you homekeepers if you aren't properly prepared to fight the pest. Costs little to outfit the home with the necessary screens for windows and with screen doors if you purchase your needs here.

And if you buy these necessary items here you are assured of long service, for it is the policy of this store to offer only the best in every line and such items, though little priced, aren't skimped in quality. By all means come and see our offerings and compare our values before making any purchases.

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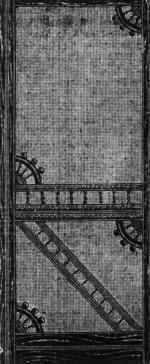
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Following the story of E written in the record of the defeat of the Invincible A Philip of Spain called it, com after Bosworth Field. Every about this remarkable trage seas-how the great Armada England, only to be destroyed tempest. A brief narrative be given, but the main point t is as to how the struggle was pr what its result was upon the p world. To find the beginning of eve

up to this famous sea fight, we for some years to the time wh papal bull was issued dividing world between Spain and Portu the dominion of the Pacific v Spain. Just what authority the make this partition is neither but at the time it was ordained England were not much conce or the other, and there was n Europe in a position to raise But in the year 1540 there was onshire town a lad, who when v apprenticed to a sea captain and voyages under him. He soon his own and carried on a profi trade. But the spirit of Franc too adventurous to be content from port to port in home w twenty-five years of age he set and the West Indies. Two year in command of a ship belonging squadron, which met with a dis at the hands of Spain. There wa a state of war between England insular monarchy at that time, iards looked upon every adventur into certain seas, as a trespasser, him accordingly. This defeat r mind of Drake, but he bided hi was not until 1572 that he felt al revenge. This he did by captur of Nombre de Dios, on the Isth ama, where he gained a vast amo ure. But what was more impor crossed the Isthmus with a litt on seeing the waters of the Pacif before him, knelt and prayed t live "to sail once upon that sea ship." Five years later he car aspiration, and ravaged the St ments on the west coast of Sou his ship the Golden Hind. The the Pacific and Indian Oceans, of Good Hope and reached ho to receive knighthood at the ha Elizabeth, although his naval o been carried on against a powe she, as sovereign of England, This state of things greatly ang Spain, and one would think no especially as the valiant captain sa on a private war of his own wit and Portugal. In these days i Drake a pirate; any admiralty country would condemn his do other court would hang him with but in those good old days thing different principles, and sovereig friendly terms, even while their fighting and robbing each other down below the line where the met. Out of sight out of mind, w statesmanship in the Elizabethan when he heard the story, cheris mind, not because he cared for galleon or two or the burning of towns, but because he saw in D evidence that a new power was ocean. His designs were too am to permit them to be embarrassed with England, because of the doing lish captain, whose deeds his sove ed even while honoring him for we have heard a good deal about of Germany in Europe. Most be told what hegemony means. in connection with Dreadnought quite as sure what it signifies as w As the London Times, we thin called upon to tell its readers v meant, perhaps we may as we means preponderating influence. what Philip of Spain aimed at. secure for his country the heger of Europe but also of the whole ha and the only obstacle in his way that little island lying off the co He had made himself secure in the tries and all the region along the the English Channel. He had t port of the German Catholics an of the Pope, who duly excommu Elizabeth. He also hoped for t the Catholic nobles of England. to make himself king of England thought would meet the wishes whose feelings towards Elizabeth strained by the execution of Mary He planned his campaign with gre and the Duke of Parma, the Von day, prepared full plans for the troops in England and an immedi on London. The whole thing se reasonable, that when the King as to build his Armada, his nobles other in contributing. There were who pointed out that the Engli prove as easy victims as Philip they were silenced by references of Hawkins. And so the Armada and soldiers were gathered along posite England, with transports

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# An Kour with the Editor

THE INVINCIBLE ARMADA

Following the story of English history as written in the record of the great battles, the defeat of the Invincible Armada, as King Philip of Spain called it, comes next in order after Bosworth Field. Every schoolboy knows about this remarkable tragedy of the high seas-how the great Armada sailed against England, only to be destroyed by battle and tempest. A brief narrative of the fight will be given, but the main point to be dealt with is as to how the struggle was precipitated and what its result was upon the progress of the

To find the beginning of events, which led up to this famous sea fight, we must go back for some years to the time when the famous papal bull was issued dividing the unexplored world between Spain and Portugal. Under it the dominion of the Pacific was vested in Spain. Just what authority the Pope had to make this partition is neither here nor there; but at the time it was ordained, the people of England were not much concerned one way or the other, and there was no one else in Europe in a position to raise any objection. But in the year 1540 there was born in a Devonshire town a lad, who when very young was apprenticed to a sea captain and made several voyages under him. He soon had a ship of his own and carried on a profitable coasting trade. But the spirit of Francis Drake was too adventurous to be content with sailing from port to port in home waters, and at twenty-five years of age he set out for Guinea and the West Indies. Two years later he was in command of a ship belonging to Hawkins' squadron, which met with a disastrous defeat at the hands of Spain. There was not actually a state of war between England and the Peninsular monarchy at that time, but the Spaniards looked upon every adventurer, who sailed into certain seas, as a trespasser, and attacked him accordingly. This defeat rankled in the mind of Drake, but he bided his time, and it was not until 1572 that he felt able to take his revenge. This he did by capturing the town of Nombre de Dios, on the Isthmus of Panama, where he gained a vast amount of treasure. But what was more important still, he crossed the Isthmus with a little party, and on seeing the waters of the Pacific spread out before him, knelt and prayed that he might live "to sail once upon that sea in an English Five years later he carried out this aspiration, and ravaged the Spanish settlements on the west coast of South America in his ship the Golden Hind. Then he crossed the Pacific and Indian Oceans, rounded Cape of Good Hope and reached home in safety, to receive knighthood at the hands of Queen Elizabeth, although his naval operations had been carried on against a power with which she, as sovereign of England, was at peace. This state of things greatly angered Philip of Spain, and one would think not unnaturally, especially as the valiant captain saw fit to carry on a private war of his own with both Spain and Portugal. In these days we would call Drake a pirate; any admiralty court in the country would condemn his doings and any other court would hang him without question; but in those good old days things were run on. different principles, and sovereigns would be on friendly terms, even while their subjects were fighting and robbing each other somewhere down below the line where the sky and ocean met. Out of sight out of mind, was a maxim of statesmanship in the Elizabethan era. But Philip when he heard the story, cherished it in his mind, not because he cared for the loss of a galleon or two or the burning of a few colonial towns, but because he saw in Drake's success evidence that a new power was arising on the ocean. His designs were too ambitious for him to permit them to be embarrassed by a sea fight with England, because of the doings of an English captain, whose deeds his sovereign repudiated even while honoring him for them. Of late we have heard a good deal about the hegemony of Germany in Europe. Most of us have to be fold what hegemony means. We see it used in connection with Dreadnoughts, and are not quite as sure what it signifies as we ought to be. As the London Times, we think it was, felt called upon to tell its readers what the word meant, perhaps we may as well say that it means preponderating influence. Now this is what Philip of Spain aimed at. He sought to secure for his country the hegemony not only of Europe but also of the whole habitable world, and the only obstacle in his way apparently was that little island lying off the coast of France. He had made himself secure in the Low Countries and all the region along the south side of the English Channel. He had the active support of the German Catholics and the blessing of the Pope, who duly excommunicated Queen Elizabeth. He also hoped for the support of the Catholic nobles of England. His plan was to make himself king of England, and this he thought would meet the wishes of the Scots, whose feelings towards Elizabeth were greatly strained by the execution of Mary, their Queen. He planned his campaign with great minuteness,

and the Duke of Parma, the Von Moltke of his

day, prepared full plans for the landing of

troops in England and an immediate march up-

on London. The whole thing seemed so very

reasonable, that when the King asked for money

to build his Armada, his nobles vied with each

other in contributing. There were some people

who pointed out that the English might not

prove as easy victims as Philip expected, but

they were silenced by references to the defeat

of Hawkins. And so the Armada was got ready

and soldiers were gathered along the coast op-

posite England, with transports ready to con-

vey them across as soon as the Armada had swept the seas. Towards the last one of Philip's courtiers questioned the wisdom of the expedition, but he was silenced by the information that Elizabeth only could muster forty ships and six thousand soldiers. What Shakespeare could have been thinking about that he did not write "An Englishman's Home," we do not know, but strange to say the English were not for a moment dismayed. The first proof that Philip had reckoned without his host was when the Catholic nobles came and offered Elizabeth their undivided support. Said their spokesman: "We are good Catholics and honor the Pope, but

when the soil of England is to be invaded our first duty is to our Queen." The Armada consisted of 131 ships manned by 8,000 sailors and 19,000 soldiers. One hundred thousand men were assembled ready for the transports. The Armada set sail from Lisbon on May 29, 1588. Misfortune attended it early, for II ships were put out of commission before the Channel was reached. Of the remainder 70 could not be used in an engagement against such a force as Lord Howard had wherewith to meet them. He had only 80 vessels in all, and some of them were by no means formidable, but they were manned by sailors who knew how to handle them and were ready to risk everything to keep their coasts free from an enemy. There is really not very much to tell about the meeting of the fleets. The most interesting thing about it was the temper of the English people. A story told of Drake and Howard illustrates this. They were on shore engaged in a game of bowle, when word was brought that the Spaniards were approaching. Howard was for rushing at once to their ships, but Drake said: "Let's finish the game. There'll be time enough to defeat the Spaniards afterwards." It never seems to have entered into the mind of any one in England, from the Queen herself, who rode among her men on horseback, to the humblest cottager in the land that the country could be successfully invaded. Howard planned his attack upon the approaching enemy with consummate skill. The fight was what we would nowadays call one between torpedo boat destroyers and Dreadnoughts. The English had the former, and they harried the bulky ships of Spain until the Duc de Medina Sidonia was at his wits end. Howard sacrificed some of his poorer ships by filling them with combustibles and sending them in on a favortide to the place where the Spaniards had pered on the first night. This caused the great Armada to break up, and the furious attacks of the Englishmen drove the Spanish ships towards the French coast in the hope that they could carry out their orders and get together once more. Then contrary winds came to the help of the English and many Spaniards were driven ashore. There was hardly what could be called an actual battle; for a week the English ships harassed the enemy. Vessel after vessel was destroyed and the remnant sought safety by flight up the North Sea with the view of returning to Spain by sailing around the north of Scotland. In history, biography and fiction the story of that terrible retreat has been told over and over again. Some of the ships were lost at sea; others were driven ashore. Fifty of them with greatly reduced

The English loss was so small that it was hardly This disaster broke the naval power of Spain, and opened the commerce of the world to all who saw fit to engage in it. Then as now the name of England stood for freedom. She did not drive her enemies from the seas to establish a dominion for herself, but only to make the pathways of trade open to all who had the courage to follow them. This was the first effect of the defeat of the Armada. The second was to free England from any further attempts on the part of European powers to invade her shores. It was not until the time of Napoleon, three and a quarter centuries later, that an invasion was again mooted, and there is grave doubt if the French Emperor ever seriously contemplated such a venture. If he did, his designs were frustrated 'at Trafalgar. Since Elizabeth's days England has remained

crews, and with all the courage gone out of

commanders and men, reached Lisbon again.

"Compassed about by her inviolate sea." Another effect was that a tremendous impetus was given to the English spirit of adventure. The colonization of North America was one of the results of the great victory. Another result was the establishment of English prestige. Another was that the country, being rendered safe from invasion, the people were at liberty to work out in their own way their problems of self-government. Indeed one may almost say that the British Empire was born that day when Drake looked from the Isthmus of Panama out upon the Pacific Ocean.

## THE PSALMS OF DAVID

A recent writer, speaking of the Psalms of David, expresses the opinion that in the course of the many centuries which have elapsed since they were written, a certain degree of confusion has arisen regarding them. He suggests that from internal evidence these writings appear to belong to two classes of liter-One of these classes consists of hymns adoration and prayers addressed to the Deity, and the others of adulatory addresses and urgent requests made by courtiers to their sovereign. He thinks that in some of the Psalms the two classes may have become refers to as clearly being addressed to the ruling king is as follows: "The Lord said unto my lord, sit thou at my right hand until employing craft of that nature.

I have made thy enemies thy footstool." The the enemies of the writer of them are regarded as addressed to the king and not to the Almighty. It is impossible to express any definite opinion one way or the other upon a question of this kind, but the idea is a very interesting one, and may not be wholly without substantial foundation.

