lds, Fri., pair, 10c od quality are these. A Dress hing every woman needs, and would be mere folly to go with-

and Graduate

Many beautiful ceremonies and few weeks. Pretty weddings, nd theatrical and social events

mmer wearables are displayed, and useful gifts for the bride-oderate in the extreme, as wit-

# Dresses at

s at being able to offer such linen and Myslin Dresses. It nt surprise for you to come in of insertion down front, while The shades to be found include ge assortment at all prices.

# mmer Hats Are ht the Fancy Woman

best talent in our workrooms
ra special display of the White
he airiest, fairiest of trimmings
p straws, hemps, Milans and
and saucy bows of ribbons—
s than you'd expect.

# Scarf Special, 25c

in our Broad Street windows ial values in Ladies' Hat Scarfs e new paisley effects, and are ill add no amount of charm to er hat. Special Friday...25¢

# right Fiction

largest and best line of Copy-he city. We are 25 per cent. book stores.

ter—by Joseph Vance. \$1.25
Graham Phillip.....\$1.25
parrowhawk—by Orczy \$1.25
—by Allen Raine....\$1.25
cle—by Churchill....\$1.25
bles—by Montgomery...\$1.50
—by Montgomery...\$1.50

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VOL. L. NO. 350 9

# GRAFT, SCANDAL

Illinois State Senator Broderick Indicted by Grand Jury and Placed Under Arrest on Charge of Bribery

### ANOTHER SENATOR MAKES CONFESSION

spiracy Charge — Revelations Come Immediately After Denial of Mr. Lorimer

New Orleans Publisher Dead

New Orleans Two More Indictments on Con-

WASHINGTON, May 28 .- For just connection with his election to the senate. Upon leaving the chamber at the end of his speech, Mr. Lorimer hurriedly put his affairs in order and caught a late afternoon train for Chicago.

In his address, Mr. Lorimer emphatically denied the allegations of corruption and attacked the Chicago Tribune, in which newspaper the charges were published. The speech was devoted to a review of Chicago and Illinois politics for the past twenty-five years. He charges the Tribune with sinister motives in its attacks, saying that it had been fighting him ever since 1884. He charged that it was inspired by hatred because of its failure to control his course as a public man.

failure to control his course as a public man.

At the close of his speech, Mr. Lorimer offered a resolution directing that an inquiry into the charges be made by the committee on privileges and elections. Under the rules of the senate, the committee on expenses can consider the question of cost.

Indictment at by critical SPRINGFILD. In. May 28. Within a few hours after United States Senator. William Lorimer's speech at Washington, State Senator John Broderick, a leading Chicago Democrat, was indictivated.

SPRINGFILD. In, MES 28—Within a few hours after United States Senator William Lorimer's speech at Washington. State Senator John Broderick, a leading Chieago Democrat, was indicted on a bribery charge by the grand jury here today.

Broderick's indictment was the direct result of a confession made to the grandiury by State Senator D. W. Holtsiew, of luka, Ill., who says Broderick patch in the Lorimer for senator. A capias was ordered at once for Broderick, and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. The unexpected at once for list are relative to the construction of a layer grant and upon the advice of his lawyers, when of section of aleged graft in a legislative furniture deal. Senator Holtzlaw has been the first the first three first the first three fi

KILLED BY BLAST

PRINCT RUPERT, May 28.—Standing two thousand feet distant from the spot where a dynamite explosion took place, W. Salvus, brother of P. J. Salvus, a railway contractor, was killed by a falling rock at the railroad construction camp situated at mile 148 from here.

Three other men also considered themselves at a safe distance from the danger zone, had their arms broken by the same blast.

The body of the deceased and his firjured companions were conveyed by steamer to Prince Rupert. The latter are now in hospital.

Poisoner to be Hanged
VIENNA, May 28—It is reported that Lieut. Adolph Hofrichter, who recently confessed to having sent poison to a number of the officers of the general staff, one of whom died, has been found guilty at a secret court martial and sentenced to be hanged.

Ambulance Driver Killed
BUFFALO, N.Y., May 28—Harvey Bradden, 45 years old, driver of the homeopathic ambulance, was killed tonight in a collision between his vehicle and a street car. Bradden was on the way from the barn to the hospital to get surgeons in response to a hurry call when the accident occurred. A stabbing affray in which it developed that no one was seriously hurt, was the cause if the call.

deceased and his ware conveyed fine. Rupert. The hospital to get surgeons in response to a furry call when the accident co-to a furry call when the accident co-tours, days for the was a furry call when the accident co-tours, days for the was a furry call when the accident co-tours, days for the was a furry call when the accident co-tours, days for the was a furry call when the accident co-tours, days for the furry call when the accident co-tours, days for the furry call when the accident co-tours, days for the furry call wh

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ANICH DISTRICT

WASH, was not back north, with the farmer of the people for universal pillitary service. It is agreed to the people for universal pillitary service in the dissection of the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service in the dissection of the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service in the form of the people for universal pillitary service in the dissection of the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service in the form of the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service in the form of the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service in the consecution and that it is dissected to the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people for universal pillitary service. It is greed to the people to the political to the people for the people fo

# INDIANAPOLIS. Ind. May 38—Records what down for all distances between five miles said 200 miles at the spind only two men were injured. Bereton to fire the mention of the fire to fire the speedway today, and in the grind only two men were injured. Herbert Lyttle, driver, and his mechanic, William Clifton, were hurled from their car when a front tire burst as they were turning into the home stretch in the lass lap of the en-mile from heir car when a front tire burst as they were turning into the home stretch in the lass lap of the en-mile from heir car when a front tire burst as they were turning into the home stretch in the lass lap of the en-mile from heir car when a front tire burst as they were turning into the home stretch in the lass lap of the en-mile from heir car when a front tire burst as they were turning into the home stretch in the lass lap of the en-mile from their car when a front tire burst as they were turning into the home streng of the car plurged into the sand at the inner relege of the log was broken and Clifton was severely bruised. Harroun, driving a Marmon, won the 200 mile race in 2:16:31, breaking the record which had been held by Chevrolet, who went the distance in 2:26:26 at Atlanta. The performance of Lynch, in a Jackson, who was second was hardly less brilliant, for he did not stop once in the long fierce fight, while Harroun in the long fierce fight,

went the exploiting or the simple passages and control of the second complete the second control of the second

are any good throughout the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so that by cutting down expenses of transportation and advertising and printing, and having more meetings, the horse-racing people will be able to reap even a richer harvest under the supposed restrictions on the Miller bill than before there were any restrictions.

SHIP SUBSIDES

ARE APPROVED

ARE APPROVED

Italian Chamber of Deputies

Adopts Maritime Conventions—New Government Escapes Fate of Predecessors

ROME May 28—The maritime conventions providing for \$6,000,000 subsidy in the chamber of deputies, with the control of the Convention of the Italian Lloyde Steamship company for the transportation of malls, were approved to the chamber of deputies, with the control of the chamber of deputies, with the control of the chamber of deputies, with the chamber of deputies and the chamber of deputies

check.

Fighting Severe.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28,—That severe fighting with an unusually heavy casualty list on both sides, marked today's events at Bluefields is indicated in messages received here tonight by representatives of the Madriz and provisional governments. Neither side claims a victory.

**BOY FIEND ARRESTED** 

St. John Lad Who Made Practice of Torturing Little Children— Dime Novel Patron.

1 L

Contractors Invited to Figure British Bark Swanhilda Strikes Preliminary Conference of the Party Who Left Vancouver for New Issue of British Columbia Strong Crew Will Wear J.B.A. Vancouver Lacrosse Twelve Sixty-Mile Section of Road in British Columbia

### SIXTEEN LIVES COMMISSION IN LOST IN WRECK FORMAL SESSION

vincial University

ity of Terra del Fuego-Captain Among Victims

# FEAR FOR LIVES

Gentlemen Entrusted With Plumper Pass in Small Boat Selection of Site for Pro-Not Heard from Anxious Inquiries by Relatives

# PROVINCE MAKES BAYS' "BIG FOUR" OF SIX PEOPLE GOOD PROGRESS FOR THE N.P.A.A.O.

Gazetteer and Business Directory Shows Rapid Growth in Various Lines

FROM PORT MANN

UP FRASER VALLEY

WE will be a minimum as being controlled of the control of the

TRUIT IS

IN GOOD DEADLY

IN G

A. Colors for Forthcoming International Competitions -Club Regatta June 11

# HAVE A CHANCE

Completely Outclassed New Westminster in Yesterday's League Match

SPEACE CANNON

SPEACE CONTROL

STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

MARINE CRI HAD NO CH

mstances Held to hat Whole Compa rowned Through g of Inner Shell o

eck Relocated After Shifted by Currents deavors Made to Hois Surface

RY OF RAPPINGS

NOW DISCRE

CALAIS, France, May rench submarine Pluviose, vas sunk by the cross-channel of Pas de Calais yesterday, wa coated tonight after having iriven from her mud moorings oottom of the English Channel by the swift lower currents.

Tonight various craft are above the spot where lies the Tonight various craft are above the spot where lies the er with her dead company of sending down divers in endea asten chains about the wreck it may be raised to the surfa. That the men in the Pluvi perished is the belief of the officers who are assisting wrecking operations. Naphtha surface of the water leads the belief that the inner shell submarine was shattered by the and that all the crew were draft the treport that divers hear pings from inside the Pluviose discredited.

IRISH FACTION FIGH Followers of John Redmond an O'Brien Clash at Meeting Police Use Guns.

NEWMARKET, Ireland, May

NEWMARKET, Ireland, May One man is dead, a dozen person wounded and several hundred ly injured today following a cla tween the followers of William (leader of the United Irish Leagh John Redmond, head of the Na ists faction.

The fight began last night, Nationalist attempted to speak Newmarket is one of O'Brien's sholds and a mob of Irish Leagathered to break up the m The attempt by Speakers to a a meeting led to abuilt of fists soon became a riot. The affra the most violent of the present paign. Several houses were wby the inturiated combatants are ally the police were called.

After several vain attempts clubs to disperse the rioters the Act was read and the police of fire. One man was killed and were wounded.

Redmond is blamed today for ning a speaking tour among O'B constituents. It is believed that does not recall his speakers, ther be repetitions of last night's enters. Further trouble is expected and the authorities are taking cautions to prevent another clast

G. N. STEAMER SUNK

Strikes Snag at Ainsworth, on enay Lake, and Goes to Botto —Her People Safe. NELSON, B. C., May 27.—The Northern steamer Kaslo, Capt. Moore in command, plying be Nelson and Kaslo on Kootenay

Neison and Kaslo on Kootenay struck a sunken pile while going Alasworth on the up trip this I ing and sank. The steamer's railings are visible, and she is reen a sandy bottom, but the exte the injuries are not known here, sengers and crew were taken a safely, and later taken to Kasl the C. P. R. steamer Kokanee.

Royal Declaration LONDON, May 27.—According the Tablet, the royal declaration so, the only thing in doubt whether ft will simply be abolish be modified so as to be inoffensity

King George's Birthday
OTTAWA, May 27—The cabine
morrow will take up the questic
issuing an order-in-council decli
that Friday, June 3rd, King Geo
birthday, shall not be officially re
nized as a public holiday. Under
bill of exchange act, the King's bi
day, is ordained a public holiday. Smallest Man in Canada

Smallest Man in Canada HALIFAX. May 27.—Edward I man, probably the smallest ma Canada, died yesterday at his hom Allendale, N. S. He was thirty-years of age. His height was feet nine inches, and he wei thirty pounds. He had been ill five months with stomach trouble the immediate cause of death paralysis, with which he was stri on Sunday.

Must Charge For Beer Kegs
TORONTO, May 27.—The rai
commission this afternoon dee
that as the railway act, to g
against discrimination, provides
no company may render a ser
without charge, the railways may
carry empty beer barrels bac
breweries free. This will bring
business to the express compa
The return by freight would be
cents, and by express 15 cents of
12 gallon keg.

New Catholic College CHATHAM, N. B., May 27.—A provincial college is to be opened for English-speaking Catholic sents in the provinces. It is un stood that it is to be under the dition of the Basilian Fathers of ronto, who direct the colleges of Michael's, Toronto, and Sandwi Ont. The college will provide edition to both boarders and day sents. I may be affiliated with Univer ty of New Brunswick. here formerly known as College, will be the

incouver Lacrosse Twelve Completely Outclassed New Westminster in Yesterday's League Match

VANCOUVER, May 28.—Play: sodden field before four thou thusiastic spectators Vancouver y defeated New Westminster

Twice at least \$10.000 has been paid by private treaty for Strads, and \$7,000 was paid for a "Betts' Strad, the title which it gained from the following incident. Betts was a music-seller in London some sixty years ago, and one day a stranger entered his shop offering a violin for sale at the low sum of one guinea. The dealer at once jumped at the bargain; put down his guinea, and secured the instrument. He retained it in his family for a number of years, and, after changing hands several times, it was

hanging hands several times, it was bought at the figure named by a forbought at the figure named by a foreign nobleman.
Five years ago \$3,500 was paid for
a Strad which for years was played
upon by a strolling musician in the
Notting Hill and Marylebone district
of London; while some time ago \$8,000 was paid for a fiddle which had
previously been knocked down at an
auction saile to a laborer for \$1.50.
Fortunately for him, the laborer knew
something of the value of fiddles, and
a few days later sold his treasure to
a dealer in curios for \$3,000. Ultimately the latter sold it for \$8,000—
truly a record bargain.

