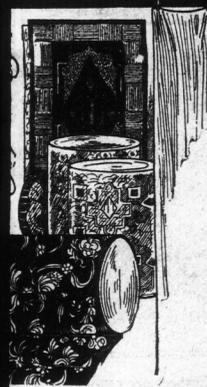


as we are curtains of indeed ex- tating; while eve it to be



.65 to \$5.90



to call at this department—it test creations and designs of carry in stock only the best quality goods obtainable, and large and select stock shown, splendid line of conventional and floral designs, \$1.00

n Lace Collars Embroidered Collars, Lawn ecru, values 25c and 35c. N STOCKINGS, Fastdye, and Saturday, 2 pairs for 25c

Ladies' Gloves gloves can be found in the city. entury is here, and at prices that ves is guaranteed. VES—Trefousse, 2 clasp, in Alice, rose, black and white. Trefousse, 2 clasp, tan, mode. VES—Heavy quality, double ck and white. Fan, slate, black and white, 50c

opping by Mail Summer Catalogue. You will all the latest fashion ideas, but s relative to housekeeping. And re by mail with the same amount attending personally. A trial is

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The Semi-Weekly Communist.

VOL. L. NO. 257

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

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The relation of the tramway and electric light concerns the corporation is an issue that has been long hanging fire. It has been the desire of the company to reach some understanding, along the lines indicated, for many months. The city, however, has hesitated to take the step. Now there appears to be a disposition on the part of the council to accept Mr. Goward's suggestion, believing that it is fair and that the arriving at some iron-clad conclusion respecting their relationship would be beneficial to both parties.

Discussing the matter, Mr. Goward argues that the company does not wish to force the city's hand to something that could work to its detriment in the future. He points out that until the company's directors, those who have thousands invested in the concern, are assured that their holdings are not likely to be jeopardized by public competition, they will not put more money into the local plant. It is on this account largely that they had not put up the amount necessary for the procuring of additional power.

Therefore it could easily be seen that the attitude assumed by Victoria's representatives was the sole cause for the comparatively slow progress being made in the improvement of the Vancouver Island system.

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At first the proposition was turned down cold by the civic colony. It was reconsidered at the last meeting and a decision reached to interview Premier McBride to ascertain whether should they approve of the E. & N.'s request, it would prejudice the city's interest in the agreement regarding the disposition of the Indian reserve lands in the event of the removal of the tribe, their rehabilitation elsewhere, and the opening of the lands.

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Grant Bros., of Vancouver, have thrown up the sewer building contract and the work will be carried out by the Provincial Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

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Ministers Tell Terrible Stories at Conference of Fate of Young Women

Toronto, June 14.—At the morning session of the Toronto Methodist conference, a number of young men and women ministers engaged in a talk in Toronto told terrible stories of the manner in which young women, mostly from country districts, were forced into a life of shame because the wages reported were not sufficient. One instance cited was of a Methodist minister's daughter who had been forced to leave the straight road, and other equally distressing cases were roused for. No definite action was taken.

REPORT CHIEF'S DEATH PROVES UNTRUE

Songhees Indians Spent Days Laboring Under Terrible Anxiety — Tension Relieved on Unexpected Return

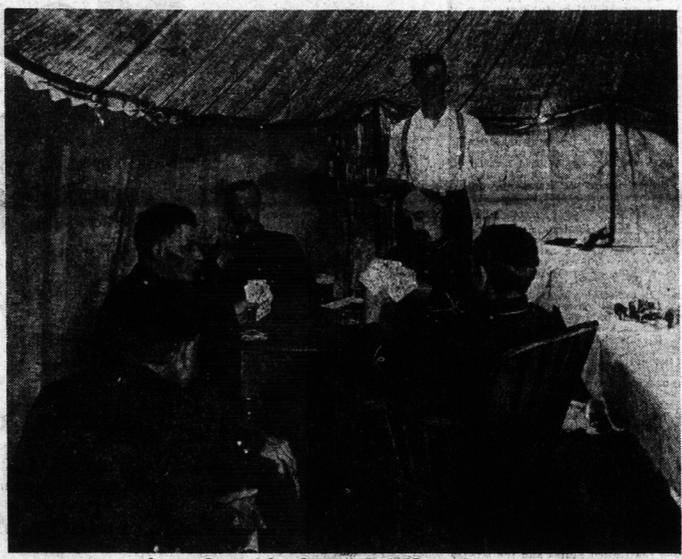
"Chief Cooper, Mrs. Cooper and their three children were drowned on the Washington coast last week."

This was the rumor which shook the residents of the Songhees reserve out of their wonted calm a few days ago. They tried to verify it but could not and so the natives went about in the throes of terrible anxiety for hours. The gloom which overshadowed their homes was dissipated and replaced with joy when yesterday the chief's canoe was described making its way into the harbor with the occupants safe and in the best of health.

Quickly the news spread. Soon every man, woman and child knew that the report of the death of their respected chief and family had been unfounded. There was general rejoicing. Chief Cooper received his fellow tribesman at his home and through the exchange of greetings was brief the Songhees gave unmistakable evidence of their relief and pleasure.

The party left Victoria shortly after the 24th of May celebrations. Taking a small canoe they paddled and sailed to Bellingham and from that point several weeks were spent visiting the different tribes located along the northwestern coast of Washington. It was known that the chief had got to Bellingham safely, a wire having been received from him dated at that place a few days after his departure. But since then there was no word until he put in an appearance here on Sunday. It was owing to his prolonged absence and silence that the rumor referred to arose causing such marked evidence of feeling on the part of the Indians living immediately to the west of Victoria.

THE NEWS, PICTURED



Tommy in Camp—A Quiet Gains and a Touch of Sarasparilla

LOCAL TOMMIES ARE UNDER CANVAS

Fifth Regiment Once More Tenting on the Old Camp Ground—Many Saw the Parade

CAMP WILL LAST SIXTEEN DAYS

The Fifth Regiment Canadian Garrison Artillery marched into camp at Macaulay Point and Esquimalt yesterday, Nos. 2 and 3 companies going under canvas on Macaulay plain, on the same site chosen in former years at the gates of the fort and No. 1 in the yard of the drydock at Esquimalt.

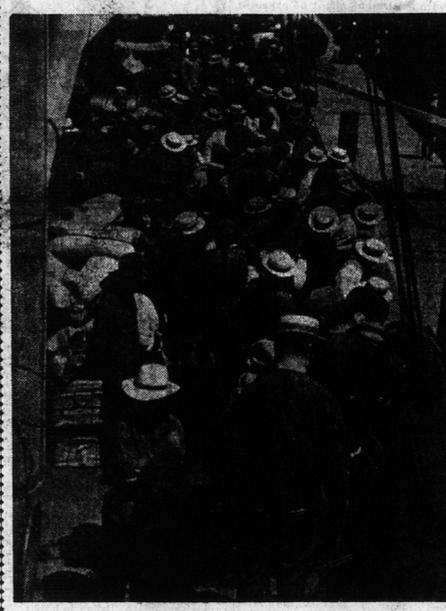
Headed by the regimental band the artillerymen left the drill hall at 11 a. m. in command of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall and marched between lines of spectators through the city to Pennington street, where street cars were awaiting to convey the two companies to Lampton street and one company to Esquimalt. Arrived at the camp, tents were quickly pitched and in a few minutes a canvas city dotted the greenward.

This evening the real work of the company will commence, when No. 3 company will enter the fort for standing gun drill, and tomorrow night firing with practise ammunition will commence. Launch owners and others are requested to keep out of the range of fire, as the delays occasioned by waiting for launches and other small craft to pass out of range are of great inconvenience to the gunners and rob them of much time. At Esquimalt, No. 1 company will practise with the anti-aircraft batteries of twelve-inch quick firing guns.

The regiment will be maintained for sixteen days, during which time the militia will be under service conditions and subject to the regulations provided under military law. The regiment marched into camp this year practically up to its full strength, there being very few absentees. Four of the absentees from the parade for inspection by General O'Connell on Friday night have been summoned to appear in the Police Court tomorrow morning to answer to the charge of being absent without leave. The orders issued for the camp are as follows:

Fifth Regiment C.G.A. Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Hall, commanding, Regimental Headquarters, Victoria, B. C., June 12, 1909:

Absentees—O. C. companies will forward to officers on Monday morning a list of all absentees from Sunday's parade with reasons if known. Gun Drill—Until further orders No. 2 and 3 companies will drill in the fort each evening from 6.45 p. m. to 8 p. m., and from 8 p. m. to 9 p. m. respectively. No. 1 company will drill first into the Fort on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and No. 2 company on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The company going first into the Fort will have their meal after drill, the other company having dinner at bugle call. Bugle Calls—The following are the hours fixed for bugle calls, etc., on week days during camp: Reveille, 5.30 a. m.; breakfast, 5.50 a. m.; sick parade, 6.45 a. m.; office, 7.20 a. m.; dinner, 6.30 p. m.; parade, 6.45 p. m.; tattoo, 10.45 p. m.; light out, 11 p. m. General Orders—The following extract from General Order 87, May 1909, is published for general information: Confirmation of rank, Lieut. R. P. Clark, Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., from 12th February, 1909.



Long Line of Chinese Landing in Victoria Saturday

FIRST SHIPMENT OF PRESIDENT PENNA RAILS FOR G.T.P. OF BRAZIL DEAD

Steamer Sailed Thursday With Cargo for Rupert—Bridge Contract Goes to Canadian Bridge Company

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TAKES LAST LOOK AT SKY AND BROOK

Judge Found Guilty of Bank Wrecking Feasts Eyes on Prison Threshold

Chicago, June 14.—Former Judge Abner Smith, who probably will be taken to the Joliet penitentiary to begin his sentence for bank wrecking, spent many hours yesterday riding through the parks of the city and visiting scenes he may never see again. Sheriff Straehlin has arranged to take charge of the former jurist at midnight tonight, when his reprieve expires.

Passed Away Suddenly Last Night—Held Office Since 1906—Vice-President Nilo Pecanha Is Acting

Washington, D.C., June 14.—President Penna, of Brazil, is dead.

There has been no intimation that Dr. Penna was in ill health other than a despatch received from Rio Janeiro last night saying that he was gravely ill and that as a consequence the ministers had been summoned to the palace. Dr. Penna was elected to office by universal suffrage in the twenty federal states in 1906 and assumed office November 15 of that year. His term expired in 1910. He was a native of the state of Minas Geraes. Dr. Penna was one of Dom Pedro's ministers, who accepted and supported the republic after its proclamation. He had been president of his state, and governor of the Bank of the Republic. He was vice-president of the republic and president of the senate at the time of his election to the chief magistracy. The vice-president today is Nilo Pecanha.

Grand Army Man Dead

Toledo, Ohio, June 14.—General John S. Kountze, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died today. General Kountze enlisted in Company G, 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when he was a lad of 15 and was elected commander-in-chief G. A. R. in 1884, serving one term.

SLAVONIA'S DEFIES LAW PEOPLE AT IN FRENCH ROCK COURT

Passengers From Cunard Liner Slavonia Landed at Gibraltar By Princess Irene Tell Stories of Experiences

COMPANY TO PROVIDE HOTELS

Steerage Passengers Were Taken on Board Hamburg-American Liner Batavia—Wireless Message Sent

Gibraltar, June 14.—The steamer Princess Irene with the first class passengers of the wrecked Cunard liner Slavonia on board, came into Gibraltar this morning. The passengers told distressing stories of their experiences.

The Cunard Company has made arrangements for the accommodation of the steamer passengers of the Slavonia at the principal hotels here in the event that it is not feasible for the Princess Irene to convey them to Naples.

If there are any steerage passengers on board they will be housed at the Welcome Home and King Edward's Institute.

The Slavonia went ashore on the night of June 9 on Flores Island, one of the Azores group. Help was summoned by wireless telegraphy and Thursday night the first class passengers were transferred to the Princess Irene, which had hastened to Flores Island in answer to the "C. & D." call of distress.

Some Slavonia became a total wreck and the crew landed on Flores Island. It is understood that the steerage passengers were taken on board the Hamburg-American steamer Batavia.

ONE MAN KILLED IN FERCE MUTINY

Mutiny on the Island of Mindanao

Manila, June 14.—Details of the mutiny of the company of native constabulary stationed at Davao on the island of Mindanao, on the night of June 6, show that the attack on the officers was made unexpectedly by the mutineers. The mutineers fled to the hills after taking thirty rifles and 6,000 rounds of ammunition.