But be this as it may, there can be no question that the Psalms of David, so-called, are unique in literature. Compared with contemporary writings, they are upon a vastly higher plane. The Vedic Hymns, the sayings of Zarathustra, and all the mass of writings, which may in a general way be spoken of as contemporary with the production of the Psalms, lack many of the elements that make the latter of value to humanity. When we say "contemporary" in this connection, we have in mind rather the stage of national progress than the actual years in which any works were written. The Psalms have a directness and simplicity which sets them apart from all the other productions of the poets or teachers of antiquity. They are characterized by one essential feature, namely, the belief in a Deity, who is immanent in the affairs of mankind. He is not a god who is apart from the universe which he has created; He is not one who shares his authority with demigods and is in antagonism to a spirit of evil, who is almost his equal. Indeed, if memory serves correctly, there is no reference anywhere in the Psalms to such a being as we have come to speak of as Satan. Throughout them all, whether we adopt the explanation of their nature above suggestion or not, there is an unquestionable acceptation of the thought that the Deity stands in isolated supremacy over the world and all that therein is, and yet condescends to be mindful of man. His tender mercies are declared to be over all his works. His works are declared to praise him. Though one should take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts, it would be impossible to hide from his presence or escape the operation of his love. His angels have charge over us. He is the shepherd of men. His law is perfect, and converteth the soul. His judgments are righteons. The earth and the heavens are the works of his hands. Though mankind falleth far from him, he remembereth his mercy. He is mindful of his promises. He hath respect unto the lowly. One searches in vain in the literature of India, Persia or China such thoughts as these. The ancient writers of those countries do not dispute the existence of a Supreme Deity. Indeed their whole system of philosophy and ethics is based upon the existence of such a Power, even though, as in the case of Confucius, the thought involved therein was felt to be too tremendous for human intelligence, or as in India, the Supreme Name was deemed so great that no man might utter it. These considerations suggest the thought

that possibly the difference between what we call Oriental civilization and ours may have arisen from out of the fact that centuries ago we started from different view points of the Deity and his relations to mankind. We do Greek and Latin poems reference is made to not mean that our ancestors, who were contemporary with David, held to his conception of Monotheism, although the adherents of the Anglo-Israel cult would claim that they did. The fact remains that later, how much later is immaterial, they came within the influence of that conception, and it has controlled all their progress and development. In like manner those peoples, who now live under the influence of the great Oriental systems, may not necessarily have received them at the time they were given out, although they have since come within their scope to such an extent that all their ideas have been colored by them. We can only give out this thought for what it is worth, and suggest that perhaps the Psalms of David have had a more potent influence upon the progress of that branch of the human race, to which we belong, than anything else that ever was written.

## GREAT INVENTIONS

At what stage of progress mankind began to use water as a means of transportation must of necessity remain unknown. There seem to have been five stages in the development of ships, using the word "ship" in its generic term as meaning anything that will float upon the water and carry something else, and they are the raft, the hollowed log, the canoe of bark or skins, the boat formed of pieces of wood or other material sewn or bound together with a framework placed inside to stiffen it, and the boat of which the frame was built first, the "skin" of the ship being built upon the frame. All these varieties of "ships" are in use now in various parts of the world, and there is evidence that they were all used at different stages in the development of navigation. The raft is the primitive type. At a very early stage men must have observed that certain things would float upon water and sus-tain loads. There are some Polynesian tribes that have advanced only one stage from the simplest beginning. They use a single log for the purpose of navigation, just as our ancestors doubtless did a great many centuries ago. They have progressed one step upon ansolutely primitive conditions, for they cut the logs to a point at each end so as to facilitate their passage through the water. Other tribes lash two or more logs together to form the mixed together. One expression' which he catamaran. It is easy to believe that this was once the acme of progress in the most advanced races, just as it is among the races now

Psalms in which vengeance is asked against as to how men first learned that by hollowing a log it would carry a greater weight than if it were left in its natural state. One writer suggests that possibly observation of the fact that some shells will float on water led to the hollowing of logs; but it seems more reasonable to suppose that, in seeking for logs that would float best, experience showed that those which were hollowed out on one side were preferable to those that were round. Virgil, writing of the dawn of civilization, says that 'then the alder first floated on the water." Alder being a heavy wood, we are justified in assuming that the Latin poet had in mind canoes, for it is known that canoes were made of alder, and that alder logs would be too heavy for rafts. Canoes were used at the time the lake dwellers lived in Switzerland, in England long enough ago to permit of them being buried deep in peat beds, and in Scandinavia at a period when the present coast line of the country was beneath the sea. Egyptian records show that Egypt was a commercial nation, trading with cities around the coast of the Mediterranean, more than fifty centuries before the beginning of the Christian Era. In previous articles mention has been made of a great change in the history of mankind around he shores of that great inland sea, which appears to have taken place perhaps seven thousand years and more ago, and there is reason to believe that commerce at that time had made considerable progress, the ventures of merchants extending even as far afield as the coasts of Britain. That the Phoenicians long before Rome was founded sailed boldly out into the Atlantic and probably navigated around the Cape of Good Hope seems to be well established. This implies that even at that age considerable progress had been made in naval architecture, and we find corroborative testimony on this point in the fact that although the Phoenicians traded with the people of the East Indies, the home of the catamaran and the canoe with outriggers, they did not use these appliances themselves, from which it may safely be argued that they had advanced

beyond that stage of navigation. The use of rafts, whether made of logs or bundles of reeds tied together, can hardly be called an invention, but the canoe certainly can be so classed, and it must be regarded as an exceedingly important invention. The difference between a log rudely hollowed with fire or stone hatchets and the floating palaces, of which the Mauretania is a type, is in degree only. Every step in the wonderful progress thus exhibited can be traced. One would suppose that when once hollow ships had been invented, indeed that as soon as rafts came into use, men would have availed themselves of the wind as a motive power; but they do not appear to have done so until within comparatively recent days, and even after sails were adopted, it was a long time before they became the chief dependence of mariners, who for centuries relied upon oars or paddles for pro-pulsion. The account given of St. Paul's voyage shows that sails were used in his time, but that they were not very trustworthy. In the the use of sails, but oars were the main reliance until some time after the beginning of

the Christian Era. There was nothing to promote rapid development of the art of navigation until the mariner's compass was brought to Europe from China. As long as ships kept close to shore, going into harbors at night, whenever possible, there was not much incentive to improve upon the old-fashioned galleys, with their banks of oars. The only experiments seem to be in size. One of the Egyptian kings had a galley made with forty banks of oars, but the historian, who tells of it, adds that it was of no practical use whatever. But when it became safe to go out to sea, the need for better ships was at once felt. Long voyages would be impossible with vessels propelled by oars, unless there were points on the journey, where provisions could be taken aboard, for the galleys would not carry sufficient food to last large crews of rowers for any considerable length of time. Hence human ingenuity was directed to perfecting sails; and although it was not until about the middle of the last century, in the days of the clipper ships, that the sail plans of ships and their. proper use were brought to anything like perfection, we may say that about five hundred years ago navigation received its second impetus by the adoption of sails in lieu of oars. The next great stage in its progress was reached when steam was introduced.

The Birth of the Nations (N. de Bertrand Lugein)

GREECE III - ATHENS

Solon, the great Athenian law-giver, lived about 600 years before Christ, and established what Grote calls "the first known example of a genuine and disinterested constitutional reform," and wove the beginnings of the fabric. which afterwards became the type of democracy in Greece. Solon came of a noble family and was a member of a distinguished gens. Gens literally means clan or brotherhood, and a gens consisted of a number of families bound together by common religious ceremonies, common burial places, mutual rights of succession to property, reciprocal obligations of help, de-

There has been a good deal of speculation fence and redress, and obligation to marry in certain cases. The gens was a very ancient institution and one of the many divisions into which the Athenians were divided. Plutarch and Diogenes have given us a history of the life of Solon which Grote has elaborated upon, and the three sketches furnish us with a fair idea of conditions in Greece, or more particularly Athens, during the earlier part of her history, a state of affairs which we can readily find paralleled in more modern times.

The whole of Attica just prior to the administration of Solon was torn by the violent dissensions which prevailed between the rich and poor classes. The latter, who had been terribly oppressed by the more powerful faction, were on the verge of mutiny. When we realize that a man who was unable to pay his debts was forced to sell himself or his sons and daughters into slavery, we can readily understand why such prevailing conditions should be considered intolerable. A great many of the small farms were under mortgage as a result of the poverty of the peasant class, and as a proof of this lamentable fact all over the land had been erected the hateful sign of the owner's indebtedness, a stone pillar with the amount of the loan and the name of the mortgagee inscribed upon it. All the political power was in the hands of the rich, who used their influential positions simply to further their own personal ends, caring nothing that the country should suffer through their unscrupulousness. Finally, the long-suffering lower classes had risen in rebellion, and the large middle class, uneasy at the stand which the majority had taken, would not side with the proprietary element. Affairs were at a very grave crisis indeed when Solon, who had distinguished himself by leading the Athenians to victory in battle for the possession of the island of Salamis, was called upon by the governing oligarchy to solve their political problem for them. Solon accepted the responsibility, but the radical changes he introduced could hardly have been wholly pleasing to those who depended upon him to reinstate them in their former positions of undisputed authority.

He was made Archon, and given absolute freedom to work whatever reforms he chose, and his first measure was to repeal the severe laws of Draco, his predecessor, which had in-flicted capital punishment for nearly all minor offences as well as the most terrible of crimes. He granted an immediate relief to all who were indebted to the extent of pledging their bodies or the bodies of their children, and restored all to freedom who were enslaved. He forbade creditors from imprisoning, enslaving or extorting work from their debtors. He banished all the hateful mortgage pillars from the land. In order to assist the wealthier class of debtors, who had not pledged their bodies but were under obligation to pay large sums, he lowered the money standard. Those who had been unfairly disenfranchised he restored to full citizenship. He re-established the council of the Areopagus, but instituted a Senate composed of four hundred members, who must vote upon all questions before they were submitted to the higher court. All classes were not entitled to be elected to the Senate, but even the humblest had the right to vote. He established a system of taxation similar to an income tax, by dividing the people into four classes and taxing them according to their property with the exception of the poor, who possessed very small holdings if any, these latter he did not tax at all.

It will be seen, from the changes that Solon made, in just how bad a condition Athenian society must have been prior to his legislation. Some of his laws were of doubtful utility, but the majority were of inestimable benefit to those directly effected, and remained in force for about a hundred years after his death.

Solon was a great traveller, and after having established a fairer and happier state of things at Athens, he left Greece for Egypt. Herodotus tells us that he bound the people of Athens to keep his laws for ten years, and then went to Egypt so that there would be no danger of his repealing them himself. However that may be, he went abroad and studied the government and histories of the different countries he visited. He was a good deal of a hilosopher, and Croesus, who was the Lydian king at Sardis, was very anxious to obtain from the great law-giver the assurance that riches and power constitute the happiness of mankind. Croesus was then at the zenith of his glory, and eager to make an impression upon his Athenian visitor. The story goes that Solon told him that vast wealth and power are far too frail things to serve as an evidence for real happiness, and that no man can say that his life has been a success until he has lived it out. Croesus laughed at such philosophy, and Herodotus tells us that immediately after Solon's departure the judgment of God fell upon him for his vainglorious boasting. He lost his favorite son, and was completely defeated by the Persians under Cyrus, who condemned him to be burned to death. It was while they were binding him above the funeral pile that he bethought himself of Solon's words and repeated them to Cyrus. The Persian monarch was impressed with the remark, realizing that a turn in events might place him in the same unhappy position as the one-time happy Croesus. So he set the latter free and the two from that time forth became the deepest friends.

This is a very much abridged version of the famous story of Croesus and Solon as told by Herodotus.

Contract Binding the Private sur White Elephant

tern Division May Prove
White Elephant

Ottawa, July 3.—Difficulties are accumulating for the National Transcontinental Railway project. On the same day, this week two events of a very serious nature occurred as in the same day, this week two events of a very serious nature occurred as in the same day, this week two events of a very serious nature occurred as in the same day, this week two events of a very serious nature occurred as in the same day, this week two events of a very serious nature occurred as in the same day, the same day is described in the same day. The same serious that the same day is described in the same day is a same serious to the same day, the same serious characteristics of the same days have been built for the same days and the serious of the same days have been that his offence lies in having agreed with the engineers of the Grand Trunk Picific that the line has been built of the same days are serious to make the conjustice of the same days have been with the engineers of the Grand Trunk Picific that the line has been built of the same days have been as the same days that the same days have been as the same days the same days have been as the same days that the same days have been as the same days that the same days have been as the same days that the same days have been as the same days that the same days have been as the same days that the same days have been as the same days that the same days have been as the same days that the same days have been as the same days that the same days have been as the same

Mr. Lumsden's resignation will at once recall the Hodgins charges, of which it is in a sense a development. It will be remembered that in 1908, Major Hodgins, an experienced engineer, a Liberal, who was in charge of this same district, extending from Winnipeg to Superior Junction, made serious charges as to the prevalence of over-classification on his division.

COST OF EAST

ONUSION

Contract Binding the Private Company to Take Over Eastern Division May Prove

White Flephant

The corps the service without the aid of a bridge of the G. T. P. system is in working the water that the corporate of the G. T. P. system is in working to the G. T. P. to shipping its western wheat across the Atlantic by Portland.