Pigeons—Halfpenny Each
Castle Wemyss, situated on the
Firth of Clyde where Lord and Lady
Inverclyde have been spending a few
weeks is a handsome and imposing
louse which was built by the late
Sir John Burns. Lord Inverciyde is
one of the best known sportsmen of the
North and besides being a good shot
is an expert at hockey and curling
With one whose fortunes are bound
up with the sea it is but natural that
he should include yachting in his list
of recreations. His lordship tells
many good stories one of his best being a nnected with a pigeon—shooting many good stories one of his best being connected with a pigeon shooting match—A party of amateur pigeon-shooting the property of a match and ordered thirty pigeons from a dealer in a neighboring town. The shooting was of a really wonder ful character; but the actual performances need not be described in det. The net results will be gathered really from the following note, white was subsequently received from the dealer. It ran: "Gentlemen,—I be sincerely to thank you for your order, and to intimate that I shall be only number of birds on future of his sort. The whole of the thirty birds, for which you paid rate of eightpence per healthome in safety, and, brought with them a stray price to your party hene is subence a dozen."

Mr. H. C Rayson, Agent at Alberni, is visiting

# SUBMARINE CREW

Tuesday, May 31, 1910.

STORY OF RAPPINGS NOW DISCREDITED

Wreck Relocated After Being Shifted by Currents-Endeavors Made to Hoist it to

CALAIS. France, May 27—The French submarine Pluviose, which was sunk by the cross-channel steamer Pas de Calais yesterday, was again located tonight after having been driven from her mud moorings at the bottom of the English Channel today by the swift lower currents.

Tonight various craft are moored above the spot where lies the plunger, with her dead company of 27 men, sending down divers in endeavors to fasten chains about the wreck se that it may be raised to the surface.

That the men in the Pluviose all perished is the belief of the naval officers who are assisting in the wrecking operations. Naphtha on the surface of the water leads them to the belief that the inner shell of the submarine was shattered by the blow and that all the crew were drowned.

The report that divers heard rappings from inside the Pluviose is now discredited.

IRISH FACTION FIGHT Followers of John Redmend and Wm. O'Brien Clash at Meeting— Police Use Guns.

NEWMARKET, Ireland, May 27.—
One man is dead, a dozen persons were wounded and several hundred slightly injured today following a clash between the followers of William O'Brien leader of the United Irish League, and John Redmond, head of the Nationalists faction.

King George's Birthday

OTTAWA, May 27—The cabinet to morrow will take up the question of issuing an order-in-council declaring that Friday, June 3rd, King George's birthday, shall not be officially recognized as a public holiday. Under the bill of exchange act, the King's birthday, is ordained a public holiday.

Circumstances Held to Indicate
That Whole Company Were
Drowned Through Shattering of Inner Shell of Vessel

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 27.—The result of the vote of cotton employers on the question of a reduction of five per cent. in wages shows that eighty per cent. of the master spinners favor the proposition. This probably means a strike or lockout, as the employees have declared they will not accept the reduction.

LOGAN, O., May 27—While returning from a party at midnight an automobile driven by William Snyder, president of a lumber company, ran over an embankment near Youngsbridge, and Miss Lillian Wright and Miss Flossie Herman were killed.

Lumber Schooner Wrecked

SAN PEDRO, Cal., May 27 — The schooner Dora Bluhm, 330 tons, Captain Oscar Johnson, out seven days from Coos Bay, for San Pedro, went ashore on Santa Rosa Island Wednesday night and was totally wrecked. Captain Johnson and the crew of six were saved and brought here by a gasoline schooner from Santa Rosa Island today. The Dora Bluhm was owned by the Pacific Trading Company of San Francisco, and carried 350,000 feet of lumber for the Golden State Lumber Company of this port.

Saskatchewan Forest Fire WINNIPEG, May 27.—One of the

His Western Tour

FEW APPLICATIONS FOR NAVY POSITIONS

Statement in Regard to Iron

Statement in Regard to from and Schement with the ablet to start up again of the ment of the start up again and Steel Bounties Paid Last Year—Northwest Territories Land Titles

Statement in Regard to from and Steel Bounties Paid Last Year—Northwest Territories Land Titles

Helping Sufragettas.

LONDOW May 27.—An number of may be ablet to all shaded for affirmed the mobile of may be able to all shaded for affirmed the mobile of the start up and adonous three by a start were seved and brought here by a start were seved and brought here by a state Lumber Company of this profession of San Francisco, and carried this morning are granted to all shaded for affirmed and Hono. Of San Francisco, and carried this morning are granted to the worst threa in the timber cell to the west of Hudson Bay Junction of the worst threa in the timber cell to the west of Hudson Bay Junction and Hono. Charles Murphy, who is in the timber cell to the west of Hudson Bay Junction and Hono. Charles Murphy, who is in the timber cell to the west of Hudson Bay Junction and Hono. Charles Murphy, who is in the timber cell to the west of Hudson Bay Junction and Hono. Charles Murphy, who is in the timber cell to the west of Hudson Bay Junction and Hono. Charles Murphy, who is in the timber cell to the west of Hudson Bay Junction and Hono. Charles Murphy, who is in the timber cell to the west of Hudson Bay Junction and Hudson Bay Junction and Hudson Bay Junction and Hudson Bay Junction of the sex of the Manitoba translation of the sex of the manitor of the sex of the manitor of the sex of the sex of the manitor of the sex of the sex of the manitor of the sex of the sex of the manitor of the sex of the se

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whether it will simply be abolished of the most provided to a so to the informative.

Kirig George's Birthday

OTTAWA 1971—The cabinet to increase of the captor of the ca

VANCOUVER May 27—A few moments a service without charge the realiways may not carry empty beer barrels back to breweries free. This will bring back before non-stody the four-business to the express companies. The return by freight would be 45 cents, and by express 15 cents on a 27 salon Reg.

New Cathelia College

CHATHAM N. B., May 27—A new provincial college is to be opened nerse than the previnces. It is understant in the previnces and an additional previous the previnces and carifed under the whee

AT ITEIN LABURD

Flour Will Burned

KINISTINO, Sask., May 27.—The mill property of the Kinistino Milling Co. was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was \$55,000, and was covered by insurance to the extent of \$33,400 distributed as follows: Glardian, \$18,400: Norwich Union \$2,000; Atlas, \$5,000, and General of Perth, \$8,000.

Fire at Chemainus Milk.

CHEMAINUS May 27—At 6 o clock this morning fire broke out in the sorting shed of the Victoria Lumber company here The shed which was about 400 feet long, was practically destroyed. The building stood in front of the mill, but fortunately there was no wind or that too would have been wiped out. The loss on lumber and machinery is estimated at \$8,000. The mill will be able to start up again tomerrow.

Special Line of at \$1.75 See Centre



Golfers in Different Colors at Special

# **Exceptional Bargains in** Neckwear

SAME AS ABOVE, only trimmed with small jet buttons. Regular price, 

LINEN-COLORED COLLARS, trimmed with extra fine Maltese lace. 

OTHER COLLARS, in fancy lawn, pink, white, blue, and mauve, trimmed with fine lace, some with jabots, and some with bow fronts. Regular price 

VARIED ASSORTMENT OF COLLARS, including Ascot Stocks, some all white, black and white, and fancy. Regularly selling at 50c. Week-end 

FANCY LACE COLLARS, also EMBROIDERED COLLARS, regularly 

# Rolls For Piano **Players**

We have just received three large shipments, including all

For 65 and 88 Note

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are: For the purpose of carrying on of a wholesale clothing husiness and the manufacturing and selling of clothing of all kinds and the carrying on of branch stores for selling clothing at any place in the Dominion of Canada and the carrying en of a general dry goods husiness in all its departments, and to acquire, lease and purchase such real estate as may be necessary for all or any of the above purposes, and to sell, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of any or all of said lands.

NOTICE

I. A. E. Belfry, hereby give notice that, one month from date hereof, I will apply to Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Stikine Hotel, situated at Telegraph Creek, B. C., in the district of Atlin, to commence first day of July, 1910, (Signed)

A. E. BELFRY.

May 20, 1910,

cessful crop of winter wheat. Farm-ors east of Calgary who irrigated their wheat last fall, have promise of a heavier yield than in other dis-tricts where irrigation is not avail-able.

# Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

FRESH STRAWBERRIES

The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

# Federal Wire-Tightener and Splicer

Will Accomplish in Thirty Seconds What Under the Present Methods Takes Five Men Thirty Minutes For Use on Farms, Ranches, Railroads and Wherever Wire Fences Are In Service

Write for Illustrated Catalogue The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co. VICTORIA, B.C., Agents 544-546 Yates St.



Don't Argue With Your Better Half

If there is anything the matter with the plumbing in the bath-room, kitchen or water-closet. Get the plumber and get him quick. Our phone is 1854. Shop opposite the Skating Rink.

Hayward & Dods Sanitary Plumbers

SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT

District of Sayward

Take notice that James A. Campbell, of Vancouver. B. C. store-keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at high-water mark, at the head of Cahnish Bay, on Lower Valdez Island, in the Sayward District, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence morth 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence aporth to shore, thence southerly and easterly along shore to place of commencement. April 13th, 1910.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900

# HOME

Grates—

All kinds, sizes. We have a number of combinations. Yes, we set grates for your

Mantels-Splendid stock of English Oak Mantels, beautifully pol-ished and finished. All latest designs.

Tiles-The front of the hearth should be tiled with good quality files that don't crack or break. All colors and shades. Best only in stock,

Raymond & Sons

Phones: 272; Residence, 376 613 Pandora street

I, John Day, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof will apply to the superintendent of provincial police at Victoria, B. C. for a renewal, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910, of my license to sell intoxicating liquors, at the premises known as the Esquimalt Hotel, situated in the district of Esquimalt, B. C.

May 8th, 1910, JOHN DAY.

## The Colonist.

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

### EXCESSIVE SPEED

Our friend Major Dupont writes to he seems to regard as the Colonist's attitude towards feckless motoring. We sympathize with his feelings on the subject under the special circumstances, but think he has unintentionally done us an injustice. No paper in British Columbia has more vehemently condemned reckless motoring than the Colonist; but we have pointed out that the prime purpose of the carriage way in streets is for

into apapers about fit. No whole should be driven in the should be driven in the will be mit. We are a satisfied, enjeaved to reach a conclusion from an examination of the merity. As yet there has been declaration for policy from Mr. and no vehicle should be driven in the public streets as rapidly that it can mote he brought to a stop, if necessary, at any arrest crossing where pedestrians have by-law the right of the will be declared in the same pedestrians have by-law the right of the same correctly when we say that at all street crossings and all street intersections the burden of responsibility rests upon the person in charge of a vehicle, but that in other parts of the street it reads upon pedestrians. But to this we add that in all places there is a duty cetting upon the person in charge of a whole, whether the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the same course of small not endanger the safety of the safety of the same course of small not the safety of the same course of small not the safety of the same course of small not the safety of the safe

without ratification by Parliament, unless the contrary shall be provided

in the treaties themselves.

The King is as much king of Canada as he is of the United Kingdom His prerogatives are exercised in this country by a governor-general, but this is only for convenience. The members of the Canadian ministry are as much ministers of the Crown as are the members of the British ministry. The scope of their jurisdiction is not as wide as that of the latter, but so far as it does extend they are on an equal footing with the others. The ministry, or cabinet, may b loosely described as a com the Privy Council, which body con sists of a certain number of person whom the Crown has summoned from of state. There is a Privy Council of Canada, and with that Council, or practice with that group of Privy

sidered. For example: A few days it, because it says Canadian manufacturers do not advertise while United consent of the provincial governments ago, when about nity people were leaving an Esquimalt car on Government street and an equal number were crossing from the sidewalk to take the car, two waggons were driven through the crowd at a moderate and the crowd at a mod en through the crowd at a moderate rate of speed. Great indignation was expressed by many persons who with some difficulty avoided being struck by either the horses or the vehicles. If two chauffeurs had acted as the disposed to the pression of these vehicles did, there are the pression of these vehicles did, there are through the crowd at a moderate do not think it will weigh much with newspapers generally. We think the pression of the broad standpoint of public policy. While there will be more or less of an attempt on the part of Nothing more became Premier Rutherford in office than his feavdrivers of these vehicles did, there would have been half a dozen letters would have been half a dozen letters into a party issue, the majority of ing it. We are not going to into a party issue, the majority of ing it. We are not going to into a party issue, the majority of ing it. in the papers about it. No vehicle should be driven through a crowd unless the conditions are exceptional, and no vehicle should be driven in the

anced in every way. If a motorist should turn the bend in a road at needlessly high speed and thereby occasion an accident, we think there would be no question whatever as to his liability both civilly and criminally.

