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CROWNING EVENT OF TERCENTENARY

Prince of Wales Arrives and is Welcomed With Due Ceremony

OLD QUEBEC RESPLENDENT

Distinguished Men Gathered to Meet King's Son and Rep- resentative

Quebec, July 22.—Amidst the most gorgeous state ceremonies, the Prince of Wales arrived at Quebec this afternoon, and at last the tercentenary has reached its zenith, the reception of the Prince by the battalions of the same regiment played the "Star Spangled Banner."

At the first of the most interesting events that has happened in Canada. There was a large attendance at the special meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in the Leavel University this morning. A discourse on the life and achievements of Champlain was given in English and French.

Mayor Bethune of Vancouver, and Mayor Hall of Victoria, reached the city yesterday and are guests at the Chateau Frontenac.

Lord Roberts
Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., arrived in the city last night and has taken up his residence in a rented house for the tercentenary week. He has met Lord Roberts and urged the veteran soldier to pay a visit to Western Canada. Lord Roberts has very little time to spare as he sails on August 21, and will meanwhile visit Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls. Sir Thomas, however, made it perfectly plain that the trip to West coast could be accomplished quickly, saying it would be a great pity if the veteran soldier in his first visit to Canada, should not see Winnipeg and the magnificent prairie country.

Lord Roberts, while not giving a definite reply, stated he would be glad to accept Sir Thomas' hospitality, and go as far west as Calgary. Immediately to the right of the government party were representatives of the Ontario government, headed by Premier Whitney, who was accompanied by R. L. Borden. To the left of the government seats were representatives from various nations and a number of other states. The British army, all resplendent in gold lace, uniforms and cocked hats. Opposite were the troops of the Dominion of Wales, which regiment the Prince is honorary colonel, who had the position of guard of honor to the Prince. In the quadrangle thus created, raised dais, under a canopy, where the formal functions took place.

Indomitable Arrives
The indomitable new British cruiser which has set the world guessing, was sighted steaming off the coast of Quebec. The ship, two days ago, and immediately after the arrival of the Prince, was seen in the harbor. The demands of state etiquette, however, were not to be trifled with. The docks were prepared for the great event of the day, the landing of the Prince and the Queen. In the quadrangle thus created, raised dais, under a canopy, where the formal functions took place.

Whisper Passed that the Prince was Landing
A whisper passed that the prince was landing, but it proved to be the governor-general returning from his official visit. A moment later, the albatross came up from the river front, accompanied by a small man wearing a general's uniform, and other insignia, and other insignia, and a row went up from the crowd when they recognized the prince.

Earl Grey, Col. Denison, A.D.C., Capt. Newton, A.D.C., Sir Charles Castle and Col. Somers in the 19th Indian Lancers, accompanied him.

The Prince Lands.
A few minutes later a tremendous cannonade from the harbor announced that the Prince had landed. The first salvo was followed by every warship booming out 21 guns, while the Union Jack was hoisted to the mast of all vessels.

Formal greetings took place at the water edge, and as the procession moved back, the bands played "God Save the King," the music being punctuated with the sharp crack of the cannon from the lofty cliffs above.

Immediately the National Anthem was over, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who presided over the ceremony, waved his plumed hat in the air and called for three cheers for the Prince, which were given with a fervor that was contagious.

The Prince then proceeded to the dais and took up a position in front of the raised seat of honor. His Royal Highness was looking in excellent health, but it was noticed that he seemed to be rather nervous, as though anxious about the business should be got through with.

The presentation of addresses then followed after which the prince conducted in state to the Citadel, the streets being lined up with soldiers, behind the dense masses of people cheered enthusiastically.

Vice-President's Arrival.
Quebec heaved a big sigh of relief this morning when it was found that the water supply had been restored in full force during the night. Yesterday's experience, consequent upon the breaking of the mains, was anything but a pleasant one, as day visitors have been able to have their morning bath and a glass of ice water, and the trouble is already forgotten.

Vice-President Fairbanks, who is to represent the United States at the tercentenary, arrived at Levis at 7.55 P.M.

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STEAMER LOST ON NORTH COAST

Strange Disappearance of the Tartar and Her Crew of Eight Men

UNAVAILING SEARCH MADE

Half of Her Boom of Logs Found Scattered Along the Shore

Vancouver, July 21.—The steamer Tartar, Captain Carter, is reported to be lost in Seymour Inlet, one hundred miles up coast. News regarding the loss or safety of the vessel was expected at this evening by the steamer Camosun, which arrived from Prince Rupert last night.

For eight days the little vessel, with her crew of seven men, was missing. She was supposed to be towing a boom of logs from Seymour Inlet to Vancouver. Half of the boom has been found scattered along the coast, but the remainder is now being made for the remainder.

There has been no rough weather, and how the vessel could have come to grief is a mystery, but the coast line has been searched for her and nothing can be obtained in the way of information that will solve the enigma of her disappearance.

**Eleven People Shot
By Fleeing Bandits**
Men Who Robbed Saloon at Jamaica Plains Fire With Deadly Effect

Boston, Mass., July 21.—Eleven people were shot tonight in the robbery of a saloon in Jamaica Plains. The bandits were fatally and two probably fatally, and two desperadoes who were pursued through the streets by a crowd of citizens through the thickly settled district of Jamaica Plains, firing right and left, and disappearing later in the woods near Franklin Park.

The men are believed to be two of a gang of five who last night robbed a saloon in Jamaica Plains. Mrs. Della Fallon, of South street, was standing in front of her home with her baby in her arms, when the two men, pursued by the crowd, came down the street. As they passed her, one of the fugitives fired a shot which entered her head. She is in a critical condition.

Herbert E. Knox, night watchman at the Forest Hill cemetery, and Edward Mason, a policeman, both received bullets in the abdomen. Knox fled, and Mason is not expected to survive the night.

Fat McGinn was shot in the head. Michael Flynn was slightly wounded in the head. Policeman Thompson was shot in the leg.

SHAH'S MEN WIN
Rachin Khan Reported to Have Turned Tables on Anti-Royalists at Tabriz

London, July 22.—A special dispatch dated July 21, to the Times, says the anti-royalists carried off before them in Monday's fighting, but that today the tables were turned. Rachin Khan, the commander of the shah's troops, brought back with him last night to help the royalists in the city, and followed up his success today, despatching fighting contingents for many hours. The anti-royalists are as depressed today as they were jubilant yesterday. Communications in many places have been cut off.

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OPENING SPEECH OF CAMPAIGN

Mr. Taft Will Consult President About Its Form and Sub- ject Matter

WOULD LIKE HIS CRITICISM

Republican Committee's Head- quarters to Be in Chi- cago

Hot Springs, Va., July 21.—President Roosevelt is to review in advance the speech Judge Taft will deliver in Cincinnati next Tuesday.

I have decided to make this speech that the first step most important to the success of the campaign. I have the highest regard for the president's judgment regarding the subjects to be dealt with, and I am sure that his wonderful ability for forceful expression. I want his judgment and his criticism, and this cannot be satisfied unless I have his approval. He has decided to go to Oyster Bay."

This statement, made today by Mr. Taft, indicates his viewpoint regarding the announcement of his intended trip to Oyster Bay on Thursday, which he says is to be taken on his own and not on the president's initiative. He will leave here tomorrow night. Mr. Taft has been invited to spend the night as the guest of the president. He expects to leave New York for Cincinnati on Friday afternoon. This, he says, will give him two days there before the notification ceremonies are upon him.

In emphasizing the political importance of the speech, Mr. Taft said today that the first intention to have the utterance only a simple formal acknowledgment of the situation had been abandoned.

The speech will doubtless contain approximately twelve thousand words. No forecast of the subjects discussed and the method of their treatment will be made in advance with the consent of Mr. Taft.

WORK OF A GHOUL
Headstone Carried Away From Grave of "Bossy" Smith, the Famous Skagway Outlaw

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Aged Farmer's Suicide.
Tweed, Ont., July 22.—Wm. Rodgers, one of the oldest residents of Hungerford township, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself in his barn. His mind was unbalanced due to illness. He was 75 years old and had been in the work where he died for sixty-seven years.

Reducing Lumber Out.
Toronto, July 22.—The lumbermen have decided to reduce the cut next winter by 50 per cent.

Japanese Killed in Korea.
St. Petersburg, July 22.—The Bourse Gazette published a despatch from Harbin, which recites an engagement with Korean insurgents on the Russian-Korean frontier, in which it is reported fifty Japanese soldiers were killed. The insurgents' losses are not known.

Winnipeg Barriers—11
Winnipeg, July 22.—Thomas Robinson, a prominent barrier, was yesterday removed to the general hospital suffering from a serious attack of brain fever.

California Stage Robbery.
Likely, Cal., July 22.—The Likely and Alturas stage was held up last night by two masked men who were heavily armed. They compelled the stage driver to throw down a box containing a large sum in gold for payment at Alturas. The passengers were not molested. No description of the bandits could be obtained, as it was after dark, and after securing the box the bandits disappeared. The sheriff of Alturas and posse have started in pursuit.

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SALMON BUSINESS DURING PAST YEAR

Reports and Statements at Annual Meeting of the Association

Vancouver, July 21.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the B. P. Packers' association held yesterday morning at the office of the company, on Granville street, Vancouver, the balance sheet for the last fiscal year was presented, directed to the men, and the report of W. H. Barker, general manager, presented. The old directors were re-elected, as follows: W. Barker, president; J. W. W. Rollins, E. E. Evans, Campbell, Sweeney, William Braid and Robert Kelly.

W. Barker, president, presented the business of the company for 1907 as follows: "We operated twelve canneries and one cold storage plant. The run of sockeyes on the Fraser river was almost a failure—the total catch of Fraser sockeye was less than 60,000 cases. Our total pack from all points was 139,805 cases canned salmon, 180 tons mild cured salmon and 2,743,978 lbs. of frozen salmon and halibut, besides a small quantity of cod, herring, sturgeon, etc.

Quite a large number of our canned salmon was of the cheaper varieties, the packing of which shows little or no profit; the lower grades of salmon being in demand owing to the short supply of sockeyes.

Betterments—Our frozen and fresh fish business having grown beyond the capacity of our plant, we decided to enlarge it. We succeeded in getting a lease from the Canadian Pacific railway of three lots adjoining our plant, and have built an addition, which doubles our capacity and gives us two boilers, two engines and compressors, making a complete up-to-date cold storage plant. We have also added another cold room to our Halmborn cannery on the Skeena river, and installed a five-ton compressor there.

"Steamers—We have built a new hull for steamer Constance's engines. We had a new boiler and upon examining the hull, we decided that it was well suited to our business in every way.

"Traps—Our venture with Messrs. J. H. Todd & Sons in joint operation of traps, proved very satisfactory last year. We have arranged to continue it, and in addition to operate jointly their Esquimalt cannery. So far the traps have done slightly better than last year in catching spring salmon. We trust they will do as well with sockeyes.

"Hatcheries—Our Nipmish hatchery again turned out a capacity of sockeye fry—about 5,000,000. The natural grounds were also well seeded. While our pack of sockeyes at Alert Bay, B.C., was 17,772 cases, and 1,400 cases, it would look as if the hatchery had done some credit. The hatcheries on streams tributary to the Fraser river turned out quite a number of sockeye fry, about 50,000,000, everything was favorable for the retention of the parent fish. The new spawning beds were not well seeded. The hatchery at Rivers inlet did better than last year, having turned out 2,000,000. The hatchery at Skeena, the natural spawning grounds were well seeded.

"Cold Storage—As previously stated, we have doubled the capacity of our cold storage plant, and have installed a new boiler and compressors. Our fresh halibut shipments have increased a little, but not as much as we expected, probably owing to the hard times.

"Northern Plants—The writer has just returned from an inspection trip to the northern plants. The plants in excellent shape and have made a fair start. The weather has been very bad; this interferes very much with the work at Rivers inlet. The balance of the season they will have better weather.

"Preparations for 1908 are operating ten canneries this year, two less than last—seven north and three on the Fraser river. We have prepared for a pack of 150,000 cases, or a little more than we packed last year, when we did not succeed in filling all our cans, carrying over some 45,000 cases.

"Stocks—We had on hand salmon, 12,554 cases canned salmon, mostly Fraser river halibut. These should soon be shipped, and the prices; a few are being sold from time to time. Stocks are higher than they have been for years.

"Finance—The balance sheet shows a profit for last season of \$65,148.07. We have on hand canned salmon valued at \$91,983.91, and have used in preparation for this season a new cold storage, steamer, new machinery, etc., including amount of inventories of 200,000 lbs. of fish. Stock of frozen fish in cold storage, June 27, \$23,000, and sundry accounts, \$2,812.82. We owed the banks some \$0, 74,601.87. Outstanding accounts, same date, \$3,817.21.

"Your directors thought best to only pay a 2 1/2 per cent dividend last year, adding balance of profits earned to working capital."

U. S. NAVAL CONFERENCE

President Roosevelt to Talk Over Battleship Plans With Large Number of Experts

Newport, R.I., July 21.—As commander-in-chief of the U. S. army and navy, President Roosevelt will arrive here tomorrow morning on board his cruiser yacht Mayflower, to attend the most important conference of naval officers ever held in this country. More than 100 officers of high rank and attainments in various branches of the naval service, will be present, and will, in detail, discuss the building of new plans of two battleships now building and the tentative drawings of others about to be laid off.

President Roosevelt will open the conference with an address in which he is expected to take up a number of important naval topics. The president's family also will be present. The address will be followed by a public dinner. Over 100 officers will be present.

"Promptly at 7 o'clock the conference will be opened by the president. Over 100 officers will be present. The address will be followed by a public dinner. Over 100 officers will be present.

ARBITRATION BOARD ON C. P. R. TROUBLE

Majority and Minority Reports Are Sent in to the Labor Department

Winnipeg, July 21.—The finding of the arbitration board to adjust the differences in dispute between the C.P.R. and the mechanical union has been made public by the minister of labor, there being a minority and a majority report. Mr. Somerville, for the men, refused to sign the majority report.

In the more important issues of the case the men may be upheld by the board, the changes recommended being chiefly with regard to details of shop management, and these are large items in favor of the company. The report has the appearance of being a most reasonable and equitable attempt at settlement.

The board recommends that there be no change in the rate of pay, and as there would be but a small percentage of the men affected by the sliding scale asked for by the company, the utility of such an arrangement.

On eastern lines a nine-hour day was asked for, but on a promise that the company would grant the shorter day as soon as the other companies would agree, the board would not recommend any changes.

On the question of schedule committees the board recommends that there be but one committee for the whole system, but that meetings with officials be held in Montreal and Winnipeg. The car men will be included in this committee, and their schedules will be arranged at the same time.

With regard to committee representation in the shops, where time is lost by the men when a claim is under investigation, they will be paid for their time if it is shown that a grievance exists, otherwise not. Specialists are allowed on certain classes of work, such as the drill press. The constitution of the company with regard to boiler-makers has been allowed, giving an extra class with a schedule of 40 cents per hour. There will be no change in the proportion of apprentices except in the machine shop, where a percentage of four to one is recommended.

On the question of the make-up of the best time of the day, the present clause regarding machinists on the way struck out, and the request of the company for overlapping hours is recommended. To help in the contention of the men that helpers be not allowed to use tools is upheld, and there is no change in that clause. In the case of a necessity for a reduction of expenses in the shop, the old rule is upheld, whereby the working hours are shortened instead of a general staff reduction being made.

Great Head Superintendent of motive power, states that the C.P.R. will accept the findings of the conciliation board, as public opinion is strongly in favor of the recommendations from such board being accepted by both sides. It will be in effect on August 1, to last till April 1 next year.

Mr. Somerville, the men's arbitrator, has gone to Chicago to consult with the C.P.R. and the men, accompanied by McVeity of Vancouver. He made no statement.

PRINCE RUPERT WORK

Grand Trunk Pacific Concludes to Make Cut "Through to Daylight" on Rock Bluff

Prince Rupert, July 20.—Another change in the plans of the Grand Trunk Pacific in regard to construction work at Prince Rupert. The company has decided to make a passage wide enough to admit of a track only through the first big rock bluff on Ross & Carlson's contract, the second section of the event, H. G. Gidney, Boston Athletic club, was defeated by Monson of Norway and Leader of England, but on the ground that the spot where the other sections contested was more favorable to the jumpers than that of the first section, the protest was allowed. Gidney in the second attempt did six feet one inch, thus qualifying for the final. There he soon found more than a silver medal and a pair of champagne. Porter, Somody of Hungary, and several others. Leahy, Somody and Gidney, who had been in the place, each having topped the bar at six feet two inches. It was decided to give each a silver medal and award the palms for second and third places equally among the three countries.

FIREARMS USED

Fatal Collision Between Deputies and Miners in Birmingham District of Alabama

Birmingham, Ala., July 21.—A clash between deputies and negro miners in the Blue Creek region, 20 miles south of Birmingham on the Birmingham mineral division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, today resulted in the death of one negro and the serious injury to two deputies, Knewsome and Whalley.

The deputies were out guarding the hill overlooking the mining town until they saw armed negroes coming along the road. The deputies called to the negroes stop when they were offered. Two of the negroes raised their guns. The deputies appeared to pick out one man, and he was literally hit with lead. The shooting created much excitement.

Following it a galling gun was placed at Republic and one at Blossburg, and troops have been distributed so that they can be mobilized in a short time. The eviction of miners from company houses began at No. 1 mile. Pratt division, today. There was no disorder.

President Cabrera's Dismissal. Madrid, July 21.—Dr. Andres C. Delcor, consul general of Guatemala in this city, in a signed statement today denies the report that President Cabrera had been dismissed. He says that the president and all of them have fallen flat.

Contractor Killed. Parrishore, N.S., July 21.—Douglas Lamb, a contractor of Delight river, was killed by a falling derrick today. He leaves a widow and large family.

Sir Wm. R. Cremer Dead. London, July 21.—Sir Wm. Randall Cremer died this morning. He was a member of many years member of parliament for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch. He was founder of the international conference which has been held in various places since 1888.

GLOWING PROSPECTS FOR PRAIRIE COUNTRY

Ogilvie Milling Company's Reports on Crops Are Satisfactory

Winnipeg, July 21.—In an interview this morning, W. A. Black, manager of the Ogilvie Milling company, said: "The reports received in respect to the crops from our buyers and inspectors throughout Manitoba and the other provinces, fully confirm the opinion I formed during my trip, which extended over 1,700 miles through Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

"My estimate is," Mr. Black continued, "that we shall have a crop of wheat this year aggregating 120,000,000 bushels, providing the conditions continue favorable. This, as I said, is of wheat, and does not include barley, oats, fax or any other agricultural products, which I believe will show results quite as good compared with the average under crop.

"The cattle and other animals on the farms everywhere, for the first time in the history of the Canadian west and abroad have a marked interest on the country's prosperity."

KERR IS IN FINALS OF THE TWO SPRINTS

Shows Great Speed in 100' and 200 Metre Heats—Sebet in 400 Metres

London, July 21.—Bobby Kerr, the Hamilton sprinter, will run final of the 100 metre, Olympic events, having won his heats in semi-finals today.

In the 200 metre race Kerr won easily in 27 1/2 seconds, doing the best time of the day, and the 400 metre race, including as it does Lukeman ran second and third in their heats. Lukeman is not in condition, suffering from an injury to his foot.

In the 100 metre semi-finals, Kerr won from Sherman, the United States runner, beating him by two yards in 11 1/2 seconds. In the 200 metre semi-finals, Kerr won from Sherman, the United States runner, beating him by two yards in 27 1/2 seconds.

Another Canadian victory was recorded in the 400 metres, when Sebet won his heat easily in 50 1/2 seconds. In the 200 metre race Kerr won easily in 27 1/2 seconds, doing the best time of the day, and the 400 metre race, including as it does Lukeman ran second and third in their heats.

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Mr. Smart announces that steps have been taken to thoroughly advertise the proposed national Chinese steamship company in which stock has been subscribed by local merchants, will probably be taken up by the Chinese government. Advice from the Chinese government, the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation company, president of the Ministry of agriculture, industry and commerce, has investigated the proposals and reported favorably concerning them.

ALLEGED DIAMOND THEFT

Couple Taken Into Custody at Portland on Charge of Stealing From Cranbrook Jeweler

Portland, July 21.—Arthur H. Clute and his wife, Lillian Clute, were arrested on the charge of stealing diamonds from the jeweler, J. J. Barron, of Cranbrook, B.C. They were taken into custody at Portland, where they were held on a charge of stealing diamonds from the jeweler, J. J. Barron, of Cranbrook, B.C. They were taken into custody at Portland, where they were held on a charge of stealing diamonds from the jeweler, J. J. Barron, of Cranbrook, B.C.

ROJESTVENSKY NOT DEAD

Incorrect Report Gives Admiral Chance to Visit Home in Unsettling Obituary Notices

Berlin, July 21.—The announcement made yesterday from Badenauheim, Germany, that Vice-admiral Rojestvensky, who commanded the Japanese fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan, had died here the night of July 19th, from heart trouble is incorrect. A Russian telegram, which did die at Badenauheim, but it was not the vice-admiral.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The papers contain unmistakable evidence that the death of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, the Reich says that although acquitted by a court martial, he was condemned by public opinion as one of the guilty naval officers who personally contributed to the Russian naval disaster in the Sea of Japan. It is reported that he occurred at the notorious manoeuvres of Reval, in the presence of the German Emperor, Rojestvensky's fleet, the papers declare, attained brilliant victories by means of fraudulent targets.

News of the disaster reached the Pacific coast on the night of July 19th. The Japanese fleet, the papers declare, attained brilliant victories by means of fraudulent targets. News of the disaster reached the Pacific coast on the night of July 19th. The Japanese fleet, the papers declare, attained brilliant victories by means of fraudulent targets.

AEROPLANE WILL BE ENGAGED FOR FAIR

Another Attraction Booked By Agricultural Association Executive

An aeroplane will be engaged as a special attraction in connection with the Victoria fall fair, which will be held from the 22nd to the 28th of September. This was decided at a recent meeting of the executive of the agricultural association, it is proposed that the flying machine will make ascensions every afternoon at specified times, it being the opinion of those in charge of the matter that the flight is now engaging the attention of scientists throughout the world, such ascensions will be generally appreciated and, of course, afford an excellent drawing card. Naturally the desire to see the machine in flight shall be heavy gate receipts and, moreover, that those attending may be satisfied with the programme prepared for their entertainment.

Another matter which has been referred to those taking the disposal of the side show of White is expected there will be more this year than heretofore. These will be placed in rows opposite the main entrance to the grounds immediately to the left of the new entrance gate, thus forming a driveway of the type common to the expositions of large centres throughout America.

The marquee occupied by these attractions was dismantled yesterday, would give some idea of the increased number of these performances in comparison with previous years. The marquee occupied by these attractions was dismantled yesterday, would give some idea of the increased number of these performances in comparison with previous years.

A report has been set in circulation on the mainland to the effect that, owing to the construction of the old exhibition buildings, it had been decided to hold no fair this year on Vancouver Island. Secretary Smart denied this emphatically. He points out that anyone who has visited the island and seen the proposed programme being arranged. It is the intention of the management to engage the best musical organizations from the local states, such as the Highways, the notable musical organizations from that province. The proposal is that the programme be arranged. It is the intention of the management to engage the best musical organizations from the local states, such as the Highways, the notable musical organizations from that province.

Local Chinese have been advised that the proposed national Chinese steamship company in which stock has been subscribed by local merchants, will probably be taken up by the Chinese government. Advice from the Chinese government, the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation company, president of the Ministry of agriculture, industry and commerce, has investigated the proposals and reported favorably concerning them.

CHINESE OFFICIALS SUPPORT PROJECT

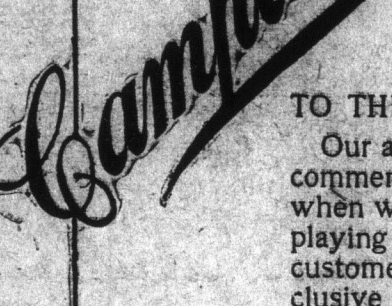
Proposed Popular Steamship Company Given Impetus By Authorities

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THE LOCAL MARKETS

Royal Household, per doz. 20 to 25. Canadian, per lb. 20 to 25. Neuchâtel, each 20 to 25. Cream, local, each 20 to 25. Butter—Manitoba, per lb. 20 to 25. Best dairy, per lb. 20 to 25. Victoria Creamery, per lb. 20 to 25. Cowichan Creamery, per lb. 20 to 25. Common Creamery, per lb. 20 to 25. Chilliwack Creamery, per lb. 20 to 25. Albert Creamery, per lb. 20 to 25. Fruit—Grapes, per doz. 20 to 25. Apples, per doz. 20 to 25. Oranges, per doz. 20 to 25. Lemons, per doz. 20 to 25. Peaches, per doz. 20 to 25. Pears, per doz. 20 to 25. Plums, per doz. 20 to 25. Cherries, local, per lb. 20 to 25. Raspberries, per lb. 20 to 25. Strawberries, per box 20 to 25. Apples, per box 20 to 25. Bananas, per doz. 20 to 25. Pineapples, per doz. 20 to 25. Raisins, Valencia, per lb. 20 to 25. Raisins, Sultan, per lb. 20 to 25. Walnuts, per lb. 20 to 25. Brazil nuts, per lb. 20 to 25. Almonds, California, per lb. 20 to 25. Cocoanuts, each 20 to 25. Chestnuts, per lb. 20 to 25. Meat and Poultry—Cod, salted, per lb. 20 to 25. Halibut, fresh, per lb. 20 to 25. Halibut, smoked, per lb. 20 to 25. Chicken, fresh, per lb. 20 to 25. Chicken, smoked, per lb. 20 to 25. Salmon, fresh, per lb. 20 to 25. Salmon, smoked, per lb. 20 to 25. Shrimps, per lb. 20 to 25. Smelts, per lb. 20 to 25. Spring, per lb. 20 to 25. Finnan Haddie, per lb. 20 to 25. Eggs, per doz. 20 to 25. Crabs, 3 for 20 to 25. Black Bass, per lb. 20 to 25. Black Cod, salt, per lb. 20 to 25. Bread and Flour—Wheat, per bushel 20 to 25. Flour, per sack 20 to 25. Mutton, per lb. 20 to 25. Lamb, per lb. 20 to 25. Pork, per lb. 20 to 25. Bacon, per lb. 20 to 25. Lard, per lb. 20 to 25. Butter, per lb. 20 to 25. Cheese, per lb. 20 to 25. Eggs, per doz. 20 to 25. Crabs, 3 for 20 to 25. Black Bass, per lb. 20 to 25. Black Cod, salt, per lb. 20 to 25.



