

PERTINENT QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED

Census Taking Which Commences on June 1st Will Probe Into Affairs of Inhabitants of Dominion.

While the time set, June 1st, for the taking of the decennial census of Canada and this city is still a week and a half distant, Mr. Tom Hick, the local commissioner, is making final preparations...

In order that the census may follow the public has as important a part to play as the enumerators. Questions in numbers, must be answered by the residents of the city and, while some of these are personal in point, the answer will obtain no further publicity than the enumeration sheet.

There are certain to be cases where the head of a family will be away from his or her home. In these cases, information which is required by the enumerators should be left behind. All members of a household living until midnight May 31st will be counted, and those dying after that hour will be counted as living.

There are thirteen different schedules of questions under which the enumerators will work. The questions contained in schedule one and one which every person in the city will have to answer follow: Name, birth; whether male or female; of what family; whether wife, son, daughter, brother or sister; married or single; month of birth; year of birth; age at last birthday; country or place of birth; year of immigration to Canada; racial or tribal origin; nationality; religion; occupation or trade; employment, other than occupation or trade; name of employer; kind of work done; weeks at work in year of 1910; weeks at work in 1910 before last birthday; total earnings in 1910 at chief occupation; total earnings in 1910 at other than chief occupation; rate of earning per hour when employed by the hour; insurance held at date, whether upon life, against accidents or sickness and cost of same during year; other than chief occupation; amount of language known, including every person over five years of age; months at school in 1910; whether can read or write; and cost of education if attending colleges, convents or universities over 15 years of age.

Schedule Two Schedule number two deals with infirmities, such as blind, deaf and dumb, lunatics, silly or idiotic people. Schedule four contains questions on mortality, disability and compensation. Dealing with questions such as the cause of death name of physician; time of death; cause of accident, if the case applies, etc. The schedule number three deals with the amount of salary, or earnings, while in receipt of allowance given by employer to employ through sickness or an accident during census year; compensation received under statutes in census year; compensation received for loss of property in census year, etc. Schedules three and seven deal with properties in part held by residents, value, area, and etc., while schedule nine pertains to manufacturers, asking for a history, as to the number of plant; also amount received yearly and amount paid out in salaries and expenses. Schedule ten takes in churches, colleges, twelve, butter factories and thirteen—makers of other products. The other clauses omitted do not apply to this province or district.

Triple Domestic Tragedy. BERLIN, May 20.—A domestic tragedy under pathetic conditions has occurred at Frankfurt. Frau Lueck, wife of a former officer in the army, who now occupies a municipal position in that city, had long suffered from a nervous complaint which appeared to be incurable. She accordingly determined to take her life, and her only daughter, Emmy, a beautiful girl of 22, decided to die with her mother. The two women also agreed that Emmy's mother, Alfred, a bright boy of 13, should not be left behind alone. The plan was well prepared and carried out. The pair contrived to administer sleeping draughts to the husband and son and all retired to rest as usual. Before daybreak the girl arose and awoke her mother, and together they carried the sleeping lad into the sitting-room and laid him on a couch. The door was then fastened and the three women full. The penetrating fumes of ether Herr Lueck some time later, and on forcing the door, he found his wife and daughter locked in each other's embrace, dead, close to the corpse of the boy Alfred. The efforts of five doctors proved unavailing. A short note was found from the girl, giving the above-mentioned reasons for the tragic step.

Ad Wolgast Boxes. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 20.—Ad Wolgast boxed here today, in training for his fight with Frankie Burns on May 27th, for the first time since

WOMAN DROWNS FROM TAMBA MARU

Saloon Passenger Lost from N. Y. K. Steamer on Way to Victoria Soon After Leaving Shanghai

The steamer Tamba Maru of the Nippon Yusen kaisha which is expected to reach the outer wharf on Wednesday from the far east will report the loss at sea of one of her saloon passengers. The only other theory advanced for the fatality is that Mrs. Sneed may have been walking in her sleep and fell over the gangway, which had merely been hauled up clear of the water and not lashed against the bulwarks. The fact that Mrs. Sneed had absolutely disappeared was only made positive at 3:30 on Monday morning, May 1st, when, of course, nothing could be done.

Some of the passengers, to whom Mrs. Sneed had spoken of her anxiety about her daughters, take the view that she left her cabin to satisfy herself that the daughters were safe and in comfort, and fell over the partially closed gangway. Whatever may be the actual explanation of this deplorable affair, the Herald, who is quite certain that the tragedy was the result of an accident, Mr. Sneed is connected with the British-American Tobacco Trust and the family appeared to be in the happiest of circumstances. Mr. Sneed and his family are on their way to Seattle and New York.

JAPAN TO RENEW SEALING LICENSES

News Brought by the Empress of India Indicates That Tokyo Government Will Agree to Arrangement.

That Japan is likely to enter into the proposed agreement for suspension of the pelagic sealing is indicated by news brought by the Empress of India yesterday that Japan had notified the pelagic sealers that no new license will be issued. The Japan Times says: "The Department of Agriculture and Commerce, in the notice recently issued, sealsers to the effect that no new license would be granted, had in sight, thinks the Chugai Shogyo, the probable result of the sealing conference to be held shortly at Washington between the English, Russian and Japanese, and that our authorities were prepared to subscribe to the resolution to be passed at the conference for restricting the capture of seals. Otherwise the issue of such a notice and in such an abrupt way is unaccountable, it says and then proceeds to review the progress of this industry in Japan since the pelagic sealers to effect of the Pelagic Fishery Treaty in 1898. At that time the sealing craft under license were a mere handful, but today they number over 40, with the capture exceeding 10,000 skins. This is the second largest in the latest year, and the four nations are interested in the Bering Sea sealing, America heading the list with 15,000 while England and Russia are credited with about 5,000 each. To have to subject this enterprise that has been carried to such activity to a check so abruptly is regarded by the journal with extreme regret, and this sentiment will be even stronger when it is remembered that the check was not due to the free decision of Japan, but is the outcome of the resolution of the conference. It will be recalled, continues the journal, that at the Washington conference was held at Washington in 1897, Japan siding with England, declined to fall in with the proposal coming from both America and Russia, but England has subsequently taken steps conformable to the desire of the two countries, so that Japan now finds herself isolated. It is a course premature to judge of the definite judgment as to the result of the conference that is about to be held, but the Shogyo fears that, from the extraordinary step which our authorities have already adopted they will probably bow to the proposal of the three countries for restricting the hunting. Our delegate and also foreign authorities are warned by the journal not to be too ready to sacrifice our important interests."

REBEL SOLDIERS LEAVE JUAREZ

(Continued from Page 1.) paratory to returning to their homes in Mexico. This is regarded as a sure indication of peace. Reyes Told to Keep Away. MEXICO CITY, May 20.—Announcements of the personnel of the new cabinet probably will be made tomorrow, following an exchange of suggestions between foreign minister De La Barra and Provisional President Madero. There will be some changes in the cabinet slate as made public at El Paso last night. This statement was made following a cabinet meeting lasting until late tonight.

Fire in Vancouver. VANCOUVER, May 20.—In a fire which started at 1:45 this morning in the shipping plant of the Hoops Lumber company, situated in the east end, damage was done estimated at \$20,000. The shipping shed, together with its contents of finished lumber, was totally destroyed. At 2:30 a. m. the fire was practically under control. The cause is not known, but is thought to have been caused from an electric wire.

Mrs. and Miss Deuser from Montreal are spending a few days here. They have been making an extensive and enjoyable tour of the west.

WILL WARSHIPS BE BUILT AT MONTREAL?

Hon. L. P. Brodeur Hints at Possibility of Construction at Commercial Capital—British Columbia's Claim

Before leaving for London a few days ago the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine, stated that there was a possibility of Montreal being selected as the site for the building of the ships for the Canadian navy. "If," he said, "a responsible firm would establish there, which would take on the building of the necessary ships there could be no reason why they should not be built in Montreal."

Montreal is to have a drydock, with a lifting capacity of 20,000 tons. The cost of the dock will be \$3,500,000. The subsidy to be paid to the contracting firm by the Dominion government will be at the rate of 3-1-2 per cent, for 38 years. The contract for building the drydock has been awarded to Messrs. Victoria's Son & Maxim.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

Attorney-General's Department to Make Investigation Into Circumstances of Dual Tragedy

The verdict of the jury and the evidence taken at the recent coroner's inquiry into the deaths resulting through the stranding of a ship on a Vancouver thoroughfare have been reviewed by the attorney-general's department. As already stated in the telegraphic columns, the jury found the double tragedy of Monday afternoon in which Frederick W. Durban and Thomas J. Costello were electrocuted occurred through criminal negligence. A thorough investigation will be made by the authorities. What lines this investigation will take will probably be decided during the next few days by the attorney-general's department.

OPPRESSING FINLAND

Imperial Ukase Issued Ordering Dissolution of New Diet Because of Its Anti-Russianism

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—An imperial ukase issued tonight orders the dissolution of the Finnish Diet. The ukase, which is dated January 1st, by imperial decree last October because it declined to consider two imperial bills on the ground that they were direct proposals of the Russian ministerial council instead of the emperor.

Rebel Soldiers Leave Juarez. (Continued from Page 1.) paratory to returning to their homes in Mexico. This is regarded as a sure indication of peace.

SCOTTISH STATISTICS

Births in 1910 Show Smallest Number for Ten Years—Deaths Also Low

LONDON, May 20.—Some notable facts are contained in the latest report of the registrar-general on the births, deaths and marriages in Scotland during the year 1910. The number of births registered in Scotland during the year 1910 numbered 404,000. They are 4,882 fewer than in the previous year, 6,440 less than the average number registered during the preceding ten years. That is to say, the number of births registered is the smallest in any year since 1890. The maximum number of births registered in Scotland in any one year was in 1903, that number being 133,523. Since that year, the diminution has been a decided one, and once so during the last ten years.

CONVICTS ESCAPE

Six Men of Quarry Gang at Joliet Break Away in Motor and Two Are Recaptured.

JOLIET, Ill., May 20.—Six convicts under sentence from one to twenty years escaped from the guard at the state penitentiary here in the darkness caused by a sudden storm today. Two of the convicts were recaptured two hours later, lying in the woods. The other four, all wearing the gray convict garb, are being hunted by posse.

SCHOONER ABANDONED

William H. Marston Springs a Leak and Is Lost by Cox Crew of Coast of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 20.—The British steamer Tritonic which arrived from Panama late this afternoon brought Captain Hersey and crew of the schooner William H. Marston, which sailed from San Francisco May 18 for Honolulu.

RAPID BUILDING

Members of Church of Christ in Australia, Own Construct Place of Worship in One Day

MELBOURNE, May 20.—To build in a growing suburb a substantial, permanent wooden church seating over 300 people in a day of 24 hours by volunteer labor is unique in the story of Australian development. This was actually accomplished on a Saturday, at Preston by some 150 members of the Church of Christ in the United States.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN CITY

Dr. Eaton, Eminent Classicist, Constructs "Gentleman's House of First Century" from Ruins of Pompeii.

An archaeological institute was formed in Victoria at a meeting in the city hall last night, when Dr. Judson Eaton, the eminent classicist and archaeologist, gave an address.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Provincial Series of Meetings to Educate Public on Fertilizer Industry

A special series of meetings under the auspices of the various farmers' institutes, for the instruction of the public with regard to the fertilizer industry in all its phases, is now being conducted by Professor F. C. Eiford, the poultry expert attached to Macdonald college, Quebec. Mr. J. R. Terry, of the poultry branch of the provincial department, is now with Professor Eiford and Mr. Brown in the lower mainland, and will assist one or other of these visiting specialists during the tour just inaugurated.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Because he swore falsely as to the circumstances of a Vancouver police raid, Chew Yung will now serve three months' imprisonment for perjury.

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LORD SELBORNE ON RECIPROCIITY

Attacks Government for What He Regards as Supineness in Failing to Protect British Interests.