Governor Walker hastily summoned the neighboring planters as soon as the mutineers were out of sight and proceeded to fortify in preparation for a long siege. Most of the planters were armed with revolvers but when the natives made an attack on the convent on the afternoon of the 7th the mutineers were out of sight and drove the mutineers away.

After a fight which lasted three days, and in which one American named Libbey was killed and four others wounded, the mutineers took to the mountains upon the approach of a company of constabulary stationed at Mapl, which hurried to the relief of the besieged Americans and loyal natives.

Without any warning the mutineers suddenly attacked the quarters during the night and gained possession of the fort before any resistance could be offered by a few native non-commissioned officers and several loyal members of the company. Gov. Walker, of Davao province, immediately rallied the Americans and such natives as could be trusted, in a large church, and preparations for defence were hastily made during the night. Windows and doors were barricaded, loopholes were cut, food and water were taken into the building and everything possible done to withstand a siege. At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th the mutineers began an attack on the church. For three hours the fight raged.

A heavy fire was directed against the church and its defenders, but Gov. Walker and his small force, with such vigor that they discouraged all attempts to storm the place.

The mutineers retired, and evidently intended to await darkness, under cover of which safer and more successful attack could be made on the church.

In the meantime, however, news of the attack had reached Mati, a town of considerable size, forty-five miles southeast of Davao. A company of constabulary stationed there immediately hurried to the relief of Davao. Their approach caused the disloyal constabulary force to withdraw during the night. Thirty native troopers escaped to the mountains with their arms and equipment.

With the receipt of the news of the mutiny today also came word that detachments of the Twenty-third Infantry have reached Laveao and quickly succeeded in restoring order. Troops were immediately dispatched in pursuit of the mutineers.

Cardinal Andrieu Called to Account for Inciting Breach of Laws in Bordeaux Said He Came As Act of Courtesy

ANSWERABLE ONLY TO CONSCIENCE

Declares He Assumes Full Responsibility for His Words and Maintains Right to Dis-trust Laws

Bordeaux, June 14.—When Cardinal Andrieu appeared in court this morning to answer the summons of the judge charging him with having incited a breach of the laws by the allocation which he pronounced at the cathedral on the occasion of his entronnement he was acclaimed by an immense crowd of Catholics.

The cardinal told the judge that he came as an act of courtesy, not because he recognized the competence of the court. He said he had spoken as a bishop and that he was answerable only to his conscience, the Pope and God, and declared that he assumed full responsibility for his words in which he maintained the right to distrust the laws of the republic when these were prejudicial to the free exercise of religion.

When the cardinal emerged from the court he was again acclaimed, women fell on their knees and kissed his ring while the young Catholics cheered.

MAJOR BROWNE MYSTERIOUSLY DROWNED

Noted Vancouver Character Found Lying on Kitsilano Beach—Dead Short Time

Vancouver, June 14.—Major E. Browne, a noted Vancouver character, who at various times was politician, leader of anti-Japanese crusade and keeper of a bucket shop, was drowned about noon yesterday under very mysterious circumstances that might indicate either suicide or accident.

J. T. Brewster was strolling along Kitsilano beach when he saw an object lying close to the water, over which the waves washed and splashed. At first it appeared to be a log. But as his steps led towards the spot he saw that it was a man. He recognized the body and rolling it further along the sand and out of reach of the waves he notified several officers of his discovery and the police were called.

Investigation disclosed the fact that the body was that of Browne. There was every indication that the discovery had been made at a very early hour. The watch found on the body was still running showing that the body could not have been in the water very long. The major may have walked out beyond his depth and drowned and washed ashore, or he may have been taken with a fainting spell, or epileptic fit and falling upon the sand drowned in the wash of the waves before the spell passed.

GERMAN PRESS IS ROUSED AT SPEECHES

Says Prime Minister Spoke to Gallery — "Frozezeitung Declares "Nervous Agitation Spread to Colonies"

London, June 14.—The Berlin press continues publishing angry comments on the Imperial Press Conference. The "Vielische Zeitung" says: The speeches of the Prime Minister spoke to the gallery were intended to promote the policy of closer union of Empire."

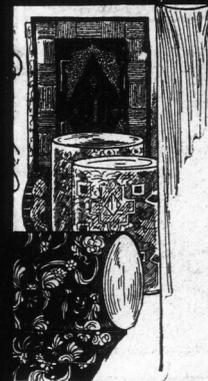
Neue Nachrichten ridicules the statement that the speeches were not panicky. Frozezeitung says: "It is probable that the delegates will agitate for imperialism with all their strength after returning home. The speeches delivered Friday prove beyond a doubt that the nervous agitation which we have observed with anxiety in England, has been extended to the overseas dominions."

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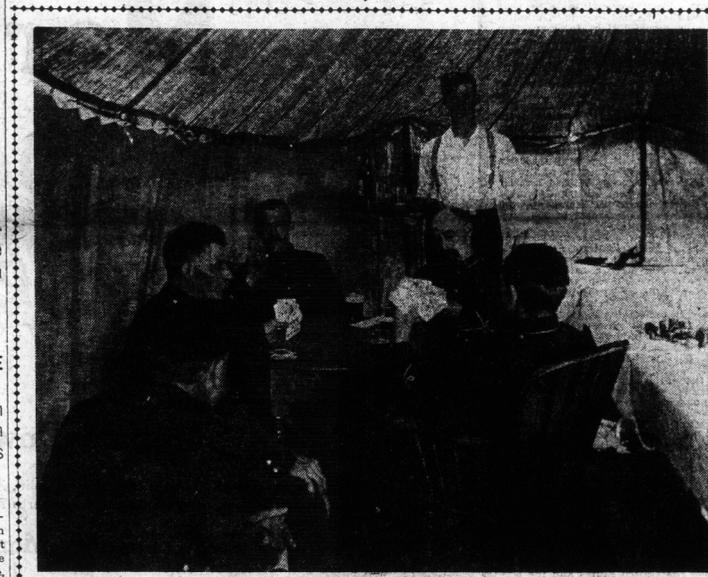
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COMPANY TO PROVIDE HOTELS

Steerage Passengers Were Taken on Board Hamburg-American Liner Batavia—Wireless Message Sent

Gibraltar, June 14.—The steamer Princess Irene with the first class passengers of the wrecked Cunard liner Slavonia on board, came into Gibraltar this morning. The passengers tell distressing stories of their experiences.

The Cunard Company has made arrangements for the accommodation of the saloon passengers of the Slavonia at the principal hotels here in the event that it is not feasible for the Princess Irene to convey them to Naples.

If there are any steerage passengers on board they will be housed at the Welcome Home and King Edward's Institute.

The Slavonia went ashore on the night of June 9 on Flores Island, one of the Azores group. Help was summoned by wireless telegraphy and Thursday night the first class passengers were transferred to the Princess Irene that had hastened to Flores Island in answer to the "C. Q. D." call of distress.

The Slavonia became a total wreck and the crew landed on Flores Island. It is understood that the steerage passengers were taken to the Hamburg-American steamer Batavia.

ONE MAN KILLED IN FERCE MUTINY

Manila, June 14.—Details of the mutiny of the company of native constabulary stationed at Davon on the island of Mindanao, on the night of June 6, show that the attack on the officers was made unexpectedly by the mutineers. The mutineers fled to the hills, taking thirty rifles and 5,000 rounds of ammunition.

Governor Walker hastily summoned the neighboring planters as soon as the mutineers were out of sight and proceeded to fortify in preparation for a long siege. Most of the planters were armed with revolvers but when the natives made an attack on the convent on the afternoon of the seventh they fought with much spirit and drove the mutineers away.

After a fight which lasted three days, and in which one American named Labbey was killed and four others wounded, the mutineers took to the mountains upon the approach of the constabulary stationed at Mapi, which hurried to the relief of the besieged Americans and loyal natives.

Without any warning the mutineers suddenly attacked the quarters during the night and gained possession of them before any resistance could be offered by a few native noncommissioned officers and several loyal members of the company. Gov. Walker, of Davon province, immediately rallied the Americans and such natives as could be trusted in a large church, and preparations for defence were hastily made during the night. Windows and doors were barricaded, loopholes were cut, food and water were taken into the building and every thing possible done to withstand a siege. At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th the mutineers began an attack on the church. For three hours the fight raged.

A heavy fire was directed against the church and its defenders, but Gov. Walker and his small force, replied with such vigor that they discouraged all attempts to storm the place.

The mutineers retired, and evidently intended to await darkness, under cover of which safer and more successful attack could be made on the church.

In the meantime, however, news of the attack had reached Mati, a town of considerable size, forty-five miles southeast of Davon. A company of constabulary started there immediately hurried to the relief of Davon. Their approach caused the disloyal constabulary force to withdraw during the night. Thirty native troops, who had escaped to the mountains with their arms and equipment.

With the receipt of the news of the mutiny today also came word that detachments of the Twenty-third Infantry have reached Davon and quickly succeeded in restoring order. Troops were immediately dispatched in pursuit of the mutineers.

Grand Army Man Dead. Toledo, Ohio, June 14.—General John S. Kautz, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died in this city of Bright's disease early today. General Kautz enlisted in the Grand Army of the Republic in 1862, when he was a lad of 15 and was elected commander-in-chief G. A. R. in 1884, serving one term.

TO RESURRECT COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice Hunter, of Supreme Court Will Likely Preside in the New Body

Oshawa, June 14.—Allen Douglas, ten years old, is dead of lockjaw, result of broken glass cutting his knee in a fall.

Cardinal Andrieu Called to Account for Inciting Breach of Laws in Bordeaux Said He Came As Act of Courtesy

ANSWERABLE ONLY TO CONSCIENCE

Declares He Assumes Full Responsibility for His Words and Maintains Right to Distrust Laws

Bordeaux, June 14.—When Cardinal Andrieu appeared in court this morning to answer the summons of the judge charging him with having incited a breach of the laws by the allocation which he pronounced at the cathedral on the occasion of his entronnement he was acclaimed by an immense crowd of Catholics.

The cardinal told the judge that he came as an act of courtesy, not because he recognized the competence of the court. He said he had spoken as a bishop and that he was answerable only to his conscience, the Pope and God, and declared that he assumed full responsibility for his words in which he maintained the right to distrust the laws of the republic when these were prejudicial to the free exercise of religion.

When the cardinal emerged from the court he was again acclaimed, women fell on their knees and kissed his hand while the young Catholics cheered.

MAJOR BROWNE MYSTERIOUSLY DROWNED

Noted Vancouver Character Found Lying on Kitsilano Beach—Dead Short Time

Vancouver, June 14.—Major E. Browne, a noted Vancouver character, who at various times was politician, leader of anti-Japanese crusade and keeper of a bucket shop, was drowned about noon yesterday, under very mysterious circumstances that might indicate either suicide or accident.

Major Browne was strolling along Kitsilano beach when he saw an object lying close to the water, over which the waves washed and splashed. At first it appeared to be a log. But as his steps led towards the spot he soon perceived that it was a body. He recognized the body and rolling it further along the sand and out of reach of the waves he notified several others of his discovery and the police were called.

Investigation disclosed the fact that the body was that of Browne. There was every indication that the discovery had come just after death. A watch found on the body was still running showing that the body could not have been dead for very long. The major may have walked out beyond his depth and drowned and washed ashore or he may have been taken with a fainting spell, or epileptic fit and falling upon the sand where he was drowned in the wash of the waves before the police passed.

GERMAN PRESS IS ROUSED AT SPEECHES

Says Prime Minister Spoke to Gallery — Frozetting Declares "Nervous Agitation Spread to Colonies"

London, June 14.—The Berlin press continues publishing angry comments on the Imperial Press Conference. The Vossische Zeitung says: "The speeches of the Prime Minister delivered at the conference where the Prime Minister spoke to the gallery were intended to promote the policy of closer union of Empire."

Neue Nachrichten ridicules the statement that the speeches were not panicky. Frozetting says: "It is probable that the delegates will agitate for imperialism with all their strength after returning home. The speeches delivered Friday prove beyond a doubt that the nervous agitation which we have observed with anxiety in England, has been extended to the overseas dominions."

Ottawa, June 14.—Premier Laurier goes to B.C. tomorrow and will attend the wedding of the daughter of Senator Melvin Jones.

TO RESURRECT COURT OF APPEAL

Chief Justice Hunter, of Supreme Court Will Likely Preside in the New Body

Oshawa, June 14.—Allen Douglas, ten years old, is dead of lockjaw, result of broken glass cutting his knee in a fall.

