

\$2.90  
\$3.00  
\$4.75

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. 469.

VICTORIA, B.C., TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1911.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

## WILL INSIST ON TARIFF REVISION

Speaker Champ Clark in Formal Statement Issues Definition to Administration, Answering President Taft

## SAYS DEMOCRATS HAVE MANDATE

Will Appeal to Country if Senate Defeats Their Bills or President Uses His Veto Power

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The tariff ought to be revised from top to bottom," said Mr. Clark. "The people of the land so directed last November. That is their latest mandate. The House declared that it is best to revise it schedule by schedule. We have made a good start on that plan. We will continue as we have begun." The country endorses what the House has done. If the Republican Senate beats our bills or President Taft vetoes them we will appeal to the country and it will sustain us. We believe we are right. We are not afraid of a contest."

## VESSEL IN TROUBLE

Steam Schooner Breaks Shaft Shortly After Leaving San Francisco and Springs a Leak.

CRESCENT CITY, Cal., June 24.—The steam schooner Mandalay, which left here yesterday with a cargo of lumber and a few passengers for San Francisco, broke her propeller shaft and was unable to put back to the outside anchorage and had her passengers in a lifeboat. Water put out the boiler fire just as the roads outside the harbor were reached.

The hull settled considerably overnight and showed very little under the deckload this morning. Its large load consists of spruce lumber. Tomorrow the vessel will be towed by the steamer Del Norte to San Francisco. Captain Lstrom and his crew have remained on board. The Mandalay has a capacity of 450 tons and belongs to Hobbs, Wall & Co.

## CANADIAN OFFICER KILLED

TORONTO, June 24.—A London cable states that Captain Macoun, a Canadian officer who fell from his horse on coronation day, broke the base of his skull and his condition is very grave.

## HAYTIAN EXPEDITION

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, June 24.—The cruiser Amerin Simon, lately acquired by the Haytian government, left here tonight for Cape Haytien with a large quantity of arms, munitions and artillery aboard, and a strong force of troops under command of General Sylvestre. The purpose of the expedition is to re-establish peace along the Dominican frontier. Most of the trouble has been due to guerrillas.

## STRIKE RIOTS IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 24.—The strike of the six thousand garment workers here developed last night when guards were taking non-union workers from factories to their homes, were the targets of decayed eggs and vegetables in various sections of the city. As a result there were a few minor riots, followed by several arrests.

## ISSUE OF DOLLAR BILLS

OTTAWA, June 24.—New \$1 bills have been issued by the finance department, the distribution of which will take place simultaneously in different centres. Assistant receivers-general at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Victoria have \$250,000 of the new bills on hand. Pictures of Lord and Lady Grey appear in the centre of the note, the old lumbering scene being abolished.

## AFFECTED SCHOOL CHILDREN

TORONTO, June 24.—About twenty prospective parents have been instituted against the parents who refused to have their affiliated school children given proper medical treatment as recommended by the doctors and nurses in the public schools of the city. The parents, when the physical and mental defects of the children are pointed out, declared they could not afford it, and anyway it was nobody's business but their own.

## SEAMEN'S STRIKE

More Workers Ordered to Stop—Several Vessels Get Away from Glasgow with Full Crews

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Encouraged by the success of Tom Mann, who secured an acceptance of the seaman's terms by the shipowners, the strike leaders in this district have issued a manifesto ordering all union workers employed by forty-six firms in the shipping federation to stop work on Saturday.

GLASGOW, June 24.—All vessels scheduled to sail from this port today got off with full crews only the Atlantic Liners gone, few crossing during the union rate. At the Firth of Forth ports shipping is at a standstill. At Leith thirty-seven steamers cannot find crews.

ROTTERDAM, June 24.—The shipowners at a meeting here today decided that they were masters of the situation and refused to make concessions to the strikers.

## SAYS DEMOCRATS HAVE MANDATE

Will Appeal to Country if Senate Defeats Their Bills or President Uses His Veto Power

## ADMIRAL TOGO

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Admiral Togo, the famous Japanese naval commander, will be able to stop only seventeen days in the United States on his way home to Japan from the coronation. The admiral, who will be met at New York August 4, where he will be met by Captain Tempkin Potts, who will look after the visitor during his stay in this country. The only cities he will visit are New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington.

## UNION PACIFIC WINS IN COURT

U. S. Government's Petition to Enjoin It from Continuing in Control of Southern Pacific is Dismissed

## ST. LOUIS

Judge Adams dismissed the government's petition to enjoin the Union Pacific Railroad from continuing to control the Southern Pacific company was dismissed today by the United States circuit court of the Eighth district. Judge Elmer B. Adams, the majority opinion, which was concurred in by Judge Sandborn and former Judge, Judge William C. Hook wrote a dissenting opinion.

The decree was entered at Salt Lake City, where the suit was filed in February, 1908, and the opinions were handed down in St. Paul, Salt Lake City, and here.

Judge Adams found that the railroad merger engineered by the late Edward H. Harriman and his associates in 1901 and subsequently did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of trade, interstate or international. He found that the suppression of competition between the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific was so infinitesimal, small that it was unimportant. In connection with this feature of the decision, Judge Adams cited the recent Standard Oil decision in which the rule was first laid down by the United States supreme court.

Judge Hook in his dissenting opinion said the majority opinion "so greatly narrows the act of Congress that very little is left of it when applied to railroads," and that under the tests which the majority opinion was based on, "the Union Pacific could probably have lawfully purchased control of all the great railway systems in the United States."

Judge Adams prefaced his opinion with the statement that the government must prove that the restraint in trade alleged in the bill is substantial in character and is the direct and immediate effect of the combination. The government, he said later, failed to prove this.

## ALBERTA RAILWAY PROJECT

OTTAWA, June 24.—Calgary and Edmonton railway asks power to build branches southerly from Sedgewick and northerly from Battle River to the Wetaskiwin branch. The Pacific trans-Canada and Hudson Bay railway applies for a charter to build from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, Fort Vermilion to Fort Smith, Wahsika or Loon river east to Fort Churchill or Port Nelson on Hudson Bay.

## DAWSON CITY

Seventeen Cases Reported, but No Deaths So Far—Health Officer of City First to be Attacked

## ALASKA GOVERNOR ASKS FEDERAL AID

DAWSON, Y. T., June 24.—There are 17 cases of smallpox in Dawson, but there have been no deaths. Quarantine is being enforced. The big camps are keeping their men away from Dawson. The health officer of Dawson was one of the first to be attacked.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Governor Clark of Alaska has appealed for federal aid to prevent the epidemic of smallpox in Dawson City from spreading south into American territory.

Officers of the public health service in Alaska have been instructed to immediately establish quarantine at Eagle City and Skagway. The outbreak is regarded as serious at this time of the year when prospectors are coming from Yukon Territory into Alaska at the rate of 200 a week. Governor Clark fears that the Dawson quarantine is ineffective.

## DAWSON CITY

Girls' Suicide Pact

RIDGEWAY, Ills., June 24.—A suicide pact between two girls was carried out today when Jessie Cobbman, 17 years old, and Lucy Davidson, aged 18 years, drank carbolic acid. The Cobbman girl had quarrelled with her parents and was living with Miss Davidson. Both girls said that their parents planned to seek a divorce, but the girls agreed that in such event they would die together. Today an officer called for Jessie. Asking for time to dress she went to her room and drank the acid. She then returned to the parlor and told what she had done. A moment later her friend also drank the poison. Both expired within a few minutes.

## FACTORY EXPLOSION

MUNICH, June 24.—A factory at Treibergen, employed in recovering zinc-cerite from the atmosphere, was destroyed by a terrific explosion, originating from some unknown cause in a reservoir containing supplies, today. Three lives were lost and six other persons were dangerously injured.

## THANKS FROM QUEEN MOTHER

Queen Alexandra Replies to Message Sent by Earl Grey on Behalf of People of Canada

## IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER CONFERRED

Cadets at Royal Military College—Case of John Fisk, Sentenced to Death, Under Consideration

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## COWICHAN LAKE BRANCH

Contract for Construction is Awarded to Vancouver Firm, to Start Soon

VANCOUVER, June 24.—R. Marpole, vice-president of the B. & N. railway, today announced the award of a contract for the construction of the proposed Cowichan Lake branch to Messrs. Palmer Bros. and Henning of this city. The line will be 20 miles long, extending from a point near Duncan station to the station to the lake. The right-of-way has already been cleared.

The successful tenderers expect to start grading operations within a few weeks and the task will probably occupy less than six months in completion as the route follows a water grade with no engineering difficulties.

## SETTLEMENT BANNED

TORONTO, June 24.—The danger of a strike on the street railway is averted. Manager Fleming has written to the union stating that their grievances are now under consideration and will probably be adjusted to the men's satisfaction.

## BALLOONIST RESCUED

MEDICINE HAT, June 24.—James Coakley, the balloonist connected with the Northwest Amusement company's show, who fell into the Kootenay lake at Nelson and had three ribs broken at MacLeod recently, met with another misfortune here when his balloon remained persistently over the river and eventually descended into the water with him. Norman Rosser, a boy scout, swam out to the rescue and assisted Coakley to shore.

## MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 24.—Steaming up the Mississippi river late this afternoon, the boilers of the packet City of St. Joseph exploded while the boat was opposite President's island, six miles below this city.

Six negro deck hands are dead, four more are expected to die, and ten others are seriously injured.

The boat sank so suddenly, and it was with great difficulty that any of the passengers and deckhands were saved.

## FIFTEEN PASSENGERS WERE ABOARD

Fifteen passengers were aboard. The work of rescue was done entirely by the crew of the ferryboat Charles H. Organ, which had been running abreast of the City of St. Joseph several miles. Water was poured on to the burning craft from the ferryboat, the two crafts were lashed together, and the passengers and crew of the wrecked boat taken aboard.

## THE FAVORITE PASTIME OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BOATSMEN

The favorite pastime of the Mississippi river boatsmen is a large-scale game responsible for the death of six negroes.

Illustrated in front of the boiler, the men were shooting craps.

The exploding swept them on the deck after maiming them, and their bodies were lost in the river.

## CHARLES PRICE WAS KILLED

Charles Price was killed in a collision with a freight train at the mouth of the Columbia river. Price was a member of the American Medical Association, which will begin its annual convention here next Tuesday, already having arrived to attend the annual meeting of the American Academy of Medicine, in session today. Of the several thousand members of the larger organization, all of whom are not members of the smaller, the first were expected to arrive on a special train tomorrow, and the remainder in a series of specials on Monday morning.

## OVERLAND LIMITED DERAILLED

RENO, Nev., June 24.—Nine cars of the Overland Limited, derailed on the Southern Pacific railway, were derailed by a broken rail just outside the city limits this evening at 8:35 o'clock, and while no one was injured the passengers received a severe shaking up.

The train was running at the rate of 50 miles an hour when the rail snapped. The engine and one car remained on the track. The entire train passed over the spot where the broken rail was encountered. No delay to the overland traffic will be occasioned as the road is double tracked at this point.

## OVERLAND LIMITED DERAILLED

RENO

## LOGGERS MEET AT VANCOUVER

first Session of Pacific Logging Congress to be Held in British Columbia—Practical Papers Contributed

VANCOUVER, June 22.—For the first time since 1908 the Pacific logging congress opened its annual session here today. Technical questions concerning the industry were debated, a prominent place being given to the question of securing an adequate supply of lumber for the camps. References were made to the vastly improved style of living which the loggers in the west now have provided for them as compared with conditions a few years ago. E. T. Allen of Portland read a paper on "Pacific Coast Forest Laws."

W. W. Reed, superintendent of the Oregon and Eureka Railroad, dealt with "Topographical Surveys."

"Logging in Montana" was dealt with by W. E. Wells of Somers, Mont.

"Logging in United States National Forests" by H. M. Strathearn, Post Falls, Idaho. Professor Sparks of Pullman, Wash., gave a short lecture on his improved method of stumping timber.

The congress was welcomed to the city by the mayor.

### SCENE AT TRIAL

Young Couple Prominent in Edinburgh Society Sent to Prison for Attempted Fraud.

EDINBURGH, June 24.—After deliberating for twenty-five minutes a jury of fifteen men returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against Lieutenant and Mrs. Cameron in the High Court of the Judiciary in Edinburgh, and Lord Dunedin, the judge, with a voice broken with emotion, sentenced them to three years' penal servitude.

The trial of this young society couple on a charge of attempting to defraud Lloyd's of \$320,000 by claiming insurance on a pearl necklace which Mrs. Cameron said was stolen from her mother, which, in fact, she never possessed, occupied a week and attracted attention unequalled in Scottish criminal trials since the famous Ardlemont case.

Among the crowds which thronged the court were brother officers of the lieutenant and ladies fashionably attired. While the jury were out deliberating, the prisoners also retired. Mrs. Cameron, who daily appeared in a change of attire, was wearing an over-cloak of lace and a black straw beaded hat trimmed with a white egret. She carried a small silver bottle, a scarlet fan, and a bouquet of old rose tinted sweet peas. When the jury returned the prisoners re-entered the dock. Mrs. Cameron looking fragile and pale, between two stalwart policemen, was led away.

"We find both prisoners guilty of attempted fraud," said the foreman.

"Is your verdict unanimous or by a majority?" asked the clerk.

"Unanimous," was the reply.

A minute elapsed before the judge proceeded to sentence, the prisoners remaining meanwhile, pale but self-controlled. When the judge spoke he was obviously in a strong grip of feeling, and his voice was scarcely audible. Addressing the prisoners by name he said: "You have been convicted of a very serious crime, and while I would treat it with the utmost leniency, the sentence of the court is that each of you be detained in penal servitude for a period of three years." Mrs. Cameron, on hearing her fate, turned ghastly pale and seemed about to collapse. Bracing herself with an effort, however, she stood passive, though unable to prevent her lips from trembling. Mrs. Cameron, erect and soldier-like, flushed crimson, and then the blood left her face as sickly pallor. They left the dock and, assuming a piteous smile, Mrs. Cameron dragged herself forward and shook hands with the junior counsel for the defence; mechanically the lieutenant did the same. Still carrying her nosegay, Mrs. Cameron prompted by the attendants, tottered from the court, the lieutenant following her, carrying his Derby hat and gloves.

### STARTED IN GRIEF

Bridegroom on Wedding Journey Causes Death of Railway Official and Spends Night in Jail.

DUBLIN, June 24.—How a newly-married couple's honeymoon was marred by a distressing tragedy and the husband spent the first night of his wedded life in a police station was related at Kingstown police court this week.

Henry Cockburn, a commercial traveller of Mountjoy, was charged with having attempted at Kingstown railway station to board a train while in motion, and with having caused the death of a ticket-collector Scott.

Mr. Bradish, solicitor for the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway, explained that Mr. Cockburn was arrested on Saturday, and was going away on a journey to spend his honeymoon in Woodbridge, Blackrock, and bought two Saturday to Monday tickets to Woodbridge. He left the carriage at Kingstown and bought two more tickets from Kingstown to Woodbridge. Why he bought these tickets was not clear.

The train was about to move when he came back from the booking office and made up his mind to get the carriage in which his wife was waiting for him.

The stationmaster attempted to stop him from boarding the train, which was in motion, and in the short struggle that ensued Scott fell between the train and platform, and was killed. A fine of \$5 was imposed, and the other charge was adjourned until after the inquest.

Mr. Cockburn, who was taken into custody after the occurrence, spent the first night of his honeymoon in the Kingstown police station. On Sunday morning he was visited by his wife there, and was afterwards admitted to bail.

### Mission Ferry Service

The establishment of the free ferry service on the Fraser river between Mission and the opposite shore is to be carried forward as far as the present government, a contract having just been awarded by the public works department to the Vancouver Engineering Works Company for the construction of a double-end gasoline ferry steamer, sixty-five feet in length over all to be employed in this ferry service. The craft will cost approximately \$8,500. Its berthing place will be at Mississauga, opposite the entrance to the river, each being five hundred feet in length. The new ferry will be ready for service in about two months. It is being built from plans by A. J. C. Robertson, the naval architect.