LONDON, May 18.—The government was sharply criticised by the Earl of Selborne in the House of Lords this evening for "extraordinary supineness" in failing to safeguard the interests of the United Kingdom in the American-Canadian reciprocity agreement. He said that he thought it but right that the Dominions should work out their own salvation; but when the action of one part of the Empire affected the House of Lords) had the right, and indeed the responsibility to consider the question.

CONVENT WAS A

Visiting Travelers, A Full of Pleasure, Their Short Stay at Gorge Park.

The commercial travelers and gone. Last night the annual Convention of the Commercial Travellers' Association, which was held this year, was brought to a close, and the majority of the delegates dispersed to their homes in Oregon, and a few to other parts of the West. The convention was held at Gorge Park, and was a most successful one.

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Advertisement for De Laval Cream Separator, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its benefits and availability.

U. C. T. CONVENTION WAS A SUCCESS

Visiting Travelers, After a Day Full of Pleasure, Concluded Their Short Stay With Fete at Gorge Park.

The commercial travelers have come and gone. Last night the annual convention of the United Commercial Travelers association, which was held in Victoria this year, was brought to a conclusion and the majority of the delegates have dispersed to their homes in Washington, Oregon, and different sections of British Columbia. Tomorrow morning most of these genial knights of the grip, who on Friday and Saturday, were the guests of Victoria and who made the city gay with the exuberance of their spirits, will again be on the road. The visitors, or at least many of them, were heard to say before leaving that their short stay in Victoria was thoroughly enjoyed and that the convention of 1911 will long remain a pleasant recollection.

Yesterday morning the travelers were up and about bright and early and before 10 o'clock had lined up at the Knights of Pythias hall, from which point a parade was started which circled through the city's chief streets and everywhere attracted crowds of amused spectators. The Fifth Regiment band headed the procession, with short stops in front of the two newspaper offices and the principal business establishments for the purpose of serenading the occupants. First in the line were the Bagmen of Bagdad, the dignitaries of the various councils, attired in strikingly fantastic costumes. Then came the delegates from Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver, Everett, Bellingham and Victoria. One of the features were the representatives from Tacoma who wore long light blue ulsters and carried grips, on which they set while the band, in their behalf, paid respects to different Victoria establishments. The parade dispersed at parliament square where pictures were taken.

Automobile Tour.

After this the ladies of the party were taken on a tour of the city by automobile. They were shown the various adjacent resorts or as many as possible in the short time at their disposal before lunch. If their comments are any criterion they were thoroughly appreciative of the courtesy. The finale of the convention came in the evening when the ever popular U. C. T. badge, augmented by a large crowd of local pleasure seekers, went to the Gorge Park. That place of beauty, rendered the more charming because of the exceptionally mild and summery weather, was turned over to the visitors. It was theirs for the time being and, realizing this, they made themselves thoroughly at home. The attendants at the Japanese gardens were kept busy supplying the wants of the travelers. As while the latter were entertained by a splendid musical programme rendered by the park's orchestra. Also there were moving pictures for those who wished to stay and watch. Boats and canoes were requisitioned by many parties. In short the resort took on that spirit of animation which is not usually apparent there for at least a month from the present date.

That the visitors enjoyed themselves no one who was at the Gorge can doubt. The local council is to be congratulated on the able and hospitable manner in which they did the honors of hosts to the one thousand strangers who called Victoria home for two days. Yesterday morning Grand Councillor Somers, of Spokane, and Messrs. Holson, of Portland, and Beebe, of Tacoma, judged those store windows which had been adorned in the colors of the order in performance with the conditions of a competition which has already been outlined in these columns. The results followed: First, D. Spencer & Co., \$25, donated by the Canadian Rubber Co.; second, Ross & Co., \$10; special mention, Hammond shoe store, Fitzpatrick & Connell, Campbell's ladies clothing store, Colbert Plumbing Co., Tucson Electric Supply Co., Weller Bros. and the Five, Ten and Fifteen Cent store.

Orchard Stoves in C.—It may seem to the casual reader obviously a joke for one to speak of protecting apple trees from the nip of the frost king, but by means of little individual stoves, this is just what advanced orchard science is doing—and doing successfully, as the results of experiments in the Armstrong district, just reported to the department of agriculture, attest. Messrs. Freeze and Sharpe are in charge of the introduction of the heat-pots, which are placed at the foot of each tree, and in one Armstrong orchard they have upward of a hundred of the tiny stoves at work. As a result during one exceptionally cold day last week, when three degrees of frost was reported, with the trees all in blossom, the one heated orchard came through without mishap—while all its neighbors suffered. The orchard stove is far from a new idea in California, but in British Columbia it is both an innovation and still regarded as a prize discovery by the bucolic humorists.

Empire Georges' Fund.—The Georges of the Empire fund in so far as British Columbia is concerned was officially closed yesterday, and a cheque for the amount of the total subscriptions in this province, \$12,35, will be forthwith transmitted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, through His Excellency the Governor-General, to the custodians of the King George Coronation fund at London.

STREET ENDS-AS ASSET FOR CITY

Secretary of Inner Harbor Association Suggests Method by Which Corporation would Get Benefit.

Perpetual maintenance of the various street ends abutting upon the harbour as public spaces at which wharves could be erected and facilities given for communication between various points on the inner harbor, the greater portion of the waterfront of which is now held by private interests, is advocated by Mr. Thomas Sorby, secretary of the Inner Harbor Association. Mr. Sorby has written to the city council advocating a scheme whereby these street ends might be made to serve the public interest and at the same time be made a source of revenue. He points out that there is a demand for public landing places or wharves as numbers of yachts and other non-mercantile vessels, foreign and coastwise, are continually seeking some place to tie up, and as available wharves are fully occupied with the mercantile traffic pertaining to them, these small vessels, while permitted to tie up to the wharves at a small charge, are more or less of a nuisance to legitimate traffic. There is also a demand for public landing places for outside products of the farm and fisheries as well as other food or commercial enterprises where such can be marketed off to the retailer or consumer.

Suggested Development. Mr. Sorby therefore suggests to the city council that the city should claim all these street ends and develop them for the public convenience not necessarily as Dec commercial wharves but as places where parties may land and discharge cargo at fixed rates, the proceeds to be part of the general revenue of the city. Floats of ample capacity, or, where needed, wharves could be erected. The street ends could be either carried out as solid piers, if water on either side could be secured, or they could be used as docks, in which case the public landing would be at the shore end and adjacent owners could pay rent for water privileges, or facilities, which would add greatly to the value of their properties. These street end piers might be developed as a covered, double-back, recreation and trade pier, as in Philadelphia, with railroad tracks connected with the B. C. Electric Railway system for the receipt and distribution of merchandise.

Mr. Sorby believes that the possibilities of this development are very great and that the facilities so offered might fairly be expected to induce small, independent coastwise trading vessels to make regular landings, and thus encourage and develop trade and minor industries while inducing healthy competition in transportation facilities to the advantage of the producer and consumer. If the city cannot see its way clear to develop the property it claims to hold, in the public interest Mr. Sorby believes it should encourage the letting of these street ends on moderate terms to such persons as will use them and so help in building up the trade of the city, but the city should not sell the street ends.

SIMILKAMEEN ROADS

Mr. L. W. Shatford, M.P.P., Reports His District as Progressive and Prosperous

Mr. L. W. Shatford, M.P.P., and Read Superintendent Turner are now making a tour of inspection and inspection of the Princeton section of the Similkameen district, inquiring into the needs of the people, and recommending road and trail improvements and construction wherever needed. The trunk road to connect Alberta with the Pacific coast is of deep concern to the member, and the difficult link to locate and construct lies between Princeton and the west slope of Hope mountains, mostly in his constituency. The five-mile route is being located now by R. H. Parkinson, P.L.S., and will eventually connect with Summerland and Pentelton. Of the roads, trails and bridges in the Similkameen receiving immediate attention the following may be named: Trail to Steamboat, J. Snowden, foreman; Hope trail, S. Spencer; Whipsaw trail, Day and Knight; road to be completed up Tulameen river, to West Princeton colleries; extension of Five-mile road, S. R. Gibson; road to Holmes mountain via Dear Valley, J. Budd; Wolf Creek road, W. A. Davis; and One-mile road, J. Hedley. Mr. Shatford reports the country progressive and prosperous, due largely to the railway policy of the government. He is building a fine country residence on Lake Skaha, a central part of his constituency, whence he may reach by auto the outlying parts of the Similkameen in a few hours.

Valueless Cheque.—Bernard W. Caten, who came here from England seven years ago to learn to become a farmer, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the police court yesterday, on the charge of obtaining money by false pretences. He gave a valueless cheque to Messrs T. N. Hibben & Co., and secured ten dollars.

Provincial School Inspectors.—With the opening of the autumn term, the public schools of Victoria and Vancouver again will be under the supervision of provincial inspectors, provision having been made in the framing of the last estimates for the restoration of these officers, as stated some weeks ago in these columns. The inspectors will confine themselves strictly to provincial duties, in no way conflicting with or trespassing upon the useful functions of the city superintendents, Messrs. Paul and Argue.

Campbell's

A Galaxy of Summer Outer-Garments

YOUR ASPIRATION—TO BE PERFECTLY GOWNED—ON THE 24TH INST., CAN SO EASILY BE MET HERE. RIGHT AT THE MOMENT WHEN DAME FASHION'S CALL IS LOUDEST WE ARE READY WITH THE GREATEST DISPLAY OF SUMMER FINERY THAT IT HAS EVER BEEN OUR PLEASURE TO SHOW.

CHILDREN'S SECTION
The "tots" have by no means been forgotten—on the contrary we have greatly increased our Children's Section.

Cream Serge Suits

Cream Serge Suits and Victoria sunshine go hand in hand. The well dressed woman no matter how many suits she may have, always has at least one cream serge—sometimes more. Whether you desire the perfectly plain model, without any embellishment at all, or the fancy models with blue or black hairline stripes, you will find that "Campbell's" have them—and very conveniently priced.



Linen Coats and Suits

This summer Linen Coats and Suits will enjoy the same popularity as last summer. We doubt if their popularity will ever decline, simply because like the separate wash top-skirts, they are easily laundered. A new shipment in this line has just been unpacked.



The Newest Style Parasols

In every conceivable shade to match your costume. All Black Parasols, with plain and brocaded moire silk covers, crook or plain flat knobbed handles, \$7.50 to \$12.25. Pongee Silk Parasols, perfectly plain, \$4.75, \$3.75, \$2.90 and \$2.25. Parasols, in fancy figured and brocaded silks—tremendous range of these—to match every costume or dress, \$4.75 to \$11.00.

Brocaded Satin Parasols, in helio, pink, green and white, \$7.50, \$6.50 and \$5.00. Black and White—mixed—Parasols, extremely new, \$5.25 to \$3.75. Children's Parasols, in fancy cottons and silks, frilled, \$1.25 to \$1.00. Plain Heavy Silk Parasols, in navy, brown, pink, red, helio, sky, green, white and sax blues. Handles in colors to match covers, \$4.75 to \$1.90.

Exquisite Waists and Blouses

A world wide variety of styles—every one dainty, dainty enough to please the most exacting. Others richly elaborated so as to suit any taste—in fact a waist here to please any fancy, style, want or for any occasion that may arise. A hint of the prices are as follows:

Colored Marquissette Waists over foundation of white lace net, in champagne, green, Copenhagen, navy, black, brown and old rose, kimona sleeves. \$7.50. Chiffon Blouses, chiffon over cream net, kimona sleeves, in all the newest shades. Price \$5.75. Chiffon Waists, black and white stripe over heavy white net, kimona sleeves. Very smart indeed \$6.90. Lingerie Waists, in all the most approved styles, all of which are exclusive with us. "Campbell's" \$3.75 to \$1.25. \$5.50 TO \$2.50—Shirtwaists in dainty white mull, hand embroidered, with fine tucks and lace insertion.