Monday



Waists, all well made and each.

each \$1.50

Co. Victoria B. C.

Only Quality Store Every-Day Prices Dixie Ross'

- List of grocery items and prices: Currant Jelly, Raspberries, etc.

DAY "SPECIAL" Creams, the most delicious packets for...

ROSS & CO. 1316 Broad Street

DEPENDENT GROCERS 52, 1052 and 1590.

Books for Hot Weather

- List of books and prices: Ade, per tin, 25c; etc.

SPECIAL per tin, 10c

Grocery TELEPHONE 312 COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

NATAL DECIDES TO JOIN UNION

Federation of All South African Colonies is Now Assured

Durban, June 14.—A referendum held to decide whether or not Natal should join the South African Union has resulted in favor of the junction by a vote of 11,121 to 3,701.

This assures the complete federation of the South African colonies—the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Natal.

Practically the entire population of Natal is British, and the disinclination of a considerable element to enter the union was caused by the fear that the federation would be dominated by the Dutch.

BIG CONFERENCE TO BEGIN TODAY

Enormous Pan-Presbyterian Conference With Delegates From All the World to Mark Birth of Calvin

INCLUDES NINETY DENOMINATIONS

(By Frederic J. Haskin).

Today the representatives of the 50,000,000 followers of the faith of John Calvin are gathering in New York for the ninth annual conference of the Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System.

They are coming from every continent and from every principal country of the globe. Ninety different denominations, speaking a half dozen tongues or more, will be represented.

The conference will be the most important in the history of such gatherings. It will celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Calvin, which occurs on July 10.

Many movements have been marked in the Presbyterian world, movements toward a revision of creed and toward Christian unity. There has been great unrest in the religious life of the day.

The Alliance is not a legislative or a judicial body. Its powers are simply advisory. It recommends only, and aims to shape public thought in the direction of its recommendations.

The growth of the Calvinistic churches of the world has been remarkable. Twenty years ago they had less than 20,000 congregations.

The story of Calvin, founder of Presbyterianism, is one of the most attractive in all the biographies of the reformers.

Calvin took the call of God as the call of God, and at once enlisted in the work that resulted in the establishment of the Calvinistic creed.

Calvinism has its strongest hold in North America. Nearly 70 per cent of its contributions are found on this continent.

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even the gentle Melancthon seeking toward Servetus than were others, nothing but occasion for rejoicing in the fate of Servetus.

Calvin was pre-eminently the theologian of the Reformation. He systematized the doctrines of Protestantism and gave it its ecclesiastical discipline.

Calvinism had its heroic age and its martyrs in the days of the French Huguenots, the Dutch Republic, the Scotch Covenanters, and the English Puritans.

The first presbytery organized on American soil was that of Philadelphia in 1706, with Francis Makemie as moderator.

For years the fire of controversy has raged over the question of who founded the first religious paper in the United States.

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TIDY SUM GOES IN THE WEEK'S PRIZES

Sixty-Seven Owners Split \$9,080.00 in Winnings for First Seven Days on Willows Track

HARRY MACK HEADS THE LIST

For the first seven days of racing the Victoria Country Club has distributed among the horsemen at the Oak Bay track, the tidy sum of \$9,080.

- List of winners and amounts: H. Mack \$535, W. D. Millard \$485, W. Durker \$465, etc.

FOXY FARMERS DO NOT SELL ALL GRAIN

Husband Some for Use in Emergency As Demonstrated in Winnipeg on Saturday—Growing Conditions Good

Winnipeg, June 14.—That there is still quite a little wheat left in the country for farmers or private hands was proved conclusively on Saturday when, in response to a public auction, which ran the price of July up four cents, so much grain was offered that it was speedily dropped.

Well-to-do farmers are getting into the way of reserving a few thousand bushels for emergencies, and it is apparent that a few cents added to present prices will not interfere with their clean out of the bins.

The cooler today but with conditions are fine. There has been practical no rain, but there is in the amount of moisture in the ground and the sheep creek where much water showed till the end of this month.

June conditions been so universally good with prospects so bright.

Several important items of business were dealt with at a recent meeting of the B. C. Live Stock Breeders' Association.

The association voted \$500 to assist in the transportation of live stock to the Yukon exhibition.

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

"Princess" Gowns

FOR THE WOMAN of refinement and good taste our showrooms and windows offer an ever-changing, encyclopedic display of "le dernier cri" in the realm of fashion.

Exquisite Lace Coats

WHAT MORE SUITABLE for race-meet, reception, or fashionable promenade than a dainty lace coat—not an imitation—but the real thing in lace or Irish crochet?

Gloves

DENT'S SPECIAL, a kid glove of reputation, at per pair \$1.00. DENT'S TEN BUTTON KID, in smart tans, arrow-stitched, at \$2.50.

Feather Boas

OUR PARISIAN feather boas cover a wide range of color-tones, in fact we can match or harmonize most modern costume-colors, and the feathers used in our boas are specially selected.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

- Market prices: Royal Household, a bag, \$2.00; Eggs, per dozen, 35c; etc.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

I, Mrs. F. D. Stetson, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Esquamit Hotel, situated at Esquamit in the district of Esquamit.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

I, Joseph Ball, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Esquamit Hotel, situated at Esquamit in the district of Esquamit.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

I, Richard Price, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Esquamit Hotel, situated at Esquamit in the district of Esquamit.

ALL "CAMPBELL" Costumes are hand-tailored from end to end!

Sunshades

FOR THE RACES—Very dainty parasols in delicate blues, pinks and white silk, attractively finished with chiffon frills, edged with real lace.

Touring Coats

THE FACT that we carry a large range of BURBERRY'S, ACQUASCUTUM and HEPTON'S motoring, touring and driving coats, at very moderate prices, should interest TOURISTS.

Our Aim Is To Give You "Great Value at Small Prices"

Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

RAYMOND & SON

No 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C.

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W. LEIGHORN, R. I. Reds, heavy laying strains. Free catalogue, Douglas's Poultry Farm, Colville Hill, B. C.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year, \$1.00 Six Months, .60 Three months, .35 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

LAND CLEARING

Mr. McGaffey, the Secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League, reports that great interest is taken, wherever he went on his recent tour of the Island, in the question of land clearing.

In each district, where there is any established settlement, such as Cowichan, Westholme, Nanaimo, Nanose, Parksville, Alberni, Comox, etc., and where there has been, after due notice, the government, sufficient application to the Government Agent for use of a logging engine and outfit, complete up-to-date clearing plant, comprising a logging engine, stumpers, cables, etc., should be supplied by the government with a competent engineer, paid by the government, in charge of the duties of such engineer to be to operate and care for the government plant.

A man in Hungary died the other day aged 125 years. On his deathbed he confessed to carrying out his duties for 100 years ago. Fancy carrying about with one for a century the recollection of such a crime.

Ottawa civil servants now go to work at 9 a. m. and knock off at 5 p. m. and there is great grief thereat. This recalls a story. Sir John Macdonald once appointed a young friend to office. The duties were lighter than the salary. The young man was so irregular in his attendance, that his chief complained to Sir John, who, having sent for the youth, said: "Look here, Jack, it seems to me that with a slow process, the question would easily take care of itself under the control of the superintendent of clearing operations, and the able assistance of the Public Works Department, and whose duties would be to devote his whole time to this department."

"About \$5,000.00 would furnish an up-to-date plant, which amount, say at 4 per cent, and adding the regular salary, the farmer would be able to secure for say 30 or 60 days, an up-to-date plant at a maximum expense of \$5.00 per day, including the engineer's wages. The farmer would be interested in securing the plant, as the plant, as he would reap all the benefits, and the government would be protected by his paying for the same. The farmer would, of course, supply his own labor, so that he would be interested in having everything in readiness to use the machine to the very best advantage, and not hold it a day longer than possible, and at the same time would have provided at a minimum cost, and at little, if any expense to the government, the necessary plant, the able assistance which has been, and is now, the great obstacle in the way of cheaply clearing a few acres every year, as no clearing contractor can afford to provide a proper plant, and keep it up without adding such cost to the clearing, and they must have a profit as well, whereas, under the above scheme, each farmer becomes his own contractor, and goes in and out of business in 30 or 60 days without any capital expense or loss, and at the same time pays for what he gets.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Board of Trade will appoint a special committee to consider all matters relating to proposed railway construction, as far as they bear upon the development of Victoria and Vancouver Island generally. We think it will be admitted that there is no such a committee to do. The Colonist has no sympathy with the policy of waiting to see what is going to happen. It believes in the old maxim that the gods help those who help themselves. The speeches made in support of the resolution were brief and few, but this was probably because members of the Board felt that the occasion was not ripe for discussion. The important thing to be done at present is to get in touch with the several continental railway companies, which are contemplating work in which this city is interested or may become so. We are very sure that the management of these companies will be glad to hear what the Board of Trade may have to suggest, and we are also of the opinion that a committee of the Board will be able to present matters for their consideration, which will be well worthy of their attention.

The occasion is timely for action of this kind because the line of railway policy has been announced by the government, and so far as we are aware no definite conclusion has been reached by any railway company as to its future plans. To wait until fixed conclusions have been reached, and then seek to alter them, if they do not suit us, would be a mistake on the part of the people of Victoria. There is abundant evidence that we are to have active railway construction in this province. The Colonist has always been opposed to blanket railway policies without any guarantee that they will be carried into effect, and has claimed that, when the provincial government comes down with a railway aid measure, it should be in a position to present something specific, coupled with a guarantee that it will be carried into effect. There must therefore, in this view of the case, be two parties to any policy: the government and legislature on one side and a railway company capable of carrying out its undertakings on the other. The time for discussion therefore is before conclusions have been reached, and for this reason we think the committee to be appointed can do very good service.

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"This question of land clearing is one for every branch of the Island Development League to 'pick to their best head,' and make it a watch word, as every acre of land cleared will be a producer of all time to come, and do more to develop the island, make living cheaper, easier and retain more money on the island than any other investment that can be suggested, industrial or otherwise."

THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

While it was natural that the organizers of the Imperial Press Conference should plan so that the visiting newspapermen might be impressed by leading public men of the United Kingdom, we confess to being unable to see anything in any of the utterances of those gentlemen very much out of the commonplace. No new note has been sounded, and if nothing else comes of the gathering the conference will prove to have been hardly worth while. It can scarcely be said that the conference has done anything to help the cause of the Empire, or that it has done anything to help the cause of the Empire, or that it has done anything to help the cause of the Empire.

Davis, K. C., arguing for the appellants, Mr. McQuarrie, city solicitor for New Westminster, appeared for the corporation. The Full Court reserved its decision, but intimated very clearly that the appeal would be allowed. The Chief Justice stated that as it seemed to be a typical case of importance to municipalities, the Court would prefer to deliver considered rather than oral judgments.

TRAVELLED WITH A WILD WEST SHOW

But She Was Only on Speaking Terms With Buffalo Bill, Says Mrs. Catherine Clemmens Gould

burg and the witness said she paid \$38,000 for it. Mrs. Gould said the farm was controlled by a corporation in which she had put the most money. After Mrs. Gould had told what she had taken from Castle Gault to the Lynchburg farm, Mr. Nichol asked the witness her age, but the court excused her from answering or from telling where she was born.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Gould said she travelled once with Miss Katherine Clemmens and as Viola Day, the latter being the name of her step-father. Mr. Nichol asked the witness if she had ever travelled with a Wild West show. Mrs. Gould replied that she had travelled once with the Katherina Cody and had accompanied the show to Naples, Rome and other European cities. She had seen a good deal of Col. Cody as he was the manager and she had frequently to consult him, the witness said.

New York, June 11.—Mrs. Catherine Clemmens Gould continued her testimony today in her suit for a separation from her husband, Howard Gould, and answered questions of searching questions of Delancey Nichol, the defendant's lawyer, before a crowded court room of curious spectators. Mr. Gould's counsel questioned her about the Blue Gap farm near Lynch-

"I don't wish to say anything to the papers on the subject. The true statement was made by the Hon. James Dunsmuir when asked by The Evening Post whether there was any truth in the report that he has petitioned the Dominion government to relieve him of his duties as Lieutenant-governor of British Columbia at the earliest possible date. From other authoritative sources, however, the rumor is confirmed. Not only is it said that the letter has been forwarded to Ottawa, but it is understood that action has been taken already towards the selection of a successor.

