onsideration, and the ppers to the Big Store

hing Blouses, Friat \$1.25

ses of all kinds are greatly earing during the warmer ow due, the colored styles favorites.

are made of very fine qualzephyrs, and under ordins would be marked much ight at a special price, we special price.

ILORED BLOUSES. lain chambray, in differso pretty striped and s. Some of the blouses plain fronts, others have tucks. They all have d have stiff linen collars. Friday's price \$1.25

ish Shoes for Men



e always popular and serviceable dressy patent leather, and the most in tan and ox-blood are all shown not fail to see our display before Call and see for yourself. There is purchase. We mention a few below:

BOOTS, on smart swing last BOOTS, ooze calf tops, "Happy

of tan, Russia calf Oxford shoes ER BOOTS AND OXFORDS. ely narrow to the broad orthopedic

e coupons with a \$5.00 shoe

s From 75c Up

ent of Sweaters and Coat Sweaters dren. These are nearly all popular nt values, good styles, choice colorwill not last long.

s, good heavy wool in navy trimned with navy. This style is made

made of fine soft wool. Style with red trimmings, and cream

ATERS, buster style for small nmed with red, and red trimmed

RS, made of a beautifully fine soft ream trimmed with colors. This ith a directoire knot. Price. .\$2.50

ERS, made of fine wool. Colors, and red. These sweaters are full

d are fancy knit. Price \$2.25

colates, the Best, Twenty-Varieties, per lb., 60c

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

Japanese Training Cruisers Loot Mail Car and Then At-Aso and Soya Broke Moorings Early Today and Sailed for Vancouver

ADMIRAL CHARMED WITH HIS RECEPTION

to Esquimalt Yesterday to Attend Reception On Board Japanese Flagship.

"Sayonara Aso kan; Sayonara Soya kan."

Soon after 7 o'clock this morning the Japanese training cruisers Aso and Soya that once fought as Russian men-of-war broke their moorings in Esquimalt harbor and steamed out on their way to Vancouver, with Capt. Newby, the local pilot, assisting Capt. Ishii on the bridge of the Aso. The visit to Victoria was thoroughly enjoyed; Admiral Ijichi and his officers said that nowhere they had visited had offered more pleasure to them.

"It is difficult to express the thankfulness that I feel for the kindly well-will be the control of the plant of the "It is difficult to express the thankfulness that I feel for the kindly welcome and splendid hospitality of the people of Victoria" said Admiral Ifichi yesterday. "I and my officers, the cadets and all on board have thoroughly enjoyed their visit to Victoria, not only because of the hearty, spontaneous kindness with which we heve been welcomed, but also because — the feeling. This harbor of Esquimant reminds us all of home; its scenery is like our scenery, and both are beautiful. I hope it will not be so long as between my first and second visits until I come again to Esquimalt."

It is twenty-nine years since the

It is twenty-nine years since the admiral's previous visit. His flag captain, Capt. Shimamura, came ten years ago on the training gunboat Hiyei, and he is going to Vancouver, as are all the officers, for the first time.

Reception on Flagship.

Hundreds visited the Japanese cruisers on Sunday. On board the flagship Aso the Admiral and his officers gave a reception to which many Victorians were invited, and on the Sayo throngs came and went all day. The-steam pinnaces and cuters of the warships piled with the local launches and boats, and a special street car service was given for the occasion. Both vessels were draped with flags and covered with awnings. The Aso was profusely decorated, strings of lanterns being festooned on the quarter deck winder the captare for the captare of the robbers has been issued from St. Paul.

On board the Aso, where Admiral Ijichi received his guests, including Commander Crawford, in command of the Esquimalt station, Capt. Edwardes and Major Bennett and many other local military officers, Lieut.-Col. Hall and his officers, and many others, an entertainment that was trained. and his officers, and many others, an entertainment that was typically Japanese was provided for the entertainment of the visitors. Firstly the silver challenge cups won by the cadets in the regatta of Saburday were presented by Mrs. Edwardes, wife of the commander of H. M. S. Algerine, in the presence of Admiral Ijichi and his staff, while the flagship's band, in full dress with bright red tunics, was drawn up on the quarter deck to play a few bars of music as each boat captain stepped forward to receive the cup. Then obstacle races were held in which the competing bluejackets crawled under canvases that extended far and went through many obstacles. Following this, jujitsu and fencing exhibitions were held.

Mats Spread on Deck.

Veilers

Other Control of the Contro

tempt to Ram Rest of Cars 8 by Sending the Engine

"RED McDONALD"

Against Them

Thousands of Victorians Went Twelve Persons Are Injured and Bandits Obtain Twenty Thousand Dollars - Reward Offered

lionaire Schemes for a Pompous and Costly Funeral As S

He Sinks Into Dark Valley

paid for art treasures. He bought

Millet's "Angelus" for \$200,000, and

paid vast sums for other pictures, notably Melssonier's "1815." In his declining years the old gentleman has grown rather eccentric, and his chief occupation has been to arrange the details of his funeral, which he has planned upon a royal scale. He has already had a magnificent sarcophagus, costing \$16,000 built in the Pere La

ART GALLERY NEXT

was profusely decorated, strings of lanterns being festooned on the quarter deck under the awning. All the visitors were hospitably received, details of cadets being told off to point out to the uniniated the wonders of quick-firing naval guns, searchlights, conning towers and other mystic points about a warship. On heard the transfer of the point of th

AREWELL TO ROBBERS TRY Scenes From the Entertainment of Japanese Visitors at Esquimalt



. B. Moore and Charles Young First Earthquake in Known Returned From Mackenzie District With News of Grim

IDENTIFIED AS McLEOD BROTHERS

How Men Came to Their Death Remains an Unfathomable Mystery — Probably Grub Supply Failed

WOLSELEY HAD NO ELECTRIC LIGHT Winnipeg Scientist Says That Shocks May Never Recur-

Disturbance Elsewhere

and Further West

History of the Red River

Valley Was Felt in Winnipeg

Calls Quake Echo of Serious

fication as the MoLeod brothers, who disappeared in the Mackenzie River district some years ago, is the report of O. B. Moore and Charles Young, who arrived from that section via Telegraph Creek yesterday.

Messrs, Moore and Young went into the interior in the early spring. Their expedition had two objects; namely, the locating of new gold fields and a search for the two lost men.

In the first they were not particularly successful but in the course of their wanderings they came across traces of the presence of humans which had been almost obliterated. This encouraged them in their quest and resulted, ultimately, in the establishment of the fact, beyond peradventure, that the wilds of the frozen North.

Remains a Mystery.

How they came about their death

prise. He is a bachelor, many times a millionaire, and lives in a princely residence. He has often astonished the world by the fabulous prices he has RELEASE HIS HEROISM

Capt. Hains Must Serve Eight to Sixteen Years in Penitentiary for the Killing of W. E. Annis

Flushing, N.Y., May 17.—Capt. P. C. Hains, Jr., who was convicted of mansalughter in the first degree for Killing W. E. Annis at the Bayside Yacht Club last August, was sentenced today. The service will be held with much pomp at the famous church of La Madeleine. There is to be music from the operatory by Justice Garretson in the Supreme Court to an indeterminate sentence of today. The street of not less than eight years or more than sixteen years at hard labor in the State prison.

Capt. Hains was brought into court from the Queen's County jail early, localmen in cockades and silver from the Queen's County jail early, localmen in cockades and silver from the Queen's County jail early, localmen in cockades and silver galons. Mr. Chauchard intends to be opened the form of the gueen's County jail early, localmen in cockades and silver galons. Mr. Chauchard intends to be opened the form of the gueen's County jail early.

DECORATED FOR

search for the two lost men.

In the first they were not particularly successful but in the course of their wanderings they came across traces of the presence of humans which had been almost obliterated. This encourable and their in their quest and resulted, ultimately, in the establishment of the fact, beyond peradventure, that the McLeods perished miserably in the wilds of the frozen North.

Remains a Mystery.

FAREWELL TO

(Continued from Page 1.)

use. As a matter of fact the real art of jujitsu is to win by yielding.

The fencing that followed the judo bouts on board the Aso yesterday afternoon was as typically Japan-ese. With mask and helmet, and whalebone cuirass the swords men stepped out toward each other with both hands clasped other with both hands clasped like on a double handed sword on the light bamboo sticks. Like in all things Japanese there is ceremony about fencing. It is the custom, too, to give warning of the intended location of the blow, and, as the two men slash and struggle, they cry "head," of the blow, and a quaint feature to When the bowels do not move regulation to the bowels of the blowels. light bamboo sticks. Like in all things
Japanese there is ceremony about fencing. It is the custom, too, to give warning of the intended location of the blow, and, as the two men slash and struggle, they cry "head," "side," etc., giving a quaint feature to the practice. It is the custom likewise for the winner of a bout to remain standing to meet all comers until he is defeated.

After the entertainment on deck refreshments were served in the ward the other purgatives do not act on the

After the entertainment on deck re-freshments were served in the wardfreshments were served in the wardroom, and after a pleasant afternoon,
the steam plnnaces of the warship
carried the visitors ashore. Soon afterward the cutters were run up in the
davits. Long lines of barefooted
bluejackets—many of whom had been
wandering about the city on shore
leave during the afternoon—ran along
the decks to the boatswain's pipe running the weighty cutters up into place.
The pinnaces were lifted inboard, and
when night came all was ready for the
early morning departure. early morning departure.

This morning the warships steamed away, bound to Vancouver where they remain a week, and then they will proceed to Tacoma and Seattle, from where they go to Honolulu and back to Japan.

At the regatta held on Esquimalt harbor on Saturday afternoon the British bluejackets outrowed their brown allies in most of the races in which both nations engaged. The band of the flagship Aso and the Fifth Regiment band were both present and played during the afternoon, and despite the rain, the affair was an en-The Regatta.

The regatta was enlivened by many interesting features. The chief races were won by the bluejackets of H. M. S. Algerine and Shearwater, the visitors being outrowed in the races in which they were in competition with the British bluejackets. Several 'fun-ny parties' — as the bluejackets call them—aided greatly in furnishing amusement. A model of H. M. S. Shearwater, in which an embryonic admiral was accompanied by a Harry Lauder and a blonde in the latest Paristan continue of the postagonal of the continue of risian creation from Portsmouth and a floating automobile, cleverly fashioned on a raft, with its crew, added much to the amusement, as did some of the Algerine's engineers attired as Chinese coolies with straw coats of an Oriental

From the Aso a large barge with a platform built across it was towed alongside the naval jetty, and on the platform a number of Japanese blue platform a number of Japanese blue-jackets gave burlesques of geisha dances and of famous Japanese plays. They were costumed quaintly, some after the manner of the West, but the mapority in kimonas and Eastern garb, some in the ancient armor of the sa-hural. From the Soya came a sampan —the Japanese cruisers carry sampans instead of dingles—built up with ropes as bars to imitate a monkey cage, and in it were eight or ten Japanese blue-jackets costumed and bepainted to rep-resent gorillas, with a negro minstrel Japanese bluejacket as their keeper.

British Win Fist Race. The course set for the regatta was from a point towards Parsons bridge to a line at the entrance to the harbor. In the dinghy race a heat had been pulled in the morning between the crews from the Algerine and Shearwacrews from the Algerine and Shearwater, which was won by the former, and the victors beat a Japanese crew. The first race of the afternoon was between gigs carrying crews of soldiers. The artillerymen beat the engineers easily, but the blame was put upon No. 2 of the engineers, who lost his oar and made a back somersault while his shipmates recovered his lost sweep. Then came the race between the Algerine's men and Japanese in dinghies. gerine's men and Japanese in dinghies

The race between the 12 and 14oared cutters of the Japanese warships was a very good one, a strong fight being made throughout. The Soya's cutter finished first with no daylight-between her cutter and that of Phe' Aso, and a second cutted fro mthe Aso finished a good third.

The Shearwater beat the visitors in the race for four-oared gigs. The Shearwater finished first. The race was won near its close when the winners pulled away from the other boats and the Algerine's boat hauled past the Aso's gig and finished second.

a good event. The boats, known to the elbow. Japanese as "Tima," are propelled by a long sweep aft. The race for cadets in cutters was won by the Aso with the Soya second and another Aso boat third, and in the event for five-oared

Government House Dinner.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governo and Mrs. Dunsmuir gave a dinner The party at Government House on Saturday night in honor of Rear Admiral Jijichi, I.J.N. The following guests had the honor to be invited:

urday night in honor to be invited:

Rear Admiral Jichi, I.J.N., Flag
Commander Sakamoto, I.J.N., Flag
Lieut. Shimmomura, I.J.N., Capt. Ishi,
I.J.N., Capt. Sato, I.J.N., Hon. the
Chief Justice of British Columbia and
Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. Col. Hon. E. G.
Prior and Mrs. Prior, Hon. W. J. Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Macdonald, Commander Crawford, R.N.,
Hon. Mr. Justice Martin and
Mrs. Hon. the Premier and Mrs.
Martin, Hon. the Provincial Secretion of the heavy wagon caught in such a
Martin, Hon. the Provincial Secretion of the heavy wagon so heavily that
Martin the Speak
Warrow Escape in Smashup.
Vancouver, May 17.—John Sievewright, a city employee driving a lumber wagon, had a narrow escape from
death Saturday, in a smashup
with occurred on the slope of Nicola
street. The street car rails at this
point are several inches higher than
the level of the street and the wheels
of the heavy wagon caught in such a
way that they were locked for several
moments as the car approached. The
car struck the wagon so heavily that
awiter was knocked off and his
of a performance of 'Des Rheingold
The Queen of Wurtemburg was preent, but exercised great self-control.

Stuttgart, May 17.—The audience at
the Court theatre Saturday were
thrown into a panic during the cours
of a performance of 'Des Rheingold
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of a performance of 'Des Rheingold
The Queen of Wurtemburg was preent, but exercised great self-control. Martin, Hon. the Premier and Mrs. McBride, Hon. the Provincial Secretary and Mrs. Young, Hon. the Speaker and Mrs. Young, Hon. the Speaker and Mrs. Eberts, His Worship the Mayor of Victoria and Mrs. L. Hall. Col. Holmes, D.O.C., and Mrs. Holmes, Major Bennett, Commander Edwardes, R.N., and Mrs. Edwardes, the Japanese Consul for Vancouver and Mrs. Yada, the Japanese Consul for Seattle and Mrs. Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. Pooley and Miss Pooley, Dr. and Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. Pearse, Mrs. Fize-dibbon, Mrs. Audain. Mrs. Muskett, Miss Audain, Mrs. Muskett, Miss

TO JAPANESE SHIPS WONDERS OF THE HUMAN BODY

Why Many People Never Need a Doctor.
You have a natural laxative in your

the other purgatives do not act on the liver at all. They merely irritate and inflame the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives' cure Constipation because they act on the liver. The fruit principles stimulate the liver to secrete and circum principles than a property of the principles of the pri and give up enough bile to move the bowels, while the tonics and antiseptics tone up and invigorate the muscles. "Fruit-a-tives" are the only medicine ever discovered that will cure Constipation, Billiousness and all other troubles due to a Torpid or Disordered Liver. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-atives, Limited, Ottawa.

CABLES MONEY TO RELEASE HIS SONS

(Continued from Page 1.) sons as a guarantee to repay money

sons as a guarantee to repay money advanced by Michael Loufti, who took pity on the family's plight.

"We found thousands of men, women and children on the densely timbered and rocky lands in Brazil bewailing their fate," Mann said. "Like ourselves, they were immigrants from Europe. We were warned there not to tell any one about the real condi-tion of the country, and, in fact, we were told that death by hanging was the penalty for saying anything about what we saw and the way we were treated by the officials in the immitreated by the officials in the immi-grant house. I was told that a dozen others had been executed for disobeying this injuncti

A WIRE-TAPPING

CHARGE IS LAID Former Official of Western Union Is Held by the Pittsburg Authorities

Pittsburg, Pa., May 17.—E. D. Say-lor, former superintendent of Pitts-burg district of the Western Union Telegraph Co., was arrested Satur-

Telegraph Co., was arrested Saturday on a charge in connection, it is said, with an alleged wige-tapping scandal. Mr. Saylor furnished bail to the amount of \$15,000 for a hearing on Tuesday next.

Three former operators of the company have also been arrested. They are W. L. Thompson, W. H. Smith and I. N. Barto, formerly wire and repeater chiefs. In the allegations, it is alleged, the defendants conspired to cheat and defraud the Board of Trade of Chicago of certain quotations of grain by tapping, or causing to be tapped, wires carrying quotations, and furnishing the same to divers persons.

Mr. Saylor resigned as superintend-

ent of the company several days ago. Gambling Soldiers Arrested

Fort Warden, Wash., May 17.—One of the most sensational incidents in the history of Fort Warden occurred Friday when a raiding party, under Lieut. Daniels, pounced on a gambling hell conducted in the basement of the barracks. Forty soldiers were placed under arrest and a quantity of gambling paraphernalia confiscated. Col. Whistler, in command of the fort, declares he is determined to drive the gambling evil out of camp.

Strike on Lakes

Buffalo, May 17.—Victor A. Olander, general secretary of the lake steamers union, left for the West Saturday. He said he had been invited to attend a meeting of the state board of media-tion and arbitration in Detroit on Wednesday next, when an effort will e made to reach some agreement with the lake carriers' association, looking forward to a settlement of the strike in progress on the lakes. He added that he did not believe the meeting would bring any results, as his men would not work under the present con-tracts of the lake carriers' association.

and the Algerine's boat hauled past the Aso's gig and finished second.

The Algerine won the race for tenoared whalers with the Shearwater second and the Japanese third, and in the race between four Japanese boats for a challenge cup the Aso's cutter won the cup with the Soya's boat second and another crew from the Aso third. The Aso also won the race for stokers in cutters from the Japanese ships. The sampan race between the Japanese seaman was also a good event. The boats, known to the lebow.

Bled to Death

Everett, Wash., May 17.—David Pickett, a bucker employed at the Morrill and Ring logging camp, near this city, bled to death Friday from a wound received in an unusual manner. A windfall on which he was standing was struck by a falling tree, causing Pickett to lose his balance and fell several feet to the ground. He was carrying an axe on his shoulder and the sharp blade inflicted a long and deep wound in his right arm, severing the artery above the elbow.

Killed His Mother

a long sweep art. The race for cadets in cutters was won by the Aso with the Soya second and another Aso boat third, and in the event for five-oared whalers the Algerine and Shearwater were first and second with the Japanese boat third. The motor race, in which a number of launches entered, was won by Mr. Farrell's boat.

Killed His Mother

South Bend, Ind., May 17.—Charles Rapp, who had considerable local fame as a baseball pitcher, Saturday killed his mother and then tried to commit suicide. He had been drinking and when ordered to leave off liquor, he got a hammer, and after hitting his mother on the head stabbed her with a butcher which he snatched from a finite work. er knife which he snatched from a table. When his mother fell Rapp gashed his throat with the same knife. The police found Rapp still uncon-scious. At the hospital Rapp stated that he intended to kill the entire fam-

of the heavy wagon caught in such a way that they were locked for several moments as the car approached. The car struck the wagon so heavily that the driver was knocked off and his scalp laid, open, while one of the horses was knocked down and badly cut about the leg. Dr. Coulthard was called and dressed the wounds of Sievewright, who was then conveyed to St. Paul's hospital.

Theatre Fire Panic.

Stuttgart, May 17.—The audience at the Court theatre Saturday were thrown into a panic during the course of a performance of "Des Rheingold." The Queen of Wurtemburg was present, but exercised great self-control. A curtain caught fire, but the singers continued their roles in an effort to keep the audience from becoming alarmed. Loud cries of fire, however, caused a hospital.

Cobalt Ore Shipments. Toronto, May 17.—Cobalt ore ship-the fi ments last week totalled over 328 tons. loss.

SPRUCE TREE REAL KING IN MAINE

Tourists While They Bring Much Money to the State Are Not in It As Compared to the Noble Pine

What is true of the State of Maine is true in a general way of Vancouver Island. The following article, forwarded to the Evening Post, may therefore prove of interest:

Bangor, Me., Saturday.— The swarms of visitors who come to Maine in summer and the thousands of sportsmen who come in autumn bring a great deal of money into the State, and some statisticians have declared that from these two classes is derived a greater revenue than from derived a greater revenue than from any one of the State's great industries But while the summer visitors and the sportsmen are a great financial help to Maine, their presence is of small importance compared with the spruce tree.

Up to about 1855 the pine tree was Maine's greatest source of wealth and importance. Pines as big around as sugar barrels stood close together on housands of acres, which acres had fallen into few hands at a ridiculous lailen into few hands at a ridiculously small price, and the foundation was
laid of most of the great Maine fortunes of this day. But the pine was
wasted, and finally there came the
time when lumbermen had to fall back n spruce.

Fifty years ago the spruce began to loom up bigger in the lumber surveys than the pine, and today of all the 800,000,000 feet of logs cut annually in the State more than sixty-five per cent. is spruce, while of the remain-der a considerable part is hemlock, cedar and other woods than pine, the last being no more than twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the whole, and most of it second growth at that. Takes Pine's Place

While it was the pine that made possible the once prosperous West India trade and built up Maine's shipping in the days before the Civil war, it never in all the years of its preeminence accomplished half so much for the land of its birth as the coarse grained spruce. For while the pine built ships and individual fortunes and made West India rum as cheap as cider all along the seaboard, the spruce has built towns in the midst of the wilderness, like Rumford Falls and Millinocket, brought outside millions of capital to Maine, and has given popular literature an amazing boom.

finest of wood pulp can be made from spruce logs white paper would cost so much that newspapers and magazines and books would be much higher in price, and their circulation corres-pondingly restricted. Even the mails would be lighter by far but for the spruce tree.

Millinocket, seventy-five miles north of Bangor, on the west branch of the Penobscot, is a spruce town. A few years ago Millinocket consisted of a urnishing the same to divers persons.
Mr. Saylor resigned as superintendant of the company several days ago.

Gambling Soldiers Arrested

Town Follows Mill

Town Follows Mill

Then a big paper making corporation looked the ground over, saw a fine chance to make pulp and built an immense mill. Then came the town. It is called "The Magic City" because it came into existence so suddenly. The pulp and paper mill, which eats up about 60,000,000 feet of logs yearly, employs in one capacity or another about 1,000 men, and there are in the employs in one capacity or another about 1,000 men, and there are in the town 2,500 people. Where bears and moose roamed nine years ago there are now streets lined with stores, dwellings, school houses, hotels and churches, and lighted with electricity. When the original settler, the Inwhen the original settler, the indian, murdered his chance guest, the Spaniard, reporters who went up from Bangor to see about it had to make a meal on salted pig's shoulder and saleratus biscuit at the flag station of the railroad. Now they have at Millinocket a hotel where the English land. "The Silver Dart will not be entered in the competition arranged by the London Daily Mail," said the professor, wage, is considered in adequate to "because my fellow workers. Douglas

inocket a hotel where the English language is considered inadequate to describe all the dishes on the dinner bill.