\$5.75 TO \$6.50—Exquisite Marquissette Waists, hand embroidered, kimona sleeves. UP FROM \$4.25—Pure Irish Linen Waists, with handsome embroidery, stiff cuffs and detachable collars. UP FROM \$2.75—Pure Irish Linen Waists, hand embroidered and tucked, stiff cuffs and detachable collars. \$2.25 TO \$1.25—Splendid range of Lingerie and Tailored Blouses—very exceptional value at the price. UP FROM \$2.25—Embroidered Linen Shirtwaists in fancy designs and styles.



Hose Section

The Famous Sillette Hose, in black and tan, all sizes, 35c per pair, or 3 pairs for \$1.00. Ladies' Cotton Hose, in black and tan, white and balbriggan spliced heels and toes fast dye. Per pair \$1.25. Ladies' Plain Lisle Hose in black, tan, sky, pink, white, helio. Per pair, 35c, or 3 pairs for \$1.00. Ladies' Black Lisle Silk Embroidered Hose, in colors, cardinal, sky, white, pink, tan. Pair 50c. Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose, in all shades and sizes. Per pair \$1.65. Special Mention—Ladies' Cotton and Lisle Hose, in extra large sizes. Per pair, 50c and \$1.35. Ladies' Penman's Cashmere Hose. Per pair, 50c and \$1.35. Special Line of Ladies' Plain Silk Hose, garter tops, lisle soles, in black, sky, tan, grey, pink, navy, mode, helio and green. Special, per pair \$1.00.

Lingerie Dresses

In looking over our elaborate and comprehensive collection of really beautiful Lingerie Frocks, you will be struck at once by the gracefully correct lines of every individual design from the modestly priced to the most exquisitely finished model. The 24th suggests immediate attention to your summer wardrobe and in making your selection you really cannot spend time more pleasantly than inspecting and comparing our values.



Silk Dresses

These dresses are in light, pretty summer silks—stripe, plain and fancy effects for the most part—in tan, grey, brown, blue, pongee, etc. Some are especially adapted for afternoon and street wear. Others are in more fancy effects—smart dressy little gowns for the matinee or evening wear.



Glove Features

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THE U. C. T.

Victoria will today entertain a number of gentlemen who do their share, and it is a great share, in the development of business, and upon whose energy and ability we are all dependent in a large measure for the prosperity which we enjoy.

To our visitors personally The Colonist extends a cordial greeting. It hopes that their brief stay in the city will be pleasant and profitable.

DR. CHARLES HARRIS

Much has been said about the Sheffield Choir and its able leader, Dr. Coward, but the public is not told very much of Dr. Charles Harris, the patriotic enthusiast through whose broad liberality the extraordinary tour of this admirable company of musicians has been made possible.

Perhaps it will not be deemed unfitting for us to suggest, on the eve of the departure of this Choir from Canada for a journey to the land of the Southern Cross, that such disinterested action on the part of Dr. C. Harris deserves some public recognition.

It is perhaps a reflection upon the musical taste of Victorians to draw attention to the fact that the most rapidly applauded number on the programme of the Sheffield Choir on Wednesday evening was a little Irish ballad.

Attention to the fact that the most rapidly applauded number on the programme of the Sheffield Choir on Wednesday evening was a little Irish ballad.

THE CONFERENCE

The London papers, which persist in making trade preference a basic condition of the discussion, at the Imperial Conference, are playing a very unpatriotic part. It is only too apparent that the people of the United Kingdom are not prepared to abandon free trade, and it is as yet an open question how far any of the over-seas Dominions are ready to go in the matter of imperial preference.

Preference is a very easy thing to talk about, but its consummation is a matter of hard business detail, which we fancy the glib, but irresponsible, writers on the London press might find not so easily determined as they think. We believe there is not a Canadian who would not welcome heartily a comprehensive system of inter-imperial preference; but we also think that there is not a Canadian who looks upon such a preference as essential to the unity of the Empire.

This is not an argument against imperial preference. If we are not wiser than our fathers in trade matters we ought to be, and it does not follow that because free trade did not disrupt the Empire, imperial preference is not desirable. The argument is that the Empire will stand whether Britain remains free trade or not. It follows that the Imperial Conference has a great work to do even if it is not in a position to deal with questions affecting inter-imperial trade.

"OUR LOST PROVINCE"

This is the term applied by the Montreal Star to the State of Maine. The article in which the term appears is an argument against reciprocity from the condition of that state, which the Star shows is not enjoying any great degree of prosperity, although it possesses and has always had all the advantages derivable from reciprocity.

The fundamental facts of the case are that not the whole of what is now the State of Maine, but only the northern part of it was in question. The northern and eastern boundaries were in dispute. Their location depended upon the identification of a height of land and a river. The British contention was, substantially, that the height of land was that separating the head waters of the St. John from those of the Penobscot and Kennebec, and that the river was what is now known as the St. Croix.

stantially, that the height of land was that separating the head waters of the St. John from those of the Penobscot and Kennebec, and that the river was what is now known as the St. Croix. The claim of the United States was that the height of land was between the waters of the St. John and the St. Lawrence, and the river that is now known as the Lepreau. The result of the negotiations was a compromise, the St. John river itself being taken as the boundary on the north and the St. Croix as the boundary on the east.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the only surviving member of the Colonial Conference of 1887. Fourteen years bring about many changes. The public spirit exhibited by a number of Victoria gentlemen in providing the needed capital for the establishment of a school for girls in this city that will take a place somewhat similar to that occupied by the University school for boys is to be highly commended.

The Presbyterian Synod of Montreal has passed a resolution asking for legislation declaring marriage to be purely a civil contract, to be supplemented by religious ceremonies at the option of the contracting parties. The resolution declares that this decision has been reached "with great reluctance."

"Are bank clerks overworked?" asks an eastern contemporary. We are of the opinion that out in this part of the world they are both overworked and underpaid. It is all very well, as our contemporary suggests, to say that the clerks can leave their positions if they do not like them; but it is of interest to the public that the staffs of the banks shall be made up of the best men available for such work, and not of young fellows, who either use their positions as a stepping stone to something else, or are incapable of earning a man's pay at some other business.

There is a discussion going on in Montreal as to whether the cession of Canada by France to Great Britain reserved the right of the French to their own law and language. There is no doubt at all that it did not, as any one can learn by reading the protocols agreed to at Versailles. All that was reserved to the French population was the right to withdraw from the country and take their goods with them; but the French king asked that those who might choose to remain in the country would be permitted to retain their property and to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences.

ARBITRATION TREATY

Outline of Draft Convention Cabled Home by British and French Ambassadors.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand today cabled their home governments the tentative outline of an arbitration convention between the United States and Great Britain and France which was submitted to them by Secretary Knox yesterday.

It is expected that one time is not far distant when both Messrs. Bryce and Jusserand will receive definite instructions to proceed to the negotiation of a convention on the basis of Secretary Knox's suggestions.

Increasing Dividend

WINNIPEG, May 18.—At a meeting of shareholders of Winnipeg Electric yesterday afternoon it was decided to increase the quarterly dividends to three per cent, payable July 1 to shareholders of June 19, or twelve per cent per annum, an increase of two per cent. It is understood, however, in local financial circles, that this increase has been anticipated, and in itself does not explain the sensational movements of this stock during the last few weeks.

University of Hamburg

HAMBURG, May 18.—The senate of the city of Hamburg has passed a resolution recommending that the colonial institute established there some years ago to train men for the colonial service shall be developed into an independent institution. This is regarded as the first official step in the movement to found a university in Hamburg. The city already devotes \$500,000 annually towards the cost of its scientific institutions, and the project evidently is to merge the latter into one university, though this word is as yet avoided. It is suggested that the example of Munster, whose university includes neither a theological nor a medical faculty, might be followed and that these two faculties be added as soon as the university is on a firm footing.

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We carry a large and exclusive line of Hammocks, and the prices are so very reasonable that there is no reason why every lover of comfort should not enjoy the pleasure of owning one.

VANISHED
Lake Titicaca in and Bolivia at an altitude of 12,000 feet. It has an area of 1,000 square miles, but was formed steadily in size. An elevation is rather chief interest in it on an island and on shore. In and around numerous articles indicating a high degree of those who made silver or copper, and people who manufactured the uses of tin and instruments of iron the fact that a work in the Peruvian dialect, as well as the work in stone, some of this metal was used. Some confusion many people conceivably. Most of us have the remarkable employment before the Spaniards notable nation. It is only all the west coast extended indefinitely people were peaceful country in ways which have never rivalled were terraced and in varying in character tropics to those of produced in abundant remarkable roads which buildings testify to its architecture. It is possible the Incas is to be an ancient civilization of the. There is not mention of the rule of the not extend back much of the Norman conquest early Spanish invader preserved abundant did not profess their origin of the buildings elsewhere or of the other metals or the banks. The civilization to have succeeded a period known duration, and seems to have been a civilization. While it is much to be learned authorities agree that to tell of a past so arduous has been preserved. The character of ship indicates a high buildings are made carefully quarried an type peculiar to the the doorways are all than at the top. This was not universal, so of blocks of stone set that although they are one upon the other, unaccounted centuries, may represent a yet which the cement. Speaking of these geographers of the article cyclopaedia Britannica suggests that their wonderful monarch with command, which he for political reasons, people were a subject seek to explain the elsewhere in South America works of human hand a field wherein our wildest range without realm of possibility, exceeding the limit of. There seems to be conclusion that a prior existed in South America beyond the range of tradition. It is hard to centuries before the ancient civilized nations and people existed who in art and science, a term of prosperity vanished so completely to show that even to survive. We go to and look upon the work in art as exhibited aqueducts and the like, that one day the that men from other der among the few that our civilization names of our nation fame of these wonderful first a tradition, then utterly. But the ancient show that this is quite possibility. Vast quantities the availability of spaces for handling skill in building nations. Vessels made of them such as called smelting of ores, imp

An Hour with the Editor

VANISHED CIVILIZATIONS

Lake Titicaca lies on the borders of Peru and Bolivia at an altitude of upwards of 12,000 feet. It has an area of about 4,000 square miles, but was formerly larger. It is decreasing steadily in size. A lake of such a size at such an elevation is rather a notable thing, but the chief interest in it is due to the ancient ruins on an island and of yet greater ruins on the shore. In and around these ruins many excavations have been made with the result that numerous articles have been brought to light indicating a high degree of skill on the part of those who made them. They are of gold, silver or copper, and there is evidence that the people who manufactured them had discovered the uses of tin and of quicksilver. While no instruments of iron have yet been discovered, the fact that a word for iron has come down in the Peruvian dialects from a very ancient time, as well as the nature of some of the work in stone, seem to establish that the use of this metal was common.

Some confusion exists in the minds of many people concerning early Peruvian history. Most of us have heard of the Incas and the remarkable empire over which they ruled before the Spaniards came. This was a very notable nation. Its territories embraced nearly all the west coast of South America and extended indefinitely into the interior. Its people were peaceful and they had utilized the country in ways which their white successors have never rivalled. The mountain sides were terraced and irrigated, so that vegetation varying in character from the products of the tropics to those of the temperate zones were produced in abundance. Across the mountains remarkable roads were built, and many great buildings testify to their achievements in architecture. It is popularly supposed that to the Incas is to be attributed the origin of the ancient civilization of Peru; but this is an error. There is not much doubt about the duration of the rule of the Incas. It probably did not extend back much further than the date of the Norman conquest of England and the early Spanish invaders of the country have preserved abundant evidence that the Incas did not profess themselves to know the origin of the buildings around Lake Titicaca and elsewhere or of the vessels of gold, silver and other metals or the pottery found in gravel banks. The civilization of the Incas appears to have succeeded a period of barbarism of unknown duration, and beyond that period there seems to have been an era of quite a different civilization. While it is recognized that there is much to be learned about the Incas, all authorities agree that the relics above referred to tell of a past so ancient that not even a tradition has been preserved concerning it.