If the announcement were confirmed in no other way it is pointed out that the Lieutenant-Governor's own words are sufficient to imply that he has taken the step. He declines either to deny or affirm it. This morning, before specifically asserting that he did not wish to be quoted by the newspapers, he declared: "I don't know."

Various reasons are advanced as having influenced His Honor in asking to be allowed to retire. One that is given most prominence is that he and his family propose establishing themselves at their new palatial home, Hatley Park, as soon as it is completed. The castle was turned over by the contractors towards the end of the year. By that time, it is figured, the government will have chosen someone to fill the office, so that the British Columbia's wealthiest citizen will be able to step directly from Government House into the finest home on Southern Vancouver Island.

The present Lieutenant-Governor was appointed on the 11th of May, 1909. His term has still nearly two years to run. He came after the late Sir Henri Joly de Loebiniere, who represented the Crown in this province on the retirement of Hon. James Dunsmuir. It is not known. A number have been mentioned but, as far as can be gathered, they have declined. W. Sloan, late member of parliament, who stepped out of his seat as the member for Atlin in favor of Hon. William Templeman, the present Minister of Indian Revenue, was proffered the office. He would not accept it and the same attitude, it is stated, was adopted by Senator Bostock, Judge McInnes, W. Stirling of the Okanagan district and W. Ross and others.

Victoria Home of McCray Refrigerators

LADIES' REST ROOM—SECOND FLOOR MAKE IT YOUR DOWNTOWN HEADQUARTERS

Sole Agents for "Ostermoor" Mattresses

Summer Furniture Show

IN OUR BROUGHTON ST. WINDOWS

THE BROUGHTON Street windows contain a display of seasonable Summer Furniture—many items you'll need this Summer.

Take a look at the window and see the delightful rustic "Old Hickory" Summer Furniture and the many serviceable pieces of "Gold Medal" Camp Furniture. There is nothing better made in either line, and the prices are the fairest possible.

Then there are the refrigerators, and the refrigerator question is a live issue just at present. Before you purchase a refrigerator we want you to investigate our splendid values. We don't believe in "Cheap" refrigerators, for they are neither "cheap" nor healthy. Our prices range from \$12.

Make your own ice cream and know just exactly what you are eating. No danger of serious "after effects," unless, of course, it is so good you eat an overabundance. We have—"LIGHTNING" ICE CREAM FREEZERS, from \$2.75

STYLISH PARLOR FURNITURE

The showing of Parlor Furniture discloses many excellent suites and odd chairs that'll add greatly to the appearance of any drawing room. Almost every want in parlor furniture may be supplied here. If the item needed isn't in stock our factory and our upholstering department may be able to make to your order any special work you may require.

PARLOR SUITES WITH LOOSE CUSHIONS are popular and we have an excellent suite—3 pieces, mahogany frames with cushions of green silk velour. Three pieces, chair, rocker and settee for \$50

Lemon Juice Extractors Two Styles in Glass, 10c., 15c. There's nothing better in Lemon Juice Extractors than those glass styles and nothing so cheap. You'll require something of this description during the summertime and using the poor old fingers doesn't pay when you can get these excellent glass extractors at, each— 10c to 15c

Morris Chair—Our Own Make Here is another chair from our own factory—a handsome Mission style in genuine Spanish Leather. It's a great, large, roomy chair style you'll enjoy. Made of selected oak and finished in the Weiler way—a guarantee of excellence. It is upholstered in Spanish leather, making a very attractive chair style. Excellent value at each— \$35.00

TIME NOW TO FIGHT THE FLIES See Our Offerings in Screen Doors and Windows SUMMERTIME means "fly time" and it all means trouble for you homeowners 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. Perhaps the sun shines through those old blinds. If new blinds would be a big improvement, let us figure on outfitting the home with such. Keep out the sun and keep up the windows and enjoy the cool comfort of the home.

Wire Netting Sold by the Yard If you want to make your own window screens—want to cover the whole window—or want to make your own screen doors, get some of this superior wire netting which we sell by the yard. Costs little and is far superior to the cotton nettings, cheaper too, in the long run. Ours is closely woven and enameled green. Sold at, per yard—25c and 30c.

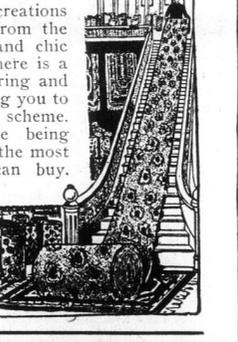
Furnishers of HOMES HOTELS, CLUBS BOATS

Chic Brussels Carpet

A SPECIAL WINDOW SHOWING

IN THE Government Street window you'll find a grand assortment of dainty carpet styles—in Brussels. We don't believe there is any other Western establishment pretending to show such a grand collection of this popular and serviceable carpet.

You'll see in the window the very newest and daintiest creations—the finest productions from the foremost British looms, and chic carpets they are, too. There is a broad choice in both coloring and pattern, a choice permitting you to carry out 'most any color scheme. Brussels carpets, while being very handsome are about the most serviceable carpet one can buy. The close, hard weave is easily swept and the dirt can't work in as in some carpets. There is long life in these Brussels we offer. See the window showing, then the second floor offerings.



THREE SPLENDID OFFERINGS IN LIBERTY ART CREATIONS

The drapery store offers you three excellent lines in those beautiful Liberty Art creations—bed spreads, art curtains and table cloths. Liberty Art Fabrics are well known to many and they'll appreciate these offerings. If you aren't acquainted with these we want you to come in and ask to see the Liberty Art Table Cloths. You'll be delighted with them—both style and price. Shown on second floor.

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AGINCOURT The story of the Hero of the most remarkable While there were many most heroic nature, yet a period with very little. Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt, battles, in which gained imperishable ren the Black Prince of He Spain was another illu valor; but on the other without her triumphs, arms unsullied by deca Agincourt there is not Henry V. claimed no right based his claim upon a but he was not Edward Henry IV., was not king decree, while sufficient England, carried with it Parliament only made England, not heir of Ed in whose soul there burr of a conqueror, paid no distinctions. He looked France as an appanage Landing with a small Normandy, he marche Calais, utterly regard was in a hostile countr any day be called upon odds. His force did not 15,000, and some of it was only 10,000. There were even less than this, tacked by sickness, w dreds of men to stop Dauphin threw his troo He had between 50,000 conflict was short and the lesson of Crecy and waited for the English which they did without advancing against the they threw into confus rows, and then charged axes. This increase thereupon the English of the French force was driv field, leaving more than them. The English loss was fought on Septembe After Agincourt, Hen the struggle was shortl continued with unremitting five years, terminating c been appointed Regent right of succession to the year Henry died, and th which, but for this, migh able results. His am a great mold. He not of the crowns of England of Spain as well, and ev tensive domains in Wes he had completed these undertake a Crusade, an an expression of regret, take Jerusalem from th reign of Henry's success in France was broken th the Maid of Orleans, bu subject of another artic The war told more h on England, and its effe tries were widely differe the consequences were a The loss of life was g best people of both na lives, in the great major had reached middle age knights were slain in English loss in these, arms, was much less th In addition to the rav visitations of the Black thousands. When Edv throne the population, mated at 4,000,000. N when Henry V. was fig it was estimated at onl increase it should be 6,000,000, so that pestil for an excessive death century, a number whi too small, seeing that plague claimed 2,000,000 distracted the countr rible roll of suffering France things were far on "Poitiers" were qu as to the desolation, Henry V. the country s into a wilderness. It talions searched for e wilds that had once beautiful farming distri add to the horrors pre country was without a and was overrun by badiers, who respected ne right of property. By the way was prepared which held France in a was loosened more th turies later by the Revo wars had a contrary e the development of pari The kings needed mo operations, and each s with few exceptions, sions from the Crow authorize the necessary of so many of the land many landless persons but the most significant

An Hour with the Editor

AGINCOURT

The story of the Hundred Years War is one of the most remarkable in human annals. While there were many incidents in it of the most heroic nature, yet on the whole it was a period with very little to render it glorious. Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt were three remarkable battles, in which the English troops gained imperishable renown. The defeat by the Black Prince of Henry of Trastamara in Spain was another illustration of wonderful valor; but on the other hand, France was not without her triumphs, nor were the English arms unsullied by deeds of awful cruelty. Of Agincourt there is not very much to tell. Henry V. claimed the Crown of France, although he had no right whatever to it. He based his claim upon that of Edward III.; but he was not Edward's heir. His father, Henry IV., was not king by right of succession, but by the decree of Parliament, and this decree, while sufficient title to the Crown of England, carried with it no rights in France. Parliament only made Henry IV. king of England, not heir of Edward. But Henry V., in whose soul there burned the fierce ambition of a conqueror, paid no attention to such fine distinctions. He looked upon the Crown of France as an appanage to that of England. Landing with a small force on the coast of Normandy, he marched directly towards Calais, utterly regardless of the fact that he was in a hostile country, where he might at any day be called upon to face overwhelming odds. His force did not number more than 15,000, and some of the English writers say it was only 10,000. The efficient numbers were even less than this, for the army was attacked by sickness, which compelled hundreds of men to stop by the way. The Dauphin threw his troops across their path. He had between 50,000 and 60,000 men. The conflict was short and sharp. Profiting by the lesson of Crecy and Poitiers, the Dauphin waited for the English to begin the attack, which they did without hesitation, the archers advancing against the French cavalry, which they threw into confusion by volleys of arrows, and then charged with their bill-hooks and axes. This increased the confusion, and thereupon the English cavalry charged, and the French force was driven headlong from the field, leaving more than 10,000 dead behind them. The English loss was 1,600. The battle was fought on September 25, 1415.

After Agincourt, Henry rested awhile, but the struggle was shortly renewed and continued with unremitting success for nearly five years, terminating only when Henry had been appointed Regent of France with the right of succession to the Crown. In the same year Henry died, and thus was ended a career, which, but for this, might have led to remarkable results. His ambitions were cast in a great mold. He not only aimed at wearing the crowns of England and France, but that of Spain as well, and even hoped for more extensive domains in Western Europe. When he had completed these plans, he intended to undertake a Crusade, and his last words were an expression of regret that he could live to take Jerusalem from the Saracens. In the reign of Henry's successor the English power in France was broken through the influence of the Maid of Orleans, but that must form the subject of another article.

The war told more heavily on France than on England, and its effects on the two countries were widely different. In some respects the consequences were alike in both countries. The loss of life was great and many of the best people of both nations laid down their lives, in the great majority of cases before they had reached middle age. Princes, barons and knights were slain in scores, although the English loss in these, as well as in men-at-arms, was much less than that of the French. In addition to the ravages of war, repeated visitations of the Black Death carried away thousands. When Edward III. came to the throne the population of England was estimated at 4,000,000. Nearly a century later, when Henry V. was fighting his French wars, it was estimated at only 3,000,000. By natural increase it should have been more than 6,000,000, so that pestilence and battle account for an excessive death roll of 3,000,000 in the century, a number which is doubtless much too small, seeing that in one year alone the plague claimed 2,000,000 victims. Civil wars distracted the country and added to the terrible roll of suffering and death. But in France things were far worse. In the article on "Poitiers" we quoted from Petrarch as to the desolation; but in the time of Henry V. the country seemed to be relapsing into a wilderness. It is said that two battalions searched for each other for days in wilds that had once been one of the most beautiful farming districts of Normandy. To add to the horrors prevalent in France, the country was without a strong government, and was overrun by bands of marauding soldiers, who respected neither age, sex nor any right of property. By these terrible conditions the way was prepared for the absolutism, which held France in a deathlike grip until it was loosened more than two and a half centuries later by the Revolution. In England the wars had a contrary effect. They stimulated the development of parliamentary government. The kings needed money to carry on their operations, and each succeeding parliament, with few exceptions, insisted upon concessions from the Crown before they would authorize the necessary taxation. The death of so many of the landed proprietors enabled many landless persons to secure small estates; but the most significant change was due to the

rise in the wages of workingmen due to the scarcity of labor resulting from deaths by the plague and war. There arose at this time two men, whose influence upon the future of England was pronounced. One of these was Wiclif, whose career has already been sketched upon this page; the other was John Ball, the first English advocate of Socialism. The public addresses and pamphlets of these men had a wonderfully stimulating effect upon the thought of England. The views of neither of them have been or are likely to be accepted in their entirety, and with the truth of them we have nothing to do here. It was a fortunate thing for England that they found expression when they did, when the kings were rugged soldiers and the barons valiant and simple-minded. The Lollard and Socialistic movements were not greatly unlike that mental upheaval which, at the close of the Eighteenth Century deluged France in blood, an upheaval which a degenerate king and a degenerate nobility were powerless to resist. Such are some of the thoughts which cluster round the glorious name of Agincourt.