When, eight years ago, a man wanted to take a bath at Millinocket he had to jump into the west branch of the Penobscot and take his chances. Now they have porcelain tubs, with the water at temperature to suit."

London Daily Mail," said the professor, because my fellow workers, Douglas McCurdy and W. F. Baldwin, remain at Eaddeck, N.S., for experiments. They are at present building a larger machine, which they will offer to the Canadian government or to the government of Great Britain if the Canadian government does not need it.

"I believe the Silver Dart is superior in some mechanical points to the machine of the ma

Earthquake in Montana Great Falls, Mont., May 17.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here on Saturday. It was also felt at Havre, Wagner and other points. While no serious damage was done, the shock was sufficient to spill articles from shelves in stores and cause breakage of glassware.

Recovers from Smallpox. Ottawa, May 17.—Senator Comeau's two-year-old son has recovered from an attack of smallpox. As a result of prompt measures adopted by the local medical health officers there have been no other cases of the disease since the first case was discovered in one of the

Killed by Explosion.

Paynesville, Ohio, May 17.—Three men are dead, one more doubtless will die and two others were hurt as the result of an explosion of a flue in the boiler of the steamer James H. Hoyt, which occurred three miles off Fairport harbor Saturday.

general rush for the doors. A catastrophe was prevented through the excellent arrangements of the house and the fire was extinguished without much



A varied and beautiful profusion which smart dressers fall in love with on sight. These soft silks lend themselves peculiarly to the classical style of drapery so much in vogue this season. No better time to see these lovely new goods than today, while stock is at its best. The prices, too, will surely please:

CHINA SILKS

Latest striped effects, all shades, 27 inches wide. Per yard.....75¢

SATIN MERVE

An excellent line, splendid quality

Charming new shades, the very new-COATING PONGEE SILKS

ALL SHADES

LOUISINE SILKS PER YARD

PONGEE SILKS

Very newest ideas in stripes, 27 inches wide. Price, per yard, \$1.00

COLORED PONGEES

All the very latest and most popular shades, 27 inches wide. Per

NATURAL PONGEE A fine range at, per yard, \$1.00, 75c,

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

BELL IS TOO BUSY

Silver Dart Will Not Be Entered Because of Important Experimental Work Which Has Been Planned

New York, May 17.—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone,

n some mechanical points to the ma-hine devised by the Wright brothers. It was due to the skill and experience of the aviator that the Wright brothers have had such admirable success with their machine."
With regard to his experiment with

tetrahedral machines, the professor said he had not been able as yet to said he had not been able as yet to give a successful demonstration, be-cause he was unable to secure a suit-able engine, but that he had succeeded in showing that the tetrahedral ma-chine could be floated as a kite. This afforded a platform in midair on which

New York, May 17.—Jose R. Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion, out-generaled Frank J. Marshall, of Brooklyn, in their thirteenth game here Saturday. The score is now: Capablanca 7, Marshall 1, drawn 5.

Local Markets

Moffet's Best, per bag

"The Only Quality Store."

No Matter What the Weather.

BOCK BEER, a few more dozens left, quarts, per dozen, \$1.75; pints, GILBEY'S INVALID PORT, per quart bottle, \$1.25, pint bottle...75c PENFOLD'S AUSTRALIAN BURGANDY, per quart bottle, \$1.00;

1316 Broad Street Phones 52, 1052 and 1590.

TODAY'S "SPECIAL"

Barley, per 100 lbs.
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.
Feed Cornmeal, per 101 lbs.
Hay, Fraser River, per ton. Prairie, per ton may, Alfaila, per tou......

Eggs—
Fresh Island, per dozen.....
Eastern Eggs, per dozen..... Eastern Eggs, per dozen
Canadian per ib.
Neutchatel each
Cream local each
Butter
Manito ja per lb.
Best Dairy
Victoria Creamery, per ib.
Comox Creamery, per ib.
Chillwack Creamery, per lb.
Satt Spring Island Creamery. afforded a platform in midair on which experiments could be conducted. Discussing the type that will prove the airship of the future, Professor Beil said there was room for all types. "There is no reason why there should not be as many types, differing in various respects, as there are now different kinds of creatures flying through the air," he said.

Best Dairy Victoria Creamery, per lb. Comox Creamery, per lb. Comox Creamery, per lb. Sait Spring Island Creamery, per lb. Tomatoes, per lb. Tomatoes, per lb. Tomatoes, per lb. Tomatoes, per lb.

 Potatoes, per sack
 2.5 Potatoes, new, Cai., 3 ibs.
 25

 Potatoes, per sack
 2.50 to 3.00

 Cauliflower, each
 20

 Cabbage, new, per lb.
 08

 Asparagus, per lb.
 25

 Lettuce, a head
 45

 Garlic, per lb.
 20

 Onions, 3 lbs, for.
 25

 Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs.
 25

 Rhubard, 3 lbs.
 25

\$ 1.75 | Strawberries, Cal., per box

When Good Fellows Get Together

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers and Liquor Merchants 1317 Government Street

SEE OUR SPECIAL HALF PAGE AD ON PAGE 11

LIQUOR LICENCE ACT. Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs. I, Joseph Ball, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Folice, at Victoria, for a renewal of my

> (Signed) JOSEPH BALL. Dated this 12th day of MaUy 1909. WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cel-lar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particu-lars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal

> > Cherries, Cal., per lb...... Walnuts, per lb.
> > Brazils, per lb.
> > Atmonds, Cal., per lb.
> > Cocoanuts, each
> > Secans, per lb.
> > Chestnuts, per lb. Fish.

premises known as the Howards Hotel situated at Esquimalt in the district of **NO FAKE** SALES HERE

We Offer

Of the highest grades by reputable manufacturers with both the makers and our own guarantee for five years at

PRICES' FAR BELOW SO-CALLED SLAUGHTER SALES (?) Of Other Piano Houses

Come, See For Yourself

INVESTIGATE THIS! \$250

For a Schubert Piano, absolutely new. Handsome case, splendid action, magnificent tone. Five years guarantee. Compare this to the other fellow's "Snaps"- It

Second-hand Pianos in every variety at real bargain prices from \$280 down to \$110

will pay you

"The" Music Store

1231 Government Street

More Than That Have This Dead Man's C Is Hundreds of Yea and Is a Favorite Sea

Hartford, Pa., May 17 .probably no other small s Eastern Pennsylvania wh tales have been told o times" as have been na nine by eleven feet and on the county line betw Berks and the adj Montgomery and I one hand. There is the village hotel shop, the office of there is a stream country church. yet learned how to kaffeeklatches, ch ocials and the lik s narrowed down to the semi-annuals, like Easter, and children's day festivals

The little toll gate in ques ever, has sheltered practi farmer in the immediate came there to spend pleas with its keepers in the last years. The present toll take r. Schuler, is an old time reti try storekeeper, who con cantile dealings for thirty Powder Valley and Corning, county, and Chapel, in Berl He is well versed in the fir of the country stor gave him prestige at the little Mr. Schuler is well up ore, not only of his own cla some of the most important fa Berks and Lehigh counties. owner of many heirlooms, which he has stored with his out one of these is the m tion of this little social upon its top many a farmer and rehearsed a tale of fifty y It is a clothes chest, believe the oldest piece of furniture f William Bloch for fifty ye Mr. Schuler got possession and that time was owned by the lary Wieland, whose forefather from Germany more than t dred years ago. How old the chest is, the

inknown, though it bears the 129. Its appearance and style, ever, sustain the theory that i have done service in German fa for several hundred years before brought to America. It is dark wood, is four feet long, one and a half inches high wide. It has three drawers at om, and in one of these in script is the word "under" in probably put there by th maker who constructed it. not a single metal screw or the chest, the boards being dow together and the moulding fa with wooden nails, showing that constructed before iron nails

nightly visitors, moreover, he chair that has been in the family for 150 years. Prior cumbency of this position the was in charge of Gottlieb Ber veteran who now has charge of at the lower end of the turnpike came to this country from Net Germany, when twenty-five y being a wool weaver, and h eighty-two years old, and in vening time has crossed th fifteen times to revisit the I Before he became the tollgate er Mr. Benke was living in He among the Schwenfelders, and w of the great entertainers are fireside at the Hereford store. German lore, and able to spin yarns by the yard, he kept thing

When Mr. Schuler enterta

tollgate, for sixteen years. The third interesting chara lived in the last quarter cer this little "social emporium" we man Greenewalt, now dead. received his American trainir he landed in New York, at a ore at Powder Valley the present keeper, Mr. Schulmany a good time. A bachelor was well fitted for his position. How long social life will to this little spot is a question, as pikes may meet the same fate a of the country post offices have be abandoned—though their tales will linger for generations minds of the Pennsylvania Ge farmers and their sons and gran

ning in this village, as well a

PEARL PIN HAD STRANGE HIST

Stolen, Lost and Found, and Many Times, Detective Finds Paris, May 17 .- In the las

Paris, May 17.—In the last months a pearl pin has had a history. A charwoman picked it summer in the gravel of the Elysees, and, having no its value, she showed it to a who dishonestly took advantage ignorance and gave her 40 cent. He was not very much wiser however, as he sold it for \$100. The latter got \$200 for equal ease from a fifth person, his turn went over to London vearl pin, and disposed of it foto a jeweler.

In his turn the jeweler showed a detective, who recognized it as a worth \$8,000 which had been los stolen a year before in Paris, and he had been commissioned to and, if possible, recover. The det started investigating, step by ster history of the jewel in the immonths, and was able not only to tan exactly through what hands it passed, but to annul each succeed of which it had been the sw from the \$4,000 paid by the L jeweler down even to the 40 cents the charwoman had got for her f



sight. These soft this season. No The prices, too,

SILKS in stripes, 27 e, per yard, \$1.00

PONGEES ind most popular es wide. Per85¢

PONGEE yard, \$1.00, 75c,40¢

NO FAKE SALES HERE

We Offer

Of the highest grades by reputable manufacturers with both the makers and our own guarantee for five years at

PRICES' FAR BELOW SO-CALLED SLAUGHTER

SALES (?) Of Other Piano Houses

Come, See For Yourself

INVESTIGATE THIS!

For a Schubert Piano, absolutely new. Handsome case, splendid action, magnificent tone. Five years guarantee. Compare this to the other fellow's "Snaps"— It will pay you

Second-hand Pianos in every variety at real bargain prices from \$280 down to \$110

"The" Music Store

1231 Government Street

FIFTEEN MEN ON HOW CORPORATIONS LOCAL STRIKERS I ARE TAXED IN

More Than That Have Sat on Commissioner Smith Has Victoria Transfer Company This Dead Man's Chest-It Brought in Important Report Is Hundreds of Years Old on Relations of State and and Is a Favorite Seat Company

Hartford, Pa., May 17 .- There is knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations.

The part of the report transmitted to President Taft concerns particularly the New England states. It is expected that additional parts dealing with other groups of states will be published later. A careful investigation, and its chief sources of inspiration can be counted on the fingers of one hand. There is the country store, the village hotel and the blacksmith shop, the office of the grist miller, if there is a stream close by, and the country church. The latter has not yet learned how to hold penny socials, kafteeklatches, church fairs, doughnut socials and the like, but the social life.

Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations.

The report transmitted to President Taft concerns particularly the reports dealing with other groups of states will be published later. A careful investigation into the tax laws of each state was never refused and when the union went out as their request. The men employed by the vibration into the tax laws of each state was never refused and when the union went out as their request. The men employed by the vibration into the tax laws of each state was never refused and when the union went out as their request. The men employed by the vibration into the tax laws of each state was never refused and when the union went out as their request. The men employed by the wire published later. A careful investigation into the tax laws and the matter was put up to the company's officials today the wishes of the men struck two weeks ago when the methods of their administration. While in a sense it is a legal publication, it was prepared rather for the general public than for lawyers. It contains much information particularly interective for a 9-hour day. They are receiving considerable sympathy as their department of tax attents of tax attents. there is a stream close by, and the country church. The latter has not yet learned how to hold penny socials, kaffeeklatches, church fairs, doughnut all other students of taxation.

saffeeklatches, church fairs, doughnut socials and the like, but the social life is narrowed down to the annuals or semi-annuals, like Easter, Christmas and children's day festivals.

The little toll gate in question, however, has sheltered practically every farmer in the immediate vicinity, who came there to spend pleasant evenings with its keepers in the last score of years. The present toll taker, Edwin T. Schuler, is an old time retired country storekeeper, who conducted mercantile dealings for thirty years at Research and the social life is pointed out, too, that Massachusetts alone succeeds appreciably in the effort to tax especially the manufacturing and mercantile corporations. The railroads, too, are the largest tax payers. Public service corporations are most of taxation. A review of the six systems of taxations indicates to Commissioner Smith that the entire subject is still in an unfinished condition and will need further careful thought and consideration. try storekeeper, who conducted mer-cantile dealings for thirty years at Powder Valley and Corning, in Lehigh county, and Chapel, in Berks county. He is well versed in the fireside tales WOMAN SWALLOWS of the country stores, and this fact gave him prestige at the little toll gate. Mr. Schuler is well up in family lore, not only of his own clan, but of Was Drowsing With Mouth Open When Mouse Jumped in for Safety

when Mouse Jumped in for Safety

Berks and Lehigh counties. He is the owner of many heirlooms, some of which he has stored with his relatives, but one of these is the main attraction of this little social shelter, and upon its top many a farmer has sat and rehearsed a tale of fifty years ago. It is a clothes chest, believed to be the oldest piece of furniture in Montgomery county. It was in the family of William Bloch for fifty years before Mr. Schuler got possession and prior to that time was owned by the late Henry Wieland, whose forefather brought it from Germany more than two hundred years ago.

When Mouse Jumped in for Safety

Skowhegan, Me., May 17.—Mrs. Sarah Cale, of this town, is seventy-four years old and has a pet cat. The cat brought a live mouse into the kitchen where a lot was titing last Wednesday and began to play with it. Mrs. Cale drowsed with her mouth open.

The mouse revived enough to try to escape, sprang into Mrs. Cale's lap and up her waist into her mouth. Before she could prevent herself she had swallowed the mouse. She was frightened and cried to the neighbors. No one seemed to know what to do to make the mouse come up. Before any methods suggested were adopted Mrs. Cale ejected the mouse. She has fully recovered.

How old the chest is, therefore, inknown, though it hears the date 23. Its appearance and style, nowever, sustain the theory that it may have done service in German families for several hundred years before it was hrought to America. It is made of dark wood, is four feet long, twentyone and a half inches high and as wide. It has three drawers at the bottom, and in one of these in German script is the word "under" in red chalk, probably put there by the cabinetmaker who constructed it. Its lock and key were both hand made. There is not a single metal screw or nail in the chest, the boards being dovetailed together and the moulding fastened with wooden nails, showing that it was constructed before iron nails were made.

When Mr. Schuler entertains his nightly visitors, moreover, he sits on a chair that has been in the Schuler family for 150 years. Prior to his incumbency of this position the tollgate was in charge of Gottlieb Benke, the veteran who now has charge of a gate at the lower end of the turnplike. He came to this country from Neu Ruppin, Germany, when twenty-five years old, being a wool weare, and he is now, leighty-two years old, and in the Inte
Went of the days to the district for the or he work was endorsed by 65 to 1.

Thus Oak Bay has definitely settled one of the most vexed problems that has ever come before their council. At first it was proposed to carry out the undertaking on the local improvement system. That was found impossible, however, on investigation. Then it was objected to by some but the undertaking on the local improvement system. That was found impossible, however, on investigation. Then it was objected to by some but the undertaking on the local improvement system. That was found impossible, however, on investigation. Then it was objected to by some but the undertaking on the local improvement system. That was found impossible, however, on investigation. Then it was objected to by some but the undertaking on the local improvement system. That was found impossible, however, on invest unknown though it hears the date 229. Its appearance and style, now-ever, sustain the theory that it may have done service in German families

came to this country from Neu Ruppin, Germany, when twenty-five years old, being a wool weaver, and he is now leighty-two years old, and in the intevening time has crossed the Atlantic lifteen times to revisit the Fatherland.

Before the best of the this country from Neu Ruppin, session of the annual convention of the National Association of manufacturers. The committee on currency recommended that the association endorse the Fowler currency bill and advocate its passage by Congress.

Consents to Pay Its Leatherworkers \$18 for 51-Hour Week-Men Encouraged

Hartford, Pa., May 17.—There is probably no other small spot in all Eastern Pennsylvania where as many tales have been told of "ye olden times" as have been narrated in the last score of years in the little toll

Washington, May 17.—A unique and interesting report dealing with state manufacturing, mercantile transportations was made public today by Herhert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations.

The part of the report transmitted.

REAL LIVE MOUSE Ratepayers Saturday Supported Bylaws for New System of Water Distribu-

Oak Bay will have its new system of water distribution. The ratepapers placed the stamp of their approval on the proposal to raise \$30,000 to pay for the project in the voting that took place last Saturday afternoon. Two bylaws were submitted. The one empowered the municipality to carry out the scheme and the other authorized the floating of the necessary loan. The voice of the electorate was favorable almost to a man, there being but one dissenting vote.

On the bylaw providing for the system there were sixty three votes, only one being of a negative character and the other a spoiled ballot. The pro-

The first think place is the responsibility of the street of the street

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies Misses and Children



FINERY FOR THE FAIR

SUPERB FINERY, for the fair, greets you in every section of our showrooms—new finery at very moderate prices prices which enable the Ladies of Victoria and visitors to our city to be WELL DRESSED AT A MODERATE COST; moreover, they-the fair sex who purchase their wardrobe equipment at Campbell's-inevitably possess that graceful air of distinction which comes from the knowledge of being PERFECTLY GOWNED.

Cloth Costumes

IN ADDITION TO our splendid exposition of this season's most exclusive creations in hand-tail-ored costumes and model gowns, on Monday we place on sale a beautiful assortment of sample costumes at the special cut prices of \$27.50, \$22.75 and \$17.50 and \$17.50 N.B.—Some of these may not arrive until Tuesday

Shirt Waists

SELECT FASHIONS and moderate prices are the tes to the popularity of our shirt-waist

department:

DAINTY COLORED Blouses at ... 90¢
DITTO, but failor-made, \$1.25 and \$1.00
OUR WHITE LAWN emb. Blouse at ... \$1.90
TAILORED LAWN BLOUSES at ... \$1.75
DITTO, but colored piping, ... \$1.75

New Neckwear

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd. "THE DRESS BEAUTIFUL" 1010 GOWERNMENT STREET

Victoria, B. C.



Linen Costumes

SUPERFINE FABRICS exquisitely tailored. That is what we are offering in the large array of most elegant linen costumes. Not content with beating all competitors in fabrics and fashions, we have also scored a distinct victory in price moderation. Just examine the marvellous values we are giving in linen costumes at \$12.50, \$9.75, \$7.50 and \$6.75

Linen Skirts

SEPARATE LINEN SKIRTS are a feature at our

showing of fashionable feminine finery for the forthcoming fair. Look at this Quartette: IN , WHITE LINEN, hand-tailored, nine gored

Finest Gloves

DENT'S SPECIAL, a kid glove of remarkable quality \$1.00

FINE FRENCH GLOVES in black, tans and greys for \$1.00

FOWNES' TWO-BUTTON KID, all shades. Extra value \$1.25

MAGGONI, two-button, in new fashionable shades at \$1.50

TEN-BUTTON FRENCH KID, blacks, tans, greys. Special price \$1.75

FOWNES' Fabric Gloves, all shades, twelve buttons \$0.00

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd. "THE LADIES' STORE"

1010 GOVERNMENT STREET

Holliston, Mass., Has a Collie

stranger and looks suspicious Mason will lie as motionless as a rock, and when the stranger stumbles into him will grab his trousers' leg and make the man stop. Then he sets up a the man stop. Then he sets up a howl that tells Mr. Hart he has made HERE'S A FLAG

WEIGHING HALF A TON

Pittsburg People Are Making Biggest Flag in United States for Fourth July Pittsburg, Pa., May 17.-Pittsburg That Performs All Manner will soon have the biggest flag in the of Service for His Master world. It will be the national emblem and will be owned by the municipality.

