Bargain

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loth in attractive colnew books. This is matter for the holi-

of CUMBERLAND, by D, by Whiting ERS AND MAXINE, by SHERLOCK HOLMES,

PRINCESS, by Dix N THE BASEMENT, by EY, by Freeland KUM, by McKishnie



and color effects are tock well worthy of a

S CARPETS, a very sorted stock of body in all the newest and tterns, including novel in the floral, conventioniental types of patterns, od values shown, at ranging from \$1.90

d Rugs

pet Squares in Axminat we have used the

UARES, sizes 9 x 9 to x 13 ft, 6. Prices rang-1 \$25.00 to.,\$10.50 Display

rwear for y Priced

ll of these lines men-

S UNDERVESTS, Ellis Needle brand, a very fine long and short sleeves eeveless. Sizes 32 to

el Ranges

pular and meritorious n Victoria, of the best noney can get. All the in the iron business There is one particular in other places, that is ke a range just what it ickness that is so necesat, on these ranges. t the oven, to produce mon in some ranges. here for you, so that in o wait a long time for a of these lines.

dels in Royal Corsets

The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VOL L., NO. 149

VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1908

RIFLE QUESTION UP IN COMMONS

Colonel Hughes Comes to the Defence of the Minister of Militia

MR. BORDEN'S ARGUMENT

Government's Helplessness Matter of G. T. P. Supplies

prohibition of the sale, manufacture and importation of cigarettes. The bill proposed to make it an offence punishable by fine to sell or furnish tobacco in any form to young persons of either sex of sixteen years or under. The bill would impose punishments on young persons purchasing cigarettes. For the first offence the punishment was a reprimand, for the second the fine of \$1, and for the third offence \$3. Another clause gives policemen power to take away tobacco from young persons when they are

IN SASKATCHEWAN

Suit Against Miners Dismissed
Nelson, B. C. May 23.—At Fernie
Smoking it on the streets.

Mr. Armstrong asked if it were true
that the Grand Trunk Pacific was using Seattle instead of Vancouver as
the Pacific coast point of departure
for Prince Rupert. He stated that he
was informed that all purchasers of
supplies in eastern Canada were shippling to the west over the Grand Trunk
via Chicago.

Mr. Graham admitted that Seattle
was growing largely at the expense of
Regins Sask May 22—Tenders for

New Trial for Harden.

Leipsic, May 23.—The supreme court today set aside the verdict of the lower court under which Maximillen Harden, the Berlin editor, was found guilty of libelling Count von Moltke, and ordered that the casa be retried by the lower court. Harden was cheered by the crowd as he went to and left the court room.

Fire in New York. Fire in New York.

New York, May 23.—Fire which broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning in a five-storey building on Park street, occupied by J. Goldstein, a manufacturer of gas stoves, gave the firemen a stubborn fight for two hours and caused a loss estimated at \$100,000, half of which was on the factory building and contents and the greater part of the remainder on the stock in the building of Harper Brothers, publishers, next door. The Harper building caught fire on the fourth floor and officials of the publishing company, after an inspection

to the post office appropriation bill this morning in a five-storey building on Park street, occupied by J. Gold-street of the post office appropriation bill reducing the number of days upon the post office appropriation bill reducing the number of days upon the post office appropriation bill reducing the number of days upon the post office appropriation bill reducing the number of days upon the post office bill for the third time was at a season and the greater part, and an accordance and the store of the post of th

Ottawa, May 23.—Rich deposits of silver ore reported to have been found on the Gatineau near Mariwaki. Assays made showed a good percentage of silver. The owners will develop the mines immediately.

To Re-Enter Ministry Brockville, May 23.—A letter from Rec. C. McArthur, who recently re-signed his charge in Brockville Presby-tery, states that he has given up his position as emigrant agent for the Do-minion government in Scotland to go back into the ministry. He expects to accept one of two offers of charges in that country.

Bills in the Senate Ottawa, May 23.—The senate last night reported the bill to amend the shipping act. The following bills were given their third reading: Synod of discess of Kentstanding: diocese of Recording respecting the Crown Life Insurance company; to amend the land titles act; relating to water carriage of goods. The senate adjourned until June 2.

Fatal Fire in Chicago.

was growing largely at the expense of Canada, but he feared that the spense of Canada, which means the spense of the complete in the rifle debate was Coll Sam Hughes, who en rifled and the spense of the Canada, with cheese from the spense of the Canada, with the spense of the canada shadard the spense of the spense

The second of th

Washington, May 23 .- For the secnd time within 24 hours the House tonight, following a discussion of two hours, rejected the mail subsidy provision for ocean steamships.

Previously similar action was taken with respect to the senate amendment to the post office appropriation bill

to the post office appropriation bill reducing the number of days upon which weighings of mail are to be conducted, with the result that the post office bill for the third time was sent back to the conference, all the features of the bill being agreed to by unanimous consent.

As soon as the decision of the House was arrived at, it was announced in the senate, Senator Penrose moving to rescind the remaining senate amendments and discharge the conferees. The motion was carried, and the congressional work on the post office bill was thus completed.

The effect is to leave the mail subsidy provision out of the bill, and thus effectually dispose of it for the present session.

Premier and Provincial Secretary Reach Nelson on Their Tour

FIND OUT PUBLIC NEEDS

lelson People Plan Banqu For Visitors During Next

Ottawa, May 22.—By a vote of 55 to 18, the resolution of Dr. Worthington condemning the government in connection with the Ross rifle was voted down in the House of Commons. The feature of the debate today was a verbal warfare between Col. Hughes and George W. Fowler.

Before the discussion was resumed, Mr. Aylesworth's bill to restrain the use of tobacco by young persons was introduced and read the first time. Mr. Aylesworth said the bill might not fully satisfy those who desired the prohibition of the sale, manufacture and importation of cigarettes. The bill proposed to make it an offence punishable by fine to sell or furnish tobacco in any form to young persons wages. Mr. O'Donoghue is representations to be got at first hand was chief reason for the trip, and as a ls understood to be the case a both ministers will receive a hearty welcome, quite aside a party politics, which for the monare dropped by mutual consent.

way until the line has been in operation for five years.

Mr. Haultain pointed out that the only effect which this move could have would be to secure a test case on the general question of the Canadian Pacific as the line of that company was the only one which had been in operation for five years. He thought the government was taking an unnecessarily roundabout way of securing the test case,

test case.

Government members questioned the advisability of placing the tax at this time, because it might retard the operations of companies in building new lines at a time when the people of the country were in urgent need of railway competition. The Premier declined to make any definite statement of railway policy, but intimated that

Rochester, May 28.—J. Moreau Smith, for many years one of Rochester's, most prominent bankers, died last evening, aged 78.

Paris, May 23.—The death of Francois Coppee, the well known French
poet and dramatist, was announced today. He was born in 1842 and was
elected to the French academy in 1886.

Change of Opinions Revealed

Liquor in Militia Camps. London, Ont., May 23.—London dis-trict Methodisis adopted resolutions praying the Dominion government to prohibit the use of liquor in all of Mid-dlesex county that until conditions are completely altered they do not per-mit their sons to enlist.

By Debate in House of

NECESSITY OF THE EMPIRE

Attention as Possible

under a resonution offered by Speaker annot closed tonight as far as the stating of testimony is concerned. Chairman Mann is surxious to make a report before the adjournment of congress, and will be devery energy of the two-days full dress debate in the House of Lords on preference is the House of Lords on preference is the House of Lords on preference is the fact that the prospective Ballourn finistry, which each bys-election brings searce is bowen, will place may be read the first fact that the prospective Ballourn finistry, which each bys-election brings searce is bowen, will place may be read to the House of Lords on preference is the fact that the prospective Ballourn finistry, which each bys-election brings searce is bowen, will place may be read to the fact that the prospective Ballourn finistry, which each bys-election brings searce is bowen, will place may be read to the fact that the prospective Ballourn from the colors, was not be fact that the prospective Ballourn finistry, which each bys-election brings searce is bowen, will place may be read to the fact that the prospective Ballourn finistry, which each bys-election brings searce is bowen, will place may be read to the fact that the prospective Ballourn finistry, which each bys-election brings searce is bowen, will place may be read to the fact that the prospective Ballourn finistry, which each bys-election brings search will place the fact that the prospective Ballourn finistry, which each bys-election brings search will place the fact that the prospective Ballourn finistry, which each brings against to the search of the fact that the prospective Ballourn finistry brings against to the search finistry brings against to the search finistry brings and the probability of the search finistry brings and th

The state of the s

Hamilton, May 23.—Gluseppi Greco, the Italian convicted of the murder of Antonio Reszo at Dundas on March 21, was sentenced this morning to be hanged on Aug. 21.

Seminary Rector Dead. Philadelphia, May 23.—Monsignor Garvey, rector of St. Charles Borro-meo Roman Catholic seminary at Overbrook, a suburb of this city, died early this morning of pneumonia.

Old Politician Dies. Jamestown, N. Y., May 23.—Albert G. Dow of Randolph died at his home here tonight in his 100th year. He was long prominent in business and political affairs of the state. He had been

Empire Concert Successful. London, May 23.—The Empire concert at the Albert hall, directed by Dr. A. E. Harriss, this afternoon, was an enormous success. The talent represented all portions of the British Em-

Report on Conditions at Naas River

Naas River

Vancouver, May 23.—On the steamer of Perincess May, which reached Vancouver, which reached Vancouver, which reached Vancouver, which reached Vancouver yesterday afternoon from the north, was the Ven. Archdeacon Collinson, who labors among the Indians of the Naas river. The venerable gentleman has been engaged in missionary work among the northern Indians for many years, and in conversation said that there was a good deal of unrest among the landians for many thousands in the Naas river district over the land question.

The Naas Indians have always contended the party also visited the party also visited the land party also visited the land party and been giving entire satisfaction. The party also visited with knives ripped the gas bag in a hundred pieces, cutting away the varnished material to get out the men by Mr. Shatford, M. P. P., who drove them through the party also visited the party also visited for the party also visited with knives ripped the gas bag in a hundred pieces, cutting away the varnished material to get out the men by Mr. Shatford, M. P. P., who drove them through the party also visited with knives ripped the gas bag in a hundred pieces, cutting away the varnished material to get out the men by Mr. Shatford, M. P. P., who drove them through the party also visited for fruit trees having country. They found in this section great for fruit trees having been set out this spring.

From Penticton they went to Midway, thence on up to Greenwood, where they visited the B. C. Copper company's smelter and witnessed the plant.

Mr. McBride when seen by your correspondent, stated that he was more than 400 feet long and capable of carrying 500 passensite the plant.

Mr. McBride when seen by your content of the plant the serious proposed to have content the party also visited the party also freeds of men rushed forward. As the ship struck the ground in with knives city with knives ripped the gas bag in a hundred pieces, cutting away the varnished material to g

ENDS IN DISASTER

Drops to Earth From Considerable Height and Injures Passengers

SIXTEEN MEN ARE VICTIMS

Tilted By the Pro-

Oakland, May 23—A mammoth airship on its trip in Berkeley today rose 300 feet from the earth in view of 10,000 people, filted, burst, and dropped to the ground with its crew of 16 men, every one of whom was injured. With the possible exception of L. V. Rogers, the engineer, who is injured internally, all will recover. Seven were severely hurt, while nine were bruised and cut.

The accident was spectacular. A great concourse of men, women and children from Berkeley and Oakland gathered around a field, wherein the great air craft had been filled with illuminating gas. After much waiting, which made the onlookers anxious, the stay ropes were cut, and the airship rose slowly from the earth.

The five gasoline engines, suspended beneath the long gas receptacle at intervals of about 50 feet, each attended by an engineer, were not operated until the airship was well up in the air. Then two of the engines were slowly set in motion, the long propellers reaching out from them on each side of the ship. Before the ship could be propelled further than a few feet, the forward end thted downward.

The members of the crew were apparently unable to run along the canvas pathway to equalize the weight and to right the airship, and they clung desperately to the netting and superstructure. The rush of the gas to the stern of the long gasbag caused the envelope to burst with a loud.

produced several authorities to sub-stantiate his application for dismissal

FIRE WARDENS SOON TO ENTER THE WOODS

Duties Commence June 1 This Year—Names of the New Appointees

The appointment of wardens has proved by experience to have had an important deterrent effect. Great quantities of valuable timber, especially in the inland districts where there is no sea fog in the summer time to help keep the woods damp, have been destroyed by fires in the past, and a very large majority of these conflagrations owed their origin to the carelessness of travelers. A small camp fire, just enough to boil a kettle for a midday meal, is, in the dry season, quite likely to start a fire which will sweep over miles of territory unless it is carefully extinguished before the party leaves the place.

Vancouver, May 22.—Beginning tomorrow will improve its service on the main line embracing the Robson and Davie street runs, by the running of six additional cars. At present sixteen cars are on the runs, enabling a schedule with eight-minute intervals in the West End and four minutes in the centre of the city. The twenty-two cars which will be placed on the lines tomorrow will furnish a six-minute service west of Granville street and a three-minute service in the business district. The appointment of wardens has proved by experience to have had an important deterrent effect. Great quantities of valuable timber, especially in the inhard distributions.

ventive agents, but it is part of their the Bush Fires act, whether a forest fire does or does not result from the carelessness of the individual in ques-tion. And the mere fact that it is generally known that these fire war-dens are perfolling the country all the

Part of the equipment supplied th

Vancouver Car Service

PROCEEDINGS IN THE **GARESCHE-CARTER CASE**

Motion to Dismiss Refused By Court-Carter on the

Appointees

As the season in which forest fires may be expected is rapidly approaching the chief commissioner of lands and works has appointed a number of fire wardens whose duties consist of patrolling the forests, looking out for incipient fires, quelling those that have started and generally doing that have started and generally doing their best to see that the government regulations as contained in the Bush Fires act are enforced. Some twenty-two appointments have been made, including that of W. C Gladwin the chief fire warden. The wardens for the Cariboo, Okanagan, and Similkameen sections will be chosen in a day or two.

The close season for forest fires extended from the beginning of May until the end of September, during which time all persons lighting fires in the woods are obliged to extinguish them before leaving the place. There is not however, much real danger until there has been a spell of warm weather's so the wardens are not usually sent out till. June. This year they will begin their duties June 1, which is somewhat itel from the past.

A Deterrent Effect.

The appointment of wardens has proved by experience to have had an some equeral instructions.

A Deterrent Effect.

The appointment of wardens has proved by experience to have had an some equeral instructions. The distribution of the past.

A Deterrent Effect.

The appointment of wardens has proved by experience to have had an some equeral instructions.

A Deterrent Effect.

The appointment of wardens has proved by experience to have had an some interest fires wardens are not usually sent out till fire wardens when any threatened and further examined by Mr. Tay

imputed to Mr. Alkman during the course of the trial, nothing further was said in the matter.

W. H. Clayards, one of the city detectives, was called and sworn. He called at Carter's residence on April 22 last and read, to him the warrant for his arrest. He gave Carter the usual caution. 'Later Carter had said: "There was a consultation and examination, I will admit that. I told her that she would have a trouble. ver. Her testimony was objected to by Mr. Taylor but his honor consented to hear her. The witness was then taken in hand by Mr. Taylor and subjected to a cutting cross-examination. In doing so he brought out the fact that the Owens woman was anxious that the Owens woman was anxious to even matters with Miss McIntosh if she could do so.

Mr. Taylor: "Then you'll admit that she is not a friend of yours.

A. "Yes."

Mr. Taylor: "And you are not in court to assist her in any way and would not hestate in giving evidence against her that in your coming would her that she would have a trouble, and that she had better go and tell

her mother what was the matter."
He also stated that Miss McIntosh had been to Dr. Robertson, who would have nothing to do with her, and sent

Mr. Taylor—"Do you remember seeing Carter in the Poodle Dog?" Curtis—"Yes." Mr. Taylor: "When did you see him?" RF HFID I

Provincial Appointments—The Weekly Budget Contained in the Gazette

A. "During the early part of February. I heard footsteps in the passage and opened my bedroom door and saw Carter turning the corner. Sometime afterwards I was sitting in the dining room downstairs answering a letter that I had just received. I heard rather a heavy tread on the stairs which was followed in a short time by a lighter one."

Mr. Higgins asked the witness a number of questions regarding conversations and money matters which the witness in the main denied but admitted that he was prepared to take a sum of money if it were offered to him. At the end of this evidence, Judge Lampman interrogated the witness. This week's Provincial Gazette con Peter Nelson of Mable Lake to be deputy game wardens for the Okana-gan Electoral District. Robert H. Spedding, of the City of Judge Lampman interrogated the witness as to how he came into the case.

Court then rose until 2.15 p. m.

Upon resuming the proceedings, Mr.

Higgins moved for a dismissal, stating to the court that there was no evi-

dence to show that Garesche was no accomplice, nor could it be shown that he was connected with the alleged crime which is outlined in the charges laid against himself and Carter, and couver City Electoral District, until the 31st day of December, 1908. Joseph Wilson McCallum, of Ab-bottsford to be a notary public, in and W. N. Relfe, of the town of Ash-Acting government agent; acting as-

Mr. Taylor disagreed at length with Mr. Higgins and was sustained by Judge Lampman, who said: 'T do not see how I can instruct myself to dismiss the case on the evidence produced, nor do I see that I should be justified in allowing the matter to drop at this stage."

'The woman, Owens, was recalled by Mr. Higgins and gave evidence regarding Miss McIntosh's illness in Vancouver. Her testimony was objected to sessor and collector for the Ashcroft assessment district; Acting collector of revenue tax for the Ashcroft, Kamloops, Nicola, Ver-non, Kettle River and Princeton asessment districts; Acting assistant commissioner

lands and works for the Yale Land Recording Division; Acting mining recorder for the Ashcroft mining division: Acting district registrar of the su-preme court, and acting registrar of the county court;

lation Act," at Nanaimo, Fernie and Cumberland, on the 16th, 17th and 18th days of June, 1908, and for 2nd and 3rd class certificates of compet-ency, at Coutlee, on the 16th and 17th days of June, 1908, commencing at 9

o'clock in the forencon.

The subjects will be as follows:
First Class Candidates: "Mining Act
and Special Rules, Mine Gases, Ventilation, Generl Work, Mine Machinery,

Friday, June 5, 1908, accompanied by

The applications must be accompanied by testimonials and evidence stating that: (a) If a candidate for first class, from being formed. Logically, the only that he is a British subject and has had at least five years' experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine, and is at least twenty-five years of age.

years of age.

(b) If a candidate for second class, that he has had at least five years' experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine.

(c) If a candidate for third class, that he has had at least three years' experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine.

(d) A candidate for a certificate of competency as manager, overman, shiftboss, fireboss, or shotlighter, shall

on the lines tomorrow will furnish agriculted by start a fire which will give the place.

Carpers, too, are frequently extinguished before the party leaves the place.

Carpers, too, are frequently extend the work of the carred to the carred to the work of the carred to the carr

Throw Away Liniments

Here's the Prescription to Cure Rheumatism

Liniments only reach the skin and stion, Generl Work, Mine Machinery, Surveying.

Second Class Candidates: Mining Act and Special Rules, Mine Gases, Ventilation, General Work,

Third Class Candidates: Mining Act and Special Rules, Mine Gases and General Work.

Application must be made to Frank H. Shepherd, Nanaimo, not later than Friday, June 5, 1908, accompanied by ——if the kidneys are strained or work. the muscles directly under the skin.

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Crop Indi

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That over was produced by the vince this W. J. Brand of the B. C. the parent provincial

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CONTRA

-if the kidneys are strained or weak -if the skin is dry or harsh-the blood is sure to be filled with impurities or urea. This is changed into applicant for third class examination, uric acid which is the poison that dauses rheumatism.

Now, the only possible way to cure Rheumatism is to prevent uric acid way to do this is to keep kidneys. bowels and skin in good working order, and prevent the stomach from being too acid. And the only way to do this is to take "Fruit-a-tives."

These marvelous tablets of fruit juices and tonics act directly on the three great eliminating organs-bowels, kidneys and skin-and put them in perfect condition. That is the only secret of their great success in curing rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago. 50c a box-6 for \$2.50. "Fruit-a-

Acting district registrar of the suppress court; and acting registrar of the county court;
Acting district registrar of Births, deaths and marriages;
Acting registrar under the "Marriage Acti"
Acting registrar under the "Marriage Acti"
Acting registrar of votes for the Yale electorial district.
Acting recording officer for the Yale tin the office of the government agent at New Westminster.

John Mahony as a clerk in the office of the government agent at New Westminster.

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John Mahony as a clerk in the office of the government agent at New Westminster will also the county court of Barker, the county court of Barker, the county court of the province except the county court of the province except the county court of the province except the county court of Atlin, from the late day of July to the filt the province except the county court of Atlin, from the late day of July to the filt the province except the county court of Atlin, from the late day of July to the filt the province except the county court of Atlin, from the late day of July to the filt the province except the county court of Atlin, from the late day of July to the filt the pro

Arrested For Burglary Vancouver, May 22.—Henry Lamb, a youth of eighteen, is under arrest, charged with burglary in entering the house of R. G. Macpherson, M. P., while the family is in Ottawa, a police constable is guardian of the articles within. Lamb took to his heels when he observed the bluecoat. eH was captured after a long chase.

GIGANTIC AUCTION SALE

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co., instructed by

The Ogilvie Hardware Co.

Will Dispose of the Balance of Their Stock, at Their Store, 1110 Government Street, Commencing on WEDNESDAY, May 27 at 10 a.m., and continuing until all is disposed of.

The Stock Comprises: Large Quantities of Carpenter's Tools, Bird Cages, Varnishes, Oils, Paints, Picks, Mattocks, Cross Cuts, Scythes, Axes, Screen Doors, Washing Machine, Cutlery, Laundry Necessities, Alabastine, Builder's Hardware, Manilla and Cotton Ropes, Nails, Kitchen Utensils, Enamelware, Wire Netting, Galvanized and Green Wire Cloth, Dog Chains and Collars, Hotel Ware, Woodenware, Garden Tools, Stove Boards, Sash Pulleys, Weighted Floor Polishing Brushes, Ranges, Wood Heaters, Coal Stoves and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer -Stewart Williams

Away Liniments

s the Prescription to

ure Rheumatism s only reach the skin and s directly under the skin. nents can't cure Rheumasimply deaden the nerves

pain returns worse than evowels do not move regularly dneys are strained or weak re to be filled with impuriea. This is changed into which is the poison that

When the effect wears

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JAMES SIMPSON, t St., Victoria., rested For Burglary er, May 22.—Henry Lamb, a eighteen, is under arrest, ith burglary in entering the R. G. Macpherson, M. P., Macpherson, m. I.
amily is in Ottawa, a poole is guardian of the arn. Lamb took to his heels
beserved the bluecoat.
ed after a long chase.

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Oils, tlery, tchen d Colshing

Get acquainted with **Black Watch**

the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.

OUTLOOK ROSEATE FOR FRUIT GROWERS

Crop Indications Best, Market Favorable and Sufficient Labor in Sight

That over one-fifth more fruit than was produced last year will be mark-eted by the fruit growers of the province this season, is the opinion of W. J. Brandrith, of Ladner, secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers association, the parent body which fathered the provincial fruit exchange which this year will handle one-third of the total fruit of British Columbia.

That estimate is a very conserva-

That estimate is a very conserva-tive one moreover, for rarely if ever has Mr. Brandrith seen the orchards of the province looking in such splendid shape as they do this year. He is and has been engaged in lecturing under the auspices of the society upon fruit packing and pruning. His work had taken him throughout the fruit-growing districts, so he ought to know. This one-fifth increase, moreover, takes no account of the natural increase from the older trees which year by year increase to a certain point in their producing power. Mr. Brandrith is sanguine, very sanguine, as to the prospect of the crop, but, he says, not unduly so. And combined with this phenomenal crop which is promised, there is to be considered he states, the fact that rarely if ever have the market conditions been more favorable.

"Why, according to the report of

GARESCHE-CARTER CASE CONTINUED

fore Judge Lampman in the County Court

The Garesche-Carter trial was continued yesterday morning in the country court before Judge Lampman. The evidence of Miss McIntosh was continued and completed. A photograph of Heinricks, the criminal, who was a member of the Vancouver band of procurers, was produced by Mr. Taylor and shown to Miss McIntosh, which she identified instantly. Judge Lampman afterwards inspected the photograph and remembered reading the account of the individaul's sudden departure from the Terminal City, leaving his bondsmen to pay the bail. Questioned by Mr. Taylor, Miss McIntosh testified that Heinricks was known to her as a brother of Vanderier, the man who was called to the courtroom by Mr. Higgins on Wednesday. The young woman continued to tell all that she could remember regarding her term of residence in Vancouver which practically finished herevidence. The state of the province of the courtroom by Mr. Higgins on Wednesday. The young woman continued to tell all that she could remember regarding her term of residence in Vancouver which practically finished herevidence. The state of the state of the courtroom by Mr. Taylor, Miss McIntosh was called to the government so the same building. The government will not send a mineral evidence while the state of the kotonays sending a private mineral evidence for the state of the court of the court

This one-fifth increase, moreover, takes no account of the natural increase from the older trees which year by year increase to a certain point in their producing power. Mr. Brandrith is sanguine, very sanguine, as to the prospect of the crop, but, he says, not unduly so. And combined with this phenomenal crop which is promised, there is to be considered he states, the fact that rarely, if ever have the market conditions been more favorable.

"Why, according to the report of railway officials," he remarked to the Colonist yesterday, "there is more land surveyed into roads in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta than there is under cultivation. Think of the number of people, every one of which is a prospective consumer of B. C. fruit and you will see what the future has in store for us. The exchange has a standing order for 30,000 boxes of assorted apples from Australia alone and the prices offered are very tempting, yet it is doubtful if we will be able to fill it. We haven't the fruit, I fear, to spare in the qualities and species "The English market is practically or nuknown quantity as yet. Severally and nuknown quantity as yet. S

WINDLESS RIVE

SUPULES FREELY

Varieties May be an analysis of the second secon

FRUIT EXHIBIT WILL BE SENT TO CALGARY

Various Witnesses Testify Be- R. M. Palmer Has Arranged for Space for the Government's Display

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies



The Home of The Dress Beautiful

Costume Sale





ON WEDNESDAY, May 27, and following days we shall sell at tremendous reductions, the whole of our splendid stock of this season's cloth costumes, in order to make room for the vast assortment of linen, muslin, and lingerie frocks and costumes, now awaiting unpacking and adequate display in our costume department. The exquisite costumes that will be offered to you on Wednesday at almost HALF the regular prices, consist entirely of our 1908 exclusive creations together with all our Paris and London model gowns and costumes. This superb assortment, built out of the finest Summer and Autumnal fabrics, expresses the perfection of hand-tailoring in rich color harmonies, either severely plain or garnished with exquisite trimmings. Regarding prices, in order to save your time and our own, we have divided the whole of this bewitching aggregation into four sections and classified them in accordance with previous regular prices, but the total reduction almost equals one half the regular values.

All \$25 to \$32.50 Costumes \$18





THE POLITICAL CENTRE.

the political centre of Canada, but it is not and probably never will be the on trial before the electorate. The centre of political influence or political framers of the original bill must have increase this year is about twenty per After a census is taken it i the practice in most countries to make an estimate to show where the centre of population is. In the United States of the administration to handle. The large areas have been set out to truit an estimate to show where the centre of population is. In the United States and Canada this point is marching westward, and so it must continue. So also are the political centres of both countries moving westward. Time was in the United States, and, it was not so long ago, that New York and the New England States dominated the politics of the Republic. That was after the war of secession had broken the influence of the South. No one now suggests that this is the case now. Westward the course of political influence, like the star of empire, has taken its way. In Canada the same process is noticeable. Year by year the influence of the West will be not provided the political influence of the Country west process is noticeable. Year by year the influence of the Country west process is noticeable. Year by year the influence of the Dominion. This will be due in part to the increase in population but chiefly to the fact that the interests of the West will soon bedue in part to the increase in population but chiefly to the fact that the interests of the West will soon become vastly greater than those of the East. Territorially the West far exvictory for Mr. Borden and his supsources the balance is enormously in favor of the former. In the nature of the problems which present themselves for solution the East is simple

more poorly paid places in the labor world have enabled white wage-earners to confine themselves to the better paid fields of work. Making due allowance for race prejudice, from which the members of the Labor Unions are not more free than other people, and for the influence of demagogic appeals, which have their effect with workingmen just as much as with any one else, the real basis of the sunited States continue to regard as possible, the next President of the United States will be Mr. W. H. Taft and it would puzzle most people to give any valid reason why he out of the eighty odd millions of people living in the Republic should be chosen for the highest office in their gift.

BRITISH CURRENCY. as with any one else, the real basis of the hostility of the Labor Unions to Oriental labor is the conviction, born of experience, that the white and yel-low races cannot work side by side in competition with each other, and that the introduction into Canada of races, the introduction into Canada of races, which are alien in every respect to our institutions, is bound in the long run to be productive of mischief. We can say without flattery that in no social sphere do the great economic prob-lems of the day receive closer or more intelligent consideration than among the members of the Labor Unions. In

ents, it recognized that there might be some amendments, necessary to facilitate and render less liable liable to abuse the preparation of provincial lists in Manitoba and British Columbia for use in federal elections. As to the fairness of the lists in this province—and we have the lists in this province—and we have confined our observations to British Columbia—we have never held but curious interest. Such amounts as Columbia—we have never held but one opinion and that is that they are as fair as is humanly possible, because partisanship plays no part in their preparation. We realized, however, that when it came to allocating names, on the lists to the several constituencies in which they belonged for federal purposes it might be easy to devise some better plan than to leave it in the hands of the returning officers, who are pretty sure to be partisans of the party in power. Hence when Sir twisted Laurier intimated that the original proposition would not be pressed, but that the provincial lists would he accepted and the county, court

general way the provisions of the pro-vincial laws, but should be subject to such directions as might be given them by order in council. In fact, the lists

UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS.

It is a singular thing that so few of those Whether the broader life of the West. Whether the broader life of the West will develop men better equipment of the west. Whether the broader life of the West will develop men better equipment of the west. Whether the broader life of the West will develop men better equipment of the second of those things which time alone of the time of t

The amount of money in the United Kingdom is not nearly as large as might be supposed by those persons who very properly look upon that country as the financial centre of the world. The Royal Mint estimates that

Total\$580,000,000
The amount of silver coin is estimated as follows:
In circulation\$90,000,000

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THE FRUIT CROP.

In one sense of the word Ottawa is, and must necessarily continue to be, the political centre of Canada, but it is not and propably never will be the een taking a leaf out of Russia's book, cent, and, gratifying as this is, we sup

will doubtless be open for business.

It is very satisfactory to know tha the general prospects of the crop are excellent, and that labor conditions It is a singular thing that so few are quite satisfactory. There is of those, who have been chosen for the West. Whether the broader life of the

come if tried by the same test. More-over, each of the six Brit-ish vessels of the Dreadnought who is the most intense of all French class would be more than a Canadians, has presented a petition

ten in a language for which there is no dictionary. All this is no doubt very reprehensible, but we have a notion that if some one should write a graphic article on mountain-climbing, which is the Ambassador's amiable weakness, he would read it in preference to the most learned treatise on the evolution of democracy. Down away on the inside of us all there is a good deal of the animal, and that is why things that deal with force, even though accompanied by brutality, are regarded by so many people as the only

growth of the practice. An English-man or a Canadian of fifty years ago took it for granted that his loyalty to the flag was unquestioned. Our neigh-bors, whose nationality is newer, have adopted a sort of flag-warship as a test of true citizenship, but even they have only done so in very recent years The practice of our neighbors has almost compelled us to follow the sam course in order to avoid unfavorable contrasts. We think it a very excelent practice, and are very glad t know that there is a prospect of its general adoption in the United King-dom in connection with the schools Yet it is perfectly true to say that as robust a patriotism as the world has ever seen was developed in the Mothr Country at a time when the display of the flag was common only on very formal occasions.

We are interested to learn why Mr

objected to the display of the Union Jack on public buildings on Empire Day. He himself is looked upon as a thorough imperialist, and it is not to be supposed that his de-cision has been in any way influenced by any opposition to the sentiment to which May 23rd is dedicated. Possibly we shall have the explanation later, and it may be quite satisfactory Meanwhile he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. But whatever may be thought advisable in Great Britain there can be no question as to the desirability of marking Empire Day in Canada by a display of the Union Jack There may be some people who think that Empire Day is a needless occasthat Empire Day is a needless occas-ion, that we were progressing well enough in the development of the Im-perial sentiment, that the Empire was becoming consolidated with sufficient rapidity without one day being set apart especially in its honor—and per-haps this is true. Nevetherless as it has been deemed desirable that May 23 shall be devoted to recognition the Imperial idea, the observance of i cannot be too general. Therefore w hope that tomorrow flags will be fly-ing to the breeze from every flagstaff

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

in the city.

ish vessels of the Dreadnought who is the most intense of all French Canadians, has presented a petition signed by nearly half a million residents of any foreign power. The fleet now over on Puget Sound is a very formidable affair, but one or two Dreadnoughts might hammer it to pleces and yet keep out of the range of its guns. Our neighbors make a magnificent showing. Their progress is towards naval eminence is very remarkable. Their ships are well manned. Their gunnery is excellent. In the very respect the battleship fleet is a tremendous force and with Britain out of the way, it could perhaps assert for the United States the right to be called Mistress of the Seas in comparison with any single competitor.

WHAT IS NEWS.

Bit to most intense of all French Canadians, has presented a petition signed by nearly half a million residents of Quebec, praying for greater official recognition of the French language in Canada than it now receives. One may easily sympathize with Mr. Lavergne and the petitioners without being in favor of granting the prayer of the people of Quebec by the British North America Act. Probably Confederation would have been impossible without such a concession, which, however, was not new, it having been provided for in previous Acts of the Imperial Parliament. It was too late now; but it ought to be possible to keep from going any further forward by giving the French language any greater recognition than it now receives. The Amount of aliver coin is estimated as follows:

The Amount of aliver coin is estimated as follows:

The Amount of aliver coin is estimated as follows:

In circulation ... \$90,000,000

In the banks ... \$90,000,000

In the banks ... \$90,000,000

The Bank of England and other and the average amount of attention paid to them by wage-carners as a class is much greater than among and ded without any specie to receive that a settlement of the propulation in the United Kingdom on one side of the case, but we do not know that in this particular they differ materially from other people. The solution of the great economic problems of the day will rest in the england and the propulation of the great economic problems of the day will rest in the england and the problems of the day will rest in the england and the province lag behind Japan? That country recognizes that English of the country. During 1997 over \$60,000,000 in checks passed through the recognizion of the great economic problems of the day will rest in the england and the country recognizes that English content of the proposal of the propulation of the great economic problems of the day will rest in the england and the province lag behind Japan? That country recognizes that English content to the proposal that the province lag behind Japan? The first of the the propulation of the great economic problems of the day will rest in the england and the province lag behind Japan? The country business if it were not for the remarkable extent to which credit transport that fact is appreciated the world whill be a stiffactory solution be reached.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

As we have all along anticipated a solution has been found for the difficulty arising out of the proposal content of th lls and other motives, 3 yds. x 48 in., at, per pair \$10.00

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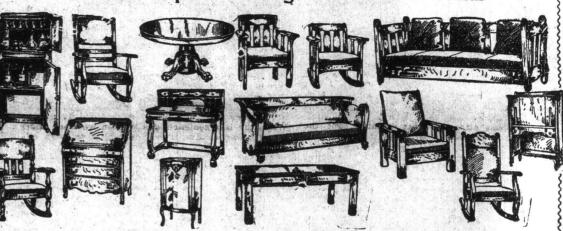


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Refrigerators Screen Doors Window Screens

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To See This Special Showing of New Furniture Ideas



IKE the growing goodness of the outside world during the Springtime Season, the offerings of our furniture department have daily grown in goodness and fullness until now, with Springtime beckoning to Summer, there is a gorgeous display of furniture newness here, quite in keeping with the wealth of new bloom outside. We do dot think we have ever offered such a complete and superior range, and we are quite sure no such offerings have ever before been seen in any other Western establishment. It is a display worth a special visit-yes, several visits. If you have any friends visiting you for the holidays, don't let them go home without seeing the inside of this home-furnishing store, for visitors have missed one of the city's most important "items of interest" if they fail to visit Weiler Bros. Whatever your home-furnishing needs may be, remember that the best place to satisfactorily supply your wants is at this store. It is our business and our only business, and our undivided attention is given to the satisfactory furnishing of homes. Customers may depend upon getting dependable merchandise here, because that is the only sort we sell. They'll find the prices represent the best of values. The services of men of many years of experience in home furnishings means much to you also.