SOME RANDON THOUGHTS

If all the copies of the New Testament were destroyed and all the writings of the theologians should perish and the story of the Gospels be forgotten, would mankind evolve Christianity from the light of its own reasoning and observations? If the vital force of Christianity is real, and it must be real if it is a force, its existence is not dependent upon any human devices. It did not begin to be at any particular date in history. It must always have existed. This seems to be the idea which the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews had in mind when he wrote the chapter beginning, "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for; the evidence of things not seen." In this chapter we have a sort of historical review showing how large a part faith had played in connection with those events which had shaped the history of the Jewish people, and it would be folly to contend that what is meant by faith in this connection is belief in any particular dogma or the acceptance of any particular set of teachings, or that it is something dependent upon an event which transpired centuries after the things attributed to it were transacted. We are not now concerned with the historical accuracy of the various matters mentioned in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, but are only dealing with the fact that a writer, whose work is accepted by the Christian Church as authoritative, attributed a certain series of events to the operation of faith, and that this series extends back to what the Hebrews understood to be the beginning of the human race, for the first act ascribed to faith is the first event, which the Hebrew Scriptures speak of as occurring after the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden, namely, the offering by Abel of a more acceptable sacrifice than that offered by Cain. In the following chapter the writer of the Epistle speaks of Jesus as "the author and finisher of our faith"; but it will hardly be contended that he wished to teach that the existence of faith, which is the vital force in Christianity, dated from the life of Jesus on earth. Indeed, if the portions of the Epistles referred to have any value at all, it is because they teach that this force has existed concurrently with humanity, and this being the case, it must be more than a belief in something that occurred, or in a doctrine that was expounded at any particular time or among any particular people. But while these ideas may be correct, it does not follow from them that humanity by the mere exercise of its reasoning powers could deduce Christianity from its observation and experience. The fact that it has never done so is prima facie evidence that it never could. Unaided human intelligence seems to be incapable of discerning spiritual truths.

From what has been said above, it seems to follow that humanity, in order to attain its best development, is dependent upon guidance from some source external to itself. When we attempt to consider this subject we find ourselves hampered by the fact that words are inadequate to the clear expression of our ideas, and indeed that our minds are limited greatly in the capacity of comprehending. Thus we are unable to think of God except as a person like ourselves, only immeasurably greater. To the ancient Jews Jehovah was a Being, which loved and hated, made mistakes and repented of them, was revengeful, and, in short, exhibited all human characteristics, only on a very extensive scale; and this conception of Him will be preached in a thousand Christian pulpits today. The Greeks and Romans drew a very uncertain line between gods and men. Indeed, it is only when we turn to the teachings of the ancient leaders of Persia and India that we find the thought of a God, who is not almost wholly human. This inability to define the Deity by unaided human intelligence compels a belief in inspiration; it compels a belief in the divinity of Jesus. Otherwise we are like rudderless barks upon a sea of doubt. We are not unmindful of the fact, that uncounted millions of the human race have lived and died without ever having heard of the Man of Nazareth, that centuries upon centuries ago humanity was struggling with apparently little or no light whereby it might direct its course towards better things. The considerations present a mystery which is, and apparently must remain forever, unsolvable. We have to do only with ourselves and the things of which we ourselves know or may learn. We have the New Testament, we have the writings of the theologians, we have

the experience of many millions, whose lives testify to the reality of the vital force of Christianity. These ought to be sufficient for us. We know that if mankind would follow the principles laid down by Christ and accept Him as a Saviour, it would escape the consequences of human error. And the salvation thereby secured would not relate only to another life in an unseen world, but to this life, where every candid person must admit it is very greatly needed.

GREAT INVENTIONS

As was said in the first article of this series, men have been accustomed for so many generations to the devices of human invention that we take for granted things that once were outside human knowledge. Most of us know what a plumb-line is, or if we do not know it by that name, we know what it is in point of fact. Scientifically described, it is a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. In other words, it is a line which, if prolonged, would pass through the centre of the earth. If we drop a stone from a bridge into the water, it will fall in a plumb-line, and if we tie a string to the stone, the string will hang in a plumb-line. Who was the unknown genius, who first made use of this in connection with building operations? Of course, no one can answer the question, or tell when he lived or in what country. We only know that he must have discovered the principle and invented the plummet a great many centuries ago. Without a knowledge of it, the art of building would never have risen above its first crude beginnings.

Just a word on two about plumb-lines, or perpendiculars. To all intents and purposes any two plumb-lines are parallel to each other within any range within which they can be employed for building purposes; but they are not, in point of fact, parallel. By the nicest measurement that you can make, you may not be able to detect the slightest deviation in parallelism between two posts both of which are set plumb; but if these posts could be prolonged indefinitely upwards it would be found that they are not parallel. If the posts were a mile apart at their base, they would be two miles apart at a little less than 8,000 miles above their base. Hence they would stand at an angle to each other, small though it might be; yet it is an angle, as we would see if we kept setting up posts further and further apart, for at the equator we would find two posts set plumb and 6,000 miles apart would be at right angles to each other. For all practical purposes this angularity between plumb-lines may be discarded.

What the first efforts of mankind in the way of building were it is impossible to say. Shelter of some kind is desired apparently by every animate creature. Between the little crab, which hides in the moss in some small pool left in a rock by the receding tide, and the monarch, who withdraws from public gaze to the seclusion of his palace, the difference is only in degree. Freedom of motion carries with it a desire for shelter of some kind. Therefore we seem safe in assuming that one of the first things done by mankind was to secure shelter of some kind. A hole in a rock, a tangle of vegetation, a hollow tree would naturally be the first shelters, and no effort of the imagination is necessary to suppose that primitive man would supplement what nature had provided in this respect. Without tools, he would of necessity have to use such building materials as were ready to his hand, and hence it may be inferred that loose stones were the original building material. Century after century probably passed before the first builders did anything more than pile up in a crude way the material out of which their structures were built. It was not until the principle of the plumb-line was discovered that high edifices became possible. It was a great discovery, for it gave builders an instrument for determining if structures were perpendicular. The remains of most prehistoric structures suggest that the earliest builders knew nothing of the principle of the plumb-line. They seem to indicate that the rule governing architecture was simply to keep the lines of the building within the base, and the result was that all edifices were of little altitude. Discarding the story of the Tower of Babel as one belonging to so ancient a period that nothing can be affirmed with certainty about it, we come to the comparatively recent period when massiveness of construction was the object aimed at. Among all the edifices erected by mankind the Great Pyramid easily takes the first place, and it is evident that its builders were familiar not only with the plumb-line, but also with many principles of higher mathematics. Herodotus says that Cheops lived in a matter of conjecture; but it was not less than four thousand years ago. This pyramid covers upwards of thirteen acres; that is to say it occupies three times as much ground as St. Peter's at Rome, which is the largest building in the world. It is built of stone quarried in the Arabian mountains. None of the blocks were less than thirty feet long. Herodotus says that the erection of the structure occupied twenty years, and that 100,000 men were employed in the work for that whole period. But the stones of the Great Pyramid, vast though they are, are small by comparison with some of those used in the building of Baalbec, that ancient city of Syria, devoted to the worship of the sun and called by the Greeks Heliopolis. Here stones sixty feet long and twelve feet thick were common. One simply stands amazed at the greatness of the conception of the architect, who planned such

structures, and at the skill of the builders who erected them. Baalbec seems to have been remarkable for the skill of its workmen in handling great blocks of stone. It was here that Cleopatra's Needles, so-called, were made. These obelisks weigh each about 300 tons. The huge stones above referred to must weigh upwards of 1500 tons. The age of the ruins of Baalbec is uncertain. Indeed, their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. There is an inscription on one of the "Needles," which is about 3500 years old; but good reason exists for believing that the early Egyptian monarchs were given to the practice of causing their names to be carved on work done by others. This reference to these great stones brings up the question of how they were prepared. Some unfinished blocks in the quarries seem to show that holes were drilled in the rock, and wooden pegs were driven in and moistened, the swelling of the wood causing the rock to split. We have absolutely no certain knowledge of the means adopted to get these enormous blocks into place. It has been suggested that they were rolled up inclined planes, but while this seems to have been adopted in some instances, there is no reason to suppose it was the universal practice. Those builders must have had machinery of the principles of which we know nothing.

A correspondent has sent a letter in reply to an article in a recent Colonist on "Godlikeness," with the request that it should appear in last Sunday's supplement. The time when it was received made compliance with the request impossible. While printing the letter today, we may say that we have no wish to have any controversy over matters that may be published on this page, and shall therefore not discuss the subject of our correspondent's letter with him. We must ask him and all others, however, not to read into the articles on this page things that are not in them, or to attribute to the writer of them any other object than to help those who, like himself, would like to get their heads above the mists which hide the truths of the Christian religion.

The Birth of the Nations

XXI.

(N. de Bertrand Lugin)

THE ROMANS—II.

When the war with the Sabines was over and terms of peace had been arranged, Romulus persuaded his one-time adversaries to settle in the city which he had founded and undertake with him to govern the country. Henceforth the Romans and the Sabines were as brothers, citizens of the same land, and their interests one and the same. The Sabine women, who had suffered such a grievous wrong in the beginning, were treated with distinguished honors; whenever one of them passed in the street, way was made for her as if she were a princess or one in high authority. It was forbidden to use coarse language in their presence or to act in any manner unseemly before them; their children were distinguished by the garb they wore. In common with all the youthful Romans they dressed in white, but their gowns had a purple border. The divisions of the tribes, of the three tribes into which the people were divided, were named for the Sabine women.

Tatius, once the sworn enemy of the country, and Romulus were made joint rulers; a hundred Sabines were elected senators, each king having the same number as his advisors. Tatius, however, did not live long to enjoy his authority. A robbery and murder having been committed by some of Tatius' followers, he seemed loath to deliver the criminals up to justice, whereupon some of the relatives of the ambassadors, who had been killed, fell upon Tatius and slew him, and Romulus was left to rule alone. This he seems to have done very wisely at first; by the justice of his administration winning not only the love and respect of his own people, but the respect of the neighboring countries as well. He undertook some wars, in which he was successful, and, being a just prince, pardoned those whom he took captive and took care that the conquered cities should suffer no molestation; for it was his first and foremost desire to extend the boundaries of his own empire, and to make all prisoners good Roman citizens.

A terrible plague visiting the country in the sixteenth year of his reign, the Camertines from Camerium thought it a fitting time to attack Romulus. He marched against them, however, with his usual success, and the victory won, he brought half the people of the country to Rome and sent double the number of Romans to Camerium, so securing the kingdom for himself. During the final battle in the great war with Veientes, Romulus displayed so much courage and skillful activity, that it is said the victory depended entirely upon his personal prowess, some records claiming that of the fourteen thousand slain, seven thousand were killed by Romulus. The Veientes were compelled to surrender part of their country and to pay tribute and give hostages to Romulus.

This battle was the last the Roman king fought; and we are told that a surfeit of riches, success and admiration changed entirely the character of him who had heretofore been a level-headed and conscientious prince. Romulus became arrogant, haughty and unapproachable. "He dressed in scarlet," wrote

Plutarch, "with the purple bordered robe over it; he gave audience on a couch of state, having always about him some men called Cleres, from their swiftness in doing commissions; there were before him others with staves to make room; with leather thongs tied on their bodies to bind on the moment whomever he commanded." He ruled absolutely, calling upon the Senate only to listen to his commands and allowing them no voice in affairs whatever. He gave lands and possessions to his favorites as his fancy willed, and restored their hostages to the Veientes, which last act especially seemed to anger the people greatly.