### PROVINCIAL JAIL

Question of New Institution Will Be Considered at Return of Hon. W. J. Bowes.

In accordance with suggestions made by Fire Chief Davis and emphasized by the grand jury serving at the recent session of the assize court in this city, instructions have been issued for the further improvement of the fire protection and alarm system at the Victoria provincial jail, while correspondence is taking place with a view to the possible substitution of electricity for gas as an illuminant and a universal release system will be installed, all cell doors being in cases of emergency opened by means of a single lever operated from the warden's office. The suggestion that a new provincial jail will be provided will not be taken up until Attorney-General Lister returns from the old country, when it is expected that the proposed will obtain ministerial consideration.

### CLAIMS EXTRADITION TREATY IS VIOLATED

Counsel for Spokane Man, Arrested Here, Says Authorities are Employed as Collection Agency

That the extradition treaty is being violated by the Spokane authorities which are being used as a collection agency in a claim for mining stock was the statement made by H. W. R. Moore, counsel for Wilbur L. Welsh, who was arrested when about to leave for Australia by the steamer Maroma on Friday last, before Judge Lampman, acting extradition commissioner yesterday morning. It seemed that Welsh is charged with larceny by the embezzlement of 3,000 shares of stock of the Holden Gold and Copper Mining company.

"We find both prisoners guilty of attempted fraud," said the foreman.

"Is your verdict unanimous or by a majority?" asked the clerk.

"Unanimous," was the reply.

A minute elapsed before the judge proceeded to sentence, the prisoners remaining meanwhile, pale but self-controlled. When the judge spoke he was obviously in a strong grip of feeling, and his voice was scarcely audible. Addressing the prisoners by name he said: "You have been convicted of a very serious crime, and while I would treat it with the utmost leniency, the sentence of the court is that each of you be detained in penal servitude for a period of three years."

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PLAQUE DISAPPEARS  
That Carried Off Thousands in Manchuria No More Heard Of—Mystery as to Origin.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—The plague which recently raged in Manchuria has disappeared entirely, leaving no trace. It appears to have been as mysterious a scourge as any that struck the hearts of nations in the Middle ages. Having carried off about one hundred thousand persons, it vanished. Even contact with the dead bodies does not now impart the infection. Medical authorities hold that it was an unparalleled phenomenon in the history of public health. It appears to have been a hitherto unheard-of variety of the pulmonary plague known to medical science. Never before and nowhere except in Manchuria, had an epidemic been recorded which killed one hundred per cent. of those it attacked. Again during the whole period of the plague not one infected rat was found in Manchuria.

Other preventive measures nor treatment during the plague, such as injections of anti-plague serum, produced the slightest effect. In a word, it might have been one of the plagues sent by Moses, so obscure was its origin and so mysterious was the way in which it fastened on its victim.

On May 17th he left for Vancouver, with his wife and family of three children, announcing publicly before leaving Spokane he intended to go to Australia. He remained at Vancouver until May 21st, when he was to go on the Maroma from Vancouver. King arrived, accompanied by a Telot detective and Welsh was arrested on a charge of larceny with the larceny of stock. To avoid delay, as he was anxious to get to Australia, in order to take up some government lands, Welsh, who had sold his home in Spokane before leaving, gave King an order for a note of \$450 held at Spokane and a diamond ring valued at \$200. Having missed the boat he then came to Victoria by the Princess Victoria and joined the Maroma here and was again arrested in Victoria.

The charge has since been delayed, awaiting the arrival of evidence from Spokane. Sheriff Stone came with depositions and yesterday morning Mr. Harrison for the prosecution announced that there was not enough in the depositions to make a prima facie case but considered evidence could be secured and asked for a remand, which was granted until Thursday.

New President of Portugal

LISBON, June 22.—Anselmo Braamcamp was elected president of the republic of Portugal by the constituent assembly yesterday.

Canadian Boy Scouts

OTTAWA, June 22.—His Excellency Earl Grey has received the following cablegram from Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell: "Delighted with splendid contingent of Canadian scouts."

### WORK ON MAINE WRECK PROCEEDS

Army Engineers in Charge Deny Reports that Cofferdam Had Weakened—Pumping Stopped

HAVANA, June 22.—Schematical local reports of the failure of the Maine cofferdam, which has been declared deficient in stability, apparently based on the discontinuation of the pumping since the night of June 20, received refutation tonight from Brigadier-General Bixby and Colonel Black, the army engineer.

Both declared that the structure was holding all expectations and that the cessation of pumping was due to an accident with the plants to test the strength thoroughly prior to the lowering of the water to any considerable depth.

A very interesting relic was found today. It was Captain Sibley's walking stick, which was found in his cabin and was identified by the inscription on the handle.

### AEROPLANES IN WAR

Results of Experiments by French Military Authorities Are Reported to Senate

PARIS, June 22.—The report which has been submitted by M. Weddington, reporter for the army estimates in the senate, contains some interesting information concerning military aeronautics in France. A sum of \$100,000 was voted last year for the development of the military aviation school at Vincennes, and the supply of officers who volunteer is plentiful. With regard to the value of the biplane and the monoplane for military purposes, M. Waddington observes that at the grand manoeuvres in Picardy last year biplanes were used exclusively as observation aircraft. In his opinion, biplanes are likely to prove most useful in cases in which detailed reconnaissances over a wide area have to be made, while the monoplane will be employed chiefly upon direct and urgent missions.

In addition to the military aviation schools at Vincennes and the Camp de Chalons, there has been decided to establish others at Rheims and Douai, and possibly also at eight other military centres.

M. Waddington considers that no dirigible or aeroplane is capable of reaching an altitude at which it will be out of the range of artillery or even rifle fire. On the other hand, the ships of war and following this, the French, German and American navies, are to be cut-over timber and the American navy is pushing towards a previous section.

The Daily News prints an interesting sketch of King George by its editor, who describes him as eminently a sailor and a man of the middle class who loves to be among his people.

The king's comradeship with the common people, says the editor, springs from a genuine fellow-feeling and a desire to win their good will, although he is fully conscious that he lacks his father's royal road to their hearts.

The queen also, like the king, has a middle class seriousness and a sense of duty. She is almost the only woman in society who cannot be called a "societate donna."

Frederick Harrison, the noted jurist and writer who saw the coronation of Victoria in 1838, contributed to The Times his impression of yesterday's events.

He considers yesterday's spectacle was a visible representation of the overseas dominions.

He was struck by the proof that the monarchy is personally more popular than it was at Victoria's accession and that the bitterness of class antagonism is far less evident.

He was particularly attracted by the hearty and spontaneous welcome accorded the German crown prince, and by the great popularity of the American and French envoys.

"Would a considerable tariff reduction affect the business?" Representative Matthy asked.

"It certainly would. We are all running on a close margin now, and tariff reduction would certainly operate to our disadvantage."

### LAW FOR BIRDMEN

Act Passed by British Parliament to Govern Aerial Navigation—Heavy Penalties

LONDON, June 22.—The text of the Aerial Navigation Act, which has now received the royal assent, was issued to-day.

The principal change is in regard to penalties, which it was originally proposed should be two years' imprisonment or a fine of \$2,500, or both, upon conviction on indictment or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

It is also provided that any person aggrieved by a summary conviction under the act may, in England or Ireland, appeal to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland "in like manner as in the case of a conviction under the Sheriff Court Act, 1888, as provided by section 18 of that act."

Another change is the addition of the words:

"Unless he proves that he was compelled to do so by reason of stress of weather or other circumstances over which he had no control" to the clause prohibiting an airman from flying over areas with regard to which a restricting order may have been issued.

Arthur Stanley March, proprietor of the Astic hotel at Vancouver, is dead as a result of nervous shock sustained when the big garage fire occurred there several nights ago.

### FOREST FIRES

Large Number of Logs and Much Standing Timber Destroyed in the Revelstoke District

REVELSTOK, June 22.—It is estimated that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 feet of logs, standing timber and lumber belonging to the Lee Lumber company, were burned Tuesday night in a bush and lumber yard fire of this city, about 18 miles south of Revelstoke.

The blaze, which started about noon, is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a freight locomotive which passed along the south line about that time. The exceedingly dry spell which has been experienced has greatly accelerated the spread of the flames which soon passed over an area fully a mile in width. Fire fighters from this city to the number of about forty went to the scene of the conflagration and assisted those already from the different camps. The company's mill, which is practically unburned, is saved by a clearing was saved.

At the same time another bush fire was burning three miles to the south of Revelstoke and one camp belonging to the Dominion Sawmills Limited was completely wiped out. This fire is not considered as at all serious. The area is said to be cut-over timber and the flames were pushing towards a previous section.

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## PROVINCE TO HAVE MODEL PRISON FARM

Structural Details of New Central  
Institution to be Erected at Burnaby in the Near Future

— It is understood that the contract for the new prison farm building for the provincial government to be erected at Burnaby and serve in future as a central place of confinement, will be awarded during the current month, so that construction may proceed to completion before adverse weather conditions intervene. The new central prison is to be both structurally and in equipment thoroughly up-to-date, having been carefully planned with a view to obtaining perfect light, ventilation and sanitation, in conjunction with absolute security. The building is to be located on D. L. Hill and has an excellent situation on the brow of a rather steep incline, the site commanding a fine view over Deer Lake and farmland to the north by east, so that the cells will get the sunning at some time of the year.

The exterior design is plain and appropriate, the central building at the crossing of the wings having a pyramidal slate roof with look-out platform on top, from which a complete view of the surrounding country will be obtainable, while the space in this roof is to be utilized for the storage tank in connection with the water supply. The plan is in the form of a cross, three hundred and forty-six feet by one hundred and ninety-five feet, and all prisoners will have individual cells of 9 ft. 6 in by 5 ft. dimensions. The north or front wing is planned as the administration building, with accountant's and wardens' offices, waiting room, armory, library, male and female officers' mess rooms and male and female visitors' rooms on the ground floor. Above this are two floors of living rooms, containing seven bedrooms, bath and toilet on each floor. The intersection of the wings is occupied by a large central hall, fifty feet square, on the ground floor, and a chapel of similar size with speaking platform and two clergymen's rooms on the first floor. Above the chapel is accommodation for a surgeon, photographer, matron and hospital night guards, with large unassigned attic space.

**Accommodation for Prisoners.**  
The east wing is planned to contain one hundred and sixty cells for male prisoners, six punishment cells, thirteen shower-bath cells, one tub bath cell, and a temporary laundry where twenty future cells will be located. The west wing will have only the outer wall built at present, and "this can be used as a work yard during inclement weather, but will eventually have the same accommodation as the east wing. The south wing will have cells for fifty-four female prisoners, three punishment cells, six bath cells and temporary laundry, where nine future cells will be located. The top floor of this wing will be utilized for hospital patients, with six cells and a day ward for females, and similar accommodation for female prisoners, each section having a bathroom attached and the two sections being distinctly separated. The cell wings are connected to the central building with passages six feet wide. The basement of the central and administration buildings will be utilized for boiler room, kitchen, steward's room, bakery, store room, meat and vegetable cellar, and a vault, but are all almost entirely cut out of ground.

**Steel Frame Structure.**  
The central and administration buildings are to be of steel frame construction with brick walls and stone dressings, reinforced concrete floors with wood floors over, except in the corridors, and baths and toilets which will have terrazzo tile flooring. The cells proper are to be constructed of re-inforced concrete, four tiers and basement high, and arranged back to back with inspection ports and vent duct between and galleries in front which are not to be connected with the side walls. The galleries are 3 ft. 6 in. wide and have light barriers along the front and across the ends, so that they may be used for exercise purposes. The outside walls of the cell wings are to be of solid brick with stone dressing, and fitted throughout with steel sashles. The cells have concrete walls and partitions with steel door fronts set about a foot back from the front of the concrete tiers, and arranged to ensure complete ventilation, light and sanitation, while at the same time preventing improper intercourse among the prisoners and consequent contamination of the younger by the older inmates.

In well except those for punishment purposes will have a basin for cold water supply, a closet, a door hinged to the wall, so as to hold up against the same, and an electric light drop. All cells will be supplied by two outlets with the ventilating system, and will also have inspection ports from the rear. The cell doors are so arranged that by the use of a lever placed at one end of the tier any individual door or the whole twenty can be opened at the one operation.

**Ventilation System.**

The administration building is to be heated by direct-indirect radiation, while the cell wings are heated by the direct-indirect system, the fresh air being admitted through thin behind wall sections and drawn through the cells to a vertical galvanized iron duct connected to an outlet fitted with an electric fan. The ventilation system is arranged that the foul air is drawn off just below the ceiling and just above the floor, and all will be set so that the same amount of fresh air passes through each cell.

Although the building will be thoroughly fireproof, as the term is understood, four rising water mains with stand pipe and hose reel at each floor level, will be installed, while the various

wings are entirely cut off from each other with metal clad fire doors.

The new central prison is to be erected from plans prepared by Architect Hugh A. Hodgson of Vancouver, and will be a model in its modernity and arrangement for all similar institutions in Western Canada.

### TAXES IN SPAIN

**Repeal of Octroi Duties Supplies Revenue Problem For Government—Substitute is Unpopular**

— MADRID, June 24.—The Chamber recently passed a bill suppressing the octroi (grain) duties and the Senate also passed this measure by 178 votes to 68, the majority consisting of Liberals and the minority of Conservatives. The bill involves a considerable loss to the treasury and the municipalities. The loss is not to be compensated for, but that to the municipalities, whose chief and perhaps only revenue is the octroi, is made good by the recently proposed new taxes, which include a tax on house rents. Rents in Madrid and Seville are higher than in any European capital, so that the introduction of the tax has been most unpopular, chiefly among the middle classes, who besides being already considerably overtaxed in proportion to the small incomes of the new taxes without obtaining any amelioration of the conditions in which they live.

The Spanish people's passing of the bill, a Cabinet question, and therefore its acceptance by the Senate may be said to constitute a political triumph. It is possible, however, that the bill, besides throwing several thousand octroi employees into unemployment, may be a financial failure.

### IDENTIFIES PHOTO OF DEAD HUSBAND

Wife of Man Whose Body was Found on Beach at Beacon Hill Solves Mystery of Unknown

Arriving just one day too late to see her husband alive Mrs. Catherine Barlow learned for the first time last night that the dead body she had picked up on the beach at Beacon Hill last Sunday morning with a bullet wound through the right temple, was her husband. Last night she called at the police station to make inquiries as to the whereabouts of the missing man, and identified a photograph of the dead man that of her husband. The shock she had been unable to locate him, she had come to the conclusion that something had happened to him.

She told the detectives that her husband's name was Clarence Cleggell Barlow, and he left London on April 29 of this year to come to British Columbia. They had been residing at Belvedere, Kent, England. They came to Lumby, near Vernon, and two weeks ago Barlow came on to Victoria seeking employment. He secured a temporary work at the Victoria Machinery Depot, and wrote to her to come to this city. She arrived last Monday, but no husband was on hand to receive her. She has since been staying at Graham street.

Barlow after his arrival here stopped at the Stranger Rest, 141 Government street, but left there on the 1st inst., the day before his dead body was found floating on the beach. So far as Mrs. Barlow is aware her husband had absolutely no reason for taking his own life.

In one of the pockets of the coat on the body was found a card, on one side of which was lithographed the name "Mr. Kenneth Smith, Kimberley Club, South Africa," and on the other the inscription "Care of George Mitchell, 639 West street, Westminster." This latter name was stated by Mrs. Barlow as having been that of a gentleman whom her husband had met.

The post mortem examination of the body disclosed the presence in the brain of a 35 cal. bullet similar to some thirty cartridges, which were found in the coat pocket of deceased. The inquest held last Tuesday resulted in a verdict of "found drowned," but the jury believed that from the circumstances of the case the deceased had shot himself.