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ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS -Real Arabian lace, plain net centre, in ecru. A very handsome curtain, at a low price. Sizes 3 ft. x 50 in. Per REAL LACE CURTAINS-Genuine lace curtains, with cluny lace edging and Battenburg corners. This is a curtain style you'll like. They come in white. Per pair \$6.50

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to\$10.00
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\$20.00, to......\$12.00 LOVING CUPS, each \$20.00 COMPOTES, each ... \$15.00 ICE CREAM PLATES, from \$40.00 to......\$15.00

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Solent a Paul crash of the cru first law, Paul, and men, he recovered what he h sinking sh claimed: my captair to the Gla struggle wi who met h told the st They will I ances in h to duty no of foretho brave fel welled up found safe shoulders One would sang, "Do waiting fo

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TS, at, each...\$16.00 S AND CREAMS, 12.00, \$10.00 and \$6.00 s, shallow or deep, each.....\$6.00 TS, from \$20 TES, each ...\$15.00

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POONS, in Sterling, KNIVES, Sterlver. Neat designs. 3.00 and ... \$2.50 RINGS, Sterling A great range of at, each, \$3.50. 5, \$2.50 and \$2.00



## AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

"WHAT WILL MY CAPTAIN SAY?"

Tuesday, May 26, 1908

It was a wild snow storm that swept over the Solent a few weeks ago when the Atlantic liner St. Paul crashed into the cruiser Gladiator. When the fatal blow was struck one of the gallant blue-jackets of the cruiser was standing near the point of impact. Self-preservation, which we are told is nature's first law, led him to climb to the deck of the St. Paul, and as he faced her assembled officers and men, he saluted. He seemed dazed, but speedily recovered himself, and looking around him realized what he had done. The wild storm swept around him, yet he stood in safety, but he saw before him his sinking ship. With a look of amazement, he exclaimed: "My God, what have I done! What will captain say?" and saluting once more sprang to the Gladiator, which was even then in her death struggle with the sea. Whether he was one of those who met his death or was fortunate enough to be rescued, we are not told. The men on the St. Paul fold the story, and all they know of the man was that he was an ordinary sailorman of the British fleet, a man to all appearance no way different from thousands of others who man His Majesty's ships. The incident has attracted great attention, and the sailor's words have gone ringing around the world. They will have a place besides other famous utterances in hours or crisis. As an illustration of fidelity to duty nothing can be finer. The absolute absence of forethought makes them the more impressive. The brave fellow simply expressed the feelings which welled up within him, when he realized that he had found safety while his comrades were in danger. Had the prestige of the whole navy rested upon his shoulders he could not have upheld it nobly. One would like to think that he the later in the company which gathered on the sinking ship and sang, "Don't You Wish You Were a Sailor?" while The lessons of the incident are --- but that

which occurs first to the mind-is the mind-is the of discipline. Of late years there has been a marked disposition to regard the enforcement of discipling as an interference with personal liberty. It is apparent in society, in the schools and in the family. The voice of authority no longer carries with it the weight which it once had. The result is pernicious. It is gradually but none the less surely undermining the whole body politic. Let no one suppose that --- is meant is simply that people in subordinate ---tions are growing more independent. There is -- thing ob jectionable in this, but quite the contrary. Independence is quite reconclable with discipline. In-deed, without discipline it is difficult to see how there can be true independence, for without it there is chaos, and chaos is very different from independence. In the old days we used to be taught that "to learn to obey is the first step towards learning to command," and there never was a sounder principle in culcated. If we never learn how to obey those, who are temporarily in authority over us, we will never learn how to command those over whom we are temporarily in authority. We may perhaps be able to secure obedience by brute force, but this is not true discipline, which is the recognition of authority as a necessary and reasonable thing. If we are properly disciplined, we obey not because we are compelled to do so far fear of the consequence of disobedience, but because we recognize that it is the right thing to obey, because we realize our part in the organization, social, economic or otherwise, to which we belong the tendency of modern education is to make men indifferent to the voice of authority, and to lead them to recognize no law except their own sweet will. We hear of "predatory wealth" a great deal nowadays and predatory wealth is the result of the disregar of the laws which society has evolved for its own protection, the product of undisciplined aggressiveness, of unbridled selfishness. If civilized society is danger—and no careful observer will deny that is—from the over-accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few persons, the reason of it is to be sought in the fact that the voice of authority has been weakened. "Get money, honestly if you can, but get it anyway," is the motto of thousands of men in the business world today. The old-fashioned sense of obligation to others is weakening. It is "every one for himself, and the devil take the hind-most." Hence it is that an incident like that above narrated comes like a surprise. People do not expect such heroic recognition of duty nowadays in these prosaic lands. In the days of chivalry it would have seemed reasonable enough. We are not sur-prised to read of such things in Japan, where notions of fervid devotion to duty yet are fashionable. It is very refreshing to learn that the spirit is still alive the breasts of our gallant blue-jackets. Perhaps it is more general than most of us have supposed and will make itself manifest when the hour of

### COLOR

The realm of human ignorance is boundless, and perhaps there is no part of it which has been less penetrated with conclusive results than that which call color. There are certain things about color that we know or can easily learn. We know, for example, that certain materials vary in color according to the conditions in which they are found. Thus etallic iron, which is a dark grey at a normal tem-etature, passes through red to white in proportion the degree of heat to which it is exposed increases. piece of blue glass reduced to a powder becomes The froth of a very dark beer is white. white. The froth of a very dark beer is white. Sea water may look in the mass to be a deep green, but when a green wave dashes against a rock the spray hurled into the air is white. If we mix blue and yellow together we get green. We find the green color of vegetation changing through the season so rapidly at times that the variations are observable almost from day to day. We note the marvelous manner in which colors are disfributed in a flower, say a pansy, for example, but the most subtle chemical analysis cannot discover why they should be different in different places. In these matters science stands absolutely helpless. It can tell us to some extent what are not the reasons for the diversity of colors in the same substances at different periods, but it cannot account for them. Nature has a habit of placing a placard reading "No Thoroughfare" on every avenue of research. The scientific explanation of the matter is that some substances absorb certain of the prismatic colors, reflect others and diffuse others; but this does not get us any nearer the

goal, for it does not tell us why some roses are red, some white, and some yellow.

It is worth while these beautiful spring days to look out over the landscape and see the marvelous, inexplicable color effects. The richness and variety of the greens is the first thing that is likely to strike the observer, and there is nothing in this way more striking than the firs and maples. In and around Victoria these matchless combinations can be seen in undreds of places, and this is the time of when it is most beautiful, for the firs are at their when it is most beautiful, for the firs are at their darkest now and the maples glow with a green that seems almost yellow. Yet if you glance from the maple to the flowers of the broom, which may happen to be near at hand, you will see how very diferent the color of the maple is from a true yellow. The green of the grass gives another shade. Indeed it is possibly not exaggeration to say that almost every tree and plant which is green at all, has a shade of its own. Now the prism, when it breaks up the light of the sun into the primary colors, always shows the same shade of green, blue and so on. The varying shades of vegetation, therefore, must be due

to causes which the prism does not disclose. It is said that it is absolutely impossible to produce artificially the prismatic colors exactly; and we think it is also impossible to produce artifically the various shades which Nature employs wherewith to make herself beautiful. Even when we take vegetable substances and use them as dyes we never quite succeed in reproducing the original colors. Indeed, in some cases the colors produced by the use of vegetable dyes are quite different from those of the substances em-

Experiments have shown that motion has an effect upon color, and in view of the theory, now ceiving so much acceptance among physicists, that even what we call solids are composed of infinitesimal particles in a state of exceedingly rapid motion we venture to suggest that the changing color vegetation may be due to the changes in the speed of the particles of which it is composed. It may be that in the spring-time, when Nature is building up her wealth of foliage and flower, the atoms, or whather wealth of foliage and flower, the atoms, or whatever the ultimate sub-divisions of matter may be
properly called, move with a different velocity from
that which they possess in the autumn, and hence
the coloring in the spring is brighter than later in
the season. This theory may or may not be tenable.
When the last sentence was written we were under
the impression that it had not hitherto been advanced, but in looking over a work on light to see if
it had the sanction of any writer of scientific repute,
we note that Helmholtz in 1874 suggested that there
might be a species of friction between particles of might be a species of friction between particles of matter which caused variations in color. In 1874 the theory of molecular motion in solids had not been developed, and we are not quite sure that it had been proposed. As far as we have been able to observe none of the writers on color seemed to have taken this theory into consideration. But science is conservative and a newspaper writer may advance explanations of natural phenomena which an investi-gator in his laboratory would hesitate about proposing. Our suggestion is that variations in colors may be due to the rate of motion of the ultimate subdivisions of matter.

### MAKERS OF HISTORY

VII. It is remarkable that so very little is known of the early days of Rome. Although an antiquity of less than twenty-six centuries is claimed for the Eternal City, there is as much doubt surrounding its founding and even as to the origin of its name as there is about events in Egypt and Babylon that happened twenty centuries earlier. Legend ascribes building of the city to the twin sons of Rhea Silvia, a vestal virgin, and the God Mars. This divine paternity is a repetition of the old myth of divine parentage which is encountered in the early stories of so many lands. The Roman tradition also tells of the children being abandoned to die and being sayed by an event little short of miraculous, in this respect also following numerous precedents. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to repeat the story here, but possibly some readers may not be familiar with it, and so w eabridge the version given by Livy, who wrote just before the beginning of the Christian era.

Numitor and Amulius were the sons of Proca, a descendant of Aeneas, whose flight from Troy is told by Virgil in his celebrated epic. They were joint heirs of the Alban kingdom, the exist beality of Which is uncertain. They quarrelled, and in the end amulius conquered, slaying his brother and the latter's sons, and, under pretence of doing her honor, making Numitor's daughter Rhea a vestal virgin. When Rhea gave birth to her children she was imprisoned and her twin sons were thrown into the Tiber. But it so happened that the Tiber at that time had overflowed its banks, and the infants were fortunate enough to be set adrift in a quiet pool in what was then a vast wilderness. The little ones had been placed in an open trough, in the hope they would be carried out to sea, but the receding water left their frail vessel high and dry. Though they were the sons of a god, and so valiant a god as Mars, the infants had the usual infirmities of their race and. thirsty she-wolf, on her way to the water, heard their cry and as she stood over them as she drank, the little ones seized her teats and fed upon her milk. The king's shepherd came along shortly after demonstration of affection. He took them to his home, where they were brought up as hunters. Later they gathered around themselves some kindred souls, outlaws chiefly, and erected a fortified camp on the hills on the bank of the Tiber. A dispute arose as to which of the twins should be the leader, and, as was the fashion of those days, it was left to augury. Romulus went up the Palatine hill and Remus ch the Aventine. Remus saw six vultures, and shortly after Romulus saw twelve. This settled nothing, fo the supporters of Remus claimed that, having seen birds first, he was entitled to precedence, while the friends of Romulum made the same claim be-cause he had seen the greater number. One story has it that a fight ensued in which Remus was killed. Another is that Remus jumped over a wall which brother. But however it came about, Remus disappeared from the scene and Romulus became the first of Rome. Romulus planned a city on a large scale, and declared it a sanctuary for all outlaws Men flocked to it, runaway slaves, criminals, reckless fellows in search of adventure. Romulus ruled with an iroh hand, but not alone, for he associated Livy, because they alone of the whole company name their fathers. Later came "the Rape of the Sabines," when the young women of the neighboring nation were stolen wholesale to furnish wives for the men of the new city. Thus was Rome founded, ac-

cording to legend, and this is probably all that ever will be known about it. These traditions have been greatly discredited by modern historians. It is claimed that the name of Rome really comes from Ramnes, which in the early language of Italy means foresters. The Ramnians are said to have been the dominant element in a confederacy of three tribes, the others being the Titles and the Luceres, who were agriculturists, cultivating the unhealthy lowlands and making their residences upon the hills near the river bank. But even though we accept this explanation as more probable than the legendary account, we do not escape the fact that some great leader made Rome the most powerful city in Northern Italy some seven centuries before the Christian Era. His name may have been Romulus, or that might have been an afterthought to identify him with the inception of the national greatness, but whatever he may have been, he undoubtedly played a leading role in making history. At the same time, it must be admitted that there is an entire absence of any historical evide as to such a personage, and the story of Romulus has been given a place in this series not because any single thing told about him can be regarded as true, but because it seemed undesirable to proceed with the consideration of the careers of the great Makers of History concerning whom we have historical data eferring to the mythical founder of the

We have in these seven articles covered fairly well the great heroes of prehistoric times. In Hercules we saw the personification of the elements which afterwards were consolidated in the remarkable aggregation of states known as Greece. In Fohi we saw the beginnin gof Chinese civilisation; in Sargon

the state of the s

the genius which made ancient Egypt a power in the world; in Abraham the great champion of monothelsm; in Manu the lawgiver of India and the originator of institutions which have influenced the destinies of perhaps one-third of mankind for thousands of years; in Romulus the beginning of that remarkable nation which has exercised such won-derful sway, first by the force of arms, and afterwards as a religious power. The careers of these personages are assigned to various ages. Between time when Sargon is alleged to have reigned until the date assigned to the founding of Rome, a period variously estimated at from 4,000 to 7,000 years elapsed, and whatever it may have been, it was long enough for the development of a civilization in many ways remarkable. As we read the various at-tempts to remove the clouds of uncertainty surrounding the early history of Rome, the impression forces itself strongly upon the mind that long antecedent to the date assigned to Romulus, a civilization of a high order may have existed in Italy and the surrounding lands, which was in some way overthe surrounding lands, which was in some way over-thrown, but of which traces survived and became a part of the institutions of the great Empire of the West Before proceeding with the consideration of characters, which are unquestionably historical, it may be interesting to point out in a general way what there is reason to suppose was the condition of the lands around the Mediterranean before the beginning of what is usually spoken of as the Greek Era, and this will form the subject of the next

## Love Stories of History

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

### LEICESTER AND AMY ROBSART

One of the most beautiful and appealing of the many romances that characterized that brilliant period of English history, the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is the love story of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Amy Robsart, only child of Sir Hugh Robsart. Many writers have used it as the subject of novel and drama, among whom should be specially mentioned Sir Walter Scott, who embodied the theme in his charming "Kenllworth," and Victor Hugo, who did likewise in his drama, "Amy Rob sart," which is of absorbing interest from a literary standpoint, but as a play proved a total failure.

Leicester was a young man of ancient and hon-orable family. He possessed courtly manners, rare personal beauty, and many intellectual gifts. These attributes won for him from the first the admiration of Elizabeth, and later the love of the Virgin Queen as well. Leicester was aware of this, and grateful for the favor of his sovereign; but her love, while it gratified and dazzled him, was a source of great embarrassment. He had abducted and secretly married a charming young girl, old Sir Hugh Robsart's daughter Amy, who was as tender and beautiful as

she was faithful and confiding.

Lord Leicester and his bride had been some days at Kenllworth Castle, the Earl's magnificent estate, when word was brought to him that Queen Elizabeth intended to make him a long-talked of visit.

Rumby had it that the visit meant the errangement of a marriage between the Queen and her favorite, but the reason given was that she wished to effect a reconciliation between Earl Dudley and Lord Sussex, for the two earls had long been at enmity, each jealous of the favor of the Queen for the other. But Leicester, knowing well that Elizabeth would brook no rival in his affections, feared to make his marriage known to her at such a time, and determined that his young wife should be kept out of the way the control of the grant determined that his young wife should be kept out of the way the control of the grant determined that his young wife should be kept out of the way the control of the grant determined that his young wife should be kept out of the way the control of the grant determined that his young wife should be kept out of the way the control of the grant dark in the dog or you can't learn him nothing."

Such (said Samuel Rogers) is the eagerness of the human mind for excitement—for an eyent—that people generally have a sort of satisfaction in reading the deaths of their friends in the newspapers. I there death of his child, or of his dearest friend, but that he feels a kind of pleasure in reading that of a acquaintance, because it gives him something to talk about to everybody on whom he may have to call during the day.

They were on the mighty deep. The great crean line rolled and pitched.

"Henry," faitered the young bride, "do you still love me?" that his young wife should be kept out of the way of meeting her, so that no embarrassing questions should be asked, and Amy be exposed to no danger from a jealous woman's anger.

There was an old disused wing at the castle, and

Leicester also went before the arrival of his royal guest, to explain the necessity of secrecy to his wife, and command her to remain in hiding until the sovereign and her court should have taken their departure. Amy, seeing his point of view, and quite agreeing with it, readily consented.

Now there was another man who had fallen a victim to Amy's charms of manner and person. One Richard Varney, confidential squire of Lefcester, was in love with his master's beautiful young wife, and was willing to move heaven and earth to possess her for himself. Hence his great interest in the love of the Queen for the earl, and his urgent persuasions that Leicester should do all in his power to make a favorable impression upon his sovereign, and even to deny his marriage, if needs be. He hoped that in the event of the Queen proferring her hand, Leicester's ambition would blind him to honor

and to his love for his wife.

The Queen had been only a short time at the castle, and was in the midst of a private interview with Leicester, when an usher interrupted them to announce old Sir Hugh Robsart, who had traveled from his home to seek justice at the hands of the Queen, for the abduction of his daughter, believing that Richard Varney had been the means of he leaving her father's house. He sought Elizabeth and told her that Amy was then in Kenilworth in the donjon at the end of the park, and imploring that she might be released. Therefore the Queen summoned Varney, and in the presence of the whole court pronounced him a vile knave and an imposter, accusing him of the crime which Sir Hugh had sworn had been committed. Varney, to the consternation of Leicester, told the Queen that there had been no dishonor, that Amy Robsart was no longer Amy Robsart, but had become Mistress Varney, his wife. So pleased was Elizabeth with this news, for she half-suspected that Leicester had been a party to the abduction, that in order to raise the squire to a rank befitting the station of his wife, she borrowed Leicester's sword and dubbed him knight. When Leicester would have explained, Varney besought him to speak with him in private first, and then easily persuaded his master that it was best to let Elizabeth remain in ignorance of the true facts, at least until her departure from Kenilworth, as it might mean not only Leicester's downfall, but the punishment of Amy also. she might be released. Therefore the

the punishment of Amy also.

Amy had been watching from the windows of the ruined tower the gay festivities in the courtyard of the castle, listening to the strains of music, and trying to catch a glimpse of the great Queen, when Varney entered her apartments. He bore a message to her from Leicester, telling her that it was expedient for her to do as Varney instructed her, that mischief was affect, and that she must go with his squire to Leicester's estate of Cunnor and abide there until he could come to her. But Amy, cognizant of Varney's feelings towards her, and heard, morevore, from him and from her father that Leicester intended to marry Elizabeth, broken heartedly refused to obey her lord's request, and with Jeanetts, her faithful maid, set out to find her father, who had returned home, in Ignorance of his daughter's true name and rank, and angry with her for repudiating Varney, whom he believed to be her lawful husband.

The rest of Amy's life is shrouded in mystery. Historians agree that it did not last long, but whether she died by accident or design we do not know. We would like to think she died happily, believing fully in her Leicester's love for her. We would like also the castle, listening to the strains of music, and try-

to believe that Leicester was not the coward that some writers have made him out to be, but that in the end his love conquered his ambition, and he acknowledged Amy as his wife. However it may have been, it is such an old story now, and there are so many endings possible, that perhaps we can choose that which pleases us best, and accept ia s the true one. We know that Leicester remained only Lord Leicester until his death, and that Elizabeth went down to the grave as England's Virgin Queen.

## THE STORY TELLER

When the largest firm of wine merchants in London first started they sent Lord Derby a dozen of sherry, which they represented as being a specific for the gout, to which the prime minister was a martyr. The Lord of Knowsley replied:

"The Earl of Derby pesents his compliments to Messrs. G.; he has tasted the sherry, and prefers the gout."

Uvedale Price once chose to stay so long at my house (said Samuel Rogers in his "Table Talk") that I began to think he would never go away, so one day I ingeniously said to him:

"You must not leave me before the end of the week; if you insist on going after that, you may; but certainly not before." And at the end of the week he did go.

There was no end to Foote's jokes about Carrick's Parsimony. At the Chapter Coffee House, Foote and his friends were making a contribution for the relief of a poor feliow (a decayed player, I believe), who was nickmaned the captain of the Four Winds, because his hat was worn into our spouts. Each person of the company dropped his mite into the hat, as it was held out to him. "If Carrick hears of this," said Foote, "he will certainly send us his hat."

When Helen, aged four, for the first time accompanied her mother to church she was given some money for the collection box. It was carefully ex-plained to her that this money was "for the poor." Helen sat patiently through perhaps a third of the service, when she startled her mother by rattling the coins between her cupped hands and inquiring in a loud voice, "Mamma, when are the poor coming round? My eight cents is getting all hot and sticky!"

Samuel Rogers once said: Most people are ever on the watch to find fault with their children, and are afraid of praising them for fear of spoiling them. Now, I am sure that nothing has a better effect on children than praise. children than praise.

I had a proof of this in Moore's daughter; he used always to be saying to her, "What a good little girl!" and she continued to grow more and more good, till she became too good for this world and died.

One night, as a doctor who lives in Eastern Ontario was driving into a village, he saw a chap, a little the worse for liquor, amusing a crowd of spec-tators with the antics of his trick dog. The doctor watched him a while and said:

"Sandy, how do you manage to train your dog? I can't teach mine to do anything." Sandy, with the simple look in his eyes, so common in some rustics, said:

"Well, you see, Doc, you have to know more'n the dog or you can't learn him nothing."

They were on the mighty deep. The great crean liner rolled and pitched.
"Henry," faltered the young bride, "do you still love me?" "More than ever, darling!" was Henry's fervent

answer.

Then there was an eloquent silence.

"Henry," she gasped, turning her pale, ghastly face away, "I thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't."—The Southwestern's Book;

Of the Duke of Wellington's perfect coolness on the most trying occasions, Colonel Gurwood used to give this instance. He was once in great danger of being drowned at sea. It was bed-time, when the captain of the vessel came to him, and said: "It will soon be all over with us."

"Very well," answered the Duke, "then I shall not take off my boots."

A new minister had come to the parish, and was being duly appraised by the parochial critics. One of his elders—an old farmer—met a crony in Edinburgh market, and discussed the clerical acquisition over a friendly glass.

"Ay, an' whatna kin' o' man is he likely to be?" queried the one, who was from a neighboring parish. "Weel," was the deliberate reply, "he's nae great things in the poopit; but they say he's a deevil to dance. There was a pairty the lither nicht an' my dother tel's me the minister wast the best dancer in the room. Man, I'm jaloosin' that he's been eddicated at the wrang end."

In a certain public school is a little girl pupil who is well up in most of her studies, but she has an inveterate dislike of geography, and it seems impossible to teach the study to hen. The other day her teacher, made impatient, sent to Rosie's mother a note requesting her to see that the girl studied her lesson. The next day showed no improvement, however.

"And did your mother read the note, Rosie?" said the teacher.

"And did your mother read the hote, Rosie: said the teacher.
"Yes, ma'am," was the reply.
"What did she say?".
"My mother said that she didn't know geography, an' she got married, an' my aunt didn't know geo-graphy, an' she got married, an' you know geography, an' you didn't get married."

One forengon, at his own house, Fox was talking very carnestly about Dryden, when he suddenly recollected that (being in office) he ought to make his appearance at the King's levee. It was so late that, not having time to change his dress, he set off to Buckingham House, "accourted as he was;" and when somebody remarked to him that his coat was not quite the thing, he replied:

"No matter; he (i.e. George the Third) is so blind that he can't distinguish what I have on."

Mrs. Graham is an estimable lady whose hobby is house decoration. One day the lady was careless enough to drink a glass of red ink, believing it to be claret. She was a good deal scared when she discovered her mistake, but no harm came to her.

The doctor who was summoned, upon hearing what had happened, dryly remarked to her:

"Mrs. Graham, there's such a thing as pushing this rage for decorated interiors too far."

Ban Johnson, president of the National League, tells of his experience in a New York restaurant.

"While attending a conference in the East," relates the baseball magnate, "I was presented with a handsome Boston terrier. That night, accompanied by my four-footed friend, I visited an up-town cafe. Presently a waiter, formerly from Cheago accosted me, and announced: 'No dogs allowed. You'll have to take him out.'

"Come, tome, old man,' I replied: 'he's offending no one.' no one."
"Can't serve people who have dogs, I tell you!"
continued the waiter wrathfully, collecting an armful
of dishes from an adjoining table. "You'll have to get out!"

"Just then a friend of mine dropped in, and said in a cheery tone, Well, well, Ban, glad to see you! How's basebail?"

Before I had time to reply, I was startled by the crashing of dishes. Turning quickly I beheld the waiter rushing toward me with outstetched hands.

"Hel-to, Ban!" he exclaimed, cordially, slapping me on the back; 'Didn't know you! What'll you have?

—what'll the dog have?"

## WITH THE POETS

A TOTAL OF THE STATE OF THE STA

Keats' Loveliest Sonnet. "Bright Star, would I were stedfast as thou art-Not in lone splendor hung aloft the night And watching, with eternal lids apart, Like moving waters at their priestlike task Of pure ablution round earth's human shores, Or gazing on the new soft-fallen mask Of snow upon the mountains and the moors— No—yet still stedfast, still unchangeable, To feel forever its soft fall and swell Awake forever in a sweet unrest, Still, still to hear her tender-taken breath, And so live ever-or else swoon in death."

My Thoughts Go Marching Like an Armed Host. My thoughts go marching like an armed host.

My thoughts go marching like an armed host.

Out of the city of silence, guns and cars;

Troop after troop across my dreams they post.

To the invasion of the winds and stars.

O brave array of youth's untamed desire!

With thy bold, dauntless captain Hope to lead.

His raw recruits to Fate's opposing fire,

And up the walls of Circumstance to bleed!

How fares the expedition in the end?

When this, my heart, shall have old age for king.

When this, my heart, shall have old age for king And to the wars no further troop can ser What final message will the armistice bring? The host gone forth in youth the world to meet, In age returns-in victory or defeat? -Boston Transcript.

> My Boston Girl. She wrote sonorous Latin verse, She knew Greek roots erratic; She quickly solved equations, too, Both simple and quadratic And she could read with greatest ease In fact her mind was quite a store Of all things scientific.
>
> She talked on topics most abstruse With aplemb quite dumbfor Her fund of esoteric lore Was really most astounding. But when she made a birthday cake—

I am a leath confessant— Her friends who chanced to eat of it Are not yet convalescent.

—From the May Bohemian

> Nocturne. The tender stars That gleam above Shed dreamy bars That breathe of love;

The songbird's wing Rests after flight; Soft hear him sing-"Good night! good night!" The crickets chir

The crickets chir
From copse and croft;
The south winds stir
In boughs aloft;
Before we part
Love's blissful rite
Once more, sweetheart!—
"Good night! good night!"
—Clinton Scellard, in Harper's Bazar.

The Silent
If the little sister or the little brother
Came crying through the darkness to our door;
"Beloved, thou canst help me and no other,
Ah, pity I implore!"

Would we not draw them close in tender fashion
With never word of censure or surprise.
And soothe and aid them there with all compassion,
We, who are old and wise?

How is it then, when we from one another

Praying: "Ah, comfort me, ah, guide me truly, From thy white wisdom counsel or consent." Ah, ever to these silent rises newly Our sound of discontent.

Can they forget so wholly, nor discover
The weak hands groping at their garment's hemThe little sister or the little brother,
Would we not stoop to them?
—Theodosia Garrison, in the May Appleton's,

A Tribute to the Habitant Poet, Dr. Drummond. A friend whose lips lie motionless,
Whose name I breathe, not without pain.
Yet, what rich gifts he left to us,
The cheerful children of his brain:
Leetle Batess, an Dieudonne,
Dose feller will not pass away.

You who have broken bread with him,
Have lingered, laughing late at night;
You will know why mine eyes are dim
With tears that blur the lines I write;
Dare's one, he's frien,' I'm not forget,
Dat small cure of Calumette.

Set changes of the changeless years; He passed mid early April flowers As tho' the world were moved to tears; De Rosignol sin on an' on, More sadder now 'cause he is gone.

He would not have his frien He fought and wrought and made His work—I'd gladly make it mine, Belleve, not for wealth or fame, But just because he had to go And leave it, when he loved it so. -Cv. Warman

Back to Ol' Lizzard. Lizzard crick hez never seemed In the thousan' dreams I've dreamed, Ez she seems to me today, Bein' ez I've be'n away From her graciousness so long, From her ripple an' her song; Lays here smilin' in the sun, Welcomes smiles fur ev'ry one.

Seems so good to wander back From the noisy, beaten track Of the busy world beyond Smile or handshake of a friend; An' to drop 'round hereabout When the leaves are comin' out, And the Crick is changin' hue From a chilly black to blue.

Tell you what, it seems to me I would ruther like to be Jest a durn'd ol' turkle there Sunain' in the balmy air, Nothin' in the world to do But to laze the hull day through With ol' Lizzard furnishing Food an' clothes an' ev'rything!

Fishin' days are drawin' nigh,
You kin' read it in the sky.
Sun is pokin' in an' out
Nooks an' corners roundabout,
Bringin' joy to ev'rything—
Fish a-swim an' birds a-wing;
An' ol' Lizzard joins the throng
With her ripple an' her sons.

-Joe Cone in New York Sun

. Death of Librarian Bain.

Killed by Falling Clay.

Tobacco Trust Trial

Bank Manager Promoted.

Red Deer, Alb., May 22.-E. A. Mol-

son, who far some cousiderable time has been manager of the Merchants bank here has been deservedly promot

Calgary.

New York, May 22.—The arguments

Narrow Escape of C. P. R. Liner From Destruction at Montreal

### FUMES DRIVE MEN AWAY

Fire Subdued by Help of City Brigade and the Harbor Fire Tugs

flammable material when through the heat of the day and probably friction of ropes on loose sulpher, the mass suddenly broke into blue flames.

The sulphur fumes drove the men away, and at first little could be done, the captain of the vessel being overcome by the thick fumes while trying to direct the operation. The ship's firefighting apparatus proved too small for the blaze and the city bytesday area. for the blaze, and the city brigade was called out with one of the harbor fire tugs, and it was not long before the connected the Bowery with Harlem.

The loss will not be heavy as the sulphur was carried in a large tank, so that the water used in extinguishing TRUE BILLS RETURNED the flames did not reach any other par of the vessel, while the water would have cause much damage to the unburne

### SENATOR PLATT

Veteran Legislator Gives Evidence in His Own Behalf in Mae C. Wood's Suit

New York, May 20.—So feeble that he had to be practically carried in and out of the courtroom, U. S. Senator Thomas C. Platt, was at times a spirited witness today when he appeared to testify in his own behalf in Mac C. Wood's suit for absolute divorce from him. His denial of all the charges brought in Miss Wood's suit was emphatic, and when prodded too hard on occasions by the plaintiff's counsel, the aged Senator proved himself capable of vigorous response. Senator Platt was in the court room nearly all day, but Miss Wood did not attend either of the sessions.

Guinness 101

Helgelein.

No warrant was issued for Mrs. Guinness, as she was declared officially dead by the verdict of Coroner Mack, but in order to vote true bill against Lamphere as an accessory in the-killing of Helgelein, it was necessive in the court room nearly all day, but arson, with five murders and with being an accessory in the Helgelein murder.

Senarate bills are returned against

The presentation of the case of the

of paper to two women applicants at the Arlington Hotel in this city in 1906.

The witness was shown the letter in which Senator Platt is alleged to have admitted his marriage to Miss Wood, and identified the page upon which the Senator's name was written as the paper to which the senator had affixed his signature on the occasion in question.

Woman Suffrage at Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 22.—The woman suffragist meeting here last night was addressed by Relph Smith, M. P. for Namion, who cordially endorsed the movement and promised it his full support.

Senator Platt testified that he had

### STIRLING BYE-ELECTION

Succession to Late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman

London, May 22.-The bye-election today in the Stirling burghs to replace the late premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, resulted in the return of Arthur Ponsonby, Liberal, who was secretary to Sir Henry, by the majority of 1,361. This and the Dundee byelection seem to indicate that Section election seem to indicate that Scot-land is not influenced by the tide land is not influenced by the tide against the Liberals, probably because the licensing and education bills do not affect Scotland. The late premier was returned by acclamation in Stirl-ing.

For French Language.

Ottawa, May 22.—Ormand Lavergn Ottawa, May 22.—Ormand Lavergne, M. P. for Montmagny, presented to parliament yesterday a petition with 431,845 signatures, praying that all railway, telepraph and telephone companies in the province of Quebec be made to use both the English and French languages, in dealing with the public including forms for railway tickets, bills of lading, baggage checks, time tables, forms of contract, regutime tables, forms of contract, regu lations and notices. The number of signatures represents twice the vote polled in the province of Quebec at the last general election. A large the last general election. number are those of women.

Twenty Peasants Hanged Kherson, Russia, May 22.—Twenty peasants who took part in recent agrarian disorders in the Yakaterinoslav district were hanged here today after being condemned to death by a court martial. They belong to a peasant association, the avowed object of which was to drive out landed proprietors by the burning of their estates.

Typographical Union Election Indianapolis, Ind., May 22.—Officials theadquarters of the International Typographical union announced today that enough votes of local unions had already been received to assure the re-election of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. The official counting of the votes will be-

Blind Man's Suicide Kingston, Ont., May 22.—Martin Powers, a blind man, living on Chatham street, drank a small vial of laudanum today, and is in a critical condition. He secured the laudanum in a drug store and went home and drank it, presumably to end his life. Two years ago he drank some week.

by mistake, and lost the sight

Toronto, May 22.—Mrs. Mary S. FIRST ACCIDENT residents of Upper Canada is dead,

Both Legs Severed. Hamilton, May 22.—Fred Sutton employed on a gravel train was run over last night and both legs severed. He died today. He belonged to Burlington Ont.

Governor of Nevada Dead. Reno, Nev., May 22.—Governor John Sparks of Nevada, who has been ill for some time, died at 9:30 this morning at his ranch near Reno. Governor Sparks' term would have expired on December 31; 1910.

Three Men Killed Detroit, Mich., May 22.—Three men were killed and several injured this afternoon by the collapse of the Howard street bridge across the Michigan Central tracks at Twelfth and Howard streets.

The Telegraph Companies Montreal, May 22.—A bad time was experienced on the C.P.R. steamer Montreal this evening, when twenty tons of sulphur in the hold became ignited as the vessel was being unloaded.

