

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

## DR. YOUNG IS Who Is to Be Declared Winner of the Cross-Continent Auto Race?

### BACK FROM NORTH

Brings News That Coal Has Been Discovered at the Southern End of Atlin Lake

PROSPECTS GOOD IN NORTHERN B. C.

Winter Work Was Satisfactory and Backward Spring Favored the Work of Mining

That coal has been discovered at the southern end of Atlin Lake with indications of quantities sufficient to make it a valuable find is the news brought back today by Dr. Young, provincial secretary, who, since June 15th, has been visiting his constituents in the Atlin district.

The indications are not new, according to Dr. Young. That coal existed in that section has been known to parties interested for some time, but it is only recently that the indications have been extensive enough to warrant development. A large section of the Atlin district, known as the McKee, which has charge of the workings, is now taking in machinery for the purpose of opening up O'Donnell Creek.

Dr. Young's trip was not only satisfactory and reassuring, it was extremely pleasant as well. He spent the finest of weather conditions all the time he was in the north and he returned this morning to the coast with the future of the Atlin district looking bright and more firmly convinced that the prospects for that region are as bright as those of any section of the great Canadian Empire.

"How about your health, doctor?" The Evening Post asked at the close of an interesting talk.

"Never has been better," Dr. Young replied. "That is a great country indeed. We had the finest kind of weather all the time I was in the north. It was delightful and I enjoyed every moment of it."

Prospects Are Good. Speaking of the outlook for the summer in the northern country, Dr. Young said that in Atlin the prospects were exceptionally good. The winter work was satisfactory and although the spring was backward that fact was favorable to the mining work. The only bad feature Dr. Young noted was the breaking of the dam on Surprise Creek on June 10th. This break allowed all the water stored during the winter to escape. This was a considerable detriment to the summer work but Manager Rutherford is doing great work in making the best of the situation.

The mine was the best equipped mine in America, Dr. Young said. It had fourteen monitors working and was exceptionally well equipped. Manager Rutherford immediately took steps to repair the damage. When Dr. Young left one pit with four monitors was in full swing and another pit, similarly equipped, was to have been opened the following day. The reconstruction of the injured section of the dam was begun at once.

"The work on the McKee Creek Company is going well," said Dr. Young. "Manager Hamshaw has completed the establishing of one of the most modern hydraulic plants in the country and he looks forward to a very satisfactory summer."

Individual miners, while they are a very experienced lot of men and they are doing excellent work in the district. The quartz propositions are being well developed and in conjunction with the quartz work at Windy Arm, where there is a concentrator, I look for an important season of work.

Feeling Optimistic. The feeling in the north is very optimistic. While there are many severe circumstances to contend with the prospects warrant continued investment.

The work on Birch, Otter and Wright creeks is proving very satisfactory and at Rastin Hollow, in the far north work is proceeding very well indeed. There is an English company there already and an American concern is preparing now to enter the district. The road into the mines has just been completed and is being improved. The United States government spent \$125,000 on the section of this road from Haines to the mines and the provincial government built the rest, the shorter portion, at a cost of \$100,000 to \$150,000. The English company will begin the shipment of ore at once.

"On the way down I was at Rupert for a short time. The feeling there is optimistic in the extreme and the people seemed to be very sanguine. The school population there is increasing and on the northward trip I authorized the building of an additional room on the school building. This will necessitate the engagement of two new teachers after the summer vacation."

Dr. Young said very little about politics. Asked as to the party's prospects in the north he said that he had not discussed politics to any extent. He held several meetings in various parts of the district for the purpose of keeping in touch with his constituents but politics were left out for the most part.



## DAMAGE REACHES ONE MILLION DOLLARS

### Break in Mexican Power Company's Dam in Mexico Caused Heavy Property Loss

That approximately one million dollars worth of damage was caused by the break in the Mexican Power Company's dam in Mexico some time ago is tacitly admitted by James D. Schuyler, the expert in engineering employed by the Toronto and Montreal capitalists who head the list of directors of the company.

Mr. Schuyler has just made his preliminary survey of the break in the big dam, having recently left this country after inspecting and reporting on the site for the Coquitlam dam to be erected by the British Columbia Railway Company. Great secrecy is being maintained in Mexico as to the real extent of the damage but a representative of the Montreal Star who interviewed Mr. Schuyler on his return to Mexico City wired his paper that the loss will approximate \$1,000,000.

The following is the text of the report wired to the Montreal paper from Mexico City:

"It is true that more than half a million cubic metres of material slid into the reservoir. Much of the core of the dam is now being removed and it will require till next year to repair the break. Mr. Schuyler said: 'The cause was due to a desire for rapid work and big monthly estimates. If my instructions had been followed the dam would still be standing. The company's loss is great.' He will not state the amount.

"To supply power in the meantime a big pump and a pipe line are being installed, two miles long, over a fall forty metres high regardless of cost. All employees are ordered by the company to destroy all photographs of the disaster or lose their jobs. Many employees have left, fearing another break. A railroad contractor who knows the facts confirms the report that the damage to the dam represents a loss of one million dollars, gold, and he says this estimate is conservative. Mr. Schuyler admits that two million dollars have been spent in the past four years, and that one year's work is now destroyed."

According to statistics compiled by the Young Men's Christian associations the American athletes are slightly larger in almost every instance than the British athletes. It is a well known fact that a good big man is invariably larger than a good little man, and this applies to athletes as to other branches of sport. The British generally have a longer athletic career than the Americans.



Pennsylvanian the Victor. London, June 28.—At the open athletic meeting at Wolverhampton Saturday, N. J. Cartmell, of the University of Pennsylvania, won the 100-yard dash in 10 1-5 seconds, and the 300 yards in 31 2-5 seconds.

Robert Kerr, the Canadian sprinter, was second in the 100 yards event.

Finland After Its Rights. St. Petersburg, June 28.—The sessions of the Russo-Finnish commission under the presidency of the Comptroller of the Empire, charged with the revision of the legislative relations between the Empire and the grand duchy of Finland, opened in St. Petersburg today. A project is on foot to grant the Finnish seats in the Duma and in the Council of Empire.

The Chinese Loan Again. London, June 28.—J. P. Morgan & Co. who have been designated to represent the American syndicate in the matter of the Chinese loan of \$5,000,000 for the construction of the Hankow Sze Chuen Railway, have opened negotiations with the bankers in London, Paris and Berlin concerned in the negotiation. Morgan & Co. have been fully posted regarding the attitude of the state department.

## RUDYARD KIPLING MAKES NEW ATTACK

### This Time He Versifies on the Ruin of England Through the Asquith Government's Policy

New York, June 28.—Rudyard Kipling has just written another political poem like "The Islanders," famous for its "flannelled fools at the wickets, and maddened cats at the goals." This time it is a long pessimist article. It is entitled "The City of Brass" and is an

attack on the Government and the present politics of the Liberals now in power.

Kipling apparently sees the ruin of England because the Asquith Government caters to the masses instead of traditional class.

"The eaters of other men's bread, the exponents of impotence fled, abdicating their wardship. For the hate they had taught through the state brought the state no defender. And it passed from the roll of the nations in heading surrender."

REVENGE FOR THE MURDER OF HUSBAND. New York, June 28.—In revenge for the murder of her husband a year ago, Mrs. Louise Labatia today according to Dominic Veraschia while a throng of horror-stricken shop employees witnessed the shooting. Veraschia was still alive when taken to the hospital, but his wounds are probably fatal. Mrs. Labatia was arrested.

Mrs. Labatia declared that Veraschia, who pretended to be a friend of her husband, had murdered him a year ago, and that she had appealed in vain to the police to punish the murderer.

The Times thinks the conference had been in every way a memorable success.

The Mail expresses confidence that the announcement regarding Pacific cable rates is only the first installment of a general reduction in rates and emphasizes its belief that the influence of the conference will prove no less valuable in other directions.

The Times thinks the conference did wisely in abstaining from embodying its views on imperial defence in any definite resolution. In this respect it says:

"The conference discharged that which is essentially the function of the Press in preparing by public discussion for noble or less concrete action which will be taken by the other Conference which is about to meet."

A permanent committee of the Imperial Press Conference has been elected to maintain contact between the different journals. The decision has been reached to hold further conferences. The next will probably be in Winnipeg in 1913.

## CONFERENCE PITTSBURG IS GREAT SUCCESS

### London Papers Now Render Verdict on Work of the First Imperial Press Conference

### CABLE RATES THE FEATURE

### Permanent Committee Appointed to Maintain Contact Among Journals and Arrange Future Meetings

London, June 28.—The Daily Mail says that the Imperial Press conference represents a fresh advance on the road to imperial unity. One definite result is the reduction of Pacific cable rates alone has made the conference invaluable, marking the beginning of the end of high cable charges throughout the Empire.

The News says this truly imperial press conference has been allowed to hold intervals in which to discuss literature and cable rates and to make professional notes, but from the beginning to the end the imperial defence has been their favorite subject, and though it is up-to-date, some one might perhaps have reminded them that the conference which is actually going to discuss imperial defence does not meet till next month.

The Leader says that the conference has carried out many useful purposes in a commendable manner.

### NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF STREET RAILWAY STRIKE HAVE FALLEN THROUGH AND STRIKE IS ON

### COMPANY NOW PREPARES FOR WAR

### Bunks Placed in All the Car Barns for the Accommodation of Imported Strike-Breakers

Pittsburg, Pa., June 28.—Following three days of discussion last night between officials of the Pittsburg Railway Company and National President Weston of the Associated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and the district grievance committee, all negotiations looking towards the termination of the street car strike in Greater Pittsburg were declared off, and therefore the strike now is on in earnest.

Mayor Magee, however, is making an effort to bring about a speedy settlement and to that end has invited the company's officials and leaders of the striking employees to meet in his office this forenoon to discuss the matter at issue.

Yesterday afternoon the Pittsburg Railway Company called upon Mayor Magee yesterday afternoon. He called, he said, officially to notify the mayor of the strike and to tell the city executive that he would expect protection from the police.

It is understood that the city will stand in the way of the strike for the day. Officials of the company say they are prepared to protect the men who take the place of the striking motormen and conductors. The police have announced that reserves are now on duty at all precinct stations ready for immediate service.