### Cable Rate Reduction

PARIS, June 24.—As a result of its deliberations the International Telegraphic commission, which has been holding meetings here, has expressed the opinion that a reduction of 50 per cent should be made in the charges for long-distance telegrams transmitted by submarine cables, so long as they are written "in clear" and not according to the code.

The decisions of the commission will be communicated to the governments which were not represented, and they will be invited to give their adhesion to the proposed reforms.

### Karen Skirt Tragedy

BUCHAREST, June 24.—A trouser skirt has caused a terrible tragedy here. A pretty young girl, named Vassilix Monrol, appeared in the streets wearing the much-decried garment. It was the first venture, and she did it in a spirit of defiance after a heated discussion on the subject with Ignal Jovanescu, her fiance. Unfortunately for the girl, she met the young man and when he held her he was so overcome with rage and indignation that he shot her through the head. The murderer, who was arrested, declared that he did not regret his deed, as he could never have married a woman who deliberately opposed him, while, on the other hand, to live without his sweetheart was impossible. He hopes to be sentenced to death.

Mrs. Thomas S. Burns and family, of San Francisco, are paying a visit to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Burns, 1948 Pandora avenue.

## HIGH GRADE COAL FOUND AT ALBERNI

Discovery Has Occasioned Much Excitement at West Coast Port—Development will be Rushed

A seam of coal of excellent quality, located almost in the middle of Port Alberni, has commanded immediate attention in that locality. A gang of miners has already been started at work upon the outcrop by the Alberni Land Company, on the property of which the find was made. Archibald Dick is in charge of operations and will, in a few days, put to work a larger gang. Work on the development of the measure will be rushed.

The news of the find was brought to Victoria last evening by Mr. Leonard Frank who, in company with his brother, Mr. Bernard Frank, of the firm of the Britannia mine, Howe Sound, came to Victoria from the west coast. Mr. Frank stated that the seam was located some time ago when the E. & N. grading operations were under way. The value of the find was not immediately recognized, but the analysis of the coal has demonstrated it to be of a very superior quality.

Work is now progressing in the immediate vicinity of the old Waterhouse wharf. What adds to the value of the coal is its close proximity to deep water.

### ROYAL CARPET

**Costly Axminster Product to be Laid in Westminster Abbey for Coronation Ceremony.**

LONDON, June 24.—The mammoth carpet which is to be laid in Westminster Abbey for the coronation ceremony has been completed.

Having a total area of over 900 square yards, the carpet, which is a fine Axminster pile, royal blue in color, will cover practically the whole floor of the Abbey. It took six months to make, had 288 stitches to the square inch, and costs about \$15 per square yard, while each square foot weighs three-quarters of a pound.

The two principal lengths of the carpet, upon which the King and Queen will walk in their progress through the nave, measure respectively 153 feet by 9 feet and 70 feet by 9 feet. On the deep royal blue background of those sections is worked in pale garter blue a diaper pattern of interlacing bands of laurel leaves.

In between the bands in the centre of the carpet are the stars of the principal orders of the United Kingdom—the Garter, the Thistle and St. Patrick. In the smaller spaces are the monograms of the King and Queen surrounded by the Imperial symbols. On each side of the central decorative pattern is a white border of roses, thistles and shamrocks. The remaining sections of the carpet, of some 600 square yards though of the same material and color, have no pattern.

In the making of the carpet mohair, the finest, silkiest and hardest of Asiatic wools, was used.

### ROBESPIERRE'S HEAD

**Authenticity of Death Mask in Tussaud's Waxworks Is Somewhat Doubtful**

PARIS, June 24.—Considerable scepticism is felt as to the authenticity of the death mask of Robespierre's head, which is shown at Madame Tussaud's, and a copy of which has been offered to the French nation by the directors of the waxworks.

The story goes that after the great revolutionary's head had fallen by a guillotine the original Madame Tussaud was commissioned to take a cast of the mutilated head. Lord Redesdale and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, having acted as intermediaries, an exact copy of this head is to be sent to the Carnavalet museum, in Paris.

A few months ago, for a few days, another death cast purporting to be that of Robespierre's head was exhibited at the Carnavalet, this having been presented to the founder of the well-known museum by a descendant of Julie Simier. A careful inquiry was made into the authenticity of this cast, with the result that it is authentically not established, and it was withdrawn.

M. George Cain, director of the Carnavalet, an historical expert, confesses to a large degree of doubt as to the genuineness of the Tussaud cast, taking into account the feverish excitement which governed the actions of the convention and all Paris at this sanguinary stage of the revolution. He thinks this mask may be one of the numerous attractions of this sort which were common a form of entertainment to the Parisians of that day as is the cinematograph shows of today.

M. Cain reserves judgment, however, pending a minute inquiry with the aid of the best authorities.

### NEW YORK

BUCHAREST, June 24.—A trouser skirt has caused a terrible tragedy here. A pretty young girl, named Vassilix Monrol, appeared in the streets wearing the much-decried garment. It was the first venture, and she did it in a spirit of defiance after a heated discussion on the subject with Ignal Jovanescu, her fiance. Unfortunately for the girl, she met the young man and when he held her he was so overcome with rage and indignation that he shot her through the head. The murderer, who was arrested, declared that he did not regret his deed, as he could never have married a woman who deliberately opposed him, while, on the other hand, to live without his sweetheart was impossible. He hopes to be sentenced to death.

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<b>NURSES APRONS</b> Heavy White Linen Nurses' Aprons. New lot just in. Each, 75c and .50c.	<b>Campbell's</b>	<b>NURSES APRONS</b> Heavy White Linen Nurses' Aprons. New lot just in. Each, 75c and .50c.
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## For the First of July "Tub"

# Suits, Skirts and Dresses

With the first of July comes the real warm weather, a time when Women's Washable Outer Apparel is in great demand, and a time when "Campbell's" again show their ability of being "a little ahead."

We trust that all ladies who possibly can, will shop early in the week in order that we may give our customary exact attention to alterations.

The convenience of a "tub" suit, skirt or dress is indeed great—the first outing may get it soiled, yet all you have to do is to wash it after which you practically have a new garment for the next outing.

## New Arrival Exquisite Marabout Stoles

Only yesterday we unpacked a lovely lot of Marabout Stoles, in black, white, grey and sky. One of these is really essential to make the summer wardrobe complete and enjoy the cool temperature of the evenings.

## Smartest of New Wash Skirts



## Shirt Waists and Blouses

Colored Marquisette Waists over foundation of white lace net, in champagne, green, Copenhagen, navy, black, brown and old rose, kimono sleeves . . . . . \$7.50

Chiffon Blouses, chiffon over cream net, kimono sleeves, in all the newest shades . . . . . \$5.75

Chiffon Waists, black and white stripe over heavy white net, kimono sleeves. Very smart indeed . . . . . \$6.90

Lingerie Waists, in all the most approved styles, all of which are exclusive with us. "Campbell's" \$8.75 to . . . . . \$1.25

Shirtwaists in dainty white muslin, hand embroidered, with fine tucks and lace insertion, \$5.50 to . . . . . \$2.50

Exquisite Marquisette Waists, hand embroidered, kimono sleeves, \$8.75 to . . . . . \$6.50

Pure Irish Linen Waists, with handsome embroidery, stiff cuffs and detachable collars, up from . . . . . \$4.25

Pure Irish Linen Waists, hand embroidered and tucked, stiff cuffs and detachable collars, up from . . . . . \$2.75

Splendid Range of Lingerie and Tailored Blouses, very exceptional value at the prices, \$2.25 to . . . . . \$1.25

Embroidered Linen Shirtwaists in fancy designs and many exclusive styles, up from . . .

**The Colonist.**

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability,  
1811-1815 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST**

One Year ..... \$1.00  
To the United States ..... 2.00  
Payable in advance.  
Sent postpaid to Canada and the  
United Kingdom.

**THE CORONATION**

Although the morning was threatening Thursday proved to be King's weather in London and the elaborate coronation programme was carried out just as it had been arranged. The event to which the British people have been looking forward to for many months has become a matter of history. The very great popularity of His Majesty was proved by the vast enthusiasm wherewith he was greeted. This was the one thing needed to complete the occasion. Splendor of display, majestic ritual, gorgous ceremonial were planned in advance; but the tribute of the people to their King was spontaneous. To all thinking men this fact is the greatest feature of the Coronation, for it shows that the kingly office yet holds the confidence of the British people, and that the King enjoys the loyal support of his subjects in the highest degree. The popular enthusiasm is the more significant, because the democratic element in the United Kingdom has been rapidly growing in numerical strength and political influence. The simple truth is that the people trust King George as they trusted King Edward and as they trusted Queen Victoria. We do not say that the monarchy never was as strong in the esteem of the people as it is today, but we can say with certainty that it never was stronger.

This seems to be what yesterday's ceremony in London teaches by reason of the enthusiasm with which the people greeted their King.

**THE CELEBRATION**

Nature was kind to Victoria Thursday, and gave us an ideal day for the celebration of His Majesty's coronation. The people entered into the observance of the occasion with enthusiasm, and the splendid good-humor so characteristic of Victorians. The concourse of the people in the streets all day long was quite unprecedented. All the arrangements were well thought out, and the elaborate programme passed off with smoothness. The decorations were of great beauty and unusually general. In the processions there was a long panorama of brilliant beauty. The illuminations and the fireworks were strikingly brilliant. The thanks of the people of Victoria are due to those through whose efforts the occasion was made so great a success, and especially to the Daughters of Empire to whom the initiative of this admirable fete was due, and by whose unweary efforts and excellent taste its great success is very largely due.

It seems appropriate to look behind the festivities, and to inquire as to what it all really meant. Let it be noted that it was not an official ceremonial. It is true that the Lieutenant-Governor and the Imperial and Canadian forces took part in it, but their participation was not because of any official order or request. They took part only because they wished to take part. The great value of the whole event lay in the fact that it was a voluntary demonstration by which the people wished to give expression to their loyalty. What then did it all mean? Fortunately the answer is not hard to discover. The enthusiastic manner in which the people entered into the occasion indicates their contentment with their position as subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty, or, if you like the term better, as citizens of the British nation. It implies a realization of the reality of British nationality. We speak of the British Empire, but the term is only a name for something for which there is no precedent. We have become a nation. For purposes of geographical description the British Dominions may be called an Empire; but we have risen to a higher plane. We have formed what Viscount Milner happily called "a partnership between equals." We are a united people with one King, one Flag and one Destiny. This ought to have been the great thought of the day, and we believe it was deep down in the minds of all the thousands who took part in yesterday's festivities.

Therefore, it is that the Coronation means so much, and therefore also it was eminently fitting that this Canadian city, where East meets West, we should have taken the part we did in observing the ceremony of which Westminster was the scene.

The whole festival, as a popular demonstration and quite apart from any significance that may attach to it, we may say in completeness and representative character it left nothing to be desired. Probably in no part of the Empire outside of London was there a

display more truly imperial in its character than that presented by the procession yesterday afternoon. Not only were there people of the British race present, many of whom were born in Britain itself, but there men of the aboriginal race of America, sons of India representing two elements of the population of that great dependency, and a number of Canadian born Chinese subjects of the King. As a spectacle the procession was emblematic in a marked way. All a parade pure and simple it was very much the finest ever seen in Victoria, and it would have been difficult to surpass it in any part of the overseas Dominions.

But the most instructive feature of the day was the people. It was a splendid gathering. Thousands upon thousands of men, women and children thronged the streets and open spaces. Beacon Hill was a brilliant mass of humanity, presenting a picture in its frame of bazaar that certainly could hardly be equalled anywhere and certainly was unsurpassable. In all that vast throng there was not a person who was not well dressed and happy. There was no disorder of any kind. The people were exhibiting their instinct of self-government as no other people than those of our race know how to exhibit it. The police were present, but their business was confined to marshalling the procession, the vast crowds took care of themselves. This is one of the finest things about the people of Victoria.

Once more we congratulate every one concerned in this magnificent demonstration upon the manner in which they planned it, and the excellent judgment they displayed in every aspect of their by no means easy task.

**HINDU IMMIGRATION**

The question of Hindu immigration does not touch Canada alone. Every British country, where there is much vacant land and a demand for labor is interested in it. Temporarily we have disposed of it so far as the Dominion is concerned, except in one particular, namely the right of married Hindus among us to bring their wives from India. For ourselves we have no doubt at all upon that point. If one of our fellow-subjects from India is able to support his wife and family here, and wishes to bring them into the country, he ought to be permitted to do so. It is an act of barbarism to say that he shall not be allowed to do so, simply on an assertion that might be right, and that principles count for nothing. The only reason why they are kept out is the pusillanimity of politicians, who fear what they imagine is the desire of the workingmen. We do not believe there is an intelligent workingman in Canada who will not endorse what we have just said.

When it comes to the question of permitting additional immigration from India into such countries as Canada, Australia and South Africa, we are confronted with an exceedingly serious problem. Candor compels the admission that the Hindus—we use the word in a general sense without pretending it is racially accurate—who are now in British Columbia average up pretty well with other people who engage in work similar to what they perform. The objection to their presence in large numbers does not arise from racial prejudice against them. It arises out of centuries of divergent customs. They are not like us, and this is a white man's country. This does not read logically, neither does it read logically to say white men are out of place in a black man's country. The differences between the races were not created by the labor unions. They exist and there is not the least use in trying to ignore them.

Here then is the problem: A country with a teeming population ready to work at any profitable employment anywhere in the world; several countries with vast vacant areas and a demand for labor at moderate wages; ingrained differences between the people who occupy the country first referred to and those who occupy the others. The solution does not lie in the unrestricted immigration of Hindus. We do not pretend to know wherein it lies. Are any of us quite as sure as we would like to be that the white race is going to maintain its supremacy in white men's countries? It is the easiest thing in the world to stir up a hornet's nest, but it is quite another proposition to put the hornets back again. We have been stirring up some eight hundred millions of people in Asia. He is a wise man who can foresee what it is going to mean.

It is said that Queen Alexandra before leaving London for Sandringham gave the metropolitan police a present of thousands pounds because of the extra work that the coronation ceremony would entail.

We have not as yet seen any claim in the Liberal press that the elections in Nova Scotia turned upon reciprocity. Some of our Conservative exchanges are trying to show that the result shows dissatisfaction with the agreement, but

the fact of the matter is that the contest turned wholly on local issues. We do not believe a single seat was either lost or won on the reciprocity issue.

It is not very clear just what the United States Congress will do with the tariff but it seems pretty clear that such changes will be made in it as will show that Canada was in haste to talk about reciprocity.

We hear a good deal about imperialism nowadays, and there seems to be an impression that it is something new. It is not; it is simply the centurial principle which has made the British realm the greatest political entity the world has ever seen. When Mr. Joseph Chamberlain advised the people of England to think imperially, he did not mean that they should think along new lines, but only that they should broaden their outlook so as to think not only of Britain but of what Sir Charles Dilke taught us to call Greater Britain, although Sir Charles himself included the United States in the term, and which most people do not.

The London Times recently said: "How much this country might have preferred to maintain the unity of the Imperial navy under the sole control of the Admiralty unimpeded, yet we must all now strive to understand, sympathize with, and make the best of the desire of certain dominions to develop fleets of their own. The best way to do this is to encourage and promote an interchange of able officers and men throughout all the fleets which owe a common allegiance to the Crown." There is a disposition in some quarters to think that the idea of naval control is peculiarly Canadian and really only confined to the Liberal party in Canada, but the fact is that it meets with acceptance in every part of the Empire and has among its strongest advocates no less a personage than Lord Charles Beresford. The principle having been accepted, it now becomes our duty as Canadians to see that it is applied in a manner that will produce the best results. The suggestion of the Times is to the interchange of officers is an excellent one and it is to be hoped it will be acted on. There must be no distinction between the several British navies.