TO THE LADIES OF VICTORIA: Our annual summer whitewear sale will commence on Saturday, July twenty-fifth, when we shall have the pleasure of displaying to the decided advantage of our customers, the most recherche and exclusive aggregation of fine whitewear ever offered to the ladies of western Canada. Every garment has been personally selected by Mrs. Campbell; they are our REPUTABLE high class goods—NOT whitewear made for sales. The prices speak for themselves they are seductively low. For full particulars see Friday's Colonist and the goods which are all marked in plain figures at

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three Months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE SPEECH AMENDED

One advantage is enjoyed by a government in preparing the Speech from the Throne, with which a parliamentary session is ended, and it consists in the inability of any one to argue after it is delivered and have to amend it.

It is the intention of my advisers, at the close of their present promise, to appeal to the people this fall, and therefore they have prepared a dazzling programme of railway subsidies, which they earnestly hope will appeal to the imagination of the people that the various political crises and misadventures, of which they have been proved guilty, will be forgotten.

My Finance Minister, who is a very able gentleman and knows about as much about the cost of railways as a horse knows of the binomial theorem, made a trifling blunder of some sixty or seventy millions of dollars in the cost of the government section of the National Transcontinental Railway.

During the progress of the session an engineer, at one time in the employ of the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, made certain grave charges in regard to the over-classification of work on the railway. A special committee was appointed to investigate those charges, and it was shown that there was over-classification, but the counsel for the Commissioners and an astute lawyer, who was a member of the committee, having succeeded in badly muddling the chief witness, the committee rose and reported that there was nothing to investigate, which you will recognize as an adroit method of getting out of a bad hole.

A commission, appointed to examine into the working of the railway, reported to Parliament that there is great laxity and at least a strong suspicion of dishonesty on the part of certain of the public departments are conducted, and evidence that the abuse of patronage costs the country hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Certain of my ministers devised a plan whereby they hoped to obtain the control of the preparation of the lists in certain provinces; but the members of your body who sit on the left of Mr. Stephens in the House of Commons, were unreasonable enough to hinder this plan from being consummated.

You have been kept in session longer than any reasonable person would have supposed was necessary, but this was due wholly to the Minister's desire upon the part of some of your number to extract information from my ministers, which they did not think it was in the interests of the Liberal party to make known, if they could avoid it; also to the exceedingly persistent manner in which some of your number opposed the plans of my ministers in regard to the control of the vote lists.

The expenditures which you have voted have been prepared with an eye to the forthcoming election. They are enormous, but my ministers feel that the coming election is their last chance, and they have determined to bribe the people with as much money as it is obvious that, if they are again sustained, they will be in an exceptionally favorable position, with such large estimates, to reward the faithful.

It is, of course, obvious that, if these paragraphs, or similar ones had been inserted in the speech from the Throne, the members would have been too long delayed on a hot afternoon in July, and the departure of the ministers to attend the tercentenary celebrations at Quebec would have been unduly postponed. For these it for no other reasons, it is apparent enough why they were omitted.

800,000,000.

Not people, nor dollars, but bushels of grain. Eight hundred millions of bushels of grain. This is what Mr. George W. Stephens, President of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, estimates as the yield of the Canadian West, after one-quarter of the available wheat-growing area has been utilized. Mr. Stephens pleads for the handing of this vast quantity of produce through Canadian ports.

He does not attempt to fix a date stupendous figure, except to say that it will be during the present century; none shall we attempt to be more definite than he, but we may point out that, if all goes well, this year's yield will be 130,000,000 bushels of wheat, and that crop of this year will stimulate immigration into the wheat growing area at such a rate that in a very short time the figure of this year will be doubled. Is it any wonder, then, that we find Mr. Stephens saying: "Transportation, from a Canadian standpoint, would seem to be the most vital problem now requiring attention, for may it not be said that upon its development and efficiency depend the future practice of Canadian commerce and the integrity of the nation. This fact was recognized by the statesmen who planned and carried to completion the Canadian canal system, linking, by way of the St. Lawrence river, the great lakes to the sea; by the courageous men who developed and completed the Canadian Pacific railway, and again by those statesmen who, with the construction of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific systems.

As Mr. Stephens says, within a few years Canada will have three trans-continental railways across her own territory, and we may add another route to the markets of the world by way of Hudson's Bay; but these will not be adequate to the moving of the immense crop which the country can produce. It is to be remembered in this connection that the very considerable portion of the grain crop will be shipped from the Pacific coast, especially after the completion of the Panama Canal. The improvements in the grade of the Canadian Pacific now this made will greatly facilitate the handling of west-bound freight; the grades of the Grand Trunk Pacific have been selected with special reference to the demands of west-bound traffic, and we may rest assured that the Canadian Northern will be treated with the same object in view. Therefore, in considering the transportation problem, it is not necessary to look upon it as something which even principally concerns the Atlantic seaboard.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

The people of Victoria have always had a very kindly feeling for the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Doubtless this is due chiefly to the fact that they have been led to look upon that company as likely to afford them that connection with the Mainland that they feel is needed for the full development of the commercial interests of their city. At one point it seemed probable that we would have to depend upon it for the opening of Vancouver Island, whose chief towns, Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann were well aware that they appreciated in a high degree the advantages of the railway and engaging in a policy of extension, the Canadian Pacific has occupied the Canadian Northern was looking; but this has not really lessened the interest which Victorians take in the very remarkable company of which Mr. William Mackenzie is the president. Mr. D. D. Mann as a capable lieutenant. For these reasons, the Colonist regards the Canadian Northern as a company which has received some very substantial assistance from the Dominion Government. The following are the particulars:

- 1. A line of railway from or near Prince Rupert, in Saskatchewan, to the western boundary of Manitoba, to be connected with the company's line to Brandon, not exceeding 132 miles.
2. A line of railway from or near Prince Rupert, in Saskatchewan, thence running in a southerly and westerly direction towards Calgary, not exceeding 175 miles.
3. A line of railway from or near Prince Rupert, in Saskatchewan, to the western boundary of Saskatchewan, to be connected with the company's line to Brandon, not exceeding 132 miles.
4. A line of railway from the Thunder Bay line of the company's railway at or near the western boundary of Manitoba, running in a generally westerly direction towards Brandon, a distance not exceeding 132 miles.
5. An extension of the Rossburg line from the western boundary of Saskatchewan, in a northwesterly direction, a distance not exceeding 50 miles.
6. Another extension of the Rossburg line for the first fifty miles of the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific railway, and of \$25,000 a mile for the additional remainder of the line.
7. The resolution provides that interest on the securities will be paid at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent per annum. The more deeds of trust which shall create a mortgage or charge upon all the lands of the railway now operated, must in which some of your number opposed the plans of my ministers in regard to the control of the vote lists.

The House of Lords has passed the Old Age Pension Bill. There are excellent grounds for believing that the returns will be large. This is an excellent piece of news.

The House of Lords has passed the Old Age Pension Bill. There are excellent grounds for believing that the returns will be large. This is an excellent piece of news.

There is loud complaint about the obsolete character of some of the street cars at present in use in the city. We feel sure that the company will remedy the matter at the earliest possible date. Victoria simply expanded more rapidly than the B. C. Electric Railway Company had any notion that it would. Now it is experiencing a little difficulty in catching up with it.

Nothing carries or transmits disease more than the common house-fly and the mosquito. Why should these dangerous pests be so easy, too, with these excellent exterminators?

among the people of Canada upon all the great principles to which effect ought to be given, if the country is to prosper and the necessary development secured. The Conservatives do not oppose such well-considered measures as the Liberal proposals either for the advancement of the material interests of the country or the betterment of the administration of public affairs. Certain things must be done in a great and growing country like Canada, and the only open questions in regard to them are as to the time and manner in which they should be done. These are points upon which there may reasonably be divergences of view, but they are rarely so wide that political issues can be made out of them. This leaves the people free to deal with the administration of affairs, knowing that anything that is really needed for the development of the country will be done no matter what party happens to be in office.

These things being so, the people of Canada may be said to be in a position to properly address themselves to the matters involved in the details of the time being upon the people. It is not sufficient to have a progressive policy, for a progressive policy may cast undue burdens upon the people, and it is not sufficient to have a liberal appropriation for the public service. But we ought always to have in mind the fact that the public service, honestly in expending those appropriations, is the great lesson of the past session is that Canada has not had this wisdom, economy and honesty which the Liberal party has carried out. It is not sufficient to have a liberal appropriation for the public service, but we ought always to have in mind the fact that the public service, honestly in expending those appropriations, is the great lesson of the past session is that Canada has not had this wisdom, economy and honesty which the Liberal party has carried out.

This issue thus raised is a very timely one. The attention of the people of Canada ought to be concentrated upon it. Every true Canadian has a duty to himself and his country to perform under such conditions. It is to do his share towards purifying the administration of affairs. This is an issue of the highest importance, and it is one which will be serious, for the credit of Canada will be destroyed and the sentiment of the people will be corrupted. Such an issue is more than any question of policy can be, for upon the manner in which the people of Canada shall proceed upon it depends the success of all policies.

The way Mr. Bryan is growing as a presidential possibility in the eyes of the people of the United States is one of the most remarkable features of the contest on the other side of the line.

Great Britain has made a magnificent showing in the Olympic contests. Next to victories by our own athletes, this is the most gratifying result possible in the eyes of Canadians. We regard the most of the prizes and honors are to be kept in the Imperial family, anyway.

Exclusive of the amount provided for the National Transcontinental Railway, the expenditures of the government of Canada this year will amount to about \$100,000,000; that is, if there is time to spend the money before the end of the fiscal year, which is doubtful. Of course a great deal of this vast outlay is necessary, but a very large amount of it is for purposes which are not of such importance that the interests of the country would have materially benefited thereby. It is especially applicable to public buildings, for the attention of which a regular mania seems to have set in. First one little town and then another asks for a public building, and when one gets it, to refuse another in nearly immediate succession. This is a line of expenditure upon which a halt might be advantageously called.

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Thus far the great tercentenary celebration at Quebec seems, in political success, to have exceeded the most optimistic expectations. We will all hope that it may be brought to a happy close without any untoward incident occurring.

Among the last batch of knights created by His Majesty we note the name of Sir Thomas Palmer White, whose claim to distinction rests principally upon the fact that he is a great temperance reformer. Verily, the times are changing.

Mr. Black, manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co., in an interview at Winnipeg is quoted as saying: "This year is to be one of the most successful years in the history of the Canadian wheat crop, and should have a marked effect on the country's prosperity. A sentence like that, uttered by one so competent to express an authoritative opinion, looks good to print."

A London dispatch says that there is growing opposition in Britain to the manner in which Japan is forcing British commerce out of Korea and Manchuria. It is not sufficient to have a progressive policy, for a progressive policy may cast undue burdens upon the people, and it is not sufficient to have a liberal appropriation for the public service. But we ought always to have in mind the fact that the public service, honestly in expending those appropriations, is the great lesson of the past session is that Canada has not had this wisdom, economy and honesty which the Liberal party has carried out.

The Ottawa Free Press says that Major Hodgson made a mistake, and it is not sufficient to have a progressive policy, for a progressive policy may cast undue burdens upon the people, and it is not sufficient to have a liberal appropriation for the public service. But we ought always to have in mind the fact that the public service, honestly in expending those appropriations, is the great lesson of the past session is that Canada has not had this wisdom, economy and honesty which the Liberal party has carried out.

It is twelve years since the Laurier ministry came into power, and during that time seven of our cabinet ministers have died. They are Sir Oliver Mowat and Messrs. Blair, Tarte, Mitchell and Johnston. It is a sad record, and it is one which should be a warning to us. It is a sad record, and it is one which should be a warning to us.

Mr. A. S. Goddave, of Rossland, the tercentenary celebration, has chosen a gentleman as their candidate for the approaching federal elections who even his opponents concede to be one of the strongest men in the country, speaking in a political sense. He has had considerable previous experience in public life, is exceptionally well-informed on all matters engaging the attention of the country and is one of the best platform speakers in Western Canada. We regard his election as a foregone conclusion. The Conservative party of this province is indeed fortunate in having succeeded in inducing two such strong men as Martin Burrell and A. S. Goddave to enter the fighting line in the important constituencies of Yale-Cariboo and Kootenay.

There is loud complaint about the obsolete character of some of the street cars at present in use in the city. We feel sure that the company will remedy the matter at the earliest possible date. Victoria simply expanded more rapidly than the B. C. Electric Railway Company had any notion that it would. Now it is experiencing a little difficulty in catching up with it.

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Weiler Bros. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. The Largest and Best in the Whole Wide West. Established 1852.

Art Souvenirs

VISITORS and tourists who desire to inspect the superb collection of Art Wares and Souvenirs in our first and second floor showrooms will always find a cordial welcome and courteous information awaiting them, or, if they prefer to stroll round unattended,

to quietly and critically examine the beautiful art china and exquisite art fabrics, they are at perfect liberty to do so.

Those who desire some small memento of their visit or tour should inspect the large shipment of ENGLISH CHINA ashtrays, cups and saucers, bouillon cups, children's mugs, and cake plates we unpacked yesterday; they are in fine cream or white china, with the B. C. coat of arms in colors in the centre; some have beautiful views of Victoria engraved in place of the coat of arms; all are extremely interesting and inexpensive, viz: 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50¢.

YOU MAY PREFER to secure some pieces of fine continental art china or art glass; we recommend to your notice a large consignment fresh from Europe, consisting of salad bowls, cake plates, chop dishes, mustard-pots, pin trays, etc. ranging in price from \$3.00 down to 15¢.

GENUINE STEINS, a very fine assortment, priced at 75¢ and upwards, \$1.00. MUSTARD STEINS, useful and ornamental, at 35¢. QUAIN DUTCH CHINA, in many useful shapes, from 25¢. LIMOGES CHINA, guaranteed Pouyat's, per piece, from 22¢. ROYAL BAYREUTH POTTERY, handpainted vases, from 35¢. BAVARIAN ART POTTERY, superb pieces, from 35.00. BOHEMIAN GLASS, in vases and fernholders, from 22.00.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR we can introduce to your notice a magnificent assortment of Turkish, Armenian, Indian, Persian and Japanese carpets, rugs, curtains, tablecloths, etc., all very moderately priced. We can show you carpets woven before Christopher Columbus sailed on his memorable voyage to this continent, but we should particularly like to show lady visitors a fine assortment of Cashmere Embroideries, tablecovers and runners, all beautifully hand embroidered, they are very easily packed away in small compass, the prices are also very easy, viz: from \$2.00.

GENUINE IRISH DAMASK. EVERY LADY appreciates the pleasure of possessing a good stock of Damask napery to give tone and distinction to her dinner table. We can show you the finest stock of genuine Irish linen in western America, in addition to the rare beauty of our Irish linen, the prices are temptingly low, for we give you the full advantage of the British preference and the cheap water transit; we quote a few lines, but can show you many more. SERVIETTES from, per doz. \$1.50. SERVIETTES, hemstitched, per doz. \$6.00. TABLE DAMASK, per yard, from 50¢. HEMSTITCHED TABLE CLOTHS at 55.00.

WHILST inspecting the Oriental brassware and rugs, take a look at our English cushion covers in art designs, early Victorian figures, rich floral and conventional subjects in the new art blues, green, reds, etc., at 75¢.

TOURISTS' MAIL ORDERS. Tourists and visitors who do not desire to encumber their baggage will find the mail order and shipping departments extremely useful. We have a staff of expert packers and make a leading feature of supplying patrons at a distance with the same care that we exercise on local orders.

OUR ENGLISH TEA AND DINNER SERVICES will amply repay inspection they are works of art and utility at moderate prices. Weiler Bros. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

PRINCESS ROYAL

Thousand Passengers From Seattle To 300 Left B. NEGOTIATE FOR International Ste Endeavoring to Hamilton

(From Thursday) The rate war continued in a race to attract passengers from Seattle to Victoria. The Princess Royal was late in a score of details. The limit—exactly 1,000 passengers—was unable to be met. The Princess Royal was advertised to start with their boat on Thursday. The Princess Royal was advertised to start with their boat on Thursday.

The steamer for Victoria is a fine one, and the service is excellent. The Princess Royal is a fine steamer, and the service is excellent. The Princess Royal is a fine steamer, and the service is excellent.

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PRINCESS HAS FULL COMPLIMENT

Thousand Passengers on Liner From Seattle Yesterday—300 Left Behind

NEGOTIATE FOR TURBINA International Steamship Co. Endeavoring to Purchase Hamilton Boat

(From Thursday's Daily) The rate war continues to give an impetus to travel. Yesterday 1,874 passengers from Seattle arrived by both steamers. The Princess Victoria, which was late in arriving owing to some delay at Seattle, brought her limit—exactly 1,000 passengers. Over 400 were unable to get on board at Seattle. The Chippewa had 874 passengers. The opposition steamer is running late nearly every day, it being nearly 2:30 p.m. yesterday before her passengers were landed. The steamer was advertised as "the fast 20 knot steel steamship" when the rate war began. And there has been much comment on this since the Princess Royal was the Chippewa in a race to port on Monday. According to passengers of the steamers this was an exciting contest. The Princess Royal came from "Trial Island" as the Chippewa came from across the gulf and the two steamers started with their bows in a line toward Brodie's Ledge, both doing their utmost to reach port first. For some time the vessels were even, neither seeming to gain an advantage, and then the Princess Royal sped slowly ahead, passing Brodie's Ledge with length between her and the "20 knot steel steamship." From the stern of the Princess Victoria, the Chippewa was seen as the Chippewa being the overtaking steamer gave way, and the Princess Royal rounded into port.

The steamer for which negotiations are on by the International Steamship company for use on the Victoria-Vancouver route is the Turbina. Information to this effect was received from a reliable authority yesterday. So far the negotiations have been unsuccessful, the Hamilton company refusing to part with the Turbina steamer at the price offered by the Seattle company. The negotiations are, however, being continued, and the International Steamship company is in hopes that the Turbina will be secured for the long-promised opposition to the P.R. It is believed since the rate war began some months ago, Victorians acquainted with the fast Great Lakes turbine steamer say she is a speedy vessel and although comparatively small would be well suited for the route. As a British bottom she would be able to make the Vancouver-Victoria route in a comparatively triangular route. As stated yesterday the Turbina is equipped with Parsons turbines, having three of the new engines, and is fitted conveniently for the passenger trade between Hamilton and Toronto. She is about forty feet shorter than the Princess Victoria and about 6 feet less beam. There are three decks, two fitted with passenger accommodation.

The International Steamship company has not met the cut on the Seattle-Vancouver route. Joshua Green in an interview at Seattle said: "While the rate on the Canadian boats is 25 cents from Seattle to Vancouver we will not meet it. Our rate on the Iroquois is 41 from Seattle to Vancouver and 41 from Vancouver to Seattle or 82 for the round trip. The Canadian boats will charge 25 cents from Seattle to Vancouver and 25 cents from Vancouver to Victoria, and 25 cents from Victoria to Seattle, making 75 for the round trip. We will do the business from Seattle to Vancouver and return, as long as they maintain their high rate between Vancouver and Victoria, for the Vancouver people will patronize us because of our feeling over that rate. Yesterday the Chippewa from Victoria brought 150 people to Seattle that had made the trip from this city on the Princess Victoria in the morning but could not get on board the Princess Royal, a smaller boat than the Victoria, for the return. And we were forced to leave many persons behind owing to having our limit number."

Not for the present at least, the big vessels are being used at a good margin of profit and as long as this continues we shall continue to operate the route at the low fares. I expect this fight will last through the winter and for an indefinite time to come."

Agent A. B. Calder of the Canadian Pacific, when asked by the Seattle Times regarding the cut rate and other details of the fight said this noon: "We have cut the Vancouver rate from Seattle to 25 cents, going into effect on the Princess Royal to-night at 10 o'clock when she leaves Seattle for Vancouver. Victoria has been no change in the rate to Victoria which is also 25 cents. We have no hesitation in informing the public that the Princess Royal carries only 750 passengers. This, however, is not caused by her being smaller boat than the Chippewa which carries 1,000 passengers. On the contrary the Royal is 550 tons larger than the Chippewa while the Princess Victoria which carries only 1,000 passengers is something over twice as great as the Chippewa. Yet the Chippewa crowds 1,000 people into her contracted deck area. Every round trip passenger on the Canadian boat going to Victoria yesterday was brought back on the Royal, which did not leave one second ahead of Victoria's departure. Had it not been so, we could not have handled many more than we did as the Princess Victoria is the same size as the Royal and Chippewa at Seattle."

PROVINCIAL COURTS CAN GRANT DIVORCES

Telegram From Deputy Attorney-General Indicates the Success of Province

A telegram was received at the attorney general's department yesterday from Deputy Attorney General MacLean stating that the case of Watt vs. Watt was agreed before the Privy Council yesterday and that the province would probably win. As Mr. MacLean is notoriously conservative the department assumes from this that it may be taken as certain for all practical purposes that the Privy Council will uphold the jurisdiction of British Columbia courts in divorce actions.

It will be remembered that in the case of Watt vs. Watt, Mr. Justice Clement held that the provincial courts had no jurisdiction to grant divorces although the other judges on the bench have expressed contrary opinions. It has always been held in legal circles, however, that there was some doubt as to the jurisdiction of the local courts in this regard, and an affirmative decision by the Privy Council settling the matter will be much welcomed. Should it be adverse, remedial legislation will be necessary.

In this connection it may be stated that the application for leave to appeal in the Walker case will be argued today. Sir Robert Findlay, attorney general of England, under the late Conservative government, is appearing in all these cases for the province.

In this connection it may be stated that Mr. Garde and J. H. Simon, K.C., are coming out to Victoria in August. Mr. Garde is the province's London solicitor and Mr. Simon has been engaged in the provincial cases before the Privy Council as junior counsel. He has however recently taken silk and was associated with Sir Robert Findlay in the Watt case.

COPPER MINING IN BOUNDARY COUNTRY

W. C. Thomas, ex-Manager of Dominion Copper Co., En Route to Salt Lake City

Mr. W. C. Thomas, who for the past three years has been employed as the smelting manager at the works of the Dominion Copper company in the Boundary country, is at present in town, on his way to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he will reside until Mr. Thomas states that mining matters are generally speaking looking up. He is accompanied by his wife and three children, and is accompanied by the Granby and the three other smelters and is engaged at work, the Granby at Grand Forks, the largest and by far the best equipped, and a daily output of 25,000,000, and a daily output of 25,000 tons of ore, the B.C. Copper company's smaller plant Greenwood with a capacity of from 1800 to 2000 tons, and the Dominion Copper company's smelter, three and a half miles below Greenwood, with a daily capacity of from 1000 to 1200 tons.

The principal mines of these three smelting companies are situated either at or very near Phoenix, although the Dominion Copper company hold important interests on the Mother Lode and at Deadwood camp, a short distance from Greenwood, and in addition the Napoleon and Lone Star mines in Washington state. The Granby smelter, which was closed down for a brief period, started up again in December last, and has since been handling about 4000 tons every day.

Although the Dominion company is at the present time only utilizing a new furnace with a daily capacity of about 600 tons, the company has the market advantage of more economical methods than are possible in their older plant. The Dominion Copper company, moreover, recovers and reuses a new ore body of very great promise in the Brooklyn. The ores in this district are placed directly in the blast furnaces, and it is this simplicity in handling which enables these mines to operate with comparative low cost per ton. All these ores carry gold and silver, and while these values are not sufficient to defray the mining and smelting charges, nevertheless they cut a very respectable figure upon the cost of the ore. Against the 25 to 30 pounds of copper matte which per ton of the great mines in Butte, Montana, and concentrated, the use of a flux such as iron ore or lime, and consequently the difference in point of profit is great as would otherwise be the case.