With regard to the Winnipeg to Superior Junction section, it must be remembered that this section is absolutely necessary to the G.T. P. By using the National Transcontinental to Superior Junction, and its own branch lines, from that point to Port Arthur, the G. T. P. can get to the Great Lakes and can use water transport to get the western freight to the Georgian Bay ports, from, which it can easily be forwarded to Montreal and Portland. ports, from which it can easily be forwarded to Montreal and Portland

tenting spired the strongers over the Management of the control of a similar first presented in the sould of the control of th

lieries

this same district, extending from Winnipeg to Superior Junction, made serious charges as to the prevalence of over-classification on his division. His charges presented two aspects; He charged that over-classification was prevailing; and he further charged that over-classification was belied by the House of Commons, and was turned by the majority of the commissed into an investigation was belied by the House of Commons, and was turned by the majority of the commissed into an investigation was belied to the subject of the sub

of the Woodmen of the World, will be a feature of the day with substantial cash prizes as an inducement for the members of various, teams to devote considerable time to practice.

Man Arrested in 'Frisco Danies He is Husband of a Score of Wives and Smiles at Disturbance

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Man Arrested in 'Frisco Danies He is Husband of a Score of Mives and Disturbance of Scotion of Commencing at a post planted on or no Comme

the day is over. The detective bureau has been flooded today with inquiries steady stream of accusations of bigamy concerning Johnson, or Madson, and a was unrolled before the prisoner, Johnson appeared cheerful under the gathering data on his alleged extensive matrimonial career and his face at times indicated that he found a little amusement in the general disturbance his arrest has caused. ROYAL FAMILY

While Nordica and John McCormaco Entertained at Brilliant Dinner and Dance

WERE GUESTS

London, July 10 .- Practically all the members of the royal family now in London were the guests of Dorchester London were the guests of Dorchester House this evening on the occasion of the dinner and dance given by the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, in honor of the King and Queen and Princess Victoria. The dance that followed the dinner was a brilliant affair. The music was on even grander scale than usual; Mme. Nordica and John McCormack, the Irish tenor, contributed soloes. The King will go to Rest Park on July 24 to spend the week-end with Ambassador and Mrs. Reid.

Notorious Woman, a Chinaman and White Resident of Coal City Had Unique Journey to Victoria

Levanting from Nanaimo and driv-Levanting from Nanaimo and driving the entire distance to Victoria
only to run into the hands of the local
police authorities, and be arrested,
was the fate of a couple who yesterday were gathered in on complaint of
of the liveryman from whom they
rented a horse and rig at Ladysmith,
but falled to return with it.
The woman in the case one of the The woman, in the case, one of the

ARBLE AT NOTKA

at Northern Point is Turning Summ Magniferent Genemes—Exhibited in Northern Point deathern of the Commence of to spend the week-end with Ambas most notorious females on the coast, and one well known to the local police authorities, was none other than Mrs. Chan, wife of a Chinese tailor at Nanlimo but better known to the police of Victoria and Seattle as May Earle, or victoria and Seattle as May Earle, and one well known to the police of Victoria and Seattle as May Earle, and one well known to the police of Victoria and Seattle as May Earle, and one well known to the police of Victoria and Seattle as May Earle, and one well known to the local police authorities when the coast, and one well known to the local police authorities was none other than Mrs.

horse and rig, and as the liveryman recovered possession of his property, which Ghiffiths guaranteed to drive back to Ledysmith the pair were allowed to go, the Earle woman being warned to depart from the city. She declared her intention of going to Vancouver, but failed to state whether she would return to her Celestial husband who, she claims, she forced to pay her \$6,000 before she would marry him.

W. LEGHORNS, R. I. Reds, heavy laying strains. Free catalogue. Doug-gan's Poultry Farm, Cobble Hill, B.C. m14

WANTED—Farm with house of about six rooms or more; small acreage; to lease or with option; Comox or northern district preferred out not essential; state pasturage; experienced farmer; good, comfortable, healthy home Full particulars early to A.B.C., Stratheons Hotel, Shawnigan Lake.

near the southwest corner of Section 3
Township 26, and marked J. R.'s S. W.
corner, thence 80 chains north, thence
80 chains east, thence 80 chains south
thence west to point of commencement,
and intended to contain 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 18, 1903.
J. RENALDI,
Locator.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert Dis-

Trict:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 1, Township 26, and marked J. W. M.'s N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence ask to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 Lands for a licence to prospect for coal acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.

J. W. MORROW.

J. Renaldi, Agent.

Early Commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section 31.

near the northeast corner of Section 5,
Township 19, and marked R. M. G.'s
N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south,
thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.

Fated at Alberni, B.C., June 18, 1993.
RUBY M. GOW.

J. Renaldi, Agent.

FOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply
to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of
tands for a licence to prospect for coal
and petroleum on the following detands for a licence to prospect for coal
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and petroleum on the following detands for a licence to prospect for a licence

trict.

Commencing at a post planted on or near the southeast corner of Section 8, Township 19, and marked E. P.'s S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.

E. PLUMB.

J. Renaldi, Agent. MOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I George Locke
Paddon, of Mayne Island, B.C., occupation General Merchant, intend to apply
for permission to lease the following
described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the
north side of the Mayne Island wharf
just where it touches the land; thence
west along the wharf % chain; thence
north 1 chain; thence east % chain;
thence south to commencing post 1
chain; containing one twentleth (1-20)
acre, more or less.

GEORGE LOCKE PADDON,
21st June, 1909.

\*\*TOTICE\*

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply
to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of
and foreshore, and under the land covered by water opposite foreshore, situated in Rupert District, and described
as follows:

Commencing at a post planted on or
near southeast corner of Section 17.
Township 19, and marked D. W. S.
S. E. corner, thence 40 chains north,
thence 180 chains west, thence 40 chains
south, thence east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 540
acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 18, 1909.
D. W. STAERMAN,
J. Renaldi, Agent.

sand petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 33, Township 27, and marked P. M. W.'s N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south thence 30 chains west, thence 80 chains south thence ask to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.

ECOMMENCIAL SECTION.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite foreshore, situated in Rupert District and described ask follows:

ECOMMENCIAL SECTION ASSISTANCE TOWNSHIP 19, thence 80 chains south, thence ask to point of commencing at a post planted on or near section 22. Township 19, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains sout

Lated at Alberni, B.C.. June 16, 1909.
J. W. MORROW.
J. Renaldi, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District:

Scribed lands, situated in Rupert District:

commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section 31.

Township 18, and marked E. L's N. W. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence we to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C..

Dated at Alberni, B.C..

EMILY LAWSON.

J. Renaldi, Agent.

scribed lands, situated in Report 2

trict:

Commencing at a post planted on or near southwest corner of Section 7, Township 19, and marked W. B. S. W. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains south, thence to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1969.

W. BOWS.

J. Renaldi, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief. Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1969.

W. BOWS.

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 5.

riet:

Commencing at a post planted on or hear the northwest corner of Section 4.
Township 19, and marked J. A. G.'s
N. W. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence west to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert Discovered.

home Full particulars early to A. B. C., Strathcona Hotel, Shawnisseribed lands, situated in Rupert Disscribed lands, situ

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coa and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District. trict:
Commencing at a post planted on o near the northeast corner of Section 35 Township 27, and marked J. P. L. N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chain north, thence east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 64 acres. cres.
Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 18, 1903
J. P. LAWSON.
J. Renaldi, Agent.

mencement and intended to contain vosciones are series.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.

J. A. GOW.

J. Renaldi, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District:

STAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District:

STAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following de-scribed lands, situated in Rupert District:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the southeast corner of Section 4.

Township 26, and marked W. P.'s 3. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains south thence east to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.

W. R. PAYNE.

MOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District: scrived lands, situated in Ruper District:
Commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section 34.
Township 27, and marked G. H.'s N. W. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north thence west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., June 18, 1909.
G. HUNTER.

## LOGAL ENGINEER ON PROPELLORS

J. K. Rebbeck of British Corporation Has Improved Speed of Many Vessels

IMPROVEMENT WORK DIFFICULT PROBLEM

Expert Speaks of Difficulties in the Way of Modern Constructive Engineering

J. B. Bebbeck, surveyor to the British Corporation in this city who has had considerable success with special types of propellers fitted to steamers in British Columbia and other waters, having improved the speed of at least a hundred steamers, the last being the C. P. R. steamer Princess May, the C. P. R. Steamer Princess May, says the matter of propeller improvement is still the great problem of the marine engineer. Mr. Rebbeck has given a great deal of attention to propellers and he was called upon by the C. P. R. to supply a new screw for the Princess May. When the restriction of the supplier of the princess for the supplier of the s cent accident to the engines of the Skagway liner was followed by an overhaul Mr. Rebbeck's propeller was fitted and the engineers of the C. P. R. liner have been enthusiastic since regarding the manner in which it has improved the speed of the Princess

Mr. Rebbeck said: "While ama-Mr. Rebbeck said: "While amateurs and dreamers still entertain beliefs in power produced by mechanism, perpetual motion and so forth, the constructive engineer knows that he has but four sources of power, viz.: Animals, wind, water and fuel, and of the power delivered from any of these sources a greater or a lesser and of the power derivetor of a lesser of these sources a greater of a lesser fraction is realized in effective work dependent upon inevitable conditions and relative excellence of the mechan-ism employed in the transmission of

"In steam propulsion of ships a entury of struggle and steady devel-opment in the steam engine have pro-duced such results that the available duced such results that the available range of further improvement seems small. Yet all these improvements have not been in the production of power, but in the elimination of losses between the source of the power and its point of delivery and the constructive engineer's efforts continue to be concentrated upon the vital question of prevention of losses of all kinds. In the motive machinery a very high degree of perfection has or all kinds. In the motive machinery a very high degree of perfection has been attained, but the screw propeller itself wastes more power than is lost mechanically in the engine operat-

"In a roughly designed or unsuitable

ing it.

"In a roughly designed or unsuitable propeller the loss by inefficiency amounts to a large proportion of the engine power, which is thus wasted instead of being realized in the propulsion of the ship. The reduction of this waste is continually striven for, but while its complete elimination is impossible its irreducible minimum is seldom reached.

"An enormous amount of study and experiment has been expended, and experiment has been expended, and experience accumulated on the screw propeller during the past 70 years.

"Since Mr. William Petit Smith's first patent there have been thousands of other patents for various real and imaginary improvements of which there are very few evidences in general practice. Although patentees always claim great increases of efficiency, the survivals are principally

ways claim great increases of efficiency, the survivals are principally those which apply to special and exceptional conditions.

"An Italian engineer has lately advanced a claim of special efficiency for double propellers revolving in opposite directions on a common axis. These have been in use on all locomotive torpedoes ever since their invention by Mr. Whitehead, and many years ago a special patent was taken out for propellers of this type with the same claim for efficiency, and although they were tried on a sufficiently large scale they have never appeared in practice. Their adoption on torpedoes is a necessity arising from any question of efficiency.

"Experience has proven that the efficiency of the screw propeller is affected by course outside of itself, and

"Experience has proven that the efficiency of the screw propeller is affected by causes outside of itself, and frequently even separate from its motive power, and while its performance may be excellent in one vessel its action in another ship may be unsatisfactory. The causes for this peculiarity are often complex and obscure, and in a sense are analagous to what a doctor calls personal idiosyncrasy, which prohibits the use of a standard cure for an apparent aliment. "It is often found that a designer accustomed to deal with one class of vessel will design propellers that are unsuitable for another class, although he may be in possession of a mass of accumulated data on the subject, Practically all advances in steam propulsion may be traced to Great mitted. Britain, more than 50 types of steam engines have been used in British practice in the process of its marine evolution. Great Britain has built warships and merchant ships for every nation in the world that owns ships, and has been more or less copied or imitated by all nations who build ships, yet this propeller question has not been settled in finality as applied alike to all conditions, as may be illustrated by the fact that the introduction of the steam turbine to marine propulsion has necessitated a reconsideration of the propeller problem in tug steamers, which are known to be most efficient for the class of towing done in Europe are far from effective when applied to the kind of towing common in these waters.

"Therefore, the fact of obtaining any particular efficiency under one set of conditions is no guarantee for success under what may superficially ap-Britain, more than 50 types of steam

or conditions is no guarantee for suc-cess under what may superficially ap-pear as insignificant differences of condition, and the scope for the de-signer is still large." Marksmen at Hamburg.

Marksmen at Hamburg.

Hamburg, July 10.—The American marksmen who arrived here yesterday spent the day in sightseeing and preparing for the competitions. The Swiss team won the extra international rifle match by two points from the French team. Germany won the pistol championship, beating Switzerland and France.

J. K. Rebbeck of British Cor-

poration Has Improved

Speed of Many Vessels

Expert Speaks of Difficulties in

the Way of Modern Con-

structive Engineering

J. B. Rebbeck, surveyor to the British Corporation in this city who has had considerable success with special types of propellers fitted to steamers in British Columbia and other waters.

having improved the speed of at least, a hundred steamers, the last being the C. P. R. steamer Princess May,

a roughly designed or unsuitable

DIFFICULT PROBLEM

MPROVEMENT WORK

### NOTICE.

OTICE that I intend to apply on. Chief Commissioner of

### NOTICE.

northwest corner of Section 31, 18, and marked E. L.'s N. W. nence 80 chains south, thence east, thence 80 chains north, est to point of commencement, ded to contain 640 acres. at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.