The character of this ancient workmanship indicates a high degree of skill. The buildings are made of stone, which has been carefully quarried and the architecture is of a type peculiar to the country. For instance, the doorways are all made wider at the base than at the top. The use of lime or cement was not universal, some of the buildings being of blocks of stone so accurately cut and laid that although they were simply placed upon one upon the other, they have stood firmly for uncounted centuries. This style of building may represent a yet older civilization than to which the cemented structures are due. Speaking of these great stone edifices the writer of the article on Peru in the Encyclopaedia Britannica says their character suggests that they were undertaken by a powerful monarch with unlimited labor at his command, which he desired to keep employed for political reasons, probably because the people were a subject race. Indeed when we seek to explain the existence in Peru and elsewhere in South America of these ancient works of human hands we are confronted with a field wherein our imagination may take the wildest range without getting beyond the realm of possibility, or for that matter of even exceeding the limit of the very probable.

There seems to be no escape from the conclusion that a period of very high civilization existed in South America at a period far beyond the range of history and even of tradition. It is hard to realize that probably centuries before the ancestors of the modern civilized nations emerged from barbarism, people existed who had made great progress in art and science, and who after enjoying a term of prosperity perhaps centuries long have vanished so completely that no one can hope to show that even their remotest descendants survive. We go to one of our great cities and look upon the wonderful creations of modern skill as exhibited in edifices, in railways, and conduits and the like. It seems hardly possible that one day these things may perish and that men from other lands should ever wander among the few remains of them and wonder what manner of people we were to whom they owed their origin. It seems impossible that our civilization can ever vanish, that the names of our nations can ever die, that the fame of these wonderful years shall become but a tradition, then a myth and then disappear utterly. But the ancient monument of Peru show that this is quite within the range of possibility. Vast structures of stone imply the availability of abundant labor, appliances for handling materials, architectural skill in building and settled social conditions. Vessels made of various metals, some of them such as called for a knowledge of the smelting of ores, imply both art and science.

Uniformity of character in buildings and moveable articles implies long established custom. A huge structure of great stones built according to well established architectural plans and containing skilfully wrought vessels of gold implies a high and ancient civilization, different perhaps in character from that of our day, but nevertheless in some respects not inferior to it.

Now reflect that when some four centuries ago there went to Peru an invading force which found the country in possession of a people in some respects cultured and undoubtedly the descendants of a race of invaders who had taken possession of the land about five centuries before. Reflect upon the fact that these cultured people themselves did not claim to be aboriginal, but admitted that before they came the country had for an indefinite period been the scene of barbarism. Then reflect that before that period of barbarism a people had occupied the land who understood the mining and working of metals, the quarrying of stone, the transportation of vast blocks for great distances, the erection of mammoth buildings, the art of road-making and all the other avocations associated with these things, a people who had developed an efficient system of government, in short who represented in themselves many centuries of progress. When you have thought of these things and then realized that the memory of the latter is absolutely lost, you will begin to realize how very little we know of the past history of the human race and with how little certainty we can forecast its future.

THE EVOLUTION OF KINGSHIP

People from all corners of the earth are gathering in London to participate in or to witness the coronation of the King. It is not derogatory to His Majesty to say that personally he has done nothing to entitle him to such honor. He himself would be as ready as the most extreme republican to admit this. Indeed no man could possibly deserve such honor, no matter what his ability or achievements might be. Many other kings, as well as sovereigns holding what are thought to be higher titles have been crowned, but never in history has any one been invested with the insignia of kingship with such splendor and popular demonstration as will attend the coming Coronation. What does it mean? How did this very remarkable thing happen to become possible? The British people are the most democratic in the world; yet next month will witness what may almost be called the apotheosis of kingship at the hands of this democratic nation.

Kingship as represented in the person of George V. is the result of a large process of evolution. Undoubtedly the long and auspicious reign of Queen Victoria surrounded the throne with and its occupant with an indefinable dignity to which the personality of the sovereign, the greatness of the nation and the underlying spirit of British institutions contributed their respective shares. Doubtless also the qualities exhibited by Edward VII. in his all too brief reign accentuated the esteem in which the monarchy is held by the people. Unquestionably the present king displays characteristics which seem to show that the royal office will lose nothing in prestige or in popular estimation while he continues to fill it. But these considerations do not touch the foundation of the matter. They do not afford an answer to the question: What does British kingship represent?

Perhaps if we briefly trace the development of the kingly office we may be able to discover an explanation of what seems on its face like an anachronism and to be inconsistent with British idea of freedom and equality. We are not concerned with kingship as it has been developed in other countries. Most of the other royal institutions are modern in comparison with ours. They represent the result of the personal triumph of some individual who in comparatively recent years was able to gather into his own hands power over his neighbors. A robber chieftain came down out of the mountains, laid waste the lowlands, called himself by some lofty title, was strong enough to secure recognition of it from neighboring potentates, became a duke, which means a leader, and gradually grew strong enough to call himself a king and even an emperor. Such is the origin of most European royalities. But with the British kingship it is different. If we would seek for its origin we cannot hope to find it, for it is lost far back in the mists of prehistoric days. We know that among our Teutonic ancestors there were kings, and that they were chosen by the people; but we do not know when this office was first established. That it existed during the whole period of Roman imperialism is beyond question, and it must have existed long before the Caesars. Our ancestors did not acknowledge any man as their lord; they chose a leader, who derived his authority from the popular voice. Custom seems for centuries to have confined the popular choice to a certain family, so that while the practice of election and the recognition of hereditary right existed side by side, it was the former and not the latter that gave sanction to royal authority. The fundamental idea of kingship as it is found in the race from which we are sprung, is that the people select one of their number to represent them all. In later times the popular choice became limited in its exercise to a portion only of the community; but the essential feature

of the royal office was that its incumbent was only "primus inter pares," that is the first among equals. If the King is more than this today the added lustre of the office is due to the democracy and not to the nobility, which for centuries refused to concede that the King was anything more than one of themselves, who for expediency was conceded a position of supremacy.

When William the Conqueror took the English crown he deemed it wise to recognize the Saxon principle of election, and it was not long before the Norman kings found it advisable to recognize also the Saxon idea of a reigning family, and by intermarriage with a daughter of this ancient house to unite its blood with its own. The Norman and Angevin kings did not, however, concede the representative character of the monarchy. They were imbued with the Continental idea of the kingly office, namely, that it was purely personal, instead of being as it was held to be in Saxon days, a trusteeship for the people. As the years passed the limited character of the office began to be better recognized, and in the time of Edward I. it had come to be admitted that, whatever might be the rights of the sovereign personally, he held his powers in trust for the nation at large. The wars with France and the War of the Roses interrupted the development of the kingship, or to speak more correctly, delayed its restoration to its ancient significance. With the Tudors there came in a reaction towards autocracy, but it became weakened during the reign of Elizabeth, who though autocratic in her personal views, deemed it wise to subordinate her wishes to those of the great minds by whom she was surrounded. The Stuarts brought with them from Scotland views of monarchy that were more in keeping with the Continental idea than with that which existed in England, and the endeavor to force them upon the people cost Charles I. his crown and his head. From that day to the present the trend of kingship has been towards the Saxon conception of it. There have been occasional slight reactions. James II. attempted to restore the Continental idea which his Stuart ancestry entertained, only to have it cost him and his descendants forever all right to the crown.

And so it has come about through the evolution of a thousand years that the kingly office has been restored to what it formerly was. The ancient idea of equality has been restored; the king is once more primus inter pares; the office is once more a trusteeship; the Crown is the symbol of the nation. We have not an autocracy, not even a monarchy in the old sense of the terms; but what Tennyson called a crowned democracy. If the splendor of the office has been magnified, it is because what it stands for has grown in splendor with the years.

For what, then, does British kingship stand? It stands for the might of the British people, which is not the mightiness of armed force, nor even of vast territorial extent, nor is it due to the fact and the person in whom it is vested is chief among almost uncounted millions of people; but it is the might that has its origin in freedom. British kingship is the personification of British freedom.

THE OBJECT OF PHILOSOPHY

Immanuel Kant defined the object of philosophy to be to ascertain: "What can I know? What ought I to do? What may I hope? Very few of us have time to read the works of this great philosopher, and not many of us are capable of catching his meaning at all times. To appreciate a fundamental philosophical analysis a mind trained in metaphysical distinctions is essential. But every one can appreciate the above statement of the object of philosophy, and each of us can, within our personal limitations, attain it. Do not make the very common mistake of supposing that philosophy is something very abstruse, difficult of comprehension and only of theoretical value. Professor Ferrier defines philosophy as "reasoned truth," that is a thing that has been established philosophically must be established by reason. In a narrow view of the term this would exclude what can be established by reason plus experiment on the one hand and by reason plus faith on the other; that is, it would exclude what we now call science and religion, and this indeed is the idea held by most modern so-called philosophers. But it is not in this light that it will be regarded in this article, but rather in the ancient aspect that Pythagoras, the founder of the philosophical school, regarded it, namely, as the whole realm of human knowledge. And it seems as if this must be the view to take of it, if we would seek in any useful measure to answer Kant's questions.

What can I know? If we ponder this question a little, we will be surprised to find out how very little we actually do know, and within what narrow limits our knowledge must necessarily be confined. We cannot hope to know the origin and fundamental nature of matter; the origin and fundamental nature of force; the origin and fundamental nature of reason. Experiment and observation alone cannot teach us these things. Reason may suggest explanations of them, but it leaves us uncertain. It may lead up to what seems an absolutely necessary inference, but we must bear in mind that in the argument from the known to the unknown we are restricted to things which are alike in their nature. We cannot, for example, argue from what is known in music to what is unknown in electricity. We may,

from what we know about the motions of the visible planets, assume the existence of an invisible planet, because the same laws apply to the known and the unknown; but when we attempt to infer from the existence of visible and invisible planets the origin of that out of which planets are formed, we are foredoomed to failure, because we are then entering into a new domain, where our reasoning powers have nothing to guide them. We are as mariners upon an unknown sea, without a compass and without the stars. Hence we must remain ignorant of the profoundest and the fundamental entities of creation, namely the Cause and the ultimate nature of the visible universe. We do not help the case any by saying that the Cause was God, for this is only to give it a name, not to explain it. God is and must forever remain unexplainable. The writer of the Book of Job realized this when he asked: "Canst thou by searching find out God?"

But on this side of this impassable limit to human investigation, there is a field of useful research so wide as to be practically illimitable, and it is to this field that the question of Kant applies. To give these observations a practical turn, the question, "What can I know?" is one that ought to have a place in our everyday life and in every sphere of human activity. If we undertake anything, our effort ought to be to ascertain what we can know about it, and this is as true of growing flowers, or cooking a dinner as it is of applied electricity. A feature of modern civilization is specialization. We educate ourselves within narrow limits. In the mechanical arts men specialize in certain things. Take the printing trade as an example. Time was when a printer was expected to know something about every department of that trade, but this is passing away. With the introduction of the linotype, greater results have been made possible by the same expenditure of labor, but the time is near when a man may be a perfect machine operator, and yet be unable to "set" an advertisement by hand. Every trade is being specialized. Men grow up accustomed to do just one thing, and that is very often something that would be absolutely valueless of itself. They become so many cogs in a great machine. Hence it seems as if there never was a time when the question, "What can I know?" was of more practical value to the everyday life of ordinary men and women. In other words, the fundamental question of philosophy might well be adopted as the rule of ordinary life.

Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bertrand Lagimod)

PERICLES AND ASPASIA

"So that now," writes Plutarch, "all schism and division being at an end, and the city brought to evenness and unity, he got all Athens and all affairs that pertained to the Athenians into his hands, their tributes, their armies, and their galleys, the islands, the sea, and their wide-extended power, partly over Greeks and partly over barbarians, and all that empire, which they possessed, founded and fortified upon subject nations and royal friendships and alliances."