And although it cannot be denied that the Boundary had a rather hard winter it is satisfactory to learn that these three smelters are now busily engaged in operation, and that the prospects for the mining district generally are very good indeed. And while copper has sustained quite a drop, having fallen from the somewhat meteoric figure of 25 cents to something less than 12 cents per pound on the other hand, wages have also declined and with the adoption of more economical methods the future of the copper mines need not be painted in sombre colors.

Skilled miners now are receiving \$3.50 instead of \$4 per day, while the laborers are paid \$2.50 instead of \$3 per day, and moreover in consequence of the very general depression in the mining business, managers have the advantage of getting a much better class of men than was possible a year or something more ago when business was more active. And again a change for the better in the way of activity is considered to be quite probable after the presidential election is decided.

Mr. Samuel Neuhaus, the multi-millionaire, who is heavily interested in mining in Utah, Colorado, Montana and Nevada as well as in the great Nipissing mine in far-famed Cobalt and in British Columbia, plays a prominent part in the management of the fortunes of the Dominion Copper company.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are greatly interested in this city and its charming surroundings, and after spending a few weeks here in Vancouver and Seattle, will go back to Salt Lake City, their future home.

Mr. Thomas was born in Wales, but he comes of a Devonshire family, and as he has spent most of his life in the States he is an American citizen.

MANY EXHIBITS ARE PROMISED THE FAIR

Secretary Smart Already Worried Over Allotment of Floor Space

(From Thursday's Daily) It is practically certain that the forthcoming exhibition, to be held under the auspices of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, will be one of the best from every standpoint, ever brought off in Victoria. J. E. Smart, the secretary, and members of the executive are kept exceedingly busy these days. As the date of the opening of the fair approaches the more anxious becomes the secretary. They are of the opinion that despite the handicap under which they are laboring because of the destruction of the old buildings, they are further advanced in their preparations than at the same time last year. Profitable by their previous experience they are handling the numerous details which require attention much more especially than in former years. As a result, that a week before the fair is opened, the exhibits will be in their places and all other arrangements practically completed.

Already the programme of amusements is pretty well drafted. And it is a good one, including the daily ascension of an aeroplane, a performance, equally as frequent, of a trained horse show of international renown, a round of music played by the noted bands of the Pacific northwest, and other features which have not been announced for important reasons but which will be given publicity at an early date. Therefore, there is no doubt that the fair will be more of an attraction this year than has ever been the case previously.

But what is most gratifying to the secretary and those who are assisting him is the fact that the merchants of Victoria and the agriculturists of adjacent districts are evincing such a marked interest in the effort to make the show a success.

When the Colonist man dropped into the secretary's office yesterday afternoon he found that dignitary frowning over a plan of the floor space of the exhibition's new main building. Pointing to certain marked sections he said: "All that is already taken and now I'm figuring on where I can put another industrial display of the preparation of which I have just been notified." The problem did seem some what of a conundrum and, needless to say, the newspaper man was unable to shed any light on the matter. However, the fact that thus early in the game, the officials are finding it hard to obtain the space demanded augurs well for the show. The secretary remarked that, although the new structure was expected to open in a few days, it would be possible to find exhibits for another one hundred feet. He was referring to the industrial section.

The agricultural portion promises to be just as well filled. Of course, it is not yet ready for the receipt of any large number of exhibits, but the farmers who had been in communication with local headquarters are showing their interest in the show on a large scale. It is believed that the additions made to the prize list is encouraging the farmers for the contests, and, taking this for a basis of argument, it is contended by those who supported the fair, that the expenditure which this incured that the move was a good one and that it would be justified in the returns during the fair week.

Altogether the outlook was never better. The secretary, with all his worries, is in a happy frame of mind. He asserts that with the knowledge that he has public sentiment behind him in his endeavors it will be comparatively easy work to prepare an exposition that will eclipse anything yet in the history of the Vancouver island organization.

YACHT CLUB HOUSE ALMOST COMPLETED

"At Home" Announced For August 8

A meeting of the management committee of the Victoria Yacht club was held the other evening. The committee reported that the building was approaching completion, and it was expected to be ready for occupancy on Saturday, the 25th inst. It was decided to formally open the clubhouse at 7 o'clock on the evening of August 8, and a "at home" to be given by the commodore and members on August 8. The secretary was instructed to advertise for a caretaker.

Several new members were elected. The sailing and rowing committees were instructed to arrange for races as soon as possible.

KILLED HIS BROTHER THEN TOOK OWN LIFE

Alberni Indian Official Believes That is Solution of Waters Mystery

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China Silk Blouses

White and black, handsomely trimmed with fancy tuckings, lace, insertion, etc., very newest designs.

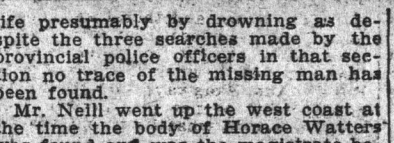
\$3.50 BLOUSES for \$2.25
\$4.25 BLOUSES for \$3.00
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\$10.00 BLOUSES for \$6.00

This is No Ordinary Sale—Unapproached Values in Ladies' Skirts

FANCY TWEED SKIRTS, regular price \$5.60. SALE PRICE \$2.90
FANCY TWEED SKIRTS, regular price \$8.25. SALE PRICE \$4.15
VENETIAN CLOTH SKIRTS, in green, brown, blue and black. Regular price \$7.00. SALE PRICE \$3.50
PANAMA CLOTH SKIRTS, in navy only. Regular price \$7.75. SALE PRICE \$3.90

ALSO A HARVEST OF BARGAINS IN WASH SKIRTS.

Honest values real cheapness, obvious goodness at this great July Sale



Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

WILL DISCUSS QUESTION OF OAK BAY SCHOOL

Joint Meeting of the Municipal Council and Trustees to Consider Subject

(From Thursday's Daily) A special meeting of the Oak Bay council will be held tomorrow afternoon at the offices of J. F. Floyd, clerk of the municipality. The school trustees, it is understood, have been invited to attend in order that the plans to be adopted in the construction of the proposed new school may be discussed and definitely agreed upon.

For some weeks this matter has been hanging fire because of a misunderstanding between the two bodies mentioned. Now, however, they have agreed to come together and endeavor to arrive at an amicable decision in regard to the work may not be delayed any longer.

An excellent site has been selected on the south side of Oak Bay avenue, just beyond Foul Bay road. It is a section of the property recently purchased from the Pemberton estate, and has been selected on account of its central situation and other obvious advantages.

The people of the district are looking forward to the completion of the school owing to the fact that the present structure is entirely inadequate, and the announcement that active steps are to be taken toward bringing the project mentioned to a focus is received with general gratification.

PRESECUTION AGAINST FIRE

North Vancouver, July 21.—The North Vancouver City Council is determined to reduce the fire danger to a minimum, and owners of unenclosed buildings are regarded as a danger have been given notice to set the property cleared right away. A refusal to do so means that the city will undertake the work itself and charge the owner with the cost.

NEW BARGE READY

Improved Service By V. & S. Railway in Few Days Reached Improved

It is the intention to inaugurate an improved service, in connection with the Victoria & Sidney railway in the course of the next few days. The barge, which has been under construction in Seattle for months, has reached New Westminster, and after the required \$6 per cent duty is paid, it will be put on the run between Sidney, the Sound and the lower British Columbia mainland. The company's management states that the additional facilities thus provided for the handling of freight were badly needed, the amount of business transacted over that route having materially increased of late. With the new barge, however, it is asserted that all goods to and from the East will be shipped expeditiously. The improvements on the roadbed of the Victoria & Sidney railway are in progress and it is anticipated that before fall it will be in splendid condition.

TRIP THROUGH MOUNTAINS

North Vancouver, July 21.—G. D. Dick, of North Vancouver, has left on an extended trip through the mountains. It is his intention to tramp to Squamish over the old Lillooet trail, via Lynn and Seymour Creek thence to the country at the headwaters of the Squamish, where he will journey across country to the head of Harrison Lake and along the Lillooet river.

This Season's Muslin Blouses



China Silk Blouses
White and black, handsomely trimmed with fancy tuckings, lace, insertion, etc., very newest designs.
\$3.50 BLOUSES for \$2.25
\$4.25 BLOUSES for \$3.00
\$5.25 BLOUSES for \$3.50
\$10.00 BLOUSES for \$6.00

Fancy Net Waists
Most charming models, fancy figured and spotted Net, white and black, each illustrating the height of fashion.
\$6.25 WAISTS for \$4.00
\$8.50 WAISTS for \$5.00
\$9.00 WAISTS for \$5.50

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ALSO A HARVEST OF BARGAINS IN WASH SKIRTS.

Henry Young & Co. Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

COOL CLOTHES at Sale Prices

You can't turn round at our store these days, without bumping into some good bargain.

ALLEN & CO. 1201 Government Street - Victoria, B.C.

CREW'S NARROW ESCAPE

Lake Steamer Burned and the Man on Board Nearly Panicked By Fire—Saved By Barge Crew

Detroit, Mich., July 21.—The steamer Chas. A. Street, bound down with three barges in tow, caught fire last night in Lake Huron 25 miles above Port Huron, and was destroyed. The crew of 13 were landed safely at Lexington.

When the fire broke out on the Street, which was 155 feet long, and owned at Mount Clemens, Mich., the barges were cut adrift. The fire made rapid headway, despite the best efforts of the Street's crew, and it was soon apparent that the steamer was doomed.

The life boat was destroyed by the flames, and the crew began building a raft on which to leave the burning boat. Before they had completed it, the crew of one of the barges rowed back three miles, took them on board and landed them at Lexington.

LESSON FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Incident at Time of Fleet Reception

Vancouver, July 21.—The Canadian News, a Japanese publication issued in Vancouver, has the following to say in a recent issue regarding the assimilative qualities of the Japanese on this coast: "That we Japanese are not very enthusiastically welcomed on the Pacific coast is a fact, the explanation of which, it is needless to say, is not very difficult. And that the fault is not altogether on our part also goes without saying. But at the same time we cannot say that the attitude of our people has always been in all respects unwelcome."

"Fortunately the platform of the Republican party contains no anti-Japanese plank, as some had proclaimed that it would, but the Democratic party has openly displayed against us in its platform. The reason given is that we are hard to assimilate in America. We have already pointed out the error of this position (as to Japanese non-assimilability), but in seeking to understand why such wild words have been publicly announced (by the Democratic party) should we not at least examine our own words as we see at fault?"

"To cite an incident which is not very recent, when the American fleet reached San Francisco, Mr. Sunada, of the Great Northern hotel, Seattle, went to that city to join in the welcome. The Japanese of San Francisco and vicinity ventured into the welcoming

These special July prices buy not only the goods, but satisfaction.

Will discuss question of Oak Bay school

Cool Clothes at Sale Prices

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are greatly interested in this city and its charming surroundings, and after spending a few weeks here in Vancouver and Seattle, will go back to Salt Lake City, their future home.

Mr. Thomas was born in Wales, but he comes of a Devonshire family, and as he has spent most of his life in the States he is an American citizen.

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Black Watch

A new sensation. A real pleasure. The big black plug. Chewing Tobacco 2270



of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

CROFTON HOUSE

VANCOUVER, B. C.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Highly qualified and trained staff of English mistresses. Building recently enlarged. Situation in highest and most healthy part of West End. Play-grounds and tennis court.

For Prospectus apply to the Principal, MISS GORDON, (Late of Newnham College, Cambridge).

Corrig College

Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls. Select High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE for BOYS of 12 to 15 years. Refinement of well-appointed buildings. Beautifully landscaped grounds. Excellent instruction. Outdoors sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional Examination. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. FOSTER, Victoria A142.

Principal, J. W. GIBSON, M. A.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of

GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all fireplace goods.

Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

DECLINED TO SIT

Stipendiary Magistrate Would Not Hear Case Against Automobile Owners

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The automobile owners, charged by the Oak Bay municipality with failing to pay the license fees demanded of them for the privilege of operating their vehicles through their district, came up before Stipendiary Magistrate Henderson for trial yesterday morning.

The magistrate declined to hear the case on the ground that, as he was a member of the council responsible for the enactment of the regulations, of which they were charged with having ignored, he might be deemed biased.

It was decided, therefore, that the trial should be remanded to come before Magistrate Jay, of the local police court, as soon as the latter was able to give it a hearing.

WILL NOT APPEAL

City Must Foot the Bill if the Carroll Case Goes to the Full Court

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The attorney general yesterday refused the request of the city to appeal to the full court against the decision of the chief justice in the Carroll case on the ground that the points involved are purely of municipal interest, so that the department would not be justified in spending the public money in embarking on expensive litigation on its behalf.

If, however, the city cares to foot the bill, the attorney general will do what he can to expedite the matter. The reply of the attorney general was in response to a request written by the city solicitors in compliance with the terms of an unanimous resolution of the council passed on Monday night.

Doukhobors Refuse Food

Regina, Sask., July 21.—Three Doukhobors who are in the city jail, and their leader, who is in the guard room at the Mounted Police barracks, refuse all food offered them. They will starve to death unless returned to the Yorkton settlement.

Only One Minister in Ottawa

Ottawa, July 21.—Hon. Mr. Aylesworth is the only cabinet minister in the city. The premier and most of his other colleagues have gone to Quebec. Mr. Aylesworth himself is leaving in a few days for Germany, where he is to undergo treatment for deafness.

When overhauled take a glass of cold "stale" tea. It will prove most refreshing. An delightful as a gift in the sea.

RESULTS PUBLISHED IN URBAN EXAMINATIONS

Victoria Schools Show Up Well—Nelson Has the Best Record of All

The results of the urban entrance high school examinations were made public yesterday and the results show that out of 607 candidates in the whole province, 483 passed. There were 32 Nelson candidates, of whom 31 passed, while Miss Anna Palmquist, of that city, with 846 marks out of a possible 1,000, secured the largest percentage of any student in the province for the quality.

Victoria also made a good showing with 60 successful candidates out of 77 who wrote for the examination. The leading pupil was again a girl, Miss Florence M. Penny gaining 792 marks, she being the only candidate to score 800. There were twenty examination centres as will be seen from the subjoined list.

Number of Candidates	Number of Successful Candidates
Cumberland	8
Grand Forks	7
Kamloops	11
Kaslo	8
Nanaimo	20
Nelson	32
New Westminster	19
Revelstoke	13
Robahall	1
Vancouver	324
Vernon	17
Victoria	60

Total number of candidates, 607; passed, 483.

Bronze Medals.

The fifteen bronze medals annually donated by His Excellency the Governor-General have been won by the following:

Armstrong, Russel Hunter; Golden, Ruth Armstrong; Grand Forks, Maurice S. Hay; Kamloops, Marlon H. Palmer; Kaslo, George W. Lingard; Kelowna, Ira Dilworth; Ladysmith, Geraldine Hirst; Nanaimo, Alfred F. Brown; Nelson, Anna Palmquist; New Westminster, Laura E. De Beck; Revelstoke, Frances M. Lawson; Rossland, Arthur G. Goodwin; Vancouver, Vernon Shannon; Vernon, Annie A. Skinner; Victoria, Florence M. Penny.

Results of Examinations. The detailed results of the examinations in the different examination centres are appended.

Cumberland Centre.

Total number of candidates, 8; passed, 7.

Kamloops—Number of candidates, 11; passed, 10.

Kaslo—Number of candidates, 8; passed, 7.

Nanaimo—Number of candidates, 20; passed, 15.

Nelson—Number of candidates, 32; passed, 31.

New Westminster—Number of candidates, 19; passed, 18.

Revelstoke—Number of candidates, 13; passed, 12.

Victoria Centre.

Total number of candidates, 60; passed, 48.

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Apricots for Preserving Per Crate \$1.25

The most delicious fruit in this line we ever handled; better send in your orders at once while we can fill them satisfactorily; they won't last at this price. Perhaps some of our customers would like to try this excellent, well-tested recipe for

APRICOT CHEESE
Weigh an equal quantity of pared fruit and sugar, wet the latter a very little and let it boil quickly or the color will be spoiled; blanch the kernels and add to it. Twenty or thirty minutes will boil it. Put it in small pots or cups half-filled.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
Tel. 52, 1052 and 1590
Up-to-date Grocers 1317 Government Street.

WORKMAN IS KILLED BY PREMATURE BLAST

Italian Powder Man Horribly Mangled at Smith's Hill Reservoir Yesterday

By the premature explosion of a stick of dynamite which he had just placed in the hole preparatory to "springing" it Giovanni Conello, an Italian employed as powder man at the work not in progress at the Smith's Hill Reservoir, was almost instantly killed Tuesday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock. The force of the blast horribly mangled the man. His face was literally blown off, both eyes blown out, a portion of the right arm cut off and the fingers of the left hand blown out at the sockets while other injuries were received in the breast and body. The man lingered but a few minutes before succumbing to his injuries.

Just how the accident occurred will probably never be known, but it is supposed that Conello, who was known to be very careless with dynamite, had used a shortened fuse in order to expedite his work and that before he could place the explosive and retire to a safe distance the fuse communicated with the dynamite and explosion followed just as the man's head was over the hole.

It is customary in work of the character of that being performed by the Italian, after a hole has been drilled in the rock by the steam drill to put in a comparatively light charge of dynamite for the purpose of "springing" the hole, that is to say, to enlarge the hole to a large charge can be inserted and the desired quantity of rock removed. It was at this preliminary work that Conello was employed, the fellow workmen had withdrawn but a short distance as no danger is looked for until this heavy rock has been disturbed. Whether the man had succeeded in placing the dynamite in the hole or whether the fuse ignited some sticks of the explosive from the box where they were laid, he took in position is not clear. The workmen

were paying no particular attention to the operation and the first thing they realized was when the explosion took place and the Italian hurled three or four feet into the air and fell back to the ground senseless and mutilated. A rush was made for the spot, the injured man picked up and carried to a nearby spot while Thomas

LICENSURE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897." CANADA: Province of British Columbia. THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Grand Trunk Pacific Power and Light Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia...

The amount of the capital of the Company is five million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company is in the Province of Quebec, at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

To lay out, maintain and manage upon such lands, streets, parks, pleasure grounds or otherwise, and dedicate same if so desired, to public use, to contract with any person or corporation for the use or management thereof.

To acquire in any manner lands and any estate or interest therein in any part of the Dominion of Canada, and to improve such lands and use or dispose of the same in any manner required to serve the purposes or objects of the company.

To construct, acquire or charter, and to operate for hire or otherwise, in any way on property owned by the Company, steam and electric railways, docks, bridges, roads, and other works which may be deemed expedient for promoting the business of the Company.

To issue bonds, debentures or other securities, to purchase, sell and guarantee shares, debentures or other securities of other companies.

To carry on the business of colliery proprietors, mine owners, oil producers and refiners, smelters, sugar refiners, sawmills, sawmillers, and other industries.

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"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CAN BE HAD IN 25c TRIAL SIZE

AS WELL AS IN REGULAR 50c BOXES.

Everybody Can Afford to Give These Wonderful Tablets a Trial at Least And Prove Their Value.

"Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets," the wonderful medicine made from the juices of ripe fruits, have scored a remarkable success.

The demand for them has grown in four years till now it extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Druggists at first bought them in lots of one dozen boxes at retail for \$4.00.

There is only one reason for this great success: they cure sick people. But still there are homes where "Fruit-a-tives" have not been tried.

The specifications call for what is known as the horizontal compound crank and flywheel Corliss engine, but tenders were given the privilege of making alternative tenders.

The numerous objections made by property owners in the neighborhood of the site whereon the dam is to be erected, to what they consider will be an unsightly object, has led the city to call for tenders not only for a steel tank and tower but also for one of concrete and steel.

The Ashcroft district is a particularly desirable locality, and from my experience in the country with the water works, I think that the water works in the middle and eastern States will be the most successful.

"Again, many people are unfortunately very badly misinformed about the water works in the country. For instance, the Nechaco valley is a very fine section, but you surely do not want people coming in here like a couple who got patently stranded but the other day in Quesnel.

The Ashcroft district is a particularly desirable locality, and from my experience in the country with the water works, I think that the water works in the middle and eastern States will be the most successful.

"Some twelve families who came up from Idaho through the Okanagan valley in prairie schooners are at Quesnel, and I do not think they will be long in leaving the country with their wagons any further."

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MANY TENDERS FOR WATERWORKS PLANT

Bids for North Dairy Farm Pumping Plant and High Level Tank Opened

(From Tuesday's Daily) Tenders for the new pumping machinery to be installed at the North Dairy Farm in connection with the new water works distribution and for the high level tank to be erected on the site recently purchased from Albert Toller on St. Charles street, which will serve as a reservoir to supply the district in the neighborhood of Rockland avenue, were opened at last night's meeting of the city council.

Seven tenders in all, including alternative tenders, were received and after being referred to the water committee, the following were recommended: The consulting engineer, Arthur L. Adams, who arrived in the city yesterday in order to pass upon the plans for the high level tank, and the work on the Smith's Hill reservoir.

These tenders will be practically the last ones for machinery to be called for in connection with the new system and are among the most important from the standpoint of expenditure. There were representatives of the firms present in the council chamber when the tenders were opened.

The specifications call for what is known as the horizontal compound crank and flywheel Corliss engine, but tenders were given the privilege of making alternative tenders.

The numerous objections made by property owners in the neighborhood of the site whereon the dam is to be erected, to what they consider will be an unsightly object, has led the city to call for tenders not only for a steel tank and tower but also for one of concrete and steel.

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SPEAKS GLOWINGLY OF PROVINCE'S FUTURE

Fred L. Cromwell Acquires Extensive Properties at Ashcroft

(From Tuesday's Daily) Mr. Fred L. Cromwell, late of Portland and at present of this city, is just down from Ashcroft, where he has concluded the purchase of the No. 10 McGillivray ranch of 3000 acres, which is situated about thirty miles from the best all round record of any ranch in the Dominion.

The transaction also includes the acquisition of a large bunch of cattle, as Mr. Cromwell's intention is to confine this splendid ranch to the business of stock raising. He is, however, not a novice in the business, as he has been in the same district, but if he decides to acquire them he will use them for growing purposes only.

Mr. Cromwell is a man of considerable means, and he is not only a successful business man, but also a man of high character. He is a member of the Victoria Club, and has been instrumental in many of the city's improvements.

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GREAT RECORD MADE BY VICTORIA SCHOLARS

Full McGill Matriculation Returns Show Five Local Students Out of First Ten

The results of the McGill matriculation examinations, now that the full returns are to hand, constitute a remarkable tribute to the ability of the British Columbia schools and to the ability of the scholars, and as fitting, Victoria comes out with the best all round record of any school in the Dominion.

In all eighty-six students passed the examination, of whom 20 were from Victoria. The local high school sent up 40 students in all, so over 60 per cent were successful.

A scrutiny of the list shows that Hamilton had the honor of the leading scholar, William E. G. Murray coming out on top with 635 marks, out of a possible 700, an average of over 90 per cent.

The second was Miss Jean Robinson of Victoria, who thus was the first of the girls and beat all the boys but one. She secured 620 marks, or 88 per cent.

This record is all the more remarkable as the young lady is not yet 16 years of age. She is the daughter of Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education. As a prompt recognition of her success Miss Robinson has already been awarded a scholarship by the authorities. There are seven others, which are given in order of merit after it has been ascertained which of the students are willing to go into residence. If Miss Robinson accepts she will have to take up her residence at the Royal Victoria college, of Montreal, after the holidays. The matter, however, is not yet decided.

The third student is Mary Wallace Hamilton, of Victoria, the fourth from Ray, of the north, and the fifth from Edmonton, but the sixth and eighth are again Victorians in the persons of Daniel Marshall, of Gordon, and Miss Irene Sutcliffe Adams. The tenth in order of merit is Miss Barbara Isabel Mowat, while the seventh falls from Vancouver and the eighth from Halifax.

These British Columbia has the honor of supplying eight of the ten leading successful scholars, five of whom are Victorians, or nearly twice as many as all the rest of the province put together, Vancouver included. The full list is given below and it will be seen that British Columbia students, and especially Victorians, figure largely throughout.

These results are confined to the matriculation in applied sciences, the only other matriculation for which local students were entered, three out of five Victorians who wrote the examination passed. The entrance, these are Frank McBurnum Dunn, James Thornton Fullerton and Albert Guss Hartman.