The sheriff has already sworn in deputies and has placed men at the various car barns throughout the city. The sheriff's action followed the receipt of a communication from President Gallery, of the car company, calling the sheriff's attention to the fact that the car company would hold the county of Allegheny responsible for the loss of property at the hands of strikers.

Yesterday was quiet throughout Greater Pittsburg. No cars ran and there was but a slight show of the feelings of the union men.

The grievance of the union men include the charge of discrimination against union men, demands for hearings for discharged men, longer lunch time, installation of bulletin board on car barns, announcing lay-offs and shorter runs.

## TORE UP THE SIDE WALKS AND LEFT

An indignant deputation of Amphion street property owners waited on the city engineer this morning and threatened him with all manner of dire calamity if he did not, without the slightest delay, see that their thoroughfare was put in a proper state of repair.

That long suffering civic official received them courteously, placated their stormy passions with a few well-chosen words, and then asked for a rational explanation of their troubles.

The worthy citizens whose homes happen to be situated on Amphion street proceeded to tell their story. They had petitioned the city council for permanent sidewalks and their prayers had been granted. A few days ago a gang of workmen, civic employees quite apparently, had come along with full paraphernalia and started operations. The old sidewalks had been removed, causing much confusion and inconvenience, all of which the people had been gladly willing to put up with because of what it assured. What had been their frame of mind, however, when the workmen left their jobs just at the time they should have begun the installation of new walks.

They had been astounded and had come to the city engineer to seek an explanation; nay, to demand one.

That was the situation, they added, at present. Where before had been order and neatness, it slightly threatened to become a scene of confusion. Neither an old or a new sidewalk, heard of or consent one. They weren't going to put up with such treatment. It was another evidence of the inefficiency of civic departmental work. There was lack of system somewhere and the people of Amphion street weren't going to suffer if they could prevent it.

The storm lasted some minutes. The city engineer, rather remarkable to relate, survived, catching his breath in labored fashion after it died down.

Then he told his side of the affair. The men had started work without his instructions. While the city council had passed the Amphion street petition it was understood that the city engineer was to see that the work was done in accordance with the instructions. However, under the circumstances he had no objection to the work being done and the residents put to use the inconvenience as possible.

Stratford, Ont., June 28.—Frank Roughmond, a negro, was hanged here this morning for the murder of Mrs. William Peake, aged about 85 years, in the town of Stratford last September.

## el at All

That makes judgment well, but good: a suit kept in the finest longed and it means your cloth-tailors from the surpassed

3.00

## Balbrig-

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RIGGAN SHIRTS  
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argument.....50¢  
NEYCOMB BAL-  
with short sleeves,  
Per garment...50¢

## Shoes for at \$3.00

A CALF OXFORDS in  
ox-blood. Light hand-

CALF COLONIAL  
le. Cuban heels. Turn

NT LEATHER OX-  
cut fox, Cuban heels,  
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BLACK KID OX-  
tops, turn soles. Cuban

NT LEATHER ONE-  
NIAL PUMPS, Cuban

USSIA CALF PUMPS,  
le strap. Cuban heels.

KID BLUCHER CUT  
le, Cuban heel.

KID BLUCHER CUT  
le, Cuban heel.

SUEDE OXFORDS,

## let Articles

### R COMPLEXION

by everyone. YOU can  
of the following neces-

Prices  
OL FACE CREAM, 25¢  
LINE SNOW, at...35¢  
HONEY AND AL-  
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### SPECIAL ANTI-BUZZ

fect mosquito dispelling  
prevents biting. Very  
and effective.

### SING PARLORS

Floor Annex



### REFUTES CHARGES AGAINST PROVINCE

#### Agent General Writes London Daily Mail Regarding Criticism

A letter written by a Montana man which recently appeared in the Daily Mail, has aroused many protests from residents of this province.

Hon. J. A. Turner has written the Mail criticising the letter. His communication follows:

June 2nd, 1909. The Editor of the Daily Mail, Overseas Edition, 3, Carnarvon House.

Dear Sir—My attention has been called by a correspondent in British Columbia to a letter which has appeared in the Overseas Edition of the Daily Mail on May 1st last, signed W. T. J., Canton, Broadwater, Montana, U. S. A. I find that many people express surprise that so ally a letter should have been allowed to appear in a paper of your high standing. It is uncertain whether W. T. J. has ever been in British Columbia. If he has taken his statements about the province are wilfully false. It is more than likely, however, that he has never visited that beautiful part of Canada, and that he is probably a disappointed Briton wandering about the arid plains and desolate mountains of Montana, and really ought to be taken care of by his friends. He states that there are some cases of golden pine in British Columbia, and some narrow valleys, but that any idea of the country as one of great natural resources in mines, agriculture or timber, having regard to its size, is untrue.

He truthfully, however, writes that British Columbia is sparsely settled. Now, this sparsely settled country produced last year, minerals, nearly 24,000,000; lumber, 900,000,000 feet, value of \$20,000,000; and wheat, 100,000,000 bushels, value of \$10,000,000. It has the largest area of merchantable timber in the world, some 182,000,000 acres; fish, \$6,000,000. The total production of the province in fact in 1908, including the above, and also farm produce was about \$88,000,000, a population of about 250,000, showing probably the largest per capita amount of any country in the world.

The sparseness of population is rapidly being remedied for thousands are going in and the great railway companies evidently are impressed with the value of the country. There are three new transcontinental lines being built to it, and the great Canadian Pacific is adding largely to its mileage of the country.

J. H. T., Agent-General for British Columbia.

At an Exhibition on June 9th, 1909, the Agent-General for British Columbia, J. H. T., has received a letter from your letter of June 2nd, referring to a communication published in the Overseas Daily Mail of May 1st, from a reader residing in Montana, U. S. A.

I notice in certain British Columbian newspapers that the letter has been the subject of a quiet sort of attack, and also received communications from readers criticising its tone.

My reply will be found on page 344 of the issue of the Overseas Daily Mail. I am sorry that the letter has been taken seriously. The statements contained in it were the opinion of the author, and that I imagined it could only be read with amusement.

As I have explained in the paragraph referred to above, the letter was written by an American, and that it was his view, and I understand that the man has been to British Columbia—and not the opinion of the Overseas Daily Mail.

The policy of the Overseas Daily Mail towards Canada should be well known to you. We fully realise the enormous future of Canada as a whole, and British Columbia in particular, and we are glad to see that (Sd.) MONTAGU A. FINCH COTTON News Editor.

Couldn't Play the Courtier.

One fancies that few types of men can, from time to time, have afforded nearly more amusement of a quiet sort than provincial mayors of England. From the Foreland to Penzance, by Clive Holland, contains the story of a mayor of Westmouth who, during one of the visits of King George to the town, was destined to afford comic relief to a ceremony of some importance. The occasion was the presentation of an address of welcome to the King, and he was to be the first to rise and speak to present it to the astonished and dismay of all, instead of kneeling as he had been told to do, seized the Queen's hand to shake it as he might expect of any other.

Colonel Wynne, the master of ceremonies, was driven to his wits' end, saying, "You should have knelt, Sir." "Sir, I cannot," was the reply. "Everybody does," he hotly asserted the colonel.

The mayor grew red, and evidently much upset, proclaimed, "about 900, Sir, but I've got a wooden leg." History records that "a smile suffused the face of Her Majesty, and the King laughed outright."

The Largest Engines.

The largest sets of triple-expansion three-crank engines now running are in the American liner New York, and the White Star liners Teutonic and Teutonic. Their dimensions are: New York (two sets), 45 in., 71 in., 113 in. by 60-in stroke, 3,200 h.p.; Teutonic and Maestric (two sets), 43 in., 68 in., 110 in. by 60-in. stroke, 3,500 h.p. Each set having single or twin screws according to the power required. The speeds of these vessels vary from 8 to 16 knots per hour, but the most of them are below 12 knots. For a 12-knot speed the power required will seldom exceed 4,000, even for the use of vessels, and for this power and upward twin-screw engines are generally adopted. The greatest use of triple crank engine in use do not exceed 3,000 h.p. per set.

Longboat Beats Shrub.

Toronto, June 28.—In a two-mile race Saturday between Shrub and Longboat, Shrub dropped out at 15 1/2 miles, Longboat finishing alone in two hours, two minutes and two seconds. Shrub's failure to continue was due to his right leg giving out. It was led by three quarters of a lap when forced to quit.

### WHEAT SCHEDULE FOR PACIFIC COAST

#### Grain Tariff to Go Into Effect on the A. B. C. Route

The new special schedule of freight rates for the purpose of promoting the export of Western Canadian wheat via the Pacific Coast has now been announced by the Canadian Pacific railway. The rates apply so far, to all points in the province of Alberta from the coast. Most may be shipped to the Pacific Coast and thence by water to certain specified countries, namely, Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, Fiji, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands, and South America. The tariff is not to be used locally between these points in Alberta and Vancouver, but is strictly a proportional rate for export. Car lots only (1,000 bushels) will be accepted at the new schedule.

The London Standard says: It will be remembered that the export of Canadian wheat to Europe via the Pacific will take place over the Vancouver railway. It is suggested also that the British manufacturer should be able to obtain his wares in British Columbia and Alberta more cheaply by this route than by the trans-continental railways. As a matter of fact, the British manufacturer in the East ship regularly to San Francisco by the route in preference to the trans-continental lines, without doubt Eastern Canadian manufacturers will find an advantage in following the same policy for their goods which do not call for rapid delivery.

The institution of this new route is another sign of the business development that is going on in the prairie provinces, which is due to their rapid development. The time was when the problems of the one were the problems of all. The one out eastwards served for the products of the other provinces. Now all this is changed. The commercial factor of the Pacific coast in British Columbia is pairing off with British Columbia as a unit dependent upon the Pacific coast, for some time past, the surplus products of Alberta's dairy industry, grain production, and meat industry have been sent to the coast to Vancouver to supply the local markets of British Columbia, and for export to the Yukon, and even distant Japan.

### JUVENILE Y.M.C.A. TO CAMP AT SHOAL BAY

Already about twenty boys of the Y. M. C. A. are looking forward to a delightful time on the banks of Shoal Bay, a fine stretch of ground about three miles from Sidney. The campers leave for sixteen days of keen enjoyment on Saturday, July 3rd.

The camp will be in charge of competent leaders who will do all in their power to make this a successful outing. The opportunity will be given for swimming, diving, boating and recreation of all kinds. "Something doing all the time." An expert cook has been secured and there will be an abundance of good wholesome food.