A gang of men was unloading the inflammable material when through the heat of the day and probably friction

## AGAINST LAMPHERE

Charged With Five Murders and With Being Accessory in Sixth

Laporte, Ind., May 22.—On returning true bills against Ray Lamphere today, the grand jury also indicted Mrs. Belle the grand jury also indicted Mrs. Belle Guinness for the murder of Andrew

The presentation of the case of the defense, aside from Senator Platt's own testimony, was marked by a sharp attack on the authenticity of the certificate of marriage which Miss Wood had offered in evidence to support her contention of a matrimonial contract with the senator.

Following this, Edward Hinland, now assistant janitor to the United States Express company, but in 1906 valet to the senator, called by the defense, testified to the Senator's furnishing an autograph signature on a blank sheet of paper to two women applicants at

Hurt By Runaway Car Senator Platt testified that he had neither married nor promised to marry the plaintiff, repudiated the signature purporting to be his on the marriage certificate, and the genuineness of several letters which Miss Wood had testified as having come to her from him.

Hurt by kunaway Car

Calgary, May 22.—A serious accident occurred at the Calgary Pressed Brick and Sandstone company's plant yesterday. The company has a troleval of the hill, down which loaded cars are sent, controlled by a cable. A loaded car weighing a ton was standing at the top of the hill when the cable broke and the care shot down two hundred vards into a shot down two hundred yards into a building where a number of men were at work, injuring Robert Pepperin, Charles Thomas, J. Bennett and W. Ramsey. All are in the hospital.

Brooklyn Bridge Accident

New York, May 22.—Fifteen persons were injured, four probably fatally, in a collision of trolley cars at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge. Andrew Webb. William F. Waggon, Geo. McGuinness and Geo. Smith, all of Brooklyn, were taken to a hospital and may die. Three cars were wrecked, one being telescoped through the breaking of a rod which controls the brakes of one of the cars. Because of the heavy rains, cars on the bridge the heavy rains, cars on the bridge were unusually crowded in the rust

U. S. Presbyterian Church. Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—With the presentation of reports of special committees, the general assembly of the Presbyterian church commenced the important business of its session to-Important business of its session to-day. During the next week of the assembly reports will be made from various parts of the world on every conceivable phase of Christian work connected with the church. Denomi-national unity, marriage and divorce also are important subjects to be con-sidered.

Ruef Jury's Disagreement

San Francisco, May 22.—After being out for nearly forty-four hours the jury in the trial of Abraham Ruef, central figure in the bribery graft, prosecution, against whom many indictments were returned, falled to agree on a verdict and was discharged last night by Judge Rolling. The specific charge against Ruef in the trial just closed was the offer of a bribe of \$1,000 to former supervisor Jennings Phillips to influence his vote favorably on the electric road franchise applied for by the Parkside Realty company. The jury stood six to six on the 13 ballots taken. There are 11 indictments still pending against Ruef.

Charged With Theft

Medicine Hat, Alb. May 22.—P. R.

Medicine Hat, Alb. May 22.—P. R.

Medicine Kang 22.—The American Car fines On.

Vladivostok, May 22.—The American car in the New York to Paris auto race left today. The military governor-general furnished its driver with papers giving instructions to the Cossis and the village authorities to afford the car every assistance.

Black Hand Letter Writer.

Montreal, May 22.—It is understood that the case against Iva Edrado, the court of King's Bench next month on the charge of sending threatening letters to Madame Forget, wife of Senator Forget, demanding \$2,000 in the name of "Black Hand," will be dropped, and the accused deported to Italy. Ruef Jury's Disagreement

Two Men of Battleship New Jersey Are Killed at Bellingham

### RUN OVER BY STREET CAR

Sound City Organizes Great Demonstration in Honor

Bellingham, Wash., May 22.-The first serious accident attending the cruise of the Atlantic fleet since leav-ing Hampton Roads occurred here this ing Hampton Roads occurred here this evening, and resulted in the instant death of J. J. Staub, a seaman on the New Jersey. F. Lulinski, master-atarms on the same vessel, and lightwelght boxing champion of the navy, died in the hospital an hour later. Three others were slightly hurt.

The street cars between the city and the amusement park at Lake Whatcom were heavily patronized by the blue-jackets, and a crowd was riding on the front fender of a car entering the city. The fender broke. Staub was cut in two, Lulinski losing both legs. The bodies were moved to the battleship, and will be taken to the navy yard at Bremetton for burial.

The electric illumination of the New Jersey ceased on receipt of the news,

Jersey ceased on receipt of the news, and the ship goes into mourning. The accident, however, hardly dampand the enthusiasm of the blue jackets, and the hundred thousand visitors to the city, which is still en fete. Thirtyfive hundred sailors and marines, with three naval and two military bands, paraded the principal streets in the forenoon. Rear-Admiral Sperry and the officers of the fleet riding in autos. Dinners, dances and smokers for the officers were given at the clubs this evening, with theatres and amusement parks wrestling and energing matches parks, wrestling and sparring matches for the sailors.

The grand stand, containing 3,000 people watching a wrestling match, collapsed at 11 o'clock, but by a miracle

no one was seriously injured. For South African Heroes Kingston, Ont., May 22.—A resolu-tion urging that a site be dedicated by the Prince of Wales upon Quebec Heights whereon to place a suitable and permanent monument to the fall-en heroes in the South African war has been adopted here and will be sent to the Dominion government.

Compensation for Injuries Lethbridge, Alta., May 22.—In the supreme court yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott presiding, the jury awarded Joseph Tinsley of Taber, \$3.153.80 damages against the Canada West Coal company, of Taber, for injuries received in an accident in the mine last August.

Charged With Letter Stealing Charged With Letter Stading
Fort William, Ont., May 22.—After
an absence of seven years in the
United States and elsewhere, Andrew
Kasak returned to Kevins. Today
Magistrate O'Brien arrested him on
the charge of stealing a letter belonging to the postal department from
Fort William postoffice in November,
1900. Charges of forgery and obtaining money under false pretences will
also be laid.

## RECORDS ARE BROKEN BY GIANT CUNARDER

Lusitania Covers Long Atlantic Course in Shortest Time

Liverpool, May 22.-The Cunard

company announces that the Lusi-tania's time from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook was four days, 20 hours and 22 minutes. The total distance is and 22 minutes. The total distance is 2,889 miles and the average of speed maintained 24.83 knots an hour. New York May 22.—The transat-lantic records for a voyage of average speed and for the shortest trip over the long course, were broken by the Cunard liner Lusitania, which arrived here today. The hig ship anchored off the Sandy Hook lightship in a heavy fog at 2:55 this morning, just four days, 20 hours and 22 minutes after she passed Daunt's Rock. This beats the best previous time for the long course, made by her sister ship the Mauretania, by three hours and 37 minutes, and is only one hour and 42 minutes longer than the Lusitania's record of four days, 13 hours and 40

minutes over the short course. The Lusitania's average speed for the voyage was 24.88 knots, and this time goes far towards securing for her owners the British Mail subsidy of \$750,000, promised when the Lusi-tania shall have averaged 24.50 knots per hour or better for a round trip passage.

## Ottawa, May 22.—Guy C. Dunn, an engineer on the Intercolonial in New Brunswick, will, it is said, enter the service of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Toronto, May 22. Dr. James Bain, librarian of the Toronto public library, died at his home this afternoon, of jaundice. Toronto, May 22—Emerson Bens aged 50, was killed this afternoon in a brickyard by a mass of clay falling on bury for Rule

in the government's suit against the so-called tobacco trust were concluded today. The judges took briefs from the attorneys and reserved decision. Wants to Know if Carriage of Passengers to Vancouver via Seattle is Legal

ed to the management of the bank at The latest move in the rate war o Received 13,000 Volts nectady, N. Y., May 22.—Calvin Milbanks, an expert mechanic, accidentally came in contact with a switch in the testing department of the General Electric company today and received a shock of over 12,000 volts. He died in a few minutes.

Fatal Explosion in Paris

Paris, May 22.—Two persons lost their lives and forty-two were injured as the result of an explosion in the grinding room of the Say sugar refinery shortly after work started this morning. The refinery occupies a seven story building near the Orleans railway depot. THIRD ARBITRATOR

IS HARD TO SECURE No Settlement Yet of Strike in Cleveland-Work of Dy-

Cleveland, May 22 .- After laboring cleveland, May 22.—After laboring sequence of the expected rate war beal all day trying to agree upon the obstacles which stood between peace and war in the street failway strike, the work was all undone late tonight, when Glen K. Churtliff declined to act as a third arbitrator. The two sides will resume the work of selecting a third arbitrator tomorrow.

The near approach of peace in the street car war did not prevent dynamiters from following out their usual operations last night, no less than half a dozen cars being damaged, while several persons received injuries. The most serious outrage was the blowing up of a car carrying ten passengers at the corner of Euclide avenue and West 116th street. The car was wrecked and two of the ten passengers were badly hurt. A section of the track five feet long was blown to atoms. Five other cars were dynamited in arious sections of the city during the right, but no one was seriously altred. Since daying this morning in disorder of any kind has been reported. all day trying to agree upon the ob-

## UPHOLDS NAVY

concluding session of the Lake Mo-honk conference on international ar-bitration tonight the principal speak-er was Rear Admiral Frech E. Chader was Rear Admiral Frech E. Chadwick, United States Navy, retired.
"The Navy" he said, "has no apologies to make to a certain class of minds either for its existence or its duties. The greatest single force in the sup-port of law and order today in the world is the navy. I can recall no action of a naval officer or of any army officer taken of his own initiative which has brought war; its diplomacy which has brought war; its diplomacy has always been a display of peace. There is no us crying peace where there is no peace. The world moves from plane to plane chiefly by convulsions. We are now rapidly approaching another convulsive period. There is certain before long to be a new readjustment. Shall this be bloody or peaceful? The army and navy are the great arms of conservatism. When you can arrange revolutions by academic stand. Mr. McNair explained the charge can arrange revolutions by acader

discussion you may perhaps do with-out them, but as yet, I can see no Calgary Cattle Show. Calgary, Alb. May. 22.—The eighth annual cattle show was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, and today the officials are busy shipping the many animals to the different points of the province. Although the sale has been a disappointment in many ways to the breeders, they are not at all disto the breeders, they are not at all discouraged, all believing that, in spite of the low prices received for their excellent stock this year, the future of the breeding industry is very bright, and will amply repay the men who will stick to it and produce stock of the best quality. best quality.

Made Murderous Assault. Brockville, Ont., May 22.-The police today succeeded in capturing James ley at the mounted police barracks this Young, the farmhand who made a murderous assault on Robert Stewart, his employer, on Tuesday. Young, who for three days evaded the police, was seen by a neighbor entering his mother's home, and it was there that he was arby a neighbor entering his mother's home, and it was there that he was arrested. Young appeared before a magistrate and was remanded for a week. The victim of the assault today made an ante-mortem statement, as he is in a critical condition.

that the case against Iva Edrado, the franchise applied for by the Parkside Realty company. The jury stood six to six on the 18 ballots taken. There are 11 indictments still pending against Ruef.

Charged With Theft
Medicine Hat, Alb. May 22.—P. R. Fraser, an employee of the C. P. R. who was arrested last week on suspicion of being connected with a series of petty thefts, was committed for italian committed for italian committed for stand trial at the number of six of the W.C.T.U., under the protection of special police officers, who was arrested last week on suspicion of being connected with a series of petty thefts, was committed for italian committed for the consequence of the conseque

## International Steamship Co. Writes to Collector New-

### AS TO THE COASTING LAWS

the Victoria-Seattle route the an nouncment of a dollar through rate t Vancouver from Victoria by way o Seattle by the International steamshi agent of the company, Mr. James Mc-Arthur, has addressed a letter to J. C. Newbury, collector of customs, asking Newbury, collector of customs, asking for a ruling on the point raised as to the legality of the United States steamships carrying passengers from Victoria to Vancouver transferring them from one steamer to the other at Seattle. It has been suggested that this is an infraction of the coasting regulations. The question has been referred to Ottawa for decision.

The decision given by Judge Hanford

The decision given by Judge Hanford that the C.P.R. or other Canadian steamers were permitted to book passengers to Skagway and other Alaskan ports for Seattle and land them at a British Columbia port for transfer to a steamer bound to Seattle or other U. S. ports is being negatived by a bill introduced before the United States Senate by Senator Piles from

Seattle. A despatch from Washington says a bill is being introduced by the senator from the Sound which pro-hibits foreign steamship companies from engaging in passenger trade in foreign ships between Puget Sound and Alaska.

The bill is being hurried through the senate, having been introduced in con sequence of the expected rate war be

tween the Schubach & Hamilton firm

placed on the northern route, customs officials in Alaska sought to stop the carriage of passengers from Alaska for Seattle by way of Firstish Columbia ports. The C.P.L. protested and a case was brought in Seattle where lidge Hanford gave the decision that Judge Hanford gave the decision that passengers from Alaska for Seattle could be carried to Victoria or Van-conver and mansferred to a Seattle bound steamer.

### PAPER MAKERS

Western Manufacturers Give Testimony Before Washington Investigating Committee

By order,

ufacturers of news print paper pres-ented their side of the controversy to-day before the special committee of the house investigating the wood pul

that his company had refused to charge that his company had refused to renew contracts to papers by stating that these papers desired to renew contracts for too long a period in advance, which was contrary to the policy of the Northwest company. He said his com-pany had no agreement with other companies regarding the fixing of prices or securing of contracts for certain mills.

## HARBOTTLE'S TRIAL

Preliminary Examination at Edmenton on Charge of Misappropriat-ing Funds

Edmonton, May 22.—The preliminary trial of N. P. F. Harbottle, late collector of inland revenue for Edmonton, charged with misappropriation of the funds of the inland revenue department, came on before Inspector Wors-

s ley at the mounted police barracks this morning.

The evidence of only one witness was taken, X. Saucier, collector of inland revenue at Calgary. He found collections for duties not entered properly. They showed duties paid to Harbottle amounting to \$6,918.99. For these entries no checks had been forwarded to Ottawa, and the money was missing. This concluded the evidence and the prisoner was remanded for trial at the next sitting of the district court. Harbottle was admitted to bail in the sum of \$20,000.

## HOLIDAY OFFERING OF

## on Question Refrigerators

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| Regular price \$12.00. Sale price \$ 9.00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |         |
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| Regular price \$42.00. Sale price                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Charle. |
| SEE OUR BROAD STREET WINDOW DISPLAY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |         |

## **B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY**

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Bnying **GROCERIES** 

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Or-

ders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG P. O. Box 48.

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C. Miners and prospectors going into Telkua, Omenica or Ingineca Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT - HAZELTON, B. C.

## CROFTON HOUSE

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Boarding and Day School for Girls

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

### (Late of Newnham College, Cambridge. Saanich Municipality

The Court of Revision to consider appeals on the assessment of property will be held in the Municipal Office, Gianford Avenue, on Thursday, 25th June, at 10 a.m. All persons are hereby notified the appeals must be in the

By order,
J. R. CARMICHAEL,
C.M.C.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

I, Francis Dudley Stetson, hereby give notice that I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a renewal of license to sell intoxicating liquors at the Ship Hotel, situate in the town of Esquimalt, in the District of Esquimalt. (Signed) FRANCIS D. STETSON. Esquimalt, B.C., May 1st, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors in the San Juan Hotel, Port Renfrew, to commence from the first day of July, 1908.

Dated this 30th April, 1908. JOSEPH W. WILLIAMS.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, John Day, of Esquimalt, B.C., intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, F. S. Hussey, of Victoria, for a Retail Liquor License for the Esquimalt Hotel, located at Esquimalt, B. C. Esquimalt, B.C., April 28th. 1908.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, we, Messrs. Price Bros., of Parson's Bridge, Esquimalt, B.C., intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, F. S. Hussey, of Victoria, for a Retail Liquor License for the Parson's Bridge Hotel, located at Parson's Bridge, B.C.

PRICE BROS. PRICE BROS.

arson's Bridge, B.C., April 28th, 1908. SKEENA LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast-Range V.

Take notice that we, Ellen Adams & Jane Noble, of Port Essington, B. C., occupation, married women, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of lot (11) eleven, block (1) one, on the north side of the Skeena River, about one mile north side of the Skeena River, about one mile north that the price the lowest possible for the quality.

Trunks and Valises always on hand. following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of lot (11) eleven, block (1) one, on the north side of the Skeena River, about one mile north from Point Mawitch, marked E. A. & J. N., S.E.C., thence north 35 chains, thence east 25 chains to the beach, thence south to point of commencement, containing 45 acres more or less. ELLEN ADAMS & JANE NOBLE, Alexander Noble, Agent. February 11th, 1908.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT: District of Coast.

Take notice that John Edward Moody, of Hazelton, B.C., occupation, gardener, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted N.E. corner of N.E. 4 Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V. thence following the lines of the new Government survey, the lot being known as N.E. 4, Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V. JOHN EDWARD MOODY, Fred. L. Stephenson, Agent. February 29th, 1908.

## New Edison Records

For June

On sale today at

Fletcher Bros.

Edison Headquarters.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of

GRATES English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on



The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University

FLEET AN Libertyr

Angel

By a Staff

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\$18.50 \$45.00 .\$36.00

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For June

PANDORA STREET

shed Oak Mantels

Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. ine of all fireplace goods. Portland Cement, Plas-Paris, Building and Fire Fire Clay, etc., always on



Sprott-Shaw USINESS Weising

Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

P.O. Box 683

## STORE

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# lecords

cher Bros.

## NOTICE

## MOND&SONS

esigns and Styles in all kinds of

All Classes of **GRATES** 

ERY CO., 566 TALLS STREET

OUVER, B. C. HASTINGS ST. ,W.

aduate. Students always in Great Demand. a, Pitman, and Gregg Short-traphy, Typewriting (on the d makes of machines), and taught by competent special-

TT. B.A., Principal.
IVEN, B.A., Vice-President,
ERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
INER, Pitman Shorthand.

# PLANTIC PLEET ENDS ITS LONG DILGRIMAGE TO DUGET.



By a Staff Photographer VIEW OF BATTLESHIP FLEET AND LIBERTY MEN DEBARKING AT PORT ANGELES BY A COLONIST STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.

Row 1—The Battleship fleet steaming up the Straits in line; Flagship Connecticut leading, Kansas and Vermont following. Row 2—1. Battleship Missouri in foreground, Ohio, Virginia and Louisiana in background. No. 2 and 3—Naval launches landing liberty men. Row 3—No. 1—Liberty men debarking. No. 2.—The Ohio at anchor. No. 3—Light refreshment for the naval police.

No. 4—The debarkation of the baseball men of the Virginia and backers.

FLEET PRESENTED

AN IMPOSING PICTURE

The mit were aby and vace with the production of the bosselform of the working from the production of the bosselform of the working from the production of the bosselform of the working from the production of the bosselform of the working from the production of the bosselform of the working from the production of the bosselform of the working from the production of the bosselform of the bosselform of the working from the production of the bosselform of the

Reason for Failing to Invite Former Governor-Generals to Attend Quebec Celebration

## **DEFECTIVE ARMS** FOR MILITIAMEN

Ross Rifle Again Comes Under Criticism in House of Commons

### COL. WORTHINGTON'S VIEW

of the Railway Being Flooded

Ottawa, May 21.—The Ross rifle was

er branches of the service. A test at Hythe, Eng., with the Lee-Enfield showed the marked inferiority of the Ross rifle. The great cry in favor of the Ross rifle was that it was to be made whelly in Caseda at that it. made wholly in Canada, so that if supplies were cut off from England, Canada could depend on her own factory. Yet from seventeen to twenty component parts of the rifle were made in American factories. Sir Frederick Borden had denied this, but barrels of these parts were coming into the country over the Quebec Central just the same. Should a rupture occur with the United States, the Ross rifle factory would be at a standstill. The difference in the cost between the Ross plies were cut off from England, Can-

### WERE IN COLLISION

Vancouver Family's Experience Board Ottawa When Struck by Collier Trold

Vancouver, May 21.—A collision at sea is always dangerous, but when a crowded passenger boat and a deeply laden collier smash into each other in the dark the perils are increased and a large loss of life is the almost inevitable result.

John Bastian, pit boss, was with the others when Douglas called. A circular was put in, sent out by the Michel men re the cause of the strike. He was asked if he had seen it distributed on station by the Vancouver, May 21.-A collision

and a large loss of life is the almost inevitable result.

When the Dominion liner Ottawa, outward bound from Montreal, was run into by the Norwegian steamer Troid, laden with coal from Cape Breton for Montreal, in the darkness of the night of May 12, there was on board a Vancouver family, and advices received here relate in a graphic manner the experiences of the passengers.

"We ran into fog at the mouth of the St. Lawrence," begins the letter, " and the first thing we knew was our foghorn continuously booming. How a ship shivers from each blast! As if she shrank from nosing her way into that misty blackness.

"It was close on midnight and we were preparing for bed when following one of the Ottawa's hlasts another ceived this information from officers of the union and officials at Michel that was a strike there. He had no knowledge of the affair until he received this information. He was also

"It was close on midnight and we were preparing for bed when following one of the Ottawa's blasts another sounded. For a moment there was just the swish and mutter of the water on our hull and then in the bowels of the ship we heard the sudden jangle of the engine room telegraph and the engines slowed and finally stopped.

"Once more the foghorn shrieked an inquiry into the night and then came a crash and I was flung from my berth to the floor. I struggled to my a crash and I was flung from my berth to the floor. I struggled to my feet, dazed and bruised and heard a ripping, grinding noise as if a thousand stone crushers were at work.

feet, dazed and bruised and heard a ripping, grinding noise as if a thousand stone crushers were at work.

"Then the big liner began to list and I shall never forget the steady lifting and tilting of the cabin. I slid down to leeward and for one awful moment."

The saloons are closed in Michel, owing to fighting. and tilting of the cabin. I slid down to leeward and for one awful moment we seemed to hang poised. Gradually the ship righted and a cry for all hands on deck was heard. Gathering all the wraps and blankets I could I made my way to the deck, meeting to made my way to the deck, meeting others in the corridors, but everyone of the corridors, but everyone could and collected.

Slav International Organizer G. Suzna, has been sent by the district U. M. W. A. to induce the Slavs to return to work. A circular has also been issued by President Sherman and J. A. Macdonald, secretary-treasurer of District 18, U. M. W. A., advising the men

"A boat was lowered and we The case has created the court was crowded." to return to work.

The case has created interest and watched it row away until lost to sight in the darkness and fog and then the captain assured us there was no danger and that he was going to put back to Quebec. When we arrived there we found there was a hole 40 feet wide in our bows and 30 feet of water in the forehold. One poor fellow was killed and three injured, but apart from these casualties there were no distressing results. At Quebec we inspected the Ottawa from the river inspected the Ottawa from the river and saw great iron plates embedded in our bows. We heard that the Nor-

Royal City Hospital

New Westminster, May 21.—It was beached but I shudder to think what might have happened if the sea had been rough."

Socialist Candidate.

Port Arthur, Ont., May 21.—The Socialists announce today that George T. English, of the Typographical union and one of their members, will be a candidate for Port Arthur in the product of the product of the superinter of the amounted to \$825.10. The number of patients in the hospital at the present time is forty-one.

Royal City Hospital

New Westminster, May 21.—It was decided at the meetings of the hospital board yesterday that the extensions to the hospital, including the maternity cottage and nurses home, should be opened on July 1 if possible. The monthly report of the superintent of New York, had covered 1,898 knots at the average speed of 25.02 knots an hour. It is understood that the present amounted to \$825.10. The number of patients in the hospital at the present time is forty-one.

Royal Visit to Russia.

London, May 21.—It is announced that Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria will accompany King Edward on his visit to Russia. The royal party will proceed to Boyal.

will proceed to Reval, on the gulf of Finland, in the yacht Victoria and Al-

Royal City Hospital

bert, arriving there June 30

## YOUTHS AND CIGARETTES STANDS GROUN Bill to Be Introduced at Ottawa to Forbid Sale of "Nails" to Boys Under Sixteen

Ottawa, May 21.-A federal law for-

Steamer Burned at Sea.

TAKEN INTO COURT

subsequent offenses.

bidding the use of cigarettes by youths under 16 years of age will be introduced by Hon. Mr. Aylesworth this session. It will probably take the form Major Hodgins Asked Many

Questions By Counsel

Murphy

Asked Many asked whether the government had acted upon his suggestion that former governors-general of Canada be invited to visit the Dominion at the time of the Quebec celebraton, Hon. Mr. Scott said there was an univity than law but one which had never of an amendment to the criminal code, which will be applicable to the whole Dominion. The sale of cigarettes to boys under 16 will be made punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10 for the first

## offense and more severe penalties for subsequent offenses. Police will be authorized to confiscate any cigarettes found in the possession of youths under 16, and any boy who offends against the statute will be liable to a line of 1, for the first offense 12 for

Minister Graham Gives Denial fine of \$1 for the first offense, \$2 for the Political Politics Politics of the second and \$4 for the third and instinct to Mathods of jections to Methods of Classification Wilmington, N. C., May 21.—The pilot boat Elma Brooks, of Southport, N. C., while cruising off Frying Pan

Ottawa, May 21.—The Ross rifle was the main item of discussion in the House of Commons today. Before it came up Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that the matter of the disappearance of the Stanstead election papers be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Graham read a report from the divisional engineer on the National Transcontinental, denying that any portion of the line at La Tuque was under water as reported.

C. Willie Crusting viscovered the steamer George Weems, from George-town, S. C., for Baltimore, deserted and on fire. The crew evidently had been taken off by a passing steamer. The Weems sunk at 8 o'clock last night, a total loss.

Mr. Murphy took up the relations between Major Hodgins and his assistant, J. A. Heaman, his point being that on quitting work on district "F," Mr. Heaman had furnished Major Hodgins with certain information, but after enough the conference of the two nogeneous of conference of the two nogeneous of the postoffice appropriation bill have agreed to incorporate in the law the committee of the discussion of the line at La Tuque was under water as reported.

C. Wallie Clausians of the discussion of Major Hodgins at the morning and afternoon sittings, adjournment was taken by the committee till June 3.

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Washington, May 21.—The Canadian Morther railway crop report is most of the morning and afternoon sittings, adjournment was taken by the committee till June 3.

Winnipes, May 21.—Me was very favorable. Late rains were beneficia

phy obtained some particulars as to their contents, but the committee re-fused to force Major Hodgins to difused to force Major Hodgins to divulge some opinions as to other engineers expressed by Mr. Heaman re-garding whom Heaman had been com-

Major Hodgins said the Grand Trunk Officers and Members of Union Charged With Breaking Contract

Major Hodgins said the Grain From Pacific engineers are objecting seriously to classification on certain portions of the work. It developed that Heaman was Hodgins' authority for one or two of his 16 assertions. Mr. Murphy said if Heaman's notes were inphy said if Heaman's notes were inphy said if Heaman's notes were incorrect the charge would fall to the ground. Hodgins said that Heaman

oculated today while making an au-topsy on the body of William H. Marsh, the Brooklyn manufacturer who died of that disease yesterday. Dr. Vangiesen scratched his arm with one of the bones from Mr. Marsh's body. Dr. Vanglesen said he had been inoculated before and he expressed only annoyance at the accident. He went to the laboratory of the board of health for treatment, and will go to the Pasteur institution later.

The autopsy showed that Marsh died of hydrophobia. There was no sign of poisoning by drugs. The feeling of alarm in Brooklyn which followed the news of Mr. Marsh's death, and the danger to his son and Miss Thompson, was intensified this afternoon when a mad dog dashed through the streets and bit three persons. The documental streets and bit three persons. three persons. The dog was killed by a policeman, and the three people who had been bitten were rushed to a hos-pital, where their wounds were caupital, where their wounds wer terized, after which they were ed to the Pasteur institute.

New York, May 21.-Counsel for th merican Tobacco company contin their arguments today before the judgthe suit of the Government against the company for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. It is likethat the arguments will continue least through the remainder of the

past week.

perjury. The decision in Senator Platt's favor and the sudden and sensational ending of the suit came after a day which the defense had largely occupied by the introduction of expert and other testimony in attacking the genuineness of the documents by means of which the plaintiff was seek-ing to establish the fact of her meaing to establish the fact of her marriage to Senator Platt.

## QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE SIXTY KILLED

Ottawa, May 21.—In the senate yeswritten law, but one which had never been broken, that a governor-general should never visit Canada after his term had expired. The reason for this was that, coming unofficially, the former governor would have to take a much lower place than he formerly occupied and give precedence to those whom he ranked above when governor.

Hogrible Scenes at Wreck Unwhom he ranked above when gover-nor-general. The government there-fore had not acted on Senator Mac-

donald's suggestion.

The bill respecting the Edmonton,
Yukon & Pacific railway was read a

of the Stansteau committee on privileges ferred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Graham read a report from the divisional engineer on the National Transcontinental, denying that any portion of the line at La Tuque was ence of the two houses of congress on the postoffice appropriation bill have agreed to incorporate in the law the condemned Sir Wilfrid and Sir Fredonderlick Borden for placing a weapon which had proven unsatisfactory in the hands of the Canadian militia. It had been found made and the work will be rushed and the work will be rushed and the buildance of the second class, as to be paid to sessels of the second class.

Int. J. A. Heaman, his point being and, and, is with certain information, but after entering the service of the Grand Trunk agreed to incorporate in the law the agreed to incorporate in the law the ground that he could furnish no further rying mail to Japan, India, Australia, and a traced the history of the weapon and condemned Sir Wilfrid and Sir Frederick Borden for placing a weapon which had proven unsatisfactory in the second class as is now paid to the second class as is now paid to the hands of the Canadian militia. It had been found inadequate by the hands of the Canadian brother and the second class, as the work will be rushed and the building completed by the time prescribed.

All Heaman, his point being and, is with certain information, but after entering the service of the Grand Trunk agreed to incorporate in the law the ground that he could furnish no further provision for subsidies.

Whintees, May 21.—Much satisfaction with certain information, but after entering the service of the Grand Trunk agreed to incorporate in the law the service of the Grand Trunk agreed to incorporate in the law the service of the Grand Trunk agreed to incorporate in the law the service of the Grand Trunk agreed to incorporate in the law the service of the Grand Trunk agreed to incorporate in the law the service of the Grand Trunk agreed to incorporate in the law the service of

## IN CLEVELAND STRIKE

Arbitration

Contract of the United State, the Rose right factory would be at a standed!! The district of the United State, the Rose right factory would be at a standed!! The district of the United State, the Rose right factory would be at a standed!! The district of the United State, the Rose right factory would be at a standed!! The district of the United State of the United

## Drawn Up By Committee Gives Saskatchewan House of Forty Members

by a committee consisting of Messrs. Langley, Donaldson, Champagne and Sanderson, whose constituencies are affected thereby. Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert cities will have one representative. The balance of the constituencies will be divided by the house in committee, according to plans for distribution to be submitted by both the constituency. to plans for distribution to be submit-ted by both the government and the opposition. The final division to be made by the committee of the whole. A special election law will be provid-ed for the one northern constituency, and polling in that constituency will he held on a later date than in the rest of the province on account of the ed for the one northern constituency, and polling in that constituency will he held on a later date than in the rest of the province, on account of the remoteness of some of the population in the is estimated that the population is the contract of a statesman who sees and works, not only for the present, but what is even more important, the future."

Discussing the evils which threaten this country, the cardinal said:

"Socialism teaches illowing." remoteness of some of the polls. It is estimated that the population in this constituency is about 3,000.

Board of Conciliation Dissolved.

Winnipeg, May 21.—The board of conciliation appointed to deal with the Canadian Pacific mechanics' grievances on western lines was dissolved this morning. The C.P.R. having withdrawn its representative, C. P. Fullerton. The men asked to have the grievances on both eastern and western in the common ownership and management of all public utilities, I think unwise as well as impracticable. Board of Conciliation Dissolved.

Calgary, Alb., May 21.—The annual meeting of the Alberta Breeders' asso-New York 21.—Mae C. Wood, whose suit for an absolute divorce from United. States Senator Thomas C. Platt has been on trial in the supreme court here for several days, was committed to the Tembs prison. ciation was held last night in the sales pavillion at the exhibition grounds, Platt has been on trial in the supreme to court here for several days, was committed to the Tembs prison late today, after Justice O'Gorman had dismissed the complaint in her cuit and th after Justice O'Gorman had dismissed auction sale this year so late made it the complaint in her suit and ordered impossible for the Horse Breeders' as her held in \$5,000 ball on the charge of sociation to hold their annual show at the same time w,hich was a detriment

> Winnipeg Union Station. Ottawa, May 21.—The contract for the Fort Garry union station at Winnipeg for the Grand Trunk Pacific and Montreal and Winnipeg. Work will be started at once and will be completed n Aug. 1909. The contract is for the ling, but does not include the in side furnishings.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-

Belgian Local Train Loaded With People Struck By Fast Express

Horrible Scenes at Wreck Unnerve Even Attendant Surgeons

the exact number of victims had not been determined up to a late hour tonight, owing to the difficulty in removing the bodies from the debris, but the latest estimate places the number at sixty killed and one hundred wounded.

The accident appears to have been the total care to a defective switch where the

The accident appears to have been due to a defective switch where the main line crosses a local line. At this point a train carrying a large number of pilgrims on their way to a local shrine was standing. Into this the Antwerp-Brussels express dashed at a speed of fifty miles an hour, literally leaping on top of the standing train. The heavy coaches of the express crushed the lighter train into splinters. The sides of the express cars were torn from their fastenings, the floors presently collapsing, thus precipitating the passengers to the side of the track uninjured, whence they fied, frenzied, across the fields. But for this fact the death roll would But few of the occupants of the

such scenes, were weakened at the sights that met their gaze. Evidences were found that horrible struggles had occurred in the crush in the

Catholic centenary in this city granted an interview today in which e discussed socialism and anarchism, he future of the Catholic church in America and expressed his opinion President Roosevelt. He said:
"He was all that I had imagined him to the, strong, fearless and of wonderfully magnetic personality. He is unquestionably honest and sincere in his convictions, courageous in his efforts to carry through measures efforts to carry through measure which obtain for the good of the coun-"Socialism teaches illogical principles which, if put into practice, would not last six months. Communism, which is another word, I take it, for lefton. The men asked to have the grievances on both eastern and western divisions dealt with, which the company refused.

If that principle were fulfilled every socialist would expect to become an official in the management of affairs, a condition of things which would pave the way for graft and corruptive the way for graft and corruptive to the second of the sec tion. Anarchism should have no place in any community. It is hostile to all forms of government and a menace to law and order. Society cannot enjoy peace and security if anarchism is allowed to prevail." Concerning the church, the cardinal vas quoted as saying: "The wonder-ul strength and power of the Catho-

lle church in this country was a most agreeable and pleasant surprise to me. I do not wish to be understood as saying that this country will become the centre of the Catholic world; I meant to infer that its history, past and to come is and will be written. come, is, and will be, written in letters of gold. Its progress here has been remarkable, and it is destined in the future to be a storehouse for Catholicism of the world and a preventive against the attacks of those who have no faith or who are in danger of being led astray by the so-called modernism or materialism. Religion, I believe, is fostered under a republican form of government as well as under any other, of which no better example could be found than in the United States."

Action Dismissed Toronto, May 21.—Justice MacMahon has dismissed the action of Nathaniel Johnston of the township of Mulmar,

### TO ENTER CONTEST

Parliamentary Committee of Asiatic Exclusion League Advises Candi-date in Federal Elections

Vancouver, May 21.-The parlia wancouver, May 21—1ne paria-mentary committee of the Asiatic Ex-clusion league will strongly recom-mend that a candidate representing its interests be placed in the field in Van-couver at the next federal election. The platform will declare unequivocally for total exclusion of all classes o orientals as the only solution of the labor problem in British Columbia, and the one method whereby the ascend-

Fernie, May 21.—Pat Mullen was remanded to the assizes next week on the charge of murdering Michael.