The matriculation list follows: Murray, William E. G. (Vancouver High School), 635; Robinson, Jean (Victoria College), 620; Hamilton, Mary Wallace (Victoria College), 615; Brant, Jean Irene (Revelstoke High School), 603; Montgomery, Spencer (Hastings College), 595; Gordon, Daniel Marshall (Victoria College), 581; Cowan, Beulah Martha (Victoria College), 582; Adams, Irene Sutcliffe (Victoria College), 565; Gordon, Daniel Marshall (Victoria College), 551; Mowat, Barbara Isabel (Victoria College), 531; Buchanan, Christina (High School), 515; Hamilton, Margaret Prentice (Victoria College), 503; McGregor, Donald Manson (Victoria College), equal, 507; Gordon, Daniel Marshall (Victoria College), 493; Evans, George Gordon (Kamloops High School), 494; Douglas, Wilson (Vancouver High School), 483; Lehman, Mary Edna (Victoria College), 481; Annes Victoria (Nanaimo High School), equal, 482; Campbell, Beulah (Chilliwack High School), 480; Bowman, Winnifred Virginia (Vancouver High School), 478; Mildred Lillian (Victoria College), equal, 478; Whiting, Francis Margaret (Crofton House School, Vancouver), 463; Atkins, Basil Elmo (Vancouver High School), 461; Mary Alice (Kaslo High School), equal, 461; Logan, Marnie Helen (Victoria College), 479; Grey, Clarice Max (Victoria College), 478; Corey, Alice Clara (Victoria College), 478; Davidson, Jessie Alexandra (Vancouver High School), 471; Kenney, Alice Morley (Victoria College), 461; Hill, Staples (Private Tutor), equal, 469; Ashwood, Hazel Marjorie (Vancouver High School), Fox, Winnifred Maude (Victoria College), equal, 464; Mulcahy, Eileen M. (St. Ann's Academy, Victoria), 463; Brakins, Marion (Victoria College), Dean, Joseph (Victoria College), 461; Gordon, Edward Charles (Vancouver High School), equal, 460; Newby, Myrtle Elizabeth (Chilliwack High School), 453; Bales, Edward Percy (Vancouver High School), 453; Beckman, Ella Maude (Vancouver High School), 451; Gordon, Daniel Marshall (Victoria College), equal, 452; Scott, Henry (High School), equal, 452; Scott, Henry (High School), equal, 452; Montgomery, William Sargent (Victoria College), 448; Dunsmuir, Susanna Bell (Vancouver High School), 447; Wood, Norman C. (Kamloops High School), equal, 447; Fulton, Lorne Douglas (Victoria College), 447; Gaunt, Emily Jean (Roseland High School), equal, 447; Grossman, Max Malin (Vancouver High School), 446; Macleod, Donald Alexander (private tutor), equal, 446; Allan, Mabel Isabel (Victoria College), 441; Dunsmuir, Edna Irene (Miss Symonds and Miss Smith's school), Parkes, Jessie Frances B. (Vancouver High School), equal, 441; Gordon, Jessie McQueen (Victoria College), 441; Erb, Beulah Edward (Victoria College), 441; Swainson, Basil Lindsay (Vancouver High School), equal, 441; Fraton, Beulah (Vancouver High School), 441; Leighton, Evelyn Leys (Victoria College), 441; Pelletier, Albert S. (Victoria High School, Montreal), 438; Spencer, Florence Georgina (Victoria College), 430; Ross, Lillian Annie (Vancouver High School), 425; Stubbins, Edward Maurice (Vancouver High School), 417; Boyle, Harry Howes (Vancouver High School), 405; Kaituma, Victoria (Victoria College), equal, 415; Greig, Ethel Breakey (Tratalfar Institute), 415; Gregg, Gladys Evelyn (Vancouver High School), 414; Cairns, Laurence Y. (Alberta College, Edmonton), 408; Cattel, Margaret (Vancouver High School), 407; Hall, John (Vancouver High School), 406; Kinneir, Henry Willis (Boys' High School, Quebec), 405; Leonard Stanley (Victoria College), equal, 404; Holland, Ruby Rowe (Vancouver High School), Thomas, John Morris (Victoria College), equal, 398; Bolton, Mary Isabel (Vancouver High School), 397.

The time used in Pacific Standard, for coal on the way, the steamers will meet off Victoria by the local agent, Mr. Lamont, and proceeded to Vancouver during the night.

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying GROCERIES

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

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

D. J. Collis Browne's Colman's Mustard

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE! Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA.

Contains Medical Testimony accounts sold in Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/10, 2/0, 4/6.

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

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Inginesca Camp will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT HAZELTON, B. C.

Refrigerator Sale

We have just ten Refrigerators left of our big stock. We want the space for other goods, and will clear them out at the following prices:

Table with 2 columns: Regular Price, Sale Price. Rows include \$40.00 to \$110.00.

FOR SALE BY THE B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 82. P. O. Box 683

NOTICE CHAS. DAY & CO., LONDON, Are the Sole Export Bottling Agents for John Jameson & Son's Whiskey

And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature: "In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request the attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

John Jameson & Son's Whiskey

TEN RECORDS BY William J. Bryan

9914 Swollen Fortunes, 9915 The Labor Question, 9916 The Railroad Question, 9917 The Trust Question, 9918 The Tariff Question, 9919 Popular Election of Senators, 9920 Imperialism, 9921 Guaranty of Bank Deposits, 9922 An Ideal Republic, 9923 Immortality, 906 RACE AT

Fletcher Bros The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

Commercial, Pitman and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting on the six standard makes of machines, and languages, taught by competent specialists.

H. J. SPROTT, B.A. Principal, H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A. Vice-President, H. W. ROBERTS, Gregg Short-hand, H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Short-hand

Advertise in THE COLONIST

North Vancouver Water. North Vancouver, July 20.—Specifications for the water mains for the new water district were submitted and discussed at the meeting of the district council last Friday night.

The mains are to be of wooden pipe, the joints to be of lead, and the pipe to be laid in trenches 48 inches in diameter. They are to withstand a hydrostatic pressure of a 300 foot head to the square inch.

The pipes are to be laid eighteen inches below the surface and are to be guaranteed for five years. The pipe line road is to be ten feet wide and the pipe will be 19,000 feet in length.

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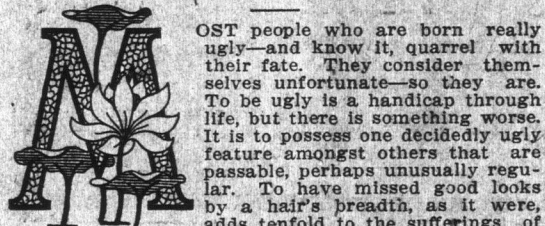
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Beautifying Families and Home Circles What

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF UGLINESS



Most people who are born really ugly—and know it, quarrel with their fate. They consider themselves unfortunate—so they are. To be ugly is a handicap through life, but there is something worse. It is to possess one decidedly ugly feature amongst others that are passably, or perhaps unusually, regular. To have missed good looks by a hair's breadth, as it were, is a tragedy. It gives a sense of mockery and bitterness such a slight alteration would have made such worlds of difference.

FASHION'S FANCIES

If you wish, my readers, to be exclusively fashionable, you will modestly hide nearly all your hair and most of your features beneath a large satin or silk hat, from the crown of which flows one large uncurled feather. You will probably look somewhat like a perambulating limpet, but you will have the satisfaction of knowing that at all events you are following the fashion. You will probably look somewhat like a perambulating limpet, but you will have the satisfaction of knowing that at all events you are following the fashion.

RICE—WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH IT

Now-a-days, when the prices of foodstuffs are so terribly high, it is harder than ever for the small housekeeper to "make both ends meet" on the small allowance she gets per week. It is a sad state of affairs, however small that allowance be, she should cater to her family and make the very best she can of her resources, and it behooves her to make as much as possible of such cheap materials as rice and macaroni.

SMALL TALK

Men are never tired of saying that the gender of genius is masculine. In every art they proclaim the number of artists who count is over-whelmingly few. There are, however, some who do not dispute the proposition, so in every art men are concerned, but they may be excused for saying that genius is not confined to creation, and that as a rule, wherever possible, with women have shown genius, and that in themselves women often a hundred times more gifted than men, that women lack the interest in sport, look at their training, cannot be decided on-hand in executive ability.

THE OUTLINE BEAUTIFUL

Poets have told us that one reason why we love flowers so much is because they come up just the same year after year, always of the like shape and color, never disappointing us. The same may be said of the outline of a beautiful woman. She is like a flower, in that she is always of the like shape and color, never disappointing us.

MADemoiselle

The relationship between a French mother and her daughter is a very different thing from that between an English mother and her girl. There is to begin with a greater dependence on the part of the child and less of friendship on the part of the mother. In the French girl, is a child, in her mother's eyes until she marries, and then the husband comes between.

On the other hand there is much more old-fashioned duty in France, than there is in England, and French mothers look on their daughters as their own-hand" members of the English and American girls in their parents.

A Good Recipe

Boil the rice in the manner already described and to 4 oz. when cooked and drained stir in 1 oz. of butter, 1/2 oz. of finely grated Parmesan cheese, and mix thoroughly, add sufficient tomato sauce to moisten the rice, and add two ounces of finely grated cheese. Mix well and serve very hot.

Stewed Rice and Cabbage (Hot)

Boil in the ordinary way separately equal quantities of rice and cabbage, the latter cut into small pieces, before quite cooked, add a tablespoonful of rice, and mix together, add a little butter, and serve with a little tomato sauce.

Rice Savory (Hot)

Boil 3 oz. of rice in 1 1/2 pint of milk, season with pepper and salt, butter a pie dish, lay in a layer of rice, then a layer of cabbage, then a layer of rice, and so on, until the dish is full, then pour over the top with some small pieces of butter all over, and bake in a quick oven till it is a beautiful brown.

Rice Balls (Hot)

Boil 4 oz. of rice in 1 1/2 pint of water, taking care to let it absorb all the liquid, to this add one tablespoonful of finely grated cheese, one spoonful of chopped onion, one spoonful of tomato sauce, one spoonful of finely grated Parmesan cheese, and mix thoroughly, form into balls, brush over with white of egg, salt, bread crumbs, and fry a golden brown.

Rice and Fish Toast (Hot)

Fry an onion finely sliced, in butter, with 3 oz. of minced cod fish, and stir into it one dessert spoonful of mustard. When thoroughly hot, add a little rice, previously boiled and dried, and a tablespoonful of finely grated Parmesan cheese, stir and serve very hot, on rounds of hot buttered toast or fried croquettes.

Savory Rice Pudding (Hot)

Simmer two tablespoonfuls of rice in one pint of water, until nearly cooked, then add one ounce of finely grated cheese, one spoonful of chopped onion, one spoonful of mustard, a pinch of salt, and a dash of pepper. Mix all together and pour into a buttered dish, top with bread crumbs, and bake in a moderate oven for 15 minutes.

Stuffed Rice

Boil the rice in the manner already described and to 4 oz. when cooked and drained stir in 1 oz. of butter, 1/2 oz. of finely grated Parmesan cheese, and mix thoroughly, add sufficient tomato sauce to moisten the rice, and add two ounces of finely grated cheese. Mix well and serve very hot.

Proceed as with fried rice, but mix in a pinch of curry powder with the hot liquid butter.

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of a standard rose tree. Much that was graceful and pretty must be conceded to the dress and figure, but the hair and hat! Why will these "moulineers" run on and on about the hair and hat, and take this pretty stranger straight to the Louvre and confront her with some of the exquisite Venuses in stone and marble. Place that too big hat and mass of hair on the small head of Venus, the cherubine might not ill-suit the classic beauty, but the headgear would bring her back to life in horror and dismay.

It is a pity, however, that in spite of the seeming difficulties, the outlines of the women this season are shaped after the model of the "elegant" of Paris. It is to be hoped, however, will not continue to be so exaggerated, there are plenty of pretty, dainty shapes, not too large, to choose from. But the figures from the head downwards have already been altered to suit the fashion of the moment. One stares in wonder at results already achieved. How can the female form divine be turned and moulded into any shape that is demanded of it? There is no answering these questions. A guess or two may be hazarded. By artful tricks and subtleties, the modiste can do much; so can the accomplished artist, and something, too, is done by individual cleverness. Still the riddle is hard to read. What becomes of the dumpy "stumpy ladies"? Do they, retreating into the background, hibernating, so to speak, till their turn comes round again? Or do they make themselves so inconspicuous as to become almost invisible? Is that the way it is done? If so, what arts do they employ themselves? Why yawn our whiffs with questions? Enough for us to see and enjoy the grace of the present fashions, which, if not carried to undue extremes, promise to be prettier than for a long time past, greatly because they possess the saving virtue of simplicity.

FURNISHED ROOMS

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THE STORY OF TWO INDIANS

THE following story, written by Franklin Wells Calkins, appeared in a recent issue of *Youth's Companion*. It gives us a picture of Indian life under conditions which prevailed before the advancing wave of white civilization, wholly different to that painted in the usual story of the pagan red man.

"Yes," admitted the old train-master of the Santa Fe trail, "there's been some interesting books written about life on the plains in the old days—some that are pretty fair history so far as they go; but the stories are always told from the white man's point of view.

"There was another side, and those of us who lived among the reds know that naturally there's just about as much of the savage in the one race as in the other. It was my good fortune—and in the light of after events I can say that honestly—to spend nearly a year, at first as prisoner, and then as adopted member of their tribe, among the Kiowas.

"I knew intimately Santana, Satank, Big Tree, and Kicking Bird, the last of worst reputation among them all. There were many good and generous traits in all these men, and Kicking Bird in particular was much thought of in his family and clan, because of his loyalty, his truthfulness, and his just personal dealings.

"That this chief could be more than just, upon occasion, even to his enemies, I can testify from personal knowledge. Some years before I lived among them, the Kiowas were once camped on the Canadian river, on the common hunting ground of several hostile tribes.

"One day two of their lads, out fishing, following the banks of a small creek, strayed a long way from their village. They were 'jumped' and captured by a hunting party of Chiricahua Apaches. Cochise, the famous leader of their tribe, was with the band when his men ran down the young Kiowas and took them prisoners. The boys, though armed only with their fish-spears, and no more than fourteen and fifteen years of age, put up a valiant fight in defence.

"Expecting at once to be put to the torture, the lads begged in the sign-language that they might be given knives, and that each, pitted against a stout warrior, might be allowed to die fighting, while thus furnishing entertainment to their enemies.

"Cochise was so delighted with their gallant bearing and warlike spirit that he bore them unharmed to his village, a day's ride distant. There he feasted the lads, loaded them with presents, and sent them home with an escort, who bore a message to their tribesmen.

"Tell them," said Cochise, "that somehow or other, probably because of intermarriage with captives, two youths worthy the name of Apache have been reared among them. And say that my only excuse in sending them home is that the boys still choose to live among dogs."

"These lads were nephews of Kicking Bird—his sister's sons—and the Kiowa chief was so impressed with their return, and the manner of it, that he vowed he would never again lift his hand against the Apaches save in self-defence. This oath, I believe, he faithfully kept, though the Chiricahuas were the bitterest of hereditary enemies.

"During the first season that I was with them the Kiowas and some of their allies, the Comanches, were camped for a time on the Cimarron river.

"It chanced that Cochise and his band were hunting buffalo in the region—a fact of which our scouts soon made us aware. As a rule, there was, by common consent, an armistice observed by the hostiles when buffalo were plenty, and they were laying in supplies. For one thing, the annual supply of meat and robes was their one prime necessity, and for another, the Indians were too much overfed for exertion beyond the needs of hunting.

"Yet a party mixed of our own men and the Comanches ran plump upon a party of Apaches in riding over a sharp ridge. They met, in fact, face to face, and within arrow range. Fighting, under the circumstances, was inevitable, and the Apaches, being the smaller number, were whipped. One prisoner, a wizened old man, was taken by the Comanches.

"This old fellow the barbarous Comanches would have 'staked out' and burned by inches, but Kicking Bird no sooner heard of the capture made by our neighbors than he hurried over to their teepees and at once began negotiations for the purchase of the prisoner.

"Kicking Bird at this time was very wealthy, as wealth goes among Indians. He owned a large and fine herd of mustangs. The Comanches, who were preparing for a scalp-dance, at first refused to consider an offer for

their prisoner. They finally, however, named thirty riding ponies as their price, and to their immense surprise, Kicking Bird closed the bargain and took their man.

"There was no little curiosity among the wild fellows to know what Kicking Bird proposed to do with the Apache, a little dried-up old warrior of near threescore and ten. The Kiowa kept his counsel, and some time after midnight slipped out of the village, mounted himself and his man, and rode away in search of the Apache camp.

"It was his purpose to return the man to his friends, as his nephews had been returned by the captive's tribesmen years before; He dared not trust the Apache with any escort but himself.

"Had the Apaches not been stirred up like a nest of yellow-jackets at the defeat of their hunting party, or had he been able to gain the confidence of the little old warrior, the chief's task would not have been particularly dangerous.

"As soon as he had the Apache out on the plain in broad daylight, Kicking Bird opened communication with him in the sign language. The Kiowa told the old fellow that he had paid ponies for his ransom, and was about to return him to his own people; that he, Kicking Bird, wished to go with him to prove to his tribesmen that a Kiowa had a memory and could be just. He desired the Apache to show the way to his village.

"The old man regarded him in stolid disbelief. He could not imagine an enemy so soft-hearted as to set him free. He believed that a vainglorious Kiowa wished to take him within sight of his own village, and that there, in refinement of savagery, having given him the hope of liberty, the chief, trusting to his swift horse to escape, would kill him within view of his friends. Such things had been done, and doubtless would be done again.

"In vain Kicking Bird cut the thongs which bound the man, and set him in the lead. The old Apache pretended to point out the way, and he grinned sardonically when after nearly a day of travel, no teepees were in sight. At night Kicking Bird tied him fast and camped, till daylight. He again expostulated with the Apache, endeavoring to impress him with the story of the return of his own captured relatives.

"But the wizened warrior either could not or would not understand his sign-talk. Though highly exasperated, Kicking Bird again tossed

the Apache's bonds, and rode with him over the prairies, himself seeking for signs of the hostile camp.

"It was near midday when a hunting party of ten or a dozen horsemen were sighted, riding swiftly along the flat lands of a valley. Kicking Bird and his charge were at the time passing over an old trail leading along the base of a ledge which skirted or capped the bluffs of a creek valley.

"The Kiowa now turned to the Apache and urged him to make the peace sign, to show to his tribesmen—for they were easily recognizable—that no harm had been intended to himself. The hunters before had now sighted the two, and had halted to take observation. Though he sat his horse free to act, and the Kiowa urged him to make a demonstration, the old man still refused to credit friendly intentions; and evidently expected to be killed instantly. He refused to lift his hand in a sign, and eyed Kicking Bird with hostile and fishy suspicion.

"Fool! Don't you see that I would kill you at once if I wished to do so?" shouted Kicking Bird, forgetting the man's ignorance of his tongue. As the enemy were now coming towards him, the Kiowa saw that he must flee if he would escape a speedy attack.

"He looked for an outlet among the rocks above, but there was none to be seen, and suddenly he realized that he was trapped by a continuous terrace of rocks which stretched along the rim of the bluff. He shot ahead, leaving the old Apache, and spurred his horse on at its utmost speed. Though his pony was the swiftest of his herd, the angle of the ledge cut him off from successful retreat.

"He saw the enemy stringing along below, and quickly noted that several of the foremost would surely cut him off from rounding the nearest point ahead. He cast an eye down the slope, wheeled his horse, and dashed down toward where the line of the attacking party was weakest.

"Two of the Apaches were near enough to cast themselves in front of him, where they sat their horses and affixed arrows to their bows. Kicking Bird, almost upon them, let out a yell of defiance, raised himself in his stirrups, and bent his bow to launch an arrow, when his pony, going headlong down a rough steep, stumbled and flung him rolling under the hoofs of the enemy's horses.

"When he came to himself, his hands were bound, and a dozen grinning Apaches were prodding him to lie with their lances. The

old man whom he had taken such pains to deliver was most vicious in the jeers and insults which were heaped upon him.

"With teeth set and in dogged silence the Kiowa bore with the kicks, prods, and insults of his captors, who finally, in no gentle fashion, put him up on his horse and set out for their village.

"Kicking Bird, having no knowledge of the Apache tongue, and repudiated as an enemy by the man he had saved, had no hope of survival. He expected to be put to the torture, and he was steeling himself for endurance.

"His arrival at the hunters' camp had been heralded by a runner, and a crowd of the villagers had gathered to feast their eyes, and to yell their triumph. Among them, however, a woman stood looking earnestly and with kindness on the prisoner. At a second glance Kicking Bird recognized in her a former member of his tribe who had been taken by the Apaches some six or seven years before.

"He spoke to her, calling her by name, and the woman came forward eagerly, having recognized him, and they began a colloquy, to which those round listened curiously, ceasing for the moment to revile the prisoner. Kicking Bird told the woman his story, and she repeated it in Apache, sentence by sentence, to the onlookers.

"Before the tale was completed, Cochise himself appeared among the bystanders. All was repeated for his benefit, and he at once called up the old warrior whom the Kiowa had ransomed, and questioned him closely.

"In the end the big chief severed the thongs which bound Kicking Bird's hands.

"Give this man his weapons," he commanded those who had captured the Kiowa.

"Now," he said, through the interpreter, "you must exonerate us for seeming rude. We did not understand. I wonder at your judgment in giving so many ponies to ransom an old fool who is of so little account. Since you have done so, and the man has returned you evil, you may here and now put him to the knife, take his scalp, and go home unmolested."

"Kicking Bird laughed and reached a hand, which Cochise grasped heartily. "In peace for today," he said.

"I do not want the scalp of your old man," said Kicking Bird, "and I will now go back to my village."

"When we meet again," called Cochise, "I trust it will be face to face and with the lance!"

"Good!" shouted the Kiowa. "I shall be glad to raise your scalp on a high pole."

Louis Frechette, the Poet

LOUIS HONORE FRECHETTE, the French-Canadian poet, who died on the first day of this month, was all his life an exile from the groves and high places of European culture. There were times when the thought: "If I had only been born in France!" touched his mood with an emotion of regretfulness, and then he would shake his head, and complain that posterity would never make allowance for his provincial birth and life-long inability to free himself altogether from the centrifugal influences of Quebec. Nobody could deceive him on this point; he would not deceive himself. The crowning by the French academy of an early work, "Les Fleurs Boreales" (1880), and many other honors—he was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, vice-president of the Royal Society of Canada—and the praise of two generations of French critics did not suffice to convince him that he was a poet of the centre, or self-immortalized. In his heart he knew that the unanimity of appreciation on either side of the Atlantic was a tribute to his people, rather than to his poetry, and was essentially a kind of good-natured patronage. Only Longfellow's word of praise, "a path-finder of song," seemed to him sincere in meaning and intention. For there can be no denying that, excepting the unhappy Cremazie, who was a maker of ehansons in the minor key of penitence, he was the first to find a way out of the dreary ambuscades of the prosaic French of Quebec—a language of the marketplace without form or probity—into the wide, open meadows, thronged with star-like flowers and set under a lofty sky full of flower-like stars, of the poetical French of Paris. In these latter days other authentic poets of Quebec—Lozeau and Nelligan among them—have travelled further afield by the pathway he discovered.

In some respects the man was more interesting than the poet. He was never one of the cloistral singers, of which Mr. Swinburne is the living type. All his life he was as keenly interested in men and affairs as, shall we say, the Browning of tea-parties and after-dinner talk. Indeed, it was doubtful at one time whether Frechette would choose politics or poetry as the pursuit of his ripening years. At the age of seven he was a "rebel," a passionate champion of Papineau; it was not until his eighth year that he made up his mind to be a great poet, though his father—a shrewd, common-place citizen of Levis—warned him that fortunes are not won by those engaged in that trade. Eventually he took up the study of law, putting aside childish ambitions for what seemed to his relations—descendants of emigrants from Ile de Re; in Saintogne—the

serious, sensible business of life. At the age of twenty-four he published his first practical essay, "Mes Loisirs," which was praised by Victor Hugo and Lamartine, and, despite many faults of immaturity was rich in promise for the near future. But he then gave himself to political journalism, and, like so many young French Canadians, came into collision with the hierarchy of Quebec. Forty years ago, when "Liberal," and "excommunicated" were synonymous terms in French Canada, he started the *Journal de Levis*, an organ of political free-thought, which was, as he said in later life, "a lighted match applied to a wasp's nest." The match flickered out, and the wasps chased him into the United States. He lived for some years in Chicago (where there is a large French colony) and founded *L'Amerique*, which did not long survive, and wrote "La Voix d'un Exilé," a bitter political satire against the Conservative party in Canada, which became very popular with the young men of Quebec, and was an effective electioneering weapon. Afterwards he went to New Orleans, and, during the time of the Franco-Prussian war, fought a duel with a German who had insulted France, and was badly wounded. In 1874, having returned to Levis, he was elected to the Dominion House of Commons as a supporter of the Mackenzie-Dorion administration. In 1878 a double defeat brought his political career to a close, and at the age of forty-three (about the age when Pennycuik's genius was first generally recognized) he decided to devote the rest of his life to poetry, and—for poetry will not boil a pot in Canada—to the kind of journalism which may be defined as literature in a hurry. French Canada, it should be said, never produced a more capable or a more honorable journalist; some of his articles, for example, those on the city idiots of Quebec, are decorated with charming little prose pictures, which should certainly be collected some day.

As a professed poet his worldly success was instantaneous. The critical clique organized by his political friends made a noise which was soon heard in Paris. In later years the French-Canadian bishops patronized him (with Coppee and Verlaine) as a great poet of the true Catholicism. He atoned for youthful sins of free-speaking by an attack on Voltaire—

Qui de miel pour les rois—o rictus exercere!—
Soixante ans insulta tout ce qui fut sacre,

which is much quoted in the sermons of city and countryside. But the work of his latter days, the fulfilment of which gives him a secure place in the national remembrance, was to rebuke the "thanklessness of History" by revealing the past to the present and rescuing from oblivion the lesser makers of "New

France" and the legends of the early colonists. Poitevin's *Poëlle noir*, Normands aux cheveux blonds.