Then very suddenly Romulus disappeared. Probably he was secretly done away with, having become such an unbearable tyrant that the perpetrator of any such deed might almost be considered as his country's deliverer. However, ancient writers claim that his disappearance was miraculous, and tell us that, as he was speaking to a crowd of people on the outskirts of the city, the sun suddenly became darkened and the earth was wrappen in the shadows of night; thunder filled the air, and the wind, suddenly arising, shrieked and moaned. The people fled in terror, all except the senators, who remained surrounding the king. When once more the sun shone forth, and the multitude returning sought for Romulus, there was no trace of him, and the senators could give no clue as to his whereabouts. They only tried to calm the excited populace by telling them that Romulus' disappearance meant probably that the gods had taken him above. One Julius Proculus, however, a one-time near and dear friend of the king, related the following incident, which he swore was true and which the majority of the people gladly believed. He had been traveling along the road, he said, when he saw Romulus coming towards him, looking taller and more majestic than he had ever seen him; he was clad in shining armor and his face and form appeared of such radiant beauty that the eyes were dazzled in beholding him. Proculus, trembling very much, had nevertheless ventured to ask Romulus why and whither he had gone, whereupon the king replied:

"It pleased the gods, Proculus, that we who came from them should remain so long a time among men as we did, and having built a city to be the greatest in the world for empire and glory, should again return to heaven. But, farewell! and tell the Romans that, by the exercise of temperance and fortitude, they shall attain the height of human power; we will be to you the propitious god Quirinus."

Romulus' surname was Quirinus, and the day of his vanishing was commemorated for hundreds of years, and called "The flight of the people." He had lived to be fifty-four years of age, and had ruled thirty-eight years when he disappeared.

SOME LITERARY NOTES

(From the Macmillan Co. of Canada.)
The Life of Laurence Sterne.—Among all the great figures of eighteenth century literature there are few more interesting than that of Laurence Sterne, yet hitherto no adequate life of the famous humorist has been available. This gap in literary biography, Professor Wilbur L. Cross has filled with "The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne," published by the Macmillan Company this week (May 19). Having had access to many letters and documents whose existence was unknown to previous historians, Professor Cross has been able to uncover many autobiographical details in "Tristram Shandy" and "A Sentimental Journey"; and the light that is thus thrown on Sterne's great works will be welcomed by all interested in eighteenth century literature.

It is probable, however, that "The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne" will be valued fully as much for the picture of society that it represents as for its purely literary uses. Up to the very end, Sterne was a devoted lover of life, and thanks to the revolution in fortune which turned the obscure Yorkshire parson into a social celebrity, as we follow Sterne's career through Professor Cross's pages we are able to see the whole of eighteenth century England unfold before us. The quarrelsome and rather unpopular parson, the friend of Hall-Stevenson and an associate of his "demoniacs," the pet of the great worlds of London and Paris, the hero of various sentimental adventures, the fugitive from ill-health rushing here and there on the Continent—all these varied aspects of the wit himself show us as many sides of an age whose fascination it is impossible to deny.

From his exhaustive study of the man's life, Professor Cross emerges with a higher opinion of his hero's personal character than is usually accorded to Laurence Sterne, and one may well expect that the publication of this work will do much for his future reputation. An important feature of the book is the reproduction, in some cases for the first time, of every known portrait of Sterne.

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"What do you think about it, Uncle Bill?" they asked him. "Would you call St. Perkins a liar?"

"Well," answered Bill, slowly, as he thoughtfully studied the ceiling, "I don't know as I'd go so far as to call him a liar exactly, but I do know this much: when feedin' time comes, in order to get any response from his hogs he has to get somebody else to call 'em for him."—Everybody's Magazine.

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Then She Took "Fruit-a-tives" and Is Now Well.
Annapolis, Ont., Nov. 27, 1908.
I was an invalid for seven years from fearful Womb Trouble. I had falling womb, with constant pain in the back and front of my body and all down my legs. There was a heavy discharge and this made me weak, sleepless, restless and miserable. Often I was obliged to be in bed for a month at a time. I was treated by several doctors, but their treatment did me no permanent good.
Dead Will Reach One Hundred As Result of Seismic Wave in Outlying Districts Last Night

SUPPLIES AND AID BEING SENT
Shock Caused Havoc to Buildings—Wave Was Felt From Alps to Atlantic and in Portugal
Paris, June 12.—Despatches received here today from throughout France were to the effect that a series of earthquakes were experienced last night. The shocks were felt in the coast department from the Alps through to the Atlantic and the people everywhere were greatly alarmed. The oscillations were sufficiently severe to displace masonry and in a few instances to shake down houses. Thousands of persons slept last night in the open parks on board boats. The shocks were followed by hail storms. No further casualties have been reported.

Marseilles Feels It.
Marseilles, June 12.—The shock last night was more severe in the departments of Herault and Douche Du Rhone. There are fifteen dead at Lambesc, one at St. Chamaud and twenty at Rognes. It is believed that the total of dead will reach one hundred. The temperature has fallen sharply throughout the region. Food supplies are being despatched from Aix to the afflicted districts, and the military and police troops have been sent forward to aid in the work of rescuing the wounded from the ruins.
quaque district are cut off from communication by either telephone or telegraph, and the news that does come in here shows that the situation is worse than was supposed. Relief is being rushed in all directions. At Pu St. Raphael two persons lost their lives, and there was much destruction of property. At Denelles the church fell from causing a woman sixty years of age died of fright.
At Lisbon Too
Lisbon, June 12.—There was a trembling of the earth here last night, accompanied by subterranean rumblings.
Narbonne, France, June 12.—A battalion of sappers has been sent out from here on a special train to St. Chamaud to assist in the work of the earthquake sufferers.

RECORD PRICE FOR WINNIPEG WHEAT
Corner Today Showed Price to \$1.39, But It Did Not Stay There Long
Winnipeg, June 12.—A local corner resulted in July wheat being boosted up to \$1.39 today morning, where it hung but momentarily, however, the price dropping back to \$1.35. The daily record price for the option on this exchange.
EXPLOSION IMPERILS FORTY LIVES
Fireboat Rescues Young Women From Steam Sinking on Delaware
Philadelphia, Pa., June 12.—An explosion in the engine room of the boat Shearwater on the Delaware River today today killed two men and injured about fifty persons, most of them being young women. The vessel was disabled and was being towed by a Philadelphia fireboat.
The Shearwater sank.
TO EUROPE VIA NELSON RIVER
Special to The Evening Post.
Winnipeg, June 12.—Surveys made by the Dominion government show that a navigable water route is available between Grand Forks, N. D., and Europe via the Red River, Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay. The surveys show that the work in making the Nelson River between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay navigable would cost less than a million dollars and the government now has the scheme under advisement.
Such was the statement made this afternoon by Joseph Burke, provincial immigration agent. The arrival of a steamer here from Grand Forks last week proves that the river is navigable to this point and the government is now spending a large sum in improving the waterway between here and the lake.
The advantages of such a route to Europe are innumerable. Farmers living along the banks of the river could load their wheat on to the steamers and the water would be used to its full extent. The cost of the water route is less than that of the land route. The cost of the water route is less than that of the land route. The cost of the water route is less than that of the land route.

CONTRACT LET FOR NEW PROVINCIAL ASYLUM
Home for Insane at Coquitlam Will Be Constructed by Westholme Lumber Company at Cost of \$369,000
The Westholme Lumber Co. has been awarded the contract for the construction of the new provincial hospital for the insane. The figure was \$369,000.
That the work will commence without delay is understood. The undertaking is one of the most ambitious that has been ordered by the authorities in British Columbia for many months.
When it is completed those unfortunate, now confined to the institution at New Westminster, will have a proper direction to the present administration could not be improved. It faces the Fraser River, sloping towards the west. There will be enough property within the walls of the institution to enable the patients, under proper direction to cultivate a garden that will provide them with their year's supply of vegetables and necessities of a life nature.

THE FIRES SWEEP UNCHECKED THROUGH MAINE
Men of Presque Isle Are Fighting to Save Their Village From Destruction by Flames
Large Areas of Timber Devastated
Houlton, Me., June 12.—The much delayed and long expected rain, which is considered the only hope of extinguishing the forest fires that have been raging for days in the Aroostook County, has not materialized, and the fires today were sweeping unchecked through the woodlands and destroying large areas of valuable timber. The town of Presque Isle which suffered a heavy loss by the flames upon the outlying mills and houses, many of which required considerable time in destroying last night, are now being threatened by the flames from the forest fires from causing further destruction in the village.
Early today the town was completely cut off from telephone and telegraphic communication. Fear that they would meet the same fate as the little village of Hillman, which was entirely consumed last night, made the inhabitants of the threatened villages more alert today to ward off any approach of the flames upon the outlying mills and houses, many of which required considerable time in destroying last night, are now being threatened by the flames from the forest fires from causing further destruction in the village.

MAN ON SCAFFOLD FIGHTS FOR LIFE
Stabs Sheriff With Sharpened Spoon As Black Cap Is Being Adjusted—Finally Hanged
Floresville, Texas, June 12.—Using as a weapon a sharpened spoon, Refugio Jaraque, sentenced to hang for criminal assault, fought desperately on the scaffold yesterday to prevent execution. He stabbed Sheriff William Wright over the heart when the officers attempted to adjust the black cap. The spoon, however, was deflected when it struck a bone and the wound is not serious.
When Jaraque was subdued the execution proceeded, a brother of the wounded officer taking charge. The first time the trap was sprung Jaraque fell across the trap and it was necessary to repeat the preliminaries. The second springing of the trap was fatal. The man protested his innocence to the end.
Vancover, June 11.—R. E. Larmour, general freight agent of the C.P.R., at Nelson, B.C., has been appointed to Winnipeg, succeeding W. C. Bowles, who has been transferred to Vancouver.

PASTOR'S ENEMIES DYNAMITE CHURCH
Fifth Attempt With Explosive in Few Days Destroys Edifice in Ohio Town
Special to The Evening Post.
Letonia, O., June 12.—Unknown persons blew up the First Presbyterian church in this village last night with a dynamite bomb. Rev. Joseph M. Grimm, the pastor, has taken an active part in fighting the liquor case now on trial at this place. This is the fifth attempt in this village, the others having been discovered in time to prevent any damage.
It is sufficient for some people that they drink anything called tea. They prefer a standard brand like "Salada," which has a reputation for being good. The latter gets more enjoyment out of life. In buying tea for the satisfaction you expect to get from its use, it is well to purchase "Salada." Avoid anything "just as good." Imitations are invariably of poor quality.
Rochester, N. H., June 11.—One hundred men were thrown out of employment and a property loss of \$10,000 was caused by the destruction by fire last night of the Salmon River Paper mills in the town of Milton.

GOVERNMENT FEELS A BRILLIANT WIRELESS SCENE AT SLAVONIA WRECK
SEELERS FOR CLOSE
Hon. Thomas Taylor Addresses Enthusiastic Meeting of Soke Farmers on Administration's Policy
Government Dinner at Which Many Striking Speeches Were Made Concluded First Week of Press Conference
Cunard Liner Sent Out Famous "C. O. D." Message and Steamer Prinzess Irene Went to Rescue

SURVEY WORK NOT FOR SPECULATORS
Much Money Being Spent to Obtain Information for Benefit of Real Settlers—British Subjects Preferred
London, Eng., June 12.—This week's brilliant functions in connection with the Imperial Press Conference reached a climax last night at the Government dinner, a brilliant scene at which Earl Grey presided.
Premier Asquith, Archbishop Canterbury, Col. Seely, Lords Cromer and Northcote and other distinguished men were present.
The premier proposed the toast of "Our Guests" with high eloquence. He claimed there ought to be a sense of independence and partnership between the Government and the Press. It was the duty of the Imperial Press to promote in its highest forms and to the utmost the spirit of imperial unity (applause) and he referred to, as one voice, the settled conviction wherewith the statesmen of both parties had dealt with the question of Imperial Federation.
There would be no discordance should the occasion arise. Canada would be united as a mighty whole to defend the common cause. French-Canadians were proud of the British flag, which floated over a peaceful and contented people in Quebec. (Applause).
Speaking in French Mr. Langlois expressed pleasure at the eminent Canadian representative of the French-Canadians were grateful to Great Britain for safeguarding their religion, customs and liberties. He recalled with pride that in the dark days of 1812 the French Canadians had saved Canada, and what they did in the past they could be relied on to do in the future.
Messrs. Cunningham and Fenwick responded for Australia. Lord Grey said the home government would meet overseas representatives as equals and allies. Nothing could be further from the ministers' thoughts than to dictate to them in any policy or to withhold approval. A government is not a gigantic Santa Claus who whose gifts are bestowed upon the world.
Of much the same character was the Imperial Press Conference, which was held today at the Hotel Cecil.