Repeatedly do customers come into our store and say: "Send me up another pound of your Jewel Tea, it suits me exactly." There must be a satisfactory cause for these repeat orders. May we include you amongst our satisfied customers

JEWEL TEA, at per lb......40¢

THE SONGHEES RESERVE

person, who had never heard of

Reserve question, might,

the Songhees Reserve question, might, after reading the telegrams in yesterday's Colonist, come to the conclusion that the matter was something quite new, and that the Board of Trade were exceedingly unreasonable in expecting the powers that be to deal with it in the hasty manner suggested. He would never suppose that the question is never suppose that the question is forty years old, and that two generaated mind the insistence of the Board of Trade would be utterly indefensible and only to be paralleled by its astonishing optimism in expecting such a subject to be taken up in the last hours of a parliamentary session. The uninitiated person aforesaid would very naturally say that the undue haste exhibited disclosed a very poor appreciation of the eternal fitness of things. The uninitiated man might be speciation of the eternal flees of things. The uninitated and might be start must be made by showing the pre-election promises of a gentleman named Templeman; but that would be because he would not know that the start must be made by showing the pre-election promises of a gentleman named Templeman; but that would be because he would not know the start of Limitations, and wipes the slate clean. He might also suppose that as the said Mr. Templeman start of Limitations, and wipes the slate clean. He might also suppose that as the said Mr. Templeman start in the proposed is primarily good for the wear the start of Limitations, and wipes the slate clean. He might also suppose that as the said Mr. Templeman start in the scale of the might was not interest the start of the clonal office as to giving his took and the start of the clonal office as to giving his took and the start of the clonal office as to giving his took and the start of the clonal office as to giving his took and the start of the clonal office as to giving his took and the start of the clonal office as to giving his took and the cl

A recent writer in a British publica

of the times aright, it is becoming less difficult as the years go by. What has been needed is the development of mutual confidence, and confidence is a plant of slow growth as between two nationalities. Under these circumstances it is deeply to be regretted that a certain set of British writers feel called upon to say things calculated to grow a supplicion of the confidence is a plant of slow growth as between two and that a certain set of British writers feel called upon to say things calculated to grow a supplicion of the confidence is a plant of slow growth as between two pays their money to witness an the diplomats of the two countries had not seen fit to enter upon a treaty of alliance, the mutual interests of the special reason for speaking that word to the wise is said to be sufficient. Not to say that there is any special reason for speaking that word to the wise is all civilized nations, but because they are our allies. To a certain extent our fortunes are linked together, and if the pay their money to witness any the diplomats of the two countries had not seen fit to enter upon a treaty of alliance, the mutual interests of the two peoples would have led them to a common ground. We hope that this alliance will never be anything other than a guarantee of peace, that neither feel called upon to say things cal-culated to arouse suspicion, if not actual hostility, among our French-speaking fellow Canadians. These people are practically being told by such writers that the day is not far distant when the Consensation will such writers that the day is not far distant when the Conservatives will be in power at Ottawa, and then they will find themselves forced to submit will find themselves forced to submit to a line of policy to which they are falsely represented as being opposed. There may be some great imperial service to be rendered by representing Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the people of Quebec as in point of fact not in sympathy with the Empire and as unwilling to do their share in making that ground is generally reported as in concept to the party from which these allegations emanate have not increase in the area sown reported from the conditions. We have at hand the corp is being sown under favorable conditions. We have at hand the crop report of the Canadian Northern Railway company up to the 9th instant. Everywhere the hope that the flags of Britain and Japan may long fly together as a guarantee of peace and security, the weather was reported as good and great progress had been made in seeding. Reports from sixty-one places were given and not one of them was unfavorable, and very many of them were exceedingly favorable. The ground is generally reported as in excellent condition, and the weather conditions were good. There was a large of the well as a guarantee of peace and security, they should be unfurled side by side for the purposes of offence is incompatible. We are very earnest on our force as in point of fact not in sympathy with the Empire and as unwilling to do their share in making that great progress had been made in the yearle of peace and security, the weather one of them was great progress had been made in the people of the year progress had been made in the people of the weather on our force are progress as guarantee of peace, not to destroy it, and we are sure our visitors will join with the large some preserve peace, not to destroy it. gentlemen of the party from winch ditions were good. The party from these allegations emanate have not increase in the area sown reported from these allegations emanate have not increase in the area of the majority of the these allegations emanate have not made such a conspicuous success in increase in the area sown reported from many places, but the majority of the reports at home as makes their advice prima facie of any great value in Canada. We suggest to these academic gentlemen, who are permeated by an imperialism which they could not define apply which seems at a distance to resolve the partizan politics more than anything else, that they would be wise if they would treat Canadian affairs in a different spirit. On the narrow ground of the welfare of the Conservative party in Canada, we protest against representations that there is no intention on the part of Mr. Borden and his followers to force the people of Quebec into any course. people of Quebec into any course, which cannot be justified to their reason. On the broader ground of the welfare of the country we protest against utterances which, if they have any effect in this country at all, will tend to broaden the line of cleavage which must necessarily exist between peoples of different origin, language and customs.

LORD MILNER'S VIEWS

Lord Milner recently addressed the Association at Worshop. In the course of his speech he touched upon tariff reform as a political issue in the United Kingdom. Viscount Milner is not one of those who profess to believe that it concessions in the way of professions. that if concessions in the way of preferential trade are not made, the Over seas Dominions will go out of the Empire. He takes the sane position that in the framing of the tariffs each country must consult its own interests first of all, but in the case of the United Kingdom he thinks that, this condition have been met the part ondition having been met, the nex step ought to be to promote inter-Im-perial commerce. Too many of those who dilate on this subject, mixed these

things up. They start out by misting that the Colonies demand a preference in the markets of the United Kingdom as the price of their loyalty to the Empire, and thus handi-cap themselves in the discussion, for the most natural answer of the average resident of the British Isles to age resident of the British isles to such a claim would be that, if the Colonies will only remain in the Em-pire on the condition that the people of the United Kingdom shall be taxed for the benefit of their trade, the lan-

A recent writer in a British publication assails the people of Quebec for their supposed hostility to projects, which he and his political friends choose to regard as essential to the security of the Empire. This is the policy of madness. There are in Canada a great many people who are of French extraction, and they are just as much Canadians and just as much British subjects as any others. They have played their part loyally in worshing out the destinies of the Dominton. They are increasing in numbers and are becoming year by year better educated and more alert to what is going on throughout the world. Fresent indications are that their numbers are indications are that their numbers are indications are that their numbers and indications are that their numbers are indications are that their numbers and their should be provided to the population of the population of the population of the force of the population of the states in the future as it has been in the past; but they will always be an element of the population. Their presence in the country, with their own language, certain that is not milely appeared by the Dominion. Their presence in the country, with their own language, certain that is not without its difficulties. The condition is not unique, for something similar to it has been experienced by other countries. It is not an insoluble problem, and if we read that signification that the signification is not unique, for something similar to it has been experienced by other countries. It is not an insoluble problem, and if we read that significantly in the problem and if we read that significantly in the problem and if we read that when it comes to figure of buttling when it is shown on the stage, which we do not suppose would be conspicuously the case if the Union Jack were shown on a stage at the Vietness were subject to the matching of the vietness with it a degree of ecclesiastical influence with which can be problem, and if we read the problem and if we read the problem and if we read the significant A LITTLE ABOUT FLAGS

CROP PROSPECTS.

The spring has been cold, but the telegraphic reports from the Prairie Provinces say that the-crop is being familiar in connection with towns and | solute necessity for the people of Vic centres of population. These sixty-one reports do not refer to land along

the Canadian Pacific or most of its the prospects are quite as favorable

OUR VISITORS.

We may venture this morning to ex-Japanese navy now in our waters an informal but none the less hearty welof the United Kingdom shall be taxed for the benefit of their trade, the language of Tennyson would exactly met the case.

To settle it "tomorrow." To his unitiated met the case.

To loyal is too costly. Friends, your love is but a burden.

To love is but to people of the Island Empire of the Orient have given evidence that they are are as much at home upon its waves as we are. We may represent different branches of the human family; we may cherish traditions that are dissimilar; we may have ideas that in many ways are divergent; we have a love is the benefit of their trade, the language of Tennyson would exactly met the case. come to Victoria, British Columbia and

results of our experiments. Marquis. Ito once said, "Japan can profit by the mistakes of Europe." The great Oriental power is under no necessity of learning by its own experience many of those things which we have only found out through testing the hiter.

than a guarantee of peace, that neither country will ever be called upon to draw the sword for the other. The true object of such an alliance is to preserve peace, not to destroy it, and we are sure our visitors will join with us in the hope that the flags of Brit-

Once more we extend a hearty welcome to our visitors and express the hope that their short stay with us may be pleasant and that they will carry away, as we are sure they will leave behind, only the happiest recollections.

The telegrams relating to the Sor The telegrams relating to the Songhees Reserve read at the Board of
Trade yesterday and published in the
Colonist this morning form chapters
in a very extraordinary story. They
hardly call for comment, but there are
some things which may be said about
them leter. They demonstrate the air. them later. They demonstrate the ab-

Flies Carry Disease

It is a well known fact that the common house fly does incalculable harm in spreading typhoid fever, as also it carries the tubercle bacilli from the sputum of consumptives and distributes them wherever it slights

Brown's Famous Fly Coil



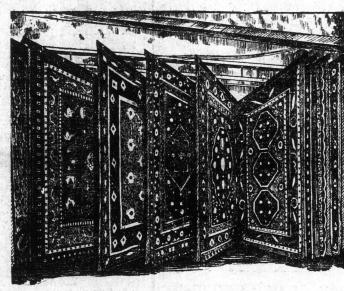
WEILER BROS.

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST

WEILER BROS.

Special Values in Carpet Squares

Templeton's Orient Axminster Squares at Interesting Prices



RUGS DISPLAYED ON NEW RUG RACK

E KNOW of nothing better in carpets than the Templeton make. We have handled their carpets for years and each year they are becoming more popular and larger orders have gone forward. This season we made our order for Axminster Squares so large that we received some special quantity discounts which enable us to offer these Orient Axminster Squares at interesting prices.

These are guaranteed squares - a guarantee backed by the makers and ourselves. The patterns are delightful floral and Oriental effects and the colorings rich and beautiful - a superior rug which must not be confused with chean imitations.

We show these on the new rug rack and can show you the whole range of sizes in five minutes and you see the rug in good light and see the whole of it, not just a corner. Come in and ask to see these - with this system of showing all trouble is eliminated.

ZE	9 ft. x	IO ft.	6 i	n		 	 	\$26.25
ZE	9 ft. x	12 ft.				 	 	.\$30.00
ZE	10 ft. 6	in. x	12	ft		 	 	.\$35.00
ZE	io ft. 6	in. x	13	ft. 6	in.	 	 	.\$40.00

WHY NOT SEND HOME A NEW WHITNEY GO-CART FOR TOMORROW

YOU HAVE promised baby a new go-cart for the 24th, so why not get it today and use it tomorrow? You are assured an unbroken assortment today and that is something we cannot promise close to the 24th, for these excellent carts are selling quickly. The largest choice and the finest values are offered and the very best cart made.



COLLAPSIBLE GO-CART

No. L. 1-Body, wood frame and 'handle, Gear is all steel; four 10-inch, rubber tire wheels. Enamel finish in either green

OTHER "WHITNEY" CARTS - - \$3.75 to \$50 Go-Carts Repaired and Extra Parts Kept in Stock Parasols Tires Springs



handle. Upholstering, green leather cloth. Hood, leather cloth. Gear, all steel, four 10-

inch rubber tire wheels. Gree or carmine enamel finish, No. L. 42, U. & P.—Body is reed, varnished; sides upholstered; mattress cushion



parasol. Gear is all steel; four 12-inch rubber tire wheels; patent wheel fastener; foot brake. Patent folding cross reach. Dark green enamel fin-ish. Enamelled push bar.

RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART PRICE \$15.00.

No. L 56, U. & P.—Body is reed, varnished. Upholstered sides and mattress cushion. Lace parasol. Gear is all steel, four 12x½ inch rubber tire wheels. Patent wheel fastener. Foot brake. Patent folding cross reach. Dark green enamel fin-ish. Enamelled push bar.

SUPPLIES FOR HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS—HOLIDAY NEEDS

Proprietors of hotels and restaurants should lay in a goodly supply of extra crockery, silverware, cutlery, etc., for the holiday business. Not only for the 24th, but for the splendid extra business coming your way during the whole of the coming

There isn't a western establishment better able to look after your needs in all these lines than this store. If you are not already acquainted with its offerings now is an excellent time to start. Come in and investigate the offerings in supplies for hotels, restaurants and summer boarding houses.

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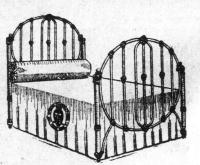
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SCHOOLS, STORES **OFFICES**



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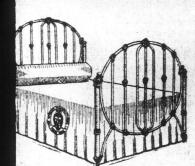
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An Mour with the Editor

The history of Spain during the Moorish occupation, which lasted from A.D. 611 to A.D. 1212, is full of incidents of the most romantic and extraordinary nature, but the record of them is so mixed up with the fanciful inventions of troubadors and countryside traditions that it is not easy to distinguish between fact and fable. At one time the Moorish regime represented all that was at that time advanced civilization and refinement, at another time it was marked by anarchy and misgovernment. Tradition has preserved a few names and the story of many remarkable deeds done in the long conflict between Christians and Moslems. Thus we to command the adherence of the Moslems, but are told how Pelayo, who, with a few followers, had taken refuge in the mountains of Asturias, had with thirty men not only routed but actually destroyed an army of four hundred thousand Moslems-a tale that will hardly be accepted as true, and yet its constant repetition fired the imagination of the Spanish Christians and kept alive the spirit which afterwards led to the expulsion of the Moorish conquerors. Then there is the legend of Roland and the battle of Roncevalles, which is so surrounded with the fictions of tradition that, one can hardly say what foundation there is for it. The facts seem to be that Charlemagne was advancing into Spain in an expedition designed to drive out the Moslems. When he was crossing the Pyrenees the Basques fell upon his rear-guard, which his nephew Roland commanded, and utterly destroyed it. But this is not the legend. That tells us that Charlemagne's army was a vast host, and that Roland followed with the rear-guard of twenty thousand men. A great army, composed of all the pagan nations of the world, fell upon him. Now Roland had a famous horn, the notes of which would ring for many miles over the mountains, and he had only to sound it to bring Charlemagne to his aid; but this he disdained to do, and fought the enemy until one hundred thousand of them lay dead on the field, and he and fifty of his own men alone were left. Then another army, this one more than fifty thousand strong, and made up of men from Northern Africa, took up the assault. Roland at first refused to summon aid, but at length blew his horn. Charlemagne heard it and would have returned, but was persuaded that Roland was only hunting. So e unequal fight went on until Roland alone was left, and he dragged himself into the forest above Roncesvalles, where he died. The Song of Roland was long the inspiration of Frankish chivalry, and was sung by soldiers advancing to the attack on many a well-fought field. The story ends with Charlemagne's revenge in a series of marvellous battles, but it is all so greatly exaggerated that only the fact that there was a prince called Roland, who fell in a battle in a valley amid the Pyrenees, can be accepted as historical. Then we have the story of El Cid, which is the pride of Spain, but this is so long that it cannot be told here. So prolific was Spain in the growth of legends

July 16, 1212. The remnant of the Christians, who prein power and influence after the great achievement attributed to Pelayo, and several minor kingdoms were established in Spain, the names of which are preserved until today, and around them there clusters much that appeals to the magination. They were Navarre, Castile, Leon and Aragon, and their several princes united with the King of Portugal in an endeavor to destroy the Moorish power. This had greatly deteriorated in strength and splen-dor from the days when the Khaliphate of Cordova was a centre of learning and refinement. Dissensions had arisen among the Moors themselves, and successive dynasties had been in control of the Spanish peninsula. At the time to which reference is now made the Almohades were in control. The Almohades were a religious sect formed for the purpose of purifying Islam from certain irregularities that had grown up within it. The name is equivalent to our word Unitarians, and the Almohadic movement was at first religious rather than political. The new sect rapidly increased in power, and as was the invariable rule among the followers of Mohammed, the transition to a political organization was very easy. In the latter part of the tenth century a confederation of Moslem sectaries had established an empire extending from along the Western and Northern coasts of Africa from Senegal to Algiers, necessarily so. a distance of more than two thousand miles. The emperor had for many years cast longing glances at Spain, and taking advantage of the distracted condition of that country, where the Christians and the Moslems were in constant strife, he in his eightieth year undertook the conquest of that country. He was successful and established a dynasty, which continued for a century until it was overthrown by the Almohades. These conflicts between the followers of Islam, while they did not afford the Christian kingdoms much respite, enabled them to increase their power and be-come prepared for the struggle that was now seen to be inevitable between the professed followers of Christ and those of Mohammed. The influence of successive Popes was directed to the consolidation of the Christian power. It proved very successful, and when Mohammed-al-Nasar undertook to bring the whole peninsula under his sway, he found himself

of Portugal. They met on the Tolosan plains, ation of moral and intellectual ideas which which are in the Sierra Morena, in the south- keep together the modern social fabric. If ern part of Spain. Details of the battle are this religion is natural, if it is the logical selacking, and such as have been preserved are quence of events having its origin in the love ticular manner. It is taken by one end, and not very reliable. It is known that many English and French Crusaders fought on the side of Spain that day, that the struggle was fierce is it that there has not been greater uniformity and the result was for a long time in doubt, and that in the end victory was with the a day or two ago, a wrinkled klootchman Christians. According to a report transmitted squatted on the sidewalk; her feet bare; her Christians. According to a report transmitted to the Pope, more than one hundred thousand of the Moors were slain, but statements of this pulsive. Nearby stood a dainty young lady, kind in relation to battle of that period must be accepted with a great deal of allowance. There is no doubt, however, as to the effect of the battle. It broke the power of the Moora. The Almohades, while successful, were able among a people which places religion as the foundation of the state, a crushing defeat is likely to cast discredit upon the particular sect that is in power. Believing that Allah was on the side of all true believers, the defeat at Tortosa seemed to demonstrate to the followers of Islam that the Almohades were not the custodians of the true faith; their influence was completely destroyed, and before a new leader could arise to weld the disunited factions together again, the Christian princes made themselves supreme throughout the peninsula, excepting in Grenada, where the Moslems remained in a semi-tributary state for nearly two centuries. In the year following the battle of Totosa, James I. of Aragon completed the work begun on that eventful day. The final struggle, by which Grenada was wrested from the Moors has already been outlined in one of the papers on the "Birth of Nations" series.

The importance of the battle of Tortosa can hardly be overestimated. There is hardly doubt that the action of Pope Innocent in settling the disputes between the Spanish princes and inspiring them with the single purpose of overthrowing the Moslem power, was one of the most potent influences in making modern civilization possible. Without it there might have been no Ferdinand and Isabella to encourage Columbus in his epochmaking voyage, and Charles Martel's splendid achievement at Tours might have been accomplished in vain. Of all the results of the crusading movement of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the victory at Tortosa was the greatest and most lasting. There were many great deeds done on the soil of the Holy Land, but their effect was temporary, and when the Crusades were ended the Crescent remained in the ascendant and has so remained unto this day; but the battle on Las Navas de Tortosa changed the whole course of history.

NATURAL RELIGION

If a man, who had never heard of religion, were alone upon an island in the midst of the ocean, he would be at liberty to do exactly as he pleased, as far as his physical powers would permit. Whatever he wished to do would be right. He could not do anything wrong. would be impossible for him even to think of that we are without any very reliable account of the battle of Tortosa, which occurred on with him would come the possibility of wrongdoing, and the necessity for law. Some one has written a story of two men, who were cast served their independence, steadily increased upon opposite sides of an uninhabited island, each being unconscious of the other's presence until one night they encountered each other in dense darkness. Neither knowing what the other was, a fierce struggle ensued, but they became separated from each other, and in groping about to renew the conflict drew further and further apart. Thereafter they hated each other, neither knowing what it was he hated. When in the course of many days they saw each other and knew that both were men, the hatred continued, but they divided the island between them by tacit consent, and by a law of hate and fear respected each other's domain. No longer could each do as he wished and then for the first time came to both the temptation to do something that was wrong, that is, to take something that was the other's. Natural religion may be defined as respect for the rights of others, and it seems highly probable that the origin of that respect was fear. In the supposed case just mentioned, it is difficult to imagine at what stage the law of love could intervene. The only one supposable is that one should sacrifice something for the other, but this would presuppose the existence of some other feeling than fear and hatred. These are natural feelings, having their origin in the instinct of self-preservation, which, we are told, is the first law of nature, and seems

Where, then, shall we seek for the origin of self-sacrifice? Possibly it is to be found in the feeling of a mother towards her offspring. Possibly it arises out of the relation of the sexes, although this is not absolutely demonstrable, for this relation does not necessarily involve self-sacrifice. The relation of a mother to her child does. When the first child was born there was love in the world, whether it had been there previously or not. Self-sacrifice on the part of the mother would compel self-sacrifice on the part of the father, and upon this foundation the family would be established. Thus in mother-love we find a possible source of all human progress. But at this stage a difficulty presents itself. We have no warrant for supposing that our race is more ancient than the lowest race of savages, and hence we cannot claim that we have had more time in which to evolve our complex system of religion than they have had. The expresfive Spanish princes above named and those a creed or form of worship, but as that combin-

of man for woman, or, as would be more probable, in the love of a mother for her child, why in the rate of human progress? On Fort street hair dishevelled; her whole appearance reas radiant of loveliness as a flower. We have no reason to suppose that the one was the product of a longer period of evolution than the other. But we know that in the slums of our cities representatives of our own race can be found just as repulsive to the sight as any klootchman could be and infinitely more degraded. Therefore, allowance must be made for environment in its influence on the individual, and hence also upon races. Nevertheless it must be conceded that the various races of mankind have made varying advances from the absolute primitive condition, each one of them evolving its own religion, using the term in the sense above explained, in a manner which environment will not explain.

A religion is "natural," no matter how in-

volved it may be, as long as it can be traced

back by logical sequence to its original source,

as above suggested. Upon the foundation of mother-love there would probably be superimposed all manner of beliefs and superstitions, having their origin in natural phenomena, and in the process of time these might become the religion of the race. In the development of them, environment would of necessity play an important part. Hence we would expect to find, as we do find, a wide divergence between primitive religions; but it seems impossible to explain the difference between regions upon the ground of environment alone. we delve into the ruins of prehistoric civililization we find evidence of a force which was working for the betterment of humanity. So far as human research can discover, there have always been races superior to other races, that is, races in the enjoyment of a better religion than others, employing the term "religion" in the sense of a social cement. It seems hopeless to explain this difference by assigning it to the effect of environment. We seem to be driven to choosing between two alternatives, one a different origin for the various races of mankind, and the other the operation of some agency, external to humanity, upon races of a common origin. The first alternative includes the latter, so that in the end we reach this conclusion, that the diversity between the religious beliefs of races is due to the operation of a cause which is something apart from environment, something different from the law of self-preservation, something distinct from mother-love. The traditions preserved in the early chapters of the Book of Genesis suggest a belief in a diversity of origin of the human race; but no profitable result can be reached by endeavoring to determine the exact meaning of ancient tradithat people who lived four or five thousand years ago were any better informed as to the as necessary in order to meet the demands of of an external influence immanent in the affairs of mankind. Thus what is above suggested is in keeping with the Hebrew conception of Monotheism, although doubtless the latter has been disfigured by association with tribal traditions and by the ambitious designs and personal desires of those to whom the people looked for guidance. It seems evident that, if we attempt to trace the progress of religion from what it must have been in the beginning, when the instinct of self-preservation was the dominant note, until today, when we regard the Golden Rule as the supreme test of our relations to each other, we must accept the idea of revealed religion. There may have been more than one revelation. All men will agree that the revelation in the Gospel of Christ is the highest and best. Possibly there may yet be one which will surpass that. The promise of a

THE FIELD OF INVENTION

Second Advent seems to imply this.