EMILY LAWSON.

J. Renaldi, Agent.

E NOTICE that I intend to apply Hon. Chief Commissioner of

noring at a post planted on or northeast corner of Section 5. 26, and marked F. J. K.'s orner, thence 80 chains south chains west, thence 80 chains to point of commence-

contain 640 acres. ni, B.C., June 16, 1909. W. RAPER. J. Renaldi, Agent.

OTICE that I intend to apply

NOTICE that I intend to apply Ion. Chief Commissioner of a licence to prospect for coal bleum on the following de-ands, situated in Rupert Dis-

KE NOTICE that I intend to apply he Hon. Chief Commissioner of is for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following de-ed lands, situated in Rupert Dis-

mmencifig at a post planted on or the southeast correr of Section 16 nship 26, and marked C. P.'s S. E. er, thence 80 chains west, thence hains north, thence 80 chains east, ce south to point of commencement, intended to contain 640 acres, ted at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. CLAREMONDE PAYNE. J. Renaldi, Agent.

KE NOTICE that I intend to apply he Hon. Chief Commissioner of is for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following de-bed lands, situated in Rupert Disencing at a post planted on or

AKE NOTICE that I intend to apply the Hon. Chief Commissioner of ds for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following de-bed lands, situated in Rupert Dismmencing at a post planted on or the northwest corner of Section 34, nship 27, and marked G. H.'s N. W. er, thence 80 chains south, thence hains east, thence 80 chains north ce west to point of commencement intended to contain 640 acres.

AKE NOTICE that I intend to apply the Hon. Chief Commissioner of is for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following de-bed lands, situated in Rupert Dis-

ted at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. L. N. COLES. J. Renaldi, Agent.

AKE NOTICE that I intend to apply the Hon. Chief Commissioner of ds for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following de-ced lands, situated in Rupert Dis-

## LOCAL ENGINEER

a crippie and at times, the pain was so severe that she was compelled to lie helpless in bed.

"About a year ago," writes Mrs. Small, "I saw Fruit-a-tives advertised and decided to try them for my Rheumatism. After I had taken two boxes I was much better. I took six boxes in all—have had no pain for over six months—and feel that I am completely cured. I have gained over ten pounds in weight and am strong and well."

And yet there are some people suffering with Rheumatism, who have not given "Fruit-a-tives" a fair trial. Perhaps they don't want to get well.

"Truit-a-tives" are a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, and all troubles arising from impure blood.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives and Limited, Ottawa.

### BREAKWATER FOR JORDAN RIVER

The Michigan Lumber Company is having improved the speed of at least a hundred steamers, the last being the C. P. R. steamer Princess May, says the matter of propeller improvement is still the great problem of the marine engineer. Mr. Rebbeck has given a great deal of attention to propellers and he was called upon by the C. P. R. to supply a new screw for the Princess May. When the recent accident to the engineer of the C. P. R. to supply a new screw for the Princess May. When the recent accident to the engineer of the C. P. R. to supply a new screw for the Princess May. When the recent accident to the engineer of the C. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess May. When the recent accident to the engineer of the C. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess filter in the recent accident to the engineer of the C. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess filter in the recent accident to the engineer of the C. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess filter in the recent accident to the engineer of the c. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess filter in the recent accident to the engineer of the c. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess filter in the recent accident to the engineer of the c. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess filter in the recent accident to the engineer of the c. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess filter in the recent accident to the engineer of the c. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess filter in the recent accident to the engineer of the c. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess filter in the recent accident to the engineer of the c. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess filter in the recent accident to the engineer of the c. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the princess filter in the recent accident to the engineer of the c. P. R. to supply a rew screw for the foreign the exhibits are arranged in twelve groups in a hall 450 by 180 feet. They embrace kites, all kinds of apparatus for the princess filter in the recent accident to the recent accident to charac

the outcome of a contraction of the independent felephone companies of the entire United States. Representatives of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, independent telephone companies are in conference looking towards the incorporation of the National Telephone Corporation of New York, with a capitalization of one hundred million dollars.

# ism employed in the transmission of the power. "In steam propulsion of ships a reentury of struggle and steady development in the steam engine have produced such results that the available range of further improvement seems small. Yet all these improvements have not been in the production of power, but in the elimination of losses between the source of the power and its point of delivery and the constructive engineer's efforts continue to be concentrated upon the vital question of prevention of losses of all kinds. In the motive machinery a very high degree of perfection has been attained, but the screw propeller itself, wastes more power than is lost mechanically in the engine operating it. MORE TAXES FOR GERMANY

Reichstag Finishes Programme for Reform of Nation's Finances

"In a roughly designed or unsultable propeller the loss by inefficiency amounts to a large proportion of the engine power, which is thus wasted instead of being realized in the propulsion of the ship. The reduction of this waste is continually striven for, but while its complete elimination is impossible its irreducible minimum is seldom reached.

"An enormous amount of study and experiment has been expended, and experiment has been expended, and experience accumulated on the screw propeller during the past 70 years.

"Since Mr. William Petit Smith's first patent there have been thousands of other patents for various real and imaginary improvements of which there are very few evidences in general practice. Although patentees al-GOVERNMENT'S PLAN IS DEPARTED FROM

Higher Duties on Several Articles and New Taxes on Securities

there are very few evidences in general practice. Although patentees always claim great increases of efficiency, the survivals are principally those which apply to special and exceptional conditions.

"An Italian engineer has lately advanced a claim of special efficiency for double propellers revolving in opposite directions on a common axis. These have been in use on all locomotive torpedoes ever since their invention by Mr. Whitehead, and many years ago a special patent was taken out for propellers of this type with the same claim for efficiency, and although they were tried on a sufficiently large scale they have never appeared in practice. Their adoption on torpedoes is a necessity arising from special conditions, apart entirely from any question of efficiency.

"Experience has proven that the efficiency of the screw propeller is affected by causes outside of itself, and frequently even separate from its motive power, and while its performance may be excellent in one vessel its action in another ship may be unsatisfactory. The causes for this peculiarity are often complex and obscure, and in a sense are analagous to what a doctor calls personal idiosyn-

may be excellent in one vessel action in another ship may be unsatisfactory. The causes for this peculiarity are often complex and obscure, and in a sense are analagous to what a doctor calls personal idiosyncrasy, which prohibits the use of a standard cure for an apparent aliment. "It is often found that a designer accustome to deal with one class of vessel will design propellers that are unsuitable for another class, although he may be in possession of a mass of accumulated data on the subject. Practically all advances in steam propulsion may be traced to Great Britain, more than 50 types of steam engines have been used in British practice in the process of its marine evolution. Great Britain has built evolution of the brockers of the steam to the process of its marine evolution. Great Britain has built and the steam to the process of its marine evolution. Great Britain has built in the world that owns ships, and has been more or less copied or imitated by all nations who copied or imitated by all nations who copied or imitated by all nations who is not been settled in finality as applied alike to all conditions, as may be illustrated by the fact that the introduction of the steam turbine to marine propulsion has necessitated a marine propulsion has necessitated to be most efficient for the class of towing done in Europe are far from offective when applied to the kind of towing done in the sewaters.

"Therefore, the fact of obtaining any particular efficiency under one set of conditions is no guarantee for success under what may superficially appear as insignificant differences of condition, and the scope for the dead robber. It is known that his name was william Hains, alias Kelly, and that he was a resident of the stage particular for the condition is no guaran

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Ceremonies in Commemoration of Famous Battle Concluded

Poltava, Russia, July 10.—The imperial visit to Poltava in connection with the celebration of the bleentennial of the famous battle ended today, and the emperor departed late this afternion for Khiev, where a further series of festivities awaits him tomor-

Berlin, July 10.—The reichstag finished the finance reform legislation this evening.

It is eight months since the measures were first introduced. The completed legislation resembles but little the government's original proposals.

The scheme finally adopted conformal proposals.

### RACE WON BY GERMAN SAILER

Training Ship Herzogin Sophia Char-lotte Makes Quick Run With Cadets

The story of an international saling case by training align of several maced by the contestants finished in the contestan

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## RURAL AN SUBURBAN~

CATTLEYAS AND OTHER ORCHIDS FROM SEED

The best orchids for the average man who wants plenty of flowers are the cattleyas and the best of the cattleyas are those that comprise the "labiata group" (C. labiata and its numerous varieties), says Leonard Barron in the Garden Magazine. In one or another of its forms its season covers the entire year. The flowers are six to eight inches across, and as many as six have been seen on one "spike," but usually three or four. The color is normally light rose tinged with maroon with the expanded portion of the lip crimson, perhaps having a frilled edge of white; the throat yellow more or less; it varies to much deeper color, to pink and to white. Cattleya labiata is thus perhaps the most remarkable plant in cultivation. These different varieties of the one species have been a source of no little bother to the student, and have even been regarded as so many distinct species. The type plant, the first of a new genus, was named in honor of Mr. Cattley, an English amateur, with whom it first flowered in 1818, and the specific name was given because of the conspicuous lip. Somehow it never has had a popular name, and really doesn't need one.

One of the reasons why orchids are so interesting is that there is a fragment of personal history about so many of the most important. This plant of Mr. Cattley opened its flowers in November. It had been sent over from South America but without any exact record of its locality, and hunt and search as collectors did, never another plant of the true autumn-flowering labiata was discovered for many years. It was about 1880 that I recollect the introduction by a Belgian dealer of a "new" autumn-flowering Cattleya Warocqueana. Its advent was heralded with great joy as a substitute for the long-lost true la-

But orchid collecting had by that time become a keenly followed industry, one collector dogging the movements of his competitors in the closest manner, and so, almost at the same time, an English dealer startled the world of horticulture and sent no small flutter of excitement among the botanists by blazoning forth the news of the re-discovery of the longlost, almost mythical, labiata vera. It was true, and the "new" species in Belgium proved to be the old one that everybody had been seeking, but had not recognized when it was at last found. It had not come from the reputed region.

Today, the true autumn-flowering labiata is to be had in quantity. Before the re-discoverd, a piece of the original importation, having but two growths, was worth \$1,050 (the price actually paid); you could buy a couple of hundred or more larger plants today for that sum. Sander, of England, sent four men at different times to follow, step by step, the path of the original discoverer. The facts are that Swainson did not collect the plants himself, but secured them from others. His real business was hunting insects, not plants, and, curiously enough, too, it was an entomologist who re-discovered it. After the wonder had subsided, Fate's last touch of irony was hard. In the first volumes of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal was found a letter of Swainson in which the clue to the longed-for facts was recorded, but nobody had thought of look-

The type plant of C. labiata vera has three to five rosy-mauve flowers on a stalk. The petals and sepals are three and one half inches long, the two petals a little more than two inches wide, while the three sepals are quite narrow-half an inch. The lip is very showily colored. It is three lobed, the two lateral ones closing round the column, and on the outside is about the same color as the petals; the remaining lobe, called the median lobe, is expanded to about two inches, variously blotched and weined with shades of deep crimson or magenta-purple, but with a paler margin that also crisped. Extending back from this blotch is the throat, usually yellowish and veined with crimson-purple. This somewhat minute description is given in order that the distinctions of the important varieties may be the more convincingly stated.

As a commercial flower during the fall months (September, October and November) this plant has become so popular that it is practically the only orchid of that period. If you see a half-dozen or so flowers of a rosecolored cattleya (practically uniform in marking) in the fall and particularly in the retail florists' stores, it is certainly safe to assume it is the "lost orchid."

Two Summer Kinds

There are two varieties that approach the type so closely that in some of their forms they can hardly be separated at all except that they flower from May to July. C, labiata, var. Warneri, has been called the "summer labiata," and for a long time was thought to be the real basic type of which the rare autumn-flowering plant was an unusual form. That even received the varietal qualification autumnalis Warneri flowers in June and July, being preceded by Gaskelliana, a somewhat less attractive form, in which the flower is smaller in all its parts, rather lighter in color, and almost devoid of the rich coloring on the lip. This is probably the least attractive of all the forms, and moreover blooms at a season when there is such an abundance of outdoor gardening interests that orchids are not wanted. Cattleya labiata, var. Gaskelliana, always looks to me like the "poor relation" of this rich family.

A Unique Yellow A companion to the type plant in its season of flowering, but so utterly different in its color, is the beautiful yellow-petalled Dowiana. It is one of the most easily recognized of

cattleya of its color. There is a brighter yellow in the smaller fragrant flower of C. citrina, it is true, but this last is always pendent, and indeed looks somewhat like a yellow tulip growing upside down. Dow's yellow labiata has all the characteristics of its family save that the rose mauve of the petals and sepals is displaced by dull yellow except for traces. The lip is large, expanded, with a frilled edge, crimson-red veined far into the throat with dull yellow lines. The subvariety, called aurea or chrysatoxa, which has a brighter yellow without any trace of rose or crimson n the petals and clearer veining in the lip, is the more esteemed. This comes from Costa Rica and the plants are not over-plentiful, and the cut flowers are probably the most expensive flowers grown for market. Good blooms are often worth one dollar wholesale. This cattleya is the only one found north of the Isthmus of Panama, the chief region of the labiata group being the northern regions of South America. It will never be as common as some other kinds, because it is harder to grow, demanding more heat and more light and water.