LOYALTY PLEDGED BY WHOLE EMPIRE
Lord Crewe Presiding Says Conference Will Have Effect As Far Reaching As Any Ever Held
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WAS 180 MILES AWAY AT TIME
Slavonia Is Total Wreck Two Miles South of Azores—Passengers Are Safe on Rescuing Ship
Punta Del Gada Azores, June 12.—Wireless telegraphically played a prominent part in the saving of the crew and passengers of the Cunard liner steamer Slavonia, which today is a total wreck two miles south of Azores. The steamer Prinzess Irene was 180 miles away when the thrilling call "C. O. D." was locked up. Immediately upon receipt of the message of distress the operator at once back his answer and learned the location of the stricken ship. The Prinzess Irene then hastened with full speed to the rescue and everybody on the Slavonia was saved.
It was shortly before midnight on Wednesday, June 10, that the wireless distress signal was received on the Prinzess Irene. The operator answered and immediately got the message in reply saying the Slavonia was ashore here, and asking the Prinzess to come to her assistance. The Prinzess Irene was 180 miles distant from the Slavonia. Her course was at once changed and she went ahead at full speed fifteen knots an hour, to the designated location, two miles southwest of Flores Island. The Prinzess Irene arrived alongside the Slavonia on Thursday afternoon. It was arranged that she should take on board the cabin passengers of the Cunard liner and work was at once begun. All Thursday night was taken up with the rescue and the passengers, men, women and children were on board by daylight. The transfer was made on Friday morning early the Prinzess Irene left the Slavonia for Gibraltar. In the meantime the wireless calls for help sent out by the Slavonia had been heard by the Hamburg-American line steamer Prinzess Irene, which also hastened to the scene of the wreck. The intermediate and steamer Prinzess Irene, which was transferred also without accident to this vessel. There remained on board the Slavonia no additional information but according to the latest intelligence received here the entire ship's company left the wreck.
News at New York.
New York, June 12.—The first cablegram from Capt. Dunning, of the wrecked steamer Slavonia, was received today by the agent of the Cunard line in this city. It was forwarded by the agent of the line in Liverpool to the agent of the line in London. "Slavonia ashore south side of Flores Island. Passengers safely landed. Proceeding to Gibraltar." The Cunard line, third class on steamer Batavia. From the wording of this message the Cunard agents were of the opinion that the passengers were first landed on Flores Island and then taken on board the steamer. Although further details of the wreck and the rescue of the Slavonia's 610 passengers are awaited with great interest in the office of the Hamburg-American line, which owns the Batavia, and the North German Lloyd line, which owns the Prinzess Irene, no additional information was received and the agents were inclined to believe that they would have no further reports from either the Prinzess Irene, no additional information would have formed a double line of communication.
All the vessels were decked with thousands of flags and with the crew decked with various lines of information as to the whereabouts of the passengers, to which the agents replied that they were all safe and that the two steamers, bound for Italian ports.
The Prinzess Irene is expected to reach Gibraltar on Sunday. Many inquiries were made at the offices of the various lines for information as to the whereabouts of the passengers, to which the agents replied that they were all safe and that the two steamers, bound for Italian ports.
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WESTMINSTER CLEANER
LACK
Vancouver, June 14.—For minutes they battled on even Saturday, the score standing into the fourth quarter at 5 then with the rallying burst that has made the Regina game famous, Charlie Welch went in and notched three rapid succession. New Westminister did remarkably well in the first quarter of the game, but had one of "Bone" efforts been allowed, an even goal umpire would have said they would have started on fourth one to the good.
While not remarkable for the game was no walking in there was nothing especially the way the players covered ground. Westminister was fit with the same old snappy the long galloping stride that the crowd likes a race horse, where the red shirts had 11 Vancouver boys.
The locals, while fairly good work, were a trifle slow in their home game gave the Westminister too long to cover up. It was bored in more than one time in circling around look safe place to pass, their score at least have jumped up in notches. It is only fair to say that they gave every evidence of an attempt to break down the Eastern education, and in quarter especially, went right Gray in business style.
Only Small Crowd Present
The Royal City people figured on only a light practice for their pets, as they were so conscious by the presence of grandstand was not half bleachers were deserted, and railbirds hailed for Vancouver. Tommy Gifford was out on old place, and the line more. Wintemute, Len Turra and the redoubtable "Dad's" absence from home good deal of the life out of it in the early stages of the game.
No Score in First Quarter
The game opened in desultory fashion, and the first quarter saw nothing. Clifford Spring started really rolling half a minute after the opening of the second half, but shot that beat Gibbons, and the teams went right to it. Vanhook began boring in a less around, and the Vancouver benefactor, they ended the quarter with the lead of the board showing 3 to 2. Vancouver had another one, but Gifford Johns got his hand up, and his signature was on the board. Jarlow Gailbraith took his rest of the game.
Third Quarter Was Full of the game, both halves of the real action. Westminister ever had the faster half, with the admirable faculty of pun ones at Gibbons just a few Right here it ought to be a hand with the Vancouver artist that can keep them on handily style. His saves were not continued with spectacular, and shots that label on them for sure, did terrible.
Then the Balloon went up. The Royal City's last quarter with a rush and

FISHING EXPEDITION
Lord and Lady Clanwilliam Spend Delightful Time on Cowichan River
Lord and Lady Clanwilliam returned yesterday from a fishing expedition to the island. His Lordship went to Duncan, and from there went up the Cowichan by boat, having excellent sport and a very pleasant outing, favored by delightful weather. The visitors are high in the praise of Vancouver Island, and intimated their intention of repeating the visit, and Lady Clanwilliam on their way home.

NEW WORLD RELIGIONS WILL SOON UNITE
New York, June 11.—That the new world religions soon will take the place of the old ones, and that a new religion was predicted yesterday by Prof. George Burman Foster of the University of Chicago, who said that the Baptist ministry is demanded by the Chicago Baptist ministerial conference.
Prof. Foster declared that the present question of religious freedom posed by the union of all the Protestant churches with the Catholic for the free thinkers.

MATT BARR REFEREE IN CUP GAME
New Westminster, June 12.—New Westminister Lacrosse day wired the Vancouver Matt Barr, of the Vancouver in the forthcoming Stanley Cup game, at Stanley, Victoria, a play. The Vancouver play June 28th and again on June 29th and again on June 30th.
It is probable that a portable grand stand will be set of covered seats at the coming order to ensure accommodation of the club in Vancouver could then secure seats in a time to occupy them before crowd arrived.
There will be a lot of liveliness on "Dead Horse Hill" next Saturday. Worcester Automobile Club annual hill climb. A good number of entries are coming in for test and among them are famous cars and drivers, and Bouquet, the Knox Palma with the Fiat. Bruce with the Benz, Carl Brock with the Benz, and the National is some of the entries. The Vancouver play June 28th and again on June 29th and again on June 30th.
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PAGEANT OF NIGHT

The change from sleeping in to sleeping out is not merely a question of turning your bed on to a verandah...

For the real glory of a night in the open is to see visions and to dream dreams, and one must sleep lightly...

With a verandah of two storeys, facing south and east—the lower one opening off the dining-room and the upper off the bedroom—my house in the long summer days may become little more than a storeroom for my possessions and a refuge from inclement weather.

One may pass the hours entirely in the open and make of the summer a real festival of outdoor life. It is all very good; good to breakfast with the wagtail on the lawn for a companion and to share lunch with a blundering bumble bee...

As soon as the light goes out—and the insect population which it has attracted from far and wide has begun to disperse—the posts of the verandah come forward out of the darkness and frame the field of observation like a picture. As yet it is but a glittering curtain of broadcast stars, torn with a ragged edge at one corner where a massive beech tree shows itself.

Soon I must sit up and draw on the rug that has been lying at my feet, for we have reached the chill hour before the dawn. I care not how warm the night may be, there is always—in Scotland at least—this one cold hour, the last hour of darkness, as I fancy, to be reckoned with.

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comes, he will rise and clap his arms and stamp up and down the lane to stir his blood. It is the hour when the late spring frosts spread over the land their hasty garments of rime, to be wiped away in a few moments by the sun that is already approaching the horizon.

And now I bestir myself to witness the great scene of the piece. I will not be content this time with a momentary glance, but must watch the grand crescendo to its climax, from the time when first the moon is blanchied by the growing dawn and fresh detail comes into view where only outline existed...

The entebled moon seeks refuge in the west. The swift changes of the night are over, the mystery dispelled; it is broad day, and all the world of nature is tingling with busy life. It is no moment to relinquish my post of observation, but there are yet three hours of sleep due to me, who am but a man. The show is over, and my head falls back upon the pillow. I must have my due.—Bertram Smith in the Manchester Guardian.

THAT KIND OF MAN

The Georgians of Augusta are chuckling over a new anecdote about Mr. Taft.

Mr. Taft, it seems, drove up one afternoon to see a Georgia planter. The planter's cook, a very old woman, takes no interest in public affairs, and she did not recognize the portly guest.

"What did you think of that gentleman, Martha?" the planter asked, after Mr. Taft had driven off.

"Well, sir," old Martha replied, "I can't say as I saw nothin' pertickler about him. He looked to me like the kind of man as would be pretty reglar to his meals."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

United Mine Workers of America have spent nearly \$6,000,000 in strike benefits in the past nine years.

REVISED PRAYER BOOK

(By Quartus in the Manchester Guardian).

At this moment the Convocations of Canterbury and York are engaged in an attempt to revise the Prayer-book. "Letters of Business" were a year ago addressed to them by His Majesty, especially pointing to the vestriarian controversy.

It will also be found that the rank and file of the clergy are by no means in favor of revision. They know—for the Prayer-book is their daily and hourly manual—what the Prayer-book contains. They are indeed, aware of its many archaisms of language, its occasional obscurity, its frequent prolixity.

He honestly said that the spirit of tolerance is growing faster among the clergy than the laity, and faster on the "Catholic" than the "Protestant" side.

If any attempt is made to draft a new Ornaments Rubric, it can only be made in a spirit of compromise; that is, in the direction of permitting diversity of use or allowing of white eucharistic vestments; for rubrics can never do much more than give sanction to existing practices. But it is certain that a vehement opposition would come from the "Protestant" party, and there might even be secessions.

All this is fully known to the working clergy, and therefore they deprecate the wasting of time and energy upon a futile attempt at revision. It all looks so easy to people who look at it from a little distance. The statesman and the politician wonder why the Bishops "do not act." And the Bishops and the "dignified clergy," who are chiefly appointed by the advice of statesmen and politicians, tend to share this more independent and secular view of such matters.

Moreover, it is obvious to the parish clergy that every year that goes by tends to shorten asperities, to draw the best men of all schools together, and make them respect each other's merits. The "broad" views of modern High Churchmen are not so far from the views of the neo-Evangelicals. These men, on either side, are ashamed and tired of the extravagances of their own friends. More and more in the Church the men of any school who are able to do good work receive the warmest recognition. In the face of the social revolution that is proceeding around us, we cannot afford to waste time over ritual.

The Fascinating and Romantic History of the Strong Room

(By Harold J. Shepstone.)

Much has been written about safes, but little has been said about strong rooms. The reason for this is not difficult to seek. It is principally in the banks of the country where we find these giant rooms of steel and naturally the banks themselves are naturally reticent about their strong rooms.

Indeed, that struggle for supremacy is still being waged, and is likely to continue all the end of time. No sooner does the strong room maker turn out something that is an improvement on his previous efforts than the burglar answers the challenge, and by calling science to his aid often wins.

The vault is situated some 40 feet below the level of the street. The foundation and walls are of masonry and concrete, and in the vault itself the strong room rests on a number of concrete pillars.

The vault is situated some 40 feet below the level of the street. The foundation and walls are of masonry and concrete, and in the vault itself the strong room rests on a number of concrete pillars. A narrow passage leads to the vault, and is ingeniously arranged of mirrors the watchman passing along the gangway in front can see every part of the back and sides, as well as the open niches under the safe.

It will be seen from this that the bank is not relying solely upon the strength of its strong-room, but has incorporated some ingenious devices for defeating would-be robbers. It is much the same in the great national banks of the world. If a mob overcame the guards and "watch-clerks" at the bank of England they could not possibly penetrate the vault, and their passage would be blocked by large reservoirs of water. The strong-room here is one of the largest in the world. The foundation, sixty-six feet below street level, is a bed of concrete, and above that thick plates of iron specially manufactured to resist both skill and force.

The banks of Great Britain are not so elaborate as those encountered on the Atlantic side of the Atlantic. It is not to be imagined that they are not suitable for the purpose for which they were designed. The Englishman has a love for something solid and not showy in evidence in his strong-room. The vault of the Bank of New York bank will conduct you to the basement and into a vaulted room and put out with pride the great circular door of strong steel with two locks and so delicately balanced on its hinges that a child can move it to and fro.