\*\*NEGOTIATION OF TREATIES\*\*

Theoretically all treaties entered into by the British nation are agreements made by the King with the ruling authority of other nations. From time immemorial, however, the negotiations have been entrusted for representatives of the King, for reasons that are obvious. With the advert of parliamentary government, or as we say in Canada, responsible government, the ministry of the day has assumed the charge of such negotiations, but that the treaties themselves are not parliamentary acts is shown by the fact that they come into force without ratification by Parliament, unless the contrary shall be provided \*\*Theoretically all the charge of such negotiations, but that the treaties themselves are not parliamentary acts is shown by the fact that they come into force without ratification by Parliament, unless the contrary shall be provided \*\*Theoretical treaties the manufacture of the contrary shall be provided \*\*Theoretically all treaties and the present time is lumber, either fromman, George Obten. Products in the guestion, namely a negative. Our leading exportable natural product in the form of saw logs or pulp wood. The United States supply of these arrived up of these arrived and missing opposition to any proposal that will involve the free export of logs and pulp wood from Canada. It may be claimed that if the United States admits pulp and paper free and sawn lumber free mills will be charge of such negotiations have been entrusted for the day has assumed the charge of such negotiations of the charge of such negotiations, but that the treaties themselves are not paper from the first product in the force without ratification by Parliament, unless the contrary shall be provided to the product in the force of the first product in the force of the first product in the for

inet, the Crown consults on all matters affecting the Dominion. We have therefore in Canada all the machinery elsxting in the United Kingdom for the exercise of every act of the royal prerogative including the negotiation of treatles. What can be more reasonable than that the Crown should exercise through its Canadian ministers the treaty-making power so far as it relates to the affairs of Canada?

If the old rule was continued and the home government retained the treaty-making power so far as it relates. British Columbia were permitted, a large business in that line would spring up. We are also confident that if manufactured lumber were admitted into the United States free of duty a number of large saw mills would be established in this province by the American owners of timber limits. Locally the pulpwood question has no shortage of pulpwood in Washington and Oregon. It is for the people of British Columbia to consider if they would be benefited by free trade in the home government retained the treaty-making power so far as it relates to the self-governing over-seas Dominions the basis of the Empire would no longer be, to, use Lord Milner's apt phrase, a partnership between equals.

We think we see in the devolution of the treaty-making agreement that must be disposed of before a resolvent of the treaty-making agreement. of the treaty-making power upon the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Bruns of the treaty-making power upon the ministries of the over-seas Dominions an exceedingly interesting and important phase of imperial development. It is in a sense unique; but the whole imperial fabric is unique.

RECIPROCITY

provinces of Nova Scotia, New Bruns-wick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia own the Crown lands within their several jurisdictions. They have the authority to prescribe the conditions under which timber on such lands shall be qut, and, if they choose to say that it shall not be cut for exof the carriage way in streets is for vehicular traffic, and that the public must learn to adapt itself to changes in the volume and methods of such traffic. We have also pointed out that motorists and all other persons in charge of vehicles ought to be held to the exercise of extreme care. Speed is not the only thing to be considered. For example: A few days



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# Some Unusual Furniture

We are listing below a few of the recent arrivals in the furniture department. You'll find everyone a most interesting style, and you'll find the present display an unusual one. Unusual because of its great variety; unusual because of uncommon designs and unusual because of unsurpassed values.

We would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you some of these, and we hope you'll find time to come in today. Shown on third and fourth floors.

# First of All Let Us Show You the Library Tables

First of all we want to show you the new library tables. Some decidedly "smart" ideas have just been put into stock—especially those in Mission designs. These tables ar made of selected oak and finished in that most popular of finishes, the Early English. Little "differences" in design are in evidence—make these most desirable pieces. Our stock of library tables has always been a very interesting exhibit—these latest additions make it doubly so. Shown on the third floor. Here are a few of the new ones-

Library Table—Top of this style measures 24 x 39 inches, and is a selected piece of oak. Has book shelves on each end. Finished in Early English. Priced at, each \$20.00

Library Table—This is a large table, top measuring 26 x 42 inches. Splendid piece of wood and nicely finished. 

Library Table-Selected oak, finished in Early English. Has I drawer, and shelf beneath. Top of this style meas-Priced at ......\$27.50

# Don't Fail to See These Interesting Creations

Here is a list of a few of the many articles just added to our third floor furniture sample rooms. We have chosen these at random from among the new things which have been arriving during the past week. Come in and see these and numerous other equally interesting styles and values now shown here.

Music Cabinet-A neat design-plain, but very attractive. Music Cabinet-Here is a music cabinet in Early English finished oak-something to match the numerous Mission style pianos now in use. Neat and stylish design.

mahogany, and this present display shows many attractive pieces. Some very fine designs in either mahogany 

doors and ends and mirror backs. Three glass shelves. Neat designs and well finished. Priced at \$65.00, \$60.00 Parlor Tables—Among these latest additions in parlor tables these oval top styles stand out prominently. These are the nicest tables we have offered for a long, long  Bedroom Table-This is a splendid table in golden finished oak. Polished top 20'x 30 inches. Has drawer. Priced 

Tea Table-Here is something new. A round top tea table Bedroom Table-A neat and stylish mahogany finished table. Top measures 20 x 30 inches. Has I drawer.

shelf beneath. Desk section is conveniently arranged for letters, papers, etc. Four styles. At each, \$20,00

Umbrella Stand-If your hall furniture is Mission, here's a neat umbrella stand to match. Decidedly new. Oak, Early English finish. Priced at ............\$6.00

### Here Are Many New Pieces for Diningroom

Not the least interesting, by any means, of the past week's arrivals are some pleasing pieces for the dining-room. Space limitations prevent anything but the mention of a very few here. We want you, however, to come in and see what handsome, new styles we are now showing on the third floor showrooms. Remember it is always a pleasure to have you come in here, and there's never the slightest obligation to purchase incurred in so doing. Let us see you here some day

Buffet—A decidedly smart Mission design in Early English oak finish. This style has I full length and 2 small drawers and 2 cupboards. It also has a 8 x 36 in. mirror 

design is neat and attractive. Has I full length linen drawer and 2 small drawers. Has 2 small cupboards and x 54 inches. Bevel plate mirror, 12 x 48 inches. Priced measures 22

measures 19 x 48 inches, and the splendid bevel plate mirror measures 12 x 38 inches. Trimmings-hinges and drawer pulls-are of "old" copper. Very attractive style.  Buffet-Golden Oak finish and a very neat and attractive design. Has a 12 x 38 inch bevel plate mirror. Top'is 22 x 48 inches. Has 1 full length and 3 small drawers and 2 cupboards. Priced at ......\$28.00 Dinner Wagon-A very attractive style in dull finished mahogany. Has I drawer with shelf beneath. Top measures 19 x 38 inches. Priced at ......\$20.00

Buffet-For the party desirous of planning a Mission dining-room here is a great help. This is a smart style in Early English finished oak. Top measures 21 x 50 inches. Has a bevel plate mirror 12 x 42 inches. I full length and 2 small drawers. Cupboard entire width. Price \$55.00

Buffet. This golden oak style will also please-more especially if you are at all partial to the beautiful polished oak. The top measures 20 x 45 inches. Mirror is a bevel plate of best quality and measures 21 x 54 inches. Has I full length and 3 small drawers, and 2 cupboards. This is a very smart style and "new." Price, each...... \$75.00

# New Styles in Dinner Wagons—Golden and Early English Oak

Dinner Wagon-Made of solid oak and finished in Early English finish. Has I shelf and I long drawer. Top measures 17 x 42 inches. This is a very stylish piece, and priced right at ...... \$20.00

style of merit. Has one shelf and two drawers. Top measures 18 x 42 inches. Made of quarter cut oak and finely finished in the golden. 

Dinner Wagon—Here's a golden oak style of merit. Has one shelf and two drawers. Top measures 18 x measures 17 x 42 inches. This is a very attractive design. Well made and finished. Price ..... \$30.00

# Side or Hall Tables and New Card Tables—Smart Styles

Some very stylish side or hall tables have just been added to the third floor offerings. These tables are desirable for the hall that has the necessary room. Useful for other purposes—card tables, etc. We have a special card table, with folding top that would make an ideal hall table. Come in and see these,

Side or Hall Tables-Neat design in oak-finished either a beautiful golden or in that popular Early English. Top measures 18 x 32 inches. Table has one drawer and shelf beneath. Priced at ......\$9.00

### Round Top Parlor Tables-Golden Oak, Early Eng., Mahogany We have just received some very dainty little parlor tables which we want you to see first time you are in the store.

These are round top styles—measuring 13 inches in diameter. The design is very attractive, and one would be a desirable addition to your parlor's furnishings. We have them in either golden oak, Early English finished oak or mahogany.



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habit to fill mail orders right.



ENGLISH S

The affairs of England ebb when Elizabeth came t the last remnant of Engli the continent, had been ta who were thus in a position Channel. The French kin Mary Queen of Scots, and that he designed to add domains, if the fortune of him. Ireland was torn with worse than all, the people religious discord. There wa and no money in the trea had been humiliated by del ish wars. The situation wa appeal sent to the Royal C le, which said: "If God the helm, we be at the point that can happen to any p become thrall to a foreign Elizabeth was at this

years of age. She possesse tellectual force. He had edu-ly school. She was a bolskillful shot, a clever dis Greek, Latin and French She was fond of music and person and manner she wa better looking than her mot and having all her fascinati no exaggeration to say that accomplished woman of her had many faults, but he ce to educate his daughter so the throne. In religious mat no very strong convictions. to favor Protestantism, yet the practices of the Roman She seems to have held the it was advisable that there one form of public worship, dividual belief was unimp would not permit of any in of conscience, while exacti the form of worship, which her breach with Rome. Sh and of a temper that refus She seems to have trusted curative effects of time, pos as long as she was able, an public opinion a chance to realized the weakness of her determined to first of all s among her own people, who Crown had been greatly less and cruelties of her predece It is hard to say what

the future of England if a Pope had occupied St. Peter' abeth came to the throne. Bu

was a man of high temper his power were exalted. Wh tified him of her accession reproached her severely, r ment that had declared her l manded that she should st to him for decision. But on the legitimacy Elizabeth was found in her minister, Willia man of the same resolution will be remembered, was det the succession by and Act of ed in the lifetime of her fat mit a decision of Parliament of the Pope was something the the people of England would if she had been disposed to a mand Perhans there has critical period in all English In matters religious, as thin made very little difference wh was Catholic or Protestant. between the two religions was so far as the very great majo ple were concerned. A few vanced thinkers made much questions, but the people ge they called themselves one th were much the same in their and practices. But the que supremacy in secular matter question. Here there was a of view. It was claimed by t had authority to set aside the enactments of Parliament, are had conceded the claim, it is English people, resolute as the resolve to be self-governing, wable to resist the combination could have been brought to be There is little doubt that, if submitted her claims to the Po have been an uprising in the there is even less doubt that i the French king would have force in Scotland, invaded Eng probability, have placed Mary throne, whereby England wou merely an appanage of the There is no doubt also that such contemplation, but the firmner backed up as she was by the w English people, made its con possible

The Queen was supported in her stand, although the bis lessen its force by declaring that authority in all matters cipline belongs to them alone, v intended to soften to I claim that the Pope was supr of religion. On the advice of C asked Parliament to re-enact th ich the jurisdiction of t astical subjects was as of Mary declaring that ndent of the state was



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have just been put into l in that most popular of sirable pieces. ons make it doubly so.

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rooms. We have chosen

d table in golden finished es. Has drawer. Priced nished in Early English. sh mahogany finished tainches. Has I drawer. sing new styles in either ished oak. I drawer and s conveniently arranged styles. At each, \$20.00 ...... \$18.00 ave been waiting for. A a fair price. Here's one iture is Mission, here's a Decidedly new. Oak t ......\$6.00

es for the dining-room. to come in and see what s a pleasure to have you see you here some day

very neat and attractive vel plate mirror. Top'is gth and 3 small drawers .....\$28.00 ve style in dull finished shelf beneath. Top meas-.....\$20.00 planning a Mission din-This is a smart style in measures 21 x 50 inches. inches. I full length and re width. Price \$55.00

also please-more espe o the beautiful polished nches. Mirror is a bevel 21 x 54 inches. Has I and 2 cupboards. This is Price, each..... 875.00

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n-Another Early Eng-loak wagon. Has two two drawers. The top x 42 inches. This is a ve design. Well made Price ..... \$30.00

### art Styles

tables are desirable for special card table, with

rd table. The top folds d when folded the table finished in Early Eng

### ., Mahogany

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right.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

no exaggeration to say that she was the most

accomplished woman of her time. Henry VIII. had many faults, but he certainly knew how to educate his daughter so as to fit her for the throne. In religious matters Elizabeth had

no very strong convictions. She was known to favor Protestantism, yet she conformed to

the practices of the Roman Catholic church.

She seems to have held the view that, while

it was advisable that there should be only

one form of public worship, the matter of in-

dividual belief was unimportant. Hence she

would not permit of any inquiry into matters of conscience, while exacting conformity to the form of worship, which she restored after her breach with Rome. She was diplomatic and of a temper that refused to be hurried.

She seems to have trusted very much to the

curative effects of time, postponing decisions as long as she was able, and thereby giving public opinion a chance to shape itself. She realized the weakness of her position and was

determined to first of all strengthen herself

among her own people, whose loyalty to the Crown had been greatly lessened by the folly and cruelties of her predecessor.