**BANDIT ESCAPES**

**Slayer of Conductor Kidd Contrives to Give Furnaces the Slip—Perhaps Safe in Wilds**  
POCATELLO, Idaho, June 22.—Five days have passed since Hugh Whitney, the slayer of Conductor William Kidd, began his remarkable race for freedom, and for the time being at least, he has outwitted, outridden and outwitted the hundreds of men who hunted him with pens of dogs.

With ordinary good fortune, he should be well over the Idaho line, and comparatively safe in the wilds of Wyoming. A man answering his description slept last night at a ranch toward Jackson's Hole. His host sent for assistance, but the traveller resumed his journey before help came. The weather has been on Whitney's side, heavy showers obliterating his tracks and rendering the bloodhounds and Indian trailers helpless.

**PRESS COMMENT**

**Sir Wilfrid Laurier.**  
The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Every clear thinker must perceive that a statesman who stands out from treaties desires to stand out from responsibilities, and this means the reframing of the whole position of the Dominions toward the Mother Country with regard to mutual defense." "Sir Wilfrid's views regarding a mutual alliance like this may certainly claim consistency with his reciprocity move, put in plain terms it amounts to this: that he, the said Premier of the Conference, is abandoning the obligations which his colleagues, even the youngest of them, have acknowledged over and over again."

The London Globe says—  
"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude has certainly come as a shock to most Englishmen. We are glad to know that there are at least some Canadians who repudiate the idea that the Empire can make no contribution to the defense of the dominions and colonies, and that Canada would not feel herself bound to stand in with the Mother Country against foreign foe."

The Saturday Review says—  
"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is ever ready to tell the habitant that, though flying the British flag and enjoying its protection, Canada will help in safeguarding that flag, or not, as she pleases. He does not tell his compatriots that the vital thing is not what a foreign power will do in the event of war. For them Canada is part of the British empire, and she will act accordingly."

"If she is content to remain part of the empire, she must bear her share of the penalty of greatness, like the rest of us, or else accept subserviency to a power like the United States, which has shown before, in the case of Louisiana, what her way is with racial minorities."

LONDON, June 22.—At the horse show today the King Edward VII cup was won by a French team. Russia was second and England third. The trio representing America in this event was composed of Lieutenant Gordon Johnston, Fort Riley, on Ottawa; Lieutenant E. F. Graham, Tenth Cavalry, riding Quadrant, and Captain George Vidmer, Eleventh Cavalry, with Rousset about.

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## Reed and Linen Fibre Chairs

First and foremost in the list is the magnificent display of these delightful Summer Chairs. Nothing more comfortable or more attractive than these designs in Reed and Linen Fibre Chairs. We offer an excellent variety of pleasing styles on our Fourth Floor. Direct imports enable us to quote right prices. See what we offer in Chairs or Rockers from \$4.00.

## Summer Matting and Rugs

Floor coverings are desirable, even if not absolutely necessary. The cost is little, so why not secure some? We have some dainty patterns in China and Japan Mattings, priced at 25¢ per yard.

Yukatori Squares are the popular Summer floor coverings for the Summer cottage. Come in and see our assortment.

## Swing in a Hammock—\$1.75

The Hammock is the most sought corner of the Summer camp. It is better to have two than one, so come and get another, if you already have one of these. We have many very attractive hammock styles, with prices showing a great latitude. Come in and choose from this big stock. Prices start as low as \$1.75.

## Screen Doors and Windows

Keep the flies out of the home and a big portion of your Summer worry will disappear. Get some of our Spring Doors and Window Screens and keep these Summer pests out of the home.

Window Screens, adjustable, from ..... \$2.50  
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## "Newlyweds" Will Find This Store's Service A Great Help



## Big Leeway In Choosing a Wedding Gift

If you come here to buy a wedding gift, you are not shown a single piece at a single price and told in a domineering way that "that's the proper thing to buy."

Not at all.

Your wishes are met as to price whether you wish to spend one dollar or a hundred.

The question of ware or make or style is left to your preference.

Will help you in choosing, with information on all of the details pertaining to any particular pieces you fancy.

We invite you to make use of this store. If you have to purchase a wedding gift, you cannot do better than choose from our showing. Don't you think the SPECIALISTS in home furnishing—people who make it their sole business—should be better qualified to furnish your home than one who thinks of home furnishings as a side line? For over half a century furnishing homes has been our sole and only business, and during that time we have furnished hundreds of homes for newly married couples. The experience we have gained is invaluable to those about to furnish their first home and our service is free—gratis.

No June brides or grooms should make any furniture or furnishing purchases without first inspecting our offerings and learning the advantages of trading here. You save money if you get your complete outfit here, and it's right here that you can get EVERYTHING. Come and learn why it pays to trade where the most furniture is shown and sold.

In our windows we have many suggestions for wedding gifts. Dainty things every June bride would be proud to possess and items that would be serviceable as well as ornamental in the new home. Even though there are many pieces shown in our windows, they are but a hint of the hundreds of pieces shown in ONE of our five floors. You cannot appreciate the wedding gift possibilities of this establishment without a visit to every floor. No other establishment in the city has such a variety of suitable and desirable gifts and none offers a greater variety in the matter of price, and the name WEILER on a wedding gift means quality. Let one of our many rigs deliver your gift.

## Popular Gift Pieces

We show a very complete collection of fancy and useful things in

## CHINA AND GLASS

in all the new shapes, in a large variety of patterns and decorations, at popular prices.

Notwithstanding their low prices we assure you that there is no piece in the collection that is not worthy and up to date.

An inspection will convince you how low the prices are.

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You'll Find It  
Here

# WEILER Bros

Trash  
Is Unknown  
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## AN INTERVIEW

In a recent article expressed as plantation offered a portion of the remains of a subject has recently been found in while it cannot be known what the mystery has been. Speaking of what the writer in

"Peru has long to those who are of ante-historical semblance to near antiquity has frus- tive at any solution almost, in a sense, richness." For it other races, to the (Sumerians), Indian and Malay tribes,

The Times' attention to the Pacific Coast of South America that is an ancient and man-made irrigation that a high degree been attained by there was a large He speaks of "tre- constructed long before heard of." He asks magnitude and of have been content strip of western boundless plains, the Andes, awaiting the conclusion that were then non-existent self compelled to self Incan civilization a move to permit of the Brazil and Argentina elapsed before the era.

He quotes a number of searches appear to that a continent, not bed of the Mid-Atlantic continent extended coast across to the distance into the Pacific Islands which occur referred to as regal mountain chains, what is called the range across the South this time he thinks evidence to be genuine were occupied that a vast lake, or covered the Continent Mexico as far north as the Andes as they now are. In the peculiar fauna Island and of Frisia.

Turning now to George Mivart, who was found in Bogotá allied to the kangaroos, strong evidence that South America and been connected, and bridged by dry land continent may not South America and diverse outgrowths to give the evidence of lost things he has is called the Enterprise, comparatively shallow face of the sea, and leprous Islands on the south. At Enterprise Ridge is Trough, which is about this begins what Asiatic Continent, Polynesia, and Melanesia with Australia on the other. There connecting ridges are. Thus he reconstructs with a continent extending from Africa to the mid-Pacific between this continent and the Pacific Continent, a strip of water above.

As would be expected of stress its remarkable status quotes Capt. Barclay tract his present argument:

"I have already isolated position of think that this can being highly improbable which there is no vast population of evidences of their existence of much greater size which have since connected with South America."

# On Hover with the Editor

## AN INTERESTING THEORY.

In a recent article on this page doubts were expressed as to the accuracy of the explanation offered for the existence in Peru of the remains of a high civilization. The subject has recently been discussed at considerable length in the London Times, and while it cannot be said that any solution of the mystery has been reached, certain very interesting facts have been brought to light. Speaking of what he calls pre-Incan civilization, the writer in the Times says:

"Peru has long been a fascinating study to those who are interested in the problems of ante-historical times. Its bewildering resemblance to nearly every great nation of antiquity has frustrated every effort to arrive at any solution of its mysterious past, almost, in a sense, by its very embarrasses richness. For it presents analogies, among other races, to the Egyptians, Babylonians (Sumerians), Indian peoples, Polynesian and Malay tribes, Chinese, and even to the Jews."

The Times' writer then goes on to direct attention to the fact that it is only along the Pacific Coast of South America and in Central America that "traces are to be found of an ancient and magnificent civilization." In South America there are found remains of wonderful irrigation works, showing not only that a high degree of engineering skill had been attained by the people, but also that there was a large population to provide for. He speaks of "tremendous irrigation works constructed long before the Incas were ever heard of." He asks why a population of such magnitude and of such advancement could have been content to remain on the narrow strip of western coast if there were the boundless plains, which now lie east of the Andes, awaiting occupation, and he reaches the conclusion that these great fertile regions were then non-existent. He thus finds himself compelled to seek for the origin of pre-Incan civilization at a period sufficiently remote to permit of the formation of the plains of Brazil and Argentina in the interval which elapsed before the coming of the historical era.

He quotes a number of writers, whose researches appear to establish beyond question that a continent, now lost, once occupied the bed of the Mid-Atlantic. He thinks that this continent extended from the present African coast across to the West Indies and out some distance into the Pacific Ocean. The several Islands which occur along the water zone referred to he regards as the summits of mountain chains, a lower part of which is what is called the Challenger Ridge, extending across the South Atlantic Ocean. At this time he thinks we are forced by geological evidence to believe that Brazil and Argentina were occupied by a great bay, and that a vast lake, or possibly a series of lakes covered the Continent of North America from Mexico as far north as the 60th parallel. At this time the Andes were not nearly as lofty as they now are. In support of his contention of a lost Atlantic continent he mentions the peculiar fauna and flora of Ascension Island and of Tristan d'Achuna.

Turning now to the Pacific he quotes St. George Mivart, who describing a little animal found in Bogota, South America, closely allied to the kangaroo, said: "It affords strong evidence that what we now know as South America and Australia must have been connected, and the Atlantic at least bridged by dry land, if even an Antarctic continent may not have existed, of which South America and Australia are divergent and diverse outgrowths." He then goes on to give the evidence available to prove the existence of a lost continent in the Pacific, and things he has it in the existence of what is called the Enterprise Ridge, lying at a comparatively shallow depth beneath the surface of the sea, and extending from the Galapagos Islands on the north to Easter Island on the south. At the western edge of the Enterprise Ridge is what is called the Tonga Trough, which is about 600 miles wide. West of this begins what he regards as the old Asiatic Continent, which included most of Polynesia, and Melanesia, being connected with Australia on the one hand and Asia on the other. There may, he thinks, have been connecting ridges across the Tonga Trough. Thus he reconstructs the surface of the globe with a continent extending from the shore of Africa to the middle of the Pacific, being narrower in the latitude of the West Indies and Central America than elsewhere. Between this continent and what he calls the Pacific Continent was the relatively narrow strip of water above referred to.

As would be expected the writer lays a good deal of stress upon Easter Island with its remarkable statues, and on this point he quotes Capt. Barclay, R.N., and with this extract his present argument closes. We quote:

"I have already drawn attention to the isolated position of Easter Island. I do not think that this can always have been so, it being highly improbable that so small an island could, even if carefully cultivated, of which there is no trace, have supported the vast population of which there are so many evidences of their existence. Either it was of much greater size or was one of a group which have since disappeared. It may even have formed part of a submerged continent connected with South America in ancient

times. Long before the arrival of the Incas in South America a people existed there who have left monumental remains constructed with stones of huge size in a somewhat similar manner to the great platforms of Easter Island. For my own part, I believe that if ever a clue is found to the statue builders on Easter Island it will be through careful comparison with the Maya inscriptions. There is a strong resemblance between the recently explored and partly deciphered inscriptions of the Maya Peninsula."

## THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

### IV.

Galba was upwards of seventy years of age when the Praetorian Guards called upon him to accept the crown on the deposition of Nero. He had been a successful soldier and had attained the consulship. When Caligula died Galba's popularity was such that he might easily have then taken the imperial office, but he subordinated his prospects to what he was willing to regard as the legitimate claims of Claudius. He was absent from Rome during the reign of Nero, but that ruler nevertheless aimed at putting him to death. The Gallic Guards would gladly have declared him Imperator, even during the lifetime of Nero, but Galba waited until the tyrant was dead, when he greatly disappointed his friends, becoming avaricious and severe. The troops stationed in Germany were incensed when they found their pay not forthcoming and learned that the money had been given to favorites of the Emperor. They called upon the Praetorian Guards to choose another ruler. Galba had sought to allay the discontent of the soldiers by adopting Piso as his son and successor; but this only served to incense Otho, who was the administrator of Lusitania and had been a devoted adherent of Galba. Otho stirred up the Guards to action, and six months after Galba had entered upon his high office he was slain as he was crossing the Forum. Galba was in no way connected with the family of Caesar, and his elevation to office marks a new departure in the history of Rome, namely the assertion by the soldiers of the absolute right to dispose of the crown, irrespective of claims by way of descent.

Learning of Galba's death, Otho marched to the Forum with a small band of soldiers, who proclaimed him Imperator, and it is an extraordinary comment upon the state of the popular mind in Rome that his course met with general approval, except in Germany. He began his reign with every good intention, but in the course of a few weeks found himself confronted by a serious rebellion that originated in Germany. For a time he was able to make a stout resistance, but finally met with a severe defeat, whereupon he stabbed himself, although he was by no means at the end of his military resources. His reign lasted only three months.

Vitellius was in command of the forces that advanced against Otho, and he advanced leisurely to Rome after he had learned of the Emperor's death. When he reached that city, he proceeded by virtue of his office of Pontifex Maximus to declare Nero a god. He had been a great favorite and a warm friend of that cruel monster. He was at this time fifty-four years of age and his habits were such that he was almost continually in a state of drunkenness. He left the administration of affairs in the hands of one of his freedmen, and gave about as little attention to them as possible. Rebellion broke out in the provinces and the troops marched upon Rome. Meanwhile the soldiers serving in the East had declared their commander, Vespasian, Imperator, and an army from Pannonia marched into Italy to assert his right. After varying fortunes they stormed the Capitol and entered Rome. For days the city was given over to rapine and bloodshed, but at the approach of Primus, Vespasian's chief champion, order was restored. During these turmoils Vitellius was in a state of maudlin intoxication, and being found wandering around his palace in a condition of stupid fear by some soldiers, they proceeded to beat him to death. This was in December 69. Thus in eighteen months Rome had had three emperors.

Vespasian was at this time 59 years of age. He was a man of humble origin, who had risen to high command by his merits alone. He had been sent by Nero to prosecute the war against the Jews, but was not a favorite of that emperor, for he had offended him by falling asleep while he was reciting one of his poems. Nevertheless Nero knew a good soldier when he saw him, and therefore entrusted him with command of an army. Although proclaimed Imperator and although his troops were waging active war to secure him in the title, Vespasian remained with his command until he had been informed of the death of Vitellius, when he left his son Titus in charge of the operations against the Jews and returned with all speed to Rome. He reached that city only to find everything in disorder, but his sound common sense speedily set things to rights. He held the soldiers in check with a firm hand. While charged with being somewhat avaricious, on the whole he showed himself to be a ruler of talent. He was so immensely superior to any of his predecessors since Augustus that the people were ready to look upon him as a deliverer. He was a simple, unostentatious man, very much inclined to a joke and of a kindly disposition. His character is very well shown by an anecdote told of him. During the illness which ended in his death, he rose to his feet. His physician protested, saying that such

an action would precipitate the end. To this Vespasian replied: "An emperor ought to die standing."

During the reign of Vespasian the last remnant of Jewish independence was destroyed. It was in the year 70 that Titus was able to overcome the stubborn resistance of Jerusalem. The story of this siege has already been told on this page, and it need not be repeated in this connection. Suffice it to say that there is nothing in the history of warfare which exhibits more wonderful example of heroic, though hopeless, courage than was shown by the Jews in defence of their beloved city. Josephus estimates that the lives lost in the conflict, that terminated in the great victory of Titus, numbered nearly a million and a half. The result was that the city was utterly destroyed; it is said that a ploughshare was run over the site of Temple. This is easy to believe, because to the Jews the Temple was a most holy place, the very centre not only of their aspirations but of their nationality and its complete obliteration was doubtless determined on as a wise act of policy.