Where Fragrance Counts Slightly in advance of the true labiata season comes the variety Eldorado, in which cool room. It is one of the easiest to flower, the chief mark of distinction is again a yellow coloring. But this time it is in the throat. A rich orange-yellow extends from the deep purplish-crimson area. It appears all the more prominent because the rest of the lip clasps closely around the column. The other

variety cannot be advised in a mixed collection; it needs special conditions, but if these are given, it usually is one of the most satisfying plants to the worshiper of superb color. Its companion, Mendelli, has the largest lip of all the varieties; it is also beautifully waved, the color is more nearly magenta than that of Warscewiczii. The broad petals are sometimes so large that the flower presents an unbroken front to the eye. Apart from its lip, the variety Mendelli varies greatly in its coloring, some forms being even tinged with yellow. On the other hand, yet others present a peculiar, pale-bluish overcast tint, and in some cases the petals are marked with an intensification of the color along the central

The only competitor with which the preceding can be confused is the variety Mossiae, which comes into bloom with Mendelli, but ceases three or four weeks earlier. C. labiata var. Mossiae has almost a more intense magenta in its lip, but instead of being self-colored and merely waved, it is distinctly frilled and white along the edge. The heavy frilling distinguishes it most easily from other varieties. As a cut flower it is one of the very best, the blooms lasting several weeks in a and (to the confusion of the student) is one of the most variable. There are several named sub-varieties. In different individuals the degree of frilling, the intensity of the color on the lip, and the depth and quantity of the 'yellowish tinge which is found in its throat

with the other large-lipped varieties, is lighter. A Flower for Easter

A form of the preceding which is after all a beautiful albino variety—the pale Trianaei is known in the trade as C. Schroederae. It has all the gracefulness and beauty of the best forms of the variety combined with an almost entire absence of color. It is distinguished from the regular Trianaei in form by a much greater crisping or waving of both petals and lip; in the very palest forms the ip is devoid of color except in the throat, where the presence of the beautiful light yellow is just sufficient to give character to the flower.

The Connecting Link The last of these well-marked varieties is Luddemanniana (or speciosissima of the florist). Flowering in autumn, it completes the cycle of the year, filling in the gap between the season of Warscewiczii (Gigas) and the type labiata. It overlaps the seasons of both. It differs from the former in being less showy,

having a less gorgeous lip, and from the latter in being more showy. The lip is waved and deeply divided at the apex; the deep crimson color is carried back into the throat in streaks; and the points of the lateral lobes of the lip, which enclose the column, are tipped White Varieties of All It should be remarked that the foregoing colors given above are not absolute. They are, however, sufficiently dominant to be taken as guides, and in conjunction with the details



Orchid Culture Under Glass

parts of the flower in the ordinary form are quite a pale rose, which also accentuates the depth of the yellow in the throat. The whole flower is generally smaller than the average of the labiata group and is also markedly fragrant. Too much reliance must not be put on that feature, however, because all the varieties have more or less fragrance noticeable whenever a large number of blooms are together. The expert, however, regards Eldorado as the "fragrant labiata."

The Most Gorgeous Lips

There are two of these labiata cattleyas that are distinguished from all others of the family by the great breadth of the lip, and its wonderful depth of coloring. These two are Mendelli and what is generally called Gigas. In the Cyclopedia of American Horticulture, the latter name is given as a synonym for Sanderiana, but I think that it is properly Warscewiczii, as it was described by Reichenbach under that name in 1855 and later as labiata, var. Warscewiczii in 1883. Mr. J. E. Lager, who has traversed the region, informs me that "the so-called Sanderiana is a local form of Gigas, entirely isolated from the type, and differs in being somewhat lighter in color and, as a rule, larger. The name Gigas was given in 1873.

There is no possibility of ever confusing these two types, because they flower at totally different seasons, Mendelli opening from April to May, while Warscewiczii is a midsummer cattleya, producing gorgeous show of blossoms in June, July and August. For long this was regarded as one of the difficult cattle-'yas to grow, and even today many people are not really successful with it. The trouble appears to be that its season of active growth alternates with that of most of the other members of the group; consequently, if the majority are grown successfully, the gorgeous Gigas sickens, fails and succumbs.

This giant cattleyas has larger and broader petals and sepals than the other varieties, but ts best distinguishing characteristic is its pair of yellow spots-eyes as they have been called -that seem to glare out of the brilliant crimson-purple of the lip. These are located beall the orchids, being the only, erect growing , hind the median lobe. The cultivation of this

vary just as greatly as do the tints of pink, crimson and rosy purple, or even white, to be found in the petals and sepals. As, a cut flower it is much valued because of the graceful outline and droop of its frilled lip, and the colorings are so varied that it is usually found suitable to almost any tonal scheme of decor-

Flowers for Winter

Covering the season from November to March, there are two fairly distinct forms, both of which may be had in perfection for Christmas time. The variety Percivaliana, which is appropriately called the "Christmas orchid," might aptly be described as a smaller winter-flowering Mossiae, so far as its form and general bearing goes; but the flower is, as a rule, darker and richer in color. It is, among cattleyas, the nearest approach to a crimson, although it is well within the limits of the rose-purple-and the throat is lined with

crimson and yellow. Beginning to flower by November and con-tinuing throughout the holidays until February perhaps, when the Mossiaes and Mendellis begin to bloom, the most popular, or at all events the most commonly known, of all this family is the variety Trianaei. I would not like to say positively how many sub-varieties of this beautiful orchid have been put into print; let us say fifty on a chance. I have a, list of over thirty before me, and that was prepared some years ago. Trianaei combines a great many of the good qualities of both Mossiae and the true labiata: it has a wavy lip fringed with a lighter color than the body, and it approaches the beauty of Mendelli in its very wide petals, which are also (normally) beautifully waved, giving to the flower a texture that is indescribable, but that seems to recall the delicacy of some beautifully woven fabric. Delicate shadings seem to line the surface of the petals as a result of this waving of the substance, so that they, together with the lip, combine to make a trio of delicately poised feathers. The whole flower is usually of a bluish tone, the throat has a distinct zone of yellow and the expanded portion of the lip bright, intense rose-purple. The lip as a whole is very conspicuous and in comparison is sown round them, giving them plenty of

of form and flowering season, should suffice to distinguish the varieties. There are white, or practically white, sub-varieties of nearly every variety described above, and every de-

gree of shading, too, in most of them. There are slight differences of habit of growth among these cattleyas; by which the entire group can be divided into two distinct sections. The Trianaei, Mossiae, Mendelli, and Percivaliana varieties make a growth or sheath, and, resting a short time then resume growth, and develop their flowers. In all the others, the growth is continuous—that is, the flowers appear simultaneously with the maximum development of the growth. In the type labiata, there is a slight, almost imperceptible

Orchids from Seeds

Cypripediums.-These exceedingly popular garden orchids have been much improved by hybridization and cross-breeding, and although at first much difficulty was experienced in raising plants from seeds obtained artificially, they are now easily managed by those who understand them. The way to succeed is as follows: Select as nurse plants a number of healthy, well-rooted, short-leaved cypripediums, such as harrisianum, barbatum, lawrenceanum, callosum and aenanthum. These do not deprive the seeds, and afterwards the seedlings, of light and air-two essentials to successful germination. The plants should be repotted in a mixture of fibrous loam, osmunda fibre, sphagnum moss, and a good sprinkling of silver sand and small crocks. About one-quarter of the pot or pan should be first filled with broken crocks, placing them in an upright position, wedging-one against the other to hold them firm and ensure free drainage and aeration. Shake off all old potting material's from the roots of the plants, and carefully wash them in clean soft water; then pot them firmly, but not too hard, and finish with an evenness of surface which should be about three-quarters of an inch from the top of the pot-this allows the plants to be watered without danger of washing away the seed. The plants after potting should remain for at least three weeks before any seed

water so as to get the soil thoroughly soaked and settled, and a final watering about two hours before sowing the seeds. To sow the seed, cut a small hole in the side of the seedpod, and gently tap the pod from behind to cause the seeds to fall evenly all round the plant. Care should be taken not to have other plants near when sowing, the seed being so light that some of it may fall astray, thus causing a mixture of seed which may afterwards perplex the grower. From November to February is the best time for sowing.

After the seed has been sown the plants will not require watering again for about a week or ten days, beyond a slight spraying overhead and syringing between the pots When they are watered it should be with a fine rose, giving no more water than the pot will hold without flowing over the top, or the seeds may be washed away. Continue this treatment for about six weeks, by which time, and sometimes before, providing the seed sown was fertile and in good condition, the tiny seedlings should appear.

All being well, in about three months from the date of sowing the strongest seedlings will be fit to be placed singly in thimble pots, and some of the rather weaker ones two or three in a pot, leaving the smallest of them until they get larger and stronger. The transplanting of the seedlings requires care and patience. A sharp-pointed bone needle is useful for this purpose, and each seedling must be lifted separately. The compost for potting these may consist of loam fibre, osmunda fibre, and sphagnum moss in equal proportions, with all the dust removed, and then chopped very fine. Two crocks in the bottom of the pot are sufficient. Water sparingly for two or three weeks with a fine rose. If the time can be spared dipping is much safer. When once the seedlings have become established in these pots the only thing to be done is to pot them on when they require it. They should not be allowed to become rootbound or starved. In from three to four years the plants will be strong enough to flower,

The temperature for seedling cypripediums should never fall below 60 degrees nor rise to more than 70 degrees, except by sun heat. The house must be kept moist by using the syringe and sprayer freely, and giving air whenever the outside conditions will allow. They require plenty of shade during the hot summer months, and to be fumigated regu-

larly, say, about every three weeks.

Cattleyas,—Where it is desired to raise cattlevas from seeds on a large scale it is most advisable to have a small house specially made for the purpose, or an old house reconstructed. If it is intended to grow only a few this may be done in any house where conditions are favorable. To ensure success plenty of heat is required.

The best time to sow is as early as possible in February; the days are then getting longer, and the sun has not sufficient power to necessitate shading. There is also plenty of time to get the seedlings up and established before winter. The temperature should be kept up to 75 degrees by day and not lower than 70 degrees at night, rising with sun heat sometimes to 85 degrees or 90 degrees. When it gets higher than 90 degrees a little shading had better be used. For sowing the seeds mix in equal proportions of polypodium fibre and sphagnum moss, removing all heads and rubbish from the latter. in five-inch pans, with a few small crocks below, stretching over it a piece of coarse can-vas or linen which has been properly sterilized to prevent the growth of fungus. These pans should then be placed in the propagating case on inverted pans, thoroughly soaked with soft water, and then allowed to stand for two hours before sowing the seed, which should be done in an isolated place to prevent mixing, sowing sparingly, and placing a pane of glass over each pan for the first three days afterwards, and keeping the cases closed. After the third day the glasses should be removed, and on every day following a little air may be admitted into the case, gradually increasing the amount. An occasional spraying will prevent the seeds from becoming dry. The first signs of germination is the swelling of the seed, which gradually turns green, and becomes almost globular. Then fine hair-roots are developed, and as soon as these appear the seedlings should be pricked off with a sharppointed bone needle on to some prepared fiveinch pans, the compost consisting of peat and sphagnum moss, packed very closely and evenly, placing about a hundred seedlings in each pan, still keeping them in the cases, where after a few days they will push up minute leaves and send out small roots. In a few weeks they will be large enough to be placed about seven or ten in a small pot filled with coarser compost of the same material, and as they continue to grow they can afterwards be potted singly, and subjected to cooler treatment. These small plants must never be allowed to become dry or they will shrivel up and be lost. When once they become established pot them on as often as necessary, and always encourage them to make their growths at the proper seasons. After the first year they will thrive on fresh air, warmth, plenty of light, and abundance of water, and in from four to five years they will be strong enough to Laelias.-These require the same treat-

ment as cattleyas, except that instead of sowing the seeds on peat and sphagnum dead oak leaves should be used, first thoroughly washing them and drying them in the open. The leaves should be packed in an upright position, moderately tight to a depth of an inch and a half in the pans, and then the canvas stretched over before watering thoroughly. The seeds may be sown the next day, scattering them much thinner than cattleyas.

Cymbridiums.—The seeds much larger than in the majorit they can therefore be watched ver the first. Precisely the same tre be adopted as for cattleyas, with a of 70 degrees by day and lower grees at night. Give plenty of r a fine sprayer, and dip the pans in water.

Dendrobiums .- These also req treatment as cattleyas, except th polypodium fibre use osmunda, closely and leaving a rough which stretch the canvas tightly well down between the side of the compost.