The camp will be run, not for profit but to provide an opportunity for boys to enjoy their holidays to the full. The cost for the sixteen days will be \$40. The limit has been set at thirty. Those wishing to go and have not yet been accepted should apply to do so as soon as possible. For further information phone 999 or call on the boys' secretary at the Y. M. C. A.

### A DESPERATE FIGHT AT SUMMIT OF PEAK

#### Two Chicagoans in Jail As Result and Caretaker of Summit House in Critical Condition

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 28.—After a desperate and blood-drenched fight yesterday on the summit of Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet high, John A. Clark and George Shipley, Chicagoans and former students of Dartmouth College, are in jail and Howard H. Robinson, Government caretaker of the Summit House, is in a critical condition at St. Francis hospital in this city.

The fight was the result of a quarrel over the summit of the mountain. The occasion was the presentation of an address of welcome to the King, and he was to be the first to rise and speak to present it to the astonished and dismay of all, instead of kneeling as he had been told to do, seized the Queen's hand to shake it as he might expect of any other.

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### RACE TRACK A HORSE TEST

#### Value of Horse Race Is Established by the Breeding Results

The race track as we know it was first resorted to by the people of olden times for sport or amusement, but simply as a means to test the superiority of certain horses or breeds of horses had the most speed, endurance and weight-carrying abilities. The horse of the English and English was the first to bring the race track into popular favor by using it to try his own horses to find out which ones were the best for him to ride in the race or in the chase, an all-important thing for a king to know during that time.

A cardinal point which continually has been made by the English breeders is that the horse of power and soundness and places it, with regard to certainty of propagation, far above all other breeds of the equine race. The circumstance that the thoroughbred is tried before it is sent to the stud is a proof of this.

What would become of the usefulness of our half-breeds, what of our horses, if the English breeders were to cross with a sire of pure blood, bred for stoutness and chosen on account of all other breeds of the equine race, to constantly renew the necessary steel in the breed?

### IRISH-AMERICAN WINS ATHLETIC HONORS

New York, June 28.—John J. Flanagan, the Irish-American Athletic Club's Hercules, easily won the chief honor at the first annual games of the New York Press club, held at American League Park Saturday. His throwing of a hammer, which he had established a new world's record, in his trial he sent the iron ball 179 feet 11 inches and 1/2, a throw of 100 yards and 130 feet. His best previous throw was 175 feet 10 1/2 inches, made at Travers Island two weeks ago.

The Irish-American club was international in character. The first was the one-mile handicap, in which H. A. Wilson, of the Irish-American, won one of four "starters." He was on scratch with Michael Driscoll, of York, who had won the 100-yard race at London last year, finished third to Gessing and Hayward, two local club men.

The leading scores by points were: Irish-American A. C., 43; York A. C., 35; Yale University, 10.

### KILLED HIS FATHER AND HIMSELF

#### Morse Man Wounds Sister-in-Law and Does Away With Paternal Parent Before Suiciding

Quincy, Ill., June 28.—George Gurney shot and killed his father, Dr. Seneca Gurney, 79 years old, wounded his sister-in-law, Mrs. Seneca Gurney, 37, and then killed himself by sending a bullet into his right ear yesterday. Mrs. Gurney was shot in the right cheek and her brother-in-law recently came upon her and was shot down by a woman for a firm of contractors.

George Gurney called Mrs. Gurney to his room and told her that he was feeling well. She offered a few words of sympathy, but he refused to be comforted. He then drew a revolver from under the bedclothes and fired at her twice. Dr. Gurney attempted to get up but she shot him in the head and then killed himself.

But on his return, a great disappointment awaited Mr. Hill. As happened in the case of the other two, fortune to which he believed himself entitled fell into Chancery, and he was forced to seek a livelihood for himself and his family. He prospered, however, and girls and boys grew up around him. One of these married a widow, Mr. James Wilcox. During the gold excitement in California, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox came to San Francisco, and were among the many drawn by the news of the discoveries of gold in that region.

The barge went around six miles below Astoria, 13 1/2 miles in tow, and was considerably damaged. She was loaded with oil, and part of the cargo was lost. The barge was in a critical position, at that time lying in the river, and the passage was blocked. Pumping operations were begun and the cargo of 22,000 barrels about 20,000 was pumped out. As the oil was pumped out the barge floated and finally came to the surface, and after much effort was placed on even keel.

The principal requisite in a good horse is soundness, and in addition, and nothing but soundness; and the object of the thoroughbred is to make the limbs, the constitution, the nerves of the half-bred horse to that essential quality, and thereby enhance its capabilities. The thoroughbred can, however, fulfil its mission only provided the yearly produce be continually subjected to the scrutiny of the public. The only appropriate test, proved by the experience of two centuries, is the race-track. The last strategy of the thoroughbred, in which culminates the exertion of the race, results from the cooperation of the intellectual, the physical, and the mechanical qualities of

### BIG DRY DOCK FOR MONTREAL

#### Harbor Commissioner Geoffrion Talks of Industry for Eastern Port

L. E. Geoffrion, one of the three harbor commissioners of the port of Montreal, has been on a visit to the city in connection with the annual meeting of the Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association. Mr. Geoffrion is one of the prominent men in the eastern metropolis and is slated for a senatorship in the Dominion house. Montreal, he predicts a big increase in the already great trade of the port for the short time.

"It is proposed," he said, "to build a large floating drydock in the east end of the city, at a cost of \$2,500,000. It is understood that a British firm will finance the scheme, and as soon as the money is available, the construction work will probably start. As far as I am concerned, the construction is favorable to the scheme."

This dock will mean a new industry for the city, and that could find no trace of them. One place she lived with mournful interest. This was St. Philip's Church, where she was confirmed, and where in the old churchyard she found her father's grave.

And so, in the home where she has lived for forty years, the old lady of seventy-nine spends, amid memories of the past the long quiet summer days.

### Pioneer Women of B.C.

Mrs. Sophia Rudlin, the bride of more than fifty years ago, is not known to many of the younger generation of Victoria. She has lived a quiet busy life, and still in her seventy-ninth year, occupies herself with the care of the home and the raising of her children.

The groom was among the most popular of our citizens but five years ago he was suddenly called away. As a captain of the Victoria Rifles, he distinguished his kindness, for he was always ready with help and advice for any of our citizens in need.

But though Mrs. Rudlin lives alone, it must not be thought that she has lost interest in the outside world. She is still a diligent reader of the newspapers, and keeps in touch with what is going on in the city.

It must be more than a hundred years since Britain's third Duke of Wellington, the 73rd, to Australia as Army-Sergeant. There he met a young girl, and the two were married, and at Ceylon a baby boy was born. Mr. Hill, hearing that his wife was in the hospital, cured his discharge and with his wife and child returned home on the ship of the admiral, Sir Charles Wetherall.

Let us, however, return to the little fellow, and enliven him with a number. When he came of age young Hill, himself confirmed their action, the spruce, became army-sergeant in the 7th Regiment, and was sent to the front in the Crimea.

But on his return, a great disappointment awaited Mr. Hill. As happened in the case of the other two, fortune to which he believed himself entitled fell into Chancery, and he was forced to seek a livelihood for himself and his family. He prospered, however, and girls and boys grew up around him. One of these married a widow, Mr. James Wilcox. During the gold excitement in California, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox came to San Francisco, and were among the many drawn by the news of the discoveries of gold in that region.

The barge went around six miles below Astoria, 13 1/2 miles in tow, and was considerably damaged. She was loaded with oil, and part of the cargo was lost. The barge was in a critical position, at that time lying in the river, and the passage was blocked. Pumping operations were begun and the cargo of 22,000 barrels about 20,000 was pumped out. As the oil was pumped out the barge floated and finally came to the surface, and after much effort was placed on even keel.

The principal requisite in a good horse is soundness, and in addition, and nothing but soundness; and the object of the thoroughbred is to make the limbs, the constitution, the nerves of the half-bred horse to that essential quality, and thereby enhance its capabilities. The thoroughbred can, however, fulfil its mission only provided the yearly produce be continually subjected to the scrutiny of the public. The only appropriate test, proved by the experience of two centuries, is the race-track. The last strategy of the thoroughbred, in which culminates the exertion of the race, results from the cooperation of the intellectual, the physical, and the mechanical qualities of

COMPLETES TASK OF SAVING BARGE

Seattle, June 28.—The steamer Santa Cruz returned to Seattle last night after spending a month at the mouth of the Columbia river salvaging barge No. 91 of the Standard Oil Company's fleet. The barge went around six miles below Astoria, 13 1/2 miles in tow, and was considerably damaged. She was loaded with oil, and part of the cargo was lost. The barge was in a critical position, at that time lying in the river, and the passage was blocked. Pumping operations were begun and the cargo of 22,000 barrels about 20,000 was pumped out. As the oil was pumped out the barge floated and finally came to the surface, and after much effort was placed on even keel.

### MONEY SAVERS

#### THREE FOR 25c

PURE GOLD POW-DERS. FRYS COCOA. ENGLISH WOR-CESTER SAUCE. SAVORY PORK AND BEANS. PINEAPPLE Sliced or Cubes. CANNED SPRING SAL-MON.

SAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR PRESERVING STRAWBERRIES.

The Family Cash Grocery

TELEPHONE 312 COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

five months after, on the 28th of April, 1858, ended in marriage. The next year a house was built on the hill to the south of Pandora street. A block of land, now occupied by houses, was conveyed to the Duke of Argyll and was, by the industry of Mrs. Rudlin, turned into a source of profit. In this way she occupied herself during the long summer days, when the captain was on board his ship. But as the years went on, the Duke's health failed, and now the orchard and garden are occupied by houses, while here and there the spreading branches of an old cherry or apple tree affords a pleasant shade to a group of frolicsome children.

Mrs. Rudlin was able, twenty years ago, to visit her girlhood's home in England. Three of her sisters were living still, and she enjoyed meeting them. But the place itself, with its thick walls and dark streets, had no attractions for the woman who had spent an outdoor life in the bright sun and clear air of her western home. She was saddened to find that even the houses where some of her nearest friends had lived had disappeared, and that she could find no trace of them. One place she lived with mournful interest. This was St. Philip's Church, where she was confirmed, and where in the old churchyard she found her father's grave.