Fernie Assizes. Fernie, May 21.—There will be an exceptionally heavy docket at the sit ting of the assize court which takes place here on May 26 and it is likely Antwerp, May 21.—One of the worst railroad accidents in Europe in recent years occurred at Contich, a town six miles southeast of this city, on the main line, at 9 o'clock this morning.

The exact number of victims had not been determined up to a late hour to-

> Mr. Marpois Leaves.
>
> Vancouver, May 21.—R. Marpole general executive assistant for western lines of the C.P.R. with Mrs. Marpole and family, left at 3.15 yesterday afternoon for a three months' tour through Europe. They will sail from Quebec on the Empress of Ireland on the 29th inst. While in England Mr. Marpole by request of several promi-nent societies, will deliver a number of addresses relating to Western Canadian affairs.

## HINDUS IN PROVINCE **ENCOURAGE SEDITION**

local train escaped alive. Those that were not killed were badly injured, many of them mortally. The rescuers, even the doctors who were hardened to Situation

were never heard of in India before, this year.

It is a fact too, so common that every official who has anything to do with the Hindus possesses the information, that sedition is rife amongst the Hindus in British Columbia towns, and that in their schools and meetings anti-British sentiment is openly inculcated.

By States government authorities.

The Puget Sound Navigation company expects a favorable ruling from the Canadian capital shortly.

consider min it to work seamined, he said Marchant was engaged by the pit boss on May 1, and had a lamp to start with. On Monday, May 4, he was told by the pit boss on May 1, and had a lamp to start with. On Monday, May 4, he was not wanted. His place had caved in on that day.

John Thomas, pit boss, was with Derbyshire when Douglas and others called. Douglas called Derbyshire when Douglas called Dorbyshire when Douglas called Derbyshire outside. He did not hear their conversation. Cross-examined, he did not sation. Cross-examined, he did not sation. Cross-examined, he did not sation. Cross-examined he said Marchant was engaged by the pit boss on Members

Painful Death of Mr. Marsh Regina, May 21.—At a committee meeting the redistribution bill was brought down and discussed. The bill provides for forty, seats and the province will be divided on a basis of a population of 400,000. The country north of a line twenty-five miles north of a line twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert will be given one know why the men did not go to work. New York board of health, was insoluted in British Columbia and the called an interview today in which in good wages in mills and camps; and Anarchism Condemned—Catholic Church demned—Catholic Church while meeting the redistribution bill was brought down and discussed. The bill provides for forty, seats and the province will be divided on a basis of a population of 400,000. The country north of a line twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert will be given one representative. Just exactly where this line will be drawn will be decided.

John Bastian, pit boss, was with the state of washington, who are making good wages in mills and camps; but it is certain that hundreds of dollars every week are being sent away, while scores of the Hondus now here are destitute and practically a charge n the community.

### COSTLY SUIT

Complaint in Alaska Railway Case Telegraphed to Fairbanks at Expense of \$5,000

Seattle, May 21.—According to cabled news from Fairbanks, Alaska, Judge Reis today on petition of John E. Ballaine, representing Seattle and eastern interests to the amount of \$3,000,000 of bonds, appointed John F. Goodwin receiver of the Alaska Central Ballway company

Body Found in River. Smith's Falls, Ont., May 21.—The body of William Corbitt, who disap-peared from his home here last Sunday morning, was taken from the river today, thus clearing up the mystery of his disappearance.

To Be Tried for Murder.

Cooksville, Ont., May 21.—Stefan Swyrdya was committed today to stand trial in the autumn for the murder of a fellow countryman named Lutick near Erindale on Good Friday last.

London, May 21.—The Japanese financial agent here has placed with financial houses of London, South Manchurian railway notes to the amount of \$10,000,000 at 5 per cent, maturing last.

Found Guilty of Murder. Hamilton, Ont., May 21.—A verdict of guilty of murder was brought in with the killing of Antoni Reizo In view of the judge's charge, the vedict of the jury came as a surprise Greco will be sentenced tomorrow.

Child Born in Freight Car. Moose Jaw, May 21.-Wishing to avoid having to pay railroad fare, a settler secreted his wife in a carload of household effects which he was shipping from Cupar to Regina. When the car was opened it was found that the woman had given birth to a child. The woman and child were removed to The woman and child were removed to the hospital at Regina, and at last re-

Coal Strike Declared Off. Nashville, Tenn., May 21.—The strike The steamer Marama of the Canadian-Australian line reached Sydney yesterday, having made up three of the four days she was delayed here owing to the breakage of her machinery, on the voyage to the Australian port.

Johnston of the township of Mulmar, against the C.P. R. for \$5,000 damages of the union miners in the non-union kentucky countles of Hopkins, Union, webster and Christian, called on January 1, was today declared off. The men were offered union cards, so that the voyage to the Australian port.

## WILL NOT MEET THE GUT RATE

C. P. R. Will Maintain 50 Cent Fare on Steamer Princess Victoria

### EFFORTS TO AGREEMENT

Seattle Chamber of Commerce Again Seeks to Intercede in Rate War

The C.P.R. will not meet the cut The C.P.R. will not meet the cut made by the International Steamship company, Inland Navigation company, Puget Sound Navigation company, Straits Steamship company and other concerns of which Mr. Green is manager for the Victoria-Seattle route. The chamber of compares at Seattle house ager for the Victoria-Seattle route. The chamber of commerce at Seattle has again begun efforts to arrange a set-tlement of the rate war. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of yesterday says:
The chamber of commerce committee on arbitration decided yesterday that the Sound rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the Internation Canadian Pacific and the International Navigation company had grown to such proportions as to warrant intervention by a disinterested organization. Accordingly the committee designated J. S. Goldsmith as the representative of the chamber to take up the situation with the commercial bodies of Vancouver and Victoria and endeayor to devise some arrangement which will end the rate war. Mr. Goldsmith probably will go to the two cities in an effort to arrange some satisfactory plan of action. Both President Joshua Green, of the International Navigation company, and A B. Carter, local agent of the Canadia Pacific company, appeared before the

The Seattle paper also says: Commencing on Sunday the Puget Sound Navigation company will reduce the fare on the Seattle-Victoria run to 25 cents, a cut which the Canadian Pacific steamers are not yet prepared to meet and which will probably mark

## TOOK MUCH POISON Bichloride of Mercury Tablets Swal-lowed By Mrs. Marstrand Would Have Killed Many People

Vancouver, May 21.-Coroner Jeffs expressed the opinion that it was extremely likely that the attorney-general's department would make further enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. J. L. Martinese and the control of the circumstance of t strand, over whose body an inquest was held on Tuesday. The verdict of

was held on Tuesday. The verdict of the jury was that she came to her death by a dose of bi-chloride of mer-cury, self-administered, probably by mistake.

The evidence at the inquest was de-cidedly contradictory in some re-spects, especially as to whether there-had or had not been any disturbances in the apartments of the Marstrands, immediately prior to the tragedy. The dead woman's husband, was, present at the inquest but did not give any evidence. The Marstrands had been married about a year and the deceased's maiden name was Jose-phine McCord. She was 27 years old. the Tanana Railway company and the it pany. These properties were controlled by A. C. Frist, of Chicago, and pli-H. G. Osborne, of Toronto, Ont. Ballaine's complaint, covering forty-typewritten pages, was cabled to Fairbanks at an expense of \$5,000.

Alaska The Woman, it is understood, took six bichloride of mercury tablets, any one of which contained poison enough to kill several persons. The allegation is that she took these in mistake for pepsin tablets.

Dr. Jeffs and Medical Health Officer Underhill had strongly the opinion that there should be a law that chloride of mercury tablets should be made of a distinctive color so that they could not be mis-taken for anything else.

Japan Floats Railway Bonds.

Charged with Depot Robbery. Toronto, May 21.—Franklin Patterson and T. H. Davey were arrested today charged with the robbery of the Grand Trunk depot at Hawkestone, about 13 miles from Barrie. Patterson was traced to a house on Gerrard street through a money order which Patterson's sweetheart cashed. The girl confessed that she cashed it for Patterson, and was later followed to the house in which Patterson and his chum were living.

New Westminster, May 21.—The old graveyard on Dufferin street, at the corner of Agnes street is to be done away with and the plot will be sold for a residential lot. The small cemetery was used by the party of Royal engineers sent out from England to locate New Westminster, but it was abandoned after a few burials had been made, the principal of which was that of Corp. Digby. The bodies will likely be removed to the Church of England cemetery at Sapperton and permission cemetery at Sapperton and permission will be asked for at the next council meeting to do this. No spurials have taken place in the old cemetery since some time prior to 1870.

The r of "Forty committe the celebr my attent They are

the Mayo our first chief facto Macdonal was a pro There we ed Selim auctionee tor, and Dramatic part in a those day merchant Judge Dr barrister, been seer and a hu one of th American evervone auctione Iohnston & Brodie street, m of Hudso charge of Grancior Charles Stahlsch Capt. Sta lish Co. Godfrey

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families express foot, car hill was Surroun good ch that che who had

Will Maintain 50 Cent on Steamer Princess Victoria

TO AGREEMENT

Chamber of Commerce Seeks to Intercede in Rate War

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e paper also says: Com-Sunday the Puget Sound company will reduce the Seattle-Victoria run to cut which the Canadia ers are not yet prepared which will probably mark or low prices in the rate tween the American and npanies for Sound traffic Sound Navigation com-als say that the 25-cent e in force all summer. can company is awaiting the Canadian governmen ting into force a \$1 rate be-toria and Vancouver against ate of the Canadian Pacific pats. The American comun passengers from Victoria and transfer them here to hip Iroquois for Vancou-e Canadian Pacific railway the same business from Skagway, transferring the from one steamer to an-vancouver, the American believed that it would be a similar procedure oleting the coasting laws hibit the carrying of pas-etween ports in the same y vessels of an alien flag. nated to them, imated to them, however, influence of the Canadian way with the Canadian of-ld result in interference, dding that the Canadian lway is doing exactly the between American ports und Navigation ts a favorable ruling from an capital shortly.

K MUCH POISON

f Mercury Tablets Swal-Mrs. Marstrand Would Killed Many People

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ANADA'S GATEWAY TO THE ORIENT

R. Edgar Fawcett, of the staff of H. M. customs in this city, who is possessed of a fund of interesting reminiscences of pioner days in Victoria and Vancouver Island, has very kindly written for the Colonist the fol-

Tuesday, May 26, 1908

lowing account of Queen's Birthday celebration in the sixties: The reproduction of an item in the Colonist of "Forty Years Ago," giving a list of the committee formed to prepare a programme for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, called my attention to the names of that committee. They are nearly all familiar. His Worship the Mayor, I think, was Mr. Harris, who was our first mayor; next follows Dr. Tolmie, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co.; Mr. J. Macdonald, now Senator, Lumley Franklin, was a prominent citizen, an English Jew. There were two brothers, the elder being named Selim. They were real estate brokers and auctioneers. Lumley was a clever amateur actor, and as a member of the Victoria Amateur Dramatic Association, he took a prominent part in all the entertainments for charity in those days. Ino. Wilkie was a Wharf street merchant. Mr. W. T. Drake, was the late Judge Drake; D. B. Ring was a prominent barrister, who, when not in court, might have been seen walking about with a couple of dogs and a hunting crop under his arm. He was one of the old school. Allan Francis, the first American consul to Victoria, a man. liked by everyone; James A. McCrea, an American auctioneer, and very fond of sport; Mr. T. Johnston was manager for Findlay, Durham & Brodie; James Lowe, of Lowe Bros., Wharf street, merchants; Wm. Charles, chief factor of Hudson's Bay Co.; Capt. Delacombe, in charge of the garrison on San Juan Island; E. Granciori, hardware merchant, with whom Charles Lombard, was chief salesman; T. L. Stahlschmidt, of Findlay, Durham & Brodie; Capt. Stamp, a millman, representing an English Co, who owned a large mill, at Alberni; Godfrey Brown, late of Honolulu, a clever member of the Victoria Amateur Dramatic Asssociation. I might mention this association had many very clever men as members, who would have graced any stage. Mr. Higgins, with myself, have written of the theatrical performances by this club in early days. Next is A. R. Green, of Jamison, Green & Rhodes, of Store street; J. D. Pemberton, colonial surveyor; J. C. Nicholson, who married pretty Mary Dorman; Geo. J. Findlay, of Findlay, Durham & Brodie; Francis Garesche, of Garesche Green's Bank: C. W. R. Thomson.

come into the Pacific, around Cape Horn, and Sheriff Elliott. This was a strong committee, for those

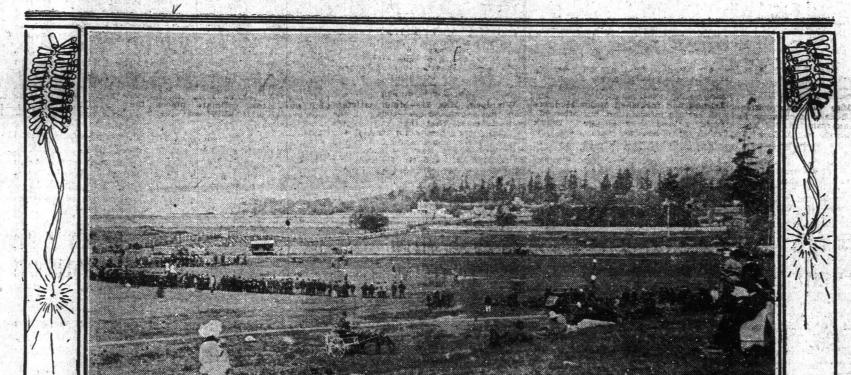
manager of the Victoria Gas Works; George

Parkes, barrister) Lieuts. Brooks and Hast-

ings, of H. M. S. Zealous, the first ironclad to

days, all prominent men and good workers. Beacon Hill was the head centre of sport, and far enough from town, as nearly all of us walked. But all kinds of conveyances were brought into requisition to take people out, especially from Esquimalt and the country. We had to rely on the navy then as always. The two livery stables of J. W. Williams, on the corner now occupied by Prior & Co., and Wm. G. Bowman, on Yates street, where the Poodle Dog stands, furnished busses and buggies, and large express waggons were also improvised, seats being put in for the occasion. With my mind's eye I can see Thos. Harris, first mayor.

The chief event of the day was the horse races, and the mayor was an enthusiastic horse-fancier and a steward of the Jockey club. These attractions were nothing without Mr. H., coupled with Commander Lascelles, of the gunboat Forward, a son of the Earl of Harewood, and John Howard of Esquimalt. The time for the first race is near, the bell rings (John Butts was bellman), and the portly figure of Mr. Harris on horseback appears. Now, gentlemen, clear the course," and there is a general scattering of people outside the rails, and the horses with their gaily dressed jockeys canter past the grand stand, make several false starts, then off they go. It is a mile heat round the hill, best two out of three to win. Oh! what exciting things these races were to us old timers who were satisfied with a little. The grand stand stood due south of the flag pole, and stood there for years after the races were held elsewhere. I must not forget to mention the Millingtons, of Esquimalt, who always rode John Howard's horses at these meetings; they were born jockeys. I think one of them still lives near Esquimalt. I would we had such Queen's weather now as we had then. May was then more like what July is now for warmth, with beautiful, clear skies; they were days worth remembering. Everyone went out for the day, and whole families might have been seen either riding in express wagons, busses, or trudging along on foot, carrying baskets of provisions. Soon the hill was covered with picnicers, as well as the surrounding woods. There was plenty of good cheer and good-natured folk to dispense that cheer, not only to their own, but to those who had not come provided. "Why, how do



you do, Mrs. Smith? Mr. Smith, how are you? You are just in time. Make room for Mrs. Smith, John, alongside you; Annie, and Mary can sit by Ellen. Oh, of course, you'll tunch with us. There, we are all ready now, so fall to." This is a sample of the good-heart, edness of the eld-timers. Everyone knew everybody, and all were as one family.

The navy was represent-

ed by blue jackets and marines by the hundred. Bands of music, Aunt Sally, and the usual sideshows were there. Aunt Sally was usually run by a lot of sailors, or soldiers, with faces painted like circus clowns, and dressed in motley garments. "Now, ladies and gents, walk up and 'ave a shy at Aunt Sally; the dear old girl don't mind being 'it a bit; she is so good natured; that's a right hexcellent shot that, 'ave another try." The same scene was likely being enacted some distance off with "Punch and Judy," and you may be sure that "Jack" was principal in this show as well, for where there is fun there Jack is. I must not forget the music. Outside the local band there was always a naval band, of a flagship usually, such as the Ganges, which was a "three-decker," lineo'-battleship, which would have put an ordinary "battleship," to blush. It was supposed that the officers subscribed to the band fund, and as there were many officers on a large ship, and well to do at that, they had good music. The

Ganges band was something worth hearing, about 24 strong. It was a leading article in its issue of May 24th, 1868: often heard in Victoria, either at a naval funeral or at some public function. The navy was the mainstring of Victoria in more ways than one. They took part in all public functions, furnishing music, help and flags, and by their presence in uniform brightened up and lent grace to the affair. Do we realize how great a loss their absence to the city is? We ought to have found out the difference by now. The races are over, the day's celebration is near its end. Some of those who came early with children are tired out and have gone home, others will soon follow, as a general packing up of baskets is going on. "Jack" no longer calls on the passer-by to have a shy at Old Aunt Sally, Punch has killed his wife and baby for the last time. Parties of blue jackets are moving off with one playing a tin whistle, to which some are singing. The day draws to a close and in the words of the immortal Gray, Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight," and I close this recital of echos of a past-Queen's Birthday 40 odd years ago. Through the kindness of Mr. Albert H.

Maynard I am enabled to produce an old picture of Beacon Hill during a celebration.

AT BEARON HILL PARK FORTY YEARS AGO

GOVERNMENT STREET FORTY YEARS AGO



GOVERNMENT STREET AS IT IS TO DAY

The forty-ninth anniversary of the birth, and thirty-first of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, will be officially celebrated in this city today. The occasion, like the pre-ceding ones of her distinguished reign, is one on which all classes of her subjects can unite to offer their congratulations to their monarch, and their country. The same national success, extension and improvement which the country has witnessed since the accession of Victoria is still conspicuous, and perhaps today freer from qualification than at any previous period. Immediately at home the liberal reforms in England, and contemplated policy toward Ireland and Scotland, are drawing the people to a closer fellowship and union and making it the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in reality. In our social relations there has been during the past year none of those great freshets of crime which oc casionally sweep over the society, alike to its horror and injury, and leave a recollection calculated to tinge our national holidays with a shade of melancholy. In our home manufactories and our foreign commerce there is a distinct and evident increase and success, while our arms have nobly vindicated, for the bene-

of civilized man by the dethronement of the Abysinnian tyrant. In the colonies we see peace and prosperity, and a peculiar exemption from many of those great physical evils which have so seriously afflicted other people. In the domestic circle of our Queen, with the exception of the base attempt upon find her household free from sorrow as it is free from shame, and her children and grand children growing up in the same habits of religion, virtue and industry which she had own affairs, we see something, too, that may give zest to our holiday enjoyments today. A year ago we congratulated our readers upon the enunciation of confederation, for at that time it was little more, and today we can repeat that congratulation tenfold, for it has now become a great principle approved by the sovereign and determined upon by the people. But if its accomplishment should be delayed beyond the period we anticipate, we still have reason to rejoice that the light of prosperity, by our own indomitable energies, is once more dawning upon us, and supplying fair and reasonable hope that the worst of our troubles are over. On this forty-ninth

anniversary, therefore, of

our monarch's birthday,

we see no reason existing

why we should not cele-

brate in a manner becoming her, the country and ourselves.

The following account of the regatta during the celebration of the Queen's Birthday appears in the British Colonist of May 25,

The Regatta.—The first of the festivities forming a part of the celebration of the fortyninth celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday took place on Saturday, and was in every respect a great success. The day, although warmer than usual, was well suited for the picnic parties which occupied the banks of our beautiful Arm, all the way from the bridge to the Gorge. It is estimated that there were 1,000 persons assembled altogether. Early in the morning the town bore a most lively appearance, flags were flying from all the principal buildings, and the shipping, and by halfpast ten the streets were full of well-dressed persons wending their way to the Hudson Bay Co.'s wharf, where the steam launch and barges of the Zealous were placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Admiral to convey them up the Arm. The managing committee were here represented by Messrs. Stuart and Franklin, whose arrangements were admirable. From the wharf to the Gorge The British Colonist had the following as fit of the world, the outrage, honor and rights the Arm wore a most animated appearance. of it.

From Her Majesty's gunboat Forward, all decked in colors, which took up her position near the bridge, down to the meanest craft, the water was covered with boats laden with people full of merriment and joy. From Curtis' Point, where the barges delivered their living freight, the scene was really enchanting. An arch of flags spanning the water, the high banks covered with tents, the bridge and every spot on both sides of the Arm crowded with people, and the roads lined with equestrians, amongst whom were many ladies, gave the happiest effect to the whole scene. We cannot recall a single celebration which was more appreciated or enjoyable than our regatta of Saturday. Much of this success, it must not be forgotten, must be attributed to the gracious manner in which Admiral Hastings cooperated with the committee to secure the comfort and convenience of the public, and without which kindness and attention, the day would have been shorn of most of its enjoyment. Owing to the severe illness of His Excellency the Governor he was prevented from being present. We observed Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hills, the Admiral, Sir James Douglas and family, the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, officers of the fleet and several of the principal officials and families. A more universal assemblage was never known; clergymen of every denomination, men of all politics, people of all nations, rich and poor, in fact, mingled together freely, forgetting the sectional and social differences which divide them acted as became the occasion, that of honoring the monarch whose virtues are an example to the world. The racing was not so successful as last year, but nevertheless was good, and under the management of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Kelly gave perfect satisfaction.

The amusements concluded by a duck hunt, but the men were not seen by more than a dozen people; it may be considered the only failure of the day. We must not omit to mention that two new racing gigs were built for the occasion, respectively by Mr. Trahey and Mr. Lachapelle, boatbuilders, who take the greatest interest in the regatta, and spare nothing to make them successful. These boats were both defeated in their maiden races, but the design and workmanship of the Zealous Prince Albert's life, we and Amateur, it is said, would reflect credit on

any country.

### INFORMATION FOR VISITORS

To lovers of nature, Goldstream is particularly inviting. It is one of the most picturesque so uncompromisingly il- spots it is possible to find, and reminds one lustrated in her own life. very forcibly of such beauty spots in England Looking, lastly, at our as Bolton Woods. A magnificent camping ground and picnic place. There is an excellent tourist hotel about one quarter of a mile from the railway depot. It is fourteen miles from the city and is reached by the E. & N. Railway twice daily. The road to Goldstream is very fine and it is one of the most popular drives. For railway time table see page 8.

To those interested in mining, the trip to the Mount Sicker mines-Tyee and King Richard III .- will be found very interesting. Samples of the ores can be seen at the Tourist Rooms. The trip can be made in a day and a half from Victoria, on the E. & N. Railway.

The Islands of the Gulf of Georgia have been proclaimed to be even more beautiful than the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. Taking the morning train out of Victoria, the connecting steamer at Sidney for Crofton and the Islands, returning the same day, is one of the most beautiful excursions by rail and sea in the world. For excursions to Nanaimo and way stopping places, enquire at the Tourist Rooms.

Macaulay Point-This innocent looking point, jutting out into the harbor, is honeycombed with fortifications commanding the entrance to the Straits. The barracks are situated here, where is stationed a detachment of the Royal Canadian Artillery, also one of the Royal Engineers. Visitors are allowed in the barracks, but not in the fortifications.

The Museum is contained in the Parliament Buildings, and is one of the most complete and interesting of its kind on the continent, and contains a large assortment of specimens of natural history, native woods, Indian curios and pre-historic instruments. There are three other museums, namely, of agriculture, horticulture and mining, in the buildings. The museums are open to visitors from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day, and on Sunday from 2 to 4 p.m.

Nanaimo. This city is the center of the extensive mining industry on Vancouver Island. and is the northern terminus of the E. & N. Railway. It is an interesting city in many respects and is very beautifully situated on a gentle slope, overlooking a magnificent harbor and bay. The trip to Nanaimo by the E. & N. is a very fine one, the tourist passing through nearly all of the principal tourist and health resorts on that line.

North Saanich is a very beautiful agricultural settlement, where farming and fruit growing are engaged in very profitably. It is also a good fishing resort. The sea coast at this point is picturesque. It is about eighteen miles from the city. Splendid roads all the way. The V. & S. Railway runs within two or three miles

## Death of Colonel Maude—A Mutiny Veteran

HE Bournemouth Visitors' Directory in its issue of Saturday. April 4, had the following:

We regret to record the death of Colonel Edwin Maude, of "Riversdale," Surrey-road, Bournemouth, which occurred on Monday morning. The late distinguished officer, who would have attained the ripe age of 82 had he lived a

few weeks longer, had a distinguished military career, belonging to the 2nd Battalion Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). He held a full record of brilliant services from 1844-5, when he, with the dashing force under Major-General De La Motte, C.B., stormed and captured the hill fortresses of Punala and Pownghur. Subsequently, he served under Sir Charles Napier in Upper Sinde; served in the Punjaub campaign (medal with clasp); served with conspicuous bravery in the important Persian campaign, 1857, under Sir James Outram, whose life he saved on one occasion (medal with clasp); served in the Bheel campaign; served also throughout the Indian Mutiny, 1858-9 (medal with clasp); and, lastly, in Arabia, in command of H.M.'s 109th Foot. The gallant officer was present at the great banquet in the Albert Hall, given to the veterans of the Indian Mutiny, in regard to which he wrote to a contemporary at the time; -"I was accompanied by my friend Mr. G. Havelock (with his family), the youngest son of that distinguished officer, Sir H. Havelock, in whose Division I served in the brilliant Persian Campaign, which was carried out under the supreme command of an equally distinguished and gallant officer, Sir James Outram, G.C.B. The day in Town was not very propitious, being foggy and damp and rainy, though it cleared up somewhat when we followed Lord Roberts in his inspection of the Veterans on the terrace of the Albert Memorial Statue. The men (some five or six hundred) were in mufti and wearing their medals. It was a touching and pathetic sight to witness this array of weary and warworn veterans, some of whom struck me as not being in very flourishing condition as to health and appearance. I spoke to several of them, and one of them I found belonged to that distinguished regiment, 'the Old Toughs' (the Royal Dublin Fusiliers), with which I was present at the siege and storming of Mooltan. As Mr. Havelock had never been introduced to mention, as to my connection with the Mutiny, that I served in Central India on the staff of the late Field Marshal Sir John Michel, G.C.B. RANSPORTATION has been de-(who succeeded Sir Hugh Rose, and that we defeated the mutineers in several actions, and that I was mentioned in despatches." .

Colonel Maude had for many years resided in Bournemouth, and by his death the Church of St. John, Surrey-road, loses an active supporter, he having been a sidesman since the opening of the church in 1889. He was the local Sceretary of the Army Scripture Readers' Society, in the work of which he was intensely interested. He held a drawing-room meeting every year in aid of this Society, and made it his aim to send to it from Bournemouth annually a contribution of about 100 pounds, the collecting of which entailed a great deal of arduous personal effort.

Military honors were done at the funeral of Colonel Maude, which took place on Thursday afternoon. The coffin, containing the remains of the deceased officer, was borne to the Cemetery, Winborne-road, on a gun carriage, brought from Christchurch, by six men of the "C" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, who, in full military uniform, with busbies, were under the charge of Sergeant Nalder. Col. Davidson D. S. O. (Commanding Officer), and Captain Henniker, of the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, attended from Aldershot, with a carrying party of two color-sergeants and six sergeants. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, upon which was placed the late officer's sword and belt. The solemn procession was picturesque, the scarlet tunics and light helmets of the military bearers contrasting strongly with the yellow braided clothes of the Horse Artillery. The interment at the cemetery was preceded by a service at St. John's Church, Surrey-road. The procession, which left "Riversdale" shortly before two o'clock, was headed by a carriage containing the floral tributes, which were very numerous, and were piled three deep. Then came the Artillery team of horses, drawing the gun carriage with its burden, and then eight carriages occupied by the chief mourners and friends, the former being: Mrs. Maude, Mr. F. S. A. Maude, Mr. D. R. S. Fraser, Colonel and Mrs. Grahame, Mrs. Hastings, Lees, Rev. Samuel Maude, Mr. and Mrs. Bellasis.

There was a large attendance of sympathising friends both at the church and the cemetery. The Rev. C. Stewart Miller (vicar, officiated, assisted in the church by his curate, the Rev. E. T. Williams, whilst the committal prayer at the graveside was said by the Rev. Samuel Maude. Psalm xc. ("Lord, Thou hast been our refuge") was sung in the church to Gregorian music, and there were two hymns, 'Thine, for ever, God of Love," and "Now the Laborer's Task is o'er," whilst the Nunc Dimittis was sung as the procession was leaving the church. Mr. R. G. Lush was at the organ. The route taken to the cemetery was via Surreyroad, Avenue-road, Christchurch-road, Dean

tracted a great deal of respectful attention from people gathered in the streets.

The deceased was interred in an earth grave, next to his brother, who died about a year ago, and to whose memory a window has been placed in St. John's Church, Surrey-road. The coffin was of unpolished oak, with plain oak cross, and the inscription on the plate was as follows:

> Colonel Edwin Maude Late 2nd Batt. Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment Died March 30th, 1908 In his 82nd year.

The "Last Post" was played after the service and before the Benediction by a bugler from the Royal Horse Artillery, Christchurch, The non-commissioned officers who attended the funeral from Aldershot were Col.-Sergt. Vaughan, Col.-Sergt. Hill, and Sergts. Hennessey, Ashdown, Coghlan, Stanley, Smith and

The floral tributes numbered between 50 and 60, and we would specially mention those from the officers of the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, the vicar, churchwardens, and sidesmen St. John's, Surrey road, the Bournemouth Chess club, and the British-Israel society.

The funeral arrangements were efficiently carried out by Mr. W. Stagg, of the Triangle, ournemouth.

Strangely coincident with Colonel Maude's eath is the issue of his "Autobiography of a Veteran of the Indian Mutiny," under the title "Oriental Campaigns and European Furlough." The death of the writer renders out of place the congratulations we might otherwise have been disposed to offer on the issue of a work of so readable a character just at a time when affairs connected with the Indian Mutiny are the subject of so much general retrospect and public interest. But we should be lacking in duty did we not direct the attention of our readers to the claims of this delightful volume -a volume, in the perusal of which, no doubt, many of them will find a double pleasure; the pleasure which the merits of the book will themselves impart, and the pleasure which come of personal acquaintance, respect, and affection for the writer. The gallant Colonel had a long

in some of the most brilliant campaigns in our national records, he won honor and distinction, and he met with many exciting and interesting adventures. But he tells his story without the least trace of vain-glory; he tells it simply and directly, and without any unnecessary embellishment of his personal experiences. He has not thought it necessary—as it certainly was not-for him to write a new history of the Indian Mutiny, or of any of those other campaigns in which as a soldier he took part; it is an autobiography, not a general history, that he has written, and it is the personal element that makes it so delightfully entertaining.

Colonel Maude went out to India in 1843 on appointment as an ensign in the Honorable East India company's service, on the Bombay Establishment, and showed his zeal and wisdom by forthwith setting to work to study the Oriental languages. Insurrection broke out in the Southern Mahratta country, and the regiment to which he was attached being ordered to form part of a punitive field force, he applied and was permitted to accompany them as a volunteer. He took part in the storming of the hill fortresses of Punala and Pownghur (Kolapore), and describing his visit to Punala after its capture, "How little did I dream that many he says: years after my daughter and little grandson would be quietly residing there (it having been converted into a hill sanatorium), and that my son-in-law would hold an important position in connection with His Highness the Maharajah of Kolapore. Verily truth is often stranger

than fiction!" Before the year was out the young Ensign was gazetted to the Bombay Rifles, then stationed at Baroda, in Guzerat, and a little later was doing field service in Scinde, under Sir Charles Napier. In January, 1846, he was promoted to be a first lieutenant, and having passed "the colloquial examination," was given the charge of a company. In April, 1848, he passed the presidency examination in Hindustani, and on rejoining his regiment was appointed its interpreter. A little later he became quarterniaster and paymaster of the regiment, and in these) capacities he served in the second Punjab campaign. A graphic description is given of the storming of Mooltan (in which he took part).

ly devoted Subaltern Gray, both of whom were carried off dangerously wounded, while the enemy growing insolent by their success, planted the green standard of Islam on the crest of the breach in defiance. But the undaunted "Old Toughs" (as the Fusiliers were fondly styled), becoming furious at the loss of their officers and their many casualties, with an Irish yell that spread terror and dismay among their foes and with a loud shout of 'Remember Anderson" (their poor murdered officer), rushed up the breach a third time, and with desperate energy gained the summit, carrying all before them; while the courageous Color-Sergeant Bennett, in the midst of a shower of bullets planted the British colors on the top of the "Bloody Bastion," and by sunset the bloodstained city of Mooltan was ours! Then far above the roar of cannon, the sharp rattle of musketry, the groans of the dying and the cries of the wounded, was heard the loud "Hurrah" of British soldiers, mingled with the deafening cheers of their comrades, who with looks of intense anxiety and with straining eyes had watched the deadly conflict to its triumphant issue. But, ah! believe me, kind reader, it is indeed an awful thing to stand thus in the deadly breach, undergoing the baptism of fire, when men are falling on every side, and the same fate may be ours the next moment, and memory, preternaturally quickened, recalls the deeds of the past, the image of friends and relatives far away, and thoughts too deep for utterance of the future and eternity! When one witnesses thus the horrors of war and the misery and suffering it entails, I for one do not envy those fire-eaters who find pleasure in it."

Mooltan was not an enviable place to live at, and when fighting was over there were other troubles; Maude was attacked with fever, and eventually was sent home for three years on sick leave. June, 1854, found him on his way back-to India, encountering a fearful storm in the Mozambique Channel, in which the ship sprang a leak and was only saved by the sacrifice of guns and much valuable material. Captain Maude (as he had now become) continues his story of professional advancement, and incidentally gives us also some interesting pages relating to tiger and bear for the writer. The gallant Colonel had a long "Twice were the beseigers repulsed with heavy hunting in Poona. "We rode to the village of and honorable career in the army; he took part loss, including the heroic Leith, with his equal-

our friend, the feline enemy, had killed a man the day before, and, while we were encamped. had carried off a poor woman during the night within rifle-shot of our tent. The tigress was described to us as an enormous beast, with a long, lanky body, without a particle of hair on her back; and the natives were in such terror of her, that they offered up daily sacrifices to propitiate her.' We arrived at the place said to be haunted by this monster, and our beaters, of which we had a large number, being duly posted, as well as ourselves, by our captain, found myself placed in one of the most tigerish-looking places I ever saw, with only my double-barrelled Westley Richards rifle to defend myself with and a spare gun carried by a native, who was in hiding behind a tree, and who would doubtless bolt when danger appeared!

"As we advanced we beat the jungles in every direction for three or four days, with the additional noise of tom-toms and fireworks to drive her out; but though we came across her "pugs," and even went into her lair, where we saw plenty of bones, human and animal, vet we never succeeded in catching a sight of this diabolically cunning brute. We attributed our want of success principally to the fears of the huntsmen and beaters that some serious accident might occur from the well-known ferocity of the tigers, and our being nearly all novices, and also to a superstitious dread or feeling that it was hopeless to destroy her, as she bore a charmed life. I am glad to add that this proved false, for some time later another party was more fortunate, and she was eventually killed, to the great joy and relief of the inhabitants.