His memory was a treasure-house of the popular legends still told on winter nights by the descendants of Champlain's settlers as they sit dressed in blue-grey stoffe-du-pays and grease their home-made botes sauvages or snow shoes. The French-Canadian legends are of five distinct orders; some date from the time of Champlain's explorations; others are versions perverted by the Church, which has changed the Manitou into a copper-colored devil of Indian folk-tales; a third class includes the imported and revised legends of Normandy and Brittany; a fourth contains those referring to the English occupation and the horrid atrocities supposed to have been committed by the conquering invaders; and, fifthly, there are the folk-stories told at Quebec firesides by General Burgoyne's Hessians and Brunswickers, when they marched north at the close of the war of Independence. Dr. Frechette was so uncannily learned in these tales that a shrewd old French farmer once saw a living lutin, one of the tiny brownie-like creatures who live under stable floors, following him down a country road. The little creature wanted to know all about himself, no doubt, and wisely approached the highest authority among mortals.

In "La Legende d'un Peuple" there is much sound history set forth in sound verse. Daulac des Ormeaux, the heroic leader of the sixteen French settlers who kept 700 Iroquois at bay for three days and nights; Cadieux, who sacrificed himself to save a company of traffickers in fur and their womenfolk from the Indians, and wrote his own death song on a scrap of birch-bark; the sinister Jean Sauriol, who feared neither man, nor God, nor himself—these are some of the personalities presented in the pageant of his well-wrought dramatic verse, moving with tragic vehemence across a background of brooding pine forests, each tree thereof the fixed fore-finger of an elder, faith-pointing heavenward. The sea never breaks into his meditation; in "Les Plaines d'Abraham," one of the best known pieces in the volume, we are never told that British sea-power decided the issue between Wolfe and Montcalm, that the former was but the steel point of a marlin-spike which broke up the French domination in order to prepare the ground for a British dominion. A passionate sympathy for the old French Colonists—

Peuple vingt fois trahi, vendu, sacrifié—

prevents him from seeing the tragic necessity of the defeat of Montcalm and of the failure of the victor St. Poye to retrieve what had been lost. Yet Frechette himself would never have consented to an armed appeal against the verdict of history, for all that he praises Papineau and the habitants he persuaded into rebellion.

Criminals Outwit Sleuths

ANY of the mistakes of detectives are those of mistaken identity. Some time ago a man belonging to one of the best known and wealthiest families in the country was greatly surprised and more indignant when he was arrested by a detective who thought he had captured a criminal who recently had escaped from prison. Profuse explanations on the part of the captured man, says the Chicago Tribune, were followed by equally profuse apologies on the part of the detective, so that the incident closed without ill-will on either side.

A mistake with a more tragic result occurred in England in 1870. The mistake arose in connection with the famous Edlingham burglary, when two men were brought before the Newcastle assizes charged with the robbing of the vicarage. It appears that when the vicar interrupted his unwelcome visitors they had shot at him, so that the charge of attempted murder was added to that of burglary. The two men, Branaghan and Murphy, who were charged with the crime, were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, as the evidence seemed to be convincing beyond the shadow of a doubt. They served seven years of their term. Then two other men confessed that they alone were guilty of the robbery.

Supt. Butler, one of the most astute detectives Scotland Yard ever possessed, was sent down to investigate the mystery. The chief of the local police, who had been in charge of the investigation at the time of the robbery, had died meanwhile, but some of the subordinates who had assisted him were placed on trial, it being alleged that they had concocted evidence wilfully, upon which evidence the two men were convicted. After a long trial the jury found them innocent of wilfully manufacturing evidence, but the judge, in summing up pointed out that there had been grievous mistakes in judgment on the part of the police.

De Tourville, one of the most terrible of the European criminals, escaped punishment for a long time because of the mistake of a detective. The death of a woman at Scarborough, by what De Tourville declared was the accidental discharge of a revolver, was investigated by a detective from London, but so frank and open appeared the conduct of the great criminal, and so flourishing was his appearance, that the officer was misled, and reported that he was convinced that the affair was an accident.

When, a few years later, the death of the wife of De Tourville was being investigated—he murdered her by hurling her over a precipice in the Alps—the body of the woman who had died at Scarborough was exhumed and examined. It was found that, far from killing herself by accident, she had been murdered by

some one who had shot her in the back, so that a slight examination would have revealed the fact. The mistake of the detective at the time of the Scarborough crime had terrible results, for in the time De Tourville was allowed to go free he committed two more murders.

Sherlock Holmes constantly insisted that nothing in a room where a crime had been committed should be touched, and this appears to be a good rule, judging from a mistake made by an intelligent police officer in Ireland. This policeman was placed in charge of a room in which a murder had been committed to see that nothing was disturbed until his superior officers arrived. He found the time passed slowly amid such melancholy surroundings and proceeded to console himself with a pipe. He lit a candle which he found on the mantelpiece, and finding a crumpled-up piece of paper on the floor, he used that for lighting his pipe.

As he was afraid that his superiors would object to his smoking while on duty, he opened the window in order to let out the smell of the tobacco and in order to see them when they approached, so that he could put his pipe out in time. It was discovered later that in indulging in the innocent pleasure of a pipe of "tobacco" he destroyed three of the most important clues.

The length of the candle which he had lighted would have indicated the time when the murder had been committed, the paper with which he had lighted his pipe, judging from the charred remains, had been left there by the murderer himself, and the policeman had forgotten whether he had found the window locked or unlocked when he opened it to let out the smell of smoke. Furthermore, the keen-nosed detective who was put on the case smelled the odor of the tobacco smoke, and not knowing whence it originated, spent a lot of valuable time in tracing it down.

The fear that they are wasting time over trifles or are being made the victims of jokes often leads the police to err on the other side. Some years ago, one of the most cruel murderers ever known almost escaped because two policemen refused to investigate charges of whose truth they were in doubt. A man running along behind a cab came up to two policemen and gasped out that a murderer was riding in the cab with the remains of his victim.

Out of breath from his exertion and too excited for a connected story, the police officers were inclined to think the man either crazy or drunk, and therefore turned a deaf ear to his allegations. If the pursuer had not met later on a less sceptical officer the remains of the murdered person might have been placed in a safe hiding place and the murderer have gone undiscovered.



COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER AND PE...

In the scope of the... cuss the composition... gredients that may b... pointing of fertilize... select a few of the n... class.

This element is a... forms of plant food... most important from... point and the easiest... the element that a... growth.

For our purpose... (petre) stands first... sold for fertilizer pu... fifteen and sixteen p... material is soluble i... nitrogen in an imm... Within a day or two... effect can be seen o... trate, that is, the an... which is taken up by... a short time, may be... by drainage into the... of the roots. Hence... cations made as a to... ing the earlier week... nomical than one la... of the season.

Sulphate of amm... trogen compound, th... nitrogen to plant gr... does nitrate of so... twenty per cent. o... as a source of nitro... crops that have a so... growth.

Dried blood rank... nitrogenous fertiliz... twelve to sixteen p... cording to quality... moist soils and is p... of all the organic fo... Fish waste, than... number of other for... used by fertilizer... them readily yield... while others very sl... as food and hence... materials are not o... not discuss their re... plants, formed of a... excrement, the acc... certain islands in th... available. It was a... Phos...

Ground bone or... used and recognizes... particularly for mel... contain from twent... of phosphoric acid... nitrogen, so that w... potash compound, a... of potash, a comple... ed. The quality or... depend largely on... tion; thus, steamed... glue has been extra... phosphoric acid an... raw bone.

Though bone m... plant food in an in... available condition... a warm, loose, mois... matter it contains... proved, and though... can at once be abso... used by markete... ers, especially for... son of growth and c... Supp...

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Superphosphate... to use when we w... well as for crops w... and needing an im... acid. From 300 to... ually applied.

Basic slag is a... now largely us... soluble in water (t... gradually to the so... tilizer is perhaps b... market-garden cro... been found partic... soils and soils that... ficient in lime and...

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THE SIMPLE LIFE



COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS: NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORIC ACID

In the scope of this article, we cannot discuss the composition and merits of all the ingredients that may be employed in the compounding of fertilizers. We shall, therefore, select a few of the more important in each class.

Nitrogen

This element is at once the most costly of forms of plant food supplied by fertilizers, the most important from the market-garden standpoint and the easiest lost from the soil. It is the element that above all produces leaf growth.

For our purpose nitrate of soda (Chili saltpetre) stands first. The commercial article sold for fertilizer purposes contains between fifteen and sixteen per cent. of nitrogen. This material is soluble in water and presents its nitrogen in an immediately available form. Within a day or two after its application, its effect can be seen on the crop. Excess of nitrate, that is, the amount over and above that which is taken up by the growing crop within a short time, may be and probably will be lost by drainage into the sub-soil, below the reach of the roots. Hence, small and frequent applications made as a top dressing to the crop during the earlier weeks of growth are more economical than one large dose at the beginning of the season.

Sulphate of Ammonia

Sulphate of ammonia is another soluble nitrogen compound, though it does not yield its nitrogen to plant growth quite so readily as does nitrate of soda. It contains about twenty per cent. of nitrogen, and may be used as a source of nitrogen for market garden crops that have a somewhat long period of growth.

Dried Blood

Dried blood ranks next in importance in nitrogenous fertilizers. It contains from twelve to sixteen per cent. of nitrogen, according to quality. It decays rapidly in warm, moist soils and is probably the most effective of all the organic forms of nitrogen.

Fish waste, tankage, wool waste, and a number of other forms of organic nitrogen are used by fertilizer manufacturers. Many of them readily yield their nitrogen to crops, while others very slowly furnish their nitrogen as food and hence are more lasting. As these materials are not on the market here, we need not discuss their relative merits. The original guano, formed of dried and concentrated bird excrement, the accumulation of centuries on certain islands in the Pacific, is no longer available. It was a strong forcing manure.

Phosphoric Acid

Ground bone or bone meal has long been used and recognized as a valuable manure, particularly for mellow, moist soils. It will contain from twenty to twenty-four per cent. of phosphoric acid and two to four per cent. of nitrogen, so that with the addition of some potash compound, as wood ashes, or muriate of potash, a complete fertilizer can be prepared. The quality or value of a bone meal will depend largely on the method of its preparation; thus, steamed bone (that from which glue has been extracted) will be richer in phosphoric acid and poorer in nitrogen than raw bone.

Though bone meal does not contain its plant food in an immediately soluble, that is, available condition, its decay is fairly rapid in a warm, loose, moist soil. By the organic matter it contains, the soil is undoubtedly improved, and though not supplying food that can at once be absorbed by plants, bone meal may well find a place among the fertilizers used by market gardeners and fruit growers, especially for crops that have a long season of growth and do not require forcing.

Superphosphate

Superphosphate is sometimes called acid phosphate. It results from the action of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) on bones and all kinds of mineral phosphates as found in various parts of the world. This treatment converts the greater part of the phosphoric acid of the insoluble phosphate into a form soluble in water and hence available to crops. Space will not allow us now to discuss fully the chemistry involved in this treatment of phosphates by acid, but there are several important points therein that are well worthy of the attention of those using fertilizers. It must suffice to say that superphosphates will ordinarily contain about fifteen per cent. of water-soluble phosphoric acid. There will be always present a certain small percentage of phosphoric acid, known as "reverted," which, while not immediately soluble in water, is a useful phosphatic manure. There may be also unattacked phosphate, owing to insufficiency of acid or other causes. All superphosphates necessarily contain gypsum or sulphate of lime as a result of the action on this mineral phosphate.

Superphosphate is the phosphatic manure to use when we wish to hasten maturity as well as for crops with a short season of growth and needing an immediate supply of soluble acid. From 300 to 400 pounds an acre is usually applied.

Basic Slag

Basic slag is another phosphatic manure now largely used. Its phosphoric acid is not soluble in water (though becoming available gradually to the soil), and therefore the fertilizer is perhaps better adapted to farm than market-garden crops. Nevertheless, it has been found particularly valuable for muck soils and soils that are sour and naturally deficient in lime and it is quite possible that

market gardeners may be able to use it to advantage on such of those crops having a comparatively long season of growth. Good brands contain about seventeen per cent. of phosphoric acid. The usual application per acre is in the neighborhood of 500 pounds.—Frank T. Shutt, M.A., Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

WITH THE POULTRYMAN TO RID A HOUSE OF MITES

THE United States Department of Agriculture issues the following directions for ridding a henhouse of mites with sulphur fumes. This method is of use only when the house can be made absolutely tight. For an open house, hot kerosene emulsion, or even hot soap-suds from the washing with a quantity of coarse salt dissolved in it, will kill the mites wherever it reaches them.

There are several varieties of lice which attack poultry. They subsist mainly on the feathers, and perhaps on the epidermic scales. They are found largely on the head and neck, under the wings, and about the vent, and, when present in large numbers, they cause the fowls much discomfort. Persian insect powder (pyrethrum), powdered sulphur, and some of the various preparations on the market, such as the louse powders, are good in combating these pests. The hens can be dusted with one of these powders after they have gone to roost. Have the powder in a box with a perforated cover, grasp the fowl by the legs, and shake the powder well among the feathers. Dust at least three times at intervals of about a week, in order to catch the lice that hatch out after the first dusting.

The mites subsist on the blood of the fowls, and are not usually found on the bodies of the bird except when at roost or on the nest. During the day they inhabit cracks and crevices of the walls, roosts and nests. Sitting hens are often so annoyed that they are compelled to leave the nests in order to relieve themselves of these parasites. The free use of kerosene about the nests and perches is useful in fighting mites. The walls of the house may be sprayed with kerosene, the operation being repeated every three or four days for two weeks. Insect powders are of little avail.

The following method has proved excellent in ridding houses of mites and lice when the weather conditions are such as to permit the birds being kept outside the house for five or six hours. Close all the doors and windows, and see that there are no cracks or any other openings to admit air. Get an iron vessel and set it on gravel or sand near the centre of the house; place in the vessel a handful of shavings or straw saturated with kerosene, and on these sprinkle sulphur at the rate of about one pound to every ninety or one hundred square feet of floor space. Instead of using the shavings and kerosene, the sulphur can be saturated with wood alcohol. When everything else is in readiness, light the material and hastily leave the house. In case any anxiety is felt about fire, a glance through a window will show whether everything is all right. There is very little danger of fire when proper precautions have been taken to have plenty of soil beneath the vessel. Allow the house to remain closed for three or four hours, at the end of which time one can safely conclude that there are no living beings inside. Now throw all the doors and windows wide open, so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each enters catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds. Tobacco dust is also good to use instead of insect powder. The birds and house have now been freed from vermin for the present, but the eggs of the insects have not been destroyed, and in a week another swarm will be hatched out. Therefore, it will be necessary to repeat the operation once or twice before the pests are exterminated. After this, care should be used to see that no strange fowl is admitted to the house or yard without having been thoroughly rid of lice, for one lousy hen will contaminate all the rest.

ORIGIN OF RHODE ISLAND REDS

The Rhode Island Red is a fowl that has been produced by several farmers in and about Little Compton, Rhode Island. This community is largely engaged in the production of eggs for market. Rhode Island Red is the fowl kept by nearly all of them, but you occasionally see a few Light Brahmas and Barred Plymouth Rocks, and we are told that at one time you could see some R. C. Brown Leghorns. All these varieties, and more, have been used in making the Rhode Island Reds. Some Red Malays are said to be chiefly responsible for the color of this breed. Years ago these males were introduced and crossed on different birds in this vicinity. The poultry farmers took a fancy to the red color, and always bred from red males. Whenever they introduced a cross, they always saved the red males from this cross and bred them. In time, the breed established had this red color, no matter whether the foreign blood introduced had been Light Brahma or Barred Plymouth Rock; but whatever it had been, the red always predominated, and these poultry-raisers always clung to it. It should be

borne in mind that this was years ago—twenty, thirty, or, in some cases, even fifty years ago. The introduction of the R. C. Brown Leghorn blood is said by many to be responsible for the rose-comb variety. The fact that these farmers were not as particular in the selection of the females as they were in the selection of the males, is undoubtedly what has caused this breed not to breed as true as others, until possibly very recently.

POULTRY NOTES

As in all other businesses, management counts for most in the production of poultry. The ration may be ever so perfect, the battle with the pests and diseases may be ever so effective, but without management profits will be turned into losses every time.

An old poultryman says: "Very few men have it in them to start out with 3,000 or 4,000 hens and make a success of it. Better leave the thousand off and start with three or four, and work in gradually. Trying to step from the bottom of the mountain to the top in one grand leap is nice on paper, but when it gets right down to business there are lots of things a man needs to learn, even about so humble a thing as a hen."

Remember that this is the time when lice eggs hatch as well as the hen's eggs. Provide the birds, especially the setting hen, with a box filled with dust and lice killers, in which the dust bath may be taken at will.

There are many outlets for the egg besides the consumer's table. It takes over a million dozen per year in the manufacture of calico.

The lazy man should never engage in the poultry business. Poultry raising requires more hard and continuous work per dollar of profit than any other division of the farm.

THE APIARY

A DOMINIE AND HIS BEES

AN opportunity presented itself, sundry expeditions on a bicycle were made into the surrounding country, and, after a few such trips, a farmer was found who had nine hives of bees, fearfully neglected, in hives that were falling apart, which he was willing to sell for three dollars for the lot.

It did not take the Dominie a minute to close the deal—in fact he would have paid ten times that amount, so thoroughly infected was he with the "fever."

The next day found him driving out to the "bee farm" in a covered wagon, filled with straw and a dozen feed bags, which were to be tried over the bee-hives to confine their inmates.

Being then a novice, the Dominie was fearfully stung while fixing them, and, as a result, nearly lost his enthusiasm over them; but lest he should be made the butt of jokes by his parishioners, who knew by this time how deeply interested he had become, he determined to stick to his "new love," though they had, with their stings, tried him so outrageously.

"Do you ever get stung by them now?" I asked. "Oh yes," he replied, "there is hardly a day I work among them but what I am stung from ten to twenty times, especially if I am in a hurry and am a little careless in the matter of jarring their hives." "But," he added laughingly, "I would rather be stung a hundred times by the bees than to be stung in Wall street, for the effects would not be so disastrous and lasting."

The nine hives at last reached the yard back of the parsonage, and, after the bees were quieted down, were placed upon their stands, and the Dominie considered himself a fortunate man in their possession.

Being progressive, he soon saw that to be up-to-date it would be necessary for him to transfer them to modern hives, or, at least, to hives that did not have such a multitude of entrances. For, as he remarked, when he would be dodging them at one entrance they would come at him from another, so that, again and again, he had been compelled to betake himself to flight, much to the amusement of the neighbors.

At that time, the clergyman knew nothing about bee-supply houses where modern hives could be bought, so, with nothing else to guide him than an old copy of "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," he determined to make his hives.

Lumber was purchased from the general store, and any night, for a week, sawing and pounding could be heard in the parsonage, even into the "wee sma'" hours, until it was rumored that the Dominie was going to move, as the neighbors declared they heard him packing up.

After the first enthusiasm had worn off, however, all new hives were purchased; for the minister soon found it did not pay to make his hives, as apart from financial considerations, it often happened that when using the hammer he would hit the nails on his hands as frequently as the nails of the hive. As winter drew on, the bees, which had been purchased that fall, were packed for the winter and had soon ceased to fly.

"The long winter evenings," said Dr. Lyon, "were spent in devouring bee books and journals, a goodly number of which had been loaned me by friends, so that, with the coming of spring, I was a pretty good theoretical beekeeper; but I found later that there was a whole lot to learn that was not in the books, especially on the subject of stings."

The bees were mostly hybrids, and, being of a vindictive temperament, he soon displaced the queens and introduced Italian ones to take their places, as these were far more gentle and transmitted their gentleness to their offspring. The queens were purchased of a reliable breeder and arrived in good order, through the mail, and in accordance with instructions were introduced with safety.

The hybrid colonies were first made queenless, and left in that condition for three days, so that a sense of their utter queenlessness would render them the more ready to accept the new one. After three days, the little queen cage, containing the queen and attendants, was hung between two frames of brood combs, and, by the time the bees in the hive had eaten all the candy that acted as a barrier between the new queen and liberty, they were ready to accept her, as by this time she was thoroughly impregnated with the odor of the colony.

Had she been released at once, she would have been destroyed; as the odor of the colony from which she had been sent would have betrayed her as a stranger. Two days later, the empty cage was removed and her majesty was found in full possession of her royal prerogatives, surrounded by a retinue of faithful attendants who had long since forgotten about their previous mother. In a few weeks the hybrid workers had all died off gradually of old age, and in their places were thousands of beautiful golden-colored Italians, the offspring of the queen that was safely introduced, and the colony was a pleasure to handle because of their gentleness.

Dr. Lyon always wears a veil when working among them, as he once had an experience in having his face badly strung on a Saturday afternoon, and only with difficulty was able to reduce the swelling in time to be presentable in the pulpit on Sunday morning. When opening a hive, he first sends a puff of smoke in at the entrance and then pounds upon the hive two or three times, which so thoroughly alarms the bees that they fill up with honey, and as a result their little abdomens become so distended that it is a physical impossibility for them to sting.

The "smoker" is a little tin box with bellows attached, the fuel used being planer shavings, and when the colony is being examined, they are given a whiff whenever they show the slightest indication of getting ready to sting. When a colony swarms, the smoker is never used on the swarm, as it is unnecessary, for every little bee has filled itself with honey before coming out, and thus is unable to sting, however much inclined they may be so to do.

After flying about for a few minutes, the swarm would usually cluster on the branch of a tree, in which case, all that the Dominie had to do was to cut off the branch and shake the swarm at the entrance of a new empty hive, which they very readily entered.

Sometimes it was not necessary for him to touch the swarm at all, and this was accomplished early in the season, by clipping the wings of every queen in the apiary so that when the swarm would emerge, the clipped queen, unable to join them, would be found hopping around in the grass in a mad endeavor to do so.

In such cases, he would simply pick her up, as queens seldom if ever sting, and carry her into the house, placing her under a tumbler until wanted, while making preparation to receive the swarm which would be sure to return, as under no circumstances will they go away without her, however long they may hang on a tree.

In describing his method, Dr. Lyon said: "The hive from which the swarm has emerged is carried to a new location, and in its place a new, empty one is put, and, after a while, the swarm, missing its queen, begins to return in large numbers to the spot on which stood the hive from which they sallied forth. When they have nearly all entered, I get the clipped queen and drop her at the entrance, she immediately enters the hive, and, as the swarm now has a new home with plenty of room, they settle down and go to work. In this manner they are lived without being handled."

"When the honey begins to come in, along the first week of May, supers, or extra hive bodies, are placed, one at a time, between the brood body and the lid, containing each twenty-four little wooden boxes with thin sheets of beeswax foundation secured in them, which the bees draw out and fill with honey."

"If the honey continues to come in, another super of boxes is added, being placed not on top of the first super, which is nearly full, but between it and the body of the hive, so that the bees having to pass through it to get up to the one they are completing are more inclined to work in it than if it were placed on top. Sometimes there are three and even four of these supers tiered one above the other, if the season is unusually favorable, and I have had some colonies gather as many as a hundred and twenty of these little boxes full, each one of which holds a comb weighing a pound."

"When the cells are sealed, the honey is ripe, and there is no advantage in leaving it on the hive, for, when this is done, the little bees discolour the snow whiteness of the surface by constantly running over the combs; therefore, I remove combs at once, first sending clouds of smoke down through them to drive the bees down into the body of the hive. The surplus is usually taken off about the middle of July when the clover flow is about over. If there is a late fall flow in August and September, new supers are given, but as this honey is dark-

er in color and not so delicately flavored as the clover, it is not so much desired, for table use.

"Along about the middle of September every colony is carefully looked over, to see that it has a vigorous queen, and if any of the colonies are short of stores for the winter, they are fed a syrup made of equal parts of sugar and warm water. About the first of October, an empty super is placed over each hive body and a bur-lap bag, filled with chaff, planer-shavings or other warm, absorbent material, is pressed down in it, the lid put on and the bees are fixed for winter, requiring no attention till the following spring.

"In the spring, about the middle of April, the hives are opened, and if any queen has died, she is replaced by one bought for the purpose; if any colony is short of stores it is fed about ten pounds of syrup at one time, and when the fruit blossoms are in bloom I put on the first super of little boxes for the flow."

With careful management, each hive will average a profit of about five dollars, and in a small apiary, such as Dr. Lyons owns, but a small amount of time is required, amounting to about one-half day a week.

As a form of recreation, Dr. Lyon considers that bee-keeping can hardly be over-estimated. Not only does it present new interests to the mind, but it also involves a certain amount of exercise which is of benefit to the man whose occupation naturally tends toward sedentary habits.

Some of his early experiences were a bit disconcerting, however, as in the case of a neighbor who was busily engaged in canning and preserving the fruits of her garden, when she was suddenly made aware of the presence of a small army of buzzing intruders, which made a vigorous attack on the sugar, and refused to be dissuaded by any remonstrances on the part of the lady. Indeed, the latter was not inclined to physical force, but registered a strenuous objection with the owner of the invading horde. The Dominie explained that the occurrence was not likely to be a usual one, but, in justice to the lady of the jam and preserves, could only offer to fit her windows with screens in order to prevent any possibility of his bees giving her further annoyance.

As a matter of fact, however, the bees cause very little trouble to the neighbors, and Dr. Lyon does not hesitate to say that any suburbanite with a fair-sized lot is perfectly safe in keeping a few colonies.