Odontoglossum.—The seeds treated by several different metho I give two, both of which have pro The first one is to select a well-rooted healthy plants as nurs in a mixture of osmunda fibre and fibre, mixed with a small quantit num moss and silver sand. The po filled to with about half an inch b of the pot and then well watered. have been potted about a week the be sown on them, taking care th terial is very moist before doing so in the same way as advised for c spray them, and then place the plan perature of 55 degrees to 60 degrees which may fall to 50 degrees to 5. night. Give plenty of air and bright sunlight. January and Fe the best months for sowing.

# 

Nearly two decades ago I was b self a house where the wild flowers abundant and the pheasants love themselves on the seaward side of covered rocks.

The mosquito hawk nested (if you nesting) on those rocks. Golden stor pink peucedamun carpeted them. met the woods a cataract of spirea orange flowed down upon them, ar hovered the wide winged swallow "admirals" of the red and white.

Somebody, I believe, once bought dise at a dollar an acre with the swamp (!) thrown in as valueless, perhaps you may buy it at a thous a lot, though it is not half as beaut it was then, but in those days you w trail and today it is served every by the electric tram company and to any water which the city has to s At the time I speak of the hou

finished and the owners were very m shirt sleeves, superintending the bu them enter, in much pomp, two eque known, who, having assumed a c with those two foolish young Engupon the isolation of their future he would be unable, the equestrians sanything of their friends.

The answer was too obvious to the condolence serves to make my Gregariousness is one of the le acteristics of our people, in sharp that pioneer spirit of their predece hated to see another man's smoke

The house I have spoken of was miles from the post office, but it out then and, for a great many, the much too far out today.

It takes an hour even by the Cre lysis to get to Sidney, whence any o may be reached by launch or boat, the railway ever be electrified, with at Schwartz's Bay, there seems no man should take more than an l his island and his club, but very people have that instinct for part which accounts for the existence did country homes of England, a there are still one or two island he

market. It is wonderful, but even here, things cannot last, if the wander continue to pervade our province, that goes to make a country ho acording to English ideas, the isla advantage of every other part of

I know that this is a bold asse

know that the gentlemen who

enough to write to me after re

article upon the Saanich peninsul and insist upon the superiority of districts, ending their letters with offer of a romantic home site at s lars per acre upon easy terms, but I it. What I have written I have writ The disadvantages of the island If you are an invalid likely at a mor to be in need of a doctor, they are far from the telephone. Dr. Gordo at Sidney is perhaps within two or call (I am making the worst of it), cases that is too long for a sick ma to wait, and of course what applies tor applies to the butcher, the ba bonnet-maker. This is the first dr second is that under present con not easy to find a working man tent to live upon the land, or a mi ing anxious to remain one, w the seductions of Government st opportunities offered by a large quiet and seclusion of an Island Moreover, it is contrary to the

people that any one should em men who are content to live upon it is contrary to law, I believe,

d a final watering about two wing the seeds. To sow the Il hole in the side of the seedtap the pod from behind to to fall evenly all round the ould be taken not to have other en sowing, the seed being so of it may fall astray, thus ure of seed which may afterthe grower. From November the best time for sowing.

eed has been sown the plants watering again for about a ays, beyond a slight spraying syringing between the pots. watered it should be with a g no more water than the pot out flowing over the top, or be washed away. Continue for about six weeks, by which etimes before, providing the fertile and in good condition, ngs should appear.

ell, in about three months from owing the strongest seedlings placed singly in thimble pots, he rather weaker ones two or leaving the smallest of them arger and stronger. The transseedlings requires care and arp-pointed bone needle is useose, and each seedling must be The compost for potting y. The compost for potting ist of loam fibre, osmunda fibre, moss in equal proportions, with moved, and then chopped very cks in the bottom of the pot Water sparingly for two or th a fine rose. If the time can ng is much safer. When once ave become established in these hing to be done is to pot them require it. They should not be ome rootbound or starved. In four years the plants will be to flower.

rature for seedling cypripediver fall below 60 degrees nor nan 70 degrees, except by sun se must be kept moist by using sprayer freely, and giving air outside conditions will allow. lenty of shade during the hot s, and to be fumigated reguevery three weeks.

Where it is desired to raise cateds on a large scale it is most ve a small house specially made or an old house reconstructed. d to grow only a few this may y house where conditions are ensure success plenty of heat

ne to sow is as early as possible he days are then getting longer, s not sufficient power to neces-There is also plenty of time llings up and established before emperature should be kept up by day and not lower than 70 nt, rising with sun heat some grees or 90 degrees. When it in 90 degrees a little shading used. For sowing the seeds roportions of polypodium fibre moss, removing all heads and ne latter. This should be placed ns, with a few small crocks beover it a piece of coarse cansich has been properly sterilized growth of fungus. These pans placed in the propagating case ns, thoroughly soaked with soft allowed to stand for two hours the seed, which should be done lace to prevent mixing, sowing placing a pane of glass over he first three days afterwards, cases closed. After the third s should be removed, and on owing a little air may be adcase, gradually increasing the ccasional spraying will prevent becoming dry. The first signs is the swelling of the seed, y turns green, and becomes al-Then fine hair-roots are deas soon as these appear the ld be pricked off with a sharpeedle on to some prepared five-

compost consisting of peat and ss, packed very closely and about a hundred seedlings in keeping them in the cases, ew days they will push up minsend out small roots. In a few be large enough to be placed ten in a small pot filled with t of the same material, and as o grow they can afterwards be and subjected to cooler treatsmall plants must never be alme dry or they will shrivel up Vhen once they become estabon as often as necessary, and ge them to make their growths seasons. After the first year on fresh air, warmth, plenty indance of water, and in from

hese require the same treatvas, except that instead of sown peat and sphagnum dead oak used, first thoroughly washdrying them in the open. The e packed in an upright position, t to a depth of an inch and a , and then the canvas stretched tering thoroughly. The seeds the next day, scattering them than cattleyas.

rs they will be strong enough to

Cymbridiums.—The seeds of these are nuch larger than in the majority of orchids, they can therefore be watched very easily from first. Precisely the same treatment may be adopted as for cattleyas, with a temperature of 70 degrees by day and lowering to 60 degrees at night. Give plenty of moisture with fine sprayer, and dip the pans occasionally

Dendrobiums.—These also require the same treatment as cattleyas, except that instead of polypodium fibre use osmunda, packed very closely and leaving a rough surface, over which stretch the canvas tightly, pressing it well down between the side of the pan and Odontoglossum.—The seeds of these are

treated by several different methods, of which give two, both of which have proved success-The first one is to select a quantity of well-rooted healthy plants as nurses, pot them in a mixture of osmunda fibre and polypodium fibre, mixed with a small quantity of sphagnum moss and silver sand. The pots should be filled to with about half an inch below the rim of the pot and then well watered. After they have been potted about a week the seeds may be sown on them, taking care that the material is very moist before doing so. Sow them in the same way as advised for cypripediums, spray them, and then place the plants in a temperature of 55 degrees to 60 degrees by day, which may fall to 50 degrees to 55 degrees at night. Give plenty of air and protect from bright sunlight. January and February are the best months for sowing.

plants in oak leaves with a covering of clean sphagnum, from which all heads and dead portions have been removed, chop it very ine, and place it on the surface about a quarter of an inch in depth. This is most easily put on if it is saturated with water. The seed may be sown the following day, after which they must never become dry, especially when germination has commenced. As soon as a minute leaf appears they should be pricked off with great care and placed into tiny pots or pans filled with a compost consisting of three parts of polypodium fibre, one part of finely chopped sphagnum moss; pot them firmly. When transplanting the seedlings care should be taken to fix them so that they do not get washed away by watering or dipping. After the seedlings begin to make new roots it is beneficial to again transplant them into freshly prepared pots of the same compost, extreme care being taken not to damage the roots. It is of great importance also that they should never become dry; a great many more die from drought than from over-watering. When the leaves of the plants are about half an inch long they may be potted singly in thimble pots, and again when they have become rooted and established as often as they require it.

Cochliodas require the same conditions and treatment as odontoglossums.

Miltonias also can be raised by using either of the methods advised for odontoglossums, with a slightly increased temperature.

Sophronitis.-Although the matured plants are what are known as cool orchids, the seeds

The second method is to pot the nurse and young seedlings require a warmer temperature. For the seeds take some round blocks of wood three inches in diameter and half an inch thick, cut across the grain, leaving a rough surface. Through this make a small hole an inch in diameter in the centre, and then place it in a small pot or pan partly filled with crocks and making it secure by wedging a few small crocks round the side. It should then be thoroughly soaked with water and the seed sown sparingly over it. Over the pan place a pane of glass, which may be supported by a small label on the rim of the pot, being careful that the glass is about half an inch above the seed. Keep the wood moist by using a fine sprayer for the first four or five days, after which it may be watered with a fine rose. When germination begins the seedlings grow rapidly, and after about four-teen days they should be large enough to be pricked off in small pots in a compost consisting of polypodium fibre and sphagnum moss finely chopped and mixed with a little silver sand. As the plants become stronger they may be removed into fresh pots of the same compost. A temperature of from 60 degrees to 65 degrees at all times is beneficial, and they should have a fair amount of shading during the hot summer months.

Phaius.-The seeds of phaius do well when sown on the surface of pots containing healthy plants of the same genus, provided they have been potted recently in some fresh sphagnum moss, good fibrous loam, and osmunda fibre. The plants should be watered carefully for the first two or three times after sowing, so

that the seeds are not washed away, and the seedlings can be left where they grow until they are large enough to be transplanted singly into small pots. A temperature of 60 degrees to 65 degrees by day and 50 degrees to 55 degrees by night is sufficient, and they should have heavy shading with a plentiful supply of water. Where the conditions are suitable they should flower in from two to three years from the time of sowing.

Sobralias.—For these prepare small pans as for cattleyas, and when the seeds are sown place them in a temperature of 65 degrees to 70 degrees, where they should be kept well sprayed, and in about twelve days they should be large enough to be handled and placed into small pans of sphagnum moss with just a little peat added, repotting them afterwards as often as they require it, and giving a little more peat each time. When they are about eighteen months old fibrous loam may be mixed with the compost. After this they may be potted in equal proportions of peat, loam and moss until they flower.

Epidendrums.-These may be raised in the same manner as sobralias, but they do not require any loam mixed with the compost. Peat and moss, with a small quantity of silver sand, are more beneficial.

Zygopetalums.—If the seeds of these are sown in pots containing good healthy plants potted in a mixture of osmunda fibre, fibrous oam and sphagnum moss, and the plants are watered cautiously (care being taken that the water does not flow over the tops of the pots), a plentiful supply of seedlings will be obtained.

These may be left undisturbed until they are large enough to be placed in thimble pots, a temperature of 55 degrees to 60 degrees by day and 50 degrees to 55 degrees at night being sufficient. Other genera of which seedlings may be raised artificially are calanthes, which require to be treated as for phaius; brassavolas, as for cattleyas; and thunias and vandas, as for sobralias. The above does not exhaust the list of those that have actually been grown from seeds under cultivation; indeed, it is probable that scarcely any orchid is incapable of yielding under cultivation good seeds from which plants could be raised. It is only a question of supply and demand; for just as we might now quite easily maintain a supply of such genera as cypripedium, cattleya, dendrobium, odontoglossum, etc., without troubling to import any more plants, so also no doubt this could be done in the case of many other genera if it were considered to be worth the breeders' while.

### U. S. GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT

The United States Government has made a special effort to make its exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition especially attractive to farmers. Among the most interesting features may be mentioned the good roads display, the model dairy farm, the evolution of the harvester, diseases of animals and their treatment, the rural mail delivery and soil analysis.

## Life on the Islands of the

Nearly two decades ago I was building myself a house where the wild flowers were most abundant and the pheasants loved to sun themselves on the seaward side of the moss covered rocks.

The mosquito hawk nested (if you can call it nesting) on those rocks. Golden stone crop and pink peucedamun carpeted them. Where they met the woods a cataract of spirea and mock orange flowed down upon them, and over all hovered the wide winged swallow tails and 'admirals" of the red and white.

Somebody, I believe, once bought that paradise at a dollar an acre with the rock and swamp (!) thrown in as valueless, and today perhaps you may buy it at a thousand dollars lot, though it is not half as beautiful now as it was then, but in those days you went to it by trail and today it is served every ten minutes by the electric tram company and has a right to any water which the city has to spare.

At the time I speak of the house was not finished and the owners were very much in their shirt sleeves, superintending the builders. To them enter, in much pomp, two equestrians unknown, who, having assumed a commanding position, upon the future tennis lawn, condoled with those two foolish young English people upon the isolation of their future home. They would be unable, the equestrians said, to see anything of their friends.

The answer was too obvious to record, but the condolence serves to make my point. Gregariousness is one of the leading char

acteristics of our people, in sharp contrast to that pioneer spirit of their predecessors which hated to see another man's smoke across their

The house I have spoken of was only three miles from the post office, but it was too far out then and, for a great many, the islands are much too far out today.