It is hard to say what might have been the future of England if a more concilliatory. Pope had occupied St. Peter's chair when Eliz-

abeth came to the throne. But Paul the Fourth

was a man of high temper and his views of his power were exalted. When Elizabeth no-

tified him of her accession to the throne, he

reproached her severely, recalled the judg-ment that had declared her legitimate and de-manded that she should submit her claims

to him for decision. But on the question of her

legitimacy Elizabeth was adamant and she found in her minister, William Cecil, a states-

man of the same resolution. Elizabeth, it will be remembered, was declared entitled to

the succession by and Act of Parliament pass-

ed in the lifetime of her father, and to sub-

mit a decision of Parliament to the judgment of the Pope was something that she well knew the people of England would not tolerate, even

if she had been disposed to accede to the demand. Perhaps there has never been a more critical period in all English history than this.

In matters religious, as things were then, it made very little difference whether the nation

between the two religions was chiefly in name

so far as the very great majority of the peo-ple were concerned. A few of the more ad-

vanced thinkers made much of theological

questions, but the people generally, whether they called themselves one thing or the other,

were much the same in their religious tenets

and practices. But the question of papal

supremacy in secular matters was another

question. Here there was a wide divergence of view. It was claimed by the Pope that he

had authority to set aside the most solemn

enactments of Parliament, and, if Elizabeth

had conceded the claim, it is doubtful if the

English people, resolute as they were in their

resolve to be self-governing, would have been able to resist the combination of forces, which

could have been brought to bear against them. There is little doubt that, if Elizabeth had

submitted her claims to the Pope, there would

have been an uprising in the kingdom, and there is even less doubt that in such an event

the French king would have landed a large force in Scotland, invaded England and, in all

probability, have placed Mary Stuart on the throne, whereby England would have become merely an appanage of the French crown. There is no doubt also that such a plan was in contemplation, but the firmness of Elizabeth,

backed up as she was by the whole body of the

English people, made its consummation im-

The Queen was supported by the Church in her stand, although the bishops sought to lessen its force by declaring in Convocation that authority in all matters of faith and distinction to them along by which they

Donaible

also made an order requiring the clergy to take a solemn oath that they renounced all allegiance to any foreign authority in matters civil or religious. The rupture with Rome was therefore complete. These steps were followed by the abolition of the Mass and the restoration of the form of Common Pages 200 The affairs of England were at a pretty low ebb when Elizabeth came to the throne. Calais, the last remnant of English possessions on the continent, had been taken by the French, who were thus in a position to dominate the Channel. The French king was married to Mary Queen of Scots, and it was well known that he designed to add England to his domains, if the fortune of war should favor him. Ireland was torn with civil war, but worse than all, the people were distracted by religious discord. There was no army, no fleet and no money in the treasury. The country had been humiliated by defeat in Mary's foolish wars. The situation was summed up in an by the abolition of the Mass and the restora-tion of the form of Common Prayer prepared by Cranmer. But Elizabeth was in no sense of the word a religious reformer. If she bade Protestantism the religion of the kingdom, she was not influenced in so doing by any considerations of conscience, but throughout her course in these matters was simply exhibit-ing the police of a resolute woman, determin-ed to maintain the lawfulness of her mother's marriage, het own legitimacy and the legality marriage, her own legitimacy and the legality of her own title to the Crown. In the reference ish wars. The situation was summed up in an appeal sent to the Royal Council by the peoto Henry VIII. it was said that the part which ple, which said: "If God start not forth to

Anne Boleyn played in the history of England was difficult to measure, and it was only by taking account of what steps Elizabeth was forced to take in the protection of her own interests that we get a clear idea of the influence which the life of this sprightly daughter of an English squire, who for a few short years was queen consort, had upon the affairs not only of England but of the world. The turning point in the history of England was the helm, we be at the point of greatest misery that can happen to any people, which is to become thrall to a foreign nation."

Elizabeth was at this time twenty-five years of age. She possessed her father's in-tellectual force. He had educated her in a manly school. She was a bold horsewoman, a skillful shot, a clever disputant. She read Greek, Latin and French with equal facility. She was fond of music and loved dancing. In turning point in the history of England was the act of Elizabeth in refusing to submit her right to the throne to be passed upon by the Pope. Three and a half centuries have passed person and manner she was attractive, being better looking than her mother, Anne Boleyn, and having all her fascination. It is probably since then, but we are living today under the

### AN ERA OF CHANGE

effects of this resolution of a girl of twenty-

We have seen in previous articles how slow human ingenuity was during the early part of last century to take advantage of inventions and discoveries in various major lines of activity. The same thing holds true of the domestic art of sewing. Most writers attribute the invention of the sewing machine to Elias Howe, and it is frequently said that his great achievement was to devise a needle with the eye near its point. This is not correct. Howe's chief patent was the use of a needle with the eye near its point in combination with a shuttle. The eye-pointed needle was an English invention and was patented in 1841. There is practically no difference between that needle and those in use at the present day. The credit for the first sewing machine also belongs to an Englishman, who patented one in Not very much use was made of this invention, nor of the numerous others that during the next half century were devised and patented. In 1830 a French inventor made a sewing machine that was used in making leather clothing for the French army, but any indignant mob destroyed it because they said it was depriving people of a chance to work. Until 1849 the various sewing machines were fed with the material by hand, and were necessarily unsatisfactory, but in that year a device for self-feeding was patented by a man named Bachelor. All the machines up to this time made only chain stitches, but Elias Howe was experimenting and in 1867 he produced his experimenting, and in 1857 he produced his first practical sewing machine, which made a lock stitch. It was a machine of practical value, although rude compared to later inven-tions. The Singer and the Wheeler machines appeared at the same time, the patents having appeared at the same time, the patents having been granted on the same day, namely, on August 12, 1851. Then Grover entered the field with his machine. There were thus four claimants for the right to make sewing machines, Howe, Wheeler, Singer and Grover. Litigation ensued, each claiming that the others had infringed his patents, but it was finally settled by a mutual understanding by virtue of which a certain sum was paid to Howe, and the manufacture of machines was s Catholic or Protestant. The distinction Howe, and the manufacture of machines was thrown open to all persons on payment of a royalty of \$3 a machine. Such was the origin and early history of an invention that has proved of incalculable usefulness to mankind. It seems difficult to understand how the human race for so many thousands of years failed to hit upon so simple a device for the perform-

ance of such necessary work. A hundred years ago about 80 per cent. of the population of the United States were em-ployed in working on the farms of the country. Now the proportion is about 30 per cent. There has been a reduction in the number of farm laborers in most countries in the world, and it is largely due to the invention of improved farm implements. For uncounted centuries farmers were content to use the scythe and sickle to cut their grain. These appliances seemed to be the consummation of human ingenuity. There were slight improvements in form, temper and weight, but there was no substantial difference between the scythe of the year 1830 and that with which the farmer in ancient Babylonia cut his grain. In that year Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper, an invention that has revolutionized wheat culture. Wheat, as every one knows, must be harvested quickly after it has ripened; it was therefore impossible for any farmer to cultivate a large area. In respect to this machine as to all others, there was a considerable per-iod between the time the first suggestion of a mechanical reaper was made and the manufac-ture of a machine capable of practical use, and as was the case in nearly every line of effort, lessen its force by declaring in Convocation that authority in all matters of faith and discipline belongs to them alone, by which they simply intended to soften to English ears the claim that the Pope was supreme in matters of religion. On the advice of Cecil, the Queen asked Parliament to re-enact the law of Edward by which the jurisdiction of the Crown over ecclesiastical subjects was asserted, and the state was repealed. She

modern harvesting machine is simply an amplification of the ideas developed by McCormick and Hussey, the latter having been the inventor of the mowing machine. Without these, and other labor-saving farm implements, modern society, as it is now constituted, would be impossible. They are therefore properly to be regarded as essential factors in this great to be regarded as essential factors in this great era of change.

In ploughs we note another illustration of the slowness of men to make improvements. For thousands of years farfiers did not plough the ground in the sense that we understand the process. They only stirred the surface, using for that purpose a forked stick. This was refor that purpose a forked stick. This was replaced after a time with a similar device cut out of a block of wood. Through many cenout of a block of wood. Through many centuries an evolution in ploughs proceeded. The fork of the plough that entered the ground was made larger and larger, until it assumed the form of a pointed block with one handle. Then some one thought of making the point of iron, and this sort of plough is in use in many parts of Europe and elsewhere even now. About two hundred years ago the sheathing of the mould-boards with iron was tried, but it was not so successful, as to be very generally not so successful as to be very generally adopted. In 1797 a plough made of a single piece of cast iron and having two handles was patented, but it was found that when the point wore off it could not be replaced. Yet it was not until 1813 that the plan of making a plough in several parts was adopted. Later the use of chilled iron was found to be feasible, and the modern plough was placed in the hands of farmers. The history of the plough is the history of the human race, and its development from a forked stick, which merely stirred the surface, to a series of chilled iron devices, which turn up the soil, exposing new earth to the air and sunlight, and drawn across virgin prairies by steam engines, illustrates in striking fashion the progress of civilization. The modern plough means more food for the masses of the people. It makes modern communities possible. It marks the distinction between ancient and modern times as nothing else does. Its effects have been revolutionary.

### NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

One may meet daily in Victoria, in addition to white men, Negrees, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Hindus and Sikhs. The difference between these people is so great as almost to preclude the supposition of a common origin. It is not to these racial distinctions that reference will be made in the series of articles of which this is the first but to the national characteristics, which distinguish the people of one country from another. No attempt will be made to explain why these differences exist or to define them. We all know that there are marked differences between Englishmen, Scotsmen and Jeishness, Between Englishmen, Scotsmen and Jeishness and Je marked differences between Englishmen, Scotsmen and Irishmen; that a Belgian differs from his French neighbor; that there are broad distinctions between a Spaniard and Portuguese; that Italians are not like any other people; that the Greeks are unlike their neighbors; that a German is different from a Hollander, who in his turn is unlike a Dane who is not like a his turn is unlike a Dane, who is not like a Norwegian or Swede, who also are unlike each other. Hungarians, Poles and Russians are unlike each other, and so it goes all round the circle. In America we find the people of the southern continent different from those of the northern continent, while differing more or less widely from each other. In the United States there is a line of demarcation, more or less distinct, between the north and south, and one seems to be developing both in that country and Canada between the east and the west. In America, however, conditions are of too recent origin to make distinctions very obvious. bably the freedom of intercourse will. in North America at least, prevent any broad differences from being developed. In Europe the variations are remarkable.

At the beginning of authentic history we find Europe peopled by races at whose origin we can only guess. We know substantially nothing of the inhabitants of Central or Western Europe at the time Greece and Rome attained such development that their traditions were merging into history; but if the inferences from what transpired later can be relied upon, some three or four hundred years before Christ, a race of people of Asiatic origin, and subsequently known as the Celts, were moving westward across the country, driven before other races that were coming from Central Asia. Of the people whom the Celts found in possession of the land we must apparently forever remain in ignorance. The Basques of Spain, the Gascons of France and the ancient wiss were doubtless survivors of these aboriginal inhabitants, if they were aboriginal, and of these only the Basques have kept their blood at all pure. But be this as it may, about 200
B. C. the Celts were dominant people over a
large part of what is now Germany, France;
Spain, Britain, Ireland and other parts of
western Europe. They had even established
themselves to some extent in Asia Minor.
They seem to have been the content of the conte They seem to have been the first of the great races to sweep across Europe, although of necessity this statement cannot be made with certainty. Later various races came, such as the Goths, the Vandals, the Huns, the Teutons, the Slavs, and others. The western migratory movement continued over many centuries, and in a general way may be said to have been arrested by Charlemagne, who, by his genius, laid the foundations of modern political Europe. There were other invasions, notably the Moorish invasion of Spain and the Turkish invasion of southeastern Europe. Another important element, that has gone to make up the population of Europe, whose origin we shall endeavor to trace, is that which is generally spoken of as the Scandinavian, and who figure in early European history as the Norse-

men. We shall give, as far as the necessarily limited means at our disposal permit, the early history of these several races, show where they settled, how they intermingled and to what parts of the population of Europe they seem to have handed down their most marked characteristics. It will be seen that there has been very much intermingling of blood, and proba-bly we shall in some cases find ourselves wholly at a loss to account for national dis-

STORING SON ANTENDED

We saw in the course of the series of articles on "The Beginning of History" that there seems to be reason for the belief that about 7000 B.C. a great catastrophe overthrew such civilization as then existed around the Mediterranean, and that previous to its occurrence there were commercial relations between Egypt, the British Isles and the countries around the Baltic. There is nothing intrinsically improbable about such a suggestion. Not very long ago scholars were of the opinion that the between that the history of the world substantially began with Greece and Rome. Now we know that at dates which make the mythological founding of the city on the Tiber seem mod-ern by comparison, there were civilized and powerful nations working out their destinies. But as yet nothing can be said with any approximation of certainty of the people of Europe at the time when Babylon was founded and the great cities on the Nile were built. If the races, which then occupied the country, did not wholly perish in the ruthless invasion of the Asiatic hordes, they were so completely obliterated that we really know nothing whatever about them, unless we treat the legends of the Norsemen and of the Celtic peoples as having been handed down from previous occupants of the land. We shall, therefore, begin with the consideration of the Celtic race, who may be styled the first historical inhabitants of

### A Century of Fiction XXXIV. (N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

### MAURICE JOKAI

Before making any sort of study of a man, who has made it his life work to portray his compatriots, and the characteristics of his native land in his novels, it is as well to glance briefly at the country he represents. Maurice Jokai easily takes first place among modern Hungarian novelists, and his works partake of all the attractive peculiarities which render Hungarian literature so unique and interest-

Hungary is blessed by nature with un-numbered charms of wonderful and diversified scenery. In some of the states the tops of the scenery. In some of the states the tops of the mountain ranges are so high as to be almost eternally wrapped in clouds, and white from year's end to year's end with snow; again, through many miles of country the hills will be low-lying and softly verdured, mountain lakes reflecting back the blue of the sky; streams and torrents catching the sunlight as they race madly along to join the great river, for the Danube forms the chief outlet for all the smaller bodies of water. Some process of nasmaller bodies of water. Some process of na-ture and time has formed wonderful caverus in the rocks and hills of certain portions of the country, and every cave has its tradition or legend, for the history of Hungary is very romantic and begins with the appearance of the Magyars in Europe about the year 884. Although there are many races represented in Hungary, the Magyars form the principal element. It is they who have given the world what is best in Hungarian music and literature.