Almost any bright day in the summer the Dominie can be seen spending a few minutes lying in the grass, beside the entrance of a hive, watching the train of busy workers carrying in their precious freight; and though his little pets are decidedly profitable, yet the real motive that prompts him in keeping them is the love which he, as a student of nature, feels for them.—Rudolph R. Strong in Suburban Life.

AROUND THE FARM

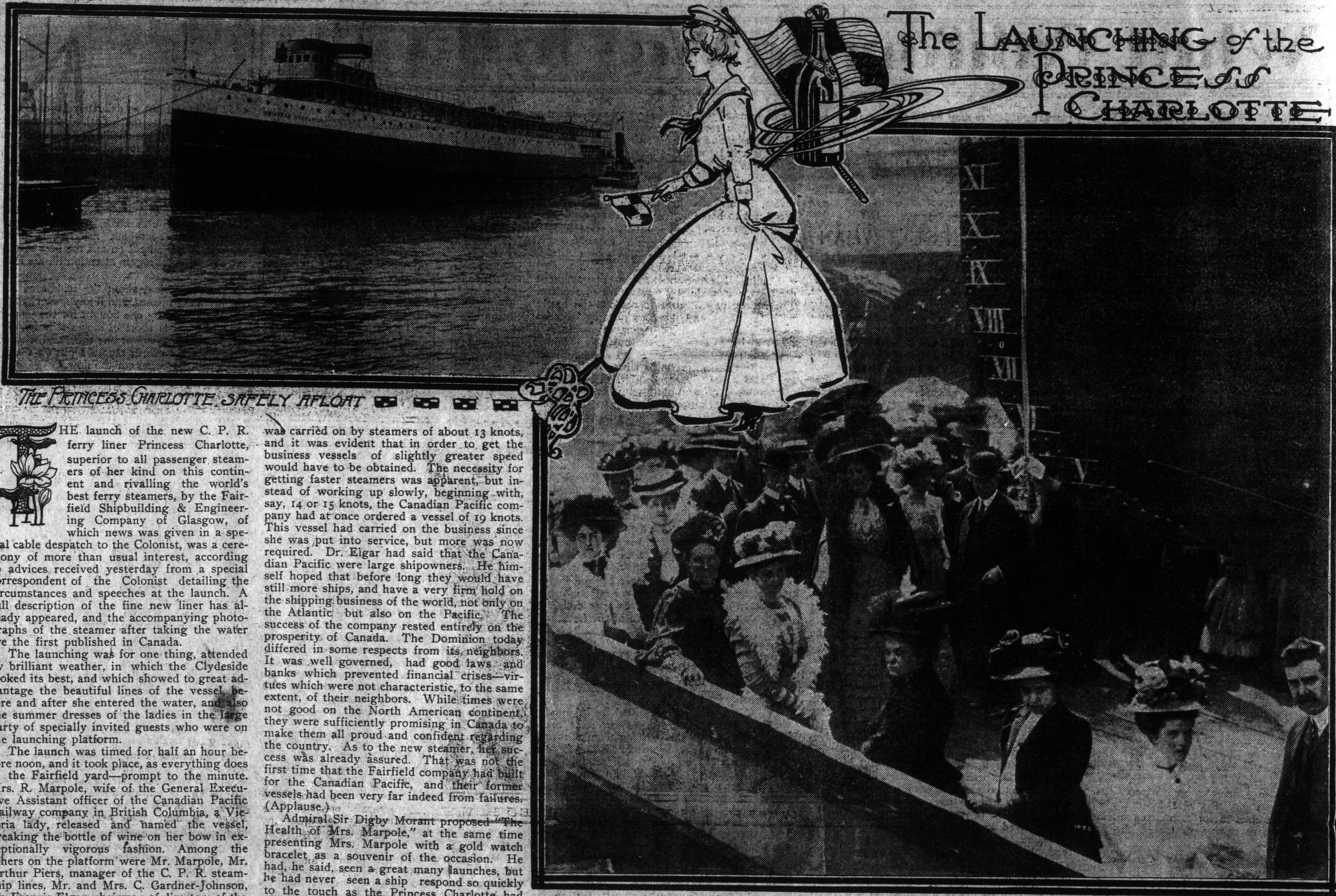
PROPER TIME FOR CUTTING CLOVER

THEORETICALLY, the best time for cutting clover for hay is when the plants are in full bloom. If cut before bloom, the amount of water in the crop is so excessive that the process of haymaking is slow and unsatisfactory. If delayed until the heads are all brown, the conversion into hay is much simplified, for the plants have then parted with much of the water they carry while developing, and are consequently easily dried. But such hay has lost much of its valuable protein and carbohydrates. Practice and theory then, combine in setting the period when one third of the clover heads are turning brown, as the best, all factors considered, for haymaking.

Haymaking from clover has fallen into three lines, each of which has its advantages according to locality and weather conditions. Under the first system, the clover is mown as soon as the dew is off and by frequent teddings and turnings, aided by bright, hot sunshine, it is ready for raking in the afternoon and housing before five o'clock, at which time the gathering dew shuts off further operation. Under this system, the clover plant must be well ripened, indeed past its time for hay, and the weather very favorable if good results are to be secured.

The second system differs from the first only in cutting the clover so late in the afternoon that the dew does not materially affect the plants because they have as yet wilted but little. The following day haymaking proceeds as rapidly as possible, the crop being placed under cover before nightfall.

Under the third system, clover is cut after the dew is off and remains without tedding until afternoon, when it is gathered into wind rows and from these into bunches or coils before the dew falls, which stand several days, undergoing a sweating process. After sweating, they are opened in flakes, which give off their moisture rapidly and the material is soon ready for the barn. Whichever system is adopted, too great care cannot be exercised in preserving the finer parts of the plant, which are liable to be wasted, leaving only the coarse, woody stems to be gathered. Under all systems of hay production, the clover plant should not be placed in the barn or stack when carrying external moisture, either dew or rain. This foreign moisture appears to be more detrimental in the curing of hay than the natural sap of the plant.



THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE SAFELY AFLOAT

THE launch of the new C. P. R. ferry liner Princess Charlotte, superior to all passenger steamers of her kind on this continent and rivalling the world's best ferry steamers, by the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Company of Glasgow, of which news was given in a special cable despatch to the Colonist, was a ceremony of more than usual interest, according to advices received yesterday from a special correspondent of the Colonist detailing the circumstances and speeches at the launch. A full description of the fine new liner has already appeared, and the accompanying photographs of the steamer after taking the water are the first published in Canada.

The launching was for one thing, attended by brilliant weather, in which the Clydeside looked its best, and which showed to great advantage the beautiful lines of the vessel, before and after she entered the water, and also the summer dresses of the ladies in the large party of specially invited guests who were on the launching platform.

The launch was timed for half an hour before noon, and it took place, as everything does at the Fairfield yard—prompt to the minute. Mrs. R. Marpole, wife of the General Executive Assistant officer of the Canadian Pacific Railway company in British Columbia, a Victoria lady, released and named the vessel, breaking the bottle of wine on her bow in exceptionally vigorous fashion. Among the others on the platform were Mr. Marpole, Mr. Arthur Piers, manager of the C. P. R. steamship lines, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gardner-Johnson, Dr. Francis Elgar, chairman of directors of the Fairfield company, and Mrs. Elgar, Admiral Sir Digby Morant and Colonel Paget Mosley, directors, Mr. Alex. Gracie, managing director, and Messrs. H. E. Deadman, A. W. Sampson, George Strachan, Alex. Cleghorn, James Syme, and P. A. Hillhouse—all executive officers of the Fairfield company; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Elgar, and a large number of representatives of the Board of Trade and Lloyd's register of shipping, as well as friends of the builders of the vessel.

After the new steamer had been safely floated and taken charge of by tugs for berthing in the firm's private dock for fitting-out purposes, the launching party adjourned to the large model room at the offices, where luncheon was served. Dr. Elgar, who presided, after giving the loyal toasts, proposed "Success to the Princess Charlotte and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company." Mrs. Marpole had, he said, come all the way from Victoria to take part in the ceremony that day, and they of the Fairfield Company were exceedingly pleased to see her. They all admired the grace with which she had named the vessel, and also her determination in doing it so effectively. (Laughter.) The Princess Charlotte was not a large ship, as ships now went. Three years ago they built for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the two large "Empresses," now running in the Atlantic service. He believed it was because she was not so large as these that the new boat was taking the title "Princess." They all wished her well, and they hoped that she would have a successful career, and be, besides, a credit to her builders. The Canadian Pacific Railway company were great shipowners—among the largest in the world. If they went on as they were doing, some day they would be the largest. (Applause.) A great deal was being said now-a-days about an "All-Red Route." He believed that they already had an All-Red Route. It was being worked now. They might go from Montreal by Canadian Pacific steamers, thence to Vancouver and Victoria by Canadian Pacific trains, and afterwards to Australia by Canadian Pacific steamers. So an All-Red route was already in existence, and it was only a question of developing it and making it faster than it was at present. The Canadian Pacific Railway company were working it, and he wished them every success. He hoped there would soon be still faster ships on the Atlantic than were now running to Canada, and very much faster ships on the Pacific. (Applause.) They at Fairfield had had the greatest pleasure in working with Mr. Piers, and if they were to work further with the C. P. R. in such matters—as they probably would—they would have the greatest possible pleasure in doing so again with him. (Applause.)

Mr. Piers, in replying, said that up to about five years ago the trade in the Pacific and

was carried on by steamers of about 13 knots, and it was evident that in order to get the business vessels of slightly greater speed would have to be obtained. The necessity for getting faster steamers was apparent, but instead of working up slowly, beginning with, say, 14 or 15 knots, the Canadian Pacific company had at once ordered a vessel of 19 knots. This vessel had carried on the business since she was put into service, but more was now required. Dr. Elgar had said that the Canadian Pacific were large shipowners. He himself hoped that before long they would have still more ships, and have a very firm hold on the shipping business of the world, not only on the Atlantic but also on the Pacific. The success of the company rested entirely on the prosperity of Canada. The Dominion today differed in some respects from its neighbors. It was well governed, had good laws, and banks which prevented financial crises—virtues which were not characteristic, to the same extent, of their neighbors. While times were not good on the North American continent, they were sufficiently promising in Canada to make them all proud and confident regarding the country. As to the new steamer, her success was already assured. That was not the first time that the Fairfield company had built for the Canadian Pacific, and their former vessels had been very far indeed from failures. (Applause.)

Admiral Sir Digby Morant proposed "The Health of Mrs. Marpole," at the same time presenting Mrs. Marpole with a gold watch bracelet as a souvenir of the occasion. He had, he said, seen a great many launches, but he had never seen a ship respond so quickly to the touch as the Princess Charlotte had done. He was quite certain that when she got to the other side of the water she would be a success, and he hoped that some day she would carry Mrs. Marpole as a passenger, and recall the memory of that launching ceremony (cheers.)

One or Two More

Mr. Marpole, in replying for his wife, said that lady had felt rather badly her failure to break the bottle on the occasion of the launch of the Princess Royal when that steamer was launched by the B. C. Marine Railway Co. at Esquimalt, and she was determined that there should be no mistake this time. (Laughter.) It was a great pleasure to her to take part in the ceremony. It was very fitting that she should name the boat, because she lived in Vancouver and she was a native Canadian by two generations of ancestors. So she had an interest in the country, very particularly in British Columbia, which had been her home for the last 22 years. As chief officer of the Canadian Pacific in British Columbia—at that end of the business on the west coast. Very few of the system could understand the enormous territory the Company had and the grand and beautiful country that British Columbia was. They who knew it were immensely attached to it—he as an Englishman and his wife as a Canadian. The interests of the trade on the Pacific coast required a vessel like the Princess Charlotte, and he could easily see one or two more orders in the future. (Applause.) The only doubt his wife had was about the name of the ship—what the Chinese element on the Pacific coast would call her. They had corrupted the Princess Victoria to the "Princess Vis," and the Indians had done even worse. (Laughter.)

Mr. Piers, in proposing "the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company," expressed his great regret at the absence of Captain Mowatt, their marine superintendent, who had found it impossible to be present. During the three years he himself had known the Fairfield company, the Canadian Pacific had built three types of steamers, the yard—five vessels in all. The three types were totally different. This showed the great adaptability and versatility of the firm. In the first place they built the two large Empress steamers, the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland. In these vessels they were restricted exceedingly by contract conditions. The ships had to trade where depth of water was limited, they were restricted as to length, there had to be the finest and the largest possible passenger accommodation, large cargo-carrying capacity and a high rate of speed. It was a great compliment to the Fairfield Company that they solved the problem with complete success. (Applause.) The next pair of ships built for the Canadian Pacific at Fairfield were of a totally different character, and

Group on platform at launching of C.P.R. Steamer Princess Charlotte at Glasgow on June 27

of a kind which had never been built previously at that or any other yard. They were to be cargo and passenger steamers of high class for the inland lakes, and were to be finished at Fairfield and then steamed across the Atlantic, and at the other side they were each cut in two and taken up for 600 or 700 miles by rivers, canals, and lakes without a hitch, and now they were in their places in the Lake service. (Cheers.) Next had come the Princess Charlotte, again a different type of vessel. She was of limited size, of very high speed, and fitted after the style of the coastal and river steamers of North America. In designing her the Fairfield company had to go to a considerable extent by information received from the Canadian Pacific company, under his own and Captain Mowatt's superintendence. The gentleman in charge of the Canadian Pacific steamers knew all that was required, and in order to make sure that he was getting it he made a voyage across to see the new vessel as she was being built. He was surprised to find that there was nothing whatever with which he could find fault. (Laughter.) In all the time he himself had had dealings with Fairfield his relations with the com-

pany had been of such a character that he felt as if he were among brothers. They quarrelled sometimes, but they always made it up again. They met each other half way, and tried not to be unreasonable. (Applause.)

Mr. Gracie replied, remarking that it had been a great pleasure to them to deal with the Canadian Pacific Company and with their officials, and they would always be glad to build ships for them.

Complimented the Colonist

Now that they are in this country Mr. and Mrs. Marpole are taking advantage of the opportunity to enjoy an extended holiday. Mr. Marpole knows Glasgow well, having been educated in one of its schools, and he remembers, in the old days, standing on the banks of the Clyde opposite Fairfield shipyard, watching launches from the berth on which the Princess Charlotte was built, and from the other berths in the yard. In a short interview after the launch he was good enough to express—first some very complimentary opinions about the Daily Colonist, second the great pleasure he and his wife had had in visiting Britain this summer, and third his boundless faith in the future of British Columbia.

Social Progress and the Human Mind

"Oxford, though it always dallies with the doctrines of the day, is an old-fashioned place," says the Morning Post, in discussing Mr. Benjamin Kidd's recent lecture on "Individualism and After." "It keeps to the tradition of reading the great thinkers and writers, and now and again it adds one to their number. Thirty years ago Oxford's chief thinker was Thomas Hill Green, whose pupils, now spread about in the Empire, are teaching the good old theory that a man has duties to his country, and that the mark of a citizen is the performance of duties. Herbert Spencer was not of that way of thinking. For him the State was not the embodiment of a common good commanding every man's allegiance, but simply an inevitable nuisance to be as far as possible limited and reduced."

"After nearly half a century Mr. Kidd goes to Oxford to disavow his master. His lecture was called 'Individualism and After,' a title which implies that individualism and Herbert Spencer's theory of no-State are dead, and that the truth was after all with T. H. Green and the Oxford School. T. H. Green has been dead many years, but his work and thought live after him. Those who learned from him and his friends and have found power for their life's work and help for this country in what

they learned in the day when his school taught. Oxford may feel that he did not live in vain when they find a disciple of Herbert Spencer laying down in the Herbert Spencer lecture that 'the highest good of the community is not, and possibly cannot be, reached by unregulated competition between private interests.' Still more will they recognize that the teaching of the Oxford School has borne fruit when they discover Mr. Kidd declaring that: 'It is not so much the human mind which is constructing the social process. It is the social process which is constructing the human mind.'

"They will feel that perhaps in another fourteen years Mr. Kidd will have reached the point at which T. H. Green started them, that the social process is nothing but an aspect or manifestation of the human mind. Mr. Kidd, at the end of his lecture, was in serious doubt whether his hearers would think him reactionary or revolutionary. He need not have been distressed. They would recognize that he was getting near the stage when he would approach with profit the old text-books of the theory of the State and of its function as the shaper of characters.

"The truth that a man belongs to his coun-

"I have been," he said, "with the Canadian Pacific since its inception in 1881, and so am one of its oldest servants. For 22 years I have been on the West Coast, in charge of the British Columbia section of the work. It was peculiarly appropriate that my wife should name the Princess Charlotte, because not only am I the chief officer of the Company out there, but we can see the ship regularly, I from my head office, and my wife from her home in Victoria. We have got a great country in British Columbia, a grand country, with immense possibilities."

"Our holidays? Oh, we came over on the 7th of June, and we expect to be going back on the 7th of August. We have been traveling some in Wales, and a little in Scotland. We are now going up Loch Lomond, then through the Trossachs and back to London. We shall do a little of Ireland if we have time, and then we shall go to the continent, and come back to Liverpool so as to sail by one of the Empress boats. They are splendid boats, the Empresses—the finest boats going."

After which Mr. Marpole came back again to the glories of British Columbia. That was evidently his favorite topic.

Every century since the world began, and perhaps in every century has been for a time forgotten. It was forgotten by some of the old political economists, because in their concentration upon the problem of the wealth of a society they forgot the society and thought mainly of the wealth. Instead of the common weal they set up the idol of 'supply and demand,' with its instrument, unlimited competition.

"It did not occur to them that unlimited competition supervening upon feudal tenures might lead to the existence of a vast proletariat, and that the appeal to a proletariat to come forward and serve their country might reveal in portions of that proletariat a doubt whether the 'common good' supposed to be covered by the word 'country' was anything in which they had a conscious share. This theory of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost is now rejected even at the shrine of Herbert Spencer. That is an advance."

England gathers 300 ships in one spot, and makes the other world's fleet look like a cluster of herring smacks.

W



RUSH

HERE value ent da find it press pages of Th my d printe

tune and a kind fr hands, and at the lines incidents a recollection of men ago. But the popu innocent takes have toil and made the w In 1849, the site ered with sand dunes the water's edge. A the city was built pa partly on mud flats, sand was thrown int forced back. The for shipping, and wharves. The Hud the first mercantile. They came in about trade until the chie and the influx of trade, when they ret

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Courts were org Wm. B. Almond w He was a blunt, ove of long speeches. cutting discussions on ex parte testim heard the complain that he had given and gave him a ver protested, and th had already decide remarks were unne that," replied the thought I would re you what a d— fo tort was not origina

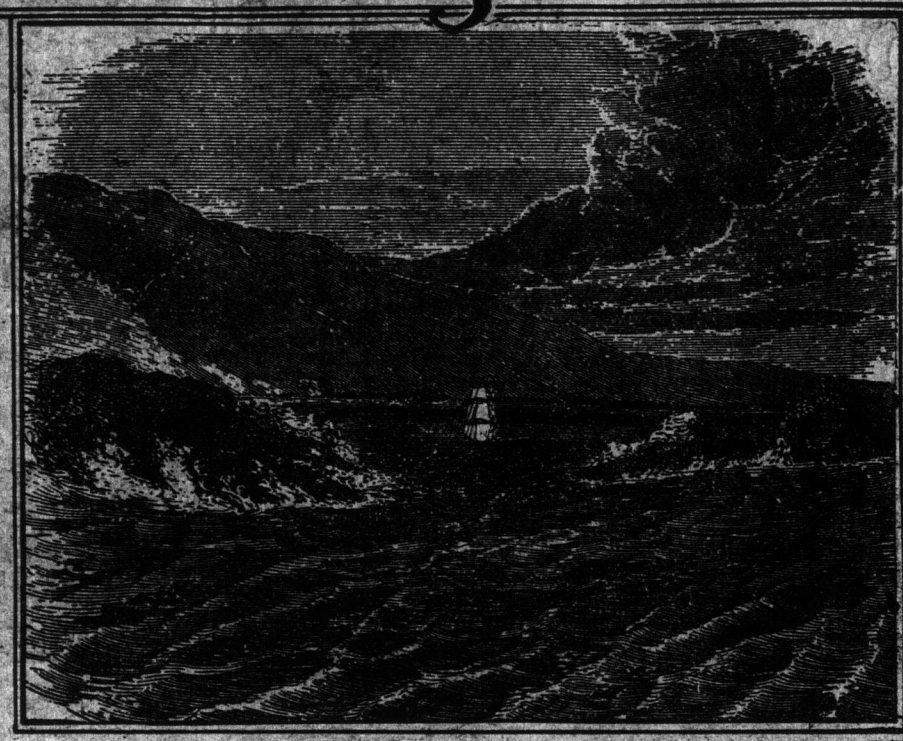
What California Was in the Rough BY D.W. HIGGINS



RUSH FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.



SUTTER'S MILL.



ENTRANCE TO THE GOLDEN GATE.

(Continued)
HERE is so much of interest and value to the reader of the present day in the "Annals," that I find it extremely difficult to compress into the three or four pages, which my good friends of The Colonist have placed at my disposal, the 1,000 pages of printed matter that good fortune and a kind friend have brought to my hands, and at the same time weave between the lines incidents that come within my own recollection of men and events fifty-odd years ago. But the popular interest that these reminiscent tales have aroused has lightened the toil and made the work almost a pleasant task.

In 1849, the site of San Francisco was covered with sand dunes which came down close to the water's edge. At first the business part of the city was built partly on these sandhills and partly on mud flats. By degrees much of the sand was thrown into the flats and the sea was forced back. Then wharves were built for shipping, and warehouses lined those wharves. The Hudson's Bay Co. were among the first mercantile firms to erect a warehouse. They came in about 1845 and drove a good trade until the chief factor committed suicide, and the influx of miners destroyed the fur-trade, when they retired.

In 1849, ships began to arrive from all parts of the world with passengers and cargoes. The United States tariff was then very light, and goods of every description were piled up in the warehouses and on the wharves. When there was no more storage accommodation the goods were auctioned off at very low prices. The late James A. McCrea, who will be recalled by all "58ers" (he having conducted an auction business on Wharf street until 1870), was one of the auctioneers of surplus stocks at San Francisco. Goods were almost given away, to the dismay of importers and consignors and the profit of the purchasers.

From 1849 to 1851, San Francisco, which had begun to grow rapidly, was destroyed by fire six times. Millions were lost by each visitation; but undaunted by these unhappy occurrences, the inhabitants began to build while yet the cinders were hot. Among those who suffered largely by the fires was the late H. E. Wilby, formerly of Esquimalt town. This gentleman had imported a valuable stock of sheries and other wines from Oporto, Portugal, where his father was an extensive wine merchant. He lost all his stock in one of the conflagrations. Mr. Wilby, it will be remembered, some seventeen years ago, left this city for a visit to his friends in the Old Country. When on board a stamer that plied between Victoria and San Francisco, a violent storm arose, and it was while assisting a lady passenger to cross the saloon that a monster wave boarded the vessel. He was tossed across the saloon and his head struck with great force against one of the stanchions. He was apparently not much hurt; but when he reached Oporto he suddenly died, and an examination showed a fracture of the skull.

Early in 1849 San Francisco was organized into a municipality, with a mayor, assessor and treasurer, and a full board of aldermen and a police force. One of the first acts of the aldermen was to vote the mayor and the other officials salaries of \$10,000 each, and themselves six thousand dollars. Of course, there was a great outcry. Indignation meetings were held and the aldermen reduced their own salaries to four thousand dollars, but allowed the mayor and the other officials' pay to stand. The first mayor was John W. Geary, who seems to have been an excellent official, and his name is still revered.

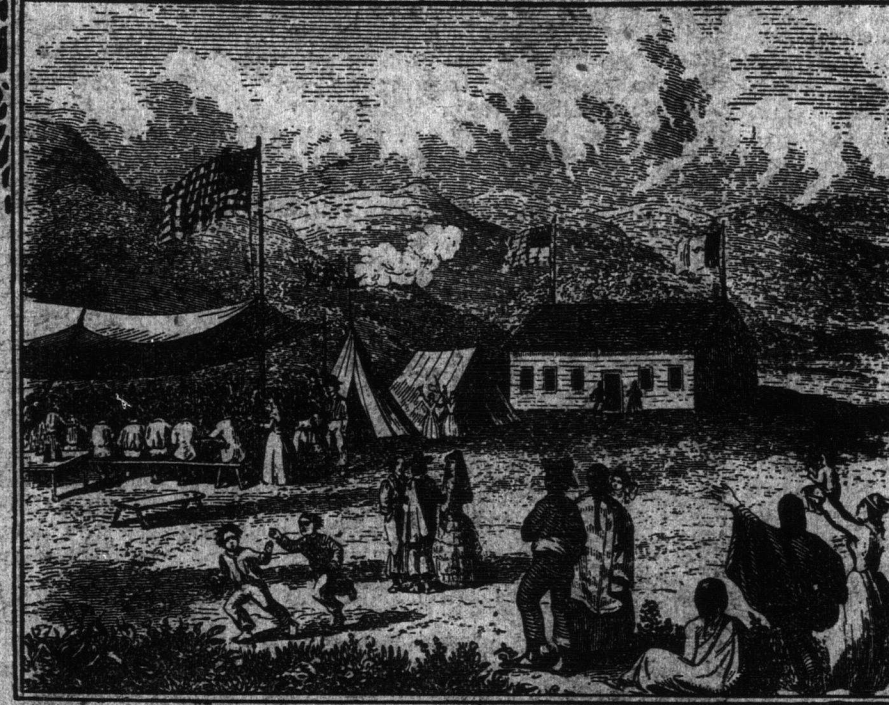
Courts were organized about this time, and Wm. B. Almond was appointed to try cases. He was a blunt, overbearing man, with a horror of long speeches. He took a keen delight in cutting discussions short and in deciding cases on ex parte testimony. On one occasion, having heard the complaining witness only, he decided that he had given straightforward evidence, and gave him a verdict. The opposing lawyer protested, and was proceeding to quote from Blackstone, when the judge thundered that he had already decided the case and that further remarks were unnecessary. "I am aware of that," replied the limb of the law; "but I thought I would read a passage or two to show you what a d— fool Blackstone was." The report was not original, having been made first by

an English barrister, but it sounded good and had an effect in shaping the judge's conduct in other cases.