Now Aspasia was a barbarian, a native of Miletus, and daughter of Ariochus. But she possessed besides remarkable beauty of form and feature, mental endowments far above the ordinary. In her young girlhood she had heard tales of Thargelia, that courtesan of old Ionian times, who had become so famous during the period of the Persian wars. She came bringing all her Greek suitors, and they were many, by her arts and blandishments, over to the Persian interests, and these same suitors being men of the greatest wealth and power, she "sowed the seeds of the Median faction up and down to several cities." Her imagination fired by these tales, Aspasia was eager to emulate her predecessor, and having come to Athens, she set diligently to work to perfect herself in her many accomplishments, that she might prove a magnet of such fine intelligence as to attract the greatest intellects of the day.

Being both sagacious and charming, her presence in the great city was immediately felt. Socrates himself used often to visit her, and the most influential Athenians were eager to consult with her and to bring their wives to hear her learned discussions, in spite of the fact that her house was a rendezvous for courtesans and their followers. But when we read facts like this last one, we must bear in mind that at that time in Athens the lot of good women was a particularly hard one. Happily today we know very little comparatively of what it is to be tempted to do wrong; for there is every inducement to be virtuous; but in Greece two thousand years ago, there were so pitifully few inducements to a woman to remain single-minded and pure, that there is all the more honor to those who kept themselves uncontaminated, and the less call for harsh judgment upon those who followed the path of least resistance.

In the course of time, Pericles himself was induced to visit this remarkable, gifted woman. He went unwillingly at first, for the course of events kept him from following the bent of his inclinations. Athens was still divided, and Thucydides still held the balance of power.

It was her beauty naturally that first attracted the great leader. He was content to

sit and watch her, until he heard her discourse, and then he keen insight, her logic, her depth of knowledge so impressed him that he felt he must possess her aid and favor before he could make a success of his undertakings.

Pericles had a wife, who had been a near relation, and by her he had had two sons, Zanthippus and Paralus, but the marriage had been wholly unhappy. There had been no love on either side. So when Pericles' passion for Aspasia was made known to her, his wife was glad to agree to a divorce, for she had long ago given her heart to a friend of Pericles, and it was to this friend that Pericles now gave herself.

The Athenian law made marriage with a barbarian illegal and impossible, but Aspasia became his wife without benefit of license, and the union was singularly happy, whether deservedly or not. From this time dates the greatest Pericles' successes, and that he sincerely loved this woman there can be no doubt, for all historians agree that he was faithful to her until death, Plutarch telling us naively that "he loved her with a wonderful affection; every day, both as he went out and as he came in from the market place, he saluted and kissed her."

As to whether or not she was the instigator of the Samian and Peloponnesian wars there is some doubt, though her enemies did not scruple to lay this charge against her. But until his death Pericles was swayed, if not governed entirely, by her counsel. So great was her influence that at last ill-feeling was stirred up against her, and she was finally indicted of impiety, on account, supposedly, of her teachings. She was not without company in this, for Socrates was indicted on a like charge, though with much less justice. And her punishment was in no way to be compared with his, for he was compelled to drink the hemlock, while she, when the judges were about to condemn her, was set free through the pleadings of Pericles. He took the stand in her behalf, and, shaken with emotion, the tears gushing from his eyes, he spoke so eloquently in her defence that he gained her pardon.

Pericles procured the passage of a law whereby the children of irregular marriages were legitimate, and when his sons by his first wife died, his son by Aspasia was permitted to assume his father's name.

Pericles died of the plague, which in the same year of his death carried off thousands in Greece. As for Aspasia, chronicles tell us little further in regard to her. There is a story to the effect that she went to live with one Lysicles, but as Lysicles was killed in battle the year following Pericles' death, the story is probably not true, and may be another concoction of the woman's enemies. Having been closely attendant upon Pericles during his illness, the probabilities are that she, too, died of this disease. History does not mention her again.

EFFECT OF THE DAY

Amanegg, the well known actor, received a ring as a present from an admirer. Showing it to a friend of his, he said the unexpectedness of the gift reminded him of an open-air amateur performance of "As You Like It," that he once rehearsed.

"The rehearsal," he said, "took place in a garden that was overlooked by a building operation. As my amateurs postured and chanted the bard's beautiful lines, bricklayers above us laid bricks, carpenters planed boards and masons chipped stones."

"And one afternoon, during a silent pause in our rehearsal, we heard a voice from the building operation say gravely:

"I prithee, malapert, pass me yonder brick."

A STONE'S THROW

"The ancient Romans had a catapult that could hurl rocks more than a mile."

"Now I understand it."

"What?"

"My landlord told me this house was a stone's throw from the depot. He must have had it on his hands since the time of the Caesars."—Cleveland Leader.

CLEVERNESS AND CUNNING

Cleverness and cunning are incompatible. I never saw them united. The latter is the resource of the weak and is only natural to them. Children and fools are always cunning, but clever people never.—Byron.

A smart commercial traveler, calling upon his best customer, was very disappointed to learn that he had purchased all the silk required for the season. At the man's request, a sample was shown him.

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "You say you bought this at—?" mentioning a price. "Why, sir, I could have sold you the same identical same, for sixpence a yard cheaper!"

The customer smiled. "Then send me on a credit note for the difference," he rejoined. "It should amount to about forty pounds. I bought the silk from your house last week by letter!"

"Would you marry for money?" asked one girl of another.

"Not I; I want brains!" was the reply.

"Yes, I should think so," said the first speaker, "if you don't want to marry for money!"

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HOLD ELECTIONS IN COMING FALL

Word Sent from Ottawa to Liberals to Get Ready for Contest—Will Have Provincial Convention

VANCOUVER, May 19.—That the Dominion parliament will be dissolved shortly after prorogation in August of September, and after a short campaign the elections will be held early in the coming fall, is the inside information just received from Ottawa by prominent Vancouver Liberals, coupled with the instructions to organize and prepare for the fray.

SELLING ESTATES

English Owners in Several Cases Offering to Dispose of Lands to Tenants.

LONDON, May 19.—The good price which agricultural land is now fetching has tempted another peer to contemplate the sale of some of his broad acres. The Earl of Denbigh, entertaining the tenants of his Downing estate, in North Wales, said he thought it was far better for landowners who had got outlying estates, which they could not possibly live upon themselves, to make them personally, to give, as far as possible, the tenant an opportunity to purchase, and thus increase the number of people who were desirous to hold land.

The tenants on the Bourton estate (Bucks) have received notices from the agents to Capt. W. W. Hammond offering them the purchase of the respective farms they are occupying. The estate comprises 1,600 acres.

NEWS FROM VESSELS IN ARCTIC WATERS

Capt. Bernier With Steamer Arctic Seeking to Make Way to Victoria via North-West Passage

SEATTLE, May 19.—Letters found in the mail pouches of the four Canadian mounted policemen who were frozen to death last December while bound from Herschel island, in the Arctic ocean, to Dawson, were received yesterday and report that the power boats North Star and Teddy Bear, owned in Seattle, had reached a point in the Arctic ocean 300 miles east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river, passing Cape Bathurst into Franklin bay, near where Amundsen emerged after his discovery of the Northwest passage.

These two vessels are engaged in trading and whaling. They will not undertake to make the Northwest passage from the westward, but will keep a lookout for the two Northwest passage expeditions which are now in the Arctic.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE DELIGHTED

Announcement Made at Dominion Steel Company's Meeting that Dividend Will be Forthcoming

MONTREAL, May 19.—Cheers that were heard out of St. James street today, when Mr. Plummer read a carefully prepared statement to the effect that the directors saw no reason why the dividend should not be continued.

Over 30 shareholders crowded the board room, and when the welcome announcement came the crowd cheered for a minute or more, some waving their hats, others stamping on the floor.

SEARCHING FOR A WIFE

West Coast Settlers' Unique Marriage Followed by Almost Immediate Desertion

When Frank Simons left his home near Clayoquot on the west coast of this island, to pay a long contemplated visit to Vancouver, he was looking for a wife, but did not think to associate with him the idea of an impending trouble. Now he has both wife and trouble.

At a meeting held in Vancouver yesterday the council of the board of directors of the Victoria Board of Trade, urged Sir Wilfrid Laurier to make provision for the building of Canadian warships on the Pacific coast.

BERLIN MURDER

Woman a Victim of Barbarous Crime—Police Dogs at Fault

BERLIN, May 19.—Another dastardly murder has been added to the long list of recent crimes in Berlin; again the victim is a woman, and again she was murdered in the street.

VIENNA, May 19.—The Reichspost publishes the appeal of the Albanians to the Turkish Government and to public opinion.

The Albanians are now determined to uphold to a man their just demands that Albania be declared a province, and the Government support the Albanian schools and that in peace time Albanian soldiers remain within Albanian borders.

PARIS, May 19.—A charming little ceremony occurred in Paris the other morning in front of the Church of St. Medard, the patron saint of rain and flowers and flower gardens.

Some months ago a committee of artists and men of letters was formed in Paris to beautify their drab lives. There is nothing the French girl loves more than flowers. The garden of Jenny, the work girl, has been glorified by one of France's great poets, and the committee, which calls itself "Jenny's garden committee," distributed flowers to every workgirl who cared to ask for them, so that she might plant them in her window.

INTERNATIONAL MEET

LONDON, May 19.—A joint meeting of the Oxford and Cambridge athletic clubs tonight confirmed July 6 as the date of the proposed meeting with the Yale and Harvard teams.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 18.—The formal challenge of Cambridge and Oxford universities for a "crack" track meet with Harvard and Yale in London next July, has been received at Harvard, according to an announcement made tonight.

B. C. FRUIT GROWERS AND RECIPROcity

Restriction of Offerings in the Prairie Markets Owing to Expected Handicapping of Industry

The executive of the Fruit Growers' association of British Columbia has just closed, at the department of agriculture here, an interesting two days' session, at which considerable time was devoted to preparations for the full season.

MAY BE COMPLICATIONS

Some Talk in Europe of Another Algeiras Conference—French Near Paz.

MADRID, May 18.—Statements here are talking of the necessity of another international conference to settle the Moroccan affair, which is becoming more and more confused every week.

INTERNATIONAL GAME PRESERVE

Proposal Made to Premier McBride in New York Not Considered Practical by Mr. Bryan Williams

The proposal to establish an international game preserve which would take in the Glacier park in Montana with a piece of Alberta and a portion of the province of British Columbia, was laid before the committee of the Camp Fire club of America in New York last Monday.

HOT DAY IN EAST

Many Deaths, Prostration and Cases of Insanity Result From High Temperatures.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—All the way from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast hot days are stretched throughout the day, with temperatures almost breaking records in various cities and causing numerous prostrations.

NEW YORK GAMBLERS BAITED

NEW YORK, May 19.—Eleven men under arrest today and a wagonload of card tables, dice boxes and other paraphernalia are the fruits of a series of raids on alleged gambling houses.

Judge Melnes, of Vancouver, has decided that there is no case against Albert Whale, charged with the forgery of the firm's name of the Vancouver Paper Manufacturing Co. to a cheque which he cashed.

George St. Denis has just been convicted of cruelty, to an animal by Magistrate Shaw, of Vancouver, who fined him the limit. St. Denis was beating a horse with a pitchfork, and punctured his blows by jabbing the prongs into the animal's side.

RAILWAYS PART IN RESERVE

Hon. W. R. Ross to Confer with Transportation Companies' Representatives on Their Requirements

Dr. Frank Todd, the eminent landscape architect of Montreal, is now busily engaged in a careful study of all the conditions obtaining at the railway stations.

INTERNATIONAL CLERICUS

Clergyman from British Columbia and Neighboring States Hold Meeting in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, May 18.—About seventy-five clergymen were in attendance at the opening session of the international Clericus at Christ Church parish hall yesterday.