An extraordinary and daring robbery was that which took place at the Central Bank of Western India, in Hong Kong, in 1885, where the thieves succeeded in getting clear off with gold and specie worth nearly a million dollars. The robbers must have been at work for some weeks before they entered the vault. Their principal labor was the construction of a tunnel sixty feet long, and of a diameter of six feet, which was then made to penetrate the floor of the vault.

Some years ago an equally daring robbery took place in the late Cape of Good Hope Bank, at Kimberley. One Sunday morning the manager of the bank opened his cash safe to get a parcel of diamonds which were in his custody. When he found several loose bags of money lying about the strong-room floor, he was puzzled.

What banks fear is not so much a burglar gaining access to their premises by forcing doors, but by tunnelling and other equally cunning and novel methods. In the case of the bank at Kimberley, the robbers were discovered by the manager, who was not long in concluding that robbers must be tunnelling into an adjoining building to the vault in the bank.

Guards were immediately posted in and around the building. Some of the masonry of the bank to be giving way. Meantime the robbers appeared to be working at work and quite unaware that they were being watched. At one in the morning a Mexican volunteer descended into the bank cellar so as to discover the actual situation. Some of the masonry was found to be giving way, and he met someone coming up. The masonry was found to be giving way.

It was certainly not always the case and the directors might have stood on end when, many years ago, the secretary at a meeting stood up and read the following letter which he had received: To Gentlemen of Bank England—You think you are safe, but I know better. I bin hiside the Bank these last 20 years and you are not safe. But I am not a thief, so if yer will meet mee in the great, square room with all the moneys at yer feet, I will explain or to yer. Let only 2 cum and say unfin to nobody.

This letter was looked upon as a hoax but, detectives took a rather serious view of it and stationed themselves at night in the large room beneath the vaults. The vaults were two feet thick and formed of hard bricoid laid in cement, with hach-iron worked in. The latter were lined throughout with steel plates two inches thick. There were two doors, the outer one of strong steel with two locks and the inner one of combined iron and steel of extraordinary strength, with two locks, and weighing twenty tons.

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It was certainly not always the case and the directors might have stood on end when, many years ago, the secretary at a meeting stood up and read the following letter which he had received: To Gentlemen of Bank England—You think you are safe, but I know better. I bin hiside the Bank these last 20 years and you are not safe. But I am not a thief, so if yer will meet mee in the great, square room with all the moneys at yer feet, I will explain or to yer. Let only 2 cum and say unfin to nobody.

This letter was looked upon as a hoax but, detectives took a rather serious view of it and stationed themselves at night in the large room beneath the vaults. The vaults were two feet thick and formed of hard bricoid laid in cement, with hach-iron worked in. The latter were lined throughout with steel plates two inches thick. There were two doors, the outer one of strong steel with two locks and the inner one of combined iron and steel of extraordinary strength, with two locks, and weighing twenty tons.

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Ha

(By Ernest McCaffey.)

Starting from Nanaimo, British Columbia, we followed an route to Comox. It was cloudy and sunshine, and constantly changing panoramas. To the left, rose island, many of them showing abrupt and rugged as if a passing launch water, and once we were dipping like some.

To the right the p dim and distant, a mists of early m strange phenom ns was, that they Great. Hour after h in sight, and w ceeding crest w a Farse until it, too Through by yet an was the same w gh.

DELEGATES each sank do asc. Pnk, anothe

Were Entertaining. H Duke and Dudgeon onshire at Ch. Wills Be in Manke the

London, June 17.—Daily delegates are thoroughly provincial. As the banquet in suited laze of p it of Winnipeg, much in moun. Responding to a p the g. he said that city. more freig. nore or kept the box waiting whi for a box of groceries missed their connection w

Steaming out from Hor Yellow Rock highway, w its rugged and scarred bul spreading sunlight. Fur Comox, nestled in the hills shining emerald fold of glis a welcoming freshness in The town is beautifully st

be more than usually ble prosperity and advancem William Duncan, presiden volution league, whose made me feel quite at ho a gathering at the Com meeting some of the cit

From Comox to Cou through a fine farming d the farmers are old settl and has been drained and of extending this schem is being steadily carried stopped at the hotel, and around the district a little Courtney river, a few yar a magnificent waterpower waste, which could be d furnish power for mill an is plenty of splendid timbe and this proximity of w and natural power sugga practicability of paper and

In the evening the League of the Vancouver held a meeting in fine attendance of the including a number of lad of the speech-making wh which he called attentio district in the way of dev vantages which the coun vesters and settlers, and from the co-operation of ration of the Vancouver League. President Dunc terms of the prospects d with its towns of Court berland, and closed with hearers to join in the w district and aiding the w was applauded vigorously

In the absence of the league, the treasurer gave full of solid and pity a delivered with the fervor lieved in what he said, w was to "get busy," wor would follow as surely where seed has been so vation been given. The t ceived with enthusiasm. Robert Grant, M.P.P was next called on and hearty support to the le and his faith in its ultir J. McPhee, of Courtney marked by optimistic vie the district and his syma objects of the league. M an the subject of "The Se tion, and other citizens remarks during the cours of Robert C. Wilson, sec and Development Leag meeting, gave a ringing "district, and urged every and help on in the goo speech was full of sturge of the best efforts of the McCaffey, of the Victo

Genuine Austrian Bentwood Furniture

The Strongest and Best Made



Price, \$4.00



Price, \$2.50

There is not a shadow of doubt in the lasting quality of Austrian Bentwood Furniture, for the simple reason that this class of furniture has less joints to work loose. Take the back of the chairs, for instance, shown on this page, and you will note that they are all one piece, while the workmanship and material used in its construction are the best procurable. All parts are rigidly joined by the use of patent steel bolt screws and nuts morticed into the wood. In fact Austrian Bentwood Furniture is made to wear, and is guaranteed to do it.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE IS ARTISTIC

There is originality in the design of Austrian Bentwood Furniture; something entirely different. In fact its character and beauty impress one on sight. It is built along simple, yet graceful, lines, and is indeed pleasing and restful to the eye. As a home furniture, it stands in a class by itself. It is finished throughout by hand, and the hand polish shows to perfection the natural "Austrian beech." The seats are all hand-caned, and will last indefinitely.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE FOR HOTELS AND CLUBS

For hotel or club furniture, Austrian Bentwood stands pre-eminent. It can be easily kept clean, and is the most sanitary furniture on the market today. It would be useless, in fact impossible, to describe this beautiful furniture correctly. A visit to the third floor is convincing. The accompanying illustrations will allow you to form some idea of what it is like, and the prices will demonstrate its powers as an economical furniture.



Price, \$4.



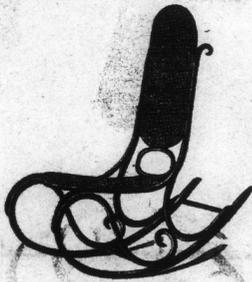
Price



Price, \$4.50



Price, \$10.00



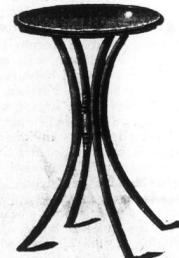
Price, \$8.75



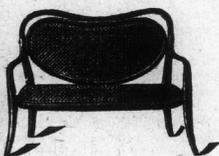
Price, \$9.75



Price, \$10.50



Price



Price, \$5.50



Price, \$4.00



Price, \$2.50



Price, \$4.75



Price, \$5.00



Price, \$5.75

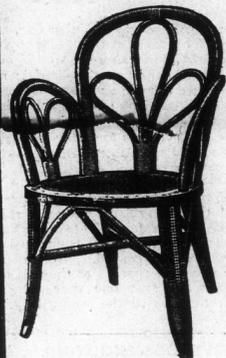


Price, \$6.50



Price, \$4.50

Some Articles of Reed Furniture for Summer Use



REED CHAIR

Same as illustration, built along very massive lines, first quality selected reed, fine shalac enamel finish, a specially strong piece of furniture. Just the thing for verandah use in summer.

Price\$7.50



REED CHAIR

Same as above illustration. Just the article for the verandah in summer. Made of specially selected reed, fine shalac finish. Is a very desirable piece of furniture. Special mail order price\$10.75

Price\$10.75

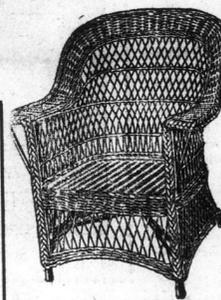
There is nothing for Summer use more appropriate than Reed Furniture. For the lawn or porch it is invaluable. It is restful, comfortable, and can be at any time, should it get shabby, made to look like new again by staining. The four illustrations on this page are a few out of the many pieces in stock, and which will be found most moderately priced.

Pay a Visit to Our Tea Rooms

Our Tea Room, situated on the Third Floor, is an ideal spot for those wishing refreshments. Delightful view of the harbor, pleasant and cosy surroundings; while a cup of Mem Sabs tea is unsurpassed as a refreshment for those feeling tired and weary. Take elevator to Third Floor.

Our Mail Order Department

Is complete in every detail. All orders received are made up and shipped same day. A thoroughly trained and competent staff of mail order assistants does your purchasing with the same exactitude as if you were attending personally; while our catalogue conveys to you Fashion's latest dictates, marked at prices to meet all purses.



REED CHAIR

As shown in illustration, beautiful design, can be made a specially comfortable chair with cushions. Just the thing for either your parlor or verandah use in summer time. Fine finish.

Price\$12.50



REED ROCKER

Built very heavily, very wide seat, sloping back, arms and back very high. Is indeed very comfortable, best quality reed, shalac enamel finish.

Splendid value at\$7.50.

Store Closes at 5:30
Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Store Closes at 5:30
Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

VOL. L. NO. 258

OPINION WORK OF PRESS

Great Britons Predict
Press Conference Will
a Far-Reaching
Throughout the Empire

DELEGATES ENJOY PROVINCIAL

Were Entertained To
Duke and Duchess of
onshire at Chatsworth
Will Be in Manchester

London, June 17.—The delegates are thoroughly enjoying their provincial tour. At the Lord's banquet in St. James' last night, Lord Balfour, made an address. Responding on behalf of the delegates, he said that the delegates would have important results in all public men in England. He spoke with the responsibility of a man who had accepted in entirety the view of imperial development which is strongly held by the colonies. He said that in the dominions there were no party divisions. Imperial questions and added evidence which was forthcoming at a conference that no responsible man of either party accepted any that they could sit in a London and formulate the course of a working programme in which could compress the line of overseas, had done more for the solidation of the Empire than anything that had happened in years.

The bond which bound the delegates together was a community of interests. Today the delegates were pleasantly entertained by the Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth and will be at Manchester tomorrow.

I have received the following responses to my request for opinions of the potentialities of an Imperial conference of the press conference: "Assent—I am confident that representatives of the Imperial Empire do much towards promoting strengthening unity through the Empire. I earnestly hope that the power to the fullest extent."

"LORD ROBE" "Sutton Place—The result of a permanent committee of a permanent committee of Australia, New Zealand, and the West Indies. The work will be but victory certain."

"NORTH" Mr. Balfour says in a very "London, realizing the object of the conference as quite unobtainable as yet to measure the effect of it all, on the opinion of the press at large, but it unquestionably minded the world how effectual press may be in laying deep foundations of unity which must be based on the common interests of the different states of the Empire. None of them are subordinate to them are equal, but in equality, ready to co-operate in the common good."

"The press will themselves recognize and help to recognize that if greater order be ever obtained it will not be at the sacrifice of the independence of any single fraction of the self-governing portions of the Empire."

Mrs. Chamberlain telegrams Birmingham her regrets Chamberlain would be unable to attend the request. WINDE

TRADE DISPUTES IN MONTH

Ottawa, June 17.—The Gazette reports that during the month of May, 1908, there were fifteen trade disputes, an increase of two compared with the month of May, 1907. Thirty-two firms and employees were affected, the time being approximately 90 days.

Industrial accidents occurred during May, of which 83 and 185 resulted in serious injuries. Lumbering headed the list with 27 fatalities, while the railways came second with 23.

Vancouver, June 17.—The population of Vancouver, B. C., June 17, 1908, was 50,000, an increase of 1,000 over the population of May 1, 1908.

Constitutional Board of the Province of Ontario, June 17.—The board has made out its report to Ottawa. A majority report by F. S. Herman and H. G. Man, is as far as can be seen favorable to the miners. A report will be made by C. J. favor of the operators.