The part played by the inventive faculty of mankind in bringing about existing social conditions is so great that one may almost say that, apart from the performance of the natural functions of the body, we live artificial lives. If one would endeavor to realize what mankind would be like in an absolutely primitive condition, and compare it with what he is under an advanced stage of civilization, the contrast would be so great that it would seem to be between two separate species. We regard the appliances of civilized life so much as a matter of course that we can hardly conceive what we would be without them. This thought suggests another, namely, that the inventive faculty seems to be in some races in a state of arrested development, and this brings up one of the most interesting questions connected with mankind, that is, the mental equipment of the various races. It seems an extraordinary thing that the people, who invented the boomerang appeared to have been able to invent very little else. Yet the boomerang depends for its efficiency upon the application of certain principles of motion and atmospheric resistance that are not easily explained. Here is a description of this extraordinary implement, taken from Chambers' Encyclopedia: "It is about two and a half inches broad, a confronted with the combined forces of the sion "religion" is here used not as signifying third of an inch thick and two feet long, the artificial fire came the possibility of cooked extremities being rounded. One side is flat, food, of light at night, of heated dwelling

the other rounded, and it is brought to a bluntable weapon consists of throwing it in a parwith the bulged side downward and the convex side forward, and thrown directly as if to and round, and describing a curved line of sweeps over the head of the projector and falls behind him." An idea of the motion of a boomerang can be formed if one takes a piece of stiff cardboard and cut out an L-shaped figure with the arms of equal length, say, 4 inches, and three-fourths of an inch wide. The place where the arms meet should be rounded both inside and out. If the device is then placed on the cover of a book held in an upward slanting position, the ends projecting over the side of the book, and a sharp flip is given to it with the finger, it will describe a motion resembling that of a boomerang. It might be supposed that the race, which invented the boomerang, would have invented other things of value, or, even if they were not the originators of it, that long use would have suggested other possibilities in the line of invention, but such does not appear to have been the case. Do we here find an instance of the arrest of the development of the inventive faculty? And, if so, to what is it due? A writer in the Interstate Medical Journal says that there is anatomical basis for the suggestion that in endeavoring to bring up certain of the races to our own standard we "are endeavoring to educate a brain that does not exist," and it seems to be beyond all question, when we look at the fruits of the inventive faculty in the different races, that there is a difference between the mental equipment of those races which is almost radical. Yet this faculty is so universal, although the stage of its development is so varied among different peoples, that

one may define man as an animal that invents. What was the first invention? The story of Eden tells of the creation of the earth and of all creatures and of the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, and then it speaks the first human achievement in the way of invention. It is found in the third chapter of Genesis and the seventh verse, and reads as follows: "And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons." This is the earliest recorded instance of an invention, and admitting that it may be to a certain extent mythical, it suggests that the first demonstration of the inventive faculty was in making clothing. If the inferences from geology are correct, and they are not greatly dissimilar from the story told in Genesis, clothing would be the first thing that mankind would have any reason to invent. There is reason for believing, apart from anything told in the Bible, that at one time the human race lived under conditions of tions. There is really no reason for supposing temperature when clothing would not be necessary. In northern lands clothing is regarded foundamental mysteries of human existence natural modesty; in warm regions no such than we are. The whole Bible is full of the idea idea prevails. No little child ever had the idea that its naked form was immodest, nor do grown-up people think so. The use of clothes, we may infer from geology, was the outcome of necessity; later it may have become in some lands a badge of modesty, but there is such a variety of opinion on the latter point as to detail, if not as to principle, that one cannot regard clothing as invented for any other purpose than to protect the body from cold. In all likelihood it was the first human invention. The second may have been that of weapons. Originally, according to the Book of Genesis. man lived on vegetables, and geology suggests the same thing. If men lived before the Glacial Period, so wide was the distribution of vegetable life adapted for food that the idea of consuming animal food would hardly have entered any one's mind. The use of the flesh of other animals to support human existence was doubtless the outcome of necessity, the development of the post-Edenic period, which geologists call the Ice Age, and very probably it may have originated in the consumption of the bodies of creatures which died from natural causes. We know that within the last fifty years dogs have eaten the flesh of Siberian mammoths, which perished in the terrific catastrophe, which covered the Northern Hemisphere with ice, and it is highly probable that the human survivors of that catastrophe might, in the lack of other food, have kept themselves alive by eating the bodies of its victims. In time it would be necessary to kill things for food and for the sake of using their skins for clothing, and this would necessitate the invention of weapons. A stone tied to a stick was perhaps the first invention apart from the use of the skins of dead animals for

But human progress did not fully begin until some one invented a means of producing fire artificially. The greatest of all human geniuses was the man who first thought that, because by rubbing his hands together he made them warm, he might by rubbing two pieces of wood together produce fire. There is small wonder that the ancient nations of Europe and Asia deified this great inventor. The whole world is the beneficiary of his genius. He converted motion into heat and light, and our inventors today are struggling with the development of his great thought. With

places, of a home to which the wearied huntish edge. The method of using this remark- ers could return at night to enjoy the warmth of the fire, which their wives or sisters had kept alight. When we reflect on the part played by fire in the life of mankind, we cease to wonder at the reverence with which it was restrike an object about thirty feet in front. In- garded, and the story of the Vestal Virgins, stead of going directly forward, as might be whose duty it was to keep the flame ever burnexpected, and then falling to the ground, it ing in the Roman altars, takes on a new slowly ascends in the air and, whirling round significance. When artificial means of making fire was invented, then, and not till then, did progress, till it reaches a considerable height, human civilization become possible, and so when it begins to retrograde and finally it we give the unknown genius who discovered it, the first place among the world's great inventors.

> The Birth of the Nations XVII.

> > (N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE HINDUS The Ramayana.-III.

When Bharata's days of mourning for his father were over he left with an army of soldiers, servants and women, to find Rama and They departed amid general rejoicing, Sita. and Bharata, the women and royal attendants crossed the river in boats gay with streamers and banners; the servants and soldiers went

upon rafts or in empty jars; the elephants swam the river. The rowers in the boats kept time to the singing of the musicians, and all was mirth and happiness, for the people thought that Rama, the well-beloved, was

about to return to them.

The rajas of the different countries through which Bharata passed, upon learning his mission, showed him every kindness and attention. The Brahmins, appreciating his noble sentiments, invoked the aid of Heaven in his behalf, and miracles were wrought that he might travel in ease and luxury. Mountains were levelled, soft turf covered the rocky places, pavilions sprang up in a night wherein the travellers might rest and feast upon heavenly food, the trees dropped wine and honey, lovely damsels, nymphs sent by the god Indra, danced and sang to them. After some time had passed, Bharata reached Chitra-Kuta and met his brother. Upon the latter learning of his father's death, he performed the funeral rites, offering water and prepared cakes to the spirit of the dead; then he listened while Bharata offered to let him take his place as Maharaja, listened and that was all. Prayers, entreaties, were all in vain, he would not become his father's successor until he had completed his term of exile. Finally it was decided that Bharata should go back to Ayodhya and rule in his brother's name until the fourteen years were over, when Rama should return home with Sita and assume his rightful place.

Then began a trying time for the reyal exiles. They were beset upon every side by the Kakshasas, people who were described as monstrous cannibals. Many were the battles fought, but Rama was always successful through the intervention occasionally of help from Heaven. Sita, however, was the victim

of a terrible misfortune.

Ravana was the Raja of the Kakshasas, and reigned in Lanka, the present Ceylon. He was a wonderfully powerful ruler, and said to have made the gods his slaves. "He had delivered his subjects from the fear of Yama, judge of the dead, and had compelled Yama to cut grass for his steeds. The sun was obliged to smile gently at Lanka, and the moon to be always at the full. Agni, the god of fire, burned not in his presence. Vayu, the god of wind, blew gently at Lanka."

But Ravana was very susceptible to female loveliness. He had heard of the beauty of Sita, Rama's wife, and straightway was seized with the desire to possess her. One day while Sita was in the hut alone, her husband having gone to hunt in the jungle, someone dressed in the garb of a Hindu devotee came up the path and called her by name. Sita appeared instantly, and seeing the stranger, and believing him to be a holy man, smiled radiantly upon him and bade him enter. At first while he talked with her she was sweetly amiable, knowing no cause for fear. But Ravana could not disguise his real nature for long. Suddenly in a burst of passion he told her that her charms had completely won her heart. He made known his identity, and said that he had come with the express purpose of carrying her away with him. Then, in spite of her struggles and her screams of terror, he lifted her in his arms and carried her to his waiting chariot, which, immediately they were within, flew through the air and across the water to Lanka.

Now when Rama returned and found the hut empty, he sought everywhere for his beloved wife, rending the air with his cries, but he could find no trace of her for many days. At length he discovered that she had been carried away by Ravana, and at first he was almost hopeless of seeing her again.

The following part of the narrative finds a parallel in some of the tales of our Northern Indians. It will be remembered that many of the legends speak of a time when bears walked the earth as men do, and lived and fought and loved as human beings. So in the Hindu story, the bears and monkeys came to the assistance of Rama, though the monkeys play by far the most important part in the story.

Hanuman was the commander-in-chief of the army of monkeys, and Wheeler tells us

(Continued on page 5.)

DECLARE FOR

Speakers At Paris Strikers' Meeting Raise Standard Of Rebellion

ONE ORGANIZATION **DECIDES ON SUPPORT**

General Expectation That Monday Will See Normal Conditions

Paris, May 15.—A tone of defiance and desperation marked the meeting of strikers tonight, when, despite the steady return of the postal employees to work, they voted to keep up the strike struggle to the bitter end, at strike struggle to the bitter end, at the same time calling on all comrades in France to strike on Monday. Several speakers holdly declared the movement was now purely revolutionary. The meeting ended with an accompaniment of many should of "Long live the revolutionary strike." M. Pauron, one of the postal leaders, issued a warning that all postal employees who refuse to start work on Monday will be forced to pay dear

The federation of building workers and street diggers stonight voted a general strike, leaving the date to the committee. Notwithstanding the support promised from this and other quarters, the general opinion is that the situation will be normal on Monday unless the various labor organisms. day, unless the various labor organizations enter upon sympathetic

strikes. Within the past two days several hundred employees have gone back to their work, many of them being unwilling to join in a revolutionary movement, though they were ready to help in asserting the right to strike. It is believed that the general feder-ation will not order a general strike, although minor labor organizations minor labor organizations to talk of a sympathetic de-

monstration.

Today the cabinet ordered the dismissal of 313 more of the postal employees who were actively concerned in the movement. The number now out is placed at 1,917, out of a total of 24,406.

INSURANCE BILL

Many Clauses Passed In Commons

—Resolution Regarding Foreign
Insurance is Adopted

Ottawa, May 15.—Rapid speed was made with the insurance bill this morning, Prior to taking it up Mr. Fielding introduced a resolution declaring it expedient in case of insurance with an outside company the property in Canada effecting such shall pay to the government a sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the total net cost of the insurance so effected. Mr. Fielding said the resolution would gauge the temper of the house upon the clause on which was based the resolution. There was much difference of opinion, but he did not regard the matter as vital, and would accept the judgment of the house. In the discussion which ensued doubt was expressed as to whether parliament had claring it expedient in case of insurpressed as to whether parliament had solution was carried, and the house went into committee on the bill. Sixty clauses out of the 192 were passed by 1 o'clock.

ROYAL CITY AWAKE Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

New Westminster, May 15.—The question of advertising this city in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle this summer was under discussion at a joint meeting of the special committee from the city council and the finance committee of the board of trade held yesterday afternoon, when the amo could be spent to the best ad-

SEIZED SCHOONER SOLD ancis Cutting, Captured By Kestrel Last Year, Is Bought By Van-couver Man

Vancouver, May 15.—After some spirited bidding, the former American fishing schooner Francis Cutting, was bought at public auction today by George Bingham for the sum of \$5250. The vessel was seized last year by the Kestrel while poaching halibut, and was sold by the admiralty court. was sold by the admiralty court.
The bidding started at \$1500 and the bidders included the owners. The value of the Francis Cutting lay in her engines, the hull being worth little. This is also the case in the matter of the schooner Charles Levy Woodbury, seized recently by the Kestrel for alleged poaching near the Haycock is lands, at the north of Vancouver islands ,at the north of Vancouver is-land. The hull of the Woodbury is said to be not worth much more than \$1000, but she has two gasoline en-gines of 75 horsepower each, and they are worth at least \$3000 each, so that, allowing the hull a rating of \$1000, the boat is worth all of \$7000.

coast, from Alaska to Mexico. Consular Agent Dies St. Petersburg, May 15.—Peter Wigius, the United States consular agent

at Cronstadt, died today.

POISONOUS ICE CREAM

Five Children In Vancouver Family Nearly Die After Partaking of Greek Peddler's Wares

Vancouver, May 15.—Five small children in the family of Harold C. Clarke, of 1246 Hare street, were taken Clarke, of 1246 Hare street, were taken seriously ill Thursday night with ptomaine poisoning, the result of eating ice cream in cones, which they bought from a Greek peddler. The police were informed of the matter, and will round up the peddler. There are six children in the Clarke family, and only one of them escaped the poisoning. The others were all very seriously ill, and for a time it was doubted if the physicians could save them.

dren have been his extensive patrons, and on Thursday five of them each ate a cone. A short time afterward they returned home complaining of pains in their stomachs, and later were taken with convulsions. They suffered intensely all Thursday night and Friday, but this morning are rebe recovering.

TURKS MENACE PERSIAN TOWN

Russian Troops Moved To Protect Urumiah — Foreigners In Danger

Tiflis, May 15.—Two thousand Russian troops and two companies of sappers are leaving for the frontier to reinforce General Snarsky. Officers report that the move is due to the fact that the Turks are menacing Urumlah. The mobilization here has shown a serious condition in the quarternas. serious condition in the quartermaster's department, and it is not unlikely that a stringent investigation will

Situation Bad St. Petersburg, May 15.-The foreign St. Petersburg, May 15.—The foreign office has received a report from the vice-consul at Urumiah saying that the situation there is bad and that the foreign colony, including British and American missionaries, are in need of protection. The situation at Teheran is decidedly menacing. The Russian troops have orders to prevent a conflict between nationalists and royalists in the vicinity of Tabriz.

General Reyes Dead

Pittsburg, May 15—Seriously inPred about the head, assaulted and robbed of valuable jewelry, Mrs.
Adolph Baidesberger, 25 years old, a member of a wealthy family of Arnold, Pa., was found unconscious late yesterday in a clump of bushes on the lawn in front of her home near New Kensington, Pa. Today armed posses are scouring the Allegheny valley in the vicinity of Arnold for the assailants, who are said to be two men. The victim was set upon Thursday evening. She was struck a number of times with a blunt instrument, then robbed. The unconscious woman was dragged to a clump of bushes and there assaulted. She remained in the bushes until Friday noon, partly regaining her senses last night.

SIFTON TO ANDRESS

SIFTON TO ADDRESS

Former Minister of the Interior Will Be a Visitor In Victoria

Hon. Clifford Sifton will probably Association. His subject will probable to the ratepayers to enable this city to make a grant to the aid of the advertising.

The New Westminster Bowling Association has asked the advertising committee of the board of trade to assist in sending two teams to the National Bowling congress which will be held at Seattle in connection with the fair early in June, and in return for the assistance given there offer to do everything possible in the way of advertising as well as distributing any advertising as well as distributing any advertising matter which might be given to them.

Association. His subject will probable twill probable this solicity will probable this subject will probable this solicity to make a grant to the aid of the associations.

Word has been received that the former minister of the interior intends in connection with interests which he has in British Columbia. He has always manifested specific and the former minister of the interior intends in connection with interests which he has in British Columbia. He has always manifested specific and the former minister of the interior intends in connection with interests which he has in British Columbia. He has always manifested specific and the former minister of the interior intends the former minister of the interior intends that the former minister of the interior intends

Fisheries Commission Will Meet Under Convention May

28

Washington, D. C., May 17.—There will be a meeting on May 28 in the state department of the international commission appointed under the convention between the United States and Great Britain providing for the adoption of uniform and effective measures for the protection, preservation and propagation of the food fishes in the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada. The commissioners have prepared a set of regulations governing close seasons, limitations regarding the character and size of nets and other apparatus used in fishing, a uniform system of registry and other protection and preservation of the fisheries.

28,000 were distributed in 1998. Additional fruit inspectors, properly qualitional fruit inspectors of orchards, where the confusitional fruit inspectors of orchards, insuring a thorough inspection of or orchards, that the product subject of or orchards, and state department of the international that open department of the product subject on of uniform and effective measures for handling the products of the different districts, so as to secure the products of the different districts, so as to secure the products of the different districts, so as to secure the products of the different districts, so as to secure the products of the different districts, so as to secure the products of the different districts, so as to secure the products provided the top. There is a big short itners the product products products products products products Francis Cutting is an old-having been built thirty-two go. She is well known all over

WHAT GOVERNMENT DOES FOR FARMER

Work of Agricultural Department Discussed by Hon. Captain Tatlow

seriously ill, and for a time it was doubted if the physicians could save them.

The Greek peddler is the one who has been working in the West End for some time, and particularly on Sundays, when church lets out, and afternoons when the children start home from school. The Clarke children have been his extensive patrons, and on Thursday five of them each son by most of those to whose notice. The value of the work of the agrison by most of those to whose notice the remarks have been brought. The ignorance of the speaker at that meet-ing about matters in general connected with the province was illustrated by the fact that he stated that the port-folio of agriculture was held by the same minister who presided our the same minister who presided over the department of works. As a matter of fact the department of agriculture is associated with that of finance and the two portfolios are held by Captain the Hon. R. G. Tatlow.

The efforts of Captain Tatlow to ther the interests and to encourage farmer are well known. Captain atlow last year took an alleged holiday, but it was characteristic of him that the holiday was crammed with what the average man would regard as hard work. The majority of the time which he spent in Great Britain was occupied by lectures upon British Columbia devoted to its interests as whole and pertuguist to prove the control of the second second control of the second control o a whole and particularly to popularize British Columbia fruit in the markets of the old country

Nature's Barriers. Many obstacles serve to check the progress of agricultural settlement in British Columbia, chief of which are British Columbia, chief of which are the barriers set up by nature, dividing the country into alternate belts of mountain and valley and presenting formidable obstacles to the pioneer farmer in search of a home.

The dense forests fringing the coast and inland lakes and waterways forbid more than a critical more than a critical country.

and mand takes and waterways forbid more than a trivial amount of agricultural development, save at the cost of the destruction of the most valuable asset possessed by the province. The difficulties of transportation are being gradually overcome, but the perpetuation of the forests is of such prime importance that the best of the times. importance that the best of the timber lands must always be devoted to the purpose for which nature intended

Discussing the subject yesterday Captain Tatlow pointed out the above facts in their relation to the problem General Reyes Dead

Bogota, May 15.—General Victor
Caleron Reyes, formerly minister of
war and recently commander in chief
of the Colombia army, died in this
city foday.

Woman Wounded by Robbers
Pittsburg, May 15.—Seriously in
red about the head, assauited and
robbed of valuable jewelry, Mrs.
Adolph Baidesberger, 25 years old, a
member of a wealthy family of Arnold, Pa., was found unconscious late
yesterday in a clump of bushes on the
lawn in front of her home near New
Kensington, Pa. Today armed posses
are scouring the Allegheny valley in
the vicinity of Arnold for the
are
represent one one-hundredth per cent.
of their relation to the problem
before the department of agricultura.
For the reasons alluded to," he reasons alluded to," he reasons alluded to," he reasons the central interior
and northern valleys that we must
look for the establishment of agricultural communities, and the
government, alive to the existing
conditions, is making all possible
speed in providing roads and
trails in their relation to the problem
before the department of agricultural communities,
and the
government, alive to the existing
conditions, is making all possible
speed in providing roads and
trails in theore the department of agricultural communities,
and the
government average of the existing
conditions, is making all possible
speed in providing roads and
trails in those reasons alluded to," he remarked, "it is to the central interior
and northern valleys that we must
look for the establishment of agricultural communities,
and the
government, alive to the existing
conditions, is making all possible
speed in providing roads and
trails in those districts which are
trails in those reasons alluded to," he
reported when the make of the providing roads and
trails in those districts when the
most available for settlement A very
few years ago these districts which are
trails in those districts when the
most available for settlement A very
few years ago these districts when
the providing roads and
trails in those districts w

as been slow from the fact that the urveyors had to explore for and locate

ations are being made for their entertainment. A bureau of information will be established where lists of hotel and boarding houses will be kept, and here a committee will be located, the members of which will be prepared to furnish all necessary information to the visitors.

Upon the last day of their stay here they will be taken for an excursion to visit the fish traps in the neighborhood of the city.

PREPARED SET

OF REGULATIONS

OF REGULATIONS

Fisheries Commission Will Meet Under tional fruit inspectors, properly qualified in horticulture and entomology, have been added to the staff, insuring

keeping pace with the other industries, but a glance at the facts will convince the most pessimistic that such an opinion is ill-founded. While the development has not been so rapid as might be, the agricultural industry shows a very healthy growth considering that British Columbia's capabilities in that direction have been very ing that British Columbia's capabili-ties in that direction have been over-looked through the united efforts of the Dominion government, the rail-

lies in that direction have been overlooked through the united efforts of
the Dominion government, the railways and big land companies to fill
up the prairie provinces with farmers.
"The overflow from that great tidal
wave of settlement is finding its level
in the fertile valleys of British Columbia, and it is the cream which is
coming our way. Despite this handicap, the progress of agriculture has
been, in many respects, remarkable.
Take as an instance the dairying industry. In 1901 the total production
of twelve creameries was 74,673 lbs.
valued at \$20,841, while last year
twenty-two creameries produced
1.845,977 pounds of butter, worth \$570,367. The increase in fruit-growing
has been still more gratifying. In 1901
the province could only show 7,430
acres planted in fruit, and these small
orchards were confined to a few districts, while today the fruit-growing
area extends from the Skeena river
to the Crew's Nest Pass and the number of acres of fruit is over one hundred thousand This shows an ignarea. ber of acres of fruit is over one hun-dred thousand. This shows an increas dred thousand. This shows an increase in the one case of 2,740 per cent and 1,351 per cent in the other in six years. Other countries may show larger totals, but, considering our small agricultural population, B. C. has no reason to complain. Again, take the fruit shipping returns. In 1902 the total shipments by rail amounted to 1,956 tons, and in 1908 to 6,498 tons, an increase of over 4,500 tons in six years.