And so, in the home where she has lived for forty years, the old lady of seventy-nine spends, amid memories of the past the long quiet summer days.

### THE LOCAL MARKETS

Royal Household, a bag, \$2.00. Royal Standard, a bag, 2.00. Wild Rose, a bag, 2.00. Hungarian, a bag, 1.85. Snowflakes, per 100 lbs., 1.85. Three Star, per sack, 1.85. Moffet's Best, per sack, 1.85.

Brans, per 100 lbs., 1.65. Shorts, per 100 lbs., 1.55. Middling, per 100 lbs., 1.75. Oats, per 100 lbs., 1.20. Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs., 1.20. Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs., 1.70. Barley, per 100 lbs., 1.70. Cracked Barley, per 100 lbs., 1.70. Chop Feed, per 100 lbs., 1.60. Whole Corn, per 100 lbs., 2.05. Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs., 2.05. Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs., 2.00. Hay, Fraser, per ton, 20.00.

Eggs—Fresh Island, per dozen, .25. Eastern Eggs, per dozen, .25. Chickens, per lb., .10. Canadian, per lb., .10. Neufchatel, each, .10. Cream, local, each, .10. Butter—Butter, per lb., .25. Best Dairy, per lb., .25. Milk—Milk, per lb., .10. Victoria Creamery, per lb., .10. Bananas, per dozen, .25. Comox Creamery, per lb., .10. Salt Spring Island, Creamery, per lb., .10.

Red Cabbage, per lb., .08. Tomatoes, per lb., .08. Beans, per lb., .08. Peas, per lb., .08. Potatoes, per lb., .08. Carrots, per lb., .08. Turnips, per lb., .08. Onions, 5 lbs for, .25. Sweet Potatoes, 5 lbs for, .25. Rhubarb, 6 lbs., .25.

Apples, per box, .08 to .15. Lemons, per dozen, .25. Bananas, per dozen, .25. Raisins, Valencia, per lb., .25. Raisins, table, per lb., .25 to .40. Grapes, Malaga, per lb., .25. Strawberries, local, per box, .12. Gooseberries, local, per lb., .12.

Walnuts, per lb., .30. Brazil, per lb., .30. Almonds, Jordan, per lb., .75. Almonds, each, per lb., .75. Pecans, per lb., .25. Chestnuts, per lb., .25.

Cod, smoked, per lb., .10 to .15. Halibut, smoked, per lb., .10 to .15. Smoked Herring, per lb., .06 to .08. Crab, 2 for, .06 to .08. Black Bass, per lb., .12 to .15. Oiled salt, per lb., .12 to .15. Flounders, fresh, per lb., .06 to .08. Salmon, fresh, white, per lb., .08 to .10. Salmon, fresh, red, per lb., .12 to .15. Salmon, smoked, per lb., .25 to .30. Shrimps, per lb., .25 to .30. Smelts, per lb., .08 to .10. Herring, preserved, per lb., .12 to .15. Finnan Haddock, per lb., .12 to .15.

Meat and Poultry—Beef, per lb., .12 to .15. Mutton, per lb., .12 to .15. Veal, dressed, per lb., .15 to .20. Goose, dressed, per lb., .15 to .20. Guinea Fowls, each, .15 to .20. Chickens, per lb., .12 to .15. Ducks, dressed, per lb., .20 to .25. Hens, per lb., .12 to .15. Hares, dressed, each, .22 to .27. Bacon, per lb., .12 to .15. Rabbits, dressed, .40 to .65.

A three-cusom amateur billiard league to include several of the big Eastern and Western cities is proposed.

### PAVILIONS SEIZE OFF ALASKAN COAST

#### Another Japanese Schooner Captured in Vicinity of Sitka—Patrol Fleet Gathering

Another Japanese sealing schooner has been captured, the Kenau Maru, Tokyo, by the authorities at Sitka. The Japanese sealer was within three mile limit and was seen lurking from shore at Sitka when the U. S. States marshals, Shoop, notified and went out and seized vessel. This is the third Japanese sealer of the big fleet sent to north waters that has been seized this season. The Japanese vessels are permitted to hunt within the three-mile limit while local schooners under regulations made following the P. S. act of 1907 are prohibited from hunting anywhere in the North Pacific from May 1 to August 1.

A despatch from Unalaska states that owing to the seizures of Japanese schooners that have been made owners have made application to the Japanese government for a vessel to be sent to Bering Sea to watch their rights. The Unalaska despatch states that the Japanese vessels are permitted to hunt within the three-mile limit while local schooners under regulations made following the P. S. act of 1907 are prohibited from hunting anywhere in the North Pacific from May 1 to August 1.

The United States revenue cutter is now foregathered at Unalaska for the opening of the Bering Sea seal season. The Japanese sealers years ago by the Japanese sealers Miya Maru and Taiyo Maru who were captured and sent to Bering Sea to watch their rights. The Unalaska despatch states that the Japanese vessels are permitted to hunt within the three-mile limit while local schooners under regulations made following the P. S. act of 1907 are prohibited from hunting anywhere in the North Pacific from May 1 to August 1.

The Rush and Peary arrived at Unalaska June 5, after making mail calls on route. The Peary picked up the schooner, the Russian schooner, the geographical society's expedition sent out to the Bering Sea to make an anthropological study of the Eskimos in Alaska and Siberia. The Peary expedition was sent to Bering Sea to watch their rights. The Unalaska despatch states that the Japanese vessels are permitted to hunt within the three-mile limit while local schooners under regulations made following the P. S. act of 1907 are prohibited from hunting anywhere in the North Pacific from May 1 to August 1.

They have fifteen tons of fresh picks and household goods, blast powder, etc.

Details of the Bering Sea incident.

Captain of Newington Report How Gordon Halkett and Seaman Dennis Were Injured

Today's mails brought particulars from Prince Rupert to the local office of Marine and Fisheries regarding recent accident to Gordon Halkett, engineer in charge of the north-bound schooner, the Newington, crew of the steamer Newington, disaster took place at Alliford, 54 miles from Prince Rupert, on June 24th, at 11 p.m. Capt. Barnes of the steamer Newington reported that the day before the schooner was trying to clear out the old caribbe with an anchor. The caribbe was jammed and the schooner was unable to break it with the iron bar. A storm must have caused by the tide and an explosion followed. Halkett and Dennis, both severely injured, were picked up and taken on by the steamer Newington, which arrived at Prince Rupert, arriving at 2.45 p.m. on June 24th, and both victims immediately moved to the hospital. The doctor reported after operating upon Mr. Halkett he would lose his eyesight and afraid pneumonia would set in. He is in a very low condition. He was not badly injured and is recovering.

MISS HOTCHKISS WINS GREAT TENNIS HONOR

Philadelphia, June 28.—Capt. four cups, emblematic of the best honor in the lawn tennis world, Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of Berkeley, California, made a sensational debut in the women's national tournament of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, by defeating the national champion, Miss Maud Watson, in a long and hard match. Miss Hotchkiss, a member of the University of Pennsylvania, beat Watson in a match which was a record not equalled even by May, 1908, when the California wonder, Miss Maud Watson, defeated Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, California, in the first set and one game in two sets. Summary: Singles, champion, Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, California, defeated Miss Maud Watson, Philadelphia, in two sets, 6-1, 6-1. Miss Hotchkiss was coached by Wallace J. P. J. University of Pennsylvania, beat Watson in a match which was a record not equalled even by May, 1908, when the California wonder, Miss Maud Watson, defeated Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, California, in the first set and one game in two sets. Summary: Singles, champion, Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, California, defeated Miss Maud Watson, Philadelphia, in two sets, 6-1, 6-1. Miss Hotchkiss was coached by Wallace J. P. J. University of Pennsylvania, beat Watson in a match which was a record not equalled even by May, 1908, when the California wonder, Miss Maud Watson, defeated Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, California, in the first set and one game in two sets.

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The Colonist

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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RESTLESS INDIANS.

The papers have recently had some references to the attitude of the Indians on the Naas River and other points north of the Skeena in regard to the influx of white people. It has been known for some time that they were disposed to resent any interference with the freedom of their occupation which they have hitherto enjoyed over that part of the province, and it was expected by those in a position to judge that as soon as there appeared to be any probability of the country being settled by any large extent, a certain amount of friction would arise, yet nothing to create an alarming situation has occurred, but it is very clear that an understanding must be reached if future trouble is to be avoided. We are informed that a representative of the Department of Indian Affairs is either on his way to the coast or is to start immediately to confer with the Indians and arrive at some satisfactory settlement. The reason given for this delay is that the season being late it was deemed impracticable to reach the Indians sooner.

Our information is that the Naas Indians have raised a fund of \$500, and have sought the advice of counsel in the East as to the extent of their rights, and that the opinion given them has been favorable to their claims. It is alleged further that the Naas Indians have invited the Fort Simpson Indians to contribute to a fund to test their legal status in the courts, and that the West Coast Indians have been approached with a similar request.

We hope that we are correctly informed on these points, for it is very desirable that an understanding should be reached with the Indians at an early day, so that the settlement of the northern country will not be retarded by reason of any friction with the Indians. We do not understand that the Indians object to the presence of white settlers as a general proposition. They are ready to concede that their position has been bettered by reason of the presence of the white race and the establishment of orderly conditions, so that among them life and property are as safe as anywhere in the world. Neither do they object as we understand the matter, to the establishment of their reservations, but they are restless at the idea of being confined to the reservations while there are tens of thousands of square miles of fertile land and lands over which they might hunt and almost numberless streams wherein they might fish. As they are so fond of the matter, they were to enjoy this right of hunting and fishing without interference, and it is proper to say that the correspondence between Governor Douglas and the Colonial Department bears out this view. If they are to permit the white population to occupy the country without let or hindrance of any kind, they think they ought to be compensated for the loss of their land, and that they have never been consulted, and that they have made no treaty of any kind with the government whereby such rights as they may possess have been extinguished. Doubtless their present attitude is due in part to the influence of bad advisers. It is a strong element of reason in their contention, and even if it cannot be sustained in law, it ought in fairness to be recognized. We do not regard the question as one for the courts, because, even if the Indians should lose their case, it would still be necessary to reach a settlement with them, and that they should be allowed to remain lords and masters of the extensive areas, which are of great value to them, cannot be entertained.