Emil Reich thus describes their position in this respect: "The Hungarian writers have been able to lend their works that intimacy between word and sentiment which alone can be productive of high literary finish. The language of the Magyars is one of the idioms of Central Asia, related to Finnish on the one hand and Turkish on the other. It has no similarity whatever with the Aryan languages. It is sonorous and agglutinative; rich in verbal forms and adjectives; and, unlike French, without any stubborn aversion to the coining of new words. It has a peculiar wealth of terms for acoustic phenomena, which is but terms for acoustic phenomena, which is but natural with a people so intensely musical as are the Hungarians. And finally the language of the Magyars is their most powerful political weapon in their struggle against the Slavic nations inhabiting Hungary. Hence the majority of Hungarian writers are at once poets and politicians. Petofi, the greatest of Hungarian poets, was at the same time one of the most formidable of political namphleters; and all formidable of political pamphleteers; and all the more so because his explosives were generally wrapped in a few stanzas. One of his intimate friends was Jokai."

Jokai was born at Komorn, in Hungary, in Jokai was born at Komorn, in Hungary, in 1825, and at the age of twenty one he wrote his first novel, which was successful. He married early in life Rose Leborfalvi, a most beautiful woman, and the greatest tragedienne that Hungary has ever known. With all the ardor of youth and the passion of loyalty, he embraced the cause of the Hungarians when they rebelled against Austrian authority. At first victory belonged to him and to his fellow-patriots, but in the end the Anstrians, with their Russian allies proved too much for the comtriots, but in the end the Anstrians, with their Russian allies, proved too much for the comparative handful of loyalists, and Jokai suffered in common with many hundreds when defeat was made certain, and Hungary placed under the dominion of Austria. He was imprisoned, and for some time his life was in danger, but he was saved through the efforts of his lovely wife, resigned himself to the inevit-

ANTAGORADO TOMO A FORMA

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able and, peace and order being restored, settled himself once more to work at his interprofession.

He has been a prodigious worker, having produced over three hundred volumes in all, and his novels fittingly represent his wonderful country in their beauty and their infinite variety. Besides his stories he has contributed constantly to periodicals and acted as editor of some of the greatest of the political news-

His versatility is apparently boundless and is only matched by his indefatigable energy. Since the re-opening of the Hungarian Parliament, Jokai has been a member of the Lower House. He is as fluent and as impressive a speaker as he is a writer, and his support has been eagerly sought after. Very few among his country people have been so signally honored by populace and by royal favor as he has. He has acted very often as a plenipotentiary between king and people, and on the occasion of his fiftieth literary anniversary in 1896 he was given one of the most splendid ovations ever tendered a novelist or poet. The whole ever tendered a novelist or poet. The whole of Hungary was represented in the festivities, which were on a very grand scale. All of his books were published in an edition de luxe, and from the proceeds of their sale the author was given a present of ninety thousand dollars. The following year he was appointed for life to a membership in the House of Magnates, which is the Hungarian House of Lords.

### Black Diamonds

The Black Diamonds of this great story are the coal miners, and its hero Ivan Behrends, a mine owner, and a man of great worth and ability. Because of his inherent honesty some unscrupulous speculators endeavor to outwit him by starting a rival colliery near his own and trying to float a company by tricky stock exchange methods. On every side Ivan for a time meets with disappointment. The girl he loves marries another man and goes girl he loves marries another man and goes away, and the rival companies give evidence of getting the upper hand. But in the end honesty proves the best policy. The fraudulency of his would-be rival is exposed, and Ivan is triumphant. Then Eila, the girl he loves, whose husband has died in the meantime, returns to the colliery, assumes her old-time humble position, that she may be near Ivan. and eventually the two are married. The history is full of clever contrasts between Hungarian high and low, and humble and fashionable society.

### AT THE ROLLER RINK

She weighed sixteen stone if she weighed an ounce, and she did weigh an ounce.

The whole rink shook and rumbled as she struggled round in her efforts to master the

whirling art.
Suddenly—a terrific thud—a groan—and there, piled up upon the boarding lay a claim of overbalanced femininity.

A dozen stalwarts hastened to her aid. But her avoirdupois was too much for them.

The woman opened her eyes. "You will have to wait but a moment, madam," politely remarked a third. "We have just sent for the crane. I trust you are not

"N-n-no, I don't think so!" she gasped bravely back. "But, oh, there are some dread-

ful lumps in your floor!"

Lumps, be hanged, madam," growled a half-smothere dvoice from underneath. "I'm not a lump, I'm one of the attendants!"

### RABBITVILLE SAVES ITS MONEY

A feler was here trying to raze muney to put a fence around the graveyard, but Me and the leading citizens refused to put up a cent for such a useless expense. Them that is berried there can't get out, and us fellows what is out don't want to get in. So whyfore is a fence needed?"-Rabbitville Correspondence, Dallas (Ore.) Optimist.

### FLETCHERIZING UNDER DIFFICUL-TIES

"Bobby," aid his mother, "sit up straight and don't tuck your napkin under your chin. I've told you hundreds of times-

"There!" exploded Tommy; "you've made me lose the count! I don't know now whether it's 256 or 356 times I've chewed this clam!"

Teacher-"Johnny what remains when you take three from six?

Johnny—"I dunno."

Teacher—"If you placed six marbles in your pocket, and three had gone when you looked again, what would you find?"

Johnny—"Hole, I guess."

Giles-"Say, you didn't get your hair cut at a barber shop, did you?" Miles-"Of course not. A locksmith did

Giles-"Huh! It looks more like the work of a hackman.

Said a spinster: "I think it is funny That no man ever called me his honey." Said a friend: "On my word! This would not have occurred If you had a great big pile of money."

The Optimist-"It's a great comfort to have a little one about the house."

The Pessimist—"Yep; when company you don't like calls you can make the child recite."

Six months after marrying another woman a man's old flames begin to look like shining lights.

The interest on the bounds of this road were to be guaranteed by the ambient of the conditions of the

Change Coronation Oath—Com-plaint Against Railways.

BRANTFORD, Ont. May 26.—In defessing the opening session of the ghty-first annual meeting of the rand Orange Lodge of British Amica yesterday, Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. Chief Justice Sifton Leaves the Bench and Becomes Premier in Succession to Hon. Mr. Rutherford

HAS SOUTHERN MEN

FOR COLLEAGUES

Said to Have Made Cancellation of Great Waterways Bargain Condition of His Acceptance of Office

Chief Justice Sifton Leaves the Bench and Becomes Premier in Succession to Hon. Mr. Rutherford

Said to Have Made Cancellation of Great Waterways Bargain Condition of His Acceptance of Office

Chief Justice Sifton New Young Towns of the State of State Chief State of State State State of State S

appointed to deal with the matter.

A committee will likely be appointed to formulate a political platform of be submitted next year. The session will conclude tomorrow.

HARSH EVICTION

OF POOR JEWS

The shock of the contact brought the padelewheels.

The shock of the contact brought the passengers to the steamer's rails, and they saw almost instantly the hull of the submarine rolling about as though trying to right herself. A boat was hastly launched, but the foundering craft, which seemed to have been hit, turtled over partly and disappeared. Signals of distress from the steamer Pas de Calais, which was making water rapidly, brought two tugs to the scene, and later a torpedo boat destroyer put out and anchored near where the Pluviose had gone down. Within, an hour or two a wrecking vessel was lying near the destroyer and her crew were making hasty preparations to send dewn divers to locate the ill-fated submarine, entombed in which are three officers and twenty-four men.

After fruitless efforts made to reactiful.

HALPAX May 26—4 salate was freed at noon in honor of quesa margin the late who was deforated with buttler.

The commission got to work at once. It is first seasons were at Edition of the commission got to work at once. It is first seasons were at Edition of the commission got to work at once. It is first seasons were at Edition of the commission got to work at once. It is first seasons were at Edition of the Canadian seasons when suddent saling attention and the commission with the commission of the commission of the commission with the commission with the commission with the commission of the commissio

Young's Price-Surgery on Millinery Today

Ladies' Trimmed Hats

Five **Dollars** 

All this season's designs, many beautiful, imported creations, others from the deft hands of our own milliners. Hats worth up to \$10 each. Today's price, only \$5.

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Tuesday, May 31, 1910.

University Si

Its Sco

Site Selection Commission, managed what is not only a practical itigation of far-reaching and very importance to the future of higher cation in this Pacific province, but a conference for compared to the far without the compared to the co of views and ideas that is without cedent in Canada and which will essarily have lasting importance unique incident in the educational tory of the Dominion. Educat matters in Canada have heretofore tory of the Dominion. Educat matters in Canada have heretofore distinctly Provincial in their defit and their scope, and naturally so, each of the confederated provinc wholly and advisedly independed its jurisdiction and responsibility respect to all public school ma The emistment of co-operative concerted interest among the editional leaders of the several proving order that substantial progress be achieved along best considered authoritive lines, has not heret been attempted by any Cans Province; and the bringing tog of such leaders in scholastic tho and activities as the gentle composing the present Commiscannot but result beneficially, not a for British Columbia in its laud ambitions as to the establishmen its higher educational system the best foundation and in the suitable environment, but in the motion of a better and broader un standing and more cordial sympthroughout the entire Dominion educational matters, than has her fore prevailed.

educational matters, than has her fore prevailed.

The present Commission is fur notable not only for the distingued personnel, but for the distingued personnel, but for the diversit experience and wide knowledge of trasted conditions and environm possessed by the Commissioners thus are in a position to brin their present important task the radequate equipment essential to task's successful completion. Resentatives of Canada from Nova & tate to Saskatchewan are found uthis selection board, and while all rectly disinterested sections of tia to Saskatchewan are found this selection board, and while all rectly disinterested sections of ada are thus united in contribution of their wisdom and experience the satisfactory inauguration of I ish Columbia's future university must be further remembered that Commissioners will in addition and act with intimate personal knowledge of the admitted advantages possible defects of the great seal learning of Yale, of Harvard of Ch. go, of British higher schools and versities, of Paris, of Germany and versities, of Paris, of Germany and invaluable assistance prelimin to the inauguration of University planust certainly be commended unservedly and sincerely by all think men and women—as highly apprecia as has been and is the policy of Government in setting aside a port of the public estate for a perpetual downent in order that University win its development may be relieved all harassments of a financial chacter.

all harassments of a financial chacter.

Assemble General Information,
The past few days, since the a
val of the chosen Commissioners
the Clapital, have been devoted
them to a careful selection and cla
fication of general information as
British Columbia, its geographical
climatic conditions, its population
tribution, its naturally forecasted
rections of industrial expansion,
special necessities in scientific and
vanced educational activity, etc.,
This, as indeed the entire pregn
duty committed to their care, has b
entered upon with marked enthusia
by the Commissioners, none realiz

the Commissioners, none realizetter than do those leaders in C adian educational thought how gr and yet how distinguished respon bility has been vested in them, their being asked to assume the pla of godfathers to Higher Education tiny. After having collected and tiny. After having collected and duced to practicle system in its retionship to their task a mass of gene information, it is the intention of tommissioners to study with equal cs the local situation and conditions various parts of the Province, muknowledge of Victoria and its environents having already been absorbed in this connection it will be necessationable to the country, beginning for convenien with Vancouver Island. Formal sitings have been arranged for at nume ous population centres of spectrominence, while many other citiations and districts will also be visit and studied in which necessity do not present itself for the holding formal sittings—as at such Islam points as Duncan, Ladysmith and Aberhi. The Mainland tour as it here is the feature of the proper suppose to travel north.

toward the close of June, the Commissioners purpose to travel north Prince Rupert, the focal point of G. P. activity in British Columbia, an subsequently to meet again at the Capital, not for further local investigation necessary, but for the selection summarizing and classification of data which may be held to bear upon the question at issue. It is not as you possible to say whether or not the Commissioner's report will then be propared and the decision as to the proferable site announced, for the Commissioners desire particularly to continue open-minded, for the acceptant of every possible argument and relative fact, until the latest mossib of every possible argument and relative fact, until the latest possib

Dr. Weldon.