"We were beginning to despair of any sport, when we received "Khuber" or news of a large bear in a ravine about ten miles off. We at once started off in pursuit, and after a hard day's work we had the satisfaction of killing her. She was said to be, by Elliot and the huntsmen, one of the largest they had ever seen, and it took sixteen men to carry her to our camp.

"On another day, Elliot and I were posted on the edge of a dense jungle, and after waiting patiently for some time, were on the point of going away in disgust when we suddenly espied two bears coming round the corner of a large rock about sixty yards from us. We fired simultaneously, wounding both of them.
We then traced them by the blood, and eventually the larger one took refuge in a cave where she was afterwards despatched, and the skin—a fine-one—came into my possession."

Captain Maude's next service was in the Persian campaign, under General Sir James Outram; then back to India, where Delhi was in the hands of the mutineers, with Lucknow and Campore closely besieged. Attached to a flying column as interpreter to the Gordon Highlanders he had the honor of taking part in the efforts to stamp out the smouldering fires of rebellion and administer stern retributo the rebels a task from turned "covered with glory and dust." "During this short but brilliant campaign we had undergone arduous and continuous marches, amounting to something like one thousand miles at the most trying season of the year, and under a deadly sun. We had defeated the flower of the rebel army, some fifteen thousand men, under their best leaders, in four successive engagements, and captured all their guns! Nothing could exceed the spirit, zeal, and soldierly bearing of all ranks under the very severe hardships they had to undergo, as well as their cheerfulness and admirable conduct throughout, which elicited the warmest thanks, not only of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General, but also of both Houses of Parliament.

"As to that miscreant Nana Sahib-though he was never captured, yet there were good reasons for believing that he was hunted down for the large price set on his head, and eventually perished miserably of fever in the Nepaul jungles. As to Tantia Topee, the great rebel leader who gave us so much trouble, he was taken prisoner, having been betrayed by one of his own countrymen, and after conviction, by sentence of a military commission, he

was executed." By the re-conquest of India, after the Mutiny the destinies of that great Empire were transferred from the Honorable East India Company to the Crown, and Captain Maude had the honor of being appointed Senior Major of H. M. 109th Regiment-formerly the 3rd Bombay Europeans of the Indian Army, which had done excellent service through the Central India campaign under Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn.) Back to India he went for the third time; but his health again failed, and in the autumn of 1867 he was relieved from active service and placed on "half-pay," eventually put on the "retired list," with the honorary rank of Colonel, after being altogether thirty-seven years in the Service. In 1876 or 1877 the gallant Colonel came to lovely Bournemouth," and "amid the pineclad woods" he spent the evening of his "varied and not uneventful life" enjoying ease and comfort under his own roof tree, with a heart full of thankfulness to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift," for preserving him through many and great dangers, and bringing him "safe home, in reasonably good health at the age of four score years, and also the Doyen and sole survivor of forty-two grand-children of our branch of the family,'

Appended to the Memoirs is a postscript in which the gallant Colonel mentions that he was present by invitation at the great banquet to our Mutiny veterans in London.

## Lord Roberts, I had the pleasure of making them known to each other, and they had a little chat. . . . I may, perhaps, be allowed to mention, as to my connection with the Mutiny

fined as 'The keys with which wise statesmen open the doors of national prosperity," was the opening sentence of the address delivered the other evening by Major G. W. Stephens, president of the Harbor Commission, at the monthly dinner of the Economic Club of Montreal, held in the Edinburgh Cafe, the president of the club, Mr. Arch. McGoun, being in the chair.

The speaker then went on to say that there could, therefore, be no subject which should engage the attention of the Canadian people equal in importance to that of lessening the cost of transporting the products of the western plains to tide water, and the eastern manufactured products to the homes of the western consumer. It was equally true that, upon the efficiency of our country's transportation facilities depended the future integrity of the Dominion, and the comfort, wealth and power of

the people.

He referred to the early days of Canadian transportation, and then compared the position occupied by Canada at the opening of the twentieth century with that of the United States at the opening of the nineteenth. In 1808, he said, the population of the United States was 5,300,000, grouped together as a fringe along the shores of the Atlantic, behind them to the westward being an undiscovered waste of wilderness and plain. There was not a single mule or rail road, not a single mile of canal development, no roads to speak of, and no wealth; onl ythe indomitable courage, perseverance and faith of her people. And upon this courage and confidence had been built up in a hundred years a nation numbering 90 000,000 people, possessing 217,000 miles of railroad, and a country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The cause of such wonderful development must be sought in the early, wise and persistent development of her means of communication and transport.

Canada, on the other hand, started the wentieth century with 6,000,000 people, not huddled together on her Atlantic seaboard, but stretching in a continuous line of prosperous provinces from sea to sea; her continent spanned by three great railway systems; her natural waterways linked together by a canal system which had no rival; an annual trade development of \$500,000,000; \$600,000,000 of the people's savings in the banks, and was doing a business with a population of 6,000,000 that was not equalled by the United States until her population had reached 26,000,000. Added to this, Canada possessed the shortest water route between the continents of Europe and America, and America and Asia, thereby inheriting a natural strategic position which, if supplemented by energetic measures of transportation within, would place her in an unassailable position for the command of a large portion of international trade.

There were three natural outlet channels Park, and Wimborne-road, and the funeral at- for the trade of our great Northwest-the Mis-

sissippi river, the river St. Lawrence, and the ways converged. At the present time there Hudson Bay, the last-named of which would one day tap, and for a portion of the year at least, would afford auxiliary means of transport for grain cargoes out of the West. Of put \$4,500,000; and she was getting for that these natural means of exit the Dominion of expenditure fourteen ocean berths and four-Canada controlled two, and by supplementing teen double-deck steel-concrete freight sheds, her natural inheritance by the building of the with a storage area of 1,500,000 square feet. Georgian Bay canal, she would place herself in the proud position of a water route that would not only induce the trade of her own great West to follow its course, but would attract to it a very large portion of the trade of the Western States.

Touching on transportation as it affected grain, he said that if our American competitors deemed it worth while to spend \$110,000,000 to get a waterway 12 feet deep from Buffalo to the Hudson river, and thereby make a possible reduction of the freight on wheat to one cent a bushel, was it not about time that Canadians awakened to the fact that without the expenditure of another dollar on canals they were the owners today of a through water route of 14 feet draught, and could, if they supplied the terminals and the carrying power, be in an even better competitive position than the United States would be after it had spent the proposed \$110,000,000 on its Erie Canal.

The importance of an early and full utilization of our national inheritance in water transportation would be made manifest by the fact that the railways today could not begin to handle the freight offered, could not build fast enough to cope with the growth of our produce, and could not begin to carry as cheaply as could be done by our canals and rivers.

The problem of cheapening the cost of handling the nation's business led the student of transportation into figures, the magnitude of which became almost staggering. Canadian railways, at the present moment, were handling annually 50,000,000 tons of freight and 25,000,000 passengers. If the cost could be reduced two cents per ton, there would be a saving of \$1,000,000 in the transportation charges on the business.

It was a curious fact, vouched for by a high railway authority, that the average daily run of a freight car in Canada today was between 29 and 33 miles—just a little over a mile an hour. This presented a very interesting phase of the transportation question, and showed that the science of railway management had only attained a very small proportion of the effi-ciency out of the cars at its disposal. What was the use of perfecting roadbeds, reducing grades, laying 80-lb. rails, building large mogul engines and strengthening bridges in order to increase the length of trains, if inadequate facilities were provided at the terminals for the quick dispatch of cars differently routed to their proper destination.

Here was where the problem of cheapening transportation was to be solved by the development, on broad and comprehensive lines, of our seaports, at which our rail and water-

was going on in the port of Montreal a development to take care of the import and export trade of Canada, into which was being and a working capacity of 150,000 tons of freight per week.

In the year 1907 New York was paying \$29,000,000 for an improvement scheme almost identical with our own. For that sum it built eight piers, and placed upon them eight double-deck steel-concrete freight sheds, having an area of 120,000 square feet less than those now being erected in Montreal. Montreal's development would place alongside of every shed two railway tracks, whereas the New York development was inaccessible to railways, and cars had to be lightered on barges into the ship, and vice-versa.

This meant that Canada was getting a port development for \$4,500,000 that New York had to spend \$29,000,000 to obtain; and by having the additional advantage of direct intercommunication between the railways, sheds and ships, it had been possible during the past season to effect a very considerable saving in the handling charges of freight through the port of Montreal.

Alongside of the transportation question, and inseparable from it, was that of the growth of our population. The dream of 100,000,000 of people was not so far off as might be supposed at first sight. Last year's crop of newcomers, from all sources, amounted, on reliable authority, to 300,000 people. Add 100,000 as the natural increase to our own population, and we had an increase in 1907 of nearly half a million souls. If this yearly increase was not exceeded, and we went on increasing at the rate of half a million a year, in twenty-five years the population of this country would be 18,000,000; and if at the end of twenty-five years all outside immigration should cease, we would then be adding to our population at the rate of 2,000,000 a year, which in twenty-five years more, or fifty years from 1908, would give to Canada a population of 60,000,000.

This was the great future that Canada must now lay the foundation for, that Canada must build railways, canals and ocean terminals to take care of. The safety of this great future must be guarded by the aggregate individual integrity of her citizens. This wonderful panorama of development was almost unfolding itself without our realizing what was going on; and as the lines of our transportation were extending themselves to the uttermost corners of the Dominion, there wasunconsciously being established a bond of union under the folds of a common flag which had been the symbol of equal rights, justice and freedom to the least of her citizens since the British Empire began.



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emoirs is a postscript in onel mentions that he ion at the great banquet s in London.

## E SIMPLE LIF



### THE HOME GARDEN THE GARDEN CALENDAR FOR MAY

Plant Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Climbers, And especially: Gladioli, Gaillardias, Pyrethrums (cut back for late flowering) Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering) "Geraniums", Chrysanthemums, Hollyhocks, Clematises, Ivies, Passion Flowers, Dahlias, Calceolarias, Phloxes, Pentstemons, Cannas, Re-pot many Greenhouse and Window Plants, Potatoes, Broccoll, Brussels Sprouts, Celery, Lettuces, Sow: Everything required for succession, Peas, Late, Windsor Beans, Runner Beans, Dwarf Beans, Cabbage for late use, Savoy Cabbage, Cucumber, Radish, Late Broccoll, Winter Kale, Vegetable Marrow, A little Celery, if not sown, Brussels Sprouts, Spinach, Turnip, Beet, Horn Carrot and main crop Carrots, Parsley, Colewort, Onion, Cos Lettuce, Cabbage Lettuce, Cauliflower, Ridge Cucumber, Mustard and Cress, Parsnip, Phlox Drummondi, Marigold, Aster, Ten-week Stock, Nico-Drummondi, Marigold, Aster, Ten-week Stock, Nicotiana, Calceolaria, Primula, Balsam, Cineraria, Cucumber, Ornamental Grasses, Chicory, Everlastings, Salsify, Grass Seed, Scorzonera.

### THE HARDY BORDER

S during all time a simple border has been the first expression of flower gardening, and as there is no arrangement of flowers more graceful, varied, or capable of giving more delight, and none so easily adapted to almost every kind of garden, some idea of the various kinds of borders of hardy

flowers mainly deserve our first consideration, says The English Flower Garden.

The difference in cost of growing hardy flowers or tender should be thought of. The sacrifice of flower gar-

dens to plants that perish every year has often left them poor of all the nobler plants. We must take into account the hothouses, the propagation of plants by thousands at certain seasons, the planting out at the busiest and fairest time of the year-June—the digging up and storing in autumn, the care in winter. There are a number of things which, given thorough preparation at first, it would be wise to leave alone for some years at a time as for exo. ample, groups or beds of the various Tritomas, Irises, Lilies, Paeonies, the freeflowering Yuccas, Narcissi-these and many more either grouped with others or in families (Delphiniums, Pyrethrums, a p a n Anemones, Michaelmas Daisies Perennial Sunflowers, Christmas and Lenten Roses, Lupines, Phloxes; Rudbekias with similar plants such as Inulas and Heleniums). When all these exhaust the ground or become too

crowded, by all means move them and replant, but this is a very different thing from moving all the plants in the flower garden twice a year. It would be better every way if, so far as the flower garden is concerned, gardeners were to see what could be done unaided by the hot-house; but meanwhile the wise man will reduce the expense of glass, labor, fire, repairs, paint, pipes, and boilers to something like reasonable proportions. In presence of the wealth of our hardy garden flora, the promise of which is now such as men never expected a few years ago, no one need doubt of making a fair flower garden from hardy plants alone.

The true way to make gardens yield a return of beauty for the labor and skill given them is the permanent one. Choose some beautiful class of plants and select a place that will suit them, even as to their effect in the garden landscape. Let the beds be planted as permanently and as well as possible, so that there will remain little to do for years. All plants may not lend themselves to this permanent plan, but such as do not may be grown apart—for instance, the Poppy, Anemones, Turban and Persian Ranunculi, Carnations, Stocks, Asters, and the finer annuals. But a great many delightful plants can be planted permanently, and be either allowed to arrange themselves, to group with others or to grow among peat-loving shrubs which, in many places, are jammed into pudding-shaped masses void of form or grace, or groups to be made by the aid of the finer perennials themselves, such as the Delphiniums and Phloxes, by choosing things that would go well together.

No plan which involves expensive yearly efforts on the same piece of ground can ever be satisfactory. All garden plants require attention. The true way is quite different-the devotion of the skill and effort to fresh beds and effects each year. It does not exclude summer "bedding," but includes lovely and varied aspects of vegetation far beyond that attainable in summer "bedding," and attempts to make the garden artistically beautiful. It also helps to make the skill of the gardener effective for lasting good, and prevents its being thrown away in annual fireworks. There can be no

difference between some of these beds and borders and those with flowers which disappear with the frosts of October, and leave us nothing but bare earth? . . . Those who notice the ground round country seats find now and then a house without any flower garden, and with the turf running hard into the walls—the site of a flower garden without flowers. This unhappy omission we may suppose to result from the ugliness in summer and the nakedness in winter, of the common way of planting a flower

But it is a mistake to suppose that the only alternatives to such nakedness are coarse perennials and annuals that flower a short time and are weedy the rest of their days, or the ordinary, chief garden lilies. Others are beautiful and summer planting. Many delightful things may be grown near a house; fragrant plants, too, plants not only beautiful in summer but in color even in winter. The ceaseless digging about of the beds also may prejudice people against flowers in the garden, as the bedding plants set out in June were taken away in autumn, and replaced by spring flowering things. These had a short period of bloom in spring, and were, in their turn, pulled up, leaving bare beds until the summer flowers were planted, sometimes very late: so that in June, when we ought to have flowers, or at least pleasant color wholly over the ground, there was nothing but grave-like earth. But the spring flowers round a country house should be grown in a different way. They may be naturalized in multitudes, grown in bor-

it-gets plenty of sun, and with the top of the bulb only about an inch under ground. In a poor soil give it a good dose of cow manure well under the bulb. Then never disturb it, and it will probably triumph over the disease, even in districts where the disease is rampant. Lilium testaceum must also come into our anthology. It is even easier to grow than the Madonna Lily, and needs the same culture, and where it cot colored flowers with bright red anthers, and grows taller than the Madonna Lily. It does not mind disturbance so much, and is almost as beautiful. It makes a magnificent contrast with the Belladonna Larkspur. These are the two easy, but not good enough to be among our fifty plants. Then there are Paeonies. Among these it is impossible to make a final choice, but there is none more beautiful, robust, and free flowering than The Bride, a large, pure white single variety of Paeonia albiflora. Columbines are even more difficult to choose. Aquilegia coerulea is not a true perennial in most gardens; A. glandulosa and the hybrid Stuarti are very capricious. The long-spurred hybrids are not fixed and have no names; but they are the Columbines for the ordinary gardener, and there is no flower in the garden to beat a fine blue and white hybrid of A. coerulea, with a thoroughly robust habit.

must come in our anthology, although it will are others to equal it. We name it because one

that Gypsophila paniculata should be grown among them so as to cover their untidiness. This is a good idea, and Gypsophila of course comes into our anthology except for gardens with very heavy soils. Gypsophila suggests a plant which is a perfect mate for it, but which ought not to be in our anthology at all. The hybrid Penstemons are not hardy in every winthrives it increases at a great pace. It has apri- ter or in cold gardens. But they are so easily raised from seed or cuttings, and they are so valuable, that every garden ought to contain them. But if we are not allowed to include them we must insist upon P. barbatus, which is hardy in most gardens, and particularly upon its variety Torreyi, with its coral-red flowers. We must also insist upon Hollyhocks, which are not true perennials, perhaps, but should be in every garden big enough for them. Raise them from seed, and, if possible, sow it where the plants are to remain, and then they will probably escape the disease. It is difficult to choose among the Anemones, but for the ordinary border there is none to equal the ordinary white Anemone Japonica. It is still more difficult to choose among Irises, but without further argument we name the variety of Iris Pallida Dalmatica called Princess Beatrice. At least there is no more beautiful garden flower in existence. Then there are the Violas or tufted pansies; a choice is impossible among these. But there is nothing to The Dropmore variety of Anchusa italica beat Florizel for beauty and vigor, though there

gardening without care; but is there not a vast ust or September in a rooty place, but where defect of Oriental Poppies is that they are untidy a reasonable number of years. It is very like after they have flowered. Miss Jekyll advises C. grandiflora, but rather smaller and more delicate in flower.

The Goatsrues are excellent border plants, with a delicate beauty of flower which would be more valued if they were less easy to grow. There is a more compact form of Galega officinalis which is perhaps the best; Spiderwort is another homely but beautiful plant-Tradescantia virginica is its botanical name-and of many good varieties the white one has the most exquisite beauty. The Globe flowers are all fine plants, only at their best in a rich moist soil. New varieties are now being produced every year, but none has finer flowers than the variety of Trollius asiaticus called Orange Globe. The Statices are also being continually, improved, and some of the finer varieties of Statice latifolia are splendid plants. It varies much from seed. Therefore the plants should be seen, if possible, when in flower, and a good form chosen. Those who have space can easily raise it from seed and should keep only the seedlings with the finest flowers.

Incarvillea delavayi is still a new plant, and for some time after its introduction was supposed not to be hardy, or at least to need care and a special place in the rock garden. One reason for this, no doubt, was its appearance and the fact that it belongs to a family in which are not many hardy plants. But though it looks as tender and foreign as a Gloxinia, it appears to be quite hardy in any light, good soil, and it is a splendid plant for the front of the border.

There are some plants which, however beautiful they may be, are disliked by gardeners because they spread like Goutweed.

One of the worst of these is Coronilla varia, and one cannot, in spite of its beauty, recommend it for any border whatever. The common Rose - bay, Epilobium augustifolium, is almost as bad; but the white variety of this is so beautiful and so ready to thrive anywhere that it must be included in our anthology. But the gardener should beware of it, as it spreads by underground suckers, and these will come up 6 feet away from the parent plant. Sidalcea is also a very spreading plant, but S. listeri, with delicate pink flowers, is less troublesome by far than S. candida, and also prettier. The musk malis one of the most beautiful of our wild flowers and well worth a place in any garden; but the white variety is still more beautiful and not so often seen in gardens as it deserves. Of St. John's Worts, Hypericum moserianum, a half shrubby species, is the best and a



A PORTION OF AN ARTISTIC HERBACEOUS BORDER

ders, in special little gardens for bulbs, and in various other ways, without in the least disturbing the beds near the house, which should for the most part be planted permanently, so that the greatest amount of beauty may be had throughout the fine months without disfiguring the beds during those months. But the permanent flowers should be hardy, and of the highest order of beauty, and such as require more than a few weeks or months for development; though here and there blanks might be filled with good, tender plants, like Heliotrope.

In growing fine things-Lilies or Cardinal Flowers, or tall Evening Primroses, Paeonies, Delphiniums, Michaelmas Daisies, Day Lilies, Doronicums, etc., among open bushes we may form a delightful garden; we secure sufficient space for the bushes to show their forms and we get light and shade among them. In such plantations one might have in the back parts 'secret" colonies of lovely things which it might not be well to show in the front of the border, or which required shade and shelter that the front did not afford.

In a recent issue of the London Daily Times appeared the following splendid article, under the caption of "The Fifty Best Hardy Peren-

We will begin with Larkspurs, one of our chief difficulties. The florists are always raising new varieties of these, but many of them are not pure blue, and surely the glory of a Larkspur is in its blueness. In this Delphinium Belladonna has never been surpassed. It is not quite so robust as some varieties nor so tall growing, but will do well enough in most sunny well-drained borders; and it flowers longer than any Larkspur. Persimmon is taller and larger flowered and a splendid variety, but it has not the grace of Belladonna. True Blue is a noble plant, a darker color with a brown centre like a bee, but it has a doubtful constitution. Therefore we choose Belladonna for our Larkspur. It used never to ripen seed; but a seed-bearing variety has now been obtained from which it is said the seedlings come true. Several species of Lilies are thoroughly good garden plants. The chief of them, of course, is the Madonna, whose one defect is its disease. Plant it in Aug-

ordinary or root cuttings. It is, however, the finest of all the border plants, and cuttings are very easily struck. The new pale blue variety, Opal, is almost as beautiful. Among the Campanulas we have no hesitation in choosing C. persicifolia, variety Grandiflora. This is a plant to be raised from seed. The seedlings will vary both in the color and the size of their flowers. The best should be chosen and perpetuated. Platycodon grandiflorum is closely related to the Campanulas, and a valuable low-growing border plant. We choose its dwarf variety Mariesii, and with this should be grown Oenothera macrocarp for the contrast both of their color and growth. There are many fine Oenotheras, but this is the best perennial one for the ordinary garden. It can be very easily raised from seed, and flowers for a long time. There is no better plant for the front of the border. Centaurea montana is a humble plant and spreads like a weed; but it is very beautiful in its blue, white, and pink varieties, and has the great merit of growing anywhere and flowering early. It it were not so easy, it would be prized, and it deserves to be more prized for its easiness. Another humble and slighted plant is Nepeta mussini, which has a peculiar modest beauty both of flower and growth, and will flourish anywhere. It is a most valuable plant to give some quietness and neatness to the front of a gay border. It combines beautifully with the giant Thrift, Armeria cephalotes, another plant of the highest merit and too little seen in gardens. There is a richly-colored variety of this called Rubra, the deep pink flowers of which contrast well with the dark lavender of the Nepeta. With both of these may be associated the beautiful Polemonium reptans. All Polemoniums are fine plants, but this is the best both in color and in habit, and it is quite easy

Ericeron speciosus is another plant often slighted because of its easiness, but it has many merits besides that and deserves a place in our anthology. It can be grown with the Oriental Poppy for a fine bold contrast, not with one of the sickly new varieties, but with some splendid. deep scarlet form such as Goliath. The great are true perennials, and C. lanceolata lives for

beauty of its flowers, as fine as those of a white carnation. Of the Phloxes we scarcely dare name one. But there is none so brilliant in color as Coquelicot, though others have a better constitution. Among Michaelmas Daisies we choose Aster acris, but only for the sake of choosing one. It has this advantage over most, that it does not spread all over the border or need constant division if it is not to deteriorate; and there is none more beautiful. Among Kunkias we have no hesitation in choosing F. sieboldii for the beauty of its glaucous leaves; but the Day Lilies are much more difficult to choose. H. aurantiaca major is always said to be the finest, but it usually prefers not to flower. We prefer H. thunbergi, which has a sweet scent and clear yellow flowers. The Kniphofias are no easier, but there is none to surpass K. caulescens either in flower or in leaf, and it is

very easily increased. There are innumerable Veronicas, but none so brilliant in the border as Veronica amethystina, the best variety of which has bright blue flowers. Among the Flaxes none remains so long in bloom as Linum perenne, although L. narbonense has larger blossoms. Of the Yuccas, gloriosa is far the most splendid when in flower, but it flowers rarely. Y. filamentosa is a free bloomer and also a splendid plant. Scabiosa caucasica is not a true perennial always, but it will last for some years in most good, welldrained borders, and can be easily raised from seed. Its beauty should give it a place in any anthology. Of the Spiraeas, we choose S. aruncas, an obvious but sound selection. The Meadow Rues are not showy plants but they have a peculiar quiet beauty, and there is none so good as the purple-flowered variety of Thalictrum aquilegifolium. The Cranesbills are a valuable family of plants. We are tempted by Geranium grandiflorum, but the most brilliant is the variety of G. ibericum called platypetalum. There are many garden varieties of Potentilla, but none flowers so long, has so delicate a color, or is so ready to thrive anywhere as Potentilla nepalensis. Few of the genus Coreopsis

beautiful border plant. Most of the Erodiums are rock plants, but E. manescavi should be in every garden, if only because it is one of the longest blooming of all hardy plants. It is not brilliant, but its flowers have a quiet and delicate beauty of their own. The most familiar Saxifrage, of course, is London Pride, but a finer plant altogether for the cool border is a variety of S. rotundifolia sold as S. Lasiophylla. This is probably not its true name, but it is the only one we know it by. It has much larger flowers than those of London Pride and also prettier leaves. It is a little known plant, but of the highest value. Tiarella cordifolia is another beautiful plant of the same family for the front of the cool border, well known but not so much grown as it deserves. We have mentioned 50 plants and there are dozens of others which we feel we have unjustly neglected. But some of them are a little difficult, like the beautiful Mertensia virginica, which where it thrives makes an exquisite contrast with Tiarella; and some are not exactly to our taste.

### ONE OF THE FINEST FLAME FLOWERS

Kniphophia rufa-Compared with most of the Kniphofias this is quite a small growing Flame Flower or Torch Lily, as this group is sometimes named. The grass-like foliage is about 2 feet in height, the slender scapes of flowers being from 2 feet to 3 feet high. They are produced freely from midsummer till late autumn. The lower flowers are canary yellow, gradually merging into coral red at the top of the spike. These last well in water when cut. Arranged in vases with their own foliage or with grasses the effect is very graceful. The plant is readily increased by division of the roots in spring or autumn, the former season beng preferable. Some of the Knip-hofias are liable to get injured by severe frosts, following a period of wet weather, unless protected. The subject of this note appears to stand the winter without any protection. Like the large growing Flame Flowers, K. rufa delights in a well-drained rich soil. It is a firstrate subject for the herbacious border, also for a bed in the pleasure grounds.

## Two Provinces on Verge of Provincial Elections



N June 8 the provincial elections will be held in Ontario and Quebec. It is an unusual incident for two provinces of the Dominion to be settling their political differences on the same day. The date was first fixed by the Ontario government and was announced some It was known then that the

Gouin ministry of Quebec intended to go to the people some time during the coming summer and as soon as the announcement of the dissolution of the Ontario legislature was made, Mr. Gouin proceeded to select the same date for his own appeal. Neither political party gains any discernible advantage by such an arrangement. The season chosen is a convenient one for all concerned, and the conditions are such as to insure a pretty complete expression of public opinion in both provinces.

Ontario Safely Conservative

· "As to the opposition during the last session, there was none," said Mr. Whitney in his opening speech of the Ontario campaign at Hamilton last Wednesday. The remark was a sufficiently accurate epitome of the actual state of affairs in that province. The Liberal opposition in the Ontario legislature contains men of ability but they are few in number and bankrupt in hope.

Everybody who takes any interest in Canadian political affairs remembers vividly the cataclysm that overtook the Ontario Liberals at the election of 1905. They had held power for thirty-two years, during the latter part of which they had revelled in political corruption of the most unblushing character, until finally their own friends in thousands turned against them and they went down to crushing defeat. From that defeat they have not yet recovered. They have no hope of victory in the June contest, and they hardly take the trouble to pretend that they have any.

Have Since Learned Better

In the days when J. P. Whitney sat to the left of Mr. Speaker it was the fashion among his opponents to belittle his ability and that of his followers. Those who talked in this way really believed a good deal of what they said, but they have since learned better. Mr. Whitney has not only shown himself a very capable, fearless man, but he has gathered around him a ministry of whom every man is a power in the land. Together they have carried out necessary reforms, insofar as time would allow. What remains to be done will be gone about energetically in the next legislature.

Many important questions have been dealt with by the Ontario government during the last three and a half years. One of these questions, that of extension of boundaries, concerns Manitoba rather closely. The matter was really thrust upon the attention of the people' of Ontario by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who practically begged that province to ask for a part of what is now the district of Keewatin. A resolution on the subject was, accordingly, passed by the Ontario legislature. There the matter has been allowed to rest. There is no indication that the people of Ontario really care much about it. Certainly they are not showing any great signs of excitement.

Condition of Liquor Traffic

A matter which Mr. Whitney has dealt with boldly and vigorously has been the condition of the liquor traffic. During the last two years that Mr. Ross was premier, when he was showing a determination to hang on to office at all costs, the Liberals coquetted with prohibition. They even came near to adopting it as a policy. Mr. Whitney, on the other hand, stood for a strict enforcement of the law, combined with a system of local option. His policy in this respect was practically the same as that which has prevailed of late years in Manitoba. Mr Whitney adopted in substance the Manitoba law and made it his own, even to the requiring a threefifths vote to carry or to repeal local option. On this point Manitoba, as the result of experience, has reverted to the principal of majority rule, but Ontario still adheres to the three-fifths rule and seems to rather prefer it. Some perfunctory references to the matter are found in speeches which have been made thus far in the campaign, but it can hardly be described as a

Living Issues Are Few

In point of fact, it is almost an exaggeration to say that the campaign has any living issues. The Liberals are objecting in a dispirited fashion to the redistribution bill, but their criticism is of the weakest character. They complain that Toronto is given four more members, but the growing population of that city made such an increase necessary, while as to the boundaries of the Toronto constituencies, it is enough to say that they were fixed by the Liberals themselves in the days of their power.

An attempt has been made to manufacture a grievance out of the conditions prevailing in New Ontario. Certainly there was for a while a good deal of loud complaint from that district. Pioneer life is necessarily hard. Roads and schools and the many other necessities of decent, civilized life must be provided as rapidly as possible, and provided, moreover, by a population widely scattered and not too well furnished with worldly means.

Was Dealt With Promptly

This state of affairs was recognized by the Whitney government and dealt with promptly. A new portfolio, that of lands, forests and mines, was created. Hon. Frank Cochrane was appointed to fill it. How well he has done so

may be judged from the contentment which prevails in that section. Every reasonable need has been met. Settlers have been treated with more generosity than formerly, being now made the owners of any timber or mineral that may be found on their lands. The result is that the agitation, which was gaining more or less headway, for the formation of a new province out of the western part of Ontario has completely died away and the district seems likely to send a solid delegation to Toronto to support the Whitney government.

The power question has occupied and still occupies a large share of Ontario's attention. The discussion has been somewhat complicated, but the fundamental idea is to see that cheap elcetrical power is furnished wherever practicable and that this necessary tool of modern progress is not allowed to fall into the hands of monopolists, or that, in any event, the price at which it is sold shall not be unduly high.

Hon. Adam Beck's Work

Hon. Adam Beck, the member for London. has had this part of the government's policy in his especial charge. He has made considerable progress towards carrying out the idea, and on this question Mr. Whitney declares that the government now sees the end of its troubles. Mr. Beck in this respect is hardly so fortunate as the government. His political enemies in London are hard after him and the constituency has become, for this reason, perhaps the most interesting in the whole fight. Mr. Beck himself is confident of victory. His confidence will probably be vindicated by the electors, but there is no denying that the contest is a warm one.

The names of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann figure somewhat prominently in the platform discussions which are going on. Towards the close of last session the Canadian Northern railway secured from the legislature a considerable enlargement of the amount of their bonds guaranteed by the Ontario government. The security held by the government is more than ample and the increased guarantee was in fact supported by Mr. MacKay, the leader of the opposition. Mr. MacKay is now trying to explain his own vote and to insinuate that there is reason for alarm, but the guarantee is strongly defended by Mr. Whitney, who says that not only was it right, but that he is proud of it.

Law Reform Coming In fact, the Conservative contention is that all of their promises have been carried out except the one relating to law reform, and in this

the foundation has been laid for a settlement which will be carried through next session.

Apart from their having little to criticize and

nothing of a constructive character to offer, the Liberals are handicapped by the existence of a certain amount of dissension within their own ranks. After the last election Hon. G. W. Ross continued the thankless task of leadership for a little time, but it was plain that he was no longer wanted, and he soon accepted a seat in the Canadian senate. The Liberals of Ontario had recognized the desirability of getting rid of all the leaders whose names were connected with the past. Therefore they rejected Hon. Richard Harcourt, the sole survivor of the old regime, and chose George P. Graham of Brockville to fill the vacancy. Mr. Harcourt since that time, though he has remained with the party, has exercised no influence. A few days ago it was announced that he had retired from public life. The real reason for his retirement is that he cannot find a constituency where he can be re-

Mr. Graham Soon Quit

Mr. Graham did not remain long as leader of the opposition at Toronto. He occupied the position from January to August, 1907. Then he gladly accepted a chance to go to Ottawa as a member of the Laurier administration. This left the leadership vacant once more, and there were those who thought that T. H. Preston of South Brant was the right man for the job, but the friends of A. G. MacKay of North Grey succeeded in making their views prevail.

Mr. MacKay is regarded by a considerable section of his followers as hardly large enough for the position. They are waiting for him to make good, but they don't half believe he can do it. His failure to frame any coherent, intelligent policy on which to go to the country has not strengthened him. But it is perhaps hardly fair to blame him. Leading a discontented and half-mutinous forlorn hope is not a task to be

The situation, in brief, is that the Conservatives are active and aggressive, with capable leaders, a sound record and a progressive policy. The other side has none of these things. The result, therefore cannot be doubted. The Conservative majority may possibly not be so large as in 1905. Some seats may be lost or won through purely local reasons, but the net result is sure to be a renewal of the confidence which the province has given to Mr. Whitney and his colleagues.

Exactly why Hon. Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, should have decided to appeal to the people at this particular time, has not been adequately explained in any public utterance by himself or any of his supporters. The legislature had still a year of legal existence before it, so that another session could have been held, with its accompanying incidental advantage of another sessional indemnity of \$800. The government, although in the nature of things not as strong as when it was formed, is nevertheless in such a position that the possibility of its defeat is not contemplated by even the most enthusiastic opponent. The explanation probably lies in the facts that just at present certain internal feuds have been temporarily hushed, and the province also finds itself financially prosperous, largely as a consequence of the \$600,000 received from the Dominion treasury by way of increased subsidy. Mr, Gouin may well think that it is wise to take no chances. Nobody can tell what a year may bring forth.

The Quebec Situation

The existing government of Quebec came into office under very peculiar circumstances. The Liberal administration dates from 1897. when F. G. Marchand became premier. When he died in 1900 his place was taken by Hon. S. N. Parent, with Lomer Gouin as minister of

So strong was this administration that Hon. E. J. Flynn, the then leader of the Quebec Conservatives, feeling that victory was hopeless, issued a manifesto advising the Conservative party to retire from the contest altogether and allow the Liberals to carry the seat by acclamation. This advice was far from palatable to a considerable section of the party, but it nevertheless had a very demoralizing effect. In 34 constituencies the Liberal candidates were elected by acclamation. In 19 others the fight was between two Liberals, with no Conservative in the field. When the votes were counted, t was found that in a legislature of 74 members there were seven Conservatives, Hon. P. E. Leblanc, of Laval; A. W. Giard, of Crompton; L. P. Bernard, of Shefford; Pierre D'Auteuill, of Charlevoix; Geo. Lafontaine, of Maskinonge; Honore Petit, of Chicoutimi, and J. M. Tellier, Joliette. This little band has since been reinforced by C. E. Gault, of Division No. 5, Montreal, so that at the time of the dissolution the first men were eight in number.