Having thus explained the nature of the case, we deem it best to defer any further discussion of it until after the officers of the Indian Department have had an opportunity to negotiate with the Indians. We look for a settled state of affairs of the present situation, because it will lead to an understanding between the government and the Indians as to their future relations. The issue that has arisen is by no means unexpected, and it cannot be disposed of any too soon.

SCARES AND SUCH THINGS

The German war scare is subsiding. The Colonist having declined to follow the lead of certain very prominent English papers in this matter, some of its readers may not have realized the hysterical character of this agitation which had for its basis the alleged intention of Germany to invade England without notice and the alleged inability of England to resist invasion. One of the features of the collapse of the "scare" is the effort of some of the papers, which fostered it, to prove that the Asquith ministry were responsible for it. The people of England have been made to look supremely silly, and it is not surprising that those, who were to blame, are anxious to lay the responsibility upon others. As a matter of fact, it was chiefly politics and pretty poor politics at that. A German war scare, a fantastic imperialism and a crude fiscal policy formed a trinity of absurdities, which, with those, who are assuming to guide the destinies of Britain, and bring it back to the Conservative fold, sought to stultify the people.

Those of us, who have been accustomed for any length of time to note the development of British public opinion and the manner in which it found expression, have been gaily at sea, since the Campbell-Chamberlain ministry came into power and a new school of journalism conceived itself born to set the world right. First we were treated to heroic doses of Chamberlainism. Those who remember the early radicalism of the distinguished gentleman from Birmingham were not a little surprised to see him become the Conservative Apostle to the Gentiles, the people of the Colonies being the gentiles. When a few people ventured to suggest that Mr. Chamberlain's panacea for all the ills the British peoples are heir to smelt of political quackery, they forthwith became anathema. Mr. Balfour, who has a discriminating mind, refused to be taken into camp by the Chamberlainites, and he was a sore subject for many of them. He played with the

new theory as with a golf ball to such an extent that his attitude towards it was a favorite subject with the cartoonists, and when he adopted it, he so changed it that its father has never recognized it. When came the imperialistic fever, people talked about the word, and when he wrote about the word, and grew enthusiastic over the word, but not a man of them could define the word to save his skin, much less make a practical suggestion to promote imperial solidarity. Of expedients, which, if the British people would adopt them, would tend to weaken the Empire in a score of directions, there were many. Then a sane man, Viscount Milner talked some sense about it, and being a man of prominence his words had weight, although he did not say anything especially new. After that, came the German war scare. There never was anything like it, not even when the three tailors of Tooley street addressed Napoleon III. as "We, the people of England." It culminated in that monumental absurdity "An Englishman's Home," at which all the world laughed, and the first few weeks of its presentation.

Happily the signs of returning sanity are many. Now we are being told that tariff reform is a question for the people of the United Kingdom to settle as it affects themselves, and when that has been done the fiscal arrangements of the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions can be adjusted as seems best for their mutual interests. Now it is conceded that the various parts of the Empire must work out their various problems as best they can, as equals determining their relations to each other as experience shows is advisable. The war scare has been allowed to lapse into innocuous sentiment. As we always have been optimistic, we will concede that good may come out of all the exaggeration and hysteria to which the Northcliffe and Pearson publication has been treating us; but there will inevitably be some loss of self-respect on the part of the English people and some abatement of their dignity and some of the dominant note of the speeches at the Peace Conference has been that of common sense. The hard-headed practical and sober minded sentiment of the British people is making itself felt.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE

The London Times has paid a great deal of attention to the Territorial Force, which is Mr. Haldane's contribution to the solution of the military question in the United Kingdom, and after a full review has felt able to say that "the ground for general satisfaction at the way in which the force has been put together is not less than that of a whole has responded to Mr. Haldane's need." It points out, however, that an important test is yet to come, namely as to how many of the men will re-enlist for a second year's service. Every one, who has read or sung Bishop Heber's famous hymn, must have wondered how "Africa's sun-fountains" could "roll down their golden sand"; but as every one knows that enlistment in the army does not exact to be taken literally, they went on singing it. Now the Rev. Dawson Burns, D. D., proposes that the hymn shall be changed to read: "that bathing their golden sand." Against this we protest. The next thing we know some one will be intent on doing the words of the National Anthem. Poetry is poetry and hymnology is hymnology. A poem or hymn is not to be tampered with by a long shot, is a valuable not so much for what it says as for the sentiment it conveys. Therein it resembles a sponge, which still similitude, if it remarked, was not discovered by the "Colonist."

superstructure. The organization of the new force is striking firm root throughout the country, and drawing into itself a new kind of national purpose and vigor.

It is very satisfactory to learn that the crop reports issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company show conditions in the prairie provinces to be much better than for some years. With wheat from ten to fifteen inches high, and plenty of moisture in the ground, a bumper crop seems assured.

The area of the South African confederation will be approximately 500,000 square miles; the population is about 5,000,000 of whom 1,000,000 are white people. Parliament has been made up of 51 members from Cape Colony, 36 from Transvaal, 17 from the Orange Free State province, as it is to be called, and 17 from Natal. This distribution gives the English-speaking people an advantage which is likely to increase as time passes. Capetown is to be the capital.

The Ottawa Citizen is not very far astray in objecting to Canadian Militia regiments going across the border to help celebrate the Fourth of July. As long as our neighbors show such abominable silliness in regard to the Union Jack it is just as well to let them do their own celebrating. The reason for this is because any ordinary courtesy extended by the people of Canada to the United States is construed in that country as a recognition of their assumed superiority over the rest of mankind.

The Canadian Mail is a penny paper issued in London and it is going to deal with things Canadian. It quotes Mr. C. M. Hayes of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway as saying that after the Panama Canal is opened he expects Prince Rupert to become one of the very great grain ports of the world. He says that in his lifetime the G. T. Pacific will haul as much grain to the Pacific as to the Atlantic, and that the volume of traffic, which will be developed, "will throw far more business upon our existing lines than they can possibly handle." He calls the prairie country "a three hundred million acre farm."

The man with the forked hazel twig sometimes finds it difficult to see. He can all demonstrate the absurdity of such a thing. But even the most expert of this class of water-unders can be deceived. His hat is Mr. N. H. Darton, a geologist employed by the United States geological survey. The Burlington Railway company wanted a well in a dry place and consulted Mr. Darton about it. He studied the situation and said that water-bearing sandstone would be found at a depth not to exceed 2,000 feet. Borings were made and at 2,200 feet a flow of half a million gallons a day under a pressure of 75 pounds to the square inch was secured.

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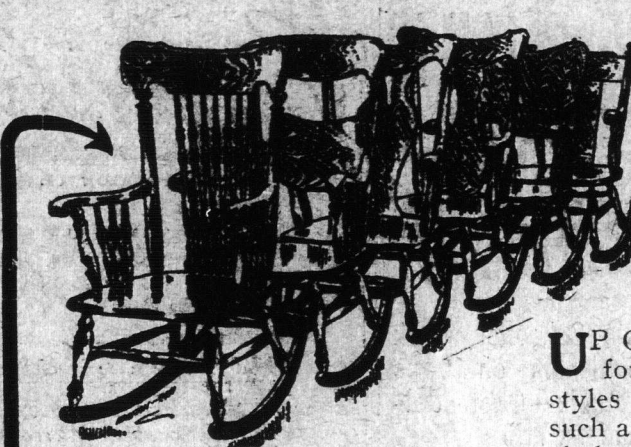
Winnipeg, June 24.—Because of the refusal of the J. D. McArthur Company to allow them to haul material for the new Grand Trunk Pacific line just outside of St. Boniface, the contractors of the new Grand Trunk Pacific shops, Hanes, Quinlan and Robertson, have been prevented from starting work and some three weeks of valuable time has been wasted.

The hitch has been caused by the failure of the Transcontinental commissioners to live up to a clause in the contract with the construction firm, namely, that trains of material should be allowed right of way along the new grade free of charge. The McArthur Company wants to charge mileage for hauling the material for the line miles of grade to the crossing of the Transcontinental railway and the Dundee branch of the Canadian Northern and the site of the shops.

In the meantime the progress of a million dollar work is obstructed, and the workmen are idle, and material is lying at the head of the lakes and at Winnipeg awaiting transportation.

KILLARNEY DISASTER

Killarney, June 24.—The inquiry into the deaths of four English and five American travellers and two boatmen, who were drowned yesterday by the swamping of their boat on Lower Killarney lake, was begun by the coroner this afternoon. The two boatmen who were rescued, however, were not sufficiently recovered to give evidence. Loary, one of the boatmen, stated tonight that a large wave swamped the boat, and successive waves, which were running high, threw all the passengers into the water. They called for help, but only two of them were able to hold on until assistance came. The body of one of the victims was identified this afternoon as Mrs. H. W. Coburn, of Lowell, Mass., who arrived here on June 22. The two other bodies recovered were those of Englishwomen.



Comfy Rockers

DOZENS OF ATTRACTIVE AND COMFORTABLE STYLES PRICED AT FAIREST PRICES—FROM \$1.00

UP ON THE FOURTH FLOOR you'll find an assortment of comfortable rocker styles that will surprise you in both choice of styles and variety of pricings. Seldom indeed is it that you are offered such a comprehensive showing of this furniture item. The offering includes many attractive styles in all the popular woods and finishes. Golden Elm, Golden Oak, Early English Oak and Mahogany finishes in many different designs. Selected woods are used and special care has been taken in the making—care not only as to workmanship, but also as to designing and it is in the designing that many errors are made in rocker making. Some rockers are so constructed as to have a tendency to throw one forward. Try these and see the comfort of a properly designed rocker.

Take the elevator to our fourth floor and ask to see our line of popularly priced rocker styles. You'll not regret the addition of one to your home.

MANY DESIGNS AND FINISHES—PRICED FROM EACH \$1.00 TO \$16

CHINA TEA SETS—A SPECIAL BALCONY SCENE

Delightfully Dainty Creations From Per Set \$7.50

THERE IS A SPECIAL "Balcony Scene" being enacted every day in our China Store. This week it is a show of dainty china tea sets and worthy of a visit from you. Delightfully dainty china from the foremost potteries is shown here and if you don't go into raptures over the charming patterns you are differently constituted to the majority of homekeepers who visit this establishment.

Why not make it a point to visit this balcony first time you are in town? You'll be amply repaid for the time and trouble spent in doing so. Let us have the pleasure of showing you these today.