To speak of the personnel of the commission: Its central figure and selected chairman is Professor Richard Chapman Weldon, D.C.L., Ph. D. K.C. Dean of the Faculty of Law of Danousie University, Halifax, N. S., on the intellectual glants of the Domir housie University, Halifax, N. S., or of the intellectual giants of the Domir ion, whose pride it is to number amon his former students—his "boys" as I would call them—a greater proportio of the distinguished men of Canad than can be pointed to with honorab self-congratulation by any othe feacher. Of these Dr. Weldon's "boys I from the least distinguised this Columbia's Prime Ministe Hon Richard McBride. Another is the Attorney Jeneral and Finance Minis

Hon Richard McBride. Another is the General and Finance Minister. Hon W. J. Bowser. A third in Hon Justice Morrison of the Suprem Court of British Columbia. East the Suprem Govern of British Columbia. East the Suprem Govern Court of British Columbia. East the Suprem Govern Pupils honorably an efficient of useful display the highest qualities tizenship, and exemplify the solidity of the training of the supremental suprement

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w of Our mean PRICES MADE BY

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# University Site Commission Its Scope and Personnel MISFORTUNES FOLLOW

Tuesday, May 31, 1910.

In Scope and Personnel Section 1997.

REMOVAL OF LLAMAS

ROVINCIAL
HAPPENINGS

less his life when his boat caught fire evidently from the explosion of the SALVAGED THE gasoline tank aboard.

The coroner's jury investigating the fatality at the North Field powder works returned a verdict of death by misadventure. It was suggested in a rider that the drowning tank at the nitrator and all emergency apparatus be tested and kept in a proper condition in future. A further suggestion was offered that as few men as possible be employed at one time about extra-hazardous works

# INCIDENTS OF

PARIS, May 26.—In connection with the recent sensational cross-country flights it has been said that railway lines are the only safe guide of aviators. M. Paulhan, in an interview, has stated that this is not the case. He said that he had followed the railway line in his flight from London to Manchester, but, on the other hand he had no railway to guide him on his flight from Orleans to Nogent-sur-Seine. He added:

"I find that a map on which one's directions has been carefully traced is just as good. To find one's bearings in an aeroplane is easy when one is accustomed. I had no railway line to guide me and I simply followed the direction which I had chosen by leaving the line of the Forest of Fontainebleau at my left and going

LONDON, May 27.—An emigration conference under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute next week will make strong representations to Canada on the subject of regulations respecting immigrants.

The first the beginning the old on the old the let

MANY WEIGHT

DESCRIPTION

OF PRINCIPLE SHAPE

First, 1982, 1

WESTING HER

WILLIAM STATES AND S

TROUBLESOME PEST

TROUBLESOME PEST

TROUBLESOME PEST

City Inaugurates Active Campaign Against the Destructive Caterpillar—New Mixture is Destructive

The fate of the omnipresent and destructive caterpillar is sealed. The onslaught upon the pest has begun and a squad of ten civic employees armed with the very latest in the way of offensive weapons for this particu-

# TUMBO ISLAND

OTTAWA, May 27—A fire in Joseph. DesRiveres' sash and planing mills' made a spectacular sight in lower town shortly after midnight, and kept the fire department busy until about 2 a. m. The fire spread through the

SUCCESS WITH BRO

During the past winter ony brood coop. The cond of the colony coops not be is a pulley style in the the coop, in which there pulleys hung with 12-lb. w conveniently operate the tw a great advantage and no re-not be attached to any coop

in the form of a door to be Size of the coop is 3x6. high in the back and three It has a movable partition used only when the chicks in cold weather. The from two doors, with a sash doo frame, the main doors are l the inside door or sash is l and swings out, operated by som lifter that holds the s

Both ends of the coop a an entrance door in each. yard (one inch mesh) 3x6 f high, the top made in two an exercising place and can end of the coop. This is ve when the ground gets foul th changed and the ground of t to grain. This will not ground but also grow green i at the same time.

Under the roof doors are covered with waterproof cle when the weather is stormy shade in summer. It furnish the coop, which is very nec system. The opening under fitted with moveable wire r be used when the weather is is not necessary to close the board door except at night. roof door is covered with a per, making the coop water general in the kind of coop real difference from any other convenient to operate.

The hover is 20x20 inches adjustable legs which makes operate at 4 inches, 5 inches a the floor, according to the a We have control of the heat run it from 100 to 70 degree the coop is so affected by the hover as to make the coop ic

than the outside temperatur The coldest we have ha freezing for several nights. sary to prevent chicks from c only way it can be done is to hover. This will cause the out around the edges, and so no crowding among our chick

March 3rd we placed fifty under the hover. The floor was first covered with dry eart have sand, then a coating of The floor of the balance of the ered with the same material, was buried a quantity of dry little gravel and a drinking for

It was our object to teach that when they were hungry the In this we were successful, for little fellows were making th old hens. Each night we wor supply of feed after the chicks hover, so that they did not le or cry, but just scratch. We ground meat at the rate of ounce to the fifty chicks on to

being a tablespoonful. We followed this plan for but after having them all brok ed to scratch instead of cry w curiosity got the better of us hand feed the meat, it furnis

sport to see them run. This hand feeding method the chickens, but taught them is of crying when they heard stead of scratching. Still, in ject, which was to prevent t feeding four or five times a de the custom was accomplished. eral time sa day we would s show the little fellows that there and so far these chicks

thing but eat and grow. At one day old the chicks quarters of an ounce each, at two ounces, at three weeks ounces, at four weeks eight of growing.

During the first week they ten and one-half pounds of about seven ounces of meat. ond week about fourteen pou four pounds of scraps from ground meat combined, while d week about eighteen pounds o four pounds of house scraps ar and the fourth week abou of chick feed and twe

raps and ground meat. From the start they were cut grass and clover. All hor ground and mixed with the grou was cooked, if liver, and fed r lean meat. All was thorough about two-thirds bran moisten fed twine a day at 10 a.m. and After the third day the chic wire and, giving them a flooriest dup to the present the state of the control of th d up to the present y comfortable, as far We have renewed

A STATE OF THE STATE OF

# E TUMBO ISLAND COAL MEASURFS

Messrs, Hepburn Will Sink Shaft on Property and Exploit New and Apparently Illimitable Areas

Picture an island two and a half miles long and a mile in width, on one side of which runs a practically land-locked harbor capable of providing anchorage for the largest ocean going ships. Picture this island blessed by a beneficent climate, as an illustration of which it may be stated that the precipitation during the last two months has been 0.0. And further picture this island as being densely wooded, with arbutus trees five fet in diameter, with cedar, hemlock, Douglas fir, with timber of other varieties as numerous as can be found over the length and breadth of Vancouver Island itself. Around this favored sea spot fishing of every character can be obtained. Such are advantages possessed by Tumbo Island, situate in the Straits of Georgia, but the aggregate of all these are as nothing compared with its subterranean wealth, a factor which will probably write its name large in the history of the development of British Columbia.

Columbia.
For, as already noted, coal, in practically illimitable quantities, has been struck on Tumbo Island. After twenty years of fruitless search, the efforts of prospectors have been rewarded. In the face of pessimistic and oft repeated warnings, two brothers have sunk some \$60,000 in the enterprise. When they commenced they were offered \$1,000,000 if they struck coal. Today it is questionable, totally undeveloped as they are, if they would take oped as they are, if they would take \$5,000,000 for the measures which have

oped as they are, if they would take \$5,000,000 for the measures which have now been proved.

One of these brothers, Mr. H. McI. Hepburn, arrived in Victoria yesterday. Since October last he has been superintending the diamond drilling operations on Tumbo Island and has come to meet the head contractor of the Diamond Drill Contracting Company, of Spokane, to arrange for the work to be continued until the number of the ledges in the area are definitely ascertained. At 874 feet a seam eight feet in thickness was struck. All the way down the degree of the pitch is the same. The coal is of the soft variety, the same as that at the Nanaimo mines, and it seems certain that the ledge which has been struck runs under water over a distance of seventy-five miles, finally becoming a part of the Nanaimo coal measures. How far it runs in the other direction is unknown.

To Explore Thoroughly As the drilling plant is on the ground this work will be continued until the exact extent of the measures are discovered. Mr. Hepburn states that he and his brother, Mr. A. E. Hepburn, of Vancauver, Intend working the areas themselves, and it is quite probable that within three months they will be putting down as working-shaft. They expect to find two further ledges before the drilling operations are completed.

pleted.

Tumbo Island is situate 40 miles from Victoria and 50 from Vancouver, and lies directly on the main ship waterway. It will thus be an ideal point for vessels to fill their bunkers. Its harbor is capable of providing anchorage for the largest ocean liners, the water almost flush with the shore line being sixteen fathoms in depth. On the shores of this harbor it is proposed to establish coal bunkers. Tumbo Island posseses the advantage that everything can be unloaded from the mine by gravity.

when the drilling operations on Tumbo Island are complete, drilling will be continued on Saturna Island and probably continued to Mayne Island, as there are indications of submarine areas on every side.

land, as there are indications of submarine areas on every side.

The Tumbo Island measures promise
to develop into one of the largest mining areas in British Columbia, and
they are ideally situated, lying as they
do nearly midway between the two
largest cities in the province, and directly on the route of transportation.

Mr. H. Mcl. Hepburn has had
eighteen years mining experience in eighteen years mining experience in Mexico, the United States and British Columbia. For the past six years he has been on this coast, and since October last has been superintending the drilling operations on Tumbo Island, the rights of which he and his brother

### MONEY FOR C. N. R.

MONTREAL, May 27 .- According to company's new steamer Royal George. Wm. Mackenzie is stated to be bringing has secured for investment in Canadian Northern enterprises. Among these enterprises is said to be that of linking up the eastern and western portions of the Canadian Northern Railway system by means of a line through the country north of Lake Superior and completions. tion of the company's lines betwee Montreal and Toronto.

TORONTO, May 27 .- "There is noth ing in the story that we have received an offer of \$50,000,000 for the common edge of any such offer having be made, but even if it had been, we wou

This statement dealing with the story emanating from Montreal to the effect that an offer of \$50,000,000 had been made by British capitalists for the stock of the Canadian Northern railway was made by D. D. Mann, vice-president of the railway, today.

OTTAWA, May 27—A fire in Joseph DesRiveres' sash and planing mills made a spectacular sight in lower town shortly after midnight, and kept the fire department busy until about town shortly after midnight, and kept the fire department busy until about 2 a. m. The fire spread through the block among the numerous small wooden dwellings, and three were consumed. The rears of dwellings on king Edward avenue, Cumberland street and St. Patrick street, which overlooked the mill, were damaged by the fire. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

# RURAL SUBURBAN~

SUCCESS WITH BROODER CHICKS

During the past winter I built a hover and ony brood coop. The coop resembles sevof the colony coops now on the market, is a pulley style in the centre of the front the coop, in which there are two window ulleys hung with 12-lb. window weights to conveniently operate the two roof doors. It is a great advantage and no reason why it should not be attached to any coop where the roof is in the form of a door to be raised or lowered.

Size of the coop is 3x6 feet by 13 inches high in the back and three feet high in front. It has a movable partition in the centre to be used only when the chicks are very young or in cold weather. The front is composed of two doors, with a sash door inside the wire frame, the main doors are hinged on the side, the inside door or sash is hung from the top and swings out, operated by the use of a tran-som lifter that holds the sash at any angle

Both ends of the coop are built alike with an entrance door in each. A wire netting yard (one inch mesh) 3x6 feet and 13 inches high, the top made in two doors, is used as an exercising place and can be used at either end of the coop. This is very important for when the ground gets foul the yard should be changed and the ground of the old yard sown to grain. This will not only purify the ground but also grow green feed for the chicks at the same time.

Under the roof doors are a pair of frames covered with waterproof cloth to be closed when the weather is stormy or used as a sun-shade in summer. It furnishes lots of light in the coop, which is very necessary under our system. The opening under the roof is also fitted with moveable wire netting screens to be used when the weather is pleasant, then it is not necessary to close the canvas door or board door except at night. The outside or roof door is covered with a heavy roofing paper, making the coop water tight. This is general in the kind of coop we are using, the real difference from any other being, it is more convenient to operate.

The hover is 20x20 inches square, has four adjustable legs which makes it convenient to operate at 4 inches, 5 inches and 6 inches from the floor, according to the age of the chick. We have control of the heat at all times and run it from 100 to 70 degrees. The heat in the coop is so affected by the heat from the hover as to make the coop 10 degrees warmer than the outside temperature.

The coldest we have had, was down to freezing for several nights. It is very necessary to prevent chicks from crowding and the only way it can be done is to supply a warm hover. This will cause the chicks to spread out around the edges, and so far we have had no crowding among our chickens.

March 3rd we placed fifty day-old chicks inder the hover. The floor under the hover was first covered with dry earth, as we did not have sand, then a coating of fine cut alfalfa. The floor of the balance of the coop was covered with the same material, but under this was buried a quantity of dry chick feed. A little gravel and a drinking fountain completed

It was our object to teach the little chicks that when they were hungry they must scratch. In this we were successful, for in two days the little fellows were making their feet fly like old hens. Each night we would bury a fresh supply of feed after the chicks were under the hover, so that they did not look to us for feed or cry, but just scratch. We also buried fresh ground meat at the rate of about one-half the basis of one ounce to six pounds of chickens, an ounce being a tablespoonful.