After such a triumph, Mr. Parent was, to all appearances, supreme, but his troubles com-

menced immediately. Besides being premier of his province, he was mayor of Ouebec and president of the Quebec Bridge company, which last position, in view of subsequent events, he may perhaps wish he had relinquished earlier, despite its alluring prospect of easily acquired wealth. The great are always envied.

Wanted the Whole Thing

In the opinion of many Quebec politicians, Mr. Parent was something of a hog who wanted the whole thing for himself and would not give the boys their fair share. Mr. Parent's manner, moreover, is not propitiatory. He is brusque and dictatorial.

Discontent grew, until in a few months rebellion broke out, headed by Lomer Gouin, who had been minister of colonization and public works; Adelard Turgeon, minister of agriculture; and W. A. Weir, minister without portfolio. These gentlemen deserted the premier and openly demanded his resignation. They were backed by Senators Choquette and Legris, leaders of the Dominion Liberal party in the province and by the Dominion solicitorgeneral, Rodolphe Lemieux, who happened to be the law partner of Mr. Gouin. The resulting row was somewhat protracted, but it presently became evident that Mr. Parent could not rely upon the support of the legislature. He, therefore, resigned under the usual plea of ill-health, but he exacted his price. Though beaten, he was still powerful. His price was the presidency of the National Transcontinental Railway commission, which was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Wade. This position Mr. Parent still holds.

These events brought Mr. Gouin the coveted position of premier which he still holds. Of the two gentlemen who helped him openly in his struggle for leadership, Mr. Turgeon is minister of lands and forests, while Mr. Weir is provincial treasurer.

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### Danger Was in Sight

Whatever troubles Mr. Gouin may have had since he became premier have arisen mostly from the size of his majority and the consequent difficulty of satisfying everybody. Only once has his government been at all within sight of danger. This attack, which threatened for a time to shake his power, and which resulted in the retirement of his colleague, Frs. B. Prevost, from the Portfolio of colonization, mines and fisheries, arose out of the operations of one Baron de L'Epine, the agent of a Belgian colonization syndicate. According to the baron's story, as told on the witness stand in a subsequent libel suit, the syndicate agreed to purchase 500,000 acres of land from the provincial government, the price to be nominally seventy cents per acre, but really one dollar per acre. In other words, the provincial treasury was to get the seventy cents, while the Liberal party treasury was to receive the other thirty. The syndicate was to pay ten per cent of the purchase money down and the rest in instalments as the land was disposed of to settlers from Belgium. The arrangement fell through according to the baron's testimony, because the party organizers demanded that thirty cents per acre, amounting in all to \$150,000, be paid in advance. The syndicate found it impossible to raise such a sum on that kind of security. The baron thus cruelly cheated out of a snug commission, began to talk.

Libel suits followed and the accused ministers obtained whatever vindication can be got from the verdict of a court in such a case, but there was a particularity of detail about the baron's disclosures which impressed many of the electors.

### New Man at Helm

Henri Bourassa, then member of parliament for Labelle, came forward at this juncture. He possessed a considerable personal following, he had made a close study of matters relating to local administration, and he cherished an ambition to be premier of Quebec. He made several speeches throughout the province denouncing the government, but just when his accusations were beginning to attract attention and before the movement which he led had gathered force, Mr. Turgeon, one of the accused, resigned, and challenged Mr. Bourassa to test the opinion of the electors by contesting the constituency of Bellechasse. This challenge Mr. Bourassa, rather unwisely accepted. With the whole force of the government arrayed against him and with only a comparatively few days for the discussion of the issue, Mr. Bourassa was badly beaten. Mr. Turgeon, of course, proclaimed that his victory showed that the people did not believe the charges against the government, Mr. Bourassa, his health somewhat impaired by the exertions of the campaign, retired temporarily from public view, and the government remained triumphant. That was last October. Since that time there have been no large clouds on the Liberal horizon.

As it Is Tdoay

Such is the position as it stands today. Mr. Bourassa will not revamp his personal movement until a later date. For the present he will stick to the insurance business in which he is making money. The contest, therefore, will lie between straight Liberals and as many candidates as the Conservative party can put in the field. Many constituencies will not have a Conservative candidate and in several of these there will be two Liberals running, but in any event the victor will be a supporter of the Gouin administration. The Conservatives expect that their strength will be considerably increased in the next legislature, but as yet they are chary of specifying what seats they expect to win.

## Construction of the Amur Railway

struct along the banks of the River relations. Amur a very great extension of her Siberian railway system. The Duma, after much elaborate oratory, which suggests that its members have amply developed one characteristic of representative institutions, has this week passed the necessary bill. The line will branch off from the existing route at a point apparently west of Chita, and will follow the course of the great waterway, in a vast semi-circular sweep, until it unites with the Ussuri railway at Khabarovsk. It will thus link up a wide gap in the existing chain of communications, and will give access by rail to Vladivostok through territory that has long been in Russian possession. The scheme is grandiose and in a sense courageous, but many sincerely patriotic Russians are believed to regard it with intense misgivings. They point to the strained condition of the national exchequer, and ask whether Russian finance is in a position to face an enormous initial outlay, and heavy annual charges for maintenance, in connection with a line that is most unlikely to prove remunerative. They further deprecate the proposal on the ground that it commits the Russian government to a continuance of that adventurous policy in the Far East which of late years has caused such poignant tribulations. They are loth to see Russia still turning her face, as Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria once phrased it, towards "the morning light of the East;" and they think the cabinet would have been wiser to devote itself and its money to questions of development nearer the centre of the empire. General Kuropatkin and other eminent military authorities are understood to dislike the scheme because they doubt its strategic value, unless it is associated with a large development of existing lines, which would imply a further heavy expenditure. M. Stolypin, however, insists upon regarding the Amur railway as of "primary national importance." He is looking ahead, and perceives that China is tolerably certain to exercise her right to buy the Manchurian lines, which she can purchase, both from Russia and from Japan, thirty-one years hence. If China completes the purchase, Russia would have no control over means of communication with her maritime territory except by a river exceedingly difficult to navigate, which is frozen for several months every year. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Amur railway scheme has been vigorously revived. M. Stolypin recognizes that its construction will involve great sacrifices, but, not unnaturally, he feels that the need is great. Russia is too deeply committed in her valuable Pacific provinces to leave them, beyond the reach of the unifying locomotive. The ne-

cessity is economic as well as strategic. It

USSIA has made a momentous de- in the decision at variance with M. Isvolsky's the route to be traversed by the new line. cision in finally resolving to con- friendly speech last month on Russo-Japanese

> upon Russian resources. It will be over 1,300 miles long, and any engineers save those who have resolutely spanned Asia with bands of steel would hardly contemplate the enterprise without apprehension. The estimated cost of construction alone is set down at over £22,-000,000, a sum which will probably be largely exceeded, if precedent counts for anything; and M. Stolypin has stated that the annual charges will amount to two or three millions sterling. The engineering difficulties are great. The constructors will not be advancing across an endless level prairie, as they did when they emerged into Manchuria through Trans-Baikalia and the Khingan range. There are rugged mountains to be traversed. The liability of the Amur to floods when the thaw comes will have to be taken into account. The bridge-work will be very heavy. Not only the broad main stream itself, but an endless number of tributaries, will have to be crossed. Russian railway engineers, however, have little to learn in the matter of bridging rivers, and, if their methods of railway construction are sometimes criticized in countries where more rigid principles are enforced, it must be said to their credit that they build their lines in a manner well suited to the regions they develop. Political differences apart, it is impossible to deny a meed of admiration to the many zealous and capable men in Russia who have pierced with their railways some of the most desolate lands in the world. The Siberian railway was often scoffed at before the war, but its carrying capacity in a time of great emergency astonished railway experts. The real pioneer of Russian civilization in these northern Asiatic latitudes, the lineal successor of Yermak and his Cossacks, and of Muravieff in his barge on the Amur, is the railway engineer. His work, often conducted under the most deterrent conditions, typifies alike the courageous confidence with which the best Russians face the future, and the indomitable skill and energy with which they rough-hew and shape the path of empire, undismayed by the most formidable rebuffs. We may sometimes dislike the policy of Russia in Asia, but we should not fail to recognize the fine qualities it has

How far the enterprise to which Russia now stands committed will assist in the further development of Eastern Siberia is still an open question. Its first object is to furnish the missing link in the chain of communications on Russian soil, but it cannot fail in the long run to have important economic results also. These will doubtless become apparent implies no visible menace, and there is nothing in the maritime provinces rather than along

frequently called into being.

The watershed of the Upper Amur is a region of dank forests, hardly capable of supporting The Amur railway will place a severe tax a large agricultural population. The settlements scattered sparsely along the northern bank of the river maintain a precarious connection with the world without, but the territory is never likely to attract large numbers of cultivators. Towns like Blagovestchensk may grow, because they are centres of the gold mining industry, to which the line is certain to give a great stimulus. It is towards the Ussuri districts, however, that M. Stolypin's gaze is turned when he speaks glowingly of "forty million acres of cornlands" awaiting the touch of man. Many problems must be solved before the available fertile areas are brought effectively under cultivation. Even under existing conditions, the flood of emigration to the Amur territories has been larger than the Russian authorities are able to cope with adequately. Siberian methods of agri-culture leave at present a large margin for improvement, and the new settlers do not always make successful and thrifty colonists. The eternal difficulty of Chinese competition is becoming very conspicuous in the Primorsk province, and on the Amur also, while even the mild Korean shows an increasing tendency to dwell beneath the Russian eagles in preference to the banner of the Rising Sun. The process of developing the Pacific territories is not only vast, but is still to a large extent inchoate. However, it will probably take Russia ten years to complete her new line, and by the time it is finished she will have a clearer idea of future possibilities. Meanwhile, it is sufficient for onlookers to recognize that, if the scheme is adventurous and perhaps rather reckless from the financial point of view, it is probably necessary; that it should tend to add to the world's supply of corn and gold; and that there is -no need to peer behind the strictly peaceful assurances with which it is introduced.-London Times.

> Members of the Y. M. C. A. in Los Angeles, Cal., are deeply agitated because General Superintendent C. B. Weaver, in charge of the construction work of the five hundred thousand dollar association building, has discharged all Christians he could find among the two hundred men employed and declined to hire any. He declares that he can "get twenty-five per cent more work out of sinners than church members," and will finish the job with men making no profession of faith.

Two young thieves who had robbed a shop front in Brussels, were so hard pressed in the chase by the police and the shopkeeper that they lost their heads and fled right into a police station before recognizing it.

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### Whole Thing

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LIFE ON THE 1GT/ZEKIANG

HE floating population of China, that is those of the inhabitants who live and have their being on the water, must amount to many millions. Central China is a net-work of waterways-rivers and canals. The chief product of the country-rice-is grown under water, the success of the

crops depends on the abundance of the natural supply of water, the systems of distributing water over the rice fields of the country are ingeniously and painstakingly carried out, yet the water on which the whole country depends for its very life is at times one of the worst and most treacherous enemies.

Look at the map of the Chinese empire and note the huge arteries which have their source in the mountain ranges of the west. Realize the length of the Yang-Tsze from its source in the Tibetan mountains to its mouth in the Yellow Sea; try and picture in your mind the hundreds, nay thousands, of square miles of level country through which that river flows after its mad rush through mountain gorge and canyon. Remember that all those square miles have the appearance, before the rice has sprouted, of one vast lake, but for the network of banks and dykes dividing the paddy fields from one another; notice also that these fields are about the same level as the mighty river itself at normal high water, and that a rise of a very few feet will serve to bliterate the river banks and dykes for miles. and miles. Then try to realize the size of the river itself. Seven hundred miles and more rom its mouth, H. M. S. Glory, a first-class British battleship, has steamed, to drop anchor off the bund of the important and rapidly growing port of Hankow, the long famous ntre of the tea trade, situated, as its name mplies, at the mouth of the Han river, which Yang-Tsze.

passage and transport through the whole length of Central China, that on its broad bosom it carries the traffic of half an empire almost entirely in cranky native junks, and you may begin to realize a little what appalling disaster a sudden rise in its waters may

Take a trip in one of the many luxurious steamers plying from Shanghai up the Yang-Tsze-Kiang. For miles on either side the country is as flat as a table. Here and there a clump of bamboos relieves the monotony, or a tall pagoda built to protect from all ills a town or village, but only in the dim distance hills, until the ocean has been left many miles behind. Junks and sampans everywhere; small junks and large junks, junks laden and junks light, junks sailing where possible, and junks being towed by semi-naked coolie "trackers" against wind or current; everywhere in the water junks, and along the banks, huts, and everywhere a teeming population, depending for its sustenance and its safety on the mighty river which rushes to the coast silently but very swiftly, ruthless in its whims and vagaries, making land and destroying it, ever washing and wearing away its banks and ever carrying enormous quantities of silt to be disgorged into the sea that it makes yellow for many miles from land.

Ten thousand Chinese are reported to have lost their lives recently in the great freshet that struck Hankow, unsuspecting and unpre-pared through the folly almost unbelievable to those of us who know not China of an official whose dignity was more to him than his fel-

This number, swept away at one blow at or hard-hit gambler, and by the tum-tum-tum here joins the life-giving and life-taking one city alone seems at first incredible, but to of the drums on the river gun-boats, a nerveone who has travelled on these waterways and Then ponder awhile over the teeming my- seen at different places a river bank lined for riads inhabiting this great fertile valley, re- miles with junks and huts innumerable right membering that railways as yet are a neglig-, at the water's edge, crowded with a busy, ible quantity in this vast country, and that noisy multitude, the thing is easier to underthe great waterway is the main channel for stand and realize. I have heard Chinese quar-

ters in white men's towns described as rabbitwarrens. I have seen many a rabbit-warren, but never a one that seemed to me to make a fair simile to the river-bank population of any Chinese town that I have seen. Here is a medley of sight and sound and smell. Junks of all sizes rubbing sides together, and on the bank a solid packed line of huts and houses; refuse-heaps and filth indescribable. Clickityclack, clickity-clack, here comes a pedlar beating his castanets of bamboo to call attention to his wares; there is a tobacco vendor with water-pipes to hire for a smoke. A few yards further on is a barber plying his trade in openair, moving with his stock-in-trade, wherever. business offers. At the top pitch of their voices two coolie women are indulging in

GROUP AT THE RIVER'S BANK

test, in laughter and in anger. The very water seems to sing with life. As night advances a gradual hush falls over things, broken at frequent intervals by a voice raised high of some quarrelsome reveler

racking infliction on a light sleeper. Picture to yourself such a mass of humanity asleep and caught asleep by a wall of water suddenly and silently sweeping down upon them. No time to cast off moorings or recover anchors, no time to get out oars and push out

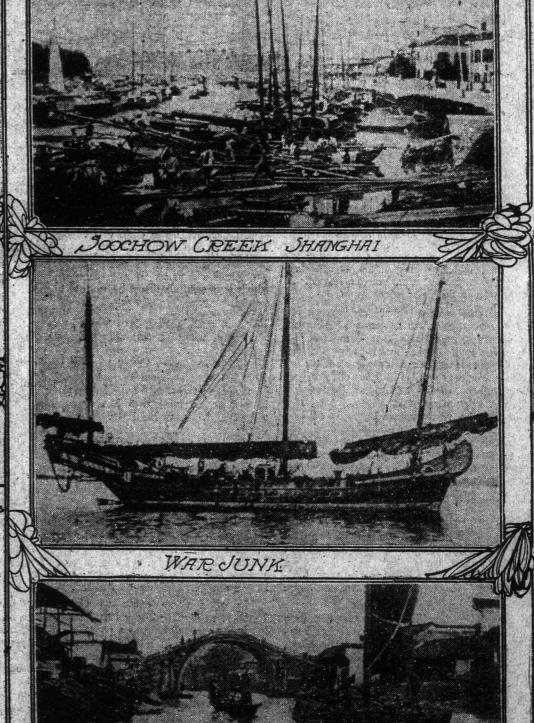
abuse and the interchange of filthy compliments all unnoticed by the throng, while in the bows of that junk a Chinese head is being subjected to a vigorous and thorough search at the hands of a friend while its owner contentedly puffs at his water-pipe. Over all the continuous hum of human voice in jest, in pro-

fate. The gods were angry. Ever the gods are angry, ever must they be propitiated.

Can we wonder, then, at the poor, superstitious junkman's regular devotion and attention to his religious duties? We can understand and realize when we see him returning from buying his stores for a trip carrying a

into the stream, a jumbled mass of swamped and sinking junks, bumping, squeezing, crunching, nothing but confusion and death.

goodly supply of joss sticks, paper money and fire crackers; we feel no temptation to smile or mock at sunset and at dawn when he Feng-shui poo how. The fates were against makes his kow-tow to the river-god and burns them. What good to struggle or complain of his sacrifice of paper-money and lights his joss-sticks in his honor. We watch him in sympathy as he mutters his prayer and pays his toll to the god of each rapid and dangerous stretch of water; we have seen some of the dangers that he has to brave and can sympathize with his sincere efforts to invoke superhuman aid to combat superhuman dangers.



## Common Abuse of Tipping

N a recent issue of the London Times, the following appeared, "From a Corespondent": dent":

A treatise could easily be written on the practice of tipping, which is now universal in every part of the civilized world. Of late years the practice has been common usage in many distant lands waere it was previously unknown. Once even the Gibeonites of industry in Western America who thought themselves "as good as the next man" (and sometimes, to judge by their manner, some degrees better) would have scorned to take a pourboire in the form of currency. But in these latter, days, as every traveller knows, even the typical Westerner—even the "free miner" who takes one round a placer-camp—will accept a tip, and evidently expects terner—even the "free miner" who takes one round a placer-camp—will accept a tip, and evidently expects it. Except in such out-of-the-world districts as the Kentucky hill country, the Smoky Mountains, and what is left uncivilized of the demesnes of the Hudson's Bay Company the tip is an American institution, and to be "American" it must be liberal to the verge of munificence. Elsewhere the very word seems to have passed into all languages; in Egypt and Turkey, for example, it is displacing the familiar "backsheesh," because, other things being equal, the person who begs in a monosyllable rather than a disyllable gains a little of the time which is money.

As the practice of tinning has widened its scope

who begs in a monosyllable rather than a disyllable gains a little of the time which is money.

As the practice of tipping has widened its scope by conquering the new countries of the world, so it has deepened its power over those who live in old countries where the pourboire has long been an established institution. For example, consider the fashion of tipping in the better-class London restaurants. Ten years ago a piece of silver was always sufficient to awaken the waiter's smile; a few coppers were a sufficient guarantee that he would bring you your hat and coat with the requisite deference. Today the waiter at any good West-end restaurant expects from 15 to 20 per cent. on the amount of your bill. Anything else causes him to cast on you that look, which the boldest flinch from, intended to imply that you are a "gent" rather than a gentleman. The waiter, poor fellow, is not to be blamed for thus endeavoring to keep up the local standard of tipping. The management, which pays him no wages or even exacts a payment from him and so casts the burden of his maintenance on the public, is really to blame for the system. Not a few of the places where, a few years ago, one could dine with simple luxury and decorously at a reasonable cost have been spoilt for the person of moderate means by the lavish tipping of wealthy loreigners who leave a meteoric trail of gold and silver donations behind them as they "streak" through our poor, patient metropolis. Only the other day I saw one of these nouveaux riches give a porter half-acrown for carrying a small bag (no doubt it was a crip" to its owner) 50 yards along the Victoria platform. Afterwards he seemed to be holding a levee of allway servants at the door of his compartment. They stood with hungry eyes about the temporary diding place of this incarnation of a gold mine intend of helping other passengers, third-class nonentities such as myself, to transport their more personal luggage.

But it is in certain country houses that one ob-

serves the most odious abuses of tipping. Time was when the man of moderate means could always accept an invitation to spend the week-end at some well-to-do friend's country seat or to enjoy a day's shooting. an invitation to spend the week-end at some Well-todo friend's country seat or to enjoy a day's shooting.

In the former case a single pound would cover all necessary donations; in the latter, a sovereign to the
headkeeper and half-sovereigns, or even what the
cabmen call "dollars." to his underlings were amply
sufficient. In these days, however, five times as much
is expected and paid as a matter of course. If, for
example, you tip the chauffeur who takes you from
and to the station on the same scale as, on the occasion of previous visits in days before the motor-car
arrived, you tipped the groom who drove the dogcart,
his manner of acceptance is apt to be positively impertinent. The chauffeur is still a spoilt darling of
the servants hall though in the best houses successful efforts are being made to reduce his status to that
of the old-fashioned coachman, who, even if he is
disappointed in the size of his tip, seldom or never allows his resentment to dislocate his manners. A
competent authority informs me that the appearance
of the chauffeur—from whom his employers too often
allow undue familiarity—is one of the causes of extravagance in tipping, other servants being corrupted
by his influence. However that may be the standard allow undue familiarity—is one of the causes of extravagance in tipping, other servants being corrupted by his influence. However that may be, the standard of tipping in country houses has now become so exorbitant that it is more economical to spend one's week-ends at a good hotel. As for shooting invitations, no man of small means can afford to accept them. The impudence of under-tipped keepers sometimes passes all bounds. A friend of mine, who offered two sovereigns to a headkeeper, received the amazing answer of a hand placed behind the back—a most emphatic reusal to take the gift—and the significant words, "Sir, this is a paper house." That was to say, nothing less than a £5 note should have been offered to this dignitary, who, to do him justice, had shown the party the best of sport. When £10 will not cover the open-air "vails," the time has come for the man of small means to sell his guns and forget all about grouse and pheasants, and to cultivate golf as a casual recreation—for all that golf is yearly becoming a more expensive amusement.

There are still country houses where this state of things is not tolerated, and a guest's poverty is never a source of embarrassment to him or her. For the most part these citadels of true English hospitality are historic places occupied by families which have made, and are still making. English history. There the servants know that they also must play their part in maintaining the best traditions of English society. But, to, speak the plain truth, such houses are few and far between. Elsewhere the rule is that the indolence or ignorance of the owners has permitted the rank growth of a system of customary exactions which is a source of discomfort to their poorer guests. No doubt the rich guest who throws his money about recklessly is also to blame. But it is surely in the power of those who have a local habitation and a name in the English countryside to prevent their houses from degenerating into a kind of expensive hotel. Ugly stories are current regarding some of these privately-owned hotels. It is said that the servants are not paid at all, tips constituting their entire wages. It has even been whispered that, in the

worst cases, the servants pay for the privilege of serving; so that a part of the guest's tips go into the host's pocket. No doubt these are but idle rumors. But the fact that they circulate briskly is yet another proof that all right-thinking persons should endeavor to extirpate the existing system of extravagant tipping. Perhaps the best method of securing a reform is to forbid individual servants to receive tips on pain of dismissal, and to have all presents paid into a general fund, which is periodically distributed in the proper proportions. Country-house parties of the modern type add greatly to the work of servants, who are certainly entitled to presents as long as they are not exacted. The plan suggested has in one case proved quite successful. proved quite successful

Editorially, the Times said:

We publish this morning the complaint of a correspondent whose experience, we fear, can be paralleled by that of the great majority of readers, and who laments the prevailing practice of tipping, or perhaps only its abuse, in terms which might almost move Sir Edward Fry to take up arms against so crying an eyil and endeavor to deal with it as he has dealt with the receiving of illicit commissions. All who are acquainted with the history of the eighteenth century are aware that complaints of the same kind were quite familiar to our great-great-grandfathers, and that in their days the cost to a struggling poet or artist of dining with a noble patron was often so great as to be prohibitory. As the guest passed through the hall on his departure he was waylaid by an army of footmen, each of whom presented him with some small part of his belongings, his hat, his cane, or his cloak, and each of whom expected to be paid at least a guinea for his services. Every one knows the story of the guest who, in such circumstances, declined to receive his gloves, declaring that they were not worth a guinea; and it may fairly be presumed that the very extent to which the practice then outstomary became a nuisance must have paved the way to a considerable measure of reform, which in the present day, apparently, needs to be repeated. Our correspondent tells us, no doubt correctly, that it is only of late years that the expectations of servants and other recipients of tips have reached their present pitch of extravagance; and it seems clear that these expectations, like the influence of the crown in bygone days, "have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished." Editorially, the Times said:

We have no quarrel with the principle involved in some moderate recognition of services rendered to guests or to passengers; although there are hosts who strictly forbid their servants to receive gifts from the former, and certain railway companies have at least ostensibly, endeavored to pursue a similar course with regard to the latter. We doubt, however, whether it is of any avail to strive against an almost universal instinct, and whether it should not be sufficient to restrain within reasonable bounds a practice which, except as a result of a very considerable change in human nature, is never likely to be entirely abolished. The guest or the railway passenger feels, as a rule, that he establishes a quasi-friendly refation with the recipient of a tip, and that he may reasonably expect a somewhat less perfunctory degree of service than might otherwise fall to his lot. For this advantage he is usually willing to pay, provided that the cost be hot beyond his means and that the hopes of the recipient are not so unduly exalted as to render a gift which is deemed insufficient an excuse for rudeness or neglect.

## Some Problems of India

WHAMPOO RIVER.

EVIEWING the two new books, "India Problems," by S. M. Mitra, and "India and The Empire," by M. de P. Webb, C. I. E., the London Times says:

Although there is a great outpouring of books and articles about India, the public at home have far too few opportunities of learning what the people of India think of current questions affecting themselves. They have the loud denunciation of apostles of discontent, but they do not come into contact with the thoughts of those intelligent, moderate-minded men who still represent a very large proportion of the educated classes of India. Such a book as Mr. Mitra's is therefore specially welcome. As scholar, lawyer, and journalist he has touched Indian life at many points. As a British Indian long resident in native States he is able to compare British and native rule with peculiar insight. As a Bengali he can speak with authority concerning the provinces where unrest is cheifly rife. He writes with terse vigor and directness, and his literary manner is quite devoid of that wordy incoherence into which too many of his countrymen often lapse. His book is a useful and candid contribution to the discussion of many of the perplexing issues which engross the attention of Indian administrators. He deals in turn with the present troubles, the drink traffic, the partition of Bengal, India's attitude towards Imperial preference, famines, industrial development, the Congress, the native States, and other topics, always with knowledge, sometimes with unusual erudition, and occasionally with a freshness of view that arrests attention. Sir George Birdwood, who has written an interesting introduction to the book, calls Mr. Mitra's pages "earnestly labored, accurate, Illuminating, and weighty," praise which is not too high even from such an authority.

In his references to existing controversies, Mr. Mitra pointedly says that to the people of India it

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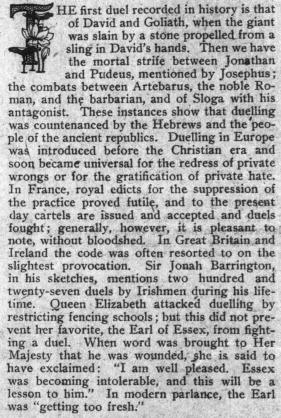
In his references to existing controversies, Mr. Mitra pointedly says that to the people of India it will make no sort of difference whether financial control is finally exercised by the Supreme or the Local governments. Decentralization will only interest them according to the degree in which it really brings the executive power into touch with local conditions. There is much force in this remark, for native opinion appears to hold that the recent commission paid too little attention to popular aspirations. We cannot approve of Mr. Mitra's handling of the question of assaults by Englishmen on natives. It is likely to convey to uninformed minds a vague impression that most Englishmen in India are in the habit of striking natives, whereas we believe it would be found that the percentage of Englishmen who have ever struck a single native in the whole of their residence is very small indeed. Mr. Mitra says that "dozens of natives of India have in past times been most brutally kicked to death by Englishmen in India." What does he mean by "past times?" Does he include the long centuries that have elapsed since Fitch and Newberry landed at Goa? Such a statement should not have been made without very specific qualification. His treatment of the O'Hara case at Calcutta in 1880 is also unsatisfactory. O'Hara was presumably acquitted at the second trial because the law was in his favor, and not, as Mr. Mitra suggests, because two binient counsel appeared for him; and as a lawyer,

the author ought to have remembered that, though juries can convict a man, they cannot "sentence him to death." Mr. Mitra, however, plainly meant to be fair, for he renders useful service by contradicting the popular defusion that no Englishman has ever been hanged for killing a native. He quotes six cases where the death penalty was exacted.

One of Mr. Mitra's interesting suggestions is that at least five Indian princes—two Hindu, two Mahomedian, and one Sikh—might be made "honorary members" of the House of Lords. Apart from constitutional difficulties, however, the idea is open to Mr. Mitra's own objection, advanced in another connexion, that "to the people of India it will make no sort of difference." He deplores ta. fact that in the Indian Army there is no Alikhanoff, a regret which it is less difficult to share. More practical than either of these suggestions is his plea that the Native Army should be eligible for the Victoria Cross. There is reason to believe that the disability of native officers and soldiers in this respect is keenly felt. Mr. Mitra is opposed to the proposal frequently advanced that the Viceroy should be a Royal Prince and urges that the Royal Family "can hardly descend into the arena of politics." No doubt a Royal personage could not very well hold the Viceroyalty, under present conditions, and possibly there are objections which would prove insuperable; but Mr. Mitra omits to note how amazingly popular the idea is among Indians. Incidentally he recognizes that Lord Curzon "did a great deal to conciliate the native millions." The remark connotes an aspect of an eventful Viceroyalty which has been unjustly obscured, though no doubt history will, discover it beneath the debris of controversy, Mr. Mitra is a vigorous defender of the partition of Bengal, and marshals a large array of facts in support of his views. The partition, he holds, "does not make the Bengali a farthing the worse, in person, reputation, or pocket." He reminds us that the Mahrattas are separated among two or three p

is now tentatively trying to make.

As to Imperial preference, Mr. Mitra is not attracted by the Chamberlain programme. He thinks India is unfairly treated as it is. The British duty on Indian coffee is 19 per cent. ad valorem, and on tea it is equivalent to 90 per cent., while the duty on tobacco, being imposed according to weight, operates severely against the cheap Indian product. If England would impose a reasonable duty on synthetic indigo as a chemical compound, while admitting natural indigo free as a raw material, she would enormously benefit a languishing industry. As it is, he fears the British fiscal system, instead of being altered to benefit India, will be altered in a way which will injure India, with her three hundred millions of people, while conferring benefits on eleven million people in the Colonies. We need not enter into his arguments, which by this time are tolerably familiar, but we believe that, rightly or wrongly, his views embody the present attitude of the majority of educated Indians towards the fiscal question.



Many of the most noted Englishmen in the past and preceding centuries fought duels, for various reasons. Castlereagh, Pitt, Fox, Canning were all called out. Edward III, of England fought a Frenchman named Ribaumont in France, and having vanquished him, loaded him down with favors, remarking that he was a brave man. Francis I of France in 1577 challenged Charles V. of Germany. The challenge was accepted, but the monarchs never met.

O'Connell, having killed an antagonist in a duel, was never the same man again, and declined all subsequent calls to mortal combat. In 1835, Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) challenged Morgan O'Connell, son of the "Liberator," for words spoken by his father in debate. O'Connell, senior, thus referred to Disraeli:

"I cannot divest my mind of the belief that, if this fellow's genealogy were traced, it would be found that he is the lineal descendant and true heir-at-law of the impenitent thief who atoned for his crime on the cross."

This sarcasm struck Disraeli, who was of Jewish origin, like a poisoned arrow. Morgan O'Connell declined the challenge and Disraeli threatened to castigate the elder O'Connell, but the threat was never carried out.

The duel in 1804 between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, in which Hamilton fell, is always referred to in American annals as a most deplorable affair. Hamilton was the friend of Washington-albeit he was a Briton,

traitorous designs against his country. After Hamilton's death, Burr was shunned, and died in abject poverty.

Henry Clay and John Randolph, two eminent Americans, fought. Clay took deliberate aim at his antagonist, and missed. Whereupon Ranpolph fired his pistol in the air, remarking: "I would not have seen him fall mortally, or even doubtfully, wounded, for all the lands that are watered by the King of Floods and all his tributary streams." The combatants then shook hands, embraced and were ever afterwards friends.

In California the code was recognized, and the declination of a challenge was regarded as evidence of cowardice. Gen. Denver, in whose honor the City of Denver, Colorado, was named, killed E. A. Gilbert, a member of congress from California, in 1852. John Nugent, editor of the San Francisco Herald, wounded an antagonist in 1852, and in 1853 met Thomas Hayes, an alderman, when he was dangerously wounded, but recovered

In the summer of 1858 Nugent was sent to British Columbia as a special commissioner to inquire into the treatment of American citizens by our government, they having complained of unjust and oppressive laws. Nugent was cordially received and entertained by Gov. Douglas, and visited the mines on Fraser river. his return he submitted a savage report, alleging that the treatment of the American miners by our government should call forth at least a remonstrance. The report was pigeonholed at Washington and no action was ever

In 1854 George A. Dribble, a midshipman in the United States service in California, fought E. B. Lundy, a Canadian, of Lundy's Lane. Both showed a courage worthy of a better cause. Dribble was killed.

In 1854 there came to California Lola Montes, an extraordinary female. Through her intrigues she had caused a popular rising about six years before in Bavaria, where she became the companion of the King, Louis, who created her the Countess de Lansfelt. Her conduct there was scandalous. She was an Irish girl, appeared first in Paris as a danseuse and created a great sensation there. Duarier and Bouvallon, Parisian swells, fought about her, and Duarier, whose "friend" she was at that time, was killed. At the inquest she said, "I was a better shot than Duarier, and if I had known that Bouvallon wanted satisfaction, I would have fought

After coming to America, Lola was constantly in trouble because of her pugnacious disposition. Her admirers were many and several fistic encounters and duels resulted from efforts to win her favor. Finally, she married Pat: Hull, a well known man about San Francisco. ."just to get rid of him," as she expressed it. A young republic's greatest statesman, and a close few days later she horsewhipped her hsuband publicly and applied for and got a divorce. having been born in the West Indies. Burr, was a good-natured fellow, sloppy in his who had been vice president, was suspected of habits, not over-clean, and very fond of a the prisoner remained in the hands of the au-

"drap," and a big "drap," too, of the "ctater." One evening, speaking of Hull, she said the world was divided into three classes, Men, Women and Its. "Pat Hull," she added, 'is an

The Countess was met by a friend of mine one evening at supper with a few other young fellows. She was fond of wine, smoked cigarettes and told racy stories of her Parisian adventures and of the Bavarian court. She was a fascinating woman, an excellent conversationalist, very intelligent and a fairly good actress. But it was as a dancer that she excelled all contemporaries. Every movement was a poem, and it was deemed a rare privilege to see the handsome creature in short skirts and tights flitting across the stage like a fairy and assuming the poses for which she had become famous on two continents, and which had captivated King Louis and proved his ruin. Her favorite turn was the "spider dance," which was very suggestive, but not very vulgar. Lola's chief beauty lay in her coal-black eyes and her limbs. She must have been very beautiful once, but when she came to California she had faded somewhat-late suppers and dissipation had got their work in on her face; but those businesslike -they were as bright and sparkling as ever -looked you through and through, and demanded admiration, if not adulation. The weak man who once looked into the deep well of those soulful orbs lost himself, and floundering in the depths, cast fame and fortune and character at her feet! The women never took to Lola. Lola Montes was not a womanly woman. But the men raved about her. She challenged several of her admirers, but they got out of the difficulty in some way, perhaps by the payment of money. At last she had a stroke of paralysis, which ended her fascinating career, and she died in a New York garret, deserted by her former admirers and reduced to a crust.