Vespasian was greatly regretted when death claimed him. He was not a brilliant ruler; but he was safe, steady and on the whole reasonable. His ten years of power enabled Rome to recover from the dreadful conditions into which she had been precipitated by the oppression of his predecessors.

## UNIVERSAL RELIGION

It has not been customary of recent years to look to Germany for the exposition of religion as a spiritual force. The analytical minds of German investigators seem to have been more inclined to detect defects in accepted religious beliefs than to seek to emphasize their importance. Therefore when we find Professor Rudolf Eucken, of Jena, addressing an English audience on the essential importance of Spiritual life, our attention is at once challenged.

Professor Eucken tells us that religion cannot be based upon any single activity of the human mind, but is a product of man's whole nature with a deeper origin than his mind. There is, he says, a power in man that is higher than intellectual or the natural, by which we are to understand the physical, and this higher power he terms the Spiritual Life. The very essence of religion is that it shall satisfy the requirements of this Spiritual Life. With man's physical and intellectual nature, the Spiritual Life combines to form what the Professor calls the "total-life," and he tells us:

"But it must not be forgotten that such a total-life is not a fact of the mere individual, but signifies a spiritual power which must give a reconsolidation to life within a new province of reality. The result of this is the possession of a new kind of world and of life. Such a new life lies beyond the domains of nature and intellect."

In continuing the presentation of his case, Professor Eucken directs attention to the fact that in forming our intellectual conclusions we work on a plane different from our simple physical life. What he calls "the Domain of Culture" is higher than that of physical development, but it is lower than the Spiritual Life. There is something beyond the physical and intellectual planes of being, but it seems that it relates to another time or another place, but is beyond the intellectual, just as the intellectual is beyond the physical. We quote further:

"The problem of truth must avoid two dangers. We find the danger of intellectualism and dogmatism on the one hand, and the danger of Pragmatism on the other hand. Intellectualism threatens to reduce everything to forms of thought, and when it appears within the domain of religion as dogmatism it threatens to place the clothing of religion above the substance of religion. A grave danger to religion has arisen from the side of Pragmatism as it has been propounded in our day by the late Professor William James and his followers. Pragmatism turns the whole of spiritual activity into a mere means for the earthly welfare of man. It draws the Spiritual down to the level of man, instead of raising man to the level of the Spiritual. The deeper meaning of truth is not to be found within either of these two realms. Truth is not a mere form; neither is it, on the other hand, the result of the activities of the mere individual. Truth must mean an independent spiritual world which comes to expression within the realms of Knowledge, Beauty, and Moral Goodness."

Perhaps this needs little amplification. What it means is that we should not apply the test of reason to spiritual things and expect to be able thereby to determine all questions relating to them. As the Apostle Paul said, "there are things that are 'spiritually discerned.' Neither must we regard the spiritual forces simply as a convenient means of accomplishing results, such as the cure of disease and other objects attained by what are called psychic processes. Spiritual Life is to be lived, not merely utilized as a means to an end. In this recognition of the Spiritual Life as something which we can possess, just as we possess our intellectual life and our physical Universal Religion. This leads necessarily to the realization of the Divine, and herein we find the explanation of the universal belief of humanity in a Power superior to created things. But this belief must find expression in ideas, and these ideas must be understood by means of our intellectual life and be influenced to a greater or less degree by our physical life. Hence the diversity of religions, creeds and doctrines. We quote further:

"Such is the situation of the present. We discover radical transformations within all the provinces of life, and religion cannot possibly withdraw itself from these. We have to exercise an open and reverent criticism of the traditional forms, and the nucleus of religion will be able to develop the more on account of this. In this spirit, freedom will not lead to negation, but to an increase of depth. But this will happen only when we bring to full effect the new life that develops within religion. This will protect us against all harassing doubt, and will give us a secure foothold in the storms of the present. It is life and its creativeness alone that guarantees the truth of life."

(To be continued).

## THE COMING OF THE KING

The following lines were written in the Sixteenth Century by an author, whose name has been forgotten. We are indebted to Mrs. W. J. Macdonald for a copy of them:

If that His Majesty, our Sovereign Lord,  
Should of his own accord  
Friendly himself invite  
And say, "I'll be your guest tomorrow night,"  
How should we stir ourselves, call and command  
All hands to work. Let no man idle stand.

Set me fine Spanish tables in the hall,  
See they be fitted all;  
Let there be room to eat,  
And orders taken, that there lack no meat.  
See every sconce and candlestick made bright,  
That without tapers, they may give a light.

Look to the Presence: are the carpets spread?  
The canopy o'er head?  
The cushions on the chairs,  
And all the candles lighted on the stairs?  
Perfume the chambers, and in any case  
Let each man give attendance in his place.

Thus, if the King were coming, would we do,  
And 'twere good reason, too,  
For 'tis a dutie thing  
To show all honor to an earthly King;  
And after all our travail, and our cost,  
So we be pleased to think no labor lost.

But at the coming of the King of Heaven,  
All's set at sixes and at seven;  
We wallow in our sin.  
Christ cannot find a chamber in the inn.  
We entertain Him always like a stranger,  
And, as at first, still lodge Him in a manger.

## TRAGEDY WITH LARGE

The people didn't merely look at Prof. Branefog—they stared. He knew he was absent-minded at times, and he wondered whether he had rubbed his face with boot-polish instead of cold cream after he had shaved, or whether he had forgotten to change his dressing gown for his frock coat.

But a kind policeman put things right.

"Are you aware, sir, that you are carrying a joint of beef in your arms?" he asked.

"Goodness me!" said the professor. "I knew something was wrong. My wife told me to put her Sunday hat on the bed, to place this joint in the oven, and to take the baby and the dog out for a walk."

"You've not put the baby in the oven, surely?" said the law's guardian.

"I put something in it," said Branefog; "but I don't know whether it was the baby or the dog."

With bated breath they hurried to the professor's house. Here, on the bed, lay the baby and the dog; but it was just as bad for Branefog. It was his wife's Sunday hat that was in the oven!

## WOMAN'S VIEW

Colonel Falsom was reading the morning paper, when he exclaimed:

"What a terrible misfortune!"

"What is it—somebody got married?" his wife asked.

"No, but a married woman in a fit of rage threw a coffee-cup at her husband. The cup was shattered into fragments, and one of them cutting his jugular vein, he died on the spot. The reporter says the grief of the unfortunate woman was dreadful to witness. She was frantic with remorse, and made several attempts to end her life."

"Poor creature!" said Mrs. Falsom, with a sigh. "The broken cup must have belonged to her new china set."

One summer evening a miller was leaning over his garden gate, facing the road, enjoying his pipe, when a conceited young farmer happened to be passing. The miller, in a friendly tone, said:

"Good evening, George."

"I didn't speak!" said George, gruffly.

"Oh, said the miller, "I thought you did, but it must have been your ears flapping."

"George," she asked, as they rounded the bend, "is your watch correct?"

"Yes," replied George, with a merry laugh. "It is keeping better time since I put your picture inside the case."

"Oh, you flatterer! How could that be?"

"Well, you see, when I placed your picture inside the case I added another jewel!"

A regiment of soldiers were at camp, and a young Scottish recruit was put on sentry outside the general's tent. In the morning the general rose, looked out of his tent, and said to the young man in a stern and loud voice:

"Who are you?"

The young man turned round smartly and said:

"Fine. Hoo's yersel'?"

## ADMIRALTY CASE FOR HIGHER COURT

Mr. Charles J. V. Spratt Committed to Stand Trial—Lengthy Preliminary Hearing Ends in Police Court

The preliminary hearing in the case of Commander Vivian, head of the Pacific naval station, against Mr. Charles J. V. Spratt, of the Victoria Machinery Depot, charged with having been in possession of paint, rubber and candies, a portion of naval stores stolen from the station, opened yesterday, knowing the goods to have been stolen, who ended in the police court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Spratt was committed for trial. The hearing of the charge against Mr. Houston, of the same company, terminated some days ago, he also having been committed. Both defendants were admitted to bail.

Mr. Charles Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. Peters & Wilson, solicitors, testified that Mr. Andrew Bechtel had come to the firm's office and he (Mr. Wilson) had overheard a conversation between Mr. Peters and Mr. Bechtel wherein the former had stated that Bullock, the chief witness in the case against Mr. Spratt, would demand \$750 as compensation for the action which the firm had previously brought against Bullock for theft of a quantity of canisters. The compensation had been withdrawn. Mr. Bechtel hastened to add that he had been with Mr. Peters for years and that was the first time he ever knew Mr. Bechtel had any interest in sealing. So far as he knew Mr. Bechtel's conversation with Mr. Peters was before any steps had been taken by Bullock to institute an action against the company for malicious prosecution.

The evidence given by Mr. Spratt, when he was on the stand a few days ago, that he had never had a conversation with Bullock near the Rock Bay hotel on any evening was contradicted by Lawrence Clark who swore that sometime in April he saw Mr. Spratt and Bullock and John Day in front of a gentleman near the Hutchinson hotel works and leaving him across the street and met Day and Bullock who apparently had come out of the hotel. Day soon left for Esquimalt while Mr. Spratt and Bullock walked in the direction of the city.

### Visitors Detective.

W. Brooks, clerk at the Victoria hotel identified Bullock as the man who had called at the hotel and been shown up to the room occupied by "Doc" Howard, the man who Mr. Spratt in his evidence, was a thief detective employed by the company. Bullock, as far as the witness knew, only came to the room once.

Mr. W. C. Moresby, counsel for Mr. Spratt in summing up his case called the court's attention to the fact that the very element necessary for the prosecution to show had not been proved. There was absolutely no evidence to show that there were any stolen goods in the possession of the Victoria Machinery Depot, or that Mr. Spratt was in possession of such knowing them to have been stolen. It was necessary for the prosecution to prove that there was a suspicion that the goods found at the company's works were stolen from the navy yard. Even if it were proved that the goods did come from the naval stores yet there was nothing to show that they had been stolen. The only evidence was that of Bullock who admitted that he did not like the way things were going at the works. He first swore that he told Mr. Spratt the goods were stolen, but later in the hearing he swore that he did not know that they were stolen.

Mr. Spratt had denied in toto Bullock's evidence. There was abundance of evidence that Bullock had stopped at nothing in his effort to extort money from Mr. Spratt and even admitting that he had a right to bring an action for malicious prosecution for the case which the company had commenced against him for theft and then dropped, still that did not warrant him endeavoring to extort money.

Mr. Spratt declared that Bullock had been proved to be a perjurer and a thief and his evidence could not be believed. There was no evidence of guilty knowledge on the part of Mr. Spratt, who said that the goods which were stolen from the navy yard and were found at the company's works yet there was absolutely no evidence to show that they were in the possession of Mr. Spratt or ever passed through his possession. There was absolutely no prima facie case made out against Mr. Spratt.

Mr. Alkman, for the prosecution, found himself to pointing out that Mr. Moresby appeared to take the ground that the magistrate was the trial judge when such was not the case. In fact there was no other course open for the magistrate but to commit the defendant. There was, he submitted, ample evidence to warrant commitment.

### Committed for Trial.

Magistrate Jay believed there was sufficient evidence to send the defendant up for trial, though it was not for him to say whether the evidence was sufficient to convict. A great deal of evidence had been given in an attempt to belie Bullock's statements. It was also held that he had attempted to extort money from Mr. Spratt by threats. The magistrate said that he was out of place for him to give an opinion on this point while an action was already pending against Bullock for attempted extortion. Secondly, Bullock was claimed to have stolen a quantity of canvas from the company. Bullock was charged but the case was afterwards withdrawn by the company.

Thirdly, the defence attempted to discredit his evidence because it was claimed Bullock had stolen a load of coal belonging to the company. The magistrate said he had not heard of Bullock's side of the dispute but from what he had seen of him, he appeared to be somewhat too clever to lay himself open to prosecution in the manner in which it was alleged he did in connection with the coal incident.

Magistrate Jay said nothing about the allegations against Bullock of perjury while giving evidence in the case, allegations which ended in the statement by Mr. Taylor that a charge of perjury would be laid against Bullock. Doubtless the defence had not put all its evidence. However, there was nothing else for him to do, he believed, except to commit the defendant to stand trial in the higher court.

The preliminary hearing in the case of Commander Vivian, head of the Pacific naval station, against Mr. Charles J. V. Spratt, of the Victoria Machinery Depot, charged with having been in possession of paint, rubber and candies, a portion of naval stores stolen from the station, opened yesterday, knowing the goods to have been stolen, who ended in the police court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Spratt was committed for trial. The hearing of the charge against Mr. Houston, of the same company, terminated some days ago, he also having been committed. Both defendants were admitted to bail.

Mr. Charles Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. Peters & Wilson, solicitors, testified that Mr. Andrew Bechtel had come to the firm's office and he (Mr. Wilson) had overheard a conversation between Mr. Peters and Mr. Bechtel wherein the former had stated that Bullock, the chief witness in the case against Mr. Spratt, would demand \$750 as compensation for the action which the firm had previously brought against Bullock for theft of a quantity of canisters. The compensation had been withdrawn. Mr. Bechtel hastened to add that he had been with Mr. Peters for years and that was the first time he ever knew Mr. Bechtel had any interest in sealing. So far as he knew Mr. Bechtel's conversation with Mr. Peters was before any steps had been taken by Bullock to institute an action against the company for malicious prosecution.

The evidence given by Mr. Spratt, when he was on the stand a few days ago, that he had never had a conversation with Bullock near the Rock Bay hotel on any evening was contradicted by Lawrence Clark who swore that sometime in April he saw Mr. Spratt and Bullock and John Day in front of a gentleman near the Hutchinson hotel works and leaving him across the street and met Day and Bullock who apparently had come out of the hotel. Day soon left for Esquimalt while Mr. Spratt and Bullock walked in the direction of the city.

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## GEODETIC SURVEY WORK IN PROVINCE

Mr. C. A. Biggar Telis of Activi-  
ties to be Commenced from  
Station on Mount Douglas  
near Victoria

Among the many activities on Vancouver Island, science is keeping step in the general march of progress. This week a geodetic survey begins which will extend all over the Island and up the Pacific Coast. In connection with this important work, Mr. Charles Albert Biggar, P.R.G.S., the chief assistant superintendent of the geodetic survey of Canada and of the Dominion astronomical observatory, is in Victoria, organizing the scientific work for the Pacific Coast. As such a work is as familiar to the public as is intricate and exacting to the surveyor, it may be said by way of explanation that a geodetic survey determines by observations and measurements the figures and areas of large portions of the Earth's surface, or the general figure and dimensions of the earth in which its curvature is taken into account, as in the survey of states or—as in this case—of long lines of coast. It is what might be called "solid" instead of superficial surveying. The object of a geodetic survey, as distinct from ordinary surveys, is to establish the latitude and longitude of stations wide apart for the use of geographers, geologists, and topographers so that their maps may be properly co-ordinated.

So far as the Empress Hotel, Mr. Biggar said: "A geodetic station is to be established on Mount Douglas, which is to be started this week. Parties of trained officials have been organized and are now ready to commence the survey. Working from Mount Douglas, a base line seven or eight miles in length is first to be measured in the valley of the Fraser river. Work will then be expanded from this base by triangles, quadrilaterals and five or six sided figures."

To illustrate roughly the scope of the work to be undertaken first, Mr. Biggar explained in some detail the scheme of the survey for a map of the Coast and Island. The point nearest to Victoria will be Mount Douglas, which is to be connected with other points on Mount Constitution (Orcas' Island), Mount Bruno on Salt Spring Island, South Gulf Head Bluff, Wash. Little Mountain (Vancouver), Mount Benson (Nanaimo), the highest point on Bowes Island and Mount Sheephead on Texada Island. Thence the work will spread up the coast by means of similar sized figures to northernmost points on Vancouver Island, and on the mainland beyond.