Number of Pre-emptors "Another hopeful sign of progress is the number of pre-emptions recorded during the past year, when 1,000 new applications, were received represent-ing 160,000 acres and 41,500 acres were crown granted to farmers who had ing 180,000 acres and 41,500 acres were as crown granted to farmers who had completed the settlement duties. In addition, many thousand acres were sold and leased to actual settlers, so that last year's addition to the agricultural population may be estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500 families, settled on public lands, while hundreds more purchased land from private owners. "In grain growing, British Columbia annot hope to compete with her eastern neighbors until the great wheat areas of Cariboo and Cassiar, estimated by Professor Macoun at ten million acres, are brought under cultivation, but the quality of the wheat and other cereals produced in Bulkley and Nechaco valleys gives assurance that this province will at no distant day be a competitor with 'Alberta red' and 'Manitoba hard."

MANY INJURED IN TWO WRECKS

One Train Derailed and Another Crashes Through Broken Bridge

Kansas City, Mo. May 15 .- Between thirty and forty persons were injured, some of them probably fatally, near Odessa, caused by the wreck of the Chicage and Alton passenger train which left Kansas City for Bloomington, Ill., today. The track was torn up for four hundred feet, all the three cars and the tender left track, but the engine stuck to the rails. The rear car turned over several times, and most of these hurt were in this car.

In response to telephone messages sent from a nearby farmhouse all the physicians in Odessa were rushed to he wreck, while a relief train started

THE CONVENTION

THE CONVENTION

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THE CONVENTION

This year the government is sending out twenty-one surveying parties, the largest number of any year in the listory of the province, and a sum of \$230,000 has been appropriated for this service, while \$220,000 is provided for roads and bridges.

The train, westbound, meat Randolph, Mo., six miles northwest of Kansas City, last night.

The Wreck of the Buffalo-Colorado the wreck of Kansas City, last night.

The train, westbound, meat can and bridge passenger train, westbound, meat Randolph, Mo., six miles northwest of Kansas City, last night persons injured with die as a result of the wreck of

Hon. Clifford Sifton will probably visit Victoria during July, and will be invited to deliver an address at the interests and encouraging the efforts of the farmers. Liberal aid is convention of the Dominion Teachers' Association. His subject will probably be "Forest Conservation."

Word has been received that the former minister of the interior intends visiting the coast in connection with interests which he has in British Columbia. He has always manifested to deliver an address at the former minister of the interior intends the board of horticulture, orchard inspection, and sums aggregating a total of \$70,400 towards the dairying, poul
word has been received a fearful disaster. The engine and the baggage and was nearly clear of the trestle when the board of horticulture, orchard inspection, and sums aggregating a total of \$70,400 towards the dairying, poul
word has been undermined by recent high water, and been undermined by recent high water, and the fact that the train was proceeding at slow speed was all that prevented a fearful disaster. The engine and the baggage and mail cars crashed through. The engine was nearly clear of the trestle when the board of horticulture, orchard inspection, and sums aggregating a total of \$70,400 towards the dairying, poul
trecent high water, and the fact that the train was proceeding at slow speed was all that prevented a fearful disaster. The engine and the baggage and the former institutes; and encouraging the efforts of the farmers. Liberal aid is being given to the, agricultural associations, the train was proceeding at slow speed was all that prevented a fearful disaster. The engine and the baggage and the baggage and the baggage and the proposition of the farmers. Liberal aid is the train was proceeding at slow speed the treat in was proceeding at slow speed the treat in was proceeding at slow speed the treat in was proceeding at slow speed the treat that the train was proceeding at slow speed the treat in was proceeding at slow speed the treat in was proceeding over the river.

The first passenger coach wa thrown off the track and stopped, and this alone saved it and the cars fol-lowing. With the first creaking of the structure, W. P. Carlisle, the engineer, fireman jumped and escaped with severe bruises. In the first passenger coach eight passengers were injured more or less seriously, and the 100 others, the remainder of the train, were shaken up.

STOCK AND WHEAT MARKET MOVEMENTS

Winnipeg Markets Open Under Satur day's Closing Prices

New York, May 17 .- Close: Prime mercantile paper 3 1-2 to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 486.40 to 50 for sixty days bills and at 487.85 for demand. Commercial bills 485.% to 486%. Bar siver 53. Mexican dollars 44. Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds steady.

Winninger Mean 17.—Close: Prime hold-up and these atters had to be a gotiated through an intermediary. He had stated that he knew of case himself, Brown, Belding, Figure 486%. Bar siver 53. Mexican dollars 44. Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds steady.

Winninger Mean 17.—Close: Prime hold-up and these atters had to be a gotiated through an intermediary. He had stated through an intermediary. He had stated through an intermediary. He had stated through an intermediary.

Number of Killed In Adana Province Now Set At Ten Thousand

CROWD OF REFUGEES SEEKING ASSISTANCE

Son of Late Sultan Accused Of Connection With Palace Intrigues

Adana, May 15.—The estimates of from 20,000 to 25,000 Christians killed by Mohammedans in the province of Adana, made a fortnight ago, must be revised. It is now ascertained that the number can hardly reach more than 10,000

Thousands who were supposed to have been killed in the coutnry districts have since some in to some of the larger towns for relief. Nearly 50,000 persons have received assistance from the foreign and Turkish relief committees or officials at Adana, 22,000 at Marash, 14,000 at Hadjin, 3,000 at Mercina, 2,000 at Latakia, 4,000 at Tersus and contractivities. Tarsus and a comparatively ber at Aintab and Alexandretta.

Fugitives from the villages or set-tlements exaggerated through their fears the extent of the slaughter. There still remains, however, the fact that frightful brutality was practised, especially towards the women. The Mohammedan figures of about 2,000 Mohammedans killed in this province must also be reduced.

Prince on Trial. Constantinople, May 15.—A local newspaper says today that Prince Burhan-Eddin, the fourth son of the deposed sultan, Abdul Hamid, has been taken to the war office, presumably for examination by court martial. The prince is reported to be the favorite son of the late ruler, and according to report he was deep in the palace in rigues for the restoration of absolut sm. He is 23 years old, and while he did not personally direct the intrigues, he was thought to have been fully cognizant of what was transpiring.

CONSUL'S ENEMIES SEEK HIS DISMISSAL

Chinese Consul in San Francisco Is Trouble With Enemies of Office

San Francisco, May 17.-Enemies o the Chinese consul-general here have placarded the dead walls of the Chinese quarters with notices giving al-leged specific instances of misconduct leged specific instances of misconduct of Hau Ping Chen, who is the representative of China in this city.

It is asserted that Chen extorted money from the rich merchants who wish to bring their families to this city by alleging that he needed the money to bribe the immigration officials. Other placards declare that the consul made a regular practice of imconsul made a regular practice of im porting slave-girls. The consul's friends retort that the charges have been made against every man who has

the wreck, while a relief train started from Kansas City. The injured were taken into Odessa and to farm houses skirting the track. It is believed that none of the twelve persons injured will die as a result of the wreck of the Buffalo-Colorado limited passenger train, westbound, near Randolph, Mo., six miles northwest of Kansas City, last night. The train, which was Wabash No. 9, one of the first of the through trains to be used in combination for the Union Pacific-Wahash transcontinents. THE TOTAL STORM FATAL STORM FATAL STORM FOOD OUT Boating On Lake \$ Corey, Pa., May 15.—A large they are at present was the outcome tally. When a terrific electrical properties of the Corey, Pa., May 15.—A large tally. When a terrific electrical properties of the Corey, Pa., May 15.—A large tally. When a terrific electrical properties and the train of the particular manner in which they are at present was the outcome tally.

M. P. for Dauphin Sticks to Statement Made About Premier Scott-What He Said

Campbell, member for Dauphin, reiterated the charge made by the Manitoba Free Press that he had brought to an end his political life. The charge was made against him that he had acknowledged having bribed some one in a department of the government but anyone who made that statement was under the gravest misapprehension.

The only thing that could be construed into plant its poles close to the sidewalk and alongside the retaining wall, when Mr. De Cosmos sought legal redress, had an injunction issued, and as a result of the legal tangle a compromise was arrived at between the company, Mr. De Cosmos and the city. The company was instructed to put its poles out into the street, thus leaving its discussing the affairs of the interior department he had stated that things

Sault Ste Marie, Ont., May 15 .- The Australian press delegates passed down on the C. P. R. steamship Keewatin this morning, and expressed themselves as highly delighted, with their trip across Lake Superior. They are amazed at the size of the lake and at the magnificent steamers.

"Canada is a great country." said one of them, "and everything is on a big scale. I wish we had your Canadian Pacific with us, if we had Australia would be more like Canada today than

she is."

The delegates expressed great admiration for the Canadian clubs, whose guests they had been at several places, and especially for their exclusion of politics from their functions, and they are generally keen admirers of our institutions

generally keen adminers of tutions

They expect to reach Toronto between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, will visit Niagara Falis on Tuesday, Ottawa on Wednesday, Montreal on Thursday, and Quebec on Friday. There they will be lunched by Sir Lomer Gouin and entertained by the local press. The entire party will sail that afternoon on the Empress of Britain.

Warm Weather From Now On Will Ensure Splendid Crop For West

ITS A MARVEL PEOPLE DECLARE

Wierd Location of Telephone Poles On Government St. Fill Passers-by With Awe

If you hav'nt seen it don't fail to take in the sight. Go and have a look at the latest marvel in the way of street construction on Government street, between Johnson street and Fisguard street. Not that the pavement is not all right. Doubtless it is the very aome of the paver's art, but its the telephone poles which furnish the entertainment. To the Victorian who is accustomed to all sorts of well and the particle of the very least v weird pranks in the work of street improvement the location of the poles will perhaps not appeal, but to those who have not become imbued with the laisser faire method of doing things the sight is inspiring. From the foot of Pandora avenue to Fisguard street on the west side of Government street there is a line of large, healthy telephone poles, erect and defiant; standing out into the roadway a distance of about five feet. For the past week

ne cement foundation and the blocks id right up to the curb? seems little reason to doubt that wheat seeded will show at least ten per cent il means, Ald. Humber confided to ld. Turner, who was also lost in crease over last year, while the gender of the corp are, as this

About Interior Department

Ottawa, May 17.—In the Commons this morning the insurance bill was taken up and debate on the contetious clauses regarding a fifteen per cent. this morning the insurance bill was staken up and debate on the contetious clauses regarding a fifteen per cent. It is not the cost of insurance in licensed companies occupied the time until the 1 o'clock adjournment.

On a question of privilege, Glen Campbell, member for Dauphin, reiterated the charge made by the Manitoba Free Press that he had brought to an

department he had stated that things the retaining wan to give adequate had got to a stage that in a mere matter of homesteads and many other legal rights and franchises there was a hold-up and these atters had to be nedie of the stated that he knew of a case himself, Brown, Belding, Field, who were stockmen of twenty years experience. They had for years applied for the grazing rights under the law, but had been unable to get them until they had found some friend to negotiate with the department and to get rights in the matter he had stated that he said about Premier Scott of Saskatchewan he would stand by. He then proceeded to read from the Moose Jaw News an article published last October announcing that Scott

Togo Gives Dinner.

Not only is tea grown at a high said that in consideration of the man's provious good conduct and his prave a dinner in the Nobles' Club this evening in honor of Rear-Admiral Giles, harbor commander of the United States third division of the Pacific squadron.

Not only is tea grown at a high said that in consideration of the man's said that in

Much Pleased With Trip Across Lake Superior Impressed With Cana-ada's Size

Free Press Finds Seeding Late. But Present Conditions Favorable

SHOWS NO INCREASE

Winnipeg, May 15 .- The Manitoba Free Press today issues its fir ly report on seeding condition carrying out the tradition is lished away back in the early the Red river settlement, and onclusions have had unusual hitting the bullseye more often that not, so far as Western Canadian cro conditions are concerned, considerable value attaches to this summary of actual conditions.

In its preface, this well-known West-ern Canadian journal explains the rather unusually early date of issuing this report by saying that it was order to satisfy the known anxiet business circles as to the extent to which seeding had been delayed by cold and unfavorable weather. The net result of the replies of the

several hundred correspondent municated with, is that from 85 to 90 per cent of Western Canadian spring wheat is in the ground, but very little of it shows above the surface, owin to the cold and inclement condition which have accompanied actual seed-ing operations. However, the bright summer weather of the past few days has been ideal to rush along germina-tion. The report goes on to state that tion. The report goes on to state that the lateness in growth is fully offset by the condition of the seed-bed, which is ideal. There has been plenty of moisture all over the country, and the

days earlier than in 1908, but from five to ten days ource of wonderment to all who have seen them and remarks, none of them complimentary to the engineer's department, have been passed. Why the poles were not moved back to the curbing when the street was being excavated for the pavement and placed in their proper place alongside the curb as is done on other streets, was the question frequently asked, but no answer appeared to be forthcoming.

Has an idea

Ald. Humber, who visited the spot, and spent many minutes lost in a deep reverie, almost stunned by this latest instance of the way how things should not be done, has, he thinks, was to lay a boulevard between the poles and the sldewalk, but then if that were the fact why were the cement foundation and the blocks laid right up to the curb?

"To like to ask the mayor what, it all means, Ald. Humber confided to

"I'd like to ask the mayor wnat, it all means, Ald. Humber confided to Ald. Turner, who was also lost in wonder, leve and praise as he squinted along the line to see if the poles were at anyrate in strict alignment.
"But if I do I'll be told I'm talking through my hat!"

increase over last year, while the general prospects of the crop are, as this report states, very excellent, provided to tos of good mixed heat and moist-ure contribute to a favorable vernal season. It amounts to this: Canadian Western seeding—a little late, perhaps—has heen highly successful. It is

People Out Boating On Lake St. Clair Thought To Be Drowned—Circus Tent Blown Down

Corey, Pa., May 15 .- A large numin the particular manner in which they are at present was the outcome of a legal wrangle which almost rivals that long standing trouble over the Songhees reserve.

A Bit of History.

Fifteen years ago the property on the east side of Government street between Pandora avenue and Figguard street was owned by the late Amore San.

Corey, Pa. May 15.—A large number of persons were injured, none fatally, when a terrific electrical storm broke over the city tonight and blew down the tent of Cole Bros. circus.

Detroit, Mich., May 15.—Reports of heavy damage from rain have been received tonight from the three most southerly tiers of counties in Michigan.

gan.

George Brooks, a fisherman, 70 years old, is missing from Mount Clemens, having gone on Lake St. Clair in a sailboat just before the storm broke. Three Mount Clemens youths who went to the St. Clair flats in a power launch and started home after dinner aunch and started home after dinner are also missing.

Rudolpr Gaminiski, driver of a street wagon in Detroit, was electro-cuted in trying to pole a live wire out of the way of the reach of a crowd of

EX-SOLDIER'S DISGRACE

Veteran of South African War Sent To Jail From Vancouver On Charge
Of Theft
Vancouver, May 15.—A famous South
African campaigner, who was recommended for bravery on the field of
battle, and as a splendid soldier, was this morning sentenced by Magistrate Williams to serve three months in jail department he had stated that things had got to a stage that in a mere matter of homesteads and many other legal rights and franchises there was a hold-up and these atters had to be ne-

Moose Jaw News an article published last October announcing that Scotthad received \$10,000 stock in the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., but the printer ruled that the article could not be read. Mr. Campbell concluded by saying that instead of the newspaper withdrawing its charge, the suit was withdrawn by Premier Scott.

Victim of Auto

Woonsocket, R. I., May 15.—Stanley to printed in red ink a notice that customers should not receipt in question on the particular receipt in question of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings the ex-soldier profilered to the magisturing of an auto in which they were riding late today. army officers under whom he served in the Boer war. Magistrate Williams

ODD

(Richard The coming of the doubtedly was a goo

some excellent baskets end by Victoria sport lucky ones failed to for their pains, but g rather than the excep creels as evidence of the one man at least boa baskets on his own a there are always some between the enjoymen gishness. Cowichan F tion as a good ground tle Shawnigan affo catches, Sooke Lake five trout on the artif from all the nearby refish and enjoyable ou heavy showers.

A certain fisherman Duncan reaches of the story of the loss and re new tackle the other da tle fly-spoon at the end a fine fish, which broke was great; the fish wa but he also knew full to tell the tale of the en it hard to get his frien he knew the hooked an nothing daunted, he tr

Casting over the same again, and this tin When brought to grass covered, firmly hooked i sibly the weight of the great as it had been a cast, but he had a good and a good fish in his h

The recently impor ants are reported to be in the way of laying, so having been procured

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To complain that th better protecton does that the present game ous in the performance fear or favor, but it they are not sufficient man cannot be in mor time, and when he show naturally the illegal acts district automatically does not necessarily mainal very often, but the there were no policen

great many more cr It is obviously a scattered game warder tect our game from the unsportsmanlike. They of every man interested often happens that off act are reported to the to the place where the be committed; in the n rival is known to the of care to be law-abiding is once more turned.

BEAR HUNTII COLU

Kitimaat, our last now an important Indi ing location for the ma are following the con-Trunk Pacific Railway the Kitimaat Valley, the same name drains northward, and westwa labyrinths of the Nort fiords, wide sea-water width, in most instand lutely unexplored. Fo western seaboard Sound up to the muchis scored by innumera amazing archipelago and seamed in every d waterways referred to. the wild and desolate (dred miles off the beat steamers on the Alas bidding country, but white man, save the w or mining man; a count tains rising sheer from dozen isolated valleys of the unexplored ran

The extreme inacce of British Columbia ha with the numbers of bears that are still to country that can neve months in the year mountains amongst for all intents and purp for a few weeks an oc obtained, when the an uplands for their cover the over-crowded strea

PRAIRIE WHEAT MAY DO WELL

Free Press Finds Seeding Late. But Present Conditions Favorable

> ACREAGE REPORTED SHOWS NO INCREASE

Warm Weather From Now On Will Ensure Splendid Crop For West

Winnipeg, May 15.—The Manitoba free Press today issues its first month-y report on seeding conditions, thus rying out the tradition it estabished away back in the early days of the Red river settlement, and as its conclusions have had unusual luck in hitting the bullseye more often than ot, so far as Western Canadian crop conditions are concerned, considerable value attaches to this summary of actual conditions.

ictual conditions.
In its preface, this well-known West. ern Canadian journal explains the rather unusually early date of issuing this report by saying that it was in rder to satisfy the known anxiety i

business circles as to the extent to which seeding had been delayed by cold and unfavorable weather.

The net result of the replies of the several hundred correspondents communicated with, is that from 85 to 90 per cent of Western Canadian spring wheat is in the ground, but very little of it shows above the surface, owing the cold and inclement condition which have accompanied actual seed-ing operations. However, the bright summer weather of the past few days has been ideal to rush along germina ion. The report goes on to state that the lateness in growth is fully offset by the condition of the seed-bed, which is ideal. There has been plenty of moisture all over the country, and the et prime requisite now is warm weathe

and plenty of it. Wheat seeding is fully two weeks later than in 1908, but from five to ten days earlier than in 1907, and grain has gone in under more favorable cumstances than in either of the years

Perhaps the most striking feature of the report, as it is the one that is bound to meet the most hostile criticism, is that there is no increase in the acreage of land seeded to spring wheat in the Canadian prairie west. No doubt good grounds exist for that to doubt good grounds exist for that contention, but, on the other hand, bearing in mind the large new acreage brought under the plow for the first time, as well as the incentive to sow wheat, neglectful of all other cereals by reason of its abnormally high price, there must be a miscalculation somewhere.

This report alludes to the greater acreage seeded to coarse grains and become the seed of the unquestioned large increase in acreage under cultivation, and there seems little reason to doubt that wheat seeded will show at least ten per cent increase over last year, while the gen-eral prospects of the crop are, as this report states, very excellent, provided lots of good mixed heat and moisture contribute to a favorable verna season. It amounts to this: Canadian Western seeding—a little late, perhaps—has been highly successful. It is

FATAL STORM

People Out Boating On Lake St. Clair Thought To Be Drowned—Circus Tent Blown Down

Corey, Pa., May 15 .- A large num corey, Pa., May 15.—A large number of persons were injured, none fatally, when a terrific electrical storm broke over the city tonight and blew down the tent of Cole Bros. dreus.

Detroit, Mich., May 15.—Reports of heavy damage, from rain bars, been heavy damage from rain have been received tonight from the three most southerly tiers of counties in Michi

George Brooks, a fisherman, 70 years

old, is missing from Mount Clemens having gone on Lake St. Clair in a sailboat just before the storm broke Three Mount Clemens you as who sail to the St. Clair flats in a power to the st. Three Mount Clemens youths who went to the St. Clair flats in a power launch and started home after dinner are also missing.

Rudolpr Gaminiski, driver of a street wagon in Detroit, was electrocuted in trying to pole a live wire out.

cuted in trying to pole a live wire out of the way of the reach of a crowd of

EX-SOLDIER'S DISGRACE

Veteran of South African War Sent To Jail From Vancouver On Charge Of Theft

Vancouver, May 15 .- A famous South African campaigner, who was recommended for bravery on the field of pattle, and as a splendid soldier, was this morning sentenced by Magistrat Williams to serve three months in jail at hard labor, following a short trial at hard labor, following a short trial in the police court on a charge of theft. The man is J. B. Kempthorne, who looks every inch the soldier he is recommended to be. The charge was brought by officials of the city scav-enger department, for which the accus-ed had been employed as collector. He was charged with collecting \$1.25 and failing to turn the money in. Although this was the only specific charge, there were other instances where col amounting to about \$20 were unac-counted for on Kempthorne's books. The accused claimed in defence that had withheld the money only to make change with. It was proven that made out receipts on statements.

orders should not receipt on that form.
On the particular receipt in question this printed notice had been torn off. At the conjusion of his testimony the ex-soldier proffered to the magistrate a bulky package of endorsements and recommendations received from the professional p n the Boer war. Magistrate Williams said that in consideration of the man's provious goed conduct and his brave tended to make it before he was aware * lof the army record.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

ODD SHOTS

(Richard L. Pocock.)

The coming of the long-deferred rain undoubtedly was a good deal responsible for some excellent baskets of fish made last weekend by Victoria sportsmen. One or two unlucky ones failed to produce much to show for their pains, but good catches were the rule rather than the exception, several having full creels as evidence of their luck or skill or both : ne man at least boasted that he filled two baskets on his own account in one day-but there are always some who cannot distinguish between the enjoyment of good sport and hoggishness. Cowichan Flats upheld their reputation as a good ground for spring fishing, Little Shawnigan afforded some excellent catches, Sooke Lake yielded one angler fortyfive trout on the artificial fly; in fact, reports from all the nearby resorts were of plenty of fish and enjoyable outings in spite of the heavy showers.