A gentleman named Geo. Penn Johnston, in 1857 was the United States commissioner for the Pacific Coast, and before him one day in 1857 was brought a negro—an escaped fugitive slave-by his late owner. At that time, under the fugitive slave law, a runaway slave, if caught in a free state, could be haled before a United States commissioner, and upon satisfactory evidence being given, might be remanded to custody for delivery to ins owner.

This slave was named Archie Lee. He was just an ordinary, compouplace negro of pure African blood, and as black as night. He had been confined in a cell and was brought in a carriage to Mr. Johnston's office. As he was being conducted from the carriage a serious riot occurred. The colored men in the crowd made a wild rush to rescue the man, and were driven back by the officers. Pistols were drawn and awed the crowd. Then a number of white men, who sympathized with the negroes, pressed forward, and for a few moments bloodshed seemed imminent. It was with extreme

thorities, and when he reached the office his clothes were in tatters. Johnston heard the evidence and freed the negro, who was carried on the shoulders of the blacks and their white sympathizers to a place of security. For many days Lee was a "black lion," and received an ovation wherever he went. One of the ministers preached a sermon upon the event and Archie occupied a prominent seat in a front pew during the service. A large collection was taken up for his benefit, and receptions, at which he was the guest of honor, were held. Archie seemed to enjoy/the attention he received, and had he had brains and education might have reaped a fortune from a lecture tour; but, as has been recounted, he was only a commonplace darkey who could neither read nor write, and his habits were those of a field hand or stable man, so the town soon tired of him. Then he came to Victoria, where he remained several years and lost his reason. He fell into the habit of standing at the corner of Yates and Government streets, where formerly stood Bayley's hotel, a site that is now occupied by the Imperial Bank building, and gazing pensively in the direction of the Metchosin hills. Day after day, in fair or fine weather, in wind and storm, heat and cold, with a dirty felt hat turned back from his forehead, clad in miserable garments and wearing boots that were as holey as the wooden pavement on Fort street, the poor darkey stood on the corner. He toiled not; neither did he spin. He spoke to no one, answered no questions, just maintained his vigil stlently and unobtrusively. His time for appearing was about 9 a, m., and his hour for disappearing was about 4 o'clock. Where he went to at night or where he lodged was not known. The place where he took his meals (if

ings and comings no man could trace.

One day Archie hobbled to the corner with the aid of a stick and his face bore evidence of extreme illness. He continued to drag himself to the corner for some weeks, and at last he came no more. What became of him must ever remain an unsolved mystery. He just dropped out of sight. He had been bought and sold and whipped (his body bore the marks of the lash), hunted, starved, wounded and despised while on earth, for the sole reason that his Maker had bestowed on him a black skin. May he not have been translated to a realm where the color-line is not drawn and where those who have suffered most here go up higher than those whose lives have been one long summer day?

he ate at all) was never discovered. He was

altogether a mysterious character, whose go-

Victoria had her own little fugitive slave episode. In 1861 a gentleman resident at Olympia and visiting here, brought his black body servant with him. The servant was a slave. Although perfectly content with his sur-roundings, he was induced to desert his master and take up his abode with Victoria friends. He did not again return to servitude. There

turn with him; but the doctrine that once a slave sets foot on British soil he is free, was applied and recognized in this case.

Referring again to the duelling era brings up the face and form of a dear friend who has long since passed on. His name was Racey, Biven, and he was a journalist. He was a little scrap of a man, scarcely five feet; but he was a plucky fellow, full of noble sentiments and good thoughts, and chivalrous. In appearance he was rather grotesque. He wore his rich yellow hair long, and it fell in heavy folds upon his shoulders. His coat was of fine blue broadcloth, with short waist and long skirts. His boots were high-heeled, and he carried a gold-headed cane, which had been his father's. confess that when I first met Biven (we were then strangers) I was inclined to laugh outright -his get-up was so funny. He resembled a Beau Brummel gone to seed. When I came to know him I congratulated myself that I had restrained the desire to laugh, for he would have struck me with his cane, or challenged me, and I should have missed making a most delightful acquaintance and, perhaps, should not have lived to write this article.

Biven had married a daughter of one of the old Mexican families with lots of land and little money: The money was soon spent, and as the land, which is now worth many millions, was then worthless, my friend was forced to return to journalism to eke out an existence.

One day while passing along a downtown street, a big, burly man named Dorsey insulted Biven. A challenge was sent to Dorsey, which he accepted, and the two, with seconds, surgeons and friends, proceeded to the Oakland side to fight. The affair had got noised about, and hundreds followed the principals and seconds to the field of battle. Buggies, express wagons, carriages and every conceivable conveyance were impressed to carry the multitude to the scene, and those who could not get conveyances "footed it," the road being lined by an excited concourse."

Arrived on the ground, thirty feet were paced off and the men took their places, pistols n hand. At the word both weapons were discharged. Dorsey's ball entered Biven's left wrist, tearing away a bone or two and crippling him slightly. Biven's ball struck his antagonist squarely in the waistband and drove the top button of his trousers into the skin of his stomach. Biven grasped his wounded arm and maintained his composure and position like a Stoic. Dorsey, believing that he was mortally wounded, fell to the ground and roared for a surgeon. The examination showed that his wound was superficial, although painful. Like beauty, it was only skindeep, and the flattened bullet was picked up on the ground,

"Racey," I asked him one day, "how did you feel when you faced Dorsey?"

"Why," replied the plucky little fellow, who lay in bed with his arm bandaged, "I felt calm and safe, for I did not believe the good Lord

## No National Difficulty Too Great for the British Empire

HE one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the St George's society of Halifax, was celebrated last night with a banquet at the Halifax hotel, says the Halifax Herald, in its issue of April 24th. The feature of the postprandial proceedings was the eloquent plea made by Mr. Justice Russell for a greater imperial ideafor faith in the glory of our destiny. For himself he had unbounded confidence. The banquetting hall was decorated with the Union Jack and the Cross of St. George, the menu was excellent, and the spirit of camaraderic and good fellowship that prevailed was all that could be wished. The company surrounding the tables was large and brilliant. In the chair was C. E. W. Dodwell, C. E., who for the third time had been placed in that honorable position. On his right sat Governor Fraser, Mayor Maclireith and Mr. Justice Russell, on his left, Chief Justice Townsend, Brigadier-General Drury, J. C. O'Mullin and S. M. Brookfield.

It was a few minutes after ten o'clock when President Dodwell rose to propose the King. Before doing this Mr. Dodwell referred briefly to the prosperous condition of the society, its increasing membership and its enhanced usefulness. Mr. Dodwell expressed the regrets of the premier, the attorney-general, the bishop and others at inability to be present. Telegrams of greeting and good wishes were read from sister societies in New York, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph. It was also, Mr. Dodwell said, the 122nd anniversary of the New York society, and from Guelph came the honored assistant vice-president of this society. A cordial welcome was given to the guests of the society and then the toat "The King" was given and honored.

In proposing "St. George and Merrie England," President Dodwell said some pleasant things of Englishmen in a happy way. They had been said to be less loyal than other Britishers, but their loyalty is not the kind that is shown on the surface so unmistakeably as that of others. But it is none the less deen. The Englishman does not feel the need of

lishmen in a happy way. They had been said to be less loyal than other Britishers, but their loyalty is not the kind that is shown on the surface so unmistakeably as that of others. But it is none the less deep. The Englishman does not feel the need of showing his loyalty in the same way, but on occasion he does manifest it, as witness Mafeking night in London. Mr. Dodwell asked the society to drink to the toast of the evening, "St. George and Merrie England." The toast was enthusiastically honored.

Mr. Justice Russell responded in fine style. After some appropriate preliminary remarks, he said that in the Greville memoirs an incident is told of a man whom Greville pronounces one of the wisest men he ever heard of. He was arrested in the Gardens of the Tuileries for wandering about with a bandage over his mouth and jaws. When he was brought before the magistrate and questioned as to the motive and meaning of this singular procedure, his reply was, that he was a very impudent person and had discovered that he could never open his lips without getting himself into trouble. Hence he had concluded that the best thing he could do was to clamp himself up in the manner that had led to his arrest.

I am reminded of this incident by the reflection that the last time I had the temerity to speak from a public platform. I became involved in a controversy with no less than half a dozen open antagonists besides an innumerable company of anonymous commentators. I was about making up my mind to adopt the expedient of the wise man of the Tuileries when the task was laid upon me of speaking for St. George and Merrie England. But I suppose I need not fear that in this loyal assembly and in this English city, anything that can be said to the honor of St. George

or the praise of Merrie England will ever expose the speaker to the necessity of defending himself in the newspapers. The city in which we dwell was founded under the auspices of St. George, and by an offshoot from the stock that has made the glory of Merrie England, some of its best blood has come from the veins of those who left behind them all their earthly possessions and saw before them nothing but a long vista of poverty and hardship that they might be true according to their lights to the England of their fore-fathers. They made their choice more than a hundred years ago, and I think one of the greatest problems of world politics that presents itself for solution at the present day will be found to be intimately bound up with the question whether in the midst of our abounding prosperity, in peace and plenty and security, today we are prepared to confirm the choice that our ancestors made on their own and our behalf a century or more ago.

I should not have thought that this was a live

a century or more ago.

I should not have thought that this was a live question if it had not been gravely discussed by a distinguished publicist a few weeks ago under the auspices of the Canadian club. J. S. Ewart, K. C., who discussed this question recently in Halifax and St. John, starts out with the thesis that the present imperial relations cannot perpetually or even indefinitely continue, that a great nation such as the Dominion of Canada, with its territory stretching from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth, cannot forever more continue in even theoretical subordination to a government in which it is from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth, cannot forever more continue in even theoretical subordination to a government in which it is not represented. To this proposition every thinking Canadian and every self-respecting Canadian must, it seems to me, subscribe, but the solution presented by Mr. Ewart must have seemed to the most superficial of those who heard him, an impossibility, and it has been criticised by Mr. Fraser, who writes from Harvard university with unanswerable force. Mr. Ewart's curious political structure with its aggregation of self-governing commonwealths, each having its independent power of making treaties involving the possibility of peace or war, and yet all subsisting under a common sovereign, is really the most remarkable political conception that ever entered into the mind of man. Of course Mr. Ewart is no fool, and it is easy to see that his common sovereignty of King Edward and his successors is merely a concession to the feelings of those, of whom there are, I trust, very many, who would be shocked by the proposal to cut the tie that binds us to the motherland, and break up the British empire into a hundred fragments.

Against these derisive counsels, while they are perhaps legitimate questions for discussion, I think it is none too soon for those of us who think otherwise to raise our voices.

There was once a British premier who was the typical representative of Merrie England whose unt-

is none too soon for those of us who think otherwise to raise our voices.

There was once a British premier who was the typical representative of Merrie England, whose universal solvent for the political problems by which he was from time to time confronted, was the solution of laissez faire—"Can't you let it alone," said the easy going Lord Melbourne to many a difficult and pressing problem, and it is really surprising how many apparently insoluble difficulties will in some fashion find themselves remedied in course of time by this very simple manner of treatment. The future of Canada, which to my mind, means the future of the British empire, may not be one of those questions, but if we must make our choice between Lord Melbourne and Mr. Ewart, I should rather ask Lord Melbourne and Mr. Ewart, I should rather ask Lord Melbourne's question, "Can you not let, it alone," than Mr. Ewart's questions, with its implication of an affirmative answer, "Can you not pull it to pieces?"

Think over the matter for a moment. When our

ancestors, or those of many of us here present, exiled themselves to Halifax and the sister city of St. John, when our fellow-countrymen of Ontario came over the lake to York and the sister city of St. John, when our fellow-countrymen of Ontario came over the lake to York and the sister city of Toronto, the Intellectual centre, I. suppose, may fairly consider it of the Dominion of Canada; when our French-Canadian fellow citizens, under; when our French-Canadian fellow citizens, under the beside of England in the great imperial crisis of the times that tried men's souls, what was the side of England in the great imperial crisis of the times that tried men's souls, what was the vision that held them true to the conception of a united empire, a great family of kindred nations grouped about the Old homestead—with common frouped about the old homestead—with common grouped about the old homestead—with common frouped about the same ideals of cities and common alms, with the same ideals of cities and common alms, with the same ideals of cities and common alms, with the same ideals of cities and common alms, with the same ideals of cities and common alms, with the same ideals of cities and common alms, with the same ideals of cities and common alms, with the same ideals of cities and common alms, with the same ideals of cities and the same in the same interest to the multiple cities for the world and in fals and impossible dream, and he has traced with infinite eleveness to be telling us that this is all an idle and impossible dream, and he has traced with infinite eleveness to the propose and the same common of the world as a same cities and the same common of the propose in the cities of the cities of

days he would have seen that a federal union of the thirteen commonwealths was an idle and impracticable dream. But Madison and Hamilton thought otherwise, and just as to their philosophical and patient fortitude it is due that in place of ten or twenty independent sovereignties with all their infinite possibilities of perpetual war, we see over all the lower half of this great continent the Pax Americans now firmly and for all time established, so let us hope, in spite of all the failures of specific schemes that Mr. Ewart has so triumphantly recorded, a solution remains to be discovered by which the colonial status which is so galling to Mr. Ewart may be throup off, without dissolving the empire which it has cost so much in blood and treasure to establish.

I believe that with patience and Providence, all the

much in blood and treasure to establish.

I believe that with patience and Providence, all the difficulties of which Mr. Ewart makes such mountainous obstacles in the way of a consolidated empire may be surmounted, and the political genius that has built up so fair a fabric of imperial greatness and power is not going to let the whole structure fail to pieces. If the discordant interests of the old American colonies could be harmonized into a united nation, if the states of Germany, Catholic and Protestant, north and south, with all their divergent interests and discordant sentiments could be welded into a united power and become so strong as in the opinion of many to be a menace to the ascendancy of Britain, I see no reason why we, instead of continuing to build up and consolidate should enter upon the downward career of disintegration and dissolution. Our problems are many and difficult as they stand. It is not clear, that the solution offered for them by the policy of disintegration could open up more serious difficulties than those which it would thus endeavor to remove.

Samuel Crawford, who so often has delighted the North British society with his Scottish songs, followed with a good English song, "The Island home of an Englishman." He was warmly encored and responded by repeating a part of the song.

William Crowe proposed The Governor-General and the Governor. william Crowe proposed The Governor-General and the Governor.

His Honor Governor Fraser, who on rising was loudly cheered, responded in his customary good form. After some happy pleasantries, the governor alluded to the speech of Mr. Justice Russell, whose words had been timely and such as are much needed in Canada today. The people from which we have sprung have settled every issue that has come to them—settled them honestly and rightly according to the light that they had. They will settle the issues that are yet to come. His honor objected to the raising of issues that are only imaginary. He was willing to leave the questions of the future in the confident hope that they would be disposed of sensibly and honorably, and for the good of the world and the empire. Those people who are restive, they don't know why, who are wise beyond their intellect, are unnecessarily worrying. They are taking on themselves burdens which they had better leave alone. The British people are equal to any emergency that may come before them, and Canada will be made a land worthy of its people and worthy of the empire of which we are a part. The three national forces of Canada—Scottish, Irish and English—can be depended on to righteously and glariously work out a national destiny, even greater perhaps than that of the land from which we sprang. The governor was loudly applauded.

—Following his speech was a good song well sung by A. S. Wylde,

Dr. Themas Trenaman proposed the feast "Canada." He was brief but comprehensive and much to the point. The drinking of the toast was accompanied by the singing of "The Maple Leaf Forever."

The response was given by Chief Justice Townshend. About this time last year, his logiship said, he had the honor of being at the Guildhall on the occasion of the grand banquet to the colonial premiers. All who were great and distinguished in England were there. What was the object of the banquet? It was to honor Britain's children gathered from the four quarters of the world. Who was called to respond to the chief toast? Not the premier of Australia, of the Transvaal or of New Zealand, but the premier of Canada, the empire's oldest colony. Among others present whom Canadians know and honor were Lord Strathcona and Sir Charles Tupper. After the banquet, Sir Charles had said to him (Chief Justice Townshend); "That speech of Sir Wilfrid was the grandest and best that could have been made." Sir Charles was at political emmity with Sir Wilfrid in Canada, and it pleased him very much to hear the veteran statesman speak in that way of the premier of Canada.

One sentiment the chief justice wished to leave with the commany on an accasical life with

canada, and it pleased him very much to hear the veteran statesman speak in that way of the premier of Canada.

One sentiment the chief justice wished to leave with the company on an occasion like this, when old England was to the fore, was this: What we should cultivate is pride in our country and pride in our race-satisfaction that we enjoy the advantage of being Britons. The chief justice, in concluding, took the opportunity to speak of those who advocate the independence of Canada as men engaged in a most foolish propaganda and one that happily would never amount to anything.

W. A. Major, the former secretary of the society, proposed the toast "The Canadian forces," coupling with it the name of Brigadier-General Drury, who on rising was given a round of warm applause.

General Drury took the hearty way in which the toast had been received as a compliment to the Canadian forces. He spoke first of the permanent force, seen on our streets and in our barrack yards, but leaving the company to form their own opinion of it. He was sorry we did not see more of the active militia. They were the backbone of the military force of Canada. He had had considerable experience in one way or another, and he felt that he could honestly say that no militiamen with a fuller sense of their responsibilities or constituting a better class of men than the militia in this city and province were to be found anywhere in Canada. General Drury said that in this he was speaking in no mere spirit of flattery. The militia here had good opportunities for attaining proficiency and they availed themselves of their advantages in a most creditable way.

Mr. Marsh sang a good number in fine style. Then came toasts to "Our Sister Societies," proposed by Robert Theakston; "Our Guests" and "Our Next Merrie Meeting."

After a Suffragist riot outside the British House of Commons, a constable was asked by a member if they had had many people in the row.

"Never saw such a sight here in my life, sir."

"Really? Were they very unruly?"

"Awful, just kicking and scratching, and going on anyhow."

"And you didn't get hurt?"

"No, thank you, sir. You see, I am a married man, so I know how to handle women."—Mrs. Alec Tweedie.

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of a dear friend who has His name was Racey, ournalist. He was a litcarcely five feet; but he full of noble sentiments d chivalrous. In appeargrotesque. He wore his and it fell in heavy folds His coat was of fine blue waist and long skirts. heeled, and he carried a ich had been his father's. first met Biven (we were inclined to laugh outso funny. He resembled to seed. When I came to ulated myself that I had to laugh, for he would his cane, or challenged e missed making a most ce and, perhaps, should

a daughter of one of the with lots of land and litey was soon spent, and as ow worth many millions, my friend was forced to eke out an existence. ssing along a downtown an named Dorsey insultage was sent to Dorsey, nd the two, with seconds proceeded to the Oakne affair had got noised ollowed the principals and battle. Buggies, express d every conceivable coned to carry the multitude e who could not get conthe road being lined by

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ground, thirty feet were took their places, pistols both weapons were disball entered Biven's left bone or two and crippling ball struck his antagonist thand and drove the top s into the skin of his ped his wounded arm and sure and position like ving that he was mortally ground and roared for a ination showed that his l, although painful. Like cindeep, and the flattened on the ground.

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## Motoring Notes

cent issue: A communication received recently, not for publication in extenso, but by way of suggestion for comment, is doubly welcome, since it is evidence that these periodical notes have been read with attention by a typical motorist of the best kind, and it shows

that an attempt has been made to ascertain by experiment a systematic way in which to follow the advice, frequently given here to motorists, that they should drive with decent regard to other users of the King's highway. The witness is unimpeachable. He is a country gentleman who has for 30 years or more been in the habit of driving horses, mainly four-in-hand and young horses partly broken; he has owned and driven six successive cars, all of the same excellent make (which is not named lest it should lead to that identification for which he is not anxious), and his stud-groom is also his very capable attendant in his car, "so that, between us, we have a fair share of practical experience of road work." Having noticed in hese columns a little account of a long day's drive, during which many miles were traversed with due regard to the comfort of other users of the road, this gentleman has made experiments with a high-powered car and a pair of horses with a view to ascertain how the dust nuisance might be reduced to a minimum when dust was prevalent. The result of the experiments was useful in itself, and it further induced their maker to draw up for himself a code of rules of the road for his own guidance. After following them for some months, in a county where the speed limit is not enforced, he finds them by no means irksome, and he desires, in the interests of motorists and lest a worse thing befall them, that his rules should become law. It is proposed to examine our correspondent's suggestions, and his comments, with the preliminary observation that he is at his best, very naturally, when he is dealing with the circumstances most familiar to him in the country where the speed limit is a dead letter.

First, he would have no general restriction on speed, except in towns, villages, and the like, because, as a driver of horses, he has not been annoyed by the speed of motorcars, except in dusty weather, of which he treats later. He would, no doubt, retain the ordinary law against driving to the common danger, and he thinks that in the metropolitan area, a speed limit of from 20 to 25 miles an hour is not unreasonable "in view of the homicidal proclivities of irresponsible motorists." On the first point the present writer is in entire agreement because, while a speed of double the legal limit and more may sometimes be indulged in on a clear road without any sort of risk, and the time possesses the advantgained may be and is used in displaying the age of having a differutmost caution where caution is needed, a gen- ential action which imeral speed limit certainly tempts some men to poses the minimum of drive much less carefully than is desirable, although well within the speed limit, in places where emergencies may arise at any moment. As to the second point, there must be disagreement, for a reason which, in part at all events, is not likely to be familiar to our correspondent. It is that the worst offenders are the paid drivers of rich and silly young men and the baser sort of the trade. "The car could have done 60 easily, but her brute of a 'shover" wouldn't let her out" was a complaint heard recently. The driver, no doubt, had the sense to see that although his master might pay the fine, and rejoice in the petty notoriety thus obtained, his own licence would be endorsed, his own livelihood would be endangered, his own body perhaps imprisoned. Much more culpable are the baser sort of the trade, some of whom have not the slightest objection to being "trapped" and fined, so long as the cars which they wish to sell are proved, and reported in the press, to have been driven at a pace scandalous in one aspect, but an uncommonly valuable advertisement in another sense, and not a very dear one either. Let the speed limit be abolished. and let driving to the common danger be punhed with merciless severity and without mention of speed, which is, more often than not, quite irrelevant; then both youthful folly and crime for the sake of advertisement would

be checkmated simultaneously. The next two rules may be accepted without any reserve, all the more so in that the irst of them has been urged earnestly, and ilustrated by diagrams, in these notes. "Drivers of motors when turning corners shall slow lown to such a speed as shall enable them to keep to their proper side of the road." Of course they ought to be compelled to do so, and there is no difficulty in agreeing that drivers ought to be liable to be fined if they proceed "on the wrong side of the road, oad, shall "pull out" to their proper side of he road, to the left when meeting, to the ight when overtaking." Of course, again, his ought to be made compulsory; and here ur correspondent's experience of driving igh-powered cars in his, from a motoring int of view, happy county, supplies an exanation of much prevalent misconduct. Why many motorists stick to the centre of the ad as if they owned it, and why do they ome tearing round right-hand corners into he face of the traffic, always conceivably existent, in the other direction? Simply and

HE writer of Automobile Notes in solely because, if they took their proper course the London Times says in a re- at the speed habitual to them, they would suffer from sideslip. It follows, as of necessity, that the compulsory observance of these rules would in itself be an automatic check upon excessive speed. In other words, nothing more is needed in this connection than that the rule of the road should be embodied in formal law and that deliberate infraction of it should be a punishable offence. It is, indeed, a somewhat strange fact, but characteristic of our nation none the less, that a matter of this kind should have been left so long to custom and good feeling, untouched by statute. That the suggestion of the necessity for a statute should be made now is, no doubt, traceable to the fact that a very large section of drivers of motorcars are persons who have not been brought

up to the amenities of the road. Next comes a rule which, together with some of its author's comment upon it, requires careful consideration:-

"In dusty weather-except in districts where the roads are kept watered-drivers of motor-cars when meeting or overtaking other users of the road or when approaching any in-

highway shall, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from any such user of the road or inhabited house, slow down to a pace not exceeding 10 miles an hour, and shall continue at that pace for a distance of not less than 100 yards after passing any such user of the road or inhabited house.

When overtaken by a motor-car users of the road desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of this clause shall slow down to a pace not exceeding nine miles an hour n default of which the driver of the overtaking motor-car shall be at liberty to pass them at any pace not exceeding the existing speed limit.

"This clause was foreshadowed by the Royal Motor commission but whereas the R.M.C. contemplated a hard and fast to mile speed limit in dusty weather, this clause restriction compatible with efficiency. The only valid objection hitherto raised to it is that the speed of horsedrawn vehicles in London often exceeds 10 miles an hour, but this argument would not apply, as the streets of London and of most large towns are kept watered, and the clause only applies to dusty roads; moreover, the sub-clause provides for horse-drawn traffic ex-

does not exceed nine miles an hour, and it is to these roads that the clause applies. Its efmoment on a dusty road to avoid smothering winged plagues have been confined. other users of the road."

Anxious, and it may even be said, respectful thought-for the correspondent's opinion is obviously of the kind which possesses high authority-leads to the conclusion that this last suggestion would be at once unworkable and, if it were not that, too drastic and unfair. To avoid smothering wayside houses and highway users with dust, so far as may be possible, is undoubtedly the moral duty of the motorist, but to say that is not necessarily to say that he can reasonably be placed under a legal obligation to fulfil that duty. Moreover, the fault is not entirely with the motorist. Let the dust-strewn wayfarer execrate the motorist by all means; but let him remember also that, if the dust were not there, the motorist could not raise it, that the dust ought not to be there, whether an accident results or not." This has and that the possibility of securing been argued here at length before. "Drivers its absence and of spending far less f motors, and of all other vehicles, when on the upkeep of the roads than is spent meeting or overtaking all other users of the at present has now been proved conclusively A cynical motorist has been heard to say, "We shall never see the roads improved, until we have made them intolerable." Again, it is to be noticed that Sir J. H. Macdonald, who is one of the wisest and most accomplished of living motorists, hardly ever makes a speech at an automobile gathering without harping on the ever-present necessity for agitating for better roads. Nor is the reason far to seek. Let the roads be made as nearly dustless as is possible: without increase of expenditurethey can be made very nearly dustless at a

and there is not another evil feature of motoring on the public roads which will not cure itself. This is not a plea for mercy to the road-hog-perish the thought; but it is an expression of belief that the number of motorcars on the roads is now quite sufficient to make the road-hog himself healthily apprehensive of collision. He may fear imprisonment much; he will fear death on the road

Lord Montagu's recent paper, read before the Royal Institution, on the modern motorcar and its effects, contained some suggestive thoughts, such as are always to be expected when he takes an automobile topic in hand, and some very significant statistics. Of them, perhaps the most important were those showing the estimated amount of capital invested in the industry in this country (£12,000,000) and the estimated number of persons employed in it (300,000). But much more startling were those showing the estimated number of motor vehicles in the world at Christmas, 1907. This number is given at 346,350; and of these 130,000 are assigned to the United States, 125,320 to the United Kingdom, 32,530 to France, 22,000 to Germany, after which, omitting thousands, no country goes into double figures. There is no reason at all to doubt the accuracy of these statistics, but it would have been interesting to know their sources. If, however, they may be taken as substantially accurate, or even if scepticism should discount them very largely, they certainly throw a strong and clear light on to the geographical distribution, so to speak, f antimotoring feeling. If more than one-third of habited house situated within 50 yards of the the motor vehicles of the world are in use in



Spokane, Wash., May 24.—Anna Norris, brunette, and Velma Shields, blonde, are playmates in the daytime, but at night the first-named is in the United States (Washington), while her little chum is in Canada (British Columbia); and yet not more than 75 feet of ground separates their homes. They live with their parents near the town of Boundary, Wash., 96 miles north of Spokane, which was one of the richest placer mining grounds in the early days in the Northwest. The accompanying photograph shows part of the worked-over gold bed at the confluence of the Columbia and Pend d'Oreille rivers, with the 60-foot wide trail blazed through the forest in the background. The field occupies about 20 acres, and in some places the stones are found at a depth of eight feet. Hundreds of men toiled there in search of gold more than a half-century ago, and some made fortunes by panning the sands. The monument between the two little girls marks the survey began in 1903 and completed four years later. The line was established in 1857-61, as provided by the treaty of 1846, and was surveyed and marked in 1903-7. It extends from the Pacific to the Atlantic, with monuments the entire distance. The one shown in the photograph is the 181st between the Pacific ocean and the town of Boundary. photograph is the 181st between the Pacific ocean and the town of Boundary.

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ceeding to miles an hour. The average the United Kingdom, then it is reasonably for dissatisfaction. In the first place, alspeed of horse-drawn vehicles on country roads easy to understand why those who suffer from them are apt to be more clamant in the United Kingdom than they are elsewhere. fect would be to automatically reduce the dust Adopting their point of view, they are in the nuisance to a minimum, and no considerate position of sleepers under mosquito curtains motorist should object to slowing down for a within which an abnormal number of the

It is difficult and unnecessary to restrain a feeling of amusement over a communication recently received from Rolls Royce (Limited), signed "C. S. Rolls, technical managing director." Because no acceptance was received to the company's challenge for a £1,000 sweepstakes trial over 15,000 miles in regularity, efficiency, economy, and endurance, Mr. Rolls writes:-"Their assertion that the Rolls-Royce is the most efficient, reliable, durable, and economical car of its class in the world is therefore proved." The non-acceptance of a challenge really proves nothing at all in relation to the challenger. Before now there have been abundant instances of automobile challenges that were palpably and obviously childish; and the silence with which they have been passed over has been the silence of just contempt. That has certainly not been the explanation of the lack of answers to this particular challenge. But Mr. Rolls would have been better advised, and he would have shown more dignity, if he had contented himself with saying, as he was entitled to say, "After enduring last year an unprecedented ordeal on lines calculated to test a car in precisely the points most important to the user of cars, we offered this year to match ourselves against others of our class on the same lines for a substantial stake, and nobody was willing to face us. Let the public draw its own inferences." The public is much more likely to do that to the advantage of the Rolls-Royce car without an assertion that proof has been given when, in plain fact, nothing has been demonstrated diminished expense on the Gladwell system— absolutely in relation to the Rolls-Royce car.

Japanese goods had free ingress, the port was closed to foreign This apparent discrimination was soon explained. So long as South Manchuria was in Japanese military occupation, no Custom house could be established at Tairen, and the latter had to remain a closed port; while so long as arrangements were not made for imposing duties on goods entering Manchuria aeross the Russian frontier, Japan

Tokio correspondent: It may well

be imagined that the complaints

preferred from time to time about

the doings and demeanor of the

Japanese in Manchuria have caused

some searching of spirit in Japan.

At first these complaints referred to

discrimination against foreign merchandise

seeking to enter Manchuria via Tairen

(Dalny).

steamers.

naturally objected to being placed at the disadvantage of having to pay duties on goods entering via Tairen. Ultimately the Tokio Government showed considerable magnanimity, for it agreed to the establishment of a Chinese customs station at Tairen before any such step had been taken along the Rus-/

sian frontier. That silenced the complaints for a time. But only for a time. It soon began to be alleged that railway rates on goods bound for Tairen were cheaper than those on goods bound for Niuchwang, though the distance to be traversed was shorter in the latter case. Whether that would have been a violation of the principle of "equal opportunities," in the face of the fact that Tairen was open to all merchandise without distinction of nationality, is, perhaps, capable of discussion. At any rate, the discrepancy was soon rectified. Yet still the complaints did not cease. The only difference was that they now lost precision. Japan continued to be charged with seeking to win for herself a monopoly in South Manchuria, but of the specific facts that form the bases of the accusation.

I have spoken with many Japanese on this subject, officials and private individuals alike. and without exception I have found them genuinely anxious-or apparently so - t h a t everything warranting such complaints should corrected. They frankly admit that circumstances may have afforded just grounds

though military government gave place to civil in the spring of 1907, much of the military administrative machinery remained in operation. This was notably true of the railway staff. Its members could not possibly be changed at a moment's notice, even if there had been any solid pretext for changing them; yet, having been trained to their work under a purely martial regimen, they may easily have learned to behave in a high-handed manner towards civilian passengers. Such a fault is capable of remedy. Baron Goto, president of the railway company, has been strenuously endeavoring to remedy it, and is superseding the old staff, as far as possible, by men trained in a different school. Then there are the railway guards. It is unfortunate that the employment of these should be necessary, but no one doubts the necessity. The guards, how-ever, are only common soldiers, and, after all, common soldiers are nowhere conspicuous for courtesy or refinement. Without any thought of offending, the men have undoubtedly made themselves obnoxious to travellers, from time to time, by roughness and by want of polite consideration. Instructions were recently issued by the Japanese governor-general of the leased territory, directing that all soldiers employed to guard trains should be taught and enjoined to treat travellers of every nationality with studious civility, so that complaints on that score will probably be heard no more. Finally, the railway service itself is still in a very unsatisfactory state. When first the Japanese forces came into possession of the line, they had no choice but to convert it to the narrow gauge, so as to suit the only available rolling stock-namely, that brought from Japan. The gauge has now been widened, but the rolling stock remains virtually as it was, and, pending its renewal—a work of

N a recent issue of the London Times, some months—there is unquestionably much cause for grumbling on the part of passengers the following appears from its and owners of goods.

Apart from the special features of the situation, the Japanese themselves freely admit a general fault-namely, that many of their fellow-countrymen in Manchuria entertained at the outset an idea that the heritage of Russia had descended to them, and that they must not only take all the goods victory had brought within their reach. but must take them with a high hand. They have not yet wholly divested themselves of that conviction. It often influences their attitude towards the Chinese residents, and on occasion towards all aliens. Time, however, will soon dispel such a mood, especially as it prevails mainly among the lowest orders-suttlers, camp-followers, and laborers, who now are either becoming less self-assertive as prosperity increases their sense of responsibility, or growing perceptibly

Such is the analysis of the situation as it presents itself to intelligent Japanese eyes in Tokio. One ought to recall that precisely similar complaints were freely preferred against the Japanese in Formosa during the early days of their occupation, and that they were broadly denounced not only as harsh and incapable, but also as imbued with a determination to drive all foreigners out of the island. There again, greatly as the facts were magnified by rumor, there was unquestionably much cause for censure. But all such criticism has long been silent, and Japanese colonial management in the southern island has come to be credited with at least a tolerable measure of competence and thoroughness. Probably a similar record will by-and-by be achieved in Manchuria. In the meanwhile, however, there is no questioning the fact that the world is not disposed to regard Japan with very friendly eyes just at present. Probably, having been lauded extravagantly during the course of her struggle with Russia and in its immediate sequel, she is suffering now from the reaction which all hyperbole begets. Tourists carry to her shores a mood so expectant that disappointment is bound to ensue; for, after all, the Japanese, seen in their own homes and among the simple conditions of their daily life, do not present any striking feature or offer any suggestions of the capacity they certainly possess. Formerly Japan interested visitors, because of her beautiful scenery, her unique art, and her novel customs; today she is expected to interest them by the striking traits of her inhabitants, and, when she fails in the latter respect, she becomes the object of condemnations as extravagant as were the appreciations that preceded them. Her secretiveness, too, provokes hostility, and many onlookers who formerly regarded her with indifference now turn upon her eyes of suspicion and jealousy. In fact, to this moment she has she is paying the penalty of sudden greatness; been left in ignorance but the ordeal has not thus far disturbed her equanimity, nor does she show any signs of sharply resenting the strictures levelled at

### MARINE UNDERWRITING

In Marine insurance bookkeeping it is customary to keep the transactions entered into in any particular year in an account by themselves, and to close the account at the end of the following year, and, after making the best possible estimate for further liabilities, to strike a balance of profit and loss, says the London Standard. This is a system peculiar to marine insurance, and has much to recommend it, for in no other method adopted by other insurance departments is the trading result so accurately gauged. Thus, in 1906, the marine premiums received in that year were, according to this practice, entered on one side, and claims received in connection with the policies in which these premiums were paid, and also the expenses, were entered on the other side, and the surplus was carried forward as balance of the 1906 underwriting account to 1907. Then, in 1907, as against the balance brought forward were set the claims in 1907 on 1906 policies, as well as a provision (in most cases about 10 per cent of the 1906 premiums) for claims which may still have to be met in 1908 and later years on the 1906 business. The difference will represent the companies' estimates of profit or loss from trading, apart from the interest earnings.