Subsidiary Stations  
"Numerous subsidiary stations," added Mr. Biggar, "will be occupied with a secondary order for purposes of determining heights, vertical angles, flagstaffs, factory chimneys and other prominent objects in the cities within the area of survey, with other important structures of a prominent nature, for public convenience in the future. The results of the work completed this summer will be published within the course of twelve months. The public utility of a geodetic survey is measured by the number of geographical positions established."

"It has always been customary," said Mr. Biggar in answer to another question, "to establish geographical positions by astronomical observations. These are, however, both tedious and expensive, and survey work with the accuracy necessary for geodetic computations establishes the latitude and longitude at a large number of points—a comparatively moderate cost. It is also a convenient method of co-ordinating existing maps of isolated sections of the country, on account of the largeness of the figures. The instruments which have to be made for this work are very complicated and are not used in general surveying work."

Question of Methods  
work throughout the Dominion of Canada. He will be remembered as having been one of the experts selected to undertake the Alaskan boundary survey for the Dominion government, and since 1882 has been in an executive capacity on all kinds of engineering and surveying work for the government. He leaves for the east as soon as the party he has been organizing for the geodetic survey of this coast is at work and expects to return to Victoria after the conclusion of the present scheme of operations about October.

PROVINCIAL NEWS  
The C. P. R. boarding house at Port Moody has been destroyed by fire. The Trail fall fair dates this year are September 29 and 30.

The contract for an addition to the Revelstoke jail has been awarded to Foot & Paradolli at \$2300.

The New Westminster city council is advertising for an auditor to replace Mr. Moses C. Cotsworth.

Public schools throughout British Columbia close for the summer vacation on the 20th inst.

New city council is inviting tenders for the paving of the business streets of the city.

The B. C. Telephone Co. will shortly lay a new cable to connect Vancouver with Nanaimo.

The Al. G. Barnes circus has been investing heavily in cub bears at Hosmer.

Revelstoke's public schools joined yesterday in an elaborate celebration of His Majesty's coronation.

Joseph Dewar is dead at Vancouver, as the result of a fall from the express wagon he was driving when his horse ran away.

Steel will be laid on the G. T. P. between Yellowhead pass and Tete

Jaune Cache before the end of the year.

E. Woods, formerly a resident of this city, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Judge Swanson of Kamloops upon conviction of forgery.

Underers of two hundred men are now engaged in construction of the Indian River and Fort McRae railway up the North Arm of Burrard Inlet.

Mine operators at Steamboat Mountain complain of the excessive charges made for packing from Hope to the new camp.

Harry Loft, the five-year-old son of Mrs. August Loft of Kaslo has disappeared and it is feared he met death by drowning in the lake.

The Fraser river is rising rapidly, although still well below the danger mark and with the dyed land reported safe.

Revelstoke's Retailers' association is in charge of a monster excursion to Glacier, in which all towns along the line are joining today.

The body of Edward Lim of South Wellington, who was drowned in the Nairn river last Saturday, has not yet been recovered.

Fort George was last week honored with a visit from Very Rev. Father Bunoz, bishop of the Yukon, and Father Coeckel, the veteran missionary of the Cariboo.

M. Kurata, who will be remembered as the one-time head of the Finnish colony at Malcolm Island, which ended in failure, is back in British Columbia with another colonization scheme.

Contractor John Wood of Ferde has been awarded the contract for the erection of the Indian industrial school at St. Eugene mission, his price being the neighborhood of \$100,000.

In accordance with the specially expressed wish of the King, the board of school trustees have ordered a week holiday for the public schools of Rossland.

Duncan Ross has taken a contract to build the longest tunnel on the G. T. P. It is near Hazelton and adjoins his present contract.

A lively race is in progress between the G. T. P. and the C. N. P. for the coveted honor of being first to give rail connection between Tete Jaune Cache and Edmonton.

George Watters, formerly a well known young man of Vancouver has been committed for trial by the Revelstoke police magistrate on a charge of procuring.

A gang of professional yeggmen is operating in Vancouver and one night last week cut through eighteen inches of solid masonry in order to reach and blow a safe, from which they secured \$1000.

Tracklayers on the Alberni extension of the E. & N. Railway have reached the Summit, working from Clackenberry lake. It is expected that the tracklayers will reach Port Alberni by the 15th of August.

His chest badly crushed, several ribs broken and with internal injuries, Guise Carlson has been brought to Prince Rupert from Kitimat for hospital treatment. Carlson was struck by a tree which he was felling.

After July 1 all Vancouver hotel dining rooms must close and remain closed from midnight until 6 a.m. and no exhibitions, performances or vocal music will be permitted in cafes and restaurants at any time.

The new member Chilcotin of the Forest Owners' Timber & Lumber Co. has successfully negotiated with Upper Fraser to Giscome. B.C. being the largest vessel ever to successfully navigate the waters traversed.

The Nelson board of trade has adopted resolutions directing the attention of the government to the serious situation created by the strike in the Crow's Nest Pass coal mining field and suggesting that the public benefit of re-opening the field will be greatly enhanced by a guarantee to the workers.

An enthusiastic and crowded meeting at Nelson recently voted with unanimous resolution in condemnation of the Dominion government's reciprocity policy. The resolution was carried by a vote of 1000 to 100.

A special representative of moving picture theatres in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster is taking Coronation pictures in London today and will immediately return to Vancouver and develop his negatives there, expecting to have the films on view in the cities of this province within two weeks.

Special efforts are being put forth by the local option league to secure the closing of the St. Leonard's hotel in Surrey, just across the border from Blaine. It is alleged that the hotel is run as a new spirit in the atmosphere and mainly for the accommodation of travellers or in accordance with provincial regulations.

Consulting Engineer Dutcher, recently retained by Kamloops to investigate the possibilities of the hydro-electric power which might be developed at some reasonable distance from that city, is of the opinion that the best site for the plant is at Kamsack, which is about 10 miles from Kamloops. He estimates that the power available at Kamsack is 100,000 horsepower.

Mr. de Szendeffy and his assistants' experiments on the Koch bacillus—the common "cold bacillus"—with first, the emanations of radium, second, radium chloride, covered with a sheet of mica, could not by its emanation alone prevent the culture of the bacillus.

Secondly, with a watery solution of radium, a great quantity of radium salt was necessary in order to hinder culture. Small quantities even when added directly to the bouillon of the culture did not affect it. Thirdly, having already obtained an antiseptic result with radio-active substances mixed with terpenes, we used for this third set of experiments some men, thalliodine, to the solution of which we added radium barium chloride. "In vitro five to six centigrams of this solution hindered the propagation of the resisting acid-bacilli."

For Dr. de Szendeffy, Koch's bacillus is not the causal agent of tuberculosis, but the vulgar sputum, (that is, in common parlance) a plant which feeds on decaying matter which becomes virulent in a predisposition to ganism.

The readers of the paper have often disputed this theory, and Dr. Bernheim main-

## FUNDAMENTALS OF CHRISTIANITY

Rev. Father Sherman Emphasizes Need for Virile but Simple Teaching to Overcome Growing Agnosticism

tains that he has shown by a multitude of experiments that the bacillus is the pathogenic cause of phthisis. The general opinion of specialists in France is that dust charged with bacilli and expectorated tissue when dried up are in the great majority of cases the causal agent of pulmonary tuberculosis. Helped by the bad condition of weakly organisms, phthisis always attacks the weak, but it sometimes affects the strong, and in the latter case also a microbial contamination must be assumed.

Dr. de Szendeffy is not a partisan of "tuberculosis." In grave cases of phthisis, he says, the virulence of the symptoms is intensified by injecting tuberculin, though in chronic cases it has been employed with great success by Dr. Reiss and other French practitioners.

Revelstoke's Retailers' association is in charge of a monster excursion to Glacier, in which all towns along the line are joining today.

The Fraser river is rising rapidly, although still well below the danger mark and with the dyed land reported safe.

It is well known that in recent years the prevalence of tuberculosis in one form or another has come to be regarded as far more widespread than had formerly been conceived to be possible. Certain authorities maintain that hardly any person who dies after 4

**BOYS FOR BOYS**  
Ind. Ave. Victoria  
D. Muskett, Pres.  
V. A. Miller, Secy. B.A.  
W. A. Alexander, M.A.  
H. H. G. Gymnasium  
Term commences  
July Headmaster.

**NOTICE.**

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10-SEC. 49

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## TO VOTE DOWN ALL AMENDMENTS

Determination Expressed by  
Twelve Democratic Senators  
in Regard to Reciprocity  
Measure at Washington

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A declaration for straight reciprocity at an informal conference of 12 Democratic senators willing to vote down all amendments to the bill, an amendment by Senator Bailey adding to the reciprocity measure all the House's free list provisions except meat and grain products, a unanimous decision of the senate to vote on Monday on the bill, amendment to the wood pulp and paper schedule—these were features in the reciprocity fight today. But there were no speeches in the senate, and the activity was confined to the officers' room and cloakrooms where reciprocity was the chief topic.

Senator Bailey announced his intention to press his amendment vigorously. While looking forward to the addition of the free list provisions to the reciprocity measure, he admitted that such a proposal would come only as a result of a prolonged struggle. Another tariff amendment—this one to the free list bill—was presented by Senator Clapp, to add to the free list alum, chloride of lime, antiseptic products anti-marine, vermilion reds, soda ash, sulphur, china clay or kaolin, woolen felts or jackets and brass or copper wire cloth.

The informal conference was held in the office of Senator Smith of South Carolina. Mr. Smith was outspoken in opposition to amendments, and he and John Sharp Williams united with Senator Bailey in declaring it unwise to risk reciprocity for something more which would render all unilateral. In the capital corridors there was discussion of a recess of congress until next fall, and at one time there was a well defined report that an agreement had been reached. Senators scoffed at the rumor. They would be glad to get away, but realized that such a course would be impossible with reciprocity pending.

There was no difficulty in getting general consent to vote on the Root provision before adjournment on Monday. The request for the agreement was made by Senator Penrose at a time when few senators were in the chamber. He based it on the desire of Senator Root to be absent from the city for a few days.

If Senator LaFollette had been present he probably would have been slow to assent to a vote so early a date, for it is understood that he desires to address the senate regarding the violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. He constituted a new kind of "trust" according to the United States attorney who conducted the investigation. The retail lumber dealers, it was admitted, had no incorporation, no capital stock, and did not try to control prices and prevent competition among themselves. Instead, they had what attorneys called a "trust of power," and sought to provide that all lumber should be sold to consumers only through retail dealers and not by wholesalers or manufacturers.

The men, as secretaries of the retail associations, constitute the lumber secretaries' bureau of information, incorporated in Illinois in 1905, and represent thousands of retailers.

The power of the retailers' organization was wielded through the bureau of information, according to the indictment, and made it possible, resulting in an alleged blacklist for the publication "The Scout," a trade paper published by Arthur L. Holmes.

"The Scout" was named in the list of overt acts as the means by which the secretaries published to the trade the names of manufacturers and wholesalers who sold to consumers.

The names of more than 100 concerns, including the big mail order houses, and wholesale dealers from Pennsylvania to the Pacific coast, were shown by documentary evidence given to the grand jury to have appeared in the publication as having violated the prescriptions of the retailers who, it is said, retaliated by refusing to purchase goods from those who offended.

The members of the bureau of information also were charged with having established a system of espionage over the business of wholesalers, manufacturers, and having published letters and bulletins showing "unethical" conduct on the part of the whole-salers in selling goods direct to consumers.

A series of letters, written by members of the individual associations to the editor of "The Scout," and calling attention to the alleged unethical actions of wholesalers, were read by the grand jury and were contained in the indictments.

**President Smith Will Testify.**

KIRKLAND, June 23.—Captain Thomas S. Rodgers, while returning from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to his command on board the American battleship New Hampshire, saved five Germans whose sail boat had capsized in the harbor.

**Alleged Townsite Fraud.**

SEATTLE, June 23.—R. E. Glass, manager of the Jovita Heights Land Company, which took in \$386,000 by the sale of lots, alleged to be almost worthless, in the townsite of Jovita Heights, situated a hilltop several miles from Tacoma, surrendered today. The president and the advertising manager of the company have already been held for the federal grand jury. The charge against the men is conspiracy to use the United States mails to defraud. The accused formerly resided in Spokane.

BERLIN, June 23.—Another important step has been taken in this country against the use of long handles. The railway administration of Saarbrücken has given orders to its offices that ladies whose headress is transfigured these weapons are to be requested to remove them, and, if they decline, they shall be prevented from traveling by train, and be called upon to leave the station. If they refuse acquiescence they will render themselves liable to pay a fine. Possibly the Prussian official is the only one in the world who could carry out these instructions without feelings of embarrassment.

## LOGGERS' CONGRESS

Officers of Organization Elected at Vancouver Yesterday—Business of Congress Concluded

VANCOUVER, June 23.—Having selected Tacoma as the next place of meeting, the Pacific Coast Logging Congress today concluded its business and tomorrow will make various excursions, among one to New Westminster. Among the questions debated at today's session was the employers' liability in the United States and Britain Columbia. Mr. J. B. Kerr of Portland read a paper on the American laws governing the question.

A voluntary subscription amounting to \$100 was taken up to repay the con-gress shortage and to provide for next year.

The following officers were elected: President, F. E. Blake; vice-president, F. G. Lampe; executive secretary, G. M. Cornwall; secretary for Idaho, W. E. Waller; secretary for Oregon, J. E. English; secretary for California, W. E. Peed; secretary for British Columbia, J. H. Parks; secretary for Oregon, J. S. O'Gorman.

In a paper read at the morning session, E. G. Robinson of Arlington, Washington, strongly favored the use of electricity in preference to steam in the operations of logging.

**Winnipeg's Police Court Record.**

WINNIPEG, June 23.—One hundred and seventeen cases figured in the police court docket this morning, a new record. Thirty-three of the cases were drunk and fifty-nine brawls.

**Troops Not to Go.**

JUAREZ, Mex., June 23.—The 1836 Mexican troops destined for Lower California from Chihuahua, which had been loaded on trains late this afternoon, are now detaining. The report is current that the Lower California expedition has been abandoned.

## RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS' SCHEME

New Kind of Trust Said to have  
been Organized by Secretaries of Associations  
Indicted at Chicago

CHICAGO, June 23.—Fourteen secretaries of as many retail lumber dealers' associations, indicted by a special federal grand jury here today for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, constituted a new kind of "trust" according to the United States attorney who conducted the investigation. The retail lumber dealers, it was admitted, had no incorporation, no capital stock, and did not try to control prices and prevent competition among themselves.

Instead, they had what attorneys called a "trust of power," and sought to provide that all lumber should be sold to consumers only through retail dealers and not by wholesalers or manufacturers.

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The members of the bureau of information also were charged with having established a system of espionage over the business of wholesalers, manufacturers, and having published letters and bulletins showing "unethical" conduct on the part of the whole-salers in selling goods direct to consumers.

A drilling rain fell as the royal carriage, drawn by eight cream colored steeds, slowly came down Constitution Hill, but it did not dampen the enthusiasm of the crowds, who were to give their sovereigns their first welcome since Coronation day.

The King wore a field marshal's uniform, with the sash of the Order of the Garter. The Queen was dressed in white and wore a blue sash of the Order of the Garter. Her hat was trimmed with ostrich feathers in two shades of blue.

From then on to the end of the long route, Their Majesties received a spontaneous and royal welcome.

Address were presented at different points by public bodies, and at Temple Bar the ancient ceremony of surrendering the keys of the city was repeated.

A stirring day closed with an outbreak on the part of the troops and the people in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace, similar to the spontaneous demonstration made yesterday when the sovereigns showed themselves on the balcony of the palace, upon their return from the coronation ceremonies at Westminster Abbey.

A rousing welcome was met by the crowd in today's procession, especially the Northwest Mounted Police, whose splendid bearing attracted much attention. Opinions heard from spectators had it that they were superior even to the sun-browned war-trained troops of South Africa, who made a convincing showing and received constant ovations.