In 1861, the writer was present in a court room at Olympia, Washington, when a case was being heard before the chief justice of the then territory. This official had been appointed by President Lincoln and was an illiterate lawyer from Illinois. The chief justice sat on a rickety chair with his heels on a pine table, about which counsel on both sides sat and debated. The "judge" chewed tobacco, immoderately, and squirted juice, such as did not fall upon his shirt front, into a wooden box filled with sawdust. The lawyers also chewed and used the same receptacle. I remember that one of the lawyers was named Farrar. He came from Washington City and was a cultivated, able man. His opponent, like the chief justice, was a regular backwoods lawyer, who spoke with a nasal twang and dislocated the Queen's English in a frightful manner. Occasionally the "judge" would pare his finger nails or whittle a stick, and declare a "pint" well taken or otherwise. The "Annals" declare that Judge Almond, while his court was in session, pared his corns and listened to the arguments at the same time!

Between the 1st of January and the 30th of June, 1849, fifteen thousand immigrants landed at San Francisco, of which number only two hundred were females. At that time the city was a mud hole, and people often sank to their armpits in the ooze. Wheeling was impossible and the streets were made the repositories for all sorts of rubbish and filth. There were no street lights, and at night every man carried a lantern and a pistol. Gambling was a peculiar feature of the city at that time. It was the amusement of the place. Every saloon was a gambling hell. Monte, faro, roulette, rouge, rouge et noir and vingt et un were the games chiefly played. Beautiful and well-dressed women dealt the cards, while bawdy pictures hung on the walls. A band of music and coal oil lamps gave a joyous rapture to the scene and attracted the homesick stranger who, far from home and kindred, sought relaxation and company. The sums staked were occasionally enormous. As high as \$20,000 was risked on the turn of a card. The professional gamblers paid huge rents for the privilege of plying their trade in the saloons, and the tables were piled high with heaps of gold and silver coins, bags of gold dust and nuggets. Judges and clergymen, physicians and advocates, merchants and clerks, contractors and laborers, jostled each other in their eagerness to reach the tables and bet.

At that time there were between three and four hundred square-rigged vessels lying in the bay, unable to leave for want of crews. Many of these never got away, but just remained there, until they rotted. Some of these vessels were drawn up on the flats and used as lodging houses. For every service, however slight, half a dollar was demanded, for every article, however trifling, the charge was twenty-five cents. Admission to a circus cost three dollars, and a private box, with no questions asked, fifty dollars. Eight dollars a day was asked for good board and five dollars a day for indifferent board. A hearty meal at a restaurant would cost from two to five dollars. Wheat flour and pork fetched forty dollars the half barrel, potatoes and brown sugar thirty-seven and a-half cents a pound. A small loaf of bread or a pound of cheese, forty cents. Boots from forty to one hundred dollars a pair, and laundrymen received twelve dollars a dozen for washing. Laborers' wages were one dollar an hour, skilled mechanics were paid from twelve to twenty dollars a day. Carpenters got sixteen dollars a day. It was estimated that every brick in a house cost one dollar. Rents were correspondingly enormous. Three



CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY AT LEESE'S HOUSE.

thousand dollars a month, in advance, was paid for a shack store, and for a frame hotel one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year rental was paid. Money was loaned at from eight to fifteen per cent, a month with good security. The value of real estate rose tremendously, and the holders of a few centrally-situated lots, bought at \$12 each, suddenly found themselves millionaires. Clergymen were paid ten thousand dollars a year. Millions in pure gold reached San Francisco every month, but in the midst of all this prosperity there was much misery, and many committed suicide or wrote for money to take them home. Amid the crush and confusion hundreds died of destitution, and disappointment, while others took to the road, and robbed their more fortunate fellows. Incendiarism was frequent, and nearly all the great fires were believed to have been purposely caused. A band of bad men organized a club called "The Hounds," and beat, murdered, or robbed offensive immigrants. The depredations of this gang resembled those of "Soapy Smith's" desperadoes at Skagway six or seven years ago. They were finally scattered by the action of law-abiding citizens, who rose and expelled them.

On the 29th of October, 1850, California was admitted to the Union, becoming the thirty-first State. The announcement was received with an outburst of enthusiasm, the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, the hoisting of banners and bunting, and there was a general cessation of business. By the terms of the constitution all foreigners resident in the State at the date of the proclamation became American citizens without further ceremony, and several thousand British subjects were thus made Americans.

The city authorities, in their anxiety to make the town presentable, clean the streets, secure good drainage, and a water supply, made many ridiculous and expensive mistakes. The city was soon plunged deeply in debt and heavy taxes were imposed to meet current expenses. At that time many claims to land within the city limits were put forward, the claimants presenting grants which they swore had been issued to them by the Mexican government prior to the purchase of the territory by the United States. These claims hung like a cloud over the titles of much of the best property, and many holders were unable to dispose of their lots or procure loans upon them in consequence. They hung over the property for a long time, and greatly retarded the growth of the place. After several years' contention the grants were all discovered to be forgeries and were disallowed; but the injury they had inflicted on property-owners was incalculable.

Among the names of prominent citizens that appear in the "Annals" is that of John T. Little. Mr. Little was an active and intelligent man, who formerly possessed a considerable fortune at San Francisco; but lost it all through the frequent fires and the failure of a bank. He came to Victoria in 1858 and built a wharf and warehouse on Wharf street, at a point a little north of the foot of Yates street. He also built a residence on Wharf street. Mrs. Little was an excellent woman and the

mother of twelve young children — eleven of whom were girls! Notwithstanding the heavy cares of so large a family Mrs. Little was constantly among the sick and destitute, who were numerous at that time. To Mr. Little belongs the credit of introducing the first plant for the manufacture of illuminating gas in the province. Aided by a Mr. Calvert he lighted up his own premises and wharf, and promoted the passage of a bill through the legislature which allowed the company to charge \$12.50 per thousand. This was the beginning of the Victoria Gas Co., which, after being more than forty-five years in operation, was recently acquired by the B. C. Electric Rail-

way Co.

Mr. Little returned to San Francisco in 1865. His daughters, who grew into lovely and accomplished women, all married well. A duel between General Denver and Hon. Edward Gilbert, a member of Congress, took place in 1853. Denver was a noted duellist, but Gilbert scarcely knew which was the business end of a rifle. At the second fire Gilbert was killed. Gen. Denver left the state at once and went to Colorado, where he founded the great city that still bears his name. He died many years ago.

Early in 1850 the first volunteer fire department was formed, and by the prowess and skill of these firemen much valuable property was saved from destruction. The competition for the positions of chief and assistants was keen, and often resulted in hostile collisions. The firemen entered largely into the politics of the day, and at that time few aspirants for office whose names were not enrolled as members need hope for success. D. C. Broderick, who became United States senator in 1859, made his start in politics as foreman of one of these fire companies. Another much more notorious individual who joined the fire department for political purposes was one James P. Casey. He was an ex-convict, and for publishing the fact he murdered an editor on the streets of San Francisco. For this act he was hanged by a vigilance committee. When the body had been cut down it was conveyed to the Crescent fire company's hall (of which company he was foreman), and the body lay in state for two days. Around his neck was seen the blue mark of discoloration where the rope had choked the breath out of his wicked body. An attempt was made to dignify the obsequies into a sort of Julius Caesar affair with a modern Marc Antony to make the oration. The attempt failed. Julius Caesar was there in the form of Jim Casey. There the analogy ended. A band of music played a dirge from the hall to the Catholic cemetery, and the rough element followed in procession, but there was no other demonstration, and there was no Marc Antony.

A striking feature of the fire department at that time was the election of a member of No. 5 company of a pretty young lady. She was a Miss Lillie Hitchcock, who from a small child had acquired a passion for running to fires. At all hours she could be seen racing along the streets and encouraging by her presence and voice the firemen in the discharge of their duties. At the time of her election she was about thirteen years of age, and was as pretty as a picture and as dainty as an English primrose. Everyone respected and everyone loved Lillie Hitchcock, but the fire company was a bad school for her young mind. She remained a member until the volunteer fire department was changed into a paid institution, when she retired. Some years later she married Howard Coit, the caller at the Stock Exchange. Upon his death she took a suite of rooms at the Palace Hotel, and it was in her apartments that a man who had been a colonel in the Southern army was shot and killed by a city official. When the case was called for trial Mrs. Coit, who was the only witness,

had disappeared. It was understood that she had gone to Europe. The culprit escaped punishment. The motive that impelled the tragedy was only a matter of surmise; but for a long time the gossips of San Francisco discussed the murder and the supposed cause that led to it quite freely.

Lillie Hitchcock-Coit's father was Dr. Hitchcock, a wealthy and reputable physician of San Francisco. He visited Victoria about 1867 to give evidence in a case concerning the estate of a deceased person. The deceased was named Isaac Humphreys. He was an eccentric man and was possessed of considerable means. He came to Victoria shortly after the close of the war between the North and South. He gave out that he was a Southerner and "put up" at the French hotel, which then stood on Government street, occupying part of the site now covered by David Spencer's great stores. Humphreys had a passion for wearing diamonds. His scarf-pin was valued at \$1,200, and the solitaire diamonds on his fingers must have been worth quite as much. He said little or nothing about his antecedents, except that he was a Southerner by birth and had fought in the war. He drank very little and talked a good deal about everything and everybody but himself. There was a mysterious air about the man. One evening he was taken suddenly ill and died in a few hours. When the undertaker was called it was found that his diamonds and ready money were gone, and although a vigorous search was instituted they were never found. As he left considerable personal and other property an advertisement calling for the heirs "in the matter of Isaac Humphreys" to come forward and prove their property, appeared for many months in the papers. This advertisement at last fell under the eye of Dr. Hitchcock, who came to Victoria and gave evidence which eventuated in the property being passed over to the rightful heirs of the dead man.

In 1852 granite and brick buildings began to take the place of wooden shacks at San Francisco. The first stone structure was built for Wells & Fargo's express. The blocks were shaped in China and shipped to San Francisco, where they were put together. They made a very substantial structure, which stood through all the changes and vicissitudes until the earthquake and fire of 1906, when it went down.

Of vigilance committees there were several. Three "Sydney ducks," as escaped convicts from Australia, then a British penal colony, were called—were hanged on the streets by lynch law for robbery and murder. The rope that was attached to each man's neck was about two hundred feet long, and as many of the committee as could conveniently do so laid hold of the rope and with a "Pull all together, boys," hoisted the culprits in the air, where they dangled until dead. So great was the popular prejudice against Australians at the time that it was scarcely safe for a new arrival from the Antipodal colonies, however respectable, to acknowledge that he came from there, for he immediately became an object of suspicion, and was classed with the "ducks" until he could prove his respectability.

Lady Halle, the noted violinist, who has permanently settled in London, has met most of the distinguished musicians of the last half century, and doubtless she will have many interesting stories to tell of them in the book of reminiscences which she intends to publish some day. Sir Charles and Lady Halle once visited Bayreuth, and were walking with Wagner in his garden, when suddenly the composer turned to them, and cried: "This town is the art centre of the world; elsewhere music means nothing." Lady Halle said that she thought this a rather bold statement.

On another occasion an admirer of Wagner, having heard that his favorite composer was to be decorated by the King of Bavaria, and a similar honor was to be bestowed on Brahms, said: "Who is Brahms, that he should be decorated at the same time as Wagner? Does he supply the King with aqua vitae?" When the incident reached Brahms' ears, he laughed heartily, for he was a big-minded man, and wholly devoid of false pride.

Lady Halle possesses several rare violins, but never plays in public on any but the Stradivarius which was the joint gift of the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Dudley and Lord Hardwicke in 1876.

BUILDINGS AS BIG AS A TOWN

Did it ever occur to you that if one of New York's modern skyscrapers, say the Metropolitan Life or the Singer Building, with its cloud-piercing tower, could be picked up bodily and dropped on some prairie there would be practically everything needed to start a little city, including the population? asks the New York Sun. In fact, when it came to building materials there might in some instances be stuff left over for use in neighboring towns.

Take the Singer Building, for instance. It contains 130 miles of various kinds of metal piping. The telephones, elevators, electric lights, fans, and clocks require 3,425 miles of wire, which if stretched out would extend from the Singer Building to the top of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, with 300 miles left over.

The steel used in the construction of the Singer Building, if made into 1/4-inch wire cable, would reach from New York to Buenos Ayres, a distance of 7,100 miles. The total length of the steel bearing columns in the building is about ten miles.

The terra cotta floor blocks in the building if spread out on a plane, would cover 8.36 acres. Placed end to end they would extend 97 miles, or further than from New York to Philadelphia. The fireproof blocks in the partitions placed end to end would reach from New York to Saratoga.

The new skyscraper contains 5,033,800 bricks, and these laid end to end would reach 635 miles, from New York to Detroit. They would pave a footpath 12 inches wide from New York to Boston.

This modern skyscraper contains 101 tons of sheet copper, enough to cover 4.64 acres. The copper combined with the statuary bronze in the building would yield a metal similar to that used by the United States Government in making cents, and that prairie town would certainly have money to lend to its neighbors if the combined metals were put to that use. It would be possible to turn out 46,208,000 cents, or \$462,080.

If the concrete in the foundations of the building were all loaded on two-horse trucks it would make a continuous line of 10,180 trucks, thirty-eight miles long, or twice the distance from the Singer Building to Yonkers.

The steel in the building would make 125 large type model locomotives, that is a continuous line of engines for a mile and a half. It would make a seventy-four mile stretch of

heavy modern track, rails, spikes and tie-pieces. Made into elevator cables it would extend 7,100 miles, and if the total lengths of all the strands of wire in the cable were put together they would reach from the earth to the moon three and one-third times, or 809,400 miles.

If the steel were rolled out into a plate a quarter on an inch thick it would cover an area of fifty acres. In other words, Broadway from Liberty street to Seventy-second street could be paved with steel plate of that thickness.

There is 13.3 miles of picture moulding in the building. If all the mouldings for the doors, pictures and windows were put in a straight line they would reach sixty miles, or from New York to Bridgeport, Conn.

More than 5,541 tons of mortar was used in the masonry. This would make a path 14 inches wide and one inch thick from New York to Washington, a distance of 240 miles. About 197 tons of paint was used on the various surfaces. That is enough to cover 90 1/2 acres with one coat. It would cover a board fence six feet high from New York to Springfield, 126 miles, with one coat.

There are 25.4 acres of wall area in the new skyscraper. This is plaster enough for about 200 good sized dwelling houses. It would make a line of plaster 12 inches wide from New York to Boston.

The glass in the building, 85,203 square feet, would make a continuous window six feet high on one side of Broadway from Liberty street to Thirty-fourth street. There are 256,000 square feet of metal lath, or 5.9 acres. To support these laths 49.1 miles of structural angle irons were required, together with 130 miles of tying wire and 110,000 bolts.

There are 8.25 miles of elevator cables in the building, and nine fans capable of blowing 6,820,000 cubic feet of air an hour, which would make it possible for an ordinary sized town almost to generate its own tornado.

Almost any little city would be satisfied with the lighting plant in one of New York's modern skyscrapers. In the Singer Building there are 14,500 incandescent lamps, while on the outside of the tower there are 1,800 more.

These, together with the searchlights which play on the tower from the roof of the main building, make the sky-scraper visible in bold relief at night for a distance of twenty miles. The rays of the searchlight in the lantern-crowning the tower are visible seventy-five miles away.

The lighting system of the Singer Building represents a capacity of 278,800 candlepower. The boilers of the building, to generate light, heat, power, etc., must yearly generate 150,000,000 pounds of steam pressure. This will take 18,000,000 gallons of water and 8,000 tons of coal.

The tower elevator cars travel about 600 feet a minute. With the building fairly well filled the cars will travel 370 miles daily and make a yearly total of 68,270 miles, or about four times the distance around the earth. The length of the highest elevator shaft is 546 feet 9 inches, the tower from curb to roof being 612 feet.

There have been expended in the construction of the Singer Building about \$60,000,000 labor. One man would have a job lasting 2,350 years if he cared to tackle it alone.

The Metropolitan Life Building when it is completed will afford much larger figures than these. The tower will not only be 83 feet higher than the Singer, but is of larger proportions all through.

Its gross weight will be 84,000,000 pounds, or 38,000 tons, which is about twice as much as the gross weight of the Singer tower. The Singer tower is 65 feet square, whereas the new Madison Square structure is 75 by 85 feet. The Metropolitan tower walls will be of marble from top to bottom, while the Singer tower has corners of brick and terra cotta and central panels of metal and glass. This will, of course, account in part for the difference in gross weight.

The new Metropolitan tower will be 700 feet high from curb to pinnacle. The steel work is nearly all up. The highest look-out in the Singer tower accessible to the public is the lantern balcony, which is 589 feet above Broadway. The highest point for observation in the Metropolitan tower will be a window over the look-out, 660 feet above the sidewalk.

One of the chief features of the Metropolitan tower will be a huge clock with a face on each side of the tower 224 feet above the sidewalk. The face of the clock will be two storeys high, 25 feet 6 inches in diameter on the dial. It will have figures 4 feet and hands 12 feet long.

Two storeys above the clock will be a line of projecting balconies, and above this a series of Ionic loggias showing five arch-like openings on each face of the tower. The height of these loggias will be fifty feet.

The highest office floor in the tower will be 637 feet above the sidewalk. The observa-

tory will be a room 20 feet in diameter. The structure will be capped with a lantern 50 feet high, which will be of steel and copper gilded.

This lantern will contain an arc light of great power which will be used to designate the time after nightfall. It is proposed to do this by giving one red flash for the quarter, two for the half and three for the third quarter, and a white flash for the hour.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken in the Metropolitan skyscraper both to guard against wind pressure and also to insure extreme durability. Engineers have figured a wind pressure of thirty-five pounds to the square foot as ample for most big skyscrapers. In the case of the Metropolitan the allowance has been increased from thirty-five to sixty pounds to the square foot, which is ample allowance for a higher wind than has ever been experienced in New York.

To protect the steel framework against oxidation or rusting it was treated first to a priming coat of cement paint. All the abraded corners have been carefully repainted, and when put in place the steel beams have been subjected to a second coating of waterproof paint.

Besides this, the columns, the knee braces, and the exposed portions of the floor beams are enveloped in a two-inch coating of sand and cement. The Singer tower steel beams are protected in practically the same way. With the danger of rusting and destruction from fire removed, engineers can see no reason why the Metropolitan tower should not last for ages.

The massive corner columns of this immense structure are two feet square and weigh over one ton to the lineal foot.

When the tower shall have been completed there will be more than 8,135 tons of steel in it, enough for seven or eight twelve-story buildings, with the same ground area as the tower. The estimated cost of this marble tower is placed at about \$3,000,000, the ground representing an investment of about \$1,000,000.

The new City Investing Building, next to the Singer Building, is another of the city's most modern skyscrapers, the third highest. It possesses no tower, but has ornate gables of 480 feet above the curb.

The City Investing Building is thirty-three storeys high and is said to be the largest single office building in the world, providing twelve acres of rentable space. If this build-

ing were slapped down on the prairie there would be a city of 10,000 inhabitants.

There is 13,500 tons of steel in this building, which would make a rod one inch in diameter 2,000 miles long. In putting up the building 4,410,000 holes were punched in metal, and the weight of the metal punched out and thrown away was alone 135 tons, or 297,000 pounds.

The blue prints required for the plans of the building if laid out on a flat surface would cover two acres. The bricks used in the building, if laid end to end, would stretch 1,151 miles, or further than from New York to Chicago. The plaster in the building, if spread out, would cover an area bounded by Fifty-ninth street on the south, Central Park West on the north and Columbus avenue on the west. Or one might plaster Broadway with it from the Battery to 125th street.

There are 100 miles of electric wire in the building, twenty-two miles of conduit, eighty tons of copper, seventeen miles of piping. The three pumps which supply the water for the building have a combined capacity of 4,320 gallons a day, which is enough to supply a city of 40,000 inhabitants.

There are 22,000 tons of tile fireproofing in the building. This would make 5,000 truck-loads, reaching from Liberty street to Haverstraw, N. Y., twenty-nine miles. If loaded on barges it would take 170 barges or a continuous tow two miles long.

It took 22,000 yards of clay to manufacture this material. Each block was handled about twenty-six times from the clay bank to the building. This is equivalent to one man handling one block 32,000,000 times. The marble in the building would cover Broadway from curb to curb from the Hotel Astor to Twenty-third street. It would take one man 479 years of continuous work to prepare the marble alone.

There are 21,759,500 cubes of mosaic in the building. The 8,170,000 pounds of marble in the building would make a column one foot square 98 times as high as Washington Monument.

Next to the City Investing Building, for height comes the Park Row building, which runs up 380 feet, and then the Times building, which is 362 feet high.

The old sketch of New York in 1679 presents a study in contrasts. It shows Manhattan from what is now Fulton street to the Battery. The original drawing is in the possession of the Long Island Historical Society.

Milner on Tariff Reform

Speaking before the Constitutional Club in London the other day, Viscount Milner delivered a vigorous speech on Fiscal Reform. The London Standard thus reports him:

Lord Milner, who was received with loud cheers, said: I will make no apology for not attempting to cover the whole field of political controversy, and for confining myself to a single matter. I mean fiscal reform. It is a subject about which I do not know that we are all agreed, but in which, at any rate, we are all interested. But if I do confine myself to it, do not let me be supposed to regard it as all-sufficient. There is one thing which ought always to have the highest place in the thoughts of those who are responsible for the government of the country, and that is the national security. No object, however good in itself, ought ever to be pursued to the neglect or the detriment of this supreme end. But Tariff Reform, so far from being detrimental to a policy directed to increasing our national strength, is calculated to subserve it, and to do so in more ways than one. In the greatest of all its aspects—I mean in its relation to the development of the man power of the whole empire—it seems to me essential to the only ultimate solution of the problem of imperial defence. And in the field of social reform there are few important movements which are not connected at some point with a modification of our fiscal system. I am not thinking merely of our need of fresh sources of revenue, though that need is becoming daily more apparent.

But take such a question as the re-peopling of the country districts. We are all, I take it, anxious to see more small landholders, and I may say, speaking for myself at any rate, landowners. But it is not enough to throw a few acres of land at the head of a man, even of a well-qualified man, and expect him to live by them. A great deal more is required than the provision of land in order to make the thing a success. It will require organized co-operation between groups of small holders or owners. It will require, as I believe, a certain measure of protection, it may be only of temporary protection, to give the groups of small landowners a start. I am not thinking of protection of the type of the old high duties upon wheat, but rather of moderate duties on those other agricultural employments, in which small owners are likely in this country to find the most profitable scope. Or take again such a question as the reform of our Poor Law. We are all agreed in desiring to see a better form of provision than the workhouse for the aged and deserving poor. But indiscriminate old age pensions after 70, even if that is the best use for so many millions of money in the in-

terests of the poor themselves, are not going to solve the problem of the relief of poverty in its many aspects, still less to strike at that most fertile source of poverty—unemployment, or irregular employment and the resulting demoralization. Other concurrent remedies, such as better industrial training, and the organization of labor registries, are, indeed, necessary.

But we shall never reduce the evil within a tolerable compass as long as we continue to show our present disregard for the undermining of great industries, like the hop-growing industry, and the pouring of the people engaged in them into the already over-filled ranks of casual labor. It is, indeed, the vast mass, and the I fear, increasing mass of that body of casual labor which seems to me the gravest of all our social problems. It must be attacked, as I have said, in many ways; but, however you attack it, however hard you pump out this reservoir of casual labor, you will always have leaks in the wall through which it will fill again, as long as you cling blindly to a system which prevents your defending your present industries even against unfair attack or starting new industries like beet sugar cultivation for instance, which need to be shielded at the outset. Orthodox Free Traders like Mill used to defend the protection of infant industries in new countries. Some of his modern followers, seeing where the argument leads, have now abandoned it on the ground that you cannot choose or feed your infants wisely. I maintain that you can both choose them wisely and that, so chosen, they need to be shielded in an old country just as much as in a new one.