As a fairly reliable guide to the conditions of marine insurance business recently prevailing, it may be thought interesting to look into the actual results on the winding up of their 1906 accounts in the cases of the nine companies confining their operations to marine insurance, whose figures for that year's account up to the close of 1907 have been published. Four of these companies show a profit on winding up the 1906 account, and five show a loss. The four profitmaking concerns had an aggregate premium income in 1906 of £1,050,321, and made an estimated aggregate profit of £47,936, representing a profit of about 4 1-2 per cent. of the premiums. On the other hand, the five loss-making companies had in 1906 an aggregate premium income of £1,530,258, and their aggregate losses on winding up the 1906 account amounted to £124,540, representing a loss of about 8 per cent, of the premiums. Taking the whole nine companies together, their aggregate premium income was £2,580,579, and the net aggregate loss was £76,604, represent-

ing a net loss of 3 per cent. of the premiums. Thus the 1906 marine insurance trading seems generally to have been unprofitable, and unfortunately, this experience is not exceptional.

## eanings From the Exchange Table

QUEBEC TERCENTARY.

Pageant Will Be a Feature of Great Celebration at the Ancient

HE pageant, which will be Tercentenary, will be the first celebration of the sort on the North American continent. From time to time single scenes of past history have been represented; an instance of this was the appearance at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 of vessels which were an attempt to reproduce the flotilla with which Columbus sailed to discover the New World. A pageant, however, in the sense in which the word recently has come to be used, is the representation of a series of scenes connected with the history of the actual spot where

The pageant has sprung into popuversity whose origin is shrouded in versity whose origin is shrouded in uncertainty, a history which ranges from the scientific speculations of Roger Bacon to the campaigns of King Charles I., and the origin of Methodism. Liverpool has set forth her past, from the grant of her charter by King John to the commercial the property of the man who in 1100 performed the identical part in the real tragedy! They have some old families in England.

It can be seen from this how vivid an idea of history a pageant can give. Quebec will be the scene of a similar historical show. Its designers must

And the property of the proper

iron on which swings its sign; from that very bracket soldiers of Crombreach of discipline. The performers in the show in no small part were the

from the stone which marks the place of the king's death. In one of the farity in England, and the last two or three years have seen a series of remarkable shows of this sort. Oxford has celebrated the history of a uniof the man who in 1100 performed the

oueboc will be the scene of a similar historical show. Its designers must by King John to the commercial triumphs of the nineteenth century. Coventry had a pageant in which Lady Godiva, duly figured. London is preparing for a pageant which will adequately honor her story from the time when London Bridge was of important happenings have these as a fortification which kept the sea rovers from ascending the riverand penetrating the interior. Some after single like a rage for this form of combined amusement and instruction has seized the nation.

Kiplings "Puck of Pook's Hill," has one great merit; it has a singular power of forcing the reader to realize how the soil- of England is soaked in history; how the land on which he treads today has been worked for, fought for, loved, guarded, lost and won, by generation after generation of men who, on the whole, were remarkably like himself. Somewhat the same service is performed by the pageant. He who sees the Quebec pageant with three instead of ten centuries in which to work, but during the content with three instead of ten centuries in which to work, but during the content with three instead of ten centuries in which to work, but during the content with three instead of ten centuries in which to work, but during the content with three instead of ten centuries in which to work, but during the content with three instead of ten centuries in which to work, but during the content with three instead of ten centuries in which to work, but during the most in the same as of the Cahalana good and commoditions residence for \$58 to \$40 gold and commitment and interest the mouse in the moust in which the vert as go it was possible to secure in Cienturis in w

lineal descendants of the men and women whom they represented. How
such associations must have sharpened
the historical sentiments! The spectators must have felt that they were

in a lecture before the Paris geographical society told of bereaved widows
who had been compelled to take the
poison test to show who were respontors must have felt that they were
sible for their husband's death. Some

NOTABLE REUNION.

George, in celebration of St. George's Day, took place in London some few in celebration

Members of the Order of St. Michael and St. George Hold Annual Meeting in London. HE annual service held the members of the Order of St. Michael and St.

days ago in the chapel of the order at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Prince of Wales, grand master of the order, was present, and there was a large at-tendance of Knights Grand Cross Knights Commander, and Companions His Royal Highness arrived with the Princess of Wales at noon, and was received at the foot of the steps at of a series of scenes connected with the history of the actual spot where the performance takes place. For a some parts as the king's lane or the performance takes place. For a some parts as the king's lane or the performance are age and a history, and few places in the New World either flave any considerable history, or have been the scene of successive events of importance. Quebec in these respects offers advantages possessed by scarcely any other place on the continent.

The pageant has sprung into popu-The people who complain of high rentals should take some comfort from the knowledge that if they lived in China they would have to pay about twice as much as the landlords of this city charge them. The following from Construction News of Chicago, gives an idea of what rentals are paid in the Celestial Kingdom:

"From the ideas which most of us have concerning the character of building construction in certain parts of China, they have certainly no occasion to complain. It is said that ten years ago it was possible to secure in Tientsin or Shanghal a good and complains of the Chapel Royal. They were accompanied by the organist of the Chapel Royal. They were accompanied by the organist of the Chapel Royal. They were accompanied by the organist of the Chapel Royal. They were accompanied by the organist of the Chapel Royal. They were accompanied by the organist of the Chapel Royal. They were accompanied by the organist of the Chapel Royal. They were accompanied by the organist of the Chapel Royal. They were accompanied by the organist of the Chapel Royal. They were accompanied by the organist of the Chapel Royal. They were accompanied by the organist of the Chapel Royal. They were accompanied by the organist of the Chapel Royal.

And the second state of th

Haynes Smith, Sir R. H. Lang, Sir W. C. Hillier, Sir Robert Llewelyn, Sir Edward Law, Sir T. B. Cusack Smith, Colonel Sir James Hayes Sadler, Sir Percy Sanderson, Sir John Cockburn, Sir W. A. C. Barrington, Major-General Sir F. W. Stopford, Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Gallwey, Sir Richard Solomon, Sir Somerset French, Captain Sir G. R. Vyvyan, Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Campbell, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Campbell, Rear-Admiral Sir

Richard Solomon, Sir Somerset French, Captain Sir G. R. Vyvyan, Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Campbell, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Campbell, Rear-Admiral Sir Alfred Paget, Sir William Matthews, Sir Adam Block, Sir Charles Lucas, and Captain Sir C. L. Ottley, C.M.G.—Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, Mr. Spencer Todd, Major J. F. A. McNair, Surgeon-General Sir J. A. Woolfryes, Mr. Victor Williamson, Major-General Sir Thomas Fraser, General Sir Richard Harrison, Mr. Charles Edward Bright, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Heath, Sir Arthur Trendell, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Owen, Sir John W. Garrington, Colonel E. B. McInnis, Sir John C. Lamb, Major-General F. S. Russell, Mr. C. V. Creagh, Mr. F. J. Waring, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Haig, Mr. George Collins Levey, Mr. John Kidd, Mayor-General J. R. Oliver, Mr. Francis Seymour Haden, Vice-Admiral E. H. M. Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Wilson, Colonel Sir Douglas Dawson, Mr. C. A. Harris, Mr. H. W. Just, Captain Charles Clive Bigham, Major-General J. B. B. Dickson, Colonel Percy E. F. Hobbs, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Greer, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Greer, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Maude, Major H. C. Thurston, Mr. George Greer, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Maude, Major H. C. Thurston, Mr. George Stoker, Dr. H. J. Scharlieb, Major Major H. C. Thurston, Mr. George Stoker, Dr. H. J. Scharlieb, Major Charles Stonham, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Openshaw, Lord Castletown, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Macpherson, Sir Henry Seton-Kary, Mr. George Henry Stephens, Mr. C. H. Ommanney, Captain R. H. M. Collins, Colonel N. W. Wallace, Colonel A. H. Coles, Mr. C. W. Boyd, Mr. Willoughby Maycock, Colonel Louis C. Jockson, Mr. J. W. Gullick, Mr. George J. Stanley, Sir Isidore Spielmana, and Colonel G. Bence Lambert.

Frederick Saunders, Sir Frank Swet ("Valor" company, limited, Aston Cross, tenham, Sir Charles Gage Brown, Sir Birmingham. The medical officers' Walter Peace, Sir E. M. Nelson, Captain Sir John Colomb, Sir W. F. Hang, Sir W. Haynes Smith, Sir R. H. Lang, Sir W. H. Hang, Sir W. H. H in every case, though in one or two instances the mouth-pieces did not fit instances the mouth-pieces did not fit quite properly. It is announced that a similar station is to be erected in Fifeshire, while another useful step has been taken by the South Staffordshire and Warwickshire Institute of Mining Engineers, which has approached some of the coal owners as sociations, to see if something cannot be done in their district, to further the movement.—Engineering.

KEEPING MISSOURI IN ITS BED Valley Farmers' Plan to Save Their Land and Crops

There is only one part of the Missouri river that resembles the Nile in Egypt, but unlike that river its overflow is not welcomed by the farmers, said L. G. Hackney, of Wellington, agid L. G. Hackney, of wellington, Mo. For many years farmers in my country have attempted to raise crops in the Missouri river bottoms, and in some cases they have succeeded in getting crops raised and harvested, but many more times they have raised good crops only to see them washed

Many plans were considered and discussed for evercoming the flow of water, and finally it was decided to assess those directly interested and with the fund raised to build a high wall that would hold back the water.

The money was collected and the contract let, and now work has been begun on the construction of the wall. It will be about a mile in length and fifty feet high. It is to be about fifty feet wide at the base and about twenfeet wide at the base and about twenty feet across at the top. There is perhaps no other such wall along this river, and farmers are confident that it will prove a good investment. The land to be thus protected is very rich and productive.—Washington Post.

HISTORY BY PAGEANTS. Great Celebration Arranged For July Next at Cheltenham, England.

ARK TWAIN, after seeing the Historical Pa-geant at Oxford last year, wrote: "The re-production of by-gone

ments by Pageantry is the most beautiful, most instructive, and most instructive, and most impressive way of portraying history." Agreeing with this encomium of the famous American humorist, the good folk of Chaucestarships one for folk of Gloucestershire are, from the 6th to the 11th July next, to have a County Pageant in Cheltenham, justly

styled the Garden Town of England No county in the old land has a longer or more chequered history, and one eminent writer has described it as a "miniature medallion of England." In prehistoric times Iberian and Celt in turn roamed over its wolds, Druids offered sacrifices, and stone weapons of offence and defence by degrees gav place to the use of metal. It was in the Valley of the Severn that the Ro mans first came into conflict with some of the fiercest of their many some of the hercest of their many foes, and Gloucester shared with York, Colchester and Lincoln the honor of being a Roman city. The Saxon in-vasion not only added the wolds and valleys of the county to the West-Saxon realm, but a famous battle at Dyrham paved the way for the sub-jugation of the whole kingdom and established a royal line which exists established a royal line which exists to this day. On an island in the Severn, Edmund Ironsides and Canute met and divided the kingdom between Englishmen and Dane. During the reign of the early Norman kings the annual national council was held in the country town, and it was there, after "deep speech" with his witan, that William the Conqueror issued the order for the Domesday Book. Eight years later monks and nobles gathered round the sick couch of William the Red and the archiepiscopal staff was

Hearing

The Gare tinued yests in the coun-Judge Lamp Carter we stand by M dence in reg medical implied certain the court tients to w and subjec examination was necessations into co tification of ness was r witness was his trip to V any way re ance in the from Vanc in this respe as he was on he was just lengths in

Disin Then follo tion upon t implements them before emphatic various cus examination admit that might be no out exercis tions previo would be poin treating were sudden illness? In mean loss that had no Carter: "I ty." Mr. Taylo use of abso Carter admi W. S. D. tors of the stated that

duty on the used caution further poin ner were a could not knowledge. register and had register Smith if C answered court that of the and oth one of the While they Curtis the on the prew that, he was who refused Conce Mr. Taylottion of Sm Curtis. Smi Mr. Taylotisn't he?" Smith: "?

Mr. Taylo came in whone of the h day evening the Strand Smith: " Mr. Taylonim?" Smith: "I for some how many street entra Mr. Taylo entrance at closed?" Smith: "Y through the Mr. Tay Smith: "Y Mr. Taylo

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ORY BY PAGEANTS. ebration Arranged For July ext at Cheltenham, England.

ARK TWAIN, after see-ing the Historical Pa-geant at Oxford last year, wrote: "The re-production of by-gone English life and achievements by Pageantry is nstructive, and most of portraying history." perican humorist, the good bucestershire are, from the 11th July next, to have a of England." I d defence by degrees gave Lincoln the honor of way for the sub-Ironsides and Canute

early Norman kings the town, and it was there, speech" with his witan, he Conqueror issued the he Domesday Book, Eight monks and nobles gathered sick couch of William the sick couch of whitem the the archiepiscopal staff was to the unwilling hand of An-the long struggle for na-tedom the fighting began ed in the death of Earl Si-te patient castle of Berkeley ancient castle of Berkeley rd II. was foully murdered ucester his bones lie under most beautiful shrines in The formidable con aptured the leading rebels bey there, and beheaded the Kent and Salisbury in the Lord Spenser escal neet with a like fate at d Sir Thomas Blount and leaders of the conspiracy o death on the execution-Twice did the action of thire men decide the fate of The long feud between the

e of Gloucester by Charles

lection of events for epitempt has been made to which are not only landthe story of Gloucestershire, end themselves to dramatic Beginning with the Roperiod, the first episod estershire. The second epi-its of the slave trade of nes—a slavery like unto that a United States ended in her il war. The nomination of the archbishopric which for had been vacant while Wilout its revenues into his own treated in the third episode, Shakespearian scene depicting ant of the battle of Tewkeshe fourth. The fifth episode h rural revelry in the days of een Bess," and is to be fol-a representation of the river Milton's Comus. The paf war is again to be seen in of war is again to be seen that episode, Cavaliers and ads taking part in the strughe city of Gloucester, and the closes with George III. and drinking the medicinal waheltenham, and the festivities arked his visit to the town. the pageant, there is to be a evening performances, end-battle of flowers and a prodecorated motor cars. ke and Duchess of Conuke and Duchess of Con-and Princess Louise, are he patrons; the Lord Mayor riffs of London will attend ant in state; and the profits of given to the Army Veterans' ich has been founded by Field Earl Roberts.

Carnegie's Pensions. Carnegie's Pensions.

y of Andrew Carnegie's recent, 0,00,000 to extend the pensions arnegie Foundation to profeshe state universities, the Popuce Monthly says: "The desira uniform and universal pensions is at least question. If one university a uniform and universal penme for professors is at least question. If one university salary of \$3,000 and another 500 and provides an annuity al cost of which is \$500, the the institution and to society me. In which is the position of society of the institution and to society me. In which is the position of society of the benefit of the institution and to society of the institution and to society me. In which is the position of society of the institution of the institutions are the institution of the system is of financial to men already in the serious they get an anuity for the institutions that did not have as they get an anuity for the institutions that did not have as they get an anuity for the institutions that did not have as they get an anuity for the institutions that did not have as they get an anuity for the institutions that did not have as they get an anuity for the institutions that did not have as they get an anuity for the institutions that did not have as they get an anuity for the institutions that did not have as they get an anuity for the institutions that did not have as they get an anuity for the institutions that did not have as they get an anuity for the increase in the course of of the annual appropriations the Western universities from of the annual appropriations he Western universities from to \$4,577,000—equivalent to e in endowment of some \$75,-

## GARESCHE-CARTER TRIAL ADJOURNED

Hearing Will Be Continued on Wednesday of This Week

(From Sunday's Daily) The Garesche-Carter trial was con-nued yesterday morning at 10.35 a.m. the county court before His Honor,

Judge Lampman. Carter was again placed on the stand by Mr. Higgins. He gave evi-dence in regard to the use of different medical implements. He also identified certain prescriptions, produced by Mr. Higgins and shown to him, as be-ing in his handwriting. Carter asked the court that the names of the pa-tients to whom these prescriptions were given, be withheld from pub-licity.

Mr. Taylor then took the witness and subjected him to a severe cross-examination. He asked Carter why it was necessary to bring these prescrip-tions into court, if only the mere identification of the handwriting of wit ness was required. Continuing, the witness was asked as to the object of his trip to Vancouver and if he was in any way responsible for the appearance in the court of the witnesses from Vancouver. Carter's replies in this respect were table. from Vancouver. Carter's replies in this respect were to the effect that tas he was on trial on a serious charge, he was justified in going to such the was justified in going to such lengths in an endeavor to clear him-

Disinfecting Implements.

Then followed a long cross-examination upon the uses of certain surgical implements and the method of treating them before being used. Carter was emphatic in stating that the only course was thoroughly boiling before use and he dilated at length upon the various customs in practice. As the examination proceeded, Carter had to admit that in cases of emergency, it might be necessary to go shead with.

admit that in cases of emergency, it might be necessary to go ahead without exercising the numerous precautions previously related.

Mr. Taylor: "This being true, it would be perfectly natural to feel safe in treating a patient, if the physician were suddenly called to deal with an illness? In other words, it would not mean loss of life to use implements that had not been boiled."

Carter: "It might be done with safety."

Mr. Taylor then asked regarding the

Mr. Taylor then asked regarding the use of absorbent cotton and alcohol. Carter admitted that both could be used by a surgeon.

W. S. D. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Poodle Dog, was called and stated that he knew Carter. He was end duty on the third of February and had used caution in letting the rooms. He further pointed out that he or his partner were always available and rooms could not be assigned without his knowledge. He produced the hotel register and showed that Smith & Co. had registered on Feb. 3rd. He asked Smith if Co. meant his wife. Smith answered "Yes." He then told the court that on Sunday evening last Carter and others were in consultation in one of the boxes of the Poodle Dog. While they were discussing matters, Curris the waiter who gave evidence on the previous day, came in and said that he did.

Mr. Taylor began his cross examination of Smith by asking if he knew Curtis. Smith said that he did.

Mr. Taylor: "Curtis is a bad lot, isn't he?"

Smith: "Yes, but I den't think him speak at the New Grand theatre and at the Metropolitan Methodist church. One of his subjects will be continent. The continent are members of the served at the regarding the waiter will be directed by the Mew Grand theatre and at the Metropolitan Methodist church. One of his subjects will be continent. One of his subjects will be contin

Smith: "Yes, but I don't think him nuch worse than many others."

Mr. Taylor: "You say that Curtis

came in while you were all talking in one of the boxes?"
Smith: "Yes."

Edward Charles Shaughnessy, joint proprictor of the Poodle Dog, was called, and stated that he was on duty during the night. His evidence was chiefly in connection with the meeting which took place on Sunday evening, when Carter, Smith, Curtis and Mr. Higgins were present. He did not hear all the conversation owing to being called away at intervals.

Mr. Taylor asked the witness regarding the number of entrances and was

ing the number of entrances and was informed that the Broad street door had been closed since November 15. Mr. Taylor: "Has the Yates street door at the foot of the stairway beer Shaughnessy: "No."

Mr. Taylor: "When did you close it?" Witness: "About a week or ten days Mr. Taylor: "Did you see Curtis as he came into the Poodle Dog?"
Witness: "Yes."

Witness: "Vid he come of his own

Witness: "Yes."
Mr. Taylor: "Did he come of his own "Witness: "No; he was standing in he street in front of the window and Mr. Smith beckoned to him to come

Judge Lampman questioned the witrom memory he went out and returned with a book of record, showing the dates on which the rooms were in use by weekly and monthly boarders.

Detective Palmer was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Taylor, stated that he knew the witness Curtis, and that Curtis had spoken to him of his interview on Sunday evening with Higgins, Carter, Smith and others.

The court adjourned at 1 o'clock, to on earth.

The ta

## GREAT EVANGELIST

Rev. Dr. Russell Will Deliver a Series of Lectures

One of the greatest evangelists, Rev. Dr. Russell, better known as "the Moody of South Africa," will be in Victoria on the 29th, 30th and 31st of May and the 1st and 2nd of June.

and at the Metropolitan Methodist church. One of his subjects will be "From the Cape to Zambesi."

Musical Examinations. The local examinations, under the auspices of the University of Toronto,

## LARGE SUMS REALIZED BY STREET COLLECTION

Over One Thousand Dollars Obtained By Ladies for Maternity Ward

Government street presented an un-sually picturesque appearance yes-erday. It was Hospital Sunday, celebrated on Saturday and at every street corner there lurked one or more fair dames in white with the red cross badge on her arm and a tambourine in her hand. Money is badly needed for the proposed maternity ward at the Royal Jubilee hospital, and the ladies of Victoria determined to get lies of Victoria determined to In all they obtained \$1,044.60-There was an important ambush at the post office presided over by one of the committee. This lady had her skirmishers out in all directions, and

it was an expensive matter to mail a it was an expensive matter to mail a letter yesterday, for who could refuse a contribution so prettily asked for by the dainty pirates? One stout gentleman so appreciated the situation that he was observed to go into a store and fill up his pocket with change, regardless of danger, deliberately promenade up and down both sides of the street.

The ladies did not play favorites.

on Sunday evening with Higgins, Carter, Smith and others.

Mr. Taylor: "He told you what he knew about the case."

Witness: "Yes. He told me that he had seen Carter come into the Poodle Dog on or about the beginning of February."

The ladies did not play lavorites. Everybody was asked and most people seemed to respond with greater or less generosity. They accepted anything from the humble nickel. In fact the well known business truism was once more proved, that a charming woman in a pretty frock is the best collector The ladies did not play favorites. in a pretty frock is the best collector

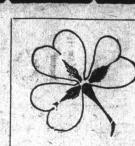
The task was not so easy a every passerby, and having to make the same explanation a thousand times. But the pleasant smile was there, and whether tired or not Victoria's dames continued to exert them selves in the good cause until the day

ladies who assisted:
Corner of Fort and Government—
Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, assisted by Mrs.
Bcresford Hogg, Mrs. Rissmuller, Mrs.
Hamburger, Mrs. Love, Miss Bowron,
Miss Alice Mackay, Miss Griffith, Miss
Wallace and Mrs. Colin Hogg. Amount
collected, \$278.95.
Corner of Yates and Government—
Mrs. Jenkins, assisted by Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Rathom, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs.

Mrs. Jenkins, assisted by Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Rathom, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Armstrong. Amount collected, \$278.45.

Corner of post office—Mrs. Fleming, assisted by Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Mrs. Shallcross, Mrs. F. D. Jones, Miss Goddard, Miss Amy Angus, Miss Lucy Angus, Miss Cruickshank, Miss Dorothy Gardiner, Miss Hilda Flemming, and Batsv Rhodes. Amount collected.

to Start Heavy Construction Work



## REAL IRISH

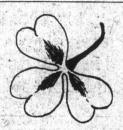
## Dimity Muslins

Pretty as the sweet daughters of Erin themselves

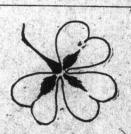
These delightful fabrics are extremely popular this season. Few materials make prettier "Tub Frocks" or prove more satisfactory for summer or holiday wear. We are showing all the newest spot and floral designs in plain and hair cord effects

## This Morning's Prices For These Are Only

12½c., 15c., 17c., 20c., 25c. and 35c.



STORE OPEN ALL DAY TODAY STORE OPENS AT 8 A.M.



Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty A large and expert staff. Well equipped

Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Mil-

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

CHAMPION'S DEFY Colored Heavyweight Has Not Replic to "Tommy" Burns—Latter's Plans

JOHNSON IGNORES

London, May 23 Tommy Burns, the heavyweight piglist, has had no reply from the collegram he sent to Jack Gurley, Chicago, four days ago accepting an offer to fight Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight, in Nevada on Labor day for a purse of \$50,-000, Burns to have \$30,000, win, or lose or draw. Burns told the Associated Press today that in view of this silence he has decided to accept an increased offer from Australia to fight Contractors Are About Ready to Start Heavy Construct

win, lose or draw in Australia, and R that he will start at the end of June. Prairie Club Meeting.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Royal Standard .....

"Fit-Reform" Clothing means first of all "Fit" Means Reform from old me-

thods, of style every bit It means fineness of texture, exclusive design-

And that "Fit-Reform" Clothing will always be mine

See the two-piece Outing Suits \$10.00 to \$22.00

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE



## ORNAMENTAL Wire Fencing for Residences

ELLWOOD Farm, Lawn and Poultry Farm. Walk and Fancy Barbed and Plain Fence Wire

The Hickman Tue Hardware CO., LTD, 544-546 Yates Street

FOR SALE—My flock of Registered Shropshire Sheep: 18 ewes, 12 lambs and 9 rams. Will sell at a bargain if sold soon or to anyone taking the lot. My sheep are well known all over-Vancouver Island and the Islands. Geo. Heatherbell, "Glen Lea," Colwood P.O. a24 BERKSHIRES FOR SALE — Choice spring litters, sired by Charmer's Premier, Grandview's Lord Premier and Baron Duke's Charm; pairs not akin. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.

FOR SALE—Billiard Table in good con-dition, cheap. Apply: Prairie Hotel Saanich.

# For Tuesday—A Big Sale of Linens

For Tuesday morning we offer an exceptionably good lot of bargains Drawn Work Linens and Battenburg work pieces, this offering is worthy of your most careful attention. We also mention some items of summer wearing apparel at very attractive prices, articles for both men and women that are necessary and no doubt you will have to buy some time are mentioned here at special prices.

## Boys' Books The Alger Series Special 35c

HECTOR'S INHERITANCE
HERBERT CARTER'S LEGACY
JACK'S WARD
JULIUS THE STREET BOY
A COUSIN'S CONSPIRACY
ANDY GRANT'S PLUCK
ROUND TO PUSE ANDY GRANT'S PLUCK
BOUND TO RISE
CASH BOY
DO AND DARE
ERIE TRAIN BOY
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS HELPING HIMSELF IN A NEW WORLD JED THE POOR HOUSE BOY LUKE WALTON MARK MASON
PAUL THE PEDDLER
RALPH RAYMOND'S HEIR
SAM'S CHANCE
SINK OR SWIM
STORE BOY
STRONG AND STEADY
TIN BOX
TONY THE TRAMP
WAIT. AND HOPE
YOUNG ACROBAT
YOUNG OUTLAW
MAKING HIS WAY
ONLY AN IRISH BOY
ONLY AN IRISH BOY
PHIL, THE FIDDLER
RISEN FROM THE RANKS
SHIFTING FOR HIMSELF
SLOW AND SURE
STRIVE AND SUCCEED
STRUGGLING UPWARD
TOM, THE BOOTBLACK MARK MASON

## Great Sale of Drawn Work Linens and Battenberg Squares and Runners on Tuesday

Doylies, Centres, Runners, Squares, Tray Cloths at Half the Regular Value

On Tuesday morning we will offer for sale a big consignment of Drawn Work Linens and Battenburg Works, in the lot will be Doylies, Centre Pieces, Tray Cloths, Runners, Squares and Tea Cloths in a splendid assortment of handsome designs. The Doylies start in size at 9 inches and we have them in all sizes up to 54 inch tea cloths; this is a genuine bargain offering.

Hand Bags

WOMEN'S HAND BAGS, made

of black leather with glit frames, inside purse. 50c

WOMEN'S BELTS, a novelty style

Chiffon Neckwear

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR, in chif-

Merry Widow Bows

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR, the latest

White Linen Skirts

WOMEN'S SKIRTS, a good quality linen skirt, made in a pretty style, good washing material. Extra special \$2.00

Colored Silk Ties

WOMEN'S NECKTIES, long color-

Jaunty Short Coats WOMEN'S COATS, a jaunty hip length covert cloth coat, good quality cloth, nicely tailored. Extra special

Linen Costumes

Linen Suits

WOMEN'S SUITS, shirt waist style,

made of linen, very pretty suits and special

C L OTHS, RUNNERS AND CENTRES. Worth

TRES, TRAY CLOTHS. Worth \$1.50.

0c | 75c | \$1.00 | \$1.50

## Boys' Books

VOL L., N

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AMONG THE MALAY PIRATES BY RIGHT OF CONQUEST CAPT. BAYLEY'S HEIR THE CORNET OF HORSE FACING DEATH FOR NAME AND FAME

FRIENDS THOUGH DIVIDED
IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE
IN TIMES OF PERIL
THE LION OF ST. MARK
THE LOST HEIR
BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE
THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE
BY PIKE AND DYKE
BY SHEER PLUCK
THE CAT OF BUBASTES
THE DRAGON AND THE RAVEN
A FINAL RECKONING
FOR THE TEMPLE
THE GOLDEN CANON
IN THE REIGN OF TERROR
JACK ARCHER
THE LION OF THE NORTH
MAORI AND SETTLER
ONE OF THE 2STH.
OUT ON THE PAMPAS
STURDY AND STRONG
TRUE TO THE OLD FLAG
WITH CLIVE IN INDIA
WITH WOLFE IN CANADA
THE YOUNG CARTHAGENIAN
THE YOUNG FRANC-TIREURS
ORANGE AND GREEN
ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND
THROUGH THE FRAY
UNDER DRAKE'S FLAG
WITH LEE IN VIRGINIA
THE YOUNG BUGLERS
THE YOUNG MIDSHIPMAN

## Special Prices on These

Washing Belts WOMEN'S BELTS, made of white pique, a good washing belt with

Pique Neckwear VOMEN'S NECKWEAR, in

WOMEN'S BELTS, some beautiful belts in this lot, richly embroider-ed in colors on white silk, really handsome and

very handsome and entirely new. Special \$1.00 Muslin Blouses WOMEN'S BLOUSES, a splendid muslin blouses, assortment of muslin blouse some really beautiful pattern

extra special at.....\$1.00 Pique Belts WOMEN'S BELTS, a washing belt

Linen Belts WOMEN'S BELTS, made of duck

Tailored Blouses WOMEN'S BLOUSES, made tailored style of white muslin embroidered and pleated front, long sleeve, stiff embroidered collars. Special at.... \$2.50

Covert Coats 

Leather Bags WOMEN'S HAND BAGS, made of

Silk Belts WOMEN'S BELTS, the newest thing in silk, prettily stitched, different colors, novelty buckles. Extra special

Sailor Suits WOMEN'S SUITS, made up in the popular sailor style of navy and white linen, very dressy. Special at.......\$5.75

Short Lisle Gloves WOMEN'S GLOVES, short lisle and taffeta gloves, in black, white, cream, tan, navy and

## Summer Millinery Display

It is now time to start wearing Warm Weather Millinery. In this line, as in all others, you will find that our assortment is the very best. Our Millipery Department is a very live and moving department-there are few stores anywhere with a better equipped

department than we have. And we claim to have and do have the newest millinery creations just as quickly as they are placed on the market. You can get a new style here just as quickly as in the largest Eastern cities. That is one of the reasons why our Millinery Department is

New Furniture in Abundance

We have this week opened a lot of New Furniture-lines that are entirely new and

different, comprising articles for all parts of the house.

AN INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY YOU.

New Dining Chairs

\$27.50, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$32, \$32.75, \$34, \$34.50, \$36.50, \$45, \$47.50, \$52, \$56.50, \$65, \$75

**Bedroom Suites** 

Handsome Bedroom Suites of every variety and design, made in Mahogany, Golden Oak,

GOLDEN OAK BUREAU AND WASH

GOLDEN OAK BUREAU AND WASH-

GOLDEN OAK BUREAU AND WASH-

GOLDEN OAK BUREAU AND WASH-

PRINCESS BUREAU (Golden Oak and Ma-

DUCHESS BUREAU, with Washstand to

STAND......\$37.50

STAND......\$45.00

hogany)......\$24.00

match.....75.00

developing so quickly. You are always sure of finding wnat you want here.

Birch and Bird's-Eye-Maple. Finest values ever shown in the West.

BIRCH DINING BUREAU AND WASH-

MAHOGANY BUREAU AND WASH-

GOLDEN OAK BUREAU AND WASH-

MAHOGANY BUREAU AND WASH-

STAND to match......\$28.50

STAND......\$37.00

STAND......\$37.50

STAND: ..... \$55.00

MAHOGANY BUREAU AND WASH-

STAND......\$65.00



Washing Neckties MEN'S NECKTIES, the newes

Men's Straw Hats MEN'S STRAW HATS, in

Zodiac Neckties MEN'S NECKWEAR, the newest thing, all colors, plain silk with

White Outing Shirts MEN'S SHIRTS, with soft colla 

Soft Outing Shirts MEN'S SHIRTS, soft mercerized taffeta, with collar attached, in tan, blue and cream.

\$1.50

Striped Silk Shirts MEN'S SHIRTS, in blue and white striped silk, very pretty patterns, in a nice quality of silk. Special at .......\$2.25

Club Silk Ties MEN'S NECKTIES, club style, in all the newest and nobblest patterns, in fancy silks, an extra special value in an assortment that we have at..... 50c Suites comprising 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair, Frames of Solid Quartered Oak, seats finished in horsehide, cowhide and sole leather. Styles in Early English and modern. An immense variety to select from. Prices incomparable. Best value on market.

Silk Finished Shirts 

MEN'S SHIRTS, in a good quality of white china silk. Extra special \$2.75 Telescope Felt Hats 

Men's Soft Shirts

China Silk Shirts

MEN'S SHIRTS, a nice soft front kind, with soft, lounge collar, in many plain colors, also fancy patterns. Special 51.75 Newest Poplin Ties

THREE-PIECE MAHOGANY SUITES, comprising Bureau, Chiffonier, Dining Ta-MEN'S NECKTIES, in poplins, all the newest and best 50C shades. Special at ....... ble, in handsome Colonial styles. At, per

Fancy Cotton Sox

Knitted Silk Ties

Colored Print Shirts

Fancy Lisle Sox

MEN'S DOGSKIN GLOVES, a very special quality, in all shades of tan. Extra value

Gymnasium Shirts MEN'S GYMNASIUM SHIRTS, fine balbriggan, in white, short sleeves. Special 

Men's Suspenders

Washing Vests

Brown Felt Hats

Crush Straw Hats 

Summer Models in Royal Worcester Corsets

DAVID SPENCER,

Summer Models in Royal Worcester Corsets

Special Items for Men

Wool Outing Shirts MEN'S SHIRTS, à nice quality woo

MEN'S NECKTIES, knitted silk

MEN'S SOX, a splendid assortment of fine liste thread sox, in the prettiest and newest shades, and the best fancy patterns, a fine assortment. Special at.... 500 Dogskin Gloves

Men's Bathing Suits TWO-PIECE BATHING SUITS in fancy navy and white, stripe Special

MEN'S SUSPENDERS, a good strong suspender, elastic web, leather ends. Extra 25c

MEN'S WASHING VESTS, in white and white with colored figures, in brocades, figures and stripes. Special at .... \$1.00

MEN'S FELT HATS, the new stiff shape, with straight brim, all the latest shades of brown, just opened. Special \$3.50