WE HAVE TEA SETS RANGING IN PRICE FROM \$7.50 TO \$50

DISTINCTIVE FURNITURE

Shown in Windows Today

THE BROUGHTON Street windows are filled with interesting furniture items—items in a wide variety of design and finish and suitable for service in many different rooms. Chief among these, perhaps, is the showing of

Lauson Designed Furniture

Mission designs hold the popular fancy still—the Early English finish doing much to popularize it. In the window several pieces are shown including buffets, china cabinets and chairs, but perhaps the chief items are the hand carved chairs and settee. You should see these creations.

Golden Oak Furniture

Another window holds some excellent pieces in this beautiful finish. Selected oak and superior finish mark these pieces. Glance at these—they are worthy pieces.

THE LIBRARY TABLE is priced at \$35  
THE CHINA CABINET is priced at \$30  
THE BUFFET AND CHINA CABINET, at \$48  
THE BUFFET is Special at \$30  
THE MORRIS CHAIR is priced at \$22

Bedroom Furniture Little Priced

Another window shows some medium-priced bedroom furniture styles. These are made of selected oak finished a beautiful golden. The list includes Dressers and Stands, Chiffoniers, Dressing Table and Folding Beds.

LIBERTY ART DRAPERIES

Some of these charming curtain and drapery materials are shown in one of our Broughton Street windows. There is something in these Liberty art creations that other manufacturers fail to include in their productions—a superiority of design and coloring that makes them distinctive. Let the drapery section show you some of these creations.

NEW THINGS FOR TABLE AND HOME DECORATION

PLEASE NEW ADDITIONS IN CANDLE SHADES AND CANDLE LAMPS

Those homekeepers who delight in attractive table settings will be delighted with these new arrivals. The new candle lamps are particularly interesting and have a close second in the new Mission candle shades. Pleased to have you come in and see these. Shown on First Floor.

CUIRASSES AT 25¢—We have a splendid line of low-priced Cuirasses at 25¢. Many attractive new shades are offered but chief among these new arrivals are these Mission styles. We have them in either green or red at 25¢

CANDLE LAMPS \$1.50—These candle lamps are new. They have an attractive metal base, candle holder and glass globe. Any candle shade fits. Sold without shade at \$1.50

DINING TABLES AND CHAIRS

We are strong on diningroom furniture and especially in tables and chairs are we well prepared to take care of your wants. Our offerings in extension tables include every good style from the leading makers of such tables and we have these in the several popular woods and finishes. Dining chairs to match tables and other furnishings in great variety. Plain, cane seat and leather upholstered. Stylish chairs that are made to stand long, hard wear.

Superiority of design and workmanship is apparent in every piece of this furniture and we know of no other Western establishment offering such a variety of styles and such a choice of prices.

WE HAVE DINING TABLES FROM \$7.50  
WE HAVE DINING CHAIRS FROM \$1.25

KENSINGTON ART SQUARES

STYLISH ALL-WOOL CARPETS

We are making a special window display of some splendid new arrivals in Kensington Art Squares. In one of our Government Street windows you'll see some handsome new squares of this popular style. These are just a hint as to the many shown on our second floor.

They are excellent wearers for they are made of all wool and are reversible—giving double wearing surface. They come in pleasing art designs and colorings and at these prices are splendid values. Come in and examine some of these new arrivals. Many are shown on the rug racks and can be seen in a few moments. We have the following sizes:

SIZE 2 1/2 x 3 yards, at each \$11.00  
SIZE 3 x 3 yards, at each \$13.00  
SIZE 3 1/2 x 3 yards, at each \$15.00  
SIZE 3 x 4 yards, at each \$17.50  
SIZE 3 1/2 x 4 yards, at each \$21.00  
SIZE 4 x 4 yards, at each \$23.50  
SIZE 4 x 4 1/2 yards, at each \$26.00  
SIZE 4 x 5 yards, at each \$29.00

"KRYPTON" WOOL ART SQUARES

Krypton Wool Art Squares are another line of Art Squares that are extremely popular with Victorians. They are of an extra heavy weight and are excellent wearers. Are reversible, giving double wear.

They come in charming art designs and colorings, many of which are particularly desirable for bedroom use. One pattern to which we wish to direct particular attention is the lattice design. This is a new and dainty pattern and when chosen in a delightful blue would add much to the attractiveness of any bedroom.

Come in and see these splendid squares. Values are excellent. We have the following sizes:

SIZE 3 x 3 yards, at each \$19.00  
SIZE 3 x 3 1/2 yards, at each \$22.00  
SIZE 3 x 4 yards, at each \$25.00  
SIZE 3 1/2 x 4 yards, at each \$29.00

Two Stylish Buffets

BUFFET—Here is a late arrival in buffets, an Early English finished Mission style. Has leaded glass doors, one large and two small drawers, bevel plate mirror with top shelf. Finely finished throughout. Priced at \$40.00

BUFFET—Another late arrival and a handsome design. Has large bevel plate mirror, three small and one large drawers, and two cupboards. We have this in oak finished, in Early English, and priced at, each \$50.00

Use DILIO-CRESO-DANG

A non-poisonous disinfectant, true germicide and deodoriser, much to be preferred to the poisonous carbolic acid. Dilute and sprinkle the solution freely.

IMPARTS A DELIGHTFUL ODOR OF THE PINE WOODS. The best insecticide known, destroys cockroaches, bedbugs, moths, fleas, ants, insects on dogs and other animals. Cures mange; keeps the air pure in houses. Price, \$25.00

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST  
Chemist Telephone, 425 and 450 1228 Government St.

FURNISHERS OF CHURCHES SCHOOLS BOATS

WEILER BROS.

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862.

FURNISHERS OF HOMES CLUBS HOTELS

Secrets

Gladstone the Great once Britain's naval and military were so powerful we might against heaven itself, says he believed those words, and he the happy belief that no foe land or sea. But, as it turned out, was an empty rhetorical flourish. Egyptian and Sudan wars an African war proved to us the ferently organized and equipped military sense. And as has only lately been made public also was not above criticism able book of reminiscences, "ner Life of the Navy," by Mr. has lately been published, which a vividness never before attained, and the reader must bear in mind the fact, that the writer's conditions did not entirely detract the great naval reforms of Mr. Lord Nelson's era.

Mr. Lord Nelson's era, and after a period drafted to a gunboat; a typical of those times.

"The guns consisted of and one light 7 inch muzzle-64-pounder was in the cap could not be used unless the pieces, so the earliest opportunity to give it several coats of varnish there it rested safe and untroubled it remained in the ship; that it was dangerous to cast the other, in the finest of fine weather pleasant experience before older.

"This type of vessel was of time, our foreign squadrons composed of such, carrying what we now term "showing some of them were to be List up to the beginning of 1919."

Farical Gunner

The gunnery practice in the Navy was a farce. "Every quarter we would spend the ammunition allowances for quarterly heavy gun times we would drop a rum attached as a target, though our only target was the sky—the trouble of getting a whiff at the end of the firing.

"This quarterly expenditure was a very peculiar feature of purpose for which it was all enrollment was, of course, to shoot with heavy guns.

"There were so many rum allowed to each gun for expenditure, and they had to be got conscientiously put them through the guns—others per sea without troubling to use purpose, and one method was another as far as results were cause in both cases the objectionable things into the object possible with or without me whether it went through the no one saw anything wrong

Killing Time in the

In every department of tion red tape ruled supreme tain outward forms were of seem to matter how much work was done. It was the Yexley's time to send "wor the ships to the dockyard party returning on board at 11:30 1:30, and came on board at 3 the day's work. The suppo fitting or lying in the basin etc. but during my short ex apparent that a great man lated than could be profita only those worked who like "One gang would get h handcart, and simply wheel yard at a crawling pace; o pear in sail-lofts or store-ro quiet corner where they co bell; the whole object of was so obviously to kill tin those in charge—a warrant petty officers—could get su any work that actually reeemed only too glad that make themselves scarce till back on board. To empl any kind of useful instruct not thought of."

Mobilization

"Mobilizing" in the da days was, according to ou and wonderful thing. Orde atea, then lying in the d summer manoeuvres and a Yexley thus describes his ex "The Galatea, though a cruiser, was by no means carried two 9.2 inch guns, o aft, with a battery of 6 inc deck on each side. The hastily got on board, but owing to the unfinished s ings, and the same could the ship's armament. Still dently gone forth that very



# Rockers

PORTABLE STYLES FROM \$1.00

assortment of com- in both choice of that you are offered n. The offering in-oods and finishes. designs. Selected workmanship, but ing. Some rockers comfort of a pro-

er styles. You'll not

16

## NE

re. This week its ainty china from ing patterns you t. be amply repaid you these today.

## SQUARES CARPETS

indow display of Kensington Art ment Street win- new squares of st a hint as to the r.

for they are made — giving double n pleasing art de- prices are splen- ine some of these on the rug racks nts. We have the

- ..... \$11.00
- ..... \$13.00
- ..... \$15.00
- ..... \$17.50
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- ..... \$26.00
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## T SQUARES

another line of Art lar with Victorians, ht and are excellent ble wear. signs and colorings, able for bedroom use. irect particular atten- new and dainty pat- tful blue would add bedroom.

- ..... \$19.00
- ..... \$22.00
- ..... \$25.00
- ..... \$29.00

## DECORATION CAMPS

ed with these new in the new Mission

MPS \$1.50 — These are new. They have an al base, candle holder oe. Any candle shade outh shade at \$1.50

## ish Buffets

s a late arrival in buf- glish finished Mission d glass doors, one large drawers, bevel plate shelf. Finely finished ed at ..... \$40.00

er late arrival and a a. Has large bevel plate all and one large draw- boards. We have this in Early English, and ..... \$50.00

## FURNISHERS OF HOMES CLUBS HOTELS

# Secrets of the British Navy

Gladstone the Great once said, speaking of Britain's naval and military strength, that we were so powerful we might, as it were, war against heaven itself, says the Scotsman. We believed those words, and hugged ourselves in the happy belief that no foe could touch us by land or sea. But, as it turned out, the words were an empty rhetorical flourish. First the Egyptian and Sudan wars and then the South African war proved to us that we were indifferently organized and equipped in the modern military sense. And as for our Navy, it has only lately been made plain to us that it also was not above criticism. Quite a remarkable book of reminiscences, entitled "The Inner Life of the Navy," by Mr. Lionel Xexley, has lately been published, which discloses with a vividness never before attained the weaknesses of the old regime in the British Navy; and the reader must bear in mind this disquieting fact, that the writer maintains that these conditions did not entirely disappear till after the great naval reforms of 1904.