My point is this, that whatever way I turn I find the road blocked by our desperate clinging to an antiquated theory. And so it is that I come to put Fiscal Reform first, though you must not regard me as identifying first with highest. Fiscal Reform is, after all, only a means, one of the means, to greater ends. But on practical grounds there is very good reason to put it first; because it can ill afford to wait. It can ill afford to wait because there are a number of industries, sound in themselves and suitable to the natural conditions of this country, which are being undermined today, and which we shall bitterly regret when we have lost them. And it can even less afford to wait, because, unless it comes soon, it may come too late for us to use it, or, at any rate, to use it as effectively as we might today, in laying the foundations of a commercial system which shall constitute a link between the different States of the Empire.

We need Tariff Reform in any case for our own sake, here at home, and, in any case, we shall get it. (Cheers.)

He must be blind indeed to the signs of the times who does not see that it is coming fast. It does not need much imagination to hear the very phrases in which Radical orators will presently explain that there is nothing in the reasonable protection of native industry which is inconsistent with the sacred principle of Free Trade (cheers).

But whether we shall get it in time to establish a system of preferential trade within the Empire is another question. Continuing, Lord Milner said he owned that he was alarmed at the prospect of a series of commercial treaties between the British dominion and foreign countries cutting the ground from under our feet. He was alarmed also at what might happen on our side, at what the Government of the United Kingdom might do in the direction of concluding commercial treaties with foreign nations.

We ought to draw up our own tariff first, to come to terms with the other nations of the Empire next, and then only should we be able to see our way to treating with foreign nations. (Cheers.) Any other order of procedure threatened to involve us in the greatest difficulties.

Lord Milner went on to call attention to a report recently issued by the British Consul-General at Berlin, in which that official stated that while the rise of prices in Germany was partly due to duties, the rise in wages was proportionately higher (hear, hear), and that German industry in its entirety had been strengthened both technically and financially, so as to render it capable of weathering any future periods of depression without serious harm (cheers.) And that, too (added his lordship), in a country where duties on foodstuffs were carried to a point far in advance of anything which anybody contemplated in this country. Germany gave the lie direct to opponents of fiscal reform in this country—her imports of raw material had shot ahead, and her exports of manufactured articles had doubled in ten years. The deposits in the savings banks of Prussia in 1875 (four years before the introduction of a protective system) were 50 millions, and in this year of grace they were 439 millions, after a protective system had been "making the poor poorer and the rich richer" (laughter). The time was fast approaching when the people of this country would no longer be withheld from trying a little dose of that poison which had had so unreasonably an invigorating effect upon the constitutions of other States (laughter and cheers).

The passionate rhythms of "The Merry Widow" waltz floated through the office, and the boss looked up from his desk impatiently. "Fredric," he said, "I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work." "I ain't workin', sir," the office boy replied calmly. "I'm only just whistlin'."—New York Press.

A Russian View of Life

ANTON TCHEKOV is chiefly known in Russia as a writer of short stories," says Hon. Maurice Baring in the New Quarterly. "He is a kind of Russian Guy de Maupassant without the bitter strength of the French call 'cynisme,' which does not mean cynicism, but ribaldry.

"Tchekov's stories deal for the greater part with the middle classes, the minor landed gentry, the minor officials and the professional classes. Tolstoy is reported to have said that Tchekov was a photographer, a very talented photographer. But Tchekov has one quality which is difficult to find among photographers and that is humour. His stories are frequently deliciously droll. They are also often full of pathos, and they invariably possess the peculiarly Russian quality of simplicity and unaffectedness. He never underlines his effects, he never nudges the reader's elbow. Yet there is a certain amount of truth in Tolstoy's criticism.

"Tchekov does not paint with the great sweeping brush of a Velasquez, his stories have not the great broad coloring of Maupassant, they are like mezzotints, and in some ways they resemble the new triumphs in subtle effects of light and shade, in delicate tones and half-tones, in elusive play of atmosphere, which are seen in the latest developments of artistic photography.

"Tchekov represents the extreme period of stagnation in Russian life and literature. Tchekov's work represents the reaction of flatness subsequent to a transitory ebullition of activity, it deals with the very class of men which naturally hanker for political activity, but which in Tchekov's time were naturally debarré from it.

"The result was that the aspirations of these people beat their grey wings ineffectually in a vacuum. The middle class being highly educated, and, if anything, over-educated, aspiring towards political freedom, and finding its aspirations to be futile, did one of two things. It either moped, or it made the best of it. The moping sometimes expressed itself in political assassination; making the best of it meant, as a general rule, dismissing the matter from the mind and playing vint. Half the middle class in Russia, a man once said to me, has run to seed in playing vint. But what else was there to do?

"Tchekov, more than any other writer, has depicted for us the attitude of mind, the nature and the feelings of the whole of this generation; just as Turgenieff depicted the preceding generation; the aspirations and the life of the men who lived in the Sixties, during the

tumultuous epoch which culminated in the liberation of the serfs. And nowhere better is the quality of this frame of mind and the perfume, as it were, of this period to be felt and apprehended than in the plays of Anton Tchekov, for in his plays we get, not only what is most original in his work as an artist, but the quintessence of the atmosphere, the attitude of mind, and the shadow of what the Zeigeist brought to the men of his generation.

"The atmosphere of Tchekov's plays is laden with gloom, but it is a darkness of the last hour before the dawn begins. His note is not in the least a note of despair; it is a note of invincible trust in the coming day. The burden of his work is this—life is difficult, there is nothing to be done but to work and to continue to work as cheerfully as one can; and his triumph as a playwright is that for the first time he has shown (in prose, for the great poets have done little else) behind the footlights what it is that makes life difficult.

"Life is too tremendous, too cheerful, and too sad a thing to be condensed into an abstract problem of lines and alphabetical symbols, and those who in writing for the stage attempt to do this achieve a result which is both artificial and tedious. Tchekov disregarded all theories and all rules which people have hitherto laid down as the indispensable qualities of stage writing; he put on the stage the things which interested him because they were human and true; things great or infinitesimally small; as great as love and as small as a discussion as to what are the best hors d'oeuvres; and they interest us for the same reason."

GERMAN EMPEROR'S REIGN

The German Emperor completed twenty years as emperor on June 15, his father dying in 1888. The political record of these twenty years is being surveyed," says the Berlin correspondent of the London Times. "The almost tragic circumstances of the Emperor's accession are recalled, and the actual situation is being compared with the hopes and fears which agitated the German nation twenty years ago. It is pointed out that the predictions according to which the present reign was to have been characterized by a warlike policy have, happily, not been fulfilled, and in many quarters it is claimed for the Emperor that, although he is a soldier by profession and by inclination, he has, in circumstances of occasional temptation, preserved peace for his own country and has powerfully contributed to secure it for the rest of Europe."

"The general impression is that the growing prosperity and the rapid augmentation of imports amounted to the exports 114,089,878 trade of 192,680,785 more than in 1901, a head of population—land, three times more."

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The Pan-Anglican Congress in London

NO member of the Church of England, no thinking Englishman, we may go further and say no thinking English-speaking man whatever his Church, can have failed to be deeply moved by the assembly of the Pan-Anglican Congress in London. The gathering of representatives, not only from all parts of the British Empire, but from wherever the English tongue is spoken, would have been impressive had the object been merely secular and material. The fact that the inspiration was spiritual, and that the Bishops, clergy and laity, men and women, who came together at the service in the Abbey were drawn by a religious impulse, makes the Congress an event which, without any exaggeration of language, may be described as soul-stirring and awe-inspiring. But in spite of the sense of exaltation which has come, and naturally and rightly come, to the members of the Anglican Communion at the spectacle presented by the Congress, there have not been wanting voices of warning and anxiety. Such warnings and expressions of doubt and difficulty are, in our belief, not warranted, and will prove in the end to be concerned with, not essential, but superficial dangers. At the same time, we welcome them, and hold that they should be welcomed by all true friends of the Church. Where the free winds of criticism do not blow, decay and corruption are sooner or later sure to be present. The criticisms to which we allude are those which point out the risk of a more closely organized Anglicanism leading to a narrowing of the Church, and to that spiritual pride and exclusiveness which is the first stage in the petrification which has been the undoing of so many religious bodies. The Anglican Communion is an episcopal organization, and without doubt will remain wedded to that form of ecclesiastical organization; but we agree that it would be an evil day for that Communion should her special form of organization be insisted upon in a harsh and pedantic spirit, and should there be a failure to recognise the claims of the non-episcopal Christian Churches, and to admit that spiritual graces and blessings may be obtained outside the area of the Anglican

Church. The notion of Anglicans arrogating to themselves a position which would treat non-episcopal Christians as possessing at the best only "the uncontracted mercies of God" is one which should be odious and detestable to all who breathe the true spirit of the Church of England and of the Churches in communion with her. The prevalence and growth of any such belief must in the end ruin the noble edifice whose foundations were laid by the first Christian missionaries who reached these islands, and whose walls were strengthened and rebuilt when we shook ourselves free from the deadening tyranny of Rome. The Anglican Church is right to rejoice that she is "the holder of the Pearl of Price," but to do anything which may encourage the vicious assumption that she alone holds it, or has the only perfect right to hold it, is to encourage a Pharisaic pride which is the very negation of the true Christian faith. The Anglican Church may without offence believe that she has the better custom, but if ever she forgets that "God fulfils Himself in many ways, lest one good custom should corrupt the world," her doom is sealed.

But though such abstract criticism is true, and ought to be heard and heeded, we do not believe that there is any real danger of the Anglican Communion becoming possessed by a spirit of un-Christian exclusiveness, or of the Pan-Anglican Congress fostering opinions so deadening and so ignoble. There may be occasional signs of bigotry and narrowness, sporadic explosions of sacerdotal arrogance, unintelligent vauntings of spiritual claims half understood or wholly misunderstood; but in the end the Church of England will obey the law of her being, and remain true to her mission—the greatest, we believe, by which any single Christian Church has ever been inspired. What is the true mission of the Anglican Communion in the world, and what can she show to justify the claim we have made for her? We maintain that history will show in the future, as it has shown in the past, that the Anglican Communion has a threefold inspiration and a threefold work before her—work for which in time the whole of mankind will prove grateful. In the first place, we hold it to be the mission

of the Anglican Church to prove the possibility of maintaining the spirit of religious comprehension in the highest and widest sense without at the same time falling into antinomianism, spiritual anarchy, or organic chaos. Comprehension is as much the law of the Church's being—as much the condition of her usefulness and of her very existence—as it is a part of the law of the land in which we live. There is no machinery by which any man who desires to be comprehended in the Church of England, and who leads a Christian life, can be excluded from the Church and deprived of the power of availing himself of her services. And this comprehension is no mere negative proposition or cold abstraction. The comprehensiveness of the Church of England is what it was described by one of her greatest sons—"the liberty of prophesying." The door of the Church of England, unlike that of any other spiritual organization in the world, stands always open, and though certain voices may be raised in wonder or protest that this man or that man should desire, or be allowed, to enter or to remain inside, no one has power to forbid access to Christ through that door. The liberty of prophesying of which Jeremy Taylor wrote is no figment of his brain, but is guarded by laws which, though some may profess to regard them as of merely human devising, we, at any rate, consider to have as much of divine sanction as any canon of the Church.

Second in importance to the Anglican Church's mission to guard and maintain the priceless gift of Christian comprehension is her mission to preach to mankind the need of understanding that the State has a spiritual as well as a secular side, and that the establishment of religion in a State, and the recognition by it of the spiritual side of a man's nature, are of supreme importance. The Church of England stands for religious establishment, and against the secularisation of the State, not because she has a vested interest in certain privileges or in certain emoluments, but in order to make the world recognize that a secularised State is a maimed State. It is, in a word, her duty to show by precept and example that that State must not and cannot shuffle off all responsibility for the spiritual welfare of the

people who inhabit it. If once the notion prevails that the things of the spirit and of religion are matters of small importance—an affair of priests, things which can best be left to the clergy of the various denominations to squabble over amongst themselves, but which cannot concern grown men—the State must suffer an irreparable loss. We shall be told, no doubt, that such a secularisation of the State has happened in America and in our Colonies, and that no very dreadful consequences have ensued; and, further, that the multiplication of religious bodies makes it impossible for the State to choose one of them as its spiritual representative. To this we would reply that we cannot admit that the communities named have not suffered, and will not suffer, from their adoption of the secularist ideal. We believe, also, that in the end they will find some means of recognising that the State has something to do with the spiritual as well as with the material side of life. We should prefer, indeed, to say that this recognition is rather in abeyance in America and in our Colonies than that it has absolutely ceased to exist. After all, even in America, where the process of disestablishment is supposed to have gone furthest, there still stands the dictum of Chief Justice Marshall that Christianity is part of the law of the United States. Some day America may give a public recognition of that fact. In any case, the Church of England stands for the anti-secularist principle. But she must maintain that principle in no narrow or exclusive spirit. Since only one Church, where there are many, can represent the spiritual side of the State, and since she is the Communion chosen in this country, a sacred obligation is laid upon her not to think merely of the religious interests of her own members, but to act also as a trustee in the widest and most generous sense for all Christian, nay, for all religious, interests within the realm. We admit that there are many urgent voices calling the Church away from her duty in this respect, and urging her to think only of the interests of her own members; but it is our hope, and belief that in the end she will be guided to the wiser and nobler view of the Establishment.

Next to her mission to prevent the divorce

between the idea of the State and the idea of religion is the mission of the Anglican Communion to show that, though co-operation and social action are essential to the carrying out of the will of her Master, and of the Master of every Christian community, yet such co-operation and social action can be carried out without any deadening rigidity in her formularies or in her acts of association. Order and discipline there must be in every Church militant; but there are two forms of discipline—the discipline which deadens and destroys and which has for its motto *Perinde ac cadaver*—"As devoid of will-power as a corpse"—and the discipline which is co-operative and inspired by the spirit of life rather than of death. There is, in a word, the discipline of the free man and the discipline of the slave. The failure of the Roman Church has largely been due to the fact that her discipline has been that of the slave. If the Anglican Communion is true to her mission, she will show the world the superiority of the discipline of the free man.

What we have said as to the essential mission of the Anglican Communion will no doubt be challenged by many men with far better claims to represent the Church and the spiritual side of life than we have. Yet, though we may in a sense feel that it is almost an impertinence for a newspaper conducted by laymen for laymen to obtrude its views in opposition to those of many noble workers in the fields of the Church, we are nevertheless emboldened to maintain our ground. Our appeal is to history as well as to the teachings of Christ as set forth in the Gospels. History, we claim, shows that the English Church has always been at her strongest and best, and has most fulfilled the desire of the nation, when she has in fact, even if not in name, kept before her the ideals we have tried to describe. Narrow the Church of England to a sect, however active and zealous and however strong at the beginning, and there can be but one end. Maintain the inspiration which has been hers throughout her history in spite of many and grievous faults and lapses from grace, and we may feel sure that the Church will be able to carry out the work to which her history and her training show her to have been called.

Province of British Columbia as Seen by a French Author

ANY books have been written descriptive of British Columbia and its potentialities, but few, if any, will prove more valuable and comprehensive than "La Colombie Britannique," recently published in Paris. The author, Professor Albert Metin, has succeeded in presenting an admirable pen picture, bold in its outlines and careful in detail. He paid but one brief visit to British Columbia, and his description of the physical and geographical features indicates an unusual capacity of eye and mind to grasp and interpret a colossal subject as the result of a necessarily superficial tour of observation. From personal experience and a great deal of painstaking and intelligent research he has produced a work which is a distinctly valuable contribution to the constantly increasing library treating on British Columbia.

Written in an easy style which claims the attention of the reader, the driest details and statistics are made attractive, while, at the same time, no important fact is missing. The book contains over 400 pages and is beautifully illustrated with phototype prints (an improvement on the half-tone process) and many maps and charts. The chapters devoted to the industries and resources of the province should prove interesting to capitalists, for the author points out the way in which these resources may be best turned to account.

The author's "Conclusion," in which he tersely and frankly sums up his views on the commercial, industrial, social and political conditions of the province should prove of interest to British Columbians, as showing us how our methods, customs and ambitions are regarded by a clever and disinterested stranger. The mirror which he holds before us will be pronounced faulty by some, but even though the image be distorted it shows us ourselves as others see us, and while disclosing our worst features, glorifies our better aspects.

Professor Metin says:

Conclusion

"The general impression which British Columbia gives is that of a continuous and growing prosperity which manifests itself by the rapid augmentation of trade. In 1906, the imports amounted to 78,592,855 francs, and the exports 114,089,800, representing a total trade of 192,682,655 francs, or nearly 1,000 francs more than in 1907, or nearly 1,000 francs per head of population—twice more than in England, three times more than in France.

"The relative importance of this trade explains itself in the fact that British Columbia is exploiting the most readily available of her resources, her fisheries, forests and mines, while she has scarcely begun to work her soil and has to buy a great part of her subsistence as well as the equipment necessary to her development. It is the trade of a young country in which the various productions have not as yet found their balance.

"A rapid transformation is taking place. Every year sees new mining towns spring up, fruit growing established in places like West Kootenay, which were but recently declared

to be exclusively mining districts. Business life is a sort of fever which breaks out now here, now there, like a set-piece of fireworks, flashing out one after the other in quick succession. Hence it is difficult to present a general sketch which will not prove inexact and incomplete.

"That which strikes one is that British Columbia is a colony of colonies. Only the two portions of the Province which form a continuation of the coast and mining zones of the United States appear relatively peopled; beyond this irregular strip, population and centres of activity are separated by great spaces of virgin wilderness.

"If we search for the economic relations which permits a classification of these islets into archipelagoes, we can perceive two main currents. One, towards the western United States, following the natural channels. The other, towards Eastern Canada and the Orient, created by transcontinental lines, which are to be augmented by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

"Although a natural physical prolongment of the Pacific slope of the United States, British Columbia is, by the action of the Canadian Government, securely attached to Canada and through Canada to the rest of the world. This double character, common to the Pacific States and British Columbia, finds its solution in Anglo-Canadian sentiment in British Columbia.

"As in the western states, the population, made up from many sources, is found principally in the towns and about the mines; the Indians in both countries are segregated and so outnumbered by the whites that the question of dealing with them presents no difficulty; in the same way the Asiatic problem presents itself and is met by similar measures aiming at exclusion, and similarly white society is divided into two classes, capitalist and working.

"The capitalists and their representatives own and administer all the enterprises, from the fisheries to the railways; they are strongly organized, and the concentration of capital is apparent in every field of production save agriculture, but this exception is explained by the high wages, which obliges the land holder to sell out or to do the work himself, in an industry in which machinery plays a small part. On the other hand, in all other industries, the cost of manual labor could not be compensated for but for the large profits secured by the employment of high priced perfected machinery, requiring costly repairs, and frequent renewals, contingencies which can only be assumed by the possessors of enormous capital.

"The big industries, fisheries, lumbering, coal-mining, smelting, are already controlled by trusts, and practically all the railways in operation are owned by the C. P. R. It may be said that the development of the country is mainly the work of speculators; to them are due more than to the provincial budget the dyking, drainage and irrigation works which, notwithstanding the tendency already mentioned towards cultivation only on a small

scale, in many cases, make the landowner dependent upon the money lender. Many of the financial groups operating in British Columbia are international and have similar interests abroad, principally in the United States. Although it is not possible to discover the exact standing of United States capital in the exploitation of British Columbia, the indications lead to the conclusion that it is very important, especially in the mining and smelting industries.

"The workmen who form the other portion of the population and receive the wages current in the United States plan, many of which are controlled by the unions of the Western States.

"On every step of the social ladder each one lives freely, spending more than we earn here, especially in the cost of houses. From the fine residences which grace the elegant suburbs of the cities to the small wooden houses in the mining camps, we find modern comforts—bath rooms, electric lights, telephones—an astonishing fact to a European in a country that possesses but few highways save the steel rails, and where the fringe of the primeval forest forms the horizon of the settlement. With such habits, the need of money is great, and despite of constant increases of wages, the workman, accustomed to lead an easy and carefree existence, never appears to be satisfied.

"The intellectual and moral aspects of the people are exclusively practical. As in the United States, each group of habitations has its primary free school, and, as in all Anglo-American countries, the people adhere to their religious traditions and build churches of different denominations everywhere. Newspapers which are printed even in the smaller mining camps, devote enormous space to advertisements, and for the rest are made up of telegraphic news, mining and stock reports and local news of interest to a population which, one and all, lives in an atmosphere of business and work.

"Outdoor sports take the first place in the amusements of the people. Everywhere, in the intervals of discussion of figures, prices, contracts and other money-making schemes, there are games, boating, camping out, hunting and fishing.

"There is nothing in this which is not common to all new countries where the English language is spoken, or which permits the immigrant or traveller to perceive much difference between the United States to the south, and British Columbia to the north of the 49th parallel. Even their political constitutions bear a strong resemblance. Like the democracy to the south British Columbia entrusts her affairs to a single representative assembly elected by manhood suffrage. She does not follow their example in choosing a chief executive, the lieutenant-governor being appointed by the federal government, a Canadian being invariably chosen for the office. The governor-general of Canada, the only functionary nominated by the King, relegates actual power

to the Federal Prime Minister who, responsible to Parliament, does not possess the practically discretionary power which is vested in the President of the United States. While every official act in Canada is done in the King's name, it may be truly stated that only the exterior form of monarchy is observable; it is never so pronounced as to warrant strangers in drawing a comparison favorable to the United States, and does not dominate the sentiment of national loyalty which inspires the people. There is no room for a separatist movement in a country which possesses absolute political liberty. If there has sometimes been talk of British Columbia seceding from the Confederation, it was merely a bluff used to obtain some concession from the Federal Government.

"When British Columbia entered the Federal Union she made the construction of a transcontinental railway a condition precedent, and ever since the relations between the provincial and federal governments have partaken largely of the discussion of the rights of the Province. For instance, British Columbia complains of contributing to the revenue of the Dominion three times more per head of population than the other Provinces. We have seen her claiming a portion of taxes collected by the Federal Government in connection with the fisheries and the Chinese head tax; she asks protection for her lumber and her fruits, but she protests against an increase in the tariff on tin, claimed by the metallurgists of Ontario, which would augment the price of tin cans used in the fisheries and other industries. She recognizes the benefit derived from the Federal bounty on lead and seeks to share in the bounties on the production of iron and steel. She asks for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, extensions of other railways, and a bridge to connect Vancouver Island with the mainland. In a word, her politics are dominated by economic interests.

"The people, though British Columbians first, acknowledge that the Dominion is doing much for the Province by exploration and study of its resources, the encouragement and protection of its industries, and above all the desire to establish outlets of trade on the Pacific within Canadian territory.

"The members representing the Province make themselves the mouthpieces of the two great social classes. Of the capitalists when questions of concessions and of public works are discussed; of the wage earners when laws for the protection of the worker are brought forward. Ministers live or die on agricultural, industrial, commercial or financial issues. Of late years the budget showed a deficit and the Government got over the difficulty by increasing the land tax. Now it is announced that the receipts balance the expenditures, that the credit of the Province is re-established in London, and that a loan will be floated to provide for necessary public works. Such are the interests which occupy the minds of the people of this new country. A craving for wealth dominates all other sentiments, for nature is as yet too strong to per-

mit men to dream of anything less material than their struggle with her—the education of England and that of America concur in teaching money making as the principal aim of life—and with "make money" as a motto they wrest riches from the soil, the forest and the waters."

* La Colombie Britannique, Etude sur la colonisation au Canada. Albert Metin, Professeur à l'Ecole Coloniale et à l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris.

A CONFERENCE ON DUELLING

"The conscience of Austria has been stirred against the duel. A conference is now sitting in Vienna charged with devising some means by which outraged honor may be soothed and set to rights without murderous assault," says the Freeman's Journal. If the Congress at Vienna carries its peaceful point, Austria will lead the way in Continental Europe towards a decency that to many seems a dream.

"Italy, Spain, Russia, Greece are all given to the duel. In Germany, though the despised civilian is not allowed to fight, the officer of the Army or Navy must, if he be challenged, or if he be insulted. The University student is still proud of his disfiguring gashes; and if he did not carry on his face the marks of his boyish bravery he would get a poor welcome into any society and have a very hard time in the camaraderie of his profession.

"In France a Premier recently was second in a duel to one of his subordinates, a Cabinet Minister. It is true that in France there has long been simmering an intelligent discontent with the existing code of honor. Men with serious things to do in life find it hard that because they have been insulted they should be forced to spend a morning in being shot at. It is true that as a rule a French duel is not a danger to life; but men are often wounded seriously enough.

"It is hard for us to understand how grave men can meet solemnly to discuss ways and means of avoiding a thing which has come to seem to us so criminal, if it be serious, as to be a matter for police and prisons. When two men wearing broadcloth are angry with each other in Paris, they go out in great state with guns and doctors to the Big-Wheel or to a private park; friends are summoned to see the contest; there are motor-cars in long lines outside the field. When one of the combatants is touched, blood drawn, he goes to bed, the others to lunch.

"When two men that wear blouses quarrel—or even two that wear broadcloth, provided they do not possess gold watches, or 'keep a gig,' or are not in the great circle of the *Tout-Paris*—they, if they adjourn to fight out their differences with knives or revolvers, or even fists, are Apaches, disturbers of public peace, broilers, public nuisances, the scandal and the danger of Paris; they belong to the uncivilized, and they are given an opportunity of civilizing themselves in jail."