A certain fisherman who was out on the Duncan reaches of the Cowichan river tells a story of the loss and recovery of some of his new tackle the other day. Fishing with a little fly-spoon at the end of his cast, he hooked a fine fish, which broke him. Disappointment was great; the fish was a monster, he knew, but he also knew full well that when he came to tell the tale of the encounter he would find it hard to get his friends to believe the size he knew the hooked and lost one to be; but, nothing daunted, he tried again with similar

Casting over the same pool, the same fish came again, and this time was the vanquished. When brought to grass the first cast was recovered, firmly hooked in the fish's jaw. Possibly the weight of the fish was not quite so great as it had been after it broke the first cast, but he had a good story to tell after all, and a good fish in his basket to boot.

The recently imported Mongolian pheasants are reported to be doing their duty nobly in the way of laying, several settings of eggs having been procured from them.

Mr. George Brown, the well-known pheasant fancier of Nanaimo, has very kindly donated a number of golden pheasants' eggs to the game warden of this district for the purpose of turning out the birds reared from them wherever he thinks best. Mr. Brown is a most successful raiser of all kinds of pheasants, and is one of the few men, if not the only man on the American continent who ever succeeded in rearing grouse in captivity.

To complain that the game and fish need better protecton does not necessarily mean that the present game wardens are not zealous in the performance of their duty without fear or favor, but it certainly is a fact that they are not sufficient to be efficient. One man cannot be in more than one place at a time, and when he shows his face in a district. naturally the illegal acts complained of in that district automatically cease. A policeman does not necessarily make an arrest of a criminal very often, but there is no doubt that, if there were no policemen, there would be a great many more crimes committed.

It is obviously a difficult task for a few scattered game wardens to adequately protect our game from the unscrupulous and the unsportsmanlike. They need the co-operation of every man interested, and should get it. It often happens that offences against the game act are reported to the game warden. He goes to the place where the offences are alleged to be committed; in the majority of cases his arrival is known to the offenders, who take good care to be law-abiding citizens until his back is once more turned.

BEAR HUNTING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Kitimaat, our last link with civilizationnow an important Indian village, and a tempting location for the many land speculators who are following the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway-lies at the mouth of the Kitimaat Valley, where the wide river of the same name drains into the sea. Southward, northward, and westward are the interminable labyrinths of the Northern British Columbian fiords, wide sea-water channels of varying width, in most instances uncharted and absolutely unexplored. For a thousand miles this western seaboard of Canada, from Puget Sound up to the much-debated Portland Canal, is scored by innumerable inlets, studded by an amazing archipelago of islands of all sizes, and seamed in every direction by the intricate waterways referred to. Our route took us up the wild and desolate Gardner Canal, two hundred miles off the beaten track of the coasting steamers on the Alaskan run-a weird, forbidding country, but seldom visited by any white man, save the wandering timber cruiser or mining man; a country of stupendous mountains rising sheer from the sea, with half a dozen isolated valleys draining a vast extent

of the unexplored ranges of the interior. The extreme inaccessibility of this portion of British Columbia has no doubt much to do with the numbers of both black and grizzly bears that are still to be found there. It is a country that can never be shot out. For six months in the year these densely timbered mountains amongst which the bears live are for all intents and purposes impenetrable; then for a few weeks an occasional chance may be obtained, when the animals forsake the forest uplands for their coveted diet of salmon from the over-crowded streams, and then away they

go into some hole or corner in the rocks, where they drowse away the winter. With the advent of spring, however, there is a short, indefinite season of a few weeks' duration, best defined as the period between the departure of the snow from the low ground and the hasty growth of foliage on the cotton-wood brush, when the bears forsake their dens, still fat and ravenously hungry, to feed on the open ravines and hillsides, bared of covert by the avalanches of former years. Here the bears find a sparse growth of vegetation in the sheltered corners, which forms their diet. As the spring comes but slowly and the sun has but little power, save for an hour or so at noonday, this vegetation is but scanty, affording only a semblance of a meal to the overpowering appetites of the hungry animals. This forms one of the chief difficulties of the stalker, for his quarry is constantly on the move hunting for grass. We picked up our two Indians at Kitimaat, Frank and David, two of the best hunters in the tribe of Kitimaats, who had been with us the previous season. Such eyesight as these men possessed was little less than marvellous; the ease with which they could distinguish the black outline of a bear against a far-distant hillside bordered on the miraculous, and it was only to determine the nature of the animal they had spied-grizzly or black bear -that the services of a spyglass were requisitioned.

From Kitimaat to our destination at the head of the inlet, a distance of two hundred miles, we were lucky enough to obtain a welcome lift in Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir's big tugboat Pilot, which we found awaiting us at the wharf. This great convenience saved us many days of arduous canoe work, for Gardner Inlet is notoriously storm-tossed, and devoid of sheltered anchorages to an alarming extent. We steamed all day up the successive reaches of this wild, forbidding expanse of landlocked water, with great mountains rearing their gaunt, snow-clad sides sheer from the water's edge. We took Frank's big canoe slung in the davits, for it was upon this craft we proposed to spend the whole of our time after the Pilot left us.

Arrived at the head of the inlet, we found the conditions even more wintry than they had been nearer the tidal influences of the Pacific,

and after a consultation with the Indians we country in the vicinity was still covered with reluctantly had to confess that our chances, for fourteen days at least, seemed to be very problematical. We anchored that night off the mouth of the Kitlobe River in the midst of a snowstorm that obliterated every landmark. The only sign of human habitations passed during the day had been the empty houses of the considerable Indian settlement at Kemano, a village picturesquely situated on a pineclothed sandbar at the mouth of the Kemano River, twenty miles from Kitlobe, at the head of the inlet, and eight or nine hours' steaming from Kitimaat. This place was entirely deserted by the Indians at this season of the year, owing to their annual harvest of a small known as the Oolachan, or candle-fish, an oily, flabby smelt in appearance, deemed a delicacy by a British Columbian, and coveted beyond all else by those fortunate tribes of Coast Indians who have an colachan river in their vicinity. This fish runs up all the Gardner Inlet streams during May in numbers too great to permit of even a hazy estimate; as the tide recedes countless millions are left stranded on every sandbar, a bounteous feast for noisy, querulous gulls, crows, divers and eagles. This amazing waste of fish life became very obvious to our olfactory nerves as we approached to pole up a dozen miles to the Kitlobe Lake to ascertain whether the country farther inland was yet clear of snow

and huntable. It took us nearly four hours to reach the temporary camp of the Kemano Indians, some three miles up stream, where we found the whole tribe of the Kemanos busily boiling down tons of oolachans in rough cedar-wood vats constructed on the banks of the stream. Two of the tribe had only returned from the lake that morning, and reported it still frozen over and hunting out of the question, but we decided to go and judge for ourselves.

country farther inland was yet clear of snow becomes exceedingly narrow and turbulent, necessitating continual use of the tow rope, in addition to strenuous work with the poles. At last, after one final struggle over the rapids that surge round the outlet, we paddled smoothly on to the still waters of this truly magnificent sheet of water, only to find that we had been told the truth, and that the bear

snow. We therefore lost no time in changing our plans, glided down stream in as many minutes as it had taken us hours to get up, and were soon on board the Pilot, bound for Kemano and the subsidiary valleys thirty miles lower down the main inlet. The Pilot left us at Kemano next morning and proceeded on her five hundred mile run to Victoria, so we cached a certain amount of stores in one of the empty houses at the village and loaded up the canoe with sufficient to last us for a fortnight. Then we hoisted the big sprit sail, and ran down some half-dozen miles to a group of bare "slides" and open country known to our guides as likely bear ground. The glasses were hardly out of their case when I heard the two men excitedly whispering to each other: "There he is! There he is!" Sure enough, we soon had the glasses focused on a black bear grubbing amongst the rocks 500 feet or so above the water. Having won the toss for first stalk, Frank was not long in shoving me ashore in the canoe. We had an awesome climb, for the first 300 or 400 feet consisted of a sheer rock wall that overhung the water with only a narrow cleft, along which we gingerly picked our way upwards until we were well above the bear. We crept cautiously down to where we had last seen him feeding, and then he must have winded us at the same instant we saw him, for in the twinkling of an eye he had whipped over a fallen log, and we heard the stones flying as he raced out of sight down hill. There was just a possibility we might obtain a second chance at him as he crossed a steep, rocky ravine a hundred yards below us, and, sure enough, he slowly walked into view, obviously out of breath and very much scared, at less than the distance we had

estimated. The first shot flicked up the pebbles beneath his hind legs, which caused such an involuntary leap on his part that even Frank's lethargic features relaxed into the semblance of a smile. The bear then scrambled along the opposite side of the ravine, facing us, every now and then stopping to lower his twinkling black eyes in our direction while we prepared for a second shot. Momentarily he paused, and the Mannlicher sights were levelled steadily against the white star on his chest. At

the shot he rolled over and over down hill until he fetched up against one of the many boulders choking the bottom of the ravine. We were soon beside him, and found him to be a fine male in superb coat, and obviously only a few days out of his den. A bear skin in May is a very different trophy from the dilapidated specimens obtained late in the summer or the early autumn. This beast was literally rolling in fat, in spite of the fact that beyond a handful of uninviting grass his body contained no signs of other food. We soon had him skinned, and packed his skull complete, downhill to the canoe. For two days we hunted the many excellent slides in the vicinity of the Brin River Valley, one of the principal subsidiary valleys that drain into Gardner Canal; but the wintry conditions that still prevailed proved prejudicial to our chances and we passed much excellent bear country that would not otherwise have proved blank.

From our camp at Brin River we hunted the slides to the northward without success until the evening of May 5, when David spied a fine black bear high up on the face of the mountain above us, feeding restlessly from the successive couloirs, where faint traces of greenery offered the possibility of a meal. We had a good look at him through the telescope. He was a much heavier bear than our first one, and, like his predecessor, in perfect coat. He was, as David told us, very restless, for in between the mouthfuls of grass he snatched from each little bench or gully he literally ran on to find his next mouthful. He was fully half a mile uphill above us, close under a sheer wall that fell precipitously from the glaciers and infields above, the ground between us, though steep in all conscience, being fairly open, and covered with strips of burnt and fallen timber. The rock wall, the home of ravens and eagles, was topped by miles upon miles of snow. We waited until the animal fed down wind behind a corner of the rock wall, and then away we went after him. It was a matter of small difficulty picking up his tracks and following cautiously along them, for everywhere he had left very evident traces of his overpowering hunger-great tussocks pulled up bodily and hurled on one side as unsavory. Frank now advanced with even greater caution, and, peering over a boulder in front of us, we saw our bear grubbing away at the roots of some cotton-wood bushes, his body half hidden by the stem of a withered tree. Then he moved his shoulder into full view, and a second later it was pierced by a Mannlicher bullet. No one could mistake the thud that was heard, although he galloped away down hill with apparent strength and speed, when suddenly he collapsed and fell head foremost into a dense patch of cotton-wood brush. He proved to be a very big bear, 2 feet longer than our first one, and again we found it impossible to exaggerate the excellence of his coat-black, deep and glossy, with no trace of any worn patches.—John H. Wrigley in The Field.

Mr. Peter King Was Given a Reception

The following account of a reception Peter Hing is from the Montreal

Mr. Peter Hing should be a proud man, for last night not only did some two hundred of his fellow countrymen turn out to do him honor, but a considerable number of English people as well, including Principal Peterson, Dean Walton, Principal Scrimger, Professor Arch. McGoun, Mr. Robert Munro, Walter Paul, the Rev. J. C. Thomson, M.D., the Rev. James Patterson, Mr. James Rodger and others.

The occasion was a reception given to Mr. Hing, in Knox church schoolroom, by the Chinese Mission of Montreal, in honor of his graduation from McGill university.

Principal Peterson, who took the chair, expressed regret that he could not address the Chinese in their own tongue but smilingly suggested that he would take up the study of that language one of these days.

"The great heart of McGill," he went on to say, "has gone out to Mr. Peter Hing. We shake him by the haidboth hands—and put our arms all around him and say, Well done, Peter Hing." There was a time at McGill when it was feared that he would do even better than he did, and appear in the list above the honored name of Barclay. As it was, it was a remarkable thing that any young man having to face the difficulties that Peter Hing did, should finish his law course and come out, if not on top, at any rate a good second in competition with the best minds of McGill. So when I heard of this gathering tonight I said I must come to congratulate Peter Hing."

Touching upon the subject of the awakening of the East, Principal Peterson said he was proud that an in-

stitution with which he was connected had had some share in helping a member of the Chinese race in the right direction. Canada perhaps had member of the Chinese race in the right direction. Canada perhaps had not quite realized her connection and her opportunities in this forward move of the Chinese, for while Chinese students were admitted free to the United States, they had to pay a poll tax of \$500 before they were admitted to Canada. A good deal was being talked about tariffs these days, but no country in its senses ought to put a tax on brains. McGill would welcome any Chinaman who came with the same ideals and aspirations as Peter Hing, and as far as lay with him individually he should do everything he could to make it possible for Chinamen to come to McGill without let or hindrance, and take their place side by side with the other students of that university.

university.

Dean Walton, of the Faculty of Law, also spoke highly of Peter Hing's character and ability, and proposed that the following resolution be sent to the Demister accomment. to the Dominion government:

"That whereas Chinese students are free to attend universities in the United States and Europe, and are resorting to them in increasing numbers, but are in Canada subject to a poll tax

but are in Canada subject to a poll tax this meeting resolves that the imposition of such a poll tax is inexpedient, and prevents Canada from taking her part in assisting the development of China. That although the said poll tax may be refunded after one year of study in any recognized university, its imposition deters Chinese students from coming here, and tends to prevent friendly relations between the two peoples. Your petitioners therefore pray that the said act be amended to the effect of allowing free in-

hese students."
He spoke of the fact that the American government had remitted to Chine \$15,000,000 of the Boxer indem-

erican government had remitted to China \$15,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity, and that the Chinese government had decided to spend this morney in sending one hundred Chinese students to American universities every year. He also pointed out that such students could go to America, England, Germany and France free, and said he believed Canada was the only country which imposed a poll tax on such students.

The Rev. Dr. Thomson made a speech in Chinese, in seconding the motion, the many Chinamen present heartily applauding.

Mr. Gregor Barclay, the president of the graduating class to which Mr. Peter Hing belonged, supported the motion. He said when Mr. Hing first came to McGill the other students looked on him as a kind of curiosity, and a sort of inferior being, but they soon found he was their equal in some respects and their superior in others. Before he had been there a month he had won the affection, respect and esteem of the other students, and had never lost it. He had entered into all the student undertakings, whether work or play, and was known as the Oriental quarter-back of the Law '09 football team. He had never met a more trushful man, or one more straightforward in work language and deed. He was proud to be able to count Mr. Hing as one of his friends. Mr. Peter Hing was then called upon He had an enthuslastic reception. In supporting the resolution, he outlined in English a speech which he afterwards made to his fellow-countrymen in Chinese. He should tell his coun-

trymen, he said, how well he had been treated in college, and how well all the Chinese in Montreal were treated by the citizens generally. Then he should tell them about the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and especially about the recent great congress in Toronto, after which he should remind them of the benefits and privileges conferred on the Chinese by their western friends, and outline what he thought should be their attitude in this country.

thought should be their attitude in this country.

"We Chinese, have a maxim," he said, "which is 'Follow the current of the stream,' or in other words 'When in Rome do as Rome does.' That is one of the many maxims which we try to follow in this country. Another maxim is, when entering a new country to ascertain what is prohibited, and to take care that we do not offend."

Then he should touch on the onium Then he should touch on the opium and gambling evils, and tell of the work Dr. Thomson and the Chinese Christion Association were doing in

Professor Arch. McGoun, Principal Scrimger, Mr. Robert Munro and Mr. Hackett, the latter a fellow student of Peter Hing's, also spoke in support of the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hing leaves Montreal shortly for British Columbia, where his father, a Chinese missionary, lives, He hopes soon to enter upon a course in Colum-bia University.

A petition in favor of the removal of the poli tax on students was signed at the meeting, ameng the signatories being Principal Peterson, Prof. Dean Walton, Prof. A. McGoun, Principal Scrimger, James Rodger, Gregory Barclay, Walter Paul and many others,

THE HINDUS

(Continued from page 4.)

that he is worshipped in India today as a god, his image adorning many pagodas. He had miraculous powers and could assume as large or as small a form as he desired. He was enabled through this power to spring across the sixty miles of water between India and Ceylon. He found Sita in the beautiful palace garden, surrounded with luxuries of every description, but almost broken-hearted with grief. Hanuman gave her a ring which Rama had sent to her, and Sita gave him a jewel for Rama. She told him that Ravana desired to make her his chief Rani, but she would die rather than break her marriage vows.

So Hanuman assumed the shape of an enormous ape and tore up the palace garden and set fire to the city of Lanka. Then as the whole army of Rakshasas fell upon him, he was obliged to return to India.

A great war followed, for Hanuman and his army of bears and bonkeys, accompanied by Rama, crossed the water once again to Lanka. After a terrible struggle, Rama and Hanuman were successful and Rama slew Ravana, and Sita was restored to his arms.

Sita, however, was forced to pass through a horrible ordeal. She must go through the trial by fire to prove her purity. An enormous pile was built and the young wife threw herself into the flames. But Agni, the god of fire, protected her, and she came safely through the ordeal, the god himself assuming human form and handing her from his arms to Rama "as pure as the undriven snow."

The fourteen years of exile were now over, and Rama and Sita returned to Ayodhya, where the people welcomed them gladly. Later, however, the country was visited by a famine, and there was death and suffering everywhere. The gods told Rama that unless he would exile Sita, conditions could never be ameliorated, and he was forced to obey the harsh command. Sita was left in the jungle, where a few months later her two sons were born. But Rama could not live without his wife, existence was a terrible burden, and the years dragged on each succeeding of found him sadder and more hopeless. length his grief and loneliness becoming unbearable, he went to the jungle to seek Sita, and while looking for her he heard his two sons singing. They led him to his wife, who almost fainted with joy upon seeing him agan, He begged her forgiveness for his apparent heartlessness, and told her he had suffered "Hello, old chap! You look as though you had lost your best friend."

"I have. He eloped with my wife last week."

"W I Lemnton again, living in happiness until death." again, living in happiness until death.

The Triumph of Canada in Aerial Navigation

Under the heading "Canada's Triumph in Flying," the London Mail has the following from its Baddeck, Nova Scotia, correspondent:

History is being made in this quiet little watering place of Baddeck, on the shores of the beautiful Bras d'Or Lakes. Here, at the laboratories of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and founder of the Experimental Association, an army of experts is daily engaged with head and hand thinking and working out the problems of the best way to navigate the air. Even as I write these lines a distant purring sound comes to my ears; nearer and nearer it draws the noise of the rapidly generating engine and the whirring of the propeller become louder and louder, until finally a window is flung open, and there, sailing gracefully through the air at an altitude of about thirty feet, is the famous aerodrome Silver Dart, making one of her cross-country flights. At a distance of three-quarters of a mile the drome becomes lost to sight but in less time than it takes flights. At a distance of three-quarters of a mile the drome becomes lost to sight, but in less time than it takes to write these words the machine has rounded the outer mark of the official course and is on her way back to the starting point, the aviator bringing her to earth with the graceful and unhesitating motion of a bird. Hourly flights of four miles or more are but incidents, and the aviators, Messrs. J. A. D. McCurdy and F. W. Baldwin, are as much at home seated on the machine flying through the air as is the ordinary individual sitting at the parlor fireside.

In October 1907 Dr. Alexander Graham Bell organized an association, to be known as the Aerial Experimental Association. The association consisted

Association. The association consisted of five members, and had as its object the building and improvement of heavier-than-air machines. Experi-ments were first made with a large tetrahedral kite at Dr. Bell's summer home in Nova Scotia. The late Lieutenant Selfridge went up in this manlifting kite, and it was hoped to get data as to the lift and what is technically called drift or resistence, with a view to installing a motor and propelers to convert the kite into a free flying machine. The flight was entirely satisfactory, but, unfortunately, the kite was wrecked by being pulled through the water after it had come down.

The association then moved its headquarters to the engine works of Mr. G. H. Curtiss, who was executive head of the association. Gliding ex-periments were commenced, but it was head of the association. Gliding experiments were commenced, but it was not until the arrival of their fourth aerodrome, the Silver Dart, that substantial successes were obtained. The Silver Dart is a double-deck aerodrome 49 ft. wide, with planes 6 ft. broad, fore and att. Centred on it is a 50 h.p. eight cylinder motor, built by the G. H. Curtiss Company, of Hammondsport, N.Y. This motor drives a tenblade wooden propeller, placed at the rear of the airship. The elevation is controlled by a horizontal rudder, broadly made and extending out in front, by the tilting of which the aviator can direct his course up or down. At the rear is placed a perpendicular rudder, by which the drome is steered and which operates like that in an ordinary boat. The planes, with the exception of two small triangular wings at the extreme tips, are of rigid construction, the sections being covered with vulcanized silk. The

at the extreme tips, are of rigid construction, the sections being covered with vulcanized silk. The forward thrust of the propeller, when the drome is stationary and the engine is going at full speed, is 300 pounds.

March 10 witnessed a sensational flight by the Silver Dart, when the machine outdistanced all her former records. Having been fitted with ice-wheels, the machine was trundled out

on the ice where, after a preliminary examination of the motor and machinery, Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy, owner of the machine, climbed through the network of wires into his tiny seat in front of the engine. The body of the machine was held in check by half a dozen sturdy onlookers while the engine was set in motion. With a "Let her go" from the operator, the attendants released their hold, and away went the machine over the ice like an arrow sprung from a bow. After skipping along the ice for about two hundred yards, the drome rose at a graceful angle to a height of about twenty feet, and shot away for the town of Baddeck, some three miles distant. Passing over the channel between the town and Kitson's Island, the aviafor headed the machine for the ten-mile town and Kitson's Island, the aviator headed the machine for the ten-mile buoy. Rounding the mark in a wide, sweeping circle, the drome started on her return course. On the way in she had to pass over a thickly wooded patch of land, but was sufficiently high to avoid coming in contact with the tree tops. The finishing point was rather close inshore, and Mr. McCurdy, to avoid the chance of landing on shore shut off the power, and the machine bereft of motion, glided gracefully to the ice. This was the record flight of the Silver Dart, the drome having covered a distance of twenty miles, less two hundred yards in twenty-four minutes.