PROSPECTS IN SKEENA RIVER VALLEY

"Will Beat the Kootenays as Mineral Area," Says Mr. W. D. Clifford, of Kitselas—Agricultural Outlook

"I am told it will beat the Kootenays. It is in this sense that Mr. W. D. Clifford of Kitselas, former representative of Cassiar district in the local legislature, sums up the outlook for the mineral area of the Skeena river valley.

SIR WILFRID IN ENGLAND

Welcomed at Liverpool by Lord Mayor and Given Special Attention by Railway

LONDON, May 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier landed at Liverpool today. He refused to be interviewed on political topics, but remarked that he was truly delighted to be in England once again.

Navy Man at Artistic

LONDON, May 19.—That the Royal Academy is no respecter of persons is proved again by the acceptance for a forthcoming exhibition of a picture by E. W. J. Stephens, a quartermaster in the Royal Engineers.

Mill and Sumer Burned

CHEHALIS, Wash., May 18.—The sawmill and lumber yards of the O'Connell Lumber Company at Winlock were destroyed by fire last night.

Calgary Baseball

Calgary, May 19.—Vernon now has a city baseball league of four teams.

WESTERN TOUR OF MR. BORDEN

Opposition Leader to be Accompanied by Several Prominent Politicians of West and East

OTTAWA, May 19.—The speaker who will accompany R. L. Borden, the Opposition leader, on his political tour of the west are: Andrew Brodie, Dundas, the chief agricultural expert of the Conservative party; Dr. Roche of Marquette, the leading Manitoba Conservative in the house, and Arthur Stables, Glenn Campbell, G. H. Brantley, Dr. Schaffner and Alexander Haggart.

Final Agreement for Mexico Must Withdrawment of

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JUAREZ, Mexico, May 19.—The rebels in Lower Mexico have attempted to force the government to do away with the army of the north.

GROOM VANISHES

Search Made in Van for J. G. Laughlin of Seattle While Bride-Elect Waits

SEATTLE, May 19.—The mysterious disappearance of J. G. Laughlin, married a double wedding which was to have taken place last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert F. Bogue, 1121 First avenue North.

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OUR BORDEN

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The speakers in the political tour... Borden... several politicians...

WISHES

J. G. Laughlin... wishes... the mysterious Laughlin...

ENGLAND

by Lord Mayor... attention... the royal... England...

ARMISTICE WILL BE CONTINUED

Final Agreement for Peace in Mexico Must Wait on the Retirement of President Diaz

MEXICO, May 19.—Peace will not be declared as in effect in Mexico... Diaz... final agreement...

VANGUARD ASKS ROAD TO NORTH

Resolution Passed at Meeting of Business Men Relating to Necessity of Railway to Peace River

VANCOUVER, May 19.—It is of paramount importance that steps be taken to improve upon the provincial government...

CHICAGO'S BEER RECORD

Not Wiser Responsible for Excessive Consumption of Frothy Beverages

CHICAGO, May 20.—Three million gallons of beer, it is said, have been consumed by Chicagoans during the extended heat of the last three days...

PARLIAMENT HAS ADJOURNED

Royal Assent Given to Supply Bill and Other Measures that Have Passed Third Reading

OTTAWA, May 19.—After attending in the senate, where Sir Charles Fitzpatrick deputy governor-general gave the royal assent to a supply bill...

LANDS FOR SALE

EDSON, the Last Prairie Divisional Point on the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is the gateway and distributing point for the far-famed Peace River Country...

EDSON, the Last Prairie Divisional Point on the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific...

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Lushan, Rockland Ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. W. Mackenzie, assisted by J. L. Moulter, Esq., B.A., Oxford, three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps, Xmas term commences September 15th. Apply Headmaster.

THE MATTER OF THE "NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT (Being Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906)...

STUMP PULLING

THE DICREST PATENT STUMP PULLING MACHINE

THE DICREST PATENT STUMP PULLING MACHINE... FOR SALE... FOR SALE—ABOUT SIX ACRES GOOD LAND...

ROYAL GUESTS AT STATE BALL

Scene of Splendor at Buckingham Palace on First Occasion of Its Kind of King George's Reign

LONDON, May 19.—The first state ball of the reign of King George, the date for which was selected in honor of the visit of the German emperor and empress, took place at Buckingham palace tonight...

MADERO AS REFORMER

Gambling and Bull-Fighting Likely to Be Abolished When He Attains Power

MEXICO, May 19.—Gambling and bull fighting will be abolished in Mexico by the Maderistas when they get into power...

HOW LIVERPOOL LOST

Messrs. Harland and Wolff Were Said to Be Too Young to Build Ships

LONDON, May 19.—Mr. G. W. Wolff, formerly of the shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff and from 1882 to 1910 M. P. for East Belfast, described in a speech at Belfast...

PINCHOT AFFAIR IS BROUGHT IN

Vague Charge that Conservation Fight was in Lumber Trust's Interest Aired at Reciprocity Hearing

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator LaFollette tried today to get Leonard Brown of the lumber manufacturers' association at the hearing on the Canadian reciprocity bill...

MISS CAMPBELL WINS THE BRITISH TITLE

PORTRUSS, Ireland, May 19.—Miss Dorothy Campbell, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, won the women's golf championship of Great Britain this afternoon by defeating Miss Violet Hazlett...

PORTRUSS, Ireland, May 19.—Miss Dorothy Campbell, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, won the women's golf championship of Great Britain...

INCLUDES TERM "UNREASONABLE"

Petition Filed by U. S. Government at New York in Proceedings Against Retail Lumber Trust

NEW YORK, May 19.—In the first federal anti-trust proceedings brought under the Sherman law, as interpreted in the Standard Oil decision, the department of justice filed in the United States court here today a suit against constituent organizations of what is popularly known as the "lumber trust"...

WINTER NAVIGATION

McGill Professor, After Season's Observation, Says St. Lawrence Route Can Be Used

OTTAWA, May 19.—A report of the greatest interest to shipping men has just been made to the Canadian government by Prof. H. T. Barnes of McGill college, who was commanded last winter to make a thorough study of the ice conditions in the St. Lawrence river...

TROUBLE AWAITS THEM

Couple Supposed to Have Slied From France on Steamer Due on Monday

MONTREAL, May 19.—The St. Lawrence police will have another romance of international importance, although possibly not as famous as the Crippen-Leneve affair last year...

SCOTTISH PRESS

Glasgow Herald and Edinburgh Scotsman Comment on Canada's Reciprocity Policy

LONDON, May 19.—The Glasgow Herald says no one can fail to admit that some measure of reciprocity between two such close neighbors as Canada and the United States is reasonable and inevitable...

IMPORTANT FOR CHINA

Signing of \$50,000,000 Loan Contract Means Much for Celestial Empire

LONDON, May 20.—A despatch to the Times from Peking says that the railway loan contract of \$50,000,000 between China and the American-European syndicate will be signed tomorrow...

Queen Mary's Colors

Queen Mary's Colors Adopted as her colors the seranin red with a narrow stripe of the royal house of Wurtemberg

LONDON, May 20.—Queen Mary has adopted as her colors the seranin red with a narrow stripe of the royal house of Wurtemberg...

FEARFUL INSECTS

LONDON, May 19.—The habit of the ostrich burring its head and imagining that it has discovered is copied after a certain fashion by certain insects, according to Dr. G. Rodman, who lectured before the camera club...

LONDON, May 19.—The habit of the ostrich burring its head and imagining that it has discovered is copied after a certain fashion by certain insects...

UNSEED COMPOUND

Is a reliable old English Home remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all Lung & Throat Troubles

Is a reliable old English Home remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all Lung & Throat Troubles...

YOU WORK, MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK TOO

BY DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS IN THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

YOU WORK, MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK TOO... BY DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS IN THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK...

WRITE TO DAY

SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY PINGANG BUSINESS IN VANCOUVER OR VICINITY

WE ARE PLEASED OTHERS WE WILL BE SURE TO PLEASE YOU

Write to Day... Should you have any pingang business in Vancouver or vicinity... We are pleased others we will be sure to please you...

PULP AND PAPER

Senator Root Comes Forward with Proposed Amendment in Regard to Free Admission of These Articles.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The following are the bank clearings for the week ending May 18, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

BANK CLEARINGS

Increases Shows War Post Work in Nearly All Canadian Cities—Total is Substantial

Table with columns for City, May 18, 1911, and May 19, 1910. Cities include Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Calgary, Quebec, Victoria, Hamilton, Halifax, St. John, London, Regina, and Brandon.

The following are for this week of 1911 only:

Table with columns for City, May 18, 1911, and May 19, 1910. Cities include Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Calgary, Quebec, Victoria, Hamilton, Halifax, St. John, London, Regina, and Brandon.

INTERNATIONAL

CLERICUS CLOSES

Much Interest Aroused by Very Rev. Dean Doull of Victoria—Bishop of Olympia at the Closing Service.

VANCOUVER, May 18.—The honors in the debate at this morning's session of the International Anglican Clericus held in St. James' church went to the Very Rev. Dean Doull of Victoria, who spoke at the close of a paper read by Rev. King of Olympia on "The part of the Holy Spirit in modern church work."

FORTUNE FOR ACTRESS

Miss Helen Barham, Who Was Born in Victoria, Inherits \$20,000 from English Relative.

SEATTLE, May 18.—Helen Barham, leading lady with "The Barber" company, has fallen heir to thirty thousand pounds by the death of a relative in England. Her brother, Maurice, receives a similar amount.

Victimized in Paris.

PARIS, May 18.—George Fety, a jeweler, whose address is given as 172 East Fifteenth avenue, Portland, Oregon, has been relieved of \$3,200 by an old-time confidence trick. The two confidence operators made their escape.

Death of Musician.

VIENNA, May 18.—Gustav Mahler, the eminent composer and conductor, died here today. He was for many years director of the Vienna imperial opera and for a brief period in 1908 was musical director in the Metropolitan Opera house, New York.

Visited by Tornado.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 18.—A tornado in the vicinity of Dell Rapids, S. D., sixteen miles north or here, this evening injured three persons and destroyed at least a dozen buildings, most of them farm houses. The tornado started northwest of the town of Dell Rapids and struck a corner of the town.

Japanese Leaving States.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—That more Japanese are leaving Hawaii and the United States than are entering the country was told at the house today by Representative Knowland of California. Mr. Knowland submitted departmental commerce and labor figures to show that from July 1, 1908, the Japanese entering the United States numbered 7,601, against 14,195 leaving the United States. In Hawaii there were 4,943 arrivals, and 6,286 departures. "This does not look like an invasion," Mr. Knowland said. "In view of the interest shown on the Pacific coast when the recent Japanese treaty was up these figures should be of interest."

Mr. and Mrs. McGaskell from Toronto are visiting friends in town.

SECURE CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION

Conservative Members from British Columbia Urge Government to Abandon Arrangement with Japan.

OTTAWA, May 18.—That Canada should abandon her efforts to develop a large trade with Japan and China, and British and Japan and restrict or prohibit Japanese immigration, was the policy enunciated by Martin Burrell in the House of Commons tonight when Mr. Fielding moved the house in committee to consider resolutions extending for two years the existing trade agreement with Japan.

Mr. Burrell declared Oriental trade a chimera. During the last three years Canada exported less to Japan than during the preceding three years. It was expected that Canadian wheat would find a large market in Japan, but owing to the heavy tariff maintained by Japan, Canada exported less to that country during the past three years to the value of only \$23,000. Big lead alone showed an increase in the amount exported to Japan during the last year, taking it to the value of \$130,000. After pointing out that the exports of lumber to Japan were steadily decreasing, Mr. Burrell said that Mr. Hill had failed to capture the Japanese trade and that there was not much prospect of succeeding where he had failed.