A great and constantly changing throng remained in front of Buckingham Palace all afternoon. The King and Queen and the Prince of Wales several times appeared on the balcony and waved their hands and the enthusiasm of the people each time was given vent to in a great roar of cheers.

**Brilliant Banquet Scene.**

SEATTLE, June 23.—A shock resembling a slight earthquake was felt in West Seattle at 9:45 tonight. Lamps, windows, and small pieces of furniture off the wall were more rattled violently for a second in the manner of all seismic shock or explosion. There was no report of an explosion, and until the observatory at the University of Washington is opened tomorrow it will not be known whether a seismic disturbance was recorded on the instruments there.

## ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON

Second Day of Coronation Celebrated by Notable Procession—Route of Seven Miles Covered

LONDON, June 23.—A heavy rain, which began at sunset, brought bitter disappointment to hordes of people who were bent upon celebrating tonight as a climax to the royal progress of King George and Queen Mary through the streets today. Thousands had planned to view the illuminations and wheel traffic was barred from the principal street, while King George and the Crown Princess of Germany, with an equal number of persons were opposite them at the head of the other oblong queue.

The Duke of Connaught and Premier Asquith also presided at tables.

The Grenadier Guards' band furnished the music. All the men were in black court dress of knickerbockers and wore swords. The toilettes of the ladies were magnificent and the display of jewels gorgeous.

**Steamers Carry  
Many Homeward**

Fewer Americans Than Usual Noticed in London—Inflated Prices Said to be the Cause

**Empire Represented**

A contingent of Canadians escorted the first caravan, occupied by Sir William Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, and Premier Fisher, of Australia. This was followed by other caravans coming from Premier Morris, of Newfoundland, Premier Botha, of the Union of South Africa, Premier Ward, of New Zealand, the governors and commissioners of smaller colonies, each escorted by troops from their respective countries. They were followed by the ever-popular troopers, the Northwest Mounted Police, and an African force organized on similar lines.

The colonials, in royal carriages and wearing uniforms and decorations, came next and were cheered all along the line with especial vigor when they passed, the stands occupied by their fellow countrymen.

For picturesqueness, the Indian section, the next in line, could not be excelled anywhere in the world. The Indian cavalry, in their most gorgeous silken robes and turbans, wearing medals won on the field of battle, preceded the carriages in which were riding Indian princes and potentates. The latter were fairly weighted down with jewels of enormous value. The costumes, turbans and tunics were of every imaginable hue.

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Among the important features of the day's session was the report of W. C. Pearce, superintendent of the adult department. The report says that the triumph has been one of continuous progress in adult bible class work, that the number of organized classes has increased rapidly and that the character of the ship work done by the classes has steadily improved. Every state and province now has some form of organization and by the convention officials in addition to thousands of assembled spectators.

**ARMS FOR MONARCHISTS**

Mysterious Steamer Arrives at Portuguese Coast and is Pursued by Government Cruiser

LISBON, June 23.—By way of Badajoz, Spanish frontier.—A mysterious vessel is cruising off the northern coast of Portugal. The vessel, which flies the German flag, appears to be the steamer Potuto, loaded with arms, including artillery, destined for the Portuguese monarchists. The government cruiser Adamastor and the gunboat San Rafael interrupted the operations of the steamer while she was endeavoring to land the contraband on the coast of Algarve, the southernmost province of Portugal. The Potuto then put to sea at full speed, with the warship in pursuit.

**CHINESE MOURN**

Members of Cabinet Shed Tears Over Ultimatum—Odd Scene at Banquet

SHANGHAI, June 23.—Advices from Pekin say that the Chinese cabinet had good hearty come over thousand and British troops. The Regent said, "If Chang Chi-tung and Luh Ch'i-wan had been alive, we should not have come to this," and he shed bitter tears. Prince K'ing then wailed. The Archduke Tsai-lang, Shih Shih-ch'ang and Na-tung followed suit. Ten persons urged the Regent to re-appoint Yuan Shih-k'ai. The Regent says he is ill, but the Empress Dowager hates him too much. On the other hand, Yuan firmly decline all offers unless the Dowager herself invites him by public decree.

The Shen Pao gives a dramatic account of the "never-to-be-forgotten" day at the Chinese foreign office. A dinner was being given to the foreign envoys, including the Russian minister, whose language was so intimate, and the Chinese minister, that he was unable to understand him. The Chinese minister got convinced their second reply to Russia must have given complete satisfaction.

The banquet was over and the Chinese minister had gone, when lot 17, worth \$50 and costs today by Police Magistrate Daly, with option of three months in jail, for creating a disturbance on the Winnipeg Beach train last night.

BRUSSELS, June 23.—The famous case of the brooches presented to the Brussels flower girls by the Empress of Germany in regard to the bouquet offered to her by her Majesty the Queen, who is entering upon a new stage. It may be remembered that before the Justice of the peace the two girls who had received the brooches for the whole of the corporation swore that there had been no previous agreement for the sale by auction of the Imperial presents and the division of the proceeds between the thirteen flower girls. The disappointed ones are now applying to the communal court, accusing the two possessors of the brooches of perjury. The latter threaten to bring a libel action against the girls.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., June 23.—Notwithstanding a dismal rain, both Portsmouth and Spithead were brilliantly illuminated tonight. Vessels representing seventeen nations, which had come to greet the newly-crowned king, vied with the gigantic gathering of British warships in making a beautiful spectacle.

Moose are reported unusually plentiful in the vicinity of Tete Jaune Cache, where a prospecting party recently encountered eighteen in the course of a single day.

The entire company numbered 150, among those present being members of the royal household, attaches of the Foreign Office, the Papal delegate, Monsignor Di Belmonte, Premier and Mrs. Asquith, the Duchess of Devonshire and the Countess Minnie.

## CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Scenes of Magnificence Attend Ceremony in Ancient Westminster Abbey — Imperial Nature of Event

LONDON, June 22.—On this day of the crowning of George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, nothing has been wanting to make the solemn and impressive ceremony one to be remembered, not only throughout the country, but in every corner of the great empire. Never before in history has the imperial note been struck in such a magnificent manner. An imperial aspect undoubtedly has been the most remarkable feature of the coronation.

George V, more than any sovereign of the past, represents the embodiment of the imperial idea. He only of the occupants of the throne travelled through his vast dominions and thus acquainted himself at first hand with the needs and aspirations of all the various peoples of his empire.

Then, by happy coincidence, the Imperial Conference, sitting at the time of the coronation, enabled all the representatives of the king's overseas dominions to participate in the significant ceremony at the opening of the new reign, while the hope of those attending the conference being that, will bring all parts of the empire into closer and more intimate relations.

The great state pageant was carried through with dignity and made a deep impression on those privileged to witness it. It was accompanied by an outburst of loyalty throughout the kingdom that might appear surprising at a period in the world's history when thrones no longer appear to be established on the surest foundations.

The remotest suburbs of the great city and every village in the land tonight gave evidence of devotion and loyalty to the throne. Not the humbler home nor displayed a flag or illuminated door portraits of the king and queen and a lion rampant.

The stirring events of the day were carried through without hitch or serious accident of any kind. The weather was less favorable than had been hoped for, but even that had its compensating advantages, so that there was practically no need of the services of ambulances for cases of fainting or exhaustion which are commonly attendant upon such occasions in hot sunshine. On the other hand, the rain was not sufficient to detract seriously from the splendor of the proceedings.

The attendance of the general public in the streets, while large, did not approach that at King Edward VII's coronation. This probably was due to the unusually severe police regulations, and the barricades erected to protect the line of the procession route, which, under the circumstances, proved needless.

Gloomy prognostications of trouble arising through public resentment of these precautions as an infringement of British liberty proved groundless.

Everything was carried out with smoothness and in perfect order, which excited universal admiration.

### Unrivalled Splendor

Perhaps never in history, certainly never in the experience of any person who witnessed it, has there been an historic scene so magnificent as the ancient Abbey of Westminster presented when King George V and Queen Mary were seated in state upon their thrones.

All who attended the crowning of Edward VII agreed that today's ceremony surpassed that spectacle in a circumstance of stately stage-setting, of solemn ritual, inspiring music, the host of royal and eminent persons; the wonderful display of rich uniforms, bright gowns and marvellous jewels, which combined to create an impression of awe and admiration.

Their Majesties with gleaming crowns on their heads and gorgious robes outlined behind them, the great Cullinan diamond, fashions from the imperial crown, all the robes of the throne in quaint copies of ancient offices, with a few modern uniform of the royal peers attending the queen in shimmering gowns, pages in light blue and white grouped behind them, an array of church dignitaries robed in scarlet and gold, formed the centre of the picture. Below the King and Queen were the young Prince of Wales, almost smothered in the dark blue robes of the Order of the Garter with the peer's crimson mantle around his shoulders, and the Duke of Connaught, in the uniform of a field marshal.

Just above the altar to the right of the King was the girlish Princess Mary, wearing the coronet of a peeress, with hair hanging down her shoulders, and the three younger princes in Scotch kilts. Near them were the other members of the royal family.

Yeomen with halberds lined the march throughout the abbey, and in the transepts and galleries, were 7000 spectators forming blocks of quivering, variegated color.

### Distinguished Spectators

In one group were the future rulers of most of the kingdoms of Europe, with their aides. In another were the diplomatic corps, competing with the royalties in the splendor of their uniforms and decorations. Two blocks seating across the nave were composed of peers and peeresses wearing red robes and ermine capes, holding in their laps their coronets until the King was crowned.

Another large section was occupied by members of the House of Commons with their ladies. Some of them wore uniforms, but the majority were in black

court dress. Indian potentates with gaudy turbans and marvelous jewels formed a striking group in still another section. A scarlet block represented the naval and military navy, a third scarlet and white, indicated while the boys of Westminster school, who boast themselves of an ancient privilege to acclaimed the King, sat in a body, and the barons of the Cinque Ports in a box close to the throne.

All the ladies apart from the peeresses, were arrayed in court costumes, with white feathers in their hair. Many wore tiaras. There was a treasure of precious stones never before contained in one place, and costly enough to buy the ships of the British navy. The ladies-in-waiting to the Queen, in the abbey, were four Duchesses, each attired to effect a color scheme of shot gold. One was gold-shot grey, with pearls; another gold-shot blue and topaz swells; a third, gold-shot emeralds and topaz jewels; a fourth, gold-shot green and emerald ornaments. Princess Mary wore a short white frock and long royal violet train suspended from the shoulders, with ermine and gold braid.

The ceremony in the abey consumed more than three hours. The stately ritual of the Established church, combined with the coronation rites, surcharged with the traditions of faded centuries, and Sir Walter Parratt's impressive music, which continued throughout the day, now a soft accompaniment, when the choir intoned the service, then the majestic hymn and at the culminating points, the roll of drums and the blast of trumpets—all united to make every moment one of interest.

### The Ceremony.

Everything was on the tippe of excitement, and a solemn hush remained over within the abbey as within a few minutes of 12 o'clock a fanfare of trumpets announced the entrance of the King and Queen, again everyone arose to their feet.

The scene was marvelously impressive, as the leading figures emerged from the robing room. Many who looked on scarcely restrained themselves from cheering, as the simple ceremony of crowning the Queen Consort followed.

The Archbishop of York's sermon had as its text: "I am among you as he that serveth."

He said: "Pray we for our King, that his strong trust in God may keep him faithful to God's great trust in him—to be among the people in his home land, among the multitudes of India, among the strong young nations over the sea, the one man raised above private and local interests, to think of all, to care for all, to unite all in one fellowship of common memories, common ideals, common sacrifices. This is indeed a kingly time. Pray we that God may give the King his grace to live it."

### Human Interest.

Apart from the processions, the solemnity and the paraphernalia of state, there was an undercurrent of human interest, most appealing. Queen Mary, although she bore herself with regal stately during her crowning, was at first noticeably nervous. While the King was being anointed and crowned she stood behind him, her hands clasped behind her at her eyes frequently. The King, however, received the blessing of the host, displayed a father's affection. The young Prince of Wales suddenly was pleased with himself, for when the younger children passed his chair on entering and made their bows he returned their salutes quite in the royal manner and with apparent delight. The younger princess showed great interest when their sister put on her coronet.

From the earliest hour of the morning the streets were lined deep with people. The front rows were made up of those who had remained there throughout the night. Even at dawn some had found the vigil too long and either retired or required the attention of the ambulances.

Both routes of the procession were filled long before the troops reached their places.

### The Processions.

The first procession consisted of the royal and other—representatives. All rode in closed carriages. John Hayes Hannon, the Irishman, in the seventh carriage, with Vice-Admiral De Jonquieres, the French representative, the Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg, and Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, drawn by a pair of bays. In the last carriage were Crown Prince Frederick William and the crown princess of Germany, and the Austrian and the Turkish delegates drawn by four blacks.

The second procession, members of the British royal family, came half an hour later. The Prince of Wales, in his Garter robes, accompanied his sister and brothers in the last carriage.

At 10.30 o'clock a royal salute announced the departure of the king and queen from the royal palace, and as the most gorgeous of the processions made its way through the trooping streets a wave of cheering spread from one end of the route to the other.

A wonderful display of uniforms preceded the royal coach. After the guard of honor, came the carriages of Their Majesties and suites, in the King's Indian orderlies, mounted, in full robes covered with decorations, the volunteer, regular and naval sides de camp to field marshals and generals, yeomen of the guards, esquires and honorary Indian sides de camp in a variety of uniforms picturesque and brilliant.

Immediately behind the royal coach, Lord Kitchener rode beside the standard, then came the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, Prince Christian and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, all on chargers.

The early arrival of cavalry accompanied by bands afforded a most interesting a show as the procession itself, and then came royal carriages and coaches taking robed and uniformed men and daintily dressed women to the abbey for the ceremony.

Unfortunately, threatening weather compelled most of them to make the trip in closed carriages, detracting from the spectacle, which nevertheless was picturesque.

From time to time, the king and queen had passed through the entrance, the church bells rang the hours. Heralds had taken up their positions even before the earliest arrivals, and formed a guard about the square. On one side the horse guards stood beside their black chargers, daintly dressed by blue-coated

state, which he had removed while kneeling. Then the service proper began. The ancient ceremony familiar for 1,000 years, was performed with the same symbols and the recital, our little changed from the ancient scene.

Presented to the People.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presented the King. Reading from the side of the Abbey in succession he announced: "Sir, I have present unto you King George, the unoubted King of this realm: wherefore all of you have come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?"

As the voice of the archbishop, strangely loud after the impressive silence that had fallen on the august assembly, died away, the spell was broken by the blast of the trumpeters and a mighty chorus of "God speed the King" fairly shook the great edifice. Cheers followed and escaping the walls were liveryes of yellow and gold, blue, black and red, purple and green, and even white, trimmed with black. Black and gold crests, drawn by six horses, were in their own carriages. The royal carriages were filled with peers in their robes, some wearing their coronets and others carrying them in their hands, and peers with magnificent robes over marvelous dresses. There were liveryes of yellow and gold, blue, black and red, purple and green, and even white, trimmed with black. Black and gold crests, drawn by six horses, were in their own carriages. 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# Sale of Women's Costumes, \$13.90, Monday

In this lot you will find a variety of well-tailored suits in diagonal serges, black striped serges, black poplins and fancy suitings in colors green, tan, grey, mauve and old rose. They are all beautifully tailored, semi-fitting models, lined with good silk, and well finished throughout. Some have strictly plain-tailored coats, with five-button fastenings. Skirt is six-gored style with panel back and front. Others are trimmed with military braid on collar and bands of materials and covered buttons on cuffs and over the pockets. Skirts have panel fronts with clusters of tucks on either side, and band of material round the flounce on sides and back. Special price on Monday - - **\$13.90**

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These are in Marquisette and Cotton Voile, popular materials, admirably suited for this class of work—in handsome designs, including designs for French Knot Beading, Couching, "Mille Fleur," Cross Stitch and Persian Embroidery, have round necks and the fashionable kimono sleeve. The easy manner in which these waists are made is responsible for their tremendous popularity. A yard and one-half of material is allowed for each garment, all ready stamped and full details are given—in a simple yet efficient manner—for the working and making up of the garment, anyone can readily follow the instructions and all complications have been removed.