Needless to say, this little group of Mediess to say, this little group of men who are working so earnestly for Canada's success in the science of hu-man flight are enthusiastic in their hopes for the future. Immediately after the record flight of the Silver Dart I discussed his experiences with Mr.

McCurdy.

"There is absolutely no vibration," he told me, "such as you get in a motor boat, automobile or any vehicle travelling on the earth; just a delight-

nui sensation of rest and thorough enjoyment. The rapidity with which one is moving does not occur to one; in fact, but for the fast flying landscape, caught through occasional glimpses over his shoulder, the aviator of a machine experiences scarcely any sensa-tion of motion.

"I feel confident that this machine could continue flying for an indefinite period," the aviator continued. "These flights we are making are only experiments, and occasionally during a flight ments, and occasionally during a flight when we have gone scarcely more than one hundred yards, some little piece of mechanism gets out of adjustment, and we have to alight to fix it. Then, again, the machine will run along, as you have seen, for twenty miles without a hitch. The aerodrome is here to stay, and after it is somewhat more perfected I look to see it employed by the big powers of the world during times of war to carry despatches, do scouting work, etc. The question of lifting weight does not enter into our calculations any more; we have solved calculations any more; we have solved that problem with the Silver Dart what we are after at present is to de-vise a propeller that will give a much vise a propeller that will give a much greater forward thrust than anything

greater forward thrust than anything at present in use."

Finally I spoke with Dr. Bell himself, one of the most kindly and generous of the world's great men. No matter how busy he may be at the moment, whether working out a problem in mathematics or attending to the more simple matters of home life, this goald. "Gastall "gastall" can always spare time. renial "savant" can always spare time give a visitor a hearty welcome.

His Best Friend.

-W. J. Lampton.

BEING DONE

Refutation Is Given the Asser- aivisi Remiss in Exploring Country

That the Vancouver Board of Trade's cariboo district comprising the head insinuation that the previncial government was remiss in its duty in the matter of sending out survey parties and preparing information on the character of the country for the benefit of prospective settlers or land ourchasers, was unfair and not justified by the facts is the assertion of Captain, the Hon. R. G. Tatlow. Nearly twice as many survey parties

have been despatched this summer as were sent out the previous year-in short, twenty-four have departed or snort, twenty-four have departed or will depart at the provincial government's instance, this summer. The Vancouver Board found fault with the government because, it was declared, \$280,090 had been set aside for surveys during the fiscal year of 1909-10, while almost an equal amount was being expended on public works at Prince Rupert. An odious comparison was thus made which did not take into

veys of this part of the country as well as the North Fork.

Rupert townsite \$200,000 would be repaid.

Capt. Tatlew pointed out that the government had been especially active in the matter of surveying land within the past few years. Last year a large budget of valuable information about the country bordering on the route of the G.T.P.R. had been obtained, and the fruits were apparent in as much as much of the land that was previously held as useless was now being taken eld as useless was now being taken

up by purchasers and pre-emptors. ard's unfair accusations was affordboard's unfair accusations was anothed by Capt. Tatlow's memorandum as prepared by Surveyor-General McKay, outlining the work planned for the present season. There are only three or four parties that have not left for work the names of the surveyors in charge and those will set out this week or with the district in which they worked

prepared for Captain Tatlow is as fol-

North Thompson River The survey of a portion of this valley by Mr. Lee of Kamloops has proved beyond doubt that large areas of good land still exist in this section to be settled, and at no distant date a railway will traverse this valley.

S. Millans, Illinooet, 33,311 actes, 29.7 miles.

H. Fry, Blackwater and Cluscus lake, 41,516 acres, 80 miles.

J. H. Brownlee, Babine lake exploration, 10,812.5 acres, 18.6 miles.

E. P. Colley, Ootsa lake, 20,300 acres, 18.6 miles. to be settled, and at no distant date ation, 10,812.5 acres, 18.6 miles. a railway, will traverse this valley. Bonaparte river and the lakes on the plateau between this river and the North Thompson, is being settled and no survey of this country has ever been made. I propose sending Mr. Smith of Westminster into this section, he having done considerable survey work for private parties in this district.

ation, 10,812.5 acres, 18.6 miles.

E. P. Colley, Ootsa lake, 20,300 acres, 68 miles.

J. H. McGregor, Cariboo, 98,318 acres, 24.25 miles.

N. Humphreys, Queen Charlotte Island exploration.

Swannell and Robertson, Nechaco, 34,000 acres.

R. Lee, Seymour Tste, J. H. Gray, Loast and Nechaco, 50,—12 H. Gray, L

Chilco Lake to Ootsa Lake There is a large section of country between these points, with which Mr. T. H. Taylor of Vancouver is well acquainted and a good line for a trail which will bring the grazing country at the head waters of the Chilcotin river within 120 miles of the port of Bella Cools, as against 200 miles to Ashcroft, with the advantage that all cattle destined for the Yukon or Prince Rupert would be driven out and ship. Rupert would be driven out and ship-ped from Bella Cools install n Bella Coola instead of Van

Ootsa Lake and Chestalla Lake "Mr. E. P. Colley has been three seasons in this section, one on private work and two for the government. Mr. Colley has done good work in this section and settlers are being attracted into this part of British Columbia. When I mention that two post offices are about to be opened, one on Francois lake and one on Ootsa lake, it will show that the population is considerable, and this season a steamer

The Seeson there.

"A W. Harvey has been employed on this river and tributary streams, and I would propose to show him to continue a survey of the main river, as much sord land is reported along the banks of this river and tributary streams, and this river and tributary streams, and this river and tributary streams, and the stream of th

end as wen as humphreys with two parties on this work and get the same cleaned up this season, as there is much demand for this land. I have also recommended to the Chief Com-missioner that he send someone to look into the matter of drainage and look into the matter of drainage and river clearing on this portion of the island, as should this part be largely taken up by pre-emptors a call would be made on the government to take tup the drainage, etc., which if required could be done by some firm acquainted with the work, payment to the mode in land for work done.

Cariboo District "C. H. Ellacott has a large block to important customer as Canada. survey for private parties of purchase Sir William also disbelieves in Canaland between the Fraser river east dian advantages from any reciprocal side and Willow river and he could be arrangement except, perhaps, in coal. a little. The citizens had dallied too

allowed to pick up some land here which is fitted for settlement. We have numerous inquiries for land all over the Cariboo district.

Nechaco River

"A. H. Holland will survey on Nechaco river and south to his last year's work on the trail from Fort George to the Blackwater river.

Lillooet and Chilcotin Rivers

"Sidney Williams will continue his last year's work on townships north and south of the 52nd parallel. Stewart River

efutation Is Given the Assertion of Vancouver Board of Trade That Government Is Remiss in Exploring Country

Mud River and Upper Nechaco "Messrs. Gore and McGregor will continue work on the section of the Cariboo district comprising the head

Arrow Lakes "Messrs. Green Brothers and Burden of Nelson will make a survey along the Arrow lakes as there are many claims unconnected and much confusion arises amongst the pre-emptors.

Rossland and Sheep Creek Country

"H. P. Renwick will make connections between Reselved and Sheep Creek

etween Rossland and Sheep Creek ountry. Much confusion has arisen this section of the Kootenavs and Boundary districts as there is no survey of this part of the country. Kettle River

"Sidney M. Johnson will make survevs of this part of the country as

work in this part of the country and also on the north end of Vancouver Island.
"I think that this sketch of the work

by purchasers and pre-emptors.

Direct refutation of the Vancouver, ard's unfair accusations was afford-

and the area surveyed
Survey Work Season 1908

N. F. Townsend, Porcher Island, 54,-387.1 acres, 364 miles.
S. Williams, Lillooet, 33,317 acres,

34,000 acres.
R. Lee, Seymour Tste.
J. H. Gray, Loast and Nechaco, 50,335 acres, 21.33 miles.
A. W. Harvey, Kitsumkalum, 19,414

acres, 63.7 miles. Total, 362,399.6 acres, 670.58 miles.

of Good Whale Fishing in District

river and South Babine and left a man to further prospect during the winter. I propose to let Mr. Brownlee continue this season there.

Skeena River

"A W. Harvey has been employed on this river and tributary streams, and I would propose to allow him to

SIR WILLIAM GOES
TO THE CONTINENT

London, May 14.—Sir William Van
Horne, with Lady Van Horne and Miss
Van Horne, have gone to the continent,
and will return to Canada in June.

When interviewed, Sir William Van
Horne discredited the idea that the
United States will impose the maximum duty on Canadian exports because of the Franco-Canadian treaty.

The States, he said, only buy Canadian
goods because they must have them
almost at any price. They would themselves have to pay any surtax. It was

In g stock would be stalled, and with
the opening of the Indian reserve this
would greatly detract from the Value
and appearance of that part.

Mayor Hall stated that he agreed
with al! that Mr. Paterson had said.
The most valuable portion of the reserve would be taken up by the round
house and bunkers, and in his opinion
they should be situated somewhere
as the owner in fee simple of above
lands under a Tax Sale Deed from the
Deputy Assessor of Salt Spring Island,
dated the 1st day of December, 1908,
and you are required to contest the
foliation of said Richard Maxwell within
30 days from the first publication
hereof.

DATED at Land Registry Oct.

TO:—
S. Maxwell, assessed owner of the
North % of Section 3, Range 2, South
Division of Sait Spring Island,
Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE that application has
been made to register Richard Maxwell,
as the owner in fee simple of above
lands under a Tax Sale Deed from the
Deputy Assessor of Salt Spring Island,
dated the 1st day of December, 1908,
and you are required to contest the
claim of said Richard Maxwell within
30 days from the first publication
hereof.

DATED at Land Registry Office, Viccause of the Franco-Canadian treaty. The States, he said, only buy Canadian goods because they must have them almost at any price. They would them selves have to pay any surfax. It was most unlikely they would kick such an important customer as Canada.

Important customer as Canada.

harbor committee, then pointed out that they had considered the possibility of locating the round house somewhere else.

W. J. Pendray stated that if they wanted to build up Victoria the only of May, 1909.

S. Y. WOOTTON.

GRANTS E. & N.

With Few Dissenting Voices Proposal to Allow Bunkers and Repair Shops on Songhees Reserve Goes Through

REQUEST

To erect a trestle on the south shore of the reserve—approximately as marked on the plan herewith com-mencing at a point near Russell's station, but not extending as far as Songhees Point and not touching at any point the present navigable channel—so that an embayment will have to be made in order that steamers may be bunkered where there is now only shallow water

shallow water.

The E. & N. Railway company state that the bunkers will be available for use by any steamers and that accommodation will be provided, if desired, for the storage of coal for local consumption and for the loading of carts. Your committee feel that there is a general desire to give every possible assistance to developments which will add to the commercial and industrial facilities at this port and therefore it is of opinion that favorable consideration should be given to these proposals.

A BIG CATCH

A BIG CATCH

A BIG CATCH

It has been generally supposed that a considerable portion of the reserve would eventually be used for railway purposes and the erection of repair shops at the present time would be in accordance with this understanding. There seems no good reason why an opportunity of bringing a new industry immediately to this port should be rejected in favor of some other proposal conceivable in the indefinite future.

It does not anneally supposed that a considerable portion of the reserve would eventually be used for railway purposes and the erection of repair shops at the present time would be in accordance with this understanding.

There seems no good reason why an opportunity of bringing a new industry immediately to this port should be rejected in favor of some other proposal conceivable in the indefinite further.

rejected in favor of some other proposal conceivable in the indefinite future.

It does not appear practicable to plan bunkers which will be convenient for both large ocean steamers and also for coasting steamers. Those now proposed will be chiefly used by the latter but may pave the way for other

will show that the population is considerable, and this season a steamer is likely to be placed on Francois lake.

Francois Lake

After a pleasant and uneventful trip the steamer Tees reached porty yesterday evening from Quatsino and along Morris river to the Bulkley Valley I prepose sending J. Hirsch, as much goed land is reported.

Bahine Lake and Beaver River

"Mr. J. H. Brownlee of Vancouver was in this section last year. A large reserve was placed on the northeast shore of this lake to be subdivided, as it was reported to be good land. This land, however, Mr. Brownlee found to be composed of gravel ridges found to be composed of most survey found to be composed for land fitted for settlement and succeeded in locating a large area (now reserved) on Beaver river and South Babine and left a man to further prospect during the winter. I propose to let Mr. Brownlee continue this season there.

F. A. Pauline (chairman), J. J. Shalicross, C. H. Lugrin, Beaumont Boggs. Dissenting, T. W. Paterson.

Open the Doors

good proposals.

H. G. Wilson considered that before anything should be done about terminal facilities the entire reserve question should be settled. If the land were expropriated under the Rallway Act it would only be used for railway facilities.

facilities.

J. J. Shallcross said that Victoria was now at the parting of the ways. What was wanted in connection with proposals such as that under discussion was to find out what the good points were, and to adopt them.

H. G. Wilson gave it as his belief that in the event of the Indian reserve question being settled a certain amount of land adjoining the railway terminals about the set of the formula and the set of the terminals should be set aside for comnercial purposes

H. Bullen considered that bigger bunkers at Esquimalt would be bet ter. Then the large boats from San Francisco and elsewhere could come

The report of the Board of Trade's harbor committee recommending the adoption of the proposals made by the E. & N. railway to erect repair shops and coal bunkers on the Songhees reserve occasioned a long session of the Board yesterday afternoon before the report was finally adopted.

The report as submitted and accepted reads as follows:

To the President and Members of the Victoria Board of Trade.

Your committee beg to submit the following interim report dealing with certain proposals made by the E. & N. Railway company which provide for the erection of repair shops and coal bunkers on the Songhee Reserve or adjacent thereto.

Attached to this report will be found

the erection of repair shops and coal bunkers on the Songhee Reserve or adjacent thereto.

Attached to this report will be found a map which shows approximately the areas required for the above purposes and a letter from the Inner Harbor association, dated the 1st of May, 1909, in which that association approves of the establishment of coal bunkers in some convenient situation. Among the first questions considered by your committee, after its appointment was the desirability of providing coal bunkers in connection with the E. & N. Railway company, and various plans have been submitted to your committee by the railway company.

Your committee has discussed these plans with those interested in such developments and particularly with the Inner Harbor association. Amendments have been made in the original plans and those now submitted meet the objections raised.

In their present form the proposals of the E. & N. Railway company are substantially as follows.

To expropriate about 12 acres of the Songhee Reserve to the south of the railway track and upon this area to erect roundhouses of solid construction and repair shops for the use of E. & N. Railway company's system on the island, including branches and extensions which may hereafter be built.

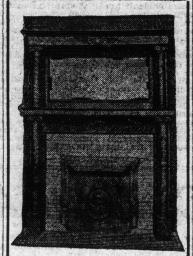
To erect a trestle on the south shore of the reserve—approximately as

Boston, May 14.—Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will continue to be the head-Iowa will continue to be the head-quarters of the grand division of the order of rallway conductors. This was decided yesterday. No other business

Patents Agreement Passed.
Berlin, May 14.—The Reichstag yesterday passed the first and second readings of the patents' and trade marks' agreement.



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

To in the State of Minnesota, or in any of the States or Territories of the United States or with option; Comox or northern may be, or may hereafter become authorised or permitted to transact such business.

Venezuela's Agent

Washington, May 14.—Dr. Gris-

No. 378.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRA.
TION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL
COMPANY.

"Companies Act. 1897." "Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "McClure, Timber & Lumber Company" has
this day been registered as an ExtraProvincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897." to carry out or effect
all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority
of the Legislature of British Columbia

The head office of the Company is The amount of the capital of the Com-any is twenty-five thousand dollars, ivided into one thousand shares of wenty-five dollars each. The head office of the Company in his Province, is situate at Victoria, and Iarold B. Robertson, Barrister-at-law. powered to issue and transfer stock.
The time of the existence of the Company is thirty years from the 15th day
if March, A. D. 1909.

The Company is limited. Given under my hand and seal of ffice at Victoria, Province of British olumbia, this 13th day of April, one aousand nine hundred and nine.
[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companie The objects for which this Companias been established and registered ar To purchase, acquire, hold and dispo of all kinds of real and pers perty, including timbered lands and tim-ber standing upon lands; to purchase or ber ständing upon lands; to purchase or build or acquire, maintain and operate such saw-mill or saw-mills, and other manufacturing plants or properties as may be necessary or convenient for any of the purposes of said corporation, and to manufacture into such articles as may be from time to time desirable, all timber and other products or property purchased under, or acquired by or for said corporation; and sell and dispose of said manufactured product; to cut down manufacture into logs or dispose of said manufactured product; to cut down, manufacture into logs or timber, and transport to market or to a place of manufacture, any and all timber which may hereafter be acquired by said corporation, and in so doing to build maintain and operate such roads and ways individuo private logging build, maintain and operate such roads and ways, including private logging roads, as may from time to time be necessary or proper, and as said corporation may be by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or any other State or Territory of the United States, or any Province of the Dominion of Canada wherein said corporation may be conducting any such business, permitted or authorised to do; to subscribe for, deal in and dispose of the stock of other corporations to such extent as is now or hereafter may be permitted or allowed by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or of any other State of allowed by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or of any other State of Territory of the United States, or any Province of the Dominion of Canada in which said corporation may do or transact business; to mortgage, bond or encumber any and all of its property, real and personal, and its rights, franchises and revenues for such sums and amounts, and at such times and upon such terms as the corporation may find necessary or deem expedient, and as it may be authorised by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or any other place where said corporation may own property, franchises or revenue to be so mortgaged; to carry on any of the busiperty, franchises or revenue to be so mortgaged, to carry on any of the business hereinbefore mentioned, or any business properly or necessarily incidental thereto in the States of Minnesota, or in any of the States or Territories of the United States, or in any Province of the Dominion of Canada wherein the said corporation may be, or hereafter become authorised or perpermitted to transact such pusiness.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRA-TION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Mc-Clure-Atwood Company," has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897." to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority, of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Stillwater, Minnesota.

The amount of the capital of the Company is seventy-five thousand charses of twenty-five dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Victoria, and Harold B. Robertson, Barrister-at-law, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company. Not empowered to issue and transfer stock.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years from the 15th day of March, 1909. "Companies Act, 1897."

of March, 1909. The Company is limited. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 13th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Columbia, this 13th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine, [ILS.] S. Y. WOOTTON.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The objects for which this Company has been established and registered are:

To purchase, acquire, hold and dispose of all kinds of real and personal property, including timbered lands and timber standing upon lands; to purchase or build, or acquire, maintain and operate such saw-mill, or saw-mills, and other manufacturing plants or properties as may be necessary or convenient for any of the purposes of said corporation, and to manufacture into such articles as may be from time to time desirable, all timber and other products or property purchased under, or acquired by, or for said corporation, and sell and dispose of said manufactured product; to cut down, manufacture into logs or timber, and transport to market or to a place of manufacture, any and all timber which may hereafter be acquired by said corporation, and in so doing to build, maintain and operate such reads and ways, including private logging roads, as may from time to time be necessary or proper, and as said corporation may be by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or any other State or Territory of the United States, or any Province of the Dominion of Canada, wherein said corporation may be conducting any such business, permitted or authorised to do; to subscribe for, deal in and dispose of the stock of other corporations to such extent as is now or hereafter may be permitted or allowed by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or or any other State or Territory of the United States, or any Province of the Dominion of Canada, in which said corporation may do or transact business; to mortgage, bond, or encumber any and all of its property, real and personal, and its rights, franchises and revenues for such sums and amounts, and at such times, and upon such terms as the corporation may find necessary or deem expedient, and as it may be autherised by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or in any of the States, or in any other

Washington, May 14.—Dr. Grisard of venezuela, has been appointed by that government to be its agent before the Hague court which is to sit house of not less than six rooms.

Wite immediately to A. G. C., Windsor Hotel. Nanaimo.

26 disputed claims between Venezuela and the United States. He was a manual of the American Venezuela and the United States. PPOMPT ATTENTION to all jobs; no job too small. Let us give you an estimate for pulling that tree or stump. Stump pulling outfits for sale or hire. J. Ducrest, 466 Burnside Road. Victoria. Phone A-1781.

or option; coming district preferred but not essential; small acreage with fore the Hague court which is to sit in the matter of the arbitration of the Write immediately to A. G. C., Windsor Hotel. Nanaimo.

april Advertise in THE COLONIST mixed commission of 1904.



of record layir poultry-raising has come industry in the vicinity o fitting that a tribute of so paid the unassuming lady v ians generally with fresh

fying the "hun hen" apropos

Turkey Turkey is to shake off restrictions of a mediaeva

establishment of its political its place among the great This is the opinion of Acting Consul-General York and Secretary of th

in Washington. "This tremendous chan in a day," said Reouf Ahr predict how long it will ta in these days the growth of merce is rapid wherever for it, and in my country advantages that new though we are one of the the world, we are as if w covered. Our natural wea touched. Our lands are t world and we have let t have vast virgin forests than timber enough for o far into the future. W posits of lead, zinc, coppe gold and much silver. much of these minerals covered. What has been

a shovelful from one of ; "While other countrie and exhausting their min ones by diligent search has been standing still. good for us. You have mineral suply and we have

"Turkey has been unli It is now going to be li You must not think that from the Englishman, G American. He has the s He has the same source similar discernment and tion appeals to him in t has happened in Europe be repeated in Turkey tions permit." Reouf Abnad Bey in

illustration of the truth He says laughingly that average of his countryn see. In his office he sack suit and a four-in-l street he wears an ordi the evening his dress con no way differs from tha except when he goes to tion he wears the unifor corps of his country. In is as mild as the picture complexion is fair: his h blond and his eyes are pride that he is all Tu

"The Turkish people continued. "Governme diminished this spirit in

pure blooded specimen

ATE OF THE REGISTRA-AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

CERTIFY that the "Mc-& Lumber Company" has registered as an Extra-mpany under the "Comlature of British Columbia

office of the Company is Stillwater, Minnesota, ant of the capital of the Com-wenty-five thousand dollars, of one thousand shares of

one thousand shares of dollars each.
d office of the Company in ce, is situate at Victoria, and Robertson, Barrister-at-law, ress is Victoria aforesaid, is y for the Company. Not employed the Company. Not employed the company with the Company of the existence of the Company and the Com

pany is limited. der my hand and seal of ictoria, Province of British his 13th day of April, one ine hundred and nine. S. Y. WOOTTON,

S. Y. WOOTTON, are of Joint Stock Companies, ects for which this Company stablished and registered are: lase, acquire, hold and dispose dis of real and personal prouding timbered lands and timing upon lands; to purchase or cequire, maintain and operate mill or saw-mills, and other ring plants or properties as cessary or convenient for any poses of said corporation, and acture into such articles as om time to time desirable, and other products or proand other products or prochased under, or acquired by
id corporation; and sell and
said manufactured product;
wn, manufacture into logs or
all transport to market or to
ff manufacture, any and all
ich may hereafter 'se acquired
proration, and in so doing to
ntain and operate such roads
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CATE OF THE REGISTRA-OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

mpanies Act, 1897." "Companies Act, 1897."
EBY CERTIFY that the "Mcwood Company," has this day
istered as an Extra-Provincial
under the "Companies Act,
carry out or effect all or any
jects of the Company to which
ative authority, of the LegislaBritish Columbia extends,
ad office of the Company is
t Stillwater, Minnesota. t Stillwater, Minnesota.

count of the capital of the Comseventy-five thousand dollars,
no three thousand shares of

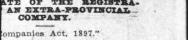
of the existence of the Com fifty years from the 15th day

npany is limited. under my hand and seal of Victoria, Province of British this 13th day of April, one nine hundred and nine,

S. Y. WOOTTON. strar of Joint Stock Companies. bjects for which this Company established and registered are: rchase, acquire, hold and disestablished and registered are: rchase, acquire, hold and dis-all kinds of real and personal including timbered lands and standing upon lands; to pur-build, or acquire, maintain and ch saw-mill, or saw-muracturing plants or properanufacturing plants or propermay be necessary or convenient of the purposes of said corand to manufacture into such as may be from time to time e, all timber and other property purchased under, or by, or for said corporation, and dispose of said manufactured to cut down, manufacture into timber, and transport to market place of manufacture, any and er which may hereafter be acoy said corporation, and in so build, maintain and operate da and ways, including private roads, as may from time to time sary or proper, and as said cormay be by the laws of the State sota, or any other State or Tersota, or any other State or Ter-the United States, or any Prohe Dominion of Canada, where rporation may be conducting ousiness, permitted or authororporation may be conducting jousiness, permitted or authorities of the toxic of other corporation extent as is now or here by be permitted or allowed by of the State of Minnesota, or there State or Territory of the State, or any Province of nion of Canada in which said on may do or transact busimortgage, bond, or encumber all of its property, real and and its rights, franchises and for such sums and amounts. On the sum of the state of a, or any other place where or revenue to be so mortioned or necessarily incidental therestate of Minnesota, or in any acts or recently of the business or necessarily incidental therestate of Minnesota, or in any acts or Territories of the United r in any Province of the Donay be, or may hereafter behousiness.