We followed this plan for the first week, but after having them all broken in and trained to scratch instead of cry when hungry, our curiosity got the better of us and we began to hand feed the meat, it furnished us so much

sport to see them run. This hand feeding method did not injure the chickens, but taught them bad habits, that is of crying when they heard us coming, instead of scratching. Still, in a way, our obect, which was to prevent the necessity of feeding four or five times a day, as is usually the custom was accomplished. At first several time sa day we would stir the litter to show the little fellows that the grain was there and so far these chicks haven't done a thing but eat and grow.

At one day old the chicks averaged threequarters of an ounce each, at one week old, two ounces, at three weeks five and a half ounces, at four weeks eight ounces and still

During the first week they were fed about ten and one-half pounds of chick feed and about seven ounces of meat. During the second week about fourteen pounds of chick feed. four pounds of scraps from the house and ground meat combined, while during the third week about eighteen pounds of chick feed and four pounds of house scraps and ground meat

and of chick feed and twelve pounds of raps and ground meat.

From the start they were furnished fine cut grass and clover. All house scraps were ground and mixed with the ground meat, which was cooked, if liver, and fed raw when other lean meat. All was thoroughly mixed with about two-thirds bran moistened slightly and fed twice a day at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

After the third day the chicks occupied the wire yard, giving them a floor space of 3x9 feet and up to the present time they seem perfectly comfortable, as far as room is concerned. We have renewed the litter in the coop twice and moved the yard once during are light in weight, but their initial cost, the

The coop is well ventilated night and day. After the chicks go to the hover at night we rake the yard over thoroughly, sprinkle green cut clover over this, fill the water fountains, which are in yard and coop, and cover up chick feed in the litter inside the coop, and the litter inside the coop. morning, long before we are up, the chicks have their first course of grain and are then let out into the yard for the day. After the second week we gave some whole wheat with the chick feed. At ten days of age we raised the hover to five inches from the floor and at four weeks to six inches, and use only dry dirt on the floor. So far have not fun the tem-perature lower than o degrees at night and the result of our experiment is as above stated.

Raising Broilers A well-known and reputable poultry plant has persistently maintained that they market their surplus cockerels as broilers when they are six weeks old, at which time they weigh three and a half pounds the pair. Believing that they really do accomplish this feat, we

asked the secret and were trankly told.

They feed the baby chicks a mixture of cracked corn and cracked wheat for three days. Then they place before them a good dry mash, and also feed cracked corn, cracked wheat and hulled oats in deep litter. When about four weeks old they add to the feed already mentioned a wet mash once a day. This is made tioned a wet mash once a day. This is made of a good, well-balanced dry mash, about half corn meal, mixed with molasses.

We believe that this system will produce olump, marketable broilers at six or eight Of course the grit, oyster shell and clean fresh water must be kept before them.— M. A. Dartt, Windsor Co., Vt., in Successful

### RAISING LAYERS

Do not blame your pullets next winter when they are not laying; you should have been busy on the problem during the last win-

Showing Coops and Screened Run

ing the eggs from which these pullets will be it darkens the flesh, and makes it oily, and the

ter. You should know which hens are furnish-

hatched; the chances on the average farm are

that the eggs from the poorer layers and slow-er maturing pullets are being used for this pur-pose, and that the hens that have been laying

all winter are being used to hatch these eggs. Culling, selection, elimination, kept constantly in mind, and continually practiced, will mean healthier fowls, livable chicks, earlier pullets,

and eggs when they are most wanted. Cull out the extra males and the weaklings; select

the quick maturing, early laying pullets and the hens that laid well during their first lay-ing year, and make up a breeding pen for pro-ducing eggs for hatching. With them have a

male or males whose dam was a vigorous, pro-

lific hen. Do not set eggs from the whole

flock, but dispose of all males not used in this

breeding pen, and from the remainder of the flock gradually eliminate the drones. It is sur-

prising how large a proportion of the average

flock is useless, or worse than useless; for these non-producers are in the way of the

workers and are preventing them from doing their best. If you cannot make up such a

breeding pen this spring, try this for next season. Next fall mark or band the first thrifty

pullets to begin laying; also the yearling hens that are doing well this season. During the early winter carefully note their performance, and from these banded hens and pullets make

up your next year's breeding pen. You will

be surprised at the increased vigor and productiveness of your flock. If your hens are not re-

sponding to good treatment with a good average egg yield, try increasing that average by cutting out the non-producers. A well bred, well housed, well fed, and well cared for hen will have be

will lay 60 eggs during the three spring

months, enough to pay her board for the en-

tire year. There is money in hens; get it out.

-W. E. Valpon, Colorado Agricultural Col-

EGGS FOR HATCHING

It is a well known fact that eggs for hatch-

ing sent by post or rail frequently give poor results. The fault lies sometimes with the

eggs, but still more frequently with the system of packing adopted. The aim should be to avoid not only broken shells, but also to pre-

vent injury to the delicate membrane enclos-

ing the yolk, as an egg may be completely spoiled for hatching without a trace of tracture appearing on the shell. This can be prevented by using a package of moderate size

Of the many patent egg boxes some of the

best are too expensive, others are too small,

They undoubtedly save labor in packing, and

and a still greater number too fragile. The popular cardboard boxes are objectionable.

lege, Fort Collins.

number of breakages that occur whenever they are used, make of these boxes an expen-

sive item for the small poultry keeper.

After trial of many different kinds of package, nothing had been found to compare with a plain wooden box IIX71/2x31/4 inches (outside measurements) made of the very lightest

To pack a dozen eggs, a layer of hay is placed at the bottom of the box. Each egg is first placed in a piece of newspaper and then in a strip of soft hay, after which it is placed on end in the box. A box of the dimensions given holds twelve eggs in four rows of three eggs each. It is most important that the eggs should stand on end, and that they should be should stand on end, and that they should be so tightly packed that they cannot move when the box is roughly handled or shaken. The proper amount of hay to use is easily determined with a little practice. The lid should be tied on, never nailed, and no label is necessary, as the address can be written with indelible pencil on the white wood. The danger of having valuable high-priced eggs broken or having valuable, high-priced eggs broken or interfered with when sent in a box that is tied only, and not nailed, can be overcome by crewing down the lid.

In order to get best results, all eggs for hatching that have been sent a journey should be unpacked and allowed to rest on their sides for twenty hours before they are placed under

### CHICKEN FATTENING

On the Continent of Europe fattening has become quite a fine art, and in England now case. Fattening is a maturing by means of much more is being done than used to be the which the bird's flesh becomes mores tender. There are two ways of fattening-one, by the forcing process where chicken-rearing is carried on in a very large way; and the other, the ordinary way of giving certain selected foods without confinement. There are plenty of scientific fattening foods on the market, or, perhaps the best of all is, a mixture of oatmeal

and milk, with a small quantity of maize, for

oatmeal should be in the coarsely-ground state. Naturally, chickens will fatten more rapidly in

Naturally, chickens will fatten more rapidly in a pen, where they are shut up and get no exercise, and therefore put on flesh more rapidly; but where only a few birds are being fattened, the poultry-keeper will do practically as well if he gives them a small amount of liberty in a limited run. But a very important point is to kill them off at the right time. If kept beyond this, when they are just in their orime.

tion. And what, then, is the right limit be-

Three weeks or a month at the very outside.

It is well also to bear in mind that a strong light should be avoided, for it does not tend

to whiten the flesh as absence of light does.

This, of course, is easily arranged in the fat-

tening shed; but the run can be well shaded

from the sun and kept more or less dark. These

various points, once well understood, make

chicken fattening a much easier and simpler and also more profitable industry than many

suppose it to be .- F. W. in Farm and Home.

THE USE AND BEAUTY OF A GARDEN.

her brother that he "put up ice in the summer

and planted peanuts in the winter," and the

majority of our farmers pursue a noticeably

similar policy in the matter of making a gar-

den. In the winter, when the larder affords

no variety from the traditional pork and pota-

toes other than that which may be obtained

from canned tomatoes and dried fruits, bought

at the store, they firmly resolve that "next year we will make a good garden," and per-haps their zeal carries them even to the point

of buying fifty cents worth of seeds and set-

acre to be devoted "next year" to the growing

deavor! In the spring, when the mellow brown fields seem to wait impatiently for the

harrow and the drill, when machinery must be

put in order, and fences repaired, and seed grains fanned and graded, when, in short, the

brief and fleeting days of the annual seed time

are upon us, and even the lengthening days are

too short for the tasks that each one brings,

so much of the good intention goes to assist in the paving of a certain ill-reputed place that

if there is enough of it left to get the fifty cents worth of seed so much as thrown at the

cannot of will not find time to make a garden,

Since, therefore, the average farmer either

garden, it is matter for comment.

But alas! for the frailty of human en-

of vegetables.

ide in their minds a certain quarter

A young woman was once heard to say of

A HOVER

AAAAA

that task, like the care of poultry, must necessarily devolve upon the farm woman.

To a great many people a garden means only a place for the growing of vegetables a place where intermittent rows of onions and cabbages battle for precedence with crops of weeds, the battle going inevitably to the strong. Such a garden is as transitory and unsatisfactory as the annual flowers which cannot be planted until so late that their earliest blooms are but heralds of the frosts that are so soon to destroy them.

But your real garden is a hardy perennialpermanent institution, not to be carelessly located or lightly transferred. It contains so many delightful things which live through the coldest winter and reappear with renewed vigor in the spring, that the vegetables which are sown each summer, though quite indispensable, are nevertheless little more than an ncident in the complete cycle of the garden's

To such a garden as this the busiest farm woman may well devote a portion of her closely filled time.

There is of course a great deal of labor in connection with the making of a good garden that a woman cannot do, such as hauling of fertilizer, spading or plowing the ground, set-ting out of small fruits, etc., but she is a simple nan indeed who canot induce her men folks

to do these things for her.

A garden should properly contain only small fruits and summer vegetables, with such herbs or flowers as the taste of the owner may dictate, all vegetables intended for winter use to be relegated to the fields where they can be cultivated by horse power. Such an arrangement renders the garden small enough so that

the labor involved in its care is not prohibitive The formula which spells success with a garden, calls for about equal parts of enthus-iasm and labor, and both of these ingredients, the average farm woman should be willing and able to give.

The spot selected for the garden should, for obvious reasons, be near the house. It should be protected from marauding hens either by being fenced in or by having the hens fenced in. The soil must be made as fine and mellow as possible, and it must be heavily fertilized. It is as useless as it is unreasonable to expect good results from poor soil. A plant can no more thrive and become fruitful in a soil which is lacking in the elements of plant food, than a child could grow to perfect

maturity on poor or insufficient food.

The ideal garden must contain, in addition to the summer vegetables, rows of raspberries, gooseberries, currants and strawberries, as well as a bed of asparagus and a dozen hills of rhubarb, and to be really perfect, it should have its corners spaded up and planted to herbs and sturdy-growing flowers.

A garden such as this ministers richly not only to the material but also to the aesthetic needs of its owners. It yields crisp salads and sweet cool fruits for the table and enhances them by bowls of bloom and sweet odors of thyme and fennel. In the spring, almost before the first bluebird has come, it stirs into life, showing delicate green with its chives and asparagus, and delicate maple-red where the rhubarb is poking its fingers through the dull earth. In summer it yields uncountable good things, and even in winter its brown stalks wave friendly hands to use across the snow, and whisper softly of sunnier days to come.—H. M. W., in the Maritime Farmer.

### SALT FOR DAIRY COWS

yond this, when they are just in their prime, the birds will go back and can never be brought on again to their first state of perfec-Several years ago the Wisconsin Experiment Station carried on some extensive experithe birds should not be kept? ments to determine the value of salt for milch cows and also the amount of salt that should be given. We do not have space to go into details of how this experiment was carried on, but we quote the summary of their findings along this line:

In every case the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite for salt, after having been deprived of it two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk appear to be affected, until a nuch longer time had elapsed. This period of immunity varied with individual cows from less than one month to more than one year.

In every case there was finally reached a condition of low vitality in which a sudden and complete breakdown occurred, from which recovery was rapid if salt was supplied. This stage was marked by loss of appetite, a generally haggard appearance, lustreless eyes, a rough coat, and a very rapid decline in both

live weight and yield of milk. The breakdown was most likely to occur at calving or immediately after, when the system was weakened and the flow of milk large. In general, the cows giving the largest amount of milk were the first to show signs of distress. They all suffered less in pasture than when confined to the stable.

The behavior of the cows in these trials indicates that their food contained sufficient chlorine to maintain them in good health, while dry, for an indefinite period and it seems probable that, under conditions existing in Wisconsin, a dry cow or steer would suffer no great inconvenience if given no salt, except that contained in the normal ration. It is calculated that the ration given in these experiments contained chlorine equivalent to about .75 of an ounce of salt per day, and it is assumed that this is the minimum amount of salt required per 1,000 pounds, live weight, to sustain an animal that is not producing milk. If this amount is not present in the food, it should be supplied directly.

In addition to this a cow should receive enough salt to compensate for the chlorine contained in the milk produced. In general, this will require about .6 of an ounce of salt for each 20 pounds of milk given. A slight excess will do no harm, and it is recommended that dairy cows in Wisconsin be given at least one ounce of salt per day. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this.

The uniform results obtained with all cows employed in these trials indicate beyond question that in Wisconsin, and in other regions similarly located, salt, in addition to that obtained in the food, is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow, while producing milk.