REALTY DEALS

IN PRAIRIE CITY

Central Congregational Church in Winnipeg Makes \$30,000 Profit on Site Purchased a Year Ago.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—Central Congregational church here has cleared \$30,000 by re-selling a new site purchased by its trustees about a year ago. The site was bought for \$15,000 and the church has sold it for \$45,000. The site is located on the corner of Main street and Portage street in the city of Winnipeg. The church has sold the site to a private party for \$45,000. The church has also sold a lot on the corner of Main street and Portage street for \$10,000. The church has also sold a lot on the corner of Main street and Portage street for \$10,000.

LIQUOR LAW IN B. C.

Praise of the provincial government is contained in the report submitted by the committee on liquor law in British Columbia. The committee has recommended that the provincial government should take steps to restrict the sale of liquor to the licensed class. The committee has also recommended that the provincial government should take steps to restrict the sale of liquor to the licensed class.

Favor Church Union.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 18.—The Kingston district Methodist church this afternoon passed a resolution favoring church union. Only one member opposed.

Crow's Nest Coal Trouble.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—Dr. C. W. Gordon chairman of the conciliation board looking into the coal miners' troubles in the West, has returned here and is pessimistic regarding a speedy settlement. He says that the board could have patched up a temporary agreement, but that had been done before, and what was wanted was a settlement that would last for some years. The inquiry would be resumed in three weeks and continued until the men went back to work.

MANY SHEEP BURNED

Fire in Kansas City Stockyards Destroys a Thousand Animals Confined in Pens.

KANSAS CITY, May 18.—Fire which for an hour this afternoon engulfed the entire Kansas City stockyards and the Live Stock Exchange building, destroyed sheep pens covering a square block, burned sheep estimated to the number of 1,000 and partly destroyed some mules. The old American Royal livestock pavilion was in the path of the flames, but was saved. A new fire station in the course of construction in the stockyards district was partly destroyed. The fire started by a fertilizer plant at the south end of the yards and was swept into the sheep pens before a high south wind.

Many of the sheep were guided into lanes and driven to safety in other parts of the yards. The mules were saved. The fire started by a fertilizer plant at the south end of the yards and was swept into the sheep pens before a high south wind.

CHARGED WITH GRAFT

Assessor of Alameda County, California, Said to Have Received Money from Water Company.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 18.—Henry H. Dalton, county assessor of Alameda county, was arrested here late today as he was leaving a downtown restaurant where it is declared he had met a high official of the Spring Valley Water company. He emerged alone.

ARMSTRONG'S BILLS

ARMSTRONG, B. C., May 18.—The Okanagan Rifle Association meeting is to be held here on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of September. In time to catch the British Columbia riflemen returning from Ottawa. The shooting against Armstrong resulted in a score of 115 for Armstrong. A forty-mile-an-hour wind accounted for the low score.

Alleged Counterfeiter.

LOS ANGELES, May 18.—Accused of circulating several hundred dollars' worth of false coins in this city, N. F. Gutterer and G. Valensuela are in jail here and a complete counterfeiting outfit said to belong to them has been seized at Beaumont, Calif., 87 miles from here. The counterfeiters of half dollars and one cent pieces were found in the cash boxes of local large stores.

JEW'S OF KIEV ARE IN DANGER

Circulation of Story About Ritualistic Murder of Christian Youth Probably Preliminary to Massacre.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The serious situation which has arisen through the threatened massacre of Jews at Kiev, following the finding of the body of a boy under such circumstances as to raise the cry of a "ritualistic murder," has aroused the authorities in their endeavor to stir the mystery of the boy's death. Meanwhile over the anti-Jewish newspapers admit that the reports on which the agitation is based for the most part are not worthy of credence.

In an interview today, M. Sliosberg, a leading Jewish lawyer, exhaustively reviewed the history of the question of the ritualistic murder as contained in the investigation of the murder of Russia, and abroad. He said that hardly a year passed without a revival of the old myth about the Easter times in connection with the temporary disappearance of a boy or girl, or in connection with some unexplained murder. The ignorant became excited, and their excitement lasts until the case is cleared up.

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Copas & Young

A call at the corner of FORT AND BROAD STREETS. It will pay you to do business with THE GROCERS who are out of the grip of all combines.

- NICE MILD CURED HAM, per lb 20c
PEAS, BEANS or CORN, Tartan brand, 2 tins for 25c
CALIFORNIA TOMATOES, 2 large cans for 25c
DR. PRICE'S or ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 12-oz. can 35c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.65
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack \$1.15
TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA, 4 lbs. for \$1.00
ANTI-COMBINE TEA, in lead packets, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
ROWAT'S ENGLISH MIXED PICKLES or CHOW CHOW, per bottle 15c
ENGLISH MIXED BISCUITS, per lb. 15c
CHRISTIE'S FRUIT CAKES, each, 65c and 35c
CHIVER'S OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar for 15c
CANADIAN SARDINES, 4 tins for 25c
CLARK'S POTTED MEAT, for sandwiches, 4 tins for 25c
Strawberries, Bananas, Lettuce, Radishes, Cabbage, etc., fresh every day.

Our prices are the lowest good goods can be sold at. Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Quick Delivery. Grocery Dept. Phones 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632.

LAWN MOWERS CANADIAN AND AMERICAN LAWN ROLLERS GARDEN HOSE COTTON AND RUBBER WE GUARANTEE OUR HOSE The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59 P.O. Drawer 613 544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Beware of the Moth Take care of your furs, they are expensive and should last many seasons. Better pack them away in air-tight boxes, with moth balls, or if you prefer it, our MOTHS BAGS. We are selling good ones as low as 50c each. Call in and allow us to show them to you. CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist 1228 Government Street

The Store That Serves You Best. Why Our Teas Are So Famous Is because we make a study of the water, and blend our teas accordingly, and also because every blend is tip-top quality. Ditch No. 1 Ceylon, per lb. 50c, or 5 lbs. for \$2.25
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MONEY FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES

Road Superintendent Edward Trimble, of Revelstoke, has already begun the expenditure of his current appropriation of \$75,000 for roads and trails and \$17,000 for incidental bridges. These amounts being available will permit of very considerable work being done, and will be the means of opening up a vast territory adjacent to Revelstoke. In an interview, Mr. Trimble states that among the principal works of construction to be taken in hand this year and rushed to completion will be a road from Revelstoke to the power house. In this the city and the government will work in conjunction. Mr. Trimble already has a large gang at work repairing and rebuilding roads in the Camborne district connecting with the towns of Trout Lake, Beaton and Comaplix, also the numerous trails leading to the various mines in the vicinity. Among the bridges which will be built is one across the Illecillewaet river, on the Fourth street extension, which will be erected this autumn. The work as planned so far for this season is as follows:

Road south to be extended two miles below Greenside; all roads in the vicinity of Revelstoke to be gravelled and rolled; Big Bend road to Steamboat Landing to be gravelled and graded; road to Columbia Park to be graded and gravelled; Greely Creek road to be extended at considerable length; Mount Revelstoke trail to be extended two miles; Trail up Jordan Pass to be extended; government and city to work in conjunction in building a road to the city power house; road from Big Eddy saw-mill site to Boulder to be rebuilt; four and a half miles of new trail to be built to connect with new bridge across Gold Stream in Big Bend; trail from Gold Stream to Canoe river to be thoroughly repaired and in places rebuilt; several miles of new trail to the famous mica mines to be built; new ferry across the Columbia river near the mouth of Canoe river to be constructed; wagon road around Death Rapids to be completed; a wagon road connecting the town of Arrowhead with the Arrow Lakes to be built; a road connecting Revelstoke with Arrowhead to be constructed, work to commence simultaneously from both ends.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS NEEDED

In the course of their presentment to Mr. Justice Morrison at the unusually brief sitting of the Court of Assize held one day of last week at Kamloops, the Grand Jury reported that "An inspection of the Land Registry Office revealed the fact that the floor space afforded is entirely inadequate to present requirements, and with the large increase of business, it is evident that in the course of a very short time there will hardly be room for the present staff to move about. Nor do we consider the building sanitary. The wooden floors are rotting away, consequent upon lack of ventilation. We therefore strongly recommend that immediate steps be taken for the enlargement of the building and the rectification of the defects existing therein. The Provincial Home, in which there are upwards of 87 of our pioneers comfortably housed, we find to be in a neat and clean condition, but its accommodation is taxed to capacity. The Provincial Jail was found to be in excellent order, but crowded to its limit, and, in our opinion, totally inadequate to the requirements of this district, there being no fewer than 81 prisoners confined therein, under five jailers and a warden, which we consider insufficient for the safe handling of that number of prisoners, and we would strongly recommend an increase of the present staff. The Royal Inland Hospital was also found to be in a model condition of neatness, with an efficient staff of nurses.

We must again call your Lordship's attention to the numerous advanced cases of tuberculosis attracted to this district, and the urgent need of an institution for their treatment under government control. We wish also to draw your Lordship's attention to the limited accommodation afforded the traveling public in country hotels, and would ask that the license act be so revised as to increase the number of bedrooms."

CANADIAN DIAMONDS PASS TESTS

"The Canadian diamond has been tested by the greatest gem experts in the world and pronounced equal in quality to the famous product of South Africa," says R. A. Johnston, mineralogist and curator of the geological survey, at Ottawa. In January last diamonds were discovered in the Olivine mountains, in the Tulameen country. This was the first discovery of the kind made in Canada, and Mr. Johnston naturally became greatly interested, and sent for specimens of the glittering gems. The discovery soon became noised about, and other mineralogists in various parts of the world also became interested.

Among those in whom the discovery awakened a keen interest was Dr. Kunz, the Tiffany gem expert, and one of the foremost American authorities on precious stones. He wrote Mr. Johnston from New York and asked him to send specimens of the British Columbia diamonds for the purpose of having them tested. Instead of sending specimens, Mr. Johnston went to New York himself and took a quantity of the gems with him.

"Dr. Kunz and others were greatly surprised at the beauty of the Canadian diamond, and they are now enthusiastically singing its praises," says the Ottawa expert. "Dr. Kunz made tests with radium in a dark room. The Canadian diamond was placed alongside the South African product and showed itself to be its equal. It phosphoresced the same as any well ordered diamond should.

"This particular occurrence is regarded as likely to throw more light on the origin of the diamond than any other occurrence elsewhere. We have been searching through the rock, and with the aid of the microscopic slides have been able to see the diamond in the rock. This is the first occasion on which this has been done."

While in New York, Mr. Johnston gave an address on the Canadian diamond before the New York Mineralogical Club at the American Museum of Natural History. He exhibited the diamond and all were enthusiastic as to it. Mr. Johnston stated that prospectors are likely to enter the new diamond fields in great numbers as soon as the snow in the mountains melts.

"The quality of the diamond is beyond dispute," says Mr. Johnston. "The only uncertain thing about it now is the size."

DOMINION GOVERNMENT MUDDLE

Another good example of how not to do it has been afforded by the Dominion Government but on this occasion the Ottawa authorities seem to have got their wires crossed in the process of shelving a somewhat controversial subject that they were asked to deal with.

For several months past the city of New Westminster has been endeavoring to have the B. C. E. R. company's high power wires across the Fraser river at the New Westminster bridge raised to a sufficient height to allow deep sea sailing vessels to pass up and down the river without lowering their masts. The question has been taken up by the Royal City Council, Board of Trade and Pilot Board with the B. C. E. R. company, the Provincial and Dominion governments, and with the Railway commission.

When the question was brought before the Railway commission recently the opinion prevailed in New Westminster that it would be speedily adjusted. A few mornings ago, however, Mayor Lee received two letters from Ottawa, both dated May 1. One was

Vol. 13 is of particular interest to Canadians, as it contains many accounts of early explorations in the Northwest. The work will prove a valuable acquisition to the library.

The public school attendance in Vancouver reached the high water mark last month, when the number of pupils attending totalled 10,200. The highest previous enrollment was 10,173 in January last, February showing 10,056 and March 10,038. These figures do not include the schools in D. L. 301 and Hastings townships, the returns from which will not appear until after the summer holidays, as the board do not take over these schools until July 1.