The loose sleeves may, or may not extend over the elbow—this is immaterial as bands of lace insertion will bring these to any desired length. When made up these waists have a distinctiveness that is worthy of the effort to make them up, they are artistic and dressy, and in every way superior, in appearance and quality, to the ready-to-wear waist.

Price, complete in package with full directions for working, each ..... **\$1.00**  
Beads in pink, blue, coral, black or white, per bunch ..... **25¢**

## Fine, Knitted Summer Underwear for Women

White Cotton Vests, short sleeves, full fashioned. Per garment ..... **15¢**

**FOUR SPECIAL LINES AT 35¢**  
Fine Elastic Ribbed Vests, with fancy tops, plain Lisle thread  
Vests with short sleeves, new style of V front vests, and a line of very fine elastic ribbed vests with fancy fronts. June sale price, per garment ..... **35¢**

**SPECIAL LINES AT 25¢**  
White Trimmed Vests, no sleeves, full fashioned, each ..... **25¢**  
Fine Cotton Vests, plain shaped, extra special value, each ..... **25¢**  
White Trimmed Vests, with short sleeves, full fashioned. Price, each ..... **25¢**

Fancy Vests, in fine lisle and cotton. All at, each ..... **25¢**  
Fine Cotton Vests, with long sleeves. Per garment ..... **25¢**  
Fancy Silk Finished Vests, specially good value at this price. June sale price, per garment ..... **25¢**

**GOOD VALUES AT 50¢**  
A splendid assortment of fine Baldriggan Egyptian Cotton and Lisle Thread, Mercerized Lisle Thread and Plain Lisle Thread, in many pleasing styles. Special price for June Sale, per garment ..... **50¢**

Vests and Drawers, extra large sizes. Special for June Sale, per suit ..... **70¢**  
Combinations. Special prices for June Sale, 85¢ and ..... **65¢**

### Spencer's Whitewear Values

Women's Night Gowns, in slipover styles, with round yoke of allover embroidery set with fine lace insertion. The neck and short sleeves are finished with a neat frill.

Women's Nainsook Night Gowns, in slipover style, with yoke of Swiss embroidery, trimmed with beading and ribbons, finished around neck and sleeves with a frill of lace. Many other styles to choose from at this price. June Sale price ..... **\$1.00**

Night Gowns of Fine Nainsook, made in slipover styles, with deep pointed yoke of eyelet embroidery, neck and three-quarter sleeves finished with frill of valenciennes lace. Sale Price ..... **\$1.50**

Women's Night Gowns, of good cotton, in slipover style, neck and three-quarter sleeves finished with torchon lace. These are well made garments, very neat and durable, and at this price they should command your special interest. Sale Price ..... **50¢**

Women's Drawers, of good strong cotton, neatly finished with a wide hemstitched frill. You can't get better value for your money than this line offers. Sale Price ..... **20¢**  
Corset Covers, made of fine cotton. The neck and sleeves are daintily finished with torchon lace. Sale Price ..... **25¢**

## Men's Furnishings—New Arrivals from England

White Dress and Business Shirts, with short laundered fronts, short or full cuffs and open back ..... **\$1.25**

White Dress Shirts, with laundered fronts and short or long cuffs, superior quality—each ..... **\$1.50**

Full Dress Shirts, in best Irish linen, with laundered fronts, and cuffs. Each, \$2.00 and ..... **\$1.75**

500 Dozen Imported Linen Collars, in all the latest shapes. Sizes 14 to 17½. Special, 2 for ..... **25¢**

Collars and Fronts Combined—Best linen, in turn-down and polo shapes, all sizes. Each ..... **25¢**

Soft Outing Collars, in plain white or fancy stripe duck. All sizes. Each ..... **25¢**

Dent's Gloves—A special line of best English-made tan kid gloves. All sizes, per pair ..... **\$1.50**

Chamois Leather Gloves, best English make, in natural shades. Special, per pair ..... **\$1.00**

## Dressy Pumps and Oxfords at \$3.50

### SNAPPY LASTS WITH ALL THE CHARACTER OF DRESSY SHOES.

We have a large selection of Women's Shoes for you to choose from. They are our specialty, made by one of America's leading shoe manufacturers. At the price we are selling them they are bargains in every sense of the word. They are new, smart models, honestly made from good leather. We invite your inspection and criticism. Here are a few lines—  
Patent Leather Boots, button or lace styles ..... **\$3.50**  
Gunmetal Vici Kid Oxfords, in all shapes, broad, medium and narrow lasts ..... **\$3.50**  
Tan Calf Lace Boots, a very stylish and comfortable shoe for street wear ..... **\$3.50**  
Patent Leather Oxfords, in dainty lasts, either button or lace styles ..... **\$3.50**

## Monday's Specials on the Main Floor--See Broad Street

### Windows

Silk and Paisley Motor Scarves in many popular plain cloths, finished with hem-stitched hem. Regular values, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Special Price, each ..... **\$1.00**  
Sunshades. Owing to the very unfavorable weather our stock of sunshades is not moving as fast as we would like to see them, hence this exceptional offer. This is a tempting offer, including some very artistic effects in the latest styles and colors. Values to \$1.25. Monday ea. ..... **50¢**  
Sunshades. Values from \$4.75 to \$8.75. Monday, each ..... **\$2.50**  
Knitted Motor Scarf, your choice of a variety of colors at special bargain prices. Regular values, \$1.50, Monday, each ..... **50¢**  
About 50 Dozen Assorted Collars and Jabs, in a large variety of very tasteful designs in all the latest styles. Regular values, 50¢ to \$1.00 each, to be cleared out on Monday at, each ..... **25¢**

Wide, Double Edge Embroidery, in a large variety of artistic designs, values from 35¢ to 50¢ per yard, all to be cleared out on Monday at, per yard ..... **10¢**  
Colored Lisle Cotton Hose. On Monday we shall dispose of about one hundred dozen pairs of full-fashioned colored lisle cotton hose, regularly sold at \$25¢ per pair. Monday ..... **10¢**  
Tapestries and Art Fabrics, suitable for curtains window draperies and covering purposes, in a large range of artistic designs and beautiful colors, 50 inches wide. Prices, per yard, ranging from \$3.75 down to ..... **\$1.00**  
Swiss and Irish Point Lace Curtains. Of all the handsome curtains that we are constantly showing, these are the most beautiful and worthy of a place in any home. They come in very artistic floral and conventional designs, in various sizes. Price, per pair, from \$2.00 down to ..... **\$4.50**  
Window Shades, in green or cream, and mounted on strong spring rollers. Size 37 in. x 6 feet. Price, each ..... **.40¢**

## A Large Selection of Strong Suit Cases from \$1.50, Each

Strong Leatherette Suit Case, in tan color only, has leather corners, brass lock and side clasps, lined with linen and fitted with inside straps, extra deep, and 24 inches long. Special ..... **\$1.50**  
Leatherette Suit Case, with metal corners, brass lock and side clasps. Size 24 inches, extra deep and lined with fine linen. Price ..... **\$1.65**  
Suit Case in walrus grained leatherette—colors black and tan. Has reinforced leather bound corners, brass lock and side clasps, neatly lined with fine linen and fitted with inside straps. Size 24 inches. Price ..... **\$1.95**  
Walrus Grained Leatherette Suit Case, in colors black and tan, with strong brass lock and side clasps, reinforced leather corners, extra deep. Size 24 inches. This is an exceptionally well finished case fitted with outside straps. Special ..... **\$2.50**

## The Astor Library of Prose, Published at \$1.00 a Vol.

### Our Price, 60c

Abbe Constantine Halevy. Barry Lyndon. Thackeray.  
Adam Bede. Eliot. Beulah. Evans.  
Addison's Essays. Biblio Stories. Dawes.  
Aesop's Fables. Black Beauty. Sewell.  
Age of Chivalry. Bulfinch. Black Rock. Connor. Copy-right Edition.  
Age of Fable. Bulfinch. Black Tulip. Dumas.  
Alhambra. Irving. Blithedale Romance. Hawthorne.  
Alice in Wonderland. Carroll.  
Andersen's Fairy Tales. Bracebridge Hall. Irving.  
Annals of a Sportsman. Bride of the Nile. Ebers.  
Turgenief. Bug Jargal. Hugo.  
Arabian Nights. Camilla. Von Koch.  
Ardath. Corelli. Captain Coignet.  
Astoria. Irving. Caxtons. Lytton.  
Attic Philosopher. Souvestre. Century of American Literature.  
Auld Licht Idylls. Barrie. Cesar Birotteau. Balzac.  
Aurelian Ware. Chandos. Ouida.  
Autobiography of Franklin. Chesterfield's Letters. West.  
Autocrat. Holmes. Child's History of England.  
Bacon's Essays. Dickens.  
Barnaby Rudge. Dickens. Children of the Abbey.  
Baron Munchausen. Raspe. Dame de Monsoreau. Du-mas.  
Daniel Deronda. Eliot. Roche.

# DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.

## Monday in the Carpet and House Furnishing Depts.

**Oilcloths.** We have just received a new shipment of very superior oilcloths in all the latest colors and designs, including block or tile effects, also various floral and conventional designs. This is a very fine material for covering bedroom floors, it is handsome, durable and—above all—easy to clean and perfectly sanitary. You will be pleased with the variety of designs and colorings that we are showing. They are all 6 feet wide and sell at the nominal price per square yard **.35¢**

**A NEW SHIPMENT OF TAPESTRY SQUARES.** On Monday we are showing a new range of excellent tapestry carpets in a variety of neat Oriental, floral and conventional designs, colors, reds, greens, fawns, blues, and many other chintz colors. Sizes 3x2½ and 2½x2½. Price, each, \$1.75 and ..... **.95¢**

**Special.** A few slightly soiled Tapestry Carpets, sizes about 3x2½, in a variety of colors, will go on sale Monday at, each ..... **.90¢**

**Tapestries and Art Fabrics.** suitable for curtains window draperies and covering purposes, in a large range of artistic designs and beautiful colors, 50 inches wide. Prices, per yard, ranging from \$3.75 down to ..... **.50¢**

**Swiss and Irish Point Lace Curtains.** Of all the handsome curtains that we are constantly showing, these are the most beautiful and worthy of a place in any home. They come in very artistic floral and conventional designs, in various sizes. Price, per pair, from \$2.00 down to ..... **.45¢**

**Window Shades,** in green or cream, and mounted on strong spring rollers. Size 37 in. x 6 feet. Price, each ..... **.40¢**

## Monday's Bargains in Silks and Dress Goods

### Goods

Values up to \$2.50 per yard, at ..... **\$1.00**

**BLACK SILKS ON SALE TODAY**

100 Yards Black Silk Taffeta, per yard ..... **.50¢**

500 Yards Black Peau de Soie, warranted to wear well. Per yard ..... **\$1.00**

100 Yards Black Chiffon Taffeta, per yard ..... **.75¢**

100 Yards Black Pailette, per yard ..... **\$1.00**

200 Yards Black Bengaline Silk, per yard ..... **\$1.25**

300 Yards 42 in. Black Fancy Grenadine, in floral, stripes and dots, per yard ..... **\$1.00**

100 Yards 42 in. Oriental Satin, a splendid wearing material, per yard ..... **.50¢**

**REMANENTS OF DRESS GOODS**

You will find a tremendous assortment of new and fashionable materials in all the latest colors, at our Dress Goods counters, marked at prices that will astonish you—they are so low—in fact the most expectant will go away satisfied with their purchase. In lengths varying from 1½ yards to 6 yards, you will find all wool Poplins, Panama Cloths, Serges, Lustres, Satin Cloths, Alexandria Cloth, Nun's Veilings, Army Suitings, Fancy Tweeds, Shepherd's Checks, and Marquises all marked at half the regular selling prices.

These offers should command the attention of every woman in Victoria, they are exceptional values and represent great savings.

## Gas, Gasoline and Coal Oil Stoves and Portable Ovens

### THE COLONIAL HOT PLATE

This is a very attractive gas hot plate. It has a flush top with loose grates made to lock. The burners are machine sawed and are very effective in operation, and the legs are fastened to the top with bolts. The top is beautifully nickled, nickel feed pipe and porcelain handle cocks.

Three-burner Colonial Hot Plate, with double feed cocks on jumbo burner, each ..... **\$6.75**

Two-burner Colonial Hot Plate, with double feed cocks on Jumbo burner, each ..... **\$5.50**

**THE PRIZE HOT PLATE**

This is a low cost but reliable gas hot plate. It is simple and light in construction, but is absolutely dependable and durable. It's fitted with effective burners and represents fullest value for the price.

The Prize Hot Plate, with two burners, each ..... **\$2.25**

The Prize single burner Hot Plate, each ..... **\$1.25**

**The Baby Cookers**, almost indispensable in the nursery, dressing room or sick room, and for cooking anything in small vessels. They are well finished in aluminum bronze and may be had with two rings of flame. Price, each 50¢ or one ring of flame, price ..... **.30¢**

There is a large and varied stock of Cook Stoves for wood or coal fires, Oil Stoves, from the small single burner Coal Oil Stove, to the large and efficient wickless Gasoline Ranges, portable ovens, and light sheet iron Ranges, suitable for prospectors and travellers. Everything of the best quality and most modern styles, will be found on the second floor. We shall be pleased to show you the goods and demonstrate their use. Call and see them.

VOL. I. NO. 470.

**TWO COUNTRIES  
IN FRIENDSHIP**

Good Relations of  
United States  
at Pilgrim Dinne  
bassador Hamm

ANNOUNCEMENT  
TREATY CO

Apt. Speeches by M  
four, Hammond,  
Depew—Odd En  
by Artist Group

LONDON, June 28.—  
The Pilgrim Society to  
John Hays Hammond  
ican ambassador at  
gave occasion for four  
were considered the best  
afternoon oratory he  
for a long time. The  
Arthur J. Balfour, former  
Mr. Hammond, for  
Chief Secretary for  
Chauncey M. Depew,  
States Senator.

Covers were laid for  
was represented by the  
fiers who took part in  
There was a scene of em  
a message was read that  
King George assented  
exceptionally occupied  
America peace. He  
bilateral treaty would  
owed by similar trea  
powers, paving the way

Secretary Birrell in  
American Visitors." In  
which Mr. Depew mad

"Small and s

One of the most im  
functions of the corona  
tonight by Sir Phillip B  
painter, and Sir Rich  
Muriel Paget, at the  
residence, which was on  
occasion to resemble a  
Quarter Latin.

It was intended "Small  
was to be a  
to the usual socie  
the orders were rende  
were no formal do  
entertainment was disp  
the guests huddled o  
rugs on the staircase  
garden, the men smoki  
dens" and some of the

If they wanted ref  
had to help themselves  
of larger beer which st  
ner of the room, wreath  
It was a free and eas  
ing beer and joining in  
the drinking song." It  
was somewhat inconsistent  
pleasure, delicacy. In  
the floor or the stairs  
there was room to be  
very distinguished com  
all their tiaras and c  
included the Duchess  
the Duchess of Somers  
Violet Asquith, Mrs. Jo  
the Duke of Somerset,  
Drogue, Lady Elcho  
Poinier, Mrs. Jack Les  
Elliott and Miss Gene

MAJOR DILLING TO  
SEATTLE, Wash., J  
mass meeting in Arcade  
characterized by much  
went to the point of  
passion, voted to give  
five days in which to  
John Corbett, in which  
start, relatives, friends  
recall. Dilling was ele  
the first recall election  
it was voted to begin  
tion of petitions, des  
about the recall of Cou  
Kelllogg and Wardell,  
posed the so-called ja  
by Mrs. Catherine Stir  
other women in