It is evident, moreover, that the amount salt which must be supplied directly, will vary greatly in different localities, it being more at high elevations and at places remote from the sea.

The success of these experiments must be chiefly attributed to the exceptionally long periods during which salt was withheld. In no previous tests, so far as the writer knows, have cows been deprived of salt for more than thirty consecutive days, which period is shown to be entirely inadequate, under conditions which exist at this station. The twenty-three cows that were deprived of salt in our trials all continued for more than sixty days and several of them for more than six months before any noticeable affect upon their physical condition or yield of milk occurred.

### CHAT ABOUT BUTTER

"Just take enough space in your 'gossip column' to tell the butter makers that the time has come for them to reduce the amount of coloring matter that they are using in their butter," remarked a prominent operator. "The season this year is so early that the cows are already betting a bite of grass, and this gives more color to the butter. Several lots in the past week were highly colored, and unless the matter is given attention at once we shall have so much of this over-colored stock on our hands that we shall not know what to do with it. Emphasize the fact that the best trade wants light colored butter. I don't mean by that chalk-white, though a few customers like such—but a delicate, light straw shade that has life in it. Such lots suit almost anyone. Now and then a buyer has trade for goods with more color, but this is the exception. You cannot make these points too strong, and now is the time for the butter makers to get busy."

"Accidents happen in the best regulated families," is a familiar expression that is full of meaning; and some strange things occasionally happen in some of the best families. Some two weeks ago I was asked to look at a shipment of butter that arrived that day from a western creamery—one of the best that comes to this market. The color was simply dreadful. Talk about barber poles, why they aren't in it with the appearance of that butter. We bored tub after tub and the trier showed a layer of very light color and then a layer or roll of almost red butter-enough coloring in it to taste very badly. What would otherwise have been a fine product was ruined for table use, and the whole shipment sold as packing stock at a loss of 10c a pound. Several experts studied over the problem, and the conclusion was that the butter maker forget to put the coloring in the cream before churning, and he discovered his mistake after the butter came. Effort was then made to color the butter, but it did not mix in satisfactorily and the entire churning, which was a good sized one, was very seriously dam-

I am inclined to think that there are a lot of new butter makers in the creameries this spring, and some of them are not up to the best methods of packing their butter. Some of the defects that result from neglect or lack of knowledge are not serious, but they contribute to the appearance of the stock, and if the price is not affected a sale may be interfered with. One of the things that need attention is the proper lining of the tubs with parchment. Not infrequently I see a lot where the paper has been folded over so much on the bottom that no paper shows on the sides. No one would know that the tub was lined unless the butter was turned out. Others put the linen cup cloth on top before folding over the paper, and il a lot does not sell readily and has to be shown several times the edges of the paper become torn and the appearance is unfavorable. This latter complaint is so frequent that I want to call special attention to it. After the tub is well filled the paper lining should be folded over the butter about two inches, and then the linen cap cloth put on. This permits drawing back the cloth so that the butter can be bored without disturbing the paper. Keep constantly in mind the fact that a handsome appearance counts a great deal in almost any market .-N. Y. Produce Review.

### AFTER DINNER

With magazine and friendly pipe I sit at ease And read about some wondrous type Of early pease.

A man can plant them in his yard And make them pay; To cultivate them isn't hard, The writers sav.

I read about the Belgian hares, The Plymouth Rocks; They pay as well, the ad declares, As mining stocks.

And thus a pleasant hour I pass; I smoke and nod, And dream of how I may amass A goodly wad.

When Feeling Tired, Visit Our Tea Rooms, Third Fl'r. Tea Daintily Served

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

When Feeling Tired, Visit Our Tea Rooms, Third Fl'r. Tea Daintily Served

# Mon. Means Many Economies to Wise Shoppers

# A Clearance of Odd Lines of Corsets. Values from \$4 to \$6, to Clear at \$2.50



# Men's Heavy Working Boots, Monday, \$1.65 Worth, at Least, \$2.50

\$1.65 is a very small price indeed to pay for a good, strong working Boot. Yet on Monday we are offering you exceptional value at this price. They are made of fine quality grained leather, with stout double sole. Others made of box calf. These are first-rate bargains at \$2.50. Bargain extraordinary at ......\$1.65

# Kitchen Chairs Special, Monday, 45c and 60c

A specially fine line of Kitchen Chairs is now being shown in our Broad Street windows at special saving prices indeed. They are made of hardwood, golden finish, with embossed back, also a number with saddle seat, high back, turned spindles and embossed back. This is an exceptional opportunity to furnish the kitchen at small cost indeed.



FOR AFTERNOONS

All Black Suede with closely trimmed soles of walking weight. Edges bound with silk; silk braid ornament. High arch; Short Vamp. Short Price.

Sold Only by D. Spencer, Limited

# Summer Hosiery at 25 cents

We have the largest and best selection of Hose in Western Canada.

For Monday we will specialize our leading lines at 25¢ per pair.

Ladies' Tan Cotton Hose, fine velvet finish, with high spliced heels and toes. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10. Pair....25¢ Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, wide ribbed

tops, full fashioned legs, double soles, fast black, stainless dye. Pair...25¢

Ladies' Plain Black Cotton Hose, with white feet, high spliced ankles and dou-

ble toes and heels. All sizes. Pair 25¢

Ladies' Cotton Hose, full fashioned legs, reinforced heels and toes, fast, stainless dyes. Colors are white, sky, ox-blood,

Boys' Heavy Cotton Hose, with double legs. Just the thing for school year. Fast black dyes. All sizes. Pair. 25¢

navy blue, tan and black. Pair. 25¢

# A Better Assortment of Stylish Costumes Could not Be Found. Specially Priced at \$13.75

# Tinted Cushion Tops, Reg. 50c, 75c, Mon., 15c

### Dress Goods at 5.0c

# Monday's Bargain Leader from the Blouse Department. Reg. Val. to \$3.50 for \$1.00

The values we are offering. Monday, in Blouses will meet the wishes of all economists. They are in mulls, lawns, pique in fancy, plain and tailored styles. For instance, a very pretty pique tailored in stripes and polka dot, jet buttons and fancy embroidered collar. Another very dainty style is that of a very fine persian lawn, fancy embroidered front, dutch collar, cuffs attached. These are only two out of about sixty. Owing to them being slightly soiled, we have decided to place them on sale, Monday, at

\$1.00

Regular values are up to \$3.50. See Gov't Street windows.

# Children's Pinafores, Reg. 50c and 75c, Monday, 25c

# Boys' Wash Suits, Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75, Mon., \$1.00

That the little man can be well supplied in the matter of a good Wash Suit for the Summer can be fully demonstrated to you by a visit to this store Monday. The Wash Suits are really splendid value at the regular price. They are made of fancy ducks and galateas, in Buster and sailor styles, with bloomer trousers. These sell regularly at \$1.50 and \$1.75, but to make this department busy, we have marked them at ....\$1.00



# Men's Long Duster Coats for \$3.50 and \$4.50

A good Duster is a quick necessity these days. Our selection is a wide and most varied one, consisting only of what is strong and serviceable. They are in greys and fawns, in double-breasted effects. Priced at from \$3.50 to ......\$4.50

Men's and Youths' White Duck Pants, \$1.25 and ......\$2.00

Men's Flannel and Outing Pants, in white, grey stripes and English homespuns at \$2.50 to .......\$2.75

Men' Alpaca Coats, just the kind for warm weather, in blacks and blacks with neat grey stripe, \$2.00 and .........\$2.75

# A New Shipment of Hair Switches

# Mercerized Suiting, Reg. 35c, Monday, for 25c

# Household Helps That Eliminate All Worries

"WOODYATT" TABLE MANGLE

It has 24 inch polished wood rollers. Clamps firmly to table. Handle is long giving great power, and it is easy to operate. Adjusting springs regulate the pressure. Although strongly made, it is not heavy. Produces glossy finish on sheets and household linen with little labor. No ironing required.

\$9.75

Electric Iron, complete with cord and screw plug. A good, practical iron. Heats quickly and costs very little for electricity, not more than 5c an hour. Satisfied users praise these. Think of the comfort of ironing without a roasting hot kitchen. Buy one. Price

\$4.75

Ironing Board, with folding stand. Strongly made and stands firmly. \$2.00

Ironing Board, plain 54 in. x 9½ in. Price

Liquid Veneer, always in season. Keeps polished surface always bright. Try a sample free. Two sizes, 50c and

Knife-cleaning Machine. Takes up small space, only 7 inches x 4 inches, and is solidly made to last. Cleans two knives at once. Price complete \$2.40

	Polar Star"—Light, cleanly in use and exceptionally low in price—
	3-quart size e1 50
	N.B.—Only three minutes' turning required.
	The "Alaska" Freezer—Strongest and simplest made. Wood pail is bound with galvanized iron hoops, and working parts are substantial and practically rust-proof. Sizes to suit all requirements—
	2-quart size
	4-quart size \$4.00
	6-quart size
	FOR THE FLY SEASON
ある というない はんない	We have Wire Meat Covers from, each

Screen Doors, assorted sizes. Prices from Wire Cloth. Prices from, per yard Wire Fly-Killer, never fails. Price	1.25
GARDEN NEEDS SUPPLIED	
Garden Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Spades, Rakes, Digging Forks and Ga Sets at Spencer Prices	arden
ong and Short Handle Spades	90¢
Fork and Hoe. The set	

### New Silks Priced Exceptionally Low

When speaking of our Silk Department we do so assuring you that a larger or more assorted stock would be impossible to find anywhere else in the West. It consists of only that which is reliable and a most worthy one to inspect.

New Paisley Foulard and Chiffon. Per yard, \$1.00 to \$5.00

The New Shot Mero and Chiffon. Per yard, \$1.00 to \$2.50

Silk Crepe de Chine, 44 inches wide, in all the new shades of the season. Per yard \$1.50

Colored Pongee, 26 inches wide, in all colors. Per yard \$50¢



VOL. L. NO. 358.

# ELECTIONS CAUSE MANY MURDE

Political Contest in Hung Accompanied Scenes Bloodshed—Party Pass Rise to Great Height

### OPS CALLED IN TO KEEP ORI

Government Apparently W
Decisive Victory and Li
Struggle With Parliament
Brought to Close

BUDAPEST, June 1.—General etions were held throughout Hun today, and the returns indicate a elsive victory for the government of the government of the government of the grain parliament. Most of the grain parliament. Most of the grain parliament. Most of the grain parliament of the subsequent of the subsequent of the country has been made to the country has been made to the country has been made to the country first received its constitut. The elections have been for with unexampled bitterness from very first. The growing strengthe German party, the struggles the Croatians and Serbs to incompare the Magyars thus threatened minated in scenes of bloodshed. More than twenty murders many murderous attacks are reportrom various parts of the country bases on have

So great have the disorder come in many districts that the nary gendarmerie have been unal preserve the peace and troops been hurriedly summoned. It is estimated that over 200.0 the regular arms were a 101,

### AUSTRALIAN MAILS

Contract.

OTTAWA, June 1.—Tenders he been called for the new ocean mervice between Canada and Austra and New Zealand, or Canada and Atraila. The present contract expithls year, and bids for the new care to be received up to November: The sailings are to be every fewers from Vancouver, and the poof Victoria, Honolulu, Suva, Anuland and Brisbane, and several alternative routes are proposed.

Canadian "Home Day"

VANCOUVER, June 1.—The lourist association is arranging home day" for the Canadians of acent states during Sir Wiaurier's tour in August.

# Government Annuities OTTAWA, June 1.—The total renue from the sale of government nuities to date is \$545,877. The nuber of annuities is 716, and of a number 411 were from Ontario.

Jeer at Mr. Roosevelt
LONDON, June 1—Theodore Roo
velt's Guildhall speech is again
subject of long editorial comment
most of the London morning nex
papers. The new Botha cabinet
United South Africa yesterday dec
ed to release Dinazulu, son of
famous Chief Cetewayo, who v
serving a term of four years' impr
omment in Natal for harbering reb
and give him a yearly allowance
\$2,500 subject to his good behavi
The London Radical morning pap
sarcastically express the hope ti
this act of clemency will not ino
Mr. Roosevelt's displeasure on t
score of sentimentality.

Railway Company Censured

Vancouver, June 1.—The core
er's jury last night brought in
verdict in the case of Shegoro Cn
dara, a Japanese workman killed
railway grade work in the east e
of the city yesterday, charging
Great Northern railway with gr
neglect in the management of
work trains. The verdict states ti
the evidence showed the crew had
orders to stay on work cars to prot
workmen, and there was no one to g
the engineer proper warning of dam
ahead. The jury recommended ti
the company in future have prosignal and flagmen at danger poi
and curves where men are at work

Police Not Particular.

MONTREAL, June 1.—Alfred Belerose, 75 years of age, was fou early tyesterday wandering in L dontaine park by two street railwonductors. He was under the fluence of liquor, and complained having been held up and robbed ten dollars and afterwards shot by assailants. The conductors turn the old man over to a constable, w took him to the station, where he w took him to the station, where he w took him to the station, where he w tooked up. He again complained having been shot, and the police to it for merely a drunken ramblin This morning he was released as went direct to a hospital. There was found that he had been shot, to ullet entering below the right eye a lodging at the back of his head. Then the doctors say that he may rive, and that in any event he wises the sight of an eye. A live police investigation is expected to fellow.