The Mother Lode mine, near Greenwood, has enough ore in sight to ship 1,000 tons every day for six years. It is possible to break down 2,000 tons of ore every day in the Mother Lode, but the capacity of getting it out of the mine is only equal to half that quantity.

The Gabriola tobacco plantations are distributing 60,000 tobacco plants for distribution on the island. The Dominion government is supporting the project.

TREKKING TO THE PEACE

One of the pioneers of the Peace River district, Mr. Russell Walker, has written a most interesting letter to his friend, Mr. J. B. McKenzie of Vancouver, giving an account of the journey, and the difficulties experienced en route. Mr. Walker states that he had to "go home" since he got in last fall, to make preparation for the winter, but there was every encouragement for the settlers, as the land they passed through gives much promise for its future development. The trail was a long one, the way being by Athabasca, Candiz, Merrior Landing, along Little Slave river, Shawbridge, across Lesser Slave Lake to Shaw's Point, and from there to Girouard, then 90 miles more trail up to the Peace River Crossing. Here they struck down to Duvegan by way of Old Wives' lakes, and Cold Springs from there through the Birch hills and over the Saffle mountain to the Beaverdam, and thence to Bare lake, Saskatoon lake, the Beaverlodge valley, across into Red Willow river district, a distance of 580 miles. They left Edmonton on September 20 and reached Saskatoon lake on November 5, which Mr. Walker calls "goin' some." They carried two loads, each weighing about 3,800 pounds, packed away on separate wagons. The weather on the trip was good all the way up until the party got to Spirit river, when it began to snow. Game was plentiful and it consisted of prairie chicken, partridge, wild geese, turkeys, ducks and moose, assuring them sufficient fresh meat. Matters became pretty tough when the snow caught them. It snowed until it was up to the hubs of the wagons. The loads were considerably harder to pull, and camping out was both a difficulty and a hardship that caused them to rejoice when the journey came to an end. They immediately began to build their shacks, but at the time of writing they were not quite finished, although 160 logs had been skidded and decked up ready for the start. The cold was very severe for about a week and they were told the thermometer registered 60 below zero during the last winter. The country is described as fine, with all kinds of No. 1 lands and the very best soil waiting for the settlers. These are going in rapidly, and the district is being mapped out for cultivation for the coming summer. Rapid construction work is expected to reach the district this year. Mails come only once a month but a better service is in course of inauguration, and will be in use before the summer turns.

CORONATION REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD HURRY

British Columbia members of the coronation contingent will require to be on their journey very shortly to the Eastern rendezvous for the various branches of the service, under the terms of the current militia orders, which give all particulars regarding the contingent in great detail.

The contingent will be composed of 708 of all ranks, comprising 53 officers and 655 non-commissioned officers and men. The 34 regiments of cavalry in the Dominion will be represented by 83 men, and the horse, field and heavy artillery will be represented by 52 men, making a total of 135 men for the mounted troops. The five regiments of garrison artillery will be represented by 47 men, the various corps of engineers by 25 men, 100 regiments of infantry and one company by 277 men, and all other branches of the service by 48 men, making a total of 475 men for the dismounted troops. There will also be the band of the Royal Canadian regiment with a strength of 45.

A certain portion of the outfitting is made from the clothing and accoutrements in the present possession of members of the contingent, and it will be completed at the point of mobilization.

The contingent will embark at Quebec on June 2, on the steamer Empress of Ireland, and will leave Liverpool on the return journey on July 2, by the steamer Empress of Britain.

Mr. J. D. Craig has left with a party of fifty members of the Dominion government geodetic survey to explore the Yukon district contiguous to the Alaska boundary line, between the Yukon river and the Arctic ocean. Accompanying the expedition will be Mr. D. D. Cairns, an expert, who has been doing field work in the Yukon for years; and other members of the party will be Mr. E. W. Nesham and Mr. Noel J. Ogilvie, who will lead one party.

Indian Agent Perry, of Prince Rupert, has got together a fine collection of Indian curios. These he has just forwarded as a free gift to the Ottawa museum.

Many prospecting parties are leaving Stewart for the placer mining ground just discovered on the Naas, 24 miles distant over the Glacier.

Hawthornthwaite and Socialist Party

For some months considerable friction has existed between the provincial Socialist leader, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M.P.P., and the Nanaimo local of the Socialist Party in Canada, of which he has been a member. On Friday week the Nanaimo local made an official announcement to the effect that Mr. Hawthornthwaite had resigned his membership in the local on February 26 last, and that a committee had been appointed to investigate the cause of his resignation. This committee has submitted its report, which was unanimously adopted.

The report is addressed to the Nanaimo local of the Socialist Party of Canada, and its general tone is rather hostile to Mr. Hawthornthwaite. It sets forth that Mr. Hawthornthwaite undertook to organize Vancouver Island for the Socialists, but did not devote himself with any enthusiasm to the work.

"On February 26, 1911," continues the report, "Hawthornthwaite was criticized for congratulating the Conservative government regarding the Coal Mines Regulations Act. This was followed by a suggestion to form a committee to outline a plan of organization of Vancouver Island to be carried out by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. As soon as the suggestion to form a committee was made, he immediately stated that it seemed to him that he had lost

the confidence of the local and that he would resign his membership, stating that he was all right anyway. On being asked if he had always received a fair and square deal from this local, or if he could name one occasion on which he had not been treated fairly, he replied that he had always been shown every consideration, and had been treated as well as any man could wish to be treated by any set of men, stating that he could not rise above his environment and that he belonged to the bourgeois. The following week he made a statement on the floor of the legislature that this would probably be the last speech he would make in the House. As a result, he was asked to attend a special business meeting of the party and explain his position. To this Mr. Hawthornthwaite replied in effect that he had no further explanation to offer, that he did not intend to run for the Dominion House and that he was simply trying to attend to his own private business. He added that he would resign his position in the Provincial Legislature.

"If your local," said he, "will give me the date when it desires the Speaker should take action to fill the seat, I will date my official resignation in accordance, and do all I can to help elect your nominees."

"Despite this promise, the committee has been unable to find any trace of his resignation

of his seat in the legislature. So far as they can ascertain, he is still a member and in no hurry to resign.

"In regard to flim-flamming this local," says the report, "we wish to state that in our opinion he did not possess sufficient ability to do so, as he found out on various occasions when with all his ability and his bourgeois education he failed to hold his own with a coal miner in discussing proletarian monistic philosophy, and in discussing sociological questions he proved himself a novice in the use of the dialectic."

After reviewing all the circumstances and setting forth the efforts of the Socialists to elect Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the committee finds that he has not lived up to his obligations, and says in conclusion: "In the estimation of the committee, this local has nothing to take back, and further state that in their opinion Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, by his double-dealing and treacherous actions, has demonstrated that he is an enemy to the revolutionary working class interests, and the committee, as members of this local and members of the revolutionary working class, warn our class against this man—James Hurst Hawthornthwaite."

This report will be given the widest possible publicity through the Socialistic press of the world.

PRESBYTERIANS AND THE MARRIAGE LAW

In the course of the proceedings of the sixth annual session of the Presbyterian Synod of British Columbia, held in Vancouver during the just ended week, a distinctly strong resolution was introduced by Rev. Dr. Fraser, bearing upon the recently promulgated marriage laws of the Roman Catholic Church, which resolution provoked very considerable differences of opinion as to the policy of adopting an attitude that savored of attack on the Roman church.

Principal Mackay advised the synod to go carefully into the rights of the Roman Catholics of Canada. Certain privileges were accorded them, and he did not believe the Privy council would undertake to withdraw what had thus been granted. Such a resolution as that proposed by Dr. Fraser meant the stirring up of sectional bitterness, and the country was in no mood for anything of such a nature at the present time.

Dr. Fraser appreciated the standpoint of Dr. Mackay, but thought that the Catholic church had not been content with the rights guaranteed to it. Its marriage laws went back to the Council of Trent. He did not object to change in the form of the overture, and did not want to precipitate any strife or trouble, but the Roman Catholic Church could do in Canada today what it could not do even in Italy.

Professor Pidgeon held it to be a lamentable thing that strife should arise. He understood from a high authority in the Catholic church, that while the church looked on the marriage as invalid, it did not desire the separation of the parties (married according to other rites than those of the church) but their re-marriage in the Catholic rites.

Eventually the proposal was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. MacRae, Dr. Pidgeon, Dr. Mackay, Dr. Fraser, and Rev. W. L. Clay, to draw up a more acceptable resolution to be submitted to the general assembly.

The Columbia & Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company, following in the footsteps of the government, have announced an increase in their wild lands to \$10 an acre.

from the Department of Public Works to the effect that the question of the height of the high power wires at New Westminster was now in the hands of the Railway commission for settlement; the other was from the Railway commission stating that the Department of Public Works was dealing with this question of high power wires.

The wires across the river at the bridge are 165 feet above high water mark. In order to accommodate all sailing vessels it is necessary that these wires be at least 210 feet above high water mark. A suggestion has been made that the wires might be carried by cable on the bottom of the river.

Considerable excitement has been created in Nelson military circles by the recent action of the Militia Department in ordering the militia out for a 12-day camp, and at the same time intimating that if the orders are not complied with, the legal penalties involving a fine of \$120 for each officer, and \$60 for each man or 60 days in jail, will be enforced. The camp is to be held at Kamloops, and compliance with the order is felt to involve such a sacrifice that if some alternative is not adopted, it is believed the Nelson corps will resign en bloc.

The provincial government has let a tract of 50,000 acres to Messrs. Green Bros. & Burden to survey for pre-emption purposes. This is adjacent to the block of 200,000 acres north of the Nechaco river, and between the Salmon and the Stuart rivers, already surveyed. The surveying for bona-fide settlers of an immense tract of 500,000 acres is contemplated in the scheme of the government. This will mean 3,125 pre-emptions, or reckoning on families of five individuals each, room for a farming population of almost 16,000 in the Fort George district.

An interesting and valuable addition to the Vancouver public library is John Pinkerton's "A General Collection of Voyages and Travels," which was pronounced by Didden, the great bibliographer, "the most valuable collection of voyages extant." The work comprises seventeen quarto volumes, with 197 fine copperplate engravings. All accounts of travels, considered worthy of preservation in prior collections, are included, as well as translations not before known to English readers.

OSTRICHES IN EAST KOOTENAY

During the past three weeks or more a certain Otto Becker of Hamburg, Germany, has been in the Cranbrook district, overlooking the country and investigating the possibility of securing an in-every-way suitable site for the establishment of an ostrich farm. He has been successful, having purchased a block of land near Wardner through the C. P. R.'s British Columbia Land Department.

Ostrich farming in East Kootenay strikes one, at first blush, as being almost as impracticable as banana-growing, but in this case, the experiment is based upon the knowledge and experience of a man who has engaged in the ostrich farming business in Africa and, presumably, knows what he is about. Whether or not the climate of East Kootenay will be suitable for ostrich breeding and raising doubtless remains to be proved.

The first experimental exportation of ostriches into California was made in 1882 and has proved successful. About 1,500 of these birds are now to be found on ranches in California, Arizona, Texas and Florida. When the American stock has become thoroughly acclimatized the industry is expected to yield rich returns, as some of the South African farms are reputed to pay 40 per cent. net profit on the investment. Experiments in ostrich farming are now being carried on in Mexico, Central and South America.

Chief Wedilaheid, of the Kitselas tribe of Indians, in the Skeena country, is on his way to the coronation. He has \$8,000 in hand for the purpose of his trip and is spending it freely. He shows with pride a totem of black slate, about a foot in height and carved with the emblems of his tribe, which he intends to present to King George. He has also a banner of buckskin with the tribe's totem, an eagle, burned on one side and a bunch of maple leaves opposite. This is to be engraved with the names of all the Indian chiefs attending the coronation.

The Queen Charlotte Islands will shortly send to the British Columbia markets strictly native oysters of far better size and better quality than the imported Easterners.