Venezuela's Agent

ington, May 14.—Dr. Gris-Venezuela, has been appointed overnment to be its agent be-Hague court which is to sit atter of the arbitration of the claims between Venezuela United States. He was a of the American Venezuela mission of 1904.



There are many poultry farms in the vicinity of the city, and all of them are profitable invest-ments, in view of the great demand for eggs, and the satisfactory prices that prevail from one end of the year to the other. But in this article, one farm will be dealt with. It may be taken as the concrete example. On the sunny slopes declares. that face Cadboro Bay,

John Vincent Cooper has for five years supervised a growing flock of White Leghorns that have contributed in no small degree to the

breakfast comfort of our citizens. Whether it be that there is more sunlight and less moisture on those slopes than on other parts of the Island, or whether the distant view of Mount Baker has had an inspiring effect on the hens, Mr. Cooper does not declare, but he has obtained wonderful results from his flock, and escaped most of the evils to which hen flesh is

- To those who generally purchase their eggs by dozens, round numbers may be confusing. But the fact that this farm marketed 103,000 eggs during the past year cannot fail to impress anybody. These eggs were sold at an average price of 331/4 cents per dozen. Some hens produced as many as 170 eggs during the season. These figures present the poultry-raising business in a most interesting light.

The farm, which comprises fifteen acres, was secured by Mr. Cooper five years ago, when he started in a modest way in the poultry business. With the exception of a field or two of vegetables, carrots, mangols, etc., which serve as green food for the flock in winter, the entire space is devoted to the hens. There are sevenfitting that a tribute of some kind should be teen large pens, or "runs," to use the technical

The runs are arranged in two long rows, with an avenue between. At the end of the avenue are the houses for the very small chicks and the brooders. The incubators are kept in the farmhouse, where Mr. Cooper and his wife can keep watchful eyes on them. So much for the

The principles followed by Mr. Cooper are interesting, as being the experience of a man who has attained success in his business by means of careful experiment and study. His motto is "Vigilance." Incessant watchfulness is the keyword of success in poultry raising, he

"When I first tried my hand at this business," he says, "I did not know the first thing about hens. Before we took the farm here, we were living in Victoria West, and we had a few hens. We set some eggs under a hen one time, and she brought out one chicken, which she would not care for. We brought it into the house, and tried to make it eat, but it refused anything. Finally we managed to make it take some potted beef and beer, and naturally enough, it died. You know, chicks should never be fed for twenty-four hours after they are hatched out. That will give you an idea of what we knew when we began."

Taking this capital of knowledge, and some considerable investment of more tangible capital, Mr. Cooper bought his ranch at Cadboro Bay and started in. His experience has shown him that in the poultry business, as in all others, the way to success is beset with difficulties. It requires capital to start a ranch, and the poultryraiser must be prepared to sustain heavy losses. For example, in his first season Mr. Cooper made only \$155 or so out of his hens. Which is

not a munificent return. In the first place it is extremely difficult to buy either good pullets or good settings of eggs. When other raisers of poultry sell you pullets, it is sometimes their habit to let you have an inferior variety. When they sell you settings of eggs, they often sell you unfertilized These facts make the lot of the new eggs. term, each enclosed by a wire netting fence, and man who wants to increase his stock a hard containing a house for the birds to roost in. one. In fact, even when the poultry-raiser is

Industry

breeding, as inbreeding is fatal. So one of the troubles persists throughout his experience.

Again, when the eggs are hatched out, the inexperienced farmer is likely to lose quite a large proportion of his chicks. These little fellows must be handled delicately and the infantile diseases in the hen world are many and serious. Later, when the chicks feather out, the poultryraiser will find about fifty per cent. of them are roosters, and, of course, the man who wants to sell eggs has no desire to feed a large number of males. The roosters are sold for what they will bring-twenty-five cents apiece is looked upon as a fair price-and this brings down the net result of the hatching by half.

A pullet is kept for laying purposes only three seasons. So the poultry-raiser, in order to keep up the strength of his flock, must each spring raise a certain number of pullets, the number corresponding to that of old hens that have served their three years and are to be sold. Thus, in increasing the stock, a very large numger of eggs must be set each season.

Referring again to the figures of last year the Cooper ranch. There were about 700 pullets laying during the season, and their output was 103,000 eggs. The actual value of these eggs was \$2,700, while the expenses for feed, etc., were \$1,311. The profits were thus about

As for settings last year, 1,597 eggs were set. Of these 130 were tested out, as being infertile, and 991 chickens were hatched out. Of these 188 died, and the total number of pullets raised was 350. Not a very large number, from 1,397 eggs; but still a good average from the point of view of the poultry-raiser. Incident-

well established, he must get new settings of eggs from time to time, to secure roosters for ers dream is some machine that will hatch out pullets beforehand. The poor rooster chick serves one good purpose, however. He pays for the eggs wasted in setting, and for the feed

of the chicks. Asked what led him to prefer the White Leghorn to other varieties of hens, Mr. Cooper said that these birds were superior for egg-producing purposes to the heavy fowl, such as Black Minorcas, which are better as table fowl. The Leghorns do not eat so much, and so do not become fat and lazy. They are industrious, and will scratch for themselves. In that way they keep in condition, and last year only thirty-five birds were lost out of 700.

It is important to work u pthe best laying strain in the flock. Eggs are set from the highest average pens. The highest average from a

pen of fifty last year was 1,108 eggs. A visit to the poultry ranch at Cadboro Bay is most interesting to poultrymen and those who know nothing of the business alike. To follow the chicks through the various stages is an interesting study.

First, here are the incubators, in which the eggs are placed and kept warm until they hatch out their chickens. After the little yellow fellows appear they are kept in the incubators for about twenty-four hours without food, and then transferred to the indoor brooders. There they have a little leeway, to run about and take exercise, and they are kept snug and warm by artificial heat.

When the chicks grow a little huskier they go to the outdoor brooders, where they have a nice little run, and at the same time the advantages of a warm house to which they may retire

Turkey Shakes Off Her Time-Worn Shackles of Despotism

restrictions of a mediaeval empire with the no advancement is not because they are less establishment of its political freedom and take capable of helping themselves than the masses its place among the great modern nations.

OT long ago one of the leading

weekly periodicals of the United

States devoted an editorial to glori-

fying the "humble but efficient

hen" apropos of a domestic fowl

of record laying powers. Since poultry-raising has come to be an important

ndustry in the vicinity of Victoria, it is but

paid the unassuming lady who supplies Victorians generally with fresh breakfast eggs.

Acting Consul-General of Turkey in New York and Secretary of the Turkish Legation in Washington.

in a day," said Reouf Ahnad Bey. "I cannot Until now Turkey has been a predict how long it will take. No one can, but the betterment of palace officials only. in these days the growth of industry and commerce is rapid wherever conditions are ready for it, and in my country there will be all the advantages that new countries offer. Although we are one of the oldest countries in the world, we are as if we had just been discovered. Our natural wealth has scarcely been touched. Our lands are the most fertile in the world and we have let them lie unused. We have vast virgin forests that will yield more than timber enough for our own uses, looking far into the future. We have immense deposits of lead, zinc, copper, coal, sulphur, some gold and much silver. There is no telling how much of these minerals yet remains to be discovered. What has been taken already is like a shovelful from one of your mines.

While other countries have been opening and exhausting their mines only to find new ones by diligent search and bravery, Turkey has been standing still. In one way this is good for us. 'You have been depleting your mineral suply and we have it all yet to gather.

Turkey has been unlike any other country. It is now going to be like the best countries. You must not think that the Turk is different from the Englishman, German, Frenchman or American. He has the same power of reason. He has the same sources of information and similar discernment and the logic of a situation appeals to him in the same way. What has happened in European development will be repeated in Turkey when political condi-

tions permit." Reouf Abnad Bey in appearance is a good llustration of the truth of these last words. He says laughingly that he is not unlike the average of his countrymen, so far as he can see. In his office he usually wears a blue sack suit and a four-in-hand necktie. On the street he wears an ordinary derby hat, and in the evening his dress consists of a suit that in no way differs from that of any New Yorker, except when he goes to some official reception he wears the uniform of the diplomatic corps of his country. In manner and speech he is as mild as the pictured Turk is fierce. His complexion is fair; his hair and moustache are blond and his eyes are blue. He says with pride that he is all Turk and nothing else, a pure blooded specimen of his race.

"The Turkish people are progressive," he continued. "Government oppression has not diminished this spirit in them nor quieted their

Turkey is to shake off all the shackles and desire for liberty. That the masses have made of the people anywhere else, but because they This is the opinion of Reouf Ahnad Bey, have had neither incentive nor opportunity. The Government gave them nothing and took everything from them. All they could make at their best was taken from them in taxes "This tremendous change will not be made to enrich the personal retainers of the Sultan.

"Suppose the masses of the people in any European country had been subject to these conditions, do you think they would have accomplished more in a material way? The Turks have had only one general means of subsistence, and that is agriculture. With this they have done the best they could, which could not be much with the discouragements besetting them. The Turkish masses are intelligent, though not educated. Education was not provided for them. It will be. It is the first article on the new Government's program.

"From top to bottom of the social scale all the people of Turkey, with the few exceptions that it is not necessary for me to note, are in favor of popular government, and, understanding the principles of it as they do, are ready for it. The franchise will be as free in Turkey as it is in the United States, and you will see

that an intelligent use will be made of it. "The world will see why the social problem was not so important in Turkey as the political one. When the last one is worked out the other is solved. When men are free to labor and get the reward for their work, and the way is opened for them, there is no social problem to worry any one. I read in newspapers that religious fanatic, and that is taken to mean palace. His nephew, Mourad V., succeeded

to be a common belief that either soldier or peasant may easily be led by wily men through tional monarch succeeds Abdul Hamid, and a an appeal to his religious zeal, and that almost any issue may be transposed for them into the color of religion. I assure you this is a misconception of character and of fact.

"It is like an impression here and abroad You possibly have heard it said that the Turkish soldier fights desperately in the conviction that he is fighting for a delty in doing battle in the name of the Sultan. The Turk has no such illusions. No lack of proof of this is to be found in the fact that seven Sultans before Abdul Hamid have been deposed. Mustafa I. was dethroned in the seventeenth century. His successor, Osman II.. was killed by his soldiers and Mustafa again succeeded to the throne, only to be deposed again in a year for being a weak ruler.

Ibrahim I. came after him, and he was a lunatic, who became universally known as 'Ibrahim the Fool.' He committed every kind of excess, for which he was condemned to death, and he was executed by decree of the Sheik-ul-Islam, the head of the church. Mehmed I. oc- tries. cupied the throne forty-one years. He was a good man, a great hunter, but an indolent ruler, and for that he was dethroned. Selim III., an enlightened sovereign, who founded schools and public institutions and sought to put the empire and the army on a new basis, was overpowered by reactionaries and murdered by soldiers under their control in 1806, after he had administered the Government twenty years. The reactionaries proclaimed the lowly Turk, like the Turkish soldier, is a deposed in a few months. He was killed in his

that his comprehension is limited, and it seems him, and in three months he was dethroned new era opens for the people of Turkey.

"All this dissipates the idea that the Turk is submissive to abuses in the name of the Sultan and that he has a misplaced confidence in imperial commands. As any other people would that the Turkish people consider the Sultan a have done under similar circumstances, the sacred being, something more than human. Turkish people accepted a form of government that came unbroken to them through the centuries, and with it the social order that was a piece with it, until they were able to change it all with certainty. In establishing Parliament as the law-making power and giving the people the elective franchise restraints on the enterprise of the people and their freedom of action are automatically removed.

"As the years go by the Moslem women will not feel bound by the conventions that bind them now as part of the old order. They will adopt the ideas of conventional association of men and women; receptions and social gatherings, that are with you everyday affairs, lending useful recreation to women and enlarging their knowledge, will soon be as common in Turkey as they are in Western coun-

"The men of Turkey are at heart as liberal in this regard as other men. Some of the men, like the women themselves, not knowing or caring about the ways of the outer world that has so long been free, may be satisfied with the social life as it is, but they will change and follow the example of the leaders of thought and action after a while. The educated men of Turkey know what advantages there are in the daily association of men and women achis cousin, Mustafa III., Sultan, and he was cording to the customs of modern nations, and they will eventually establish society in its usual aspects.

"It may be a quarter of a century before Turkey achieves prominence as an industrial nation, but that is only a day in her long history. I expect that a start will be made almost immediately. There will be unusual activity in agricultural development at once. We have been raising agricultural products barely sufficient to supply our own needs, owing to the confiscating taxes upon men's energies, but with these removed there will be an impulse to work and achievement, and men will rise from the masses of the people, from poverty and obscurity to riches and fame, as they do elsewhere when at liberty to work out their des-

"In the next few years you will witness such activity in the fields that Turkey will be supplying foreign markets with breadstuffs, and in five years from now, I venture to predict, she will be among the first of the cotton-growing countries. We can raise better cotton than Egypt, which now is supposed to raise the best, and we can raise infinitely more of it. The possibilities of cotton-growing in Mesopotamia are boundless, and the new Government will encourage it in every way. A large company has been formed in Constantinople to colonize Mesopotamia for the purpose, and the Government has issued \$45,000,-000 of bonds and employed an English engineer to establish order.

"Turkish coffee will find a more general market now, and it will be raised in greater abundance. So will Turkish tobacco. This, with our cotton and cereals, will be the immediate foundation of a Turkish commerce. Heretofore the revenues of the Empire have gone to support the excesses of the palace and an army of spies and sordid officials. From now on they will be applied to the legitimate uses of government and to encouraging the people to increased effort to better their material con-

The new Government has come to stay. It comes with a clear and definite purpose and fixed principles worked out by the able men who succeeded in winning the army and the people to the new thought. Those who organized a movement for control of an empire by the people, and an army supported by the people and proving itself so faithful to their cause that opposition was swept away, give a guarantee of the stable government. The history of the revolution, now happily ended with comparatively little bloodshed, demonstrates the capacity of the people for constitutional government."-New York World.

A woman of Bazjash, Hungary, is bringing divorce suit against her husband because, when she remonstrated with him for not wearing a medal he had received for saving life, he replied that his wedding ring spoke much more for his bravery.

As Things Were In Shakespeare's Day

Of course you know already that Shakespeare, the great poet playwright was born in the reign of "Good Queen Bess," in those happy days when four and twenty black birds were actually baked into a ple, when every holiday was a gay affair, when men wore clothes as fancy as the women did, when people went from town to town on horseback instead of by trolley car when the hearts of adults were as every as hearts of children and minds eager as hearts of children, and minds were trained by life instead of books. were trained by life instead of books.

Shakespeare was born at a 'time when there were real fairles in the world. At least so thought the folk of that part of England where his home was. They did not need a Peter Pan to teach them to love the fairles. You see, Stratford-on-Avon is right next door to Wales, where "the little people" have always dwelt among the hills and forests, and in the still pools and sparkling streams of running and sparkling streams of running

it must have been real fun to live as a child in Shakespeare's day. Could one have fairies for neighbors one would be content to give up mechani cal toys, miniature automobiles, and even roller skates. Besides, even in those faraway times, children used to play the selfsame games that children like best to play now, the good old games that remain better than uny others invented since.

The "hide and hoop" of Queen Eliza-The "hide and hoop" of Queen Elizabeth's day was like our "hide and seek." The explanation of "hoodman blinde" is given in its other name, "blindman's buff." In "nine holes" the aim was to roll small balls into holes. "Prisoner's base" we play today much as they used to do. The sport called "rounders" was the ancestor of our own baseball. In "cherry pot" the players tried each to throw the most cherry stones into a hole. "Loggats"

was the ancient form of quoits.

Will Shakespeare must have known how to play all these games. Also he could fish and swim in the flowing Avcn. People who are supposed to know most about the matter are certain that as a boy he kept pigeons, because he speaks of them so often in his plays. We also know that he must have risen early of mornings, for that his plays. We also know that he linus have risen early of mornings, for that was the habit of the period. Probably he waited on his parents at their two meals a day and himself ate when they had finished, and cleared the table afterwards, and was polite and useful, as boys were expected to be.

So far as any record shows, Will So far as any record shows, Will Shakespeare was no boy genius. No rhymes or plays written in boyhood remain to show that he gave early evidence of what he was going to do when he became a man. Probably he started to school, as the custom then was, when he was seven years old. was, when he was seven years old.

"horn book" hanging from his wa A horn book, you know, answered same purpose as the "sampler," wh our great-grandmothers used to have. It was like a small school slate, only within the wooden frame there was, instead of slate, a thin piece of horn, which took the place of glass. This disclosed a printed page just beneath it that had on it the letters of the ellaphete the commonest short the alphabet, the commonest short syllables, and the Lord's Prayer. Sometimes this had a wooden back to it, but often the paper or vellum was pasted right to the horn.

History seems to grow out of the ground in Warwickshire, and the fragrance of its bloom Shakespeare the boy breathed in with the morning air. Another interesting book of life was likewise open to him, that of travel and adventure.

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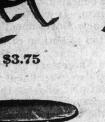
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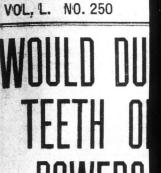


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on International Arbit May Adopt Platform Limitation of Armame

JUSTICE MACLAREN ON PIPING P

Holds Up Relations Be Canada and the States as an Example Older Nations

Lake Mohonk, N. N., May 2 possibility of the adoption tomo the Lake Mohonk conference or national arbitration of a p plank favoring a limitation of ments among the nations is bel-be indicated by the conversa leaders of the conference now

Dean Kirschwey, of Columb was one of the leaders in the s ful fight for such a plank twago, is now chalrman of the k committee of the business con which prepares the platforms a comment among the prominent comment among the prominent

the conference is in criticism financial and other burdens of ism and the unwisdom of war t tween Great Britain and Germ Albert K. Smiley, the found host of the conference, when he his influence against 2dopting plank last year and participated to have or dear understood to have or dear understood to have or dear understood to have or dear although sith skeptrants. mediate possibility in the dire

The attitude of China was The attitude of China was a by Ambassador Wu Ting Fan address delivered at the conferday in favor of making a comarbitration law of the nations. The amicable relations betw U. S. and Canada were describustice J. J. MacLaren of the of appeals of the Province of who said that while individus measure have become christian still remain as nations, and collelargely barbarians and heather Great Pagan Armament

Great Pagan Armamen Gev. Ansel, of South Caroling in favor of arbitration, and the Frederick Lynch, pastor of grim Church, New York, declarit is the shame of the age the church in Germany, Engla America is not protesting.

it is the shame of the age the church in Germany, Engla America is not protesting these "great pagan overwarmaments."

At this morning's session Lake Mohawk conference on tional arbitration, Dr. Wu Tir Chinese minister to the Unite spoke on "China's attitude tow bitration" and was followed by J. J. Maclaren of Toronto.

After referring to the amia

J. J. Maclaren of Toronto.

After referring to the amia tions between the United St. Canada Justice MacLaren out methods under which the bodies of fresh water which Canada and the United Stat for a century been free from like demonstrations or display An Enviable Record

An Enviable Record.

"In April, 1827," he said, a formal treaty, or even a coby a simple interchange of ters between the British min Bagot, and Mr. Rush, the acting secretary of state, agreed that the navel force maintained on the lakes sh confined to a definite, small of vessels. It was a simple tion that might be terminated er country on six months not

of vessels. It was a simple tion that might be terminated er country on six months not "To their everlasting cred said that they have not or strictly within the limit, but dispensed with war vessels and that this pacific condition been maintained for more the years. May the day be far when any contrary policy may. The speaker then told of cessive peaceful steps taken elimination of the boundary the two countries and said land portion is as free from display as is the water port naval show.

"What an object lesson," he

"What an object lesson," he ed, "both on land and water inations at present so heavil and burdened with militarism and burdened with militarism
"But the greatest triumph
principles for which this co
stands is likely to be gaine
the next few months, by
known as the waterways treat
to between the government
two countries in January of
ent year, and which would
have been ratified ere this, h
member of the United State
succeeded in persuading that
add a rider granting to his
additional advantage without
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