Mr. Lionel Xexley enlisted in the Navy at an early age, and after a period of training was drafted to a gunboat; a typical small warship of those times.

"The guns consisted of two 64-pounders and one light 7 inch muzzle-loader. The after 64-pounder was in the captain's cabin, and could not be used unless the same was pulled to pieces, so the earliest opportunity was taken to give it several coats of white enamel, and there it rested safe and untroubled as long as it remained in the ship; that it was exceedingly dangerous to cast the other guns loose, except in the finest of fine weather, we had unpleasant experience before we were much older.

"This type of vessel was very common at the time, our foreign squadrons being mainly composed of such, carrying out the duty of what we now term "showing the flag"; in fact, some of them were to be found in the Navy List up to the beginning of the present century."

### Farical Gunnery Practice

The gunnery practice in his early years in the Navy was a farce.

"Every quarter we would go outside to expend the ammunition allowed by the regulations for quarterly heavy gun practice. Sometimes we would drop a rum cask with a flag attached as a target, though as a general rule, our only target was the sky-line, as this saved the trouble of getting a wet barrel on board at the end of the firing.

"This quarterly expenditure of ammunition was a very peculiar feature of service life. The purpose for which it was allowed by the Government was, of course, to teach the men how to shoot with heavy guns.

"There were so many rounds of ammunition allowed to each gun for expenditure each quarter, and they had to be got rid of. Some ships conscientiously put them into the sea—through the guns—others put them into the sea without troubling to use the guns for the purpose, and one method was just as good as another as far as results were concerned, because in both cases the object was to get the beastly things into the water as quickly as possible with or without mess. . . . The whole of the ammunition was thrown away, whether it went through the guns or not. And no one saw anything wrong in the practice."

### Killing Time in the Dockyards

In every department of naval administration red tape ruled supreme. So long as certain outward forms were observed, it did not seem to matter how much or how little real work was done. It was the practice in Mr. Xexley's time to send "working parties" from the ships to the dockyard daily, and this is how these "working" parties spent their day.

"The dockyard party landed at 9:30 a.m., returning on board at 11:30; landed again at 1:30, and came on board at 3:30, which finished the day's work. The supposed object in landing the men was to carry out work on ships refitting or lying in the basin, drawing stores, etc., but during my short experience it became apparent that a great many more men were landed than could be profitably employed, and only those worked who liked to work.

"One gang would get hold of a dockyard handcart, and simply wheel it round the dockyard at a crawling pace; others would disappear in sail-lofts or store-rooms, and pick up a quiet corner where they could sleep till seven bells; the whole object of coming on shore was so obviously to kill time that so long as those in charge—a warrant officer and several petty officers—could get sufficient men to do any work that actually required doing, they seemed only too glad that the residue should make themselves scarce till it was time to go back on board. To employ men at drill or any kind of useful instruction on board was not thought of."

### Mobilization Chaos

"Mobilizing" in the days before nucleus days was, according to our author, a fearful and wonderful thing. Ordered to join the Galatea, then lying in the dockyard basin, for summer manoeuvres and a Royal review, Mr. Xexley thus describes his experiences:

"The Galatea, though a recently completed cruiser, was by no means ready for sea. She carried two 9.2 inch guns, one forward and one aft, with a battery of 6 inch guns in the upper deck on each side. These guns had been hastily got on board, but could not be used, owing to the unfinished state of the mountings, and the same could be said of other of the ship's armament. Still, the order had evidently gone forth that everything that could

float was either to steam or be towed to Spithead, to take part in the review, so we proceeded out of harbor, and picked up our position somewhere off Cowes.

"Never did I experience such a time as the next few weeks provided. Some of the officers had been called up from half-pay, and had no experience of a modern ship, while the crew had been gathered together from all quarters, the bulk of them just returned from foreign service, with a sprinkling of coastguards.

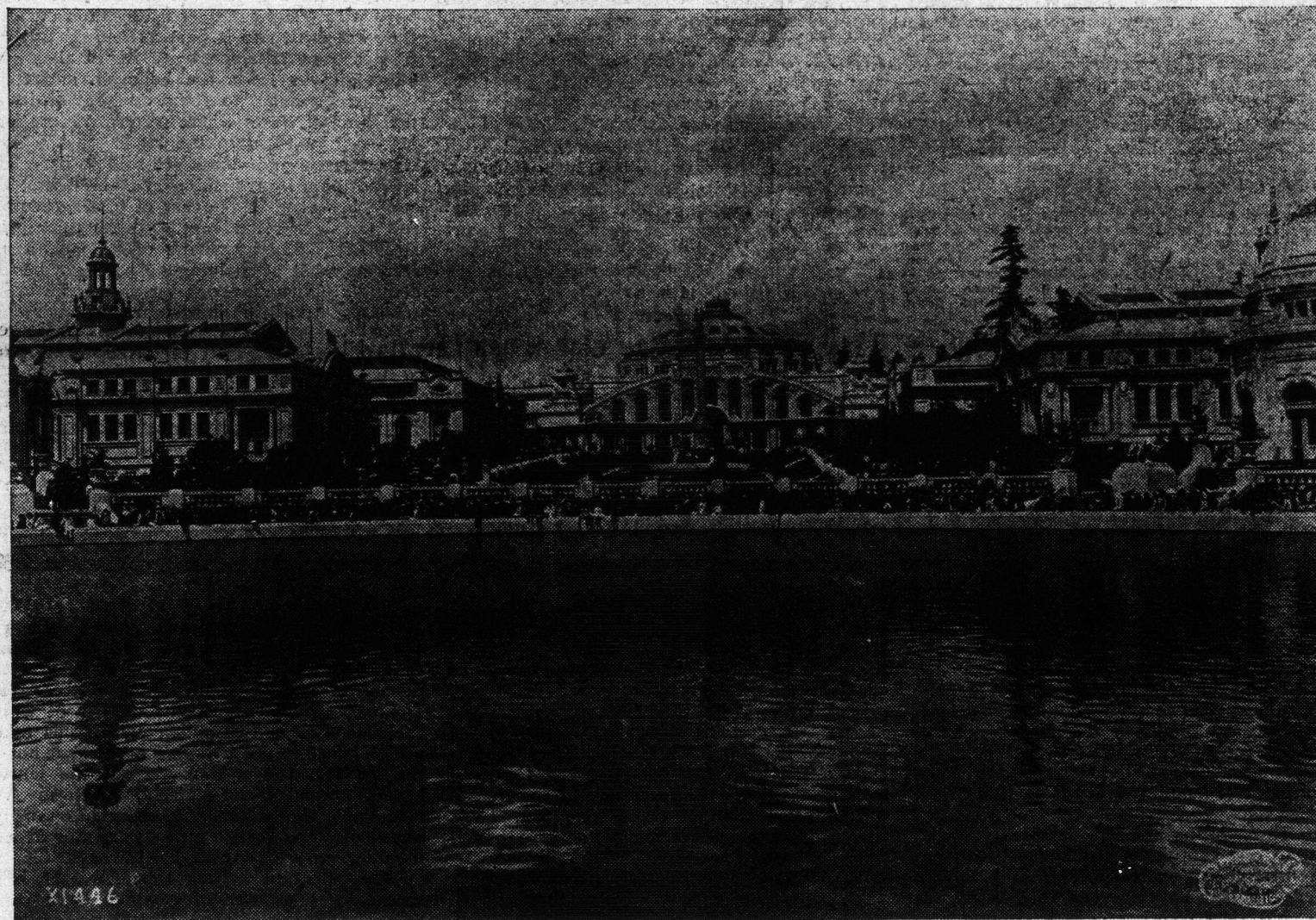
### Men Helpless as Babes

"Being a torpedo man, I was placed in charge of the after submerged torpedo tube, but as I had never seen a submerged torpedo tube before in my life, nor the class of torpedo with which the Galatea was supplied, I was as helpless as the proverbial babe. The torpedo instructor and the leading torpedo man were in a like plight.

"I also found myself coxswain of the steam cutter, in which job I flattered myself I should be quite at home, having a pretty fair knowledge of the handling of steamboats. Not so my leading stoker, who found himself in the same position with the boat's engines as I was with my torpedo tube—he had never been in a steamboat before. Unfortunately for him, he could not do with his engine which I did with my tube—leave it alone, as the boat had to do all boat duty for the ship, and from the first trip at Spithead till the last one, when her nose was smashed in by coming too violently in collision with the ship's side, we lived a life of excitement and explosions."

On one occasion the cutter was ordered to go alongside the after-gangway, so the coxswain made a wide circle round the stern of the Galatea.

"This type of vessel was very common at the time, our foreign squadrons being mainly composed of such, carrying out the duty of what we now term "showing the flag"; in fact, some of them were to be found in the Navy List up to the beginning of the present century."



Looking up Court of Honor towards main Government Building.

"Stop her!" But the engines went merrily on. We just grazed the gangway; there was no time to steer her outside the starboard boom, so under it we went, the funnel just clearing by about an inch.

"Then from the bridge: 'Steam cutter! Come alongside, you fool; what are you doing?' 'Can't, sir; the leading stoker can't stop the engines.'"

### Vessels Not Even Fit for Sea

The cause of this hopeless incapacity and disorder lay with the organization! The un-manned men-of-war were taken direct from the dockyard basins, many of them in a sad state of disrepair. "Their crews were thrown indiscriminately together from all sources, and they were sent to sea as ready for war." During the time the cruise lasted their crews would be busily employed holystoning decks, cleaning paint, and polishing bright work, and when the cruise was over the ships would be returned to the dockyard basin to rust for another year.

"This is no overdrawn picture, as it is safe to say that quite 75 per cent of the old reserve fleet were not only not fit for war, but not fit for sea. The whole thing was a mockery and make-believe, and was not discontinued until the nucleus-crew system was introduced in 1904."

There were so many ships sailing the seas in all quarters of the globe doing nothing but "showing the flag," practically dummy ships, that there were not sufficient trained men to man the real fighting ships.