It takes an hour even by the Creeping Paralysis to get to Sidney, whence any of the islands may be reached by launch or boat, and should. the railway ever be electrified, with a terminue at Schwartz's Bay, there seems no reason why a man should take more than an hour between his island and his club, but very few of our people have that instinct for partial seclusion which accounts for the existence of the splendid country homes of England, and therefore there are still one or two island homes on the market.

It is wonderful, but even here, this state of things cannot last, if the wandering English continue to pervade our province, since, in all that goes to make a country home, perfect acording to English ideas, the islands have the advantage of every other part of B. C.

I know that this is a bold assertion and I know that the gentlemen who were good enough to write to me after reading article upon the Saanich peninsula will write and insist upon the superiority of their own districts, ending their letters with a seductive offer of a romantic home site at so many dolars per acre upon easy terms, but I cannot help What I have written I have written.

The disadvantages of the islands are these. If you are an invalid likely at a monent's notice to be in need of a doctor, they are perhaps too far from the telephone. Dr. Gordon Cumming at Sidney is perhaps within two or three hours' call (I am making the worst of it), and in some cases that is too long for a sick man or woman to wait, and of course what applies to the doctor applies to the butcher, the baker and the bonnet-maker. This is the first drawback. The second is that under present conditions it is not easy to find a working man who is content to live upon the land, or a maid who, being anxious to remain one, will give up the seductions of Government street and the opportunities offered by a large town for the

quiet and seclusion of an Island farm. Moreover, it is contrary to the will of the people that any one should employ Chinamen who are content to live upon the land, and a wine-colored flood, deeper than purple, but it is contrary to law, I believe, to refuse to veined and shot with living gold.

give a man a boat to go away in when he wants Seriously, the two disadvantages of the islands, and the only two, are distance from a doctor and the difficulty of obtaining any farm help other than Chinese.

Beyond these two serious drawbacks, both which can be overcome, I know of none, except that you cannot take a friendly interest in your neighbor's quarrels with his wife; you cannot smell with accuracy what he is going to have for dinner, and you cannot at a ient's notice secure another man for bridge.

But you can keep well if you want to as long as you are young; you can lay in a supply of groceries once a week, when Bittancourt, the local grocer, calls with his launch, and twice a week at least the Iroquois will bring you your mails and all the news which the Colonist thinks it right for you to know.



A Gulf Island Ranch

By-and-bye no doubt a system of telephones will put the islanders in close touch with the rest of the world. At present, those of them who have wharves may, if they are unlucky, be without a visiting steamer two or three days in the week.

If Saanich reminds a man of the South of France, the islands, which are strung round it like a circlet of pearls, must remind him of the Channel Islands, where men farm flowers instead of turnips, and pay, I am told, as much as £14 per acre in rent.

From London and Paris the lovers of Nature's beauty flock to Jersey, Guernsey, Aldarny and Sark, and I will back the islands of Gulf to give the islands of the Channel half the distance and a beating.

In the early spring every rocky headland of them is crowned with a foam of flowers. A month later every islet is a bed of blossom.

In March, when the low thunder of the mating willow grouse is heard in the alder bottoms, the earth is starred with white lilies (erythroniums) thick as the star dust in the Milky Way, whilst here and there on the cliffs' edges the wild ribes bursts into a rosy crimson

This is the beginning of it. After this there begins a riot of flowers, a pageant of spring color. The delicate pink of the wild rose, and the flaming orange of the wild honeysuckle blend with the creamy white of the plumed spirea, whilst the pines and the dark glossy foliage of the arbutus trees frame and set off their more delicate neighbors, until the time comes when that most beautiful of our native trees, the arbutus (peculiarly plentiful upon the islands), not contented with the sheen of its own foliage and the rich red of its gorgeous trunk, hangs itself with lilies-ofthe-valley and combines in itself the beauties of the woodland and the garden.

But it is useless to write of the beauties of the islands; I cannot put them upon paper, the changing glories of the sheltered seas which surround them, live opals full of the laughter of girlhood in the early morning, and in the evening stretching into the shadows in

I only try to suggest these things because those who are trying to call attention to the beauties of British Columbia have tired me for the last twenty years by the way in which they ignore the greatest beauty we possess and fail always to bring those who visit us to see that which would best repay them. I will put a curb upon my pen and try to come down to the prose proper to a well conducted newspaper after just one word more. Will anyone who thinks that I have over-stated my case go some day and stand upon Knapp Island in the time of the cherry blossoms and looking east toward Mount Baker tell me that there is a scene in this world more beau-

Years ago there were two off-quoted reasons why men should not buy island property, and those who had farm lands to sell upon the main island were not slow to cite them, in their desire to get rid of dangerous competitors. They were lack of communication, and want of water. One of these objections has been removed; the other never existed.

In the matter of communication, I take the island I know best, now in the occupation of Mr. Taylor.

Here the S.S. Iroquois calls with the mail on Mondays and Fridays. Under ordinary circumstances the captain will also call for passengers by request on Tuesdays and Thursdays. On Wednesdays Mr. Bittancourt's trading boat calls for orders and to purchase farm produce. There is a rival boat in the district which will take Mr. Bittancourt's place if he fails to give satisfaction, and during the summer the Don has been running, every other day from Oak Bay and will call if flagged.

Of course if an island has no wharf and no produce the steamer service will be less. As to the other objection, want of water, it had some basis in fact as long as men were content to sink from six to ten feet. At that depth you could find water, but it was surface water, and in the long, dry summer it evaporated and the wells "played out."

Nowadays men sink from 16 to 20 feet, and at that depth find an abundance of water, which lasts comfortably through the longest and driest spells. Sidney Island is a notorious example of an island once supposed to be practically waterless, which has now an abundance of water, and Pier Island was sold for an old song for the same reason, although at present there is upon it a practically inexhaustible supply. There a well 8 ft. x 8 ft. x 20 ft. showed no sign of depletion at the end of last summer, which was a peculiarly dry one.

So far it should not be difficult to obtain evidence for what has been said in favor of the islands of the Gulf of Georgia. It will be somewhat more difficult to make men believe that there is a very considerable difference between the climatic conditions upon them (at least upon the smaller islands) and those of the immediately adjoining main island. Lying as they do behind Vancouver Island, sheltered by it and by each other, and yet not overshadowed by any high land, they are veritable sun traps, and this they show in a variety of ways, e. g. by the early arrival of humming birds and other summer emigrants and the earliness of certain blossoms and vegetable products; moreover (and this is not altogether an advantage) the showers which one sees falling round Cowichan generally pass round without falling upon these

There is a fig tree which has borne and ripened fruit in the open, and a Gloire de Dijon rose now a mass of blossoms, at Pier Island, both of which came safely through last winter without protection of any kind. Bearing in mind the exceptional severity of last winter, these facts should save a good deal of

Going a good deal further north to the exceptionally fine farm of Mr. Harry Burchell,

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY

the open, and figs fruiting freely, the fruit ripening on the trees.

To sum up as to this question of climate, this has been a very exceptional year round Victoria, and contrary to the rule there was a frost which did some damage about the middle of May. Upon those islands of which the writer has most intimate knowledge, there was absolutely no frost at this time. Snow rarely lies and what little frost we get upon the islands is only in the depth of winter, so that it does not seem too much to say that the climate of the groups of islands in the Channel and in the Gulf are very much alike; what can be grown in one could be grown in the other, and at present the fee simple of an acre in the Gulf does not cost twice as much as the annual rent of an acre in the Channel.



Bathing Beach on a Gulf Island

At present, with some exceptions, these island lands are being wasted, for it is waste to use garden lands of such exceptional merit for mixed farming.

Upon Portland Island a couple of young English farmers are growing seeds for the local market and doing well. My own figures frighten me a little, but I think that Mr. Simpson showed me 153 young pea vines grown from the produce of one pea vine last year, and upon Mayne Island Mr. Bennett and others have pear orchards which will compare favorably with any in the world; indeed, I doubt if pear trees which will produce more and better fruit than some of those at Mr. Deakins's can be found anywhere.

I had intended before leaving the islands to have collected a few statistics, but time failed me, and as I am trying to give my old neighbors a fair show in introducing their properties to the notice of the rest of the world, perhaps they may feel inclined to help me. If so, some of them might send a few statistics to the Colonist illustrative of the earliness of their farms, their freedom from frost and the productiveness of their fruit trees. I know that they would be worth printing, and that my friend the Colonist would print them.

Looked at from the outside as you pass these islands, they seem to be heavily timbered with pines growing upon rocks, which in most cases come down to the water's edge. With many of them this rocky front is but the raised edge of the saucer, the hollow of which contains rich soil overgrown in most cases with easily cleared alder, and in all of them the ridges of rock contain between them deposits of rich soil admirably adapted to cultivation.

Perhaps nowhere in British Columbia is there more of that rather heavy black land adapted to pear growing than upon these islands, and certainly I have never elsewhere seen side declare that a certain strawberry patch seen, and this patch last year bore twice, a the scientist, are all against the early adoption vines may be found bearing fruit annually in full crop at the normal season and a second of the telepost in Great Britain.

half crop after the ordinary strawberry crop

was over. Of apples what is true of the Saanich district is true of this district. The varieties natural to it, e.g. King of Tompkins, do exceedingly well, and they have this advantage: the man who grows fruit upon an island suffers from his own pests; he cannot suffer from

those imported by his neighbors. In conclusion, to those who are not afraid of their own company, varied by almost daily visits from their neighbors, and if necessary a weekly visit to town, I would recommend an inspection of this island district, because it is the most beautiful in British Columbia, because the land is cheaper than any of the same quality in British Columbia, because for fruit and flower growing it is equal to the Channel Islands, because the bays are full of fish, which save the fishmonger's bill, and the game can be preserved, which saves the butcher's bill; because the dry, sunny land and ample beaches, full of small crustacean life, make these islands ideal poultry farms, and because the limited number of them must some day, when the demand arises, make them almost priceless.

## TO SUPERCEDE LETTERS

Successful experiments have been carried out in the United States with a machine which enables telegraphing to be done at the rate of 1,000 words a minute-60,000 words an hour.

It is the invention of Mr. Delany, to whom he British Covernment paid £ 150,000 for the synchronous multiplex system of telegraphy, the instruments for which are now a feature of the Post Ofice museum, their extreme delicacy making them useless for practical working in this country,

The wonderful character of Mr. Delany's new machine may be gathered from the fact that the mechanical speed limit of the Murray ypewriting telegraph system, which the Post

Office is using, is 120 words a minute. Telepost is the name which has been given to the new system. First of all the message is perforated on a tape at the rate of thirty words a minute, and then the tape is passed through the transmitting machine at the high speed. This double operation is a drawback, but it loses little in comparison with the old arrangement of translating from ordinary Eng-

lish into Morse. The new system can be so economically worked that fifty words can be sent any distance for a shilling, and it is expected that instead of writing letters business men will

use the telepost. Inquiries are being made as to the practicability of adopting the system in England; but they have been experimenting for some time with a similar Hungarian invention with which they have attained a speed of 30,000 words an hour, and for which the inventor claims a possible speed approximating to that of the new Delany instrument.

There are several mechanical difficulties to be overcome, however, before it could be adopted. The most serious, perhaps, is that when at work it interferes on account of the great fluctuations in the current with other systems, notably the telephone system. A complete conversion of the existing installations would be necessary in the event of its being applied, and at the moment no postmaster-general in the present state of finance would lightly take up such an undertaking.

The Post Office experts believe that the time will come when all long-distance messages will be sent by means of high-speed machines, and the telephone become the exclusive medium for short-distance messages. But it such crops of strawberries or gooseberries so \* must be a gradual evolution. For the present free from mildew as upon these islands. Only the existing installation, the many restrictive this year I heard a fruit farmer from Rock-conditions which hamper telegraph development, and the fact that the climatic conditions ugon one of them was the best he had ever of England have still to be reckoned with by

# THREE SPLENDID BARGAINS FOR TUESDAY

Wool Shawls,

Regular value from 25c up to 75c. Tuesday, 25c and .... ON TUESDAY MORNING we are offering a splendid opportunity to purchase a 75c. Shawl for 25c and 10c respectively. No lady could wish for a better bargain. They are made of good quality wool, the regular values ranging from 25c up to 75c. For quick clearance at our July Sale Tuesday they are marked down to prices ranging  Covert Coats,

Regular value 50c. Tuesday...... 25C

fawns and light grey grounds stripes. Regular value 50c. Special Tuesfawns and fight grey grounds with colored

STRIPED MOHAIR, the popular kind in light

Fancy Summer Tweeds, 150

SPECIALLY FINE LINE of fancy summer

Tweeds, in fawn and grey grounds, and stripes. Fine quality. Special for Tuesday's

Fine Summer Suitings, 500

SUMMER SUITINGS, 46 in. wide, splendid

Men's Fine Underwear

Regular Value \$1.25, 90c

MEN'S FRENCH HEALTH NATURAL

WOOL SHIRTS AND

DRAWERS, a light

weight for warm weath-

er, some with short and some full length sleeves,

smooth and soft to the

FINE NATURAL, SHADE BALBRIG-

GAN SHIRTS AND

DRAWERS, a really good quality. July Sale

price, per garment .. 35¢

\$1.25. Sale price .... 90¢

Regular value

wearing material with cream grounds and colored stripes. Regularly sold at 75c. Special Tuesday at per yard .................500

Special for Tuesday at ......

Regular value 75c. Tuesday ......

Striped Mohair,

Regular values up to \$16.50. Special Tuesday ..... JUST FANCY getting a stylish \$16.50 Covert Coat for \$8.50. Some people may be a little skeptical as to whether this news is true. Nevertheless it is. So be on hand early Tuesday morning. They are in blacks and tans, made of fine quality covert clothes, hip lengths, of the latest cut and style. The regular values were \$16.50 

News of Importance From

Every lady wishing good, reliable dress goods should take advantage of these. It is needless to state their real worth. The prices denote the saving, while a visit is convincing as to the quality

Fancy Mohair,

Regular value \$1.00. Tuesday ....

Regular value 50c. Tuesday......

FANCY TWEEDS, extra good quality, go on

sale Tuesday at half price. These are in brown,

green, grey and navy mixtures. Regular value 50c. Special Tuesday, per yard, at. . 25¢

FINE TWEED SUITINGS, in very rich ef-

fects, consisting of light greys, stripes and check effects of the most desirable kind. Reg-

ular price, per yard, \$1.00. Tuesday .... 50¢

Regular value 75c and \$1.00, for

Fine Fancy Tweeds,

Tweed Suitings,

FANCY MOHAIR, in stripes and cream

grounds, with stripes in helio, green, pink,

blue and brown. Regular value \$1.00. Special at our July Sale, Tuesday......50¢

Covert Coats,

Regular value \$18.50 to \$20.00. Special Tuesday... AT PRACTICALLY HALF PRICE, this assortment will be cleared on Tuesday. We mean that they will clear, too. Hence this remarkable reduction. They are made of the finest covert coth, in the very latest effects, smartly tailored and finished, in the much favored and desired black and tan shades. The regular values run from \$18.50 to \$20.00. Special Tuesday at our July Sale ......\$11.90

# Ladies' Summer Costumes at

HAVE YOU A SUMMER COSTUME YET? If not, do not overlook these. Every day belated shipments of summer goods put in appearance, and are opened up and put on sale as soon as possible. We intend not to carry a single bit of summer apparel over, hence the remarkably low prices. These are made of fine cotton and linen, in colors of white, helio, blue, etc., beautifully lace trimmed in loose, semi-fitting cutaway styles and mannish effects, which are fine examples of the style artists' efforts in pleasing Dame Fashion. Tues-

## Purchase Your Bed Covering Now-No Better Time

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, 64 in. x 84 in., extra large HONEYCOMB QUILTS, hemmed ready for use. Reg. \$1.50 HONEYCOMB QUILTS, hemmed ready for use. Regular HONEYCOMB QUILTS, fringed, heavy quality. Regular 

Cotton Sheeting, A SPECIALLY FINE LINE of Bleached Cotton Sheeting is being placed on sale Tuesday. This is 72 in. wide, of plain

Cotton Pillow Slips,
Regular \$1.80 per dozen. Tuesday, each...... JUST THE KIND you have been looking for. These are made of extra fine cotton, hemstitched, in sizes of 40, 42, 44 inches

Cotton Sheeting,
Regular value 35c. Tuesday
COTTON SHEETING of extra fine quality, in plain weave, 72 in. wide, a quality which is indeed popular at all times.

Regularly sold at 35c per yard. Special for Tuesday at our THESE VALUES are well worth the time investigating. Extra fine quality pattern pillow slips, hemstitched, which we

## Economize on These

Remember Our Hair Dress-

ing Parlors

sell regularly at, per dozen, \$2.40, in sizes of 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches wide. Special Tuesday at our July Sale, each. .15¢

Are situated on the third

floor, annex, where it will be

to your advantage to con-

sult Madame Russell about

the best style to wear your

hair, to suit you. Madame

Russell is also a specialist in

chiropody work and mani-

curing. She also makes a

specialty of the much desired

Dutch cut for children

Turkish Towels, Reg. \$4.00 doz. Tuesday, each 25c
A SPLENDID/LINE of Turkish Towels are being offered for Tuesday selling, both in white and unbleached, of very heavy quality, extra large size. Regular \$4.00 per

dozen. Note the saving for Tuesday at our July Sale. Each ... 25¢

Huckaback Towels, 121/20 NO BETTER TIME to purchase all the towels you need than now, and at this sale. These are in fancy amask patterns, medium size, Regular value 20c. Extra Special price for Tuesday at our July Sale,

### Men's Shirts Special for Tuesday, 50c MEN'S PRINT SHIRTS in various stripes and checks, some with pleated fronts and some finished with starched collar bands and cuffs.

## Men's Socks

Regular price, 15c. Special Tuesday 10c per pair .....

MEN'S HEAVY GREY MIX-TURE SOCKS, thick and soft. Just the kind for hard work. Good size and serviceable. Regular 15c. Special, per pair .. 10¢

MEN'S STRONG COTTON SOCKS, close-knit. Made in black and white mixture. Just the article for summer wear. Regular value 15c. Special, per 

Regular price up to 75c, for 5oc, 35c and 25c FINE QUALITY IMPORTED FANCY LISLE THREAD SOX, in shades of tan, blue, grey, green and many other colors, a very large assortment of choice designs. These are all exceptional value and of a fine light weight. Values up to 75c, and have been divided into lines to sell during the 

## Now Is the Time to Buy Suit Cases and Trunks

IMITATION ALLIGATOR LEATHER SUIT CASES, in shades of brown, chocolate and black, brass spring lock and catches, leather corners and canvas lining. July Sale 

BROWN LEATHERETTE SUIT CASES. stitched and rivetted, strongly made on steel frame, with three hinges, spring clasps and 

SUIT CASES, covered over wooden frame, very light in weight, stitched and rivetted, leather corners, made with three hinges and brass fittings, fancy lining. July Sale. \$2.75 ORIENTAL GRASS MATTING SUIT CASES for ladies, extra deep shape, wellmade, with bound corners, steel frame, brass fittings, straps outside and inside. July Sale price .......\$4.75

SOLID LEATHER SUIT CASE, tan shade, steel frame, very strongly and well made, brass lock and catches, studded at corners, 

SOLID LEATHER CUIT CASE, extra large size, two straps round case, lined canvas with flap inside, well made on steel frame.

## Splendid Values in Boys' Underwear

BOYS' NATURAL SHADE EGYPTIAN SILK FINISH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, cool and strong, all sizes, 20 to 30. July Sale price, Tuesday ..... 25¢

BOYS' FINE NATURAL CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, smooth and soft, summer weight. Good wearing quality, all sizes from 22 to 32 inches. Sale price, Tues-

## A Line From Our Furniture Department

FIFTY-TWO HANDSOME DRESSING BUREAUX in entirely new designs. Size of top is 44 in. x 23 in. Size of British plate mirror is 30 in. x 24 in. Shaped front contains three long drawers, the top drawer being divided into sections. Made either in mahogany or solid quarter cut oak. Hand cabinet work and hand polishing. Finest workmanship throughout. The value is \$35.00. Spencer's Price sis ......\$25.90

## Genuine English Perambulators and Cars

See Furniture Department for Values in Every Variety and Style

These goods are very handsomely and strongly built, painted in best coach style, leather hung, finely tempered steel springs, large wheels with grey rubber wired-on-tires. The upholstering is in best style, in Crockett's Superior Leather Cloth, small pleats, best loose cushions, and cloth lined waist straps. The hoods have good brass joints with adjustable catches.

## July Sale Bargains in Table Cloths and Napkins

TABLE NAPKINS, size 19 1-2 in. x 19 1-2 in., assorted patterns. Regular \$2.25 per dozen. July Sale price per doz. .... \$1.50

TABLE NAPKINS, 5-8 size, assorted patterns, hemmed ready for use. Regular \$3.00 per doz. July Sale price .....\$2.25

FRINGED TABLE CLOTHS in pink, blue, red and white, 54 BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 66 inch x 66 inch, hemmed ready for use. Regular \$1.35. July Sale Price ..... 90¢

BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 70 inch x 70 inch, hemmed ready for use. Regular \$2.50. July Sale Price ...... \$1.75

BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 70 inch x 90 inch, nicely hemstitched border all round, very fine soft qual-

BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 'size 2 x 3 yds., hemstitched, and hemstitched and drawn, very good assortment of patterns. Regular \$6.50. July Sale Price....\$5.00

BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 2 x 3 1-2 yds., hemstitched and drawn, very soft finish. Regular 

## Substantial Savings Can Be Made in Kitchen Requisites

SQUARE DEEP JELLY THREE ROUND STORY CAKE TINS. Special. 10¢ CAKE TIN SETS, solid CAKE TINS. Special. 10¢ BREAD BOXES, decorated with white and rich gold band, something new. Four sizes. Special prices, \$1.50, 

CAKE CLOSETS, with Heavy door and key, strong shelves, decorated with white and gold band. Special price ............\$3.50

FLOUR CANS, 50 and 100 lb. sizes, with strong de-tachable flat lids, white and gold band decoration. Special, \$2.50 and .... \$1.75

RETINNED SAUCEPANS, with lip, 8 sizes. Special prices, 25c, 20c, 15c ...10¢

bottoms and tin sides. Special price ......20¢ HEADACHES CURED Bromo-Seltzer Does It. We sell it-10c, 25c,

50c and \$1.00 per Bottle

bottoms. Special price. 35¢

THREE ROUND STORY

THREE SQUARE STORY CAKE TIN SETS, solid

CAMP TIN COFFEE AND

and stationary handle-

TEA BOILERS, with bail

2 quart size, Special ... 30¢

3 quart size. Special .... 35¢

4 quart size. Special .... 40¢

6 quart size. Special ... . 60¢

8 quart size. Special .... 75¢

SOUP STRAINERS, wire

CAKE TIN SETS, solid

bottoms. Special price 35¢

bottoms. Special price. 40¢



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## British Sul

President Taft "Stands Where He Has Stood All Along," and Will Insist on Amendment Says Senator Aldrich

PRESIDENT HELD A PROBING BEE

Heard That Measure Was Due for a Bump and Called in the Leaders and Made Them Promise to Boost

Washington, July 15.—That President Taft "stands right where he has stood all along" and will insist upon the adoption of the corporation tax amendment is the substance of a report made to the tariff conference today by Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne with the leaders of the Senate and House who were at the House late last night, having been summoned by the president to explain a persistent rumor that the corporation tax proposition was in danger of being dropped in conference.

It had been reported and not denied that a majority of the conference were opposed to the adoption of the measure providing for a two percent, tax upon the net armings of exporations arganized for armings of exporations arganized for a two percent, and that the re-draft of the amendment made by Attorney General Wickersham would contain this change, did not remove the objection entertained by the conference. The representatives of the house protested against the Federal Government's entering upon such a "new and radical method of raising revenues."

Taft Began Probing. A discouraging report about the reception planned for the proposition when it should be returned to the conferees determined the president to get at the bottom of the situation and to learn if he could, whether the sentiment against the measure was strong enough, to encompass its defeat.

In calling for explanations from Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne, the president went to the very foundation of information concerning matters happening or likely to happen behind the closed doors leading to the conference chamber. It is known that neither Mr. Aldrich nor Mr. Payne wants the corporation tax mown that neither Mr. Aldrich nor Mr. Payne wants the corporation tax amendment, although both of them are pledged to the president to support it. These pledge's were given at a conference at the White House nearly a month ago when the amendment was first submitted to the Republican members of the finance committee. They had sent a preliminary draft but the finished product then had just been turned out by Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary of Setate Khox and Senator Root.

The president had at the White

Wickersham, Secretary of Setate Knox and Senator Root.

The president had at the White House that night the three distinguished authors of the Finance Committee, Speaker Cannon, Representative Payne and Representative Dwight of New York, the Republican "whip" of the House.

The president indicated that he wanted the net earnings of corporations taxed and all of those present, it is asserted, agreed to assist him in procuring the enactment of such a measure. It developed during the discussion of the proposition on the floor of the senate that some of the members of the Finance Committee, including Mr. Aldrich, had been charged with taking up the corporation tax as a weapon to be used in lighting the income tax amendment. The weapon, if such it was, was effective, but it now appears that the supporters of the president's plan committed themselves so thoroughly that they can not now find a way to withdraw their support of the amendment.

According to the semi-official disclosures of what has occurred in the conference room, the foregoing represents the situation in which the conferes find themselves. Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Payne, according to information believed to be authentic, told their conferees today that the corporation tax amendment must be incorporated in the tariff bill.

## THE NEWS OF TODAY

The situation in Persia is less straintoday than it has been for several

The United States has decided to open a system of branch banks throughout Central and South America. James J. Hill in conference with President Taft says that prosperity has returned to rout panic and des-