"The Channel Fleet, which was the main British Fleet outside the Mediterranean, was in a similar plight as regards the crews of the vessels. These were composed mainly of boys

and young ordinary seamen; the prime seamen of the Navy—the real fighting material—were distributed all over the world in wretched gun-boats.

"The ships of the Channel Fleet were not even properly commissioned, and so had no standing crews, but at the end of every few months would return to their home ports and discharge a portion of their crews for more boys. There was not, in fact, a single efficient fleet in the British Navy outside the Mediterranean, and the fighting efficiency of that must be judged from the description I have given of it."

### Beginning of a New Era

It must be a mighty relief to all to read that a great change has come over the Navy in the last six years, from the first reform instituted by Lord Selborne. "The Navy has been flooded with a series of reforms and reorganizations until it may be said to have been reduced to a state of flux, from which it is gradually emerging to a state of efficiency for war.

"For nearly a hundred years previous to this, it had enjoyed a state of quiescence, till officers and men had practically lost sight of the fact that its primary function was war; and, though during the closing years of the last century there had been mutterings of reform, Lord Selborne's memorandum was the first rude awakening it received.

"Once the besom of reform was set in motion, a clean sweep was evidently decided on, and an affrighted service found itself being hustled out of the lethargy of a prolonged peace routine into a strenuous preparation for war.

"If the hand of the reformer is heavy on the Navy today," Mr. Xexley concludes, "it is, I feel certain, through no desire simply to upset an 'established and time-honored system,' but to save the nation from the horrors and degradation of Tsushima."

### A NEW KITCHENER STORY

Apropos the disposition of Kitchener of Khartoum to go straight to the point in any

# Emma Eames' Valedictory

"Before I go I wish to say good-by and thank-you to the public that has loved and encouraged me so long, and which has made my career possible," says Emma Eames in her valedictory to the opera-going public, through the medium of Putnam's Magazine of the current month.

"I have always been obliged," she continues, "to drive myself on the stage. As I went on as Juliet for the first time I did so with illusion and forgetting even my own personality. When applause came it terrified instead of elating me. For years to sing in concert was an impossibility. I could only face the public in some one else's personality.

"I am terribly sensitive to atmospheres, and in order to do my work had to surround myself with an impenetrable wall—an armor of apparent indifference. Jealousy, instead of flattering, has always pained me. I did not care to give my enemies the present of bad singing and a breakdown, which the consciousness of ill feeling in others toward me would have inevitably caused.

"I therefore have held myself aloof. I have never allowed any one to repeat to me the gossip of the theatre, nor have I ever been willing to read articles in which my name was mentioned, or even notices of the opera.

"I went rarely to the opera myself, as the feeling that I was exposed to the public gaze in the same way unfitted me for singing in my turn. To do my work at all I had to detach my thought from the business and routine of opera, and think only of the realization and accomplishment of the impossible ideal I had set before me. I have lived in a world of thoughts and ideals in which facts have played so small

"The public has shown amazement at my desire to retire from public life at the very height of my powers and accomplishments. In America my public has been my beloved and loving friend, and I wish it to understand me at last, and my reason for leaving it.

"A word about my ideals: My voice and my body have seemed to me instruments with which I was to accomplish my work. There is the keynote of my endeavor. To be a real singer, acting interpreter. To be sufficiently mistress of the technic and expression in both arts to be independent of them. Then to let my current of thought go on uninterruptedly to the public. The more my work ripened, the more clearly I saw that the thought wave could carry further than voice or theatrical gesture.

"It is a truism to add that the theatrical and the dramatic are as different in meaning as the words mind and body. For dramatic thought to carry one has to learn to be theatrical, as a painter has to learn to draw.

"The exhaustion of being some one else all the evening is incomparably greater than even appearing as some one else, and in that lies for me the difference between the theatrical and the dramatic. The latter word is so misused that one pities it; in the mouths of many people, it seems to mean explosiveness and effort only."

### SOUTHERN NIGERIA

Details have been received by Reuter's Agency of the expedition lately concluded by the Southern Nigerian Government, as the result of which some 5,000 square miles of hitherto unknown and unadministered country in the north and on the borders of Northern Nigeria have been opened up and brought under effective control. These operations, which were carried out often under extremely difficult circumstances and among tribes which for the most part had never previously seen a white man, were entirely successful and were so managed that there was practically no serious fighting with the tribes.

The operations commenced early in November last and concluded in the middle of April. The British force consisted of 700 men of the Southern Nigeria Regiment under the command of Colonel Trenchard, who had with him 30 officers, two guns, six maxims, and 700 carriers. There were a few encounters in which isolated parties were attacked by the natives, but in no case was there any organized resistance or any serious attempt to hinder the advance of the British. The Yala people, in whose country the columns remained for a month, gave a good deal of trouble. On their villages being entered they were found to be deserted, the women and live stock having been removed. The men meanwhile had formed bush camps in the open yam fields, where they had also concealed in the branches of trees scouts whose duty it was to fire signal guns. The people then took to their heels and encamped elsewhere, but fired on the column when they were in what they regarded as a tight corner. This tribe, like most of those encountered, was armed with flint locks and carried poisoned arrows, but, fortunately, the country was fairly open, and the aim not very accurate. After some weeks of this kind of thing the Yala came in, but declined to give up their arms.

In places the natives, hearing of the approach of a large force, dug pits and planted stakes to prevent their progress. What little hostility there was occurred during the earlier part of the operations in the Okpoto country and among the Northern Ibo tribes, Colonel Trenchard's force started in two columns, one from the Niger and one from the Cross River, with instructions to make for an unknown spot marked X, the two afterwards joining at Ikem, where the first base camp was formed. From this base small columns were sent out in various directions, each being responsible for a definite district, which was to be mapped and where the officers' duty was to get into touch with the natives, and to show them how to make good roads. In each case the commanding officer of the column summoned the local chief and explained the Government terms, emphasizing the fact that all human sacrifices must stop, that good roads must be made, and that a British Commissioner would be appointed who would settle all disputes. On these occasions there were impressive gatherings of thousands of natives, in many cases cannibals, and for the most part naked, or practically so. They did not show undue delight at the advent of the British and as a rule silently listened to the recital of the Government terms and then slowly dispersed. The various columns report that they found far less human sacrifice and "juju" rites in the hitherto unknown North than among the tribes on the Delta and that, on the whole, the people were of a better physical type. Several "juju" places were seen and a big centre was destroyed. It was impossible to discover the nature of the "juju" rites practised but in the vicinity of one big "juju" house discovered in a bush-clearing there was found a good deal of blood—whether human or not was not ascertained. The heat was terrific and the long marches, sometimes in waterless districts, were very trying, even to the native troops. Almost all the officers were on foot and in many cases they had done over eleven hundred miles of walking. No white man was wounded during the whole operations, and there were only a few native casualties, but the nature of the work, combined with the great heat and the waterless stretches, proved extremely trying. Despite this fact there was not much illness except during the Harmattan, when pneumonia occurred among the carriers. Five doctors accompanied the force.

a part that, in looking over my past career, I am conscious only of phases and waves of thought and feeling in which events and facts are utterly submerged. I have driven myself all these years like a restless, sensitive, indomitable horse.

"My great loves in life are nature in all her moods, animals and beauty, and, above all, to lead a normal life. My life has been nomadic in the extreme. The result of all this driving has been frequent breakdowns, which I concealed and overcome in silence.

"To me a large city is a prison, and I am always chafing with impatience to get back to mother nature and the life normal and sane. I have had it in my mind for years to give up public life, and should circumstances have permitted I should have done so long ago. Although in the future I may sing an occasional operatic performance, I shall never again imprison myself in bricks and mortar for a season of opera, or for months of work at a time. To sign a contract, or give a promise of any kind, has always meant to me that it must be accomplished at any cost, at the sacrifice of pleasure or even health. Applause and outward indication of success have meant less to me than the feeling that I have done well.

"With an unattainable ideal, many were the evenings in those first years when, after frequent recalls, and the public at the highest pitch of enthusiasm, I drove home crying with discouragement. My subjective and objective mind are quite separate, and in addition to singing my opera and acting it I was criticizing myself as I went along. Instead of being driven to madness, I have put all that anguish behind me; but now I wish rest and change, and above all to lead the normal life of a gentlewoman.

"Well, I'll be damned!" said the lieutenant.



# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

## AFTER CAPERCAILLIE IN CENTRAL GERMANY

We had been staying for some time in a little village in the Hinter-Spessart, and towards the end of April the forstmeister there very kindly gave us permission to shoot a capercaillie each. The cocks only are shot, and, in fact, are only approachable at this time of the year. In the Balsezeit, as it is called, or just before the beginning of the breeding season, the cocks utter a peculiar call in the early hours of the morning, both as a challenge to other cocks and as a means of attracting the hens. It begins with a metallic "Cluck, cluck" repeated slowly at first, and becoming faster and higher in tone, until it becomes a peculiar rippling sound. This is followed by a long-drawn hiss, with neck stretched out in front and wings beating, and then the process begins again. During the hissing the birds see and hear nothing, and the foresters say that they may be shot at and missed on their perch in the tree without their taking the least notice. While they are doing this, the stalker has time to take three good jumps towards them, and then stand absolutely motionless till the bird begins again, and in this manner he may get right beneath the tree in which the bird is sitting. They are generally in the top of a pine, but sometimes they choose a bare branch low down, when, of course, the chances of being seen are somewhat greater.

Well, B. and I chose different parts of the forest in order to avoid spoiling each other's sport. It was a good hour's walk to where we had to go, and this necessitated getting up at 2 a.m. to be there in time, for the birds will begin to call as early as 3:30 a.m., though they may sometimes be heard as late as six o'clock. The first few mornings were blank, until one day we started out in bright, still weather, B. with a forest guard, and I by myself. On arriving home again at about 5:30 a.m., I found a splendid cock lying by the door, and inside B. very happy and hot, drinking a morning glass of beer. He had arrived at his place at about 3:45 a.m., and, just when they were thinking they would return empty-handed, had heard a cock calling some distance off. By jumping uphill three steps at a time, they had at length arrived beneath the tree in which the bird was, but could see nothing. For ten minutes they walked round and round, until at length B. saw a branch move. Following this along, he made out the head and neck of the bird. During the next hiss the gun was raised, and the note was never finished, for it came down crash through the branches, stone dead. I, too, had been within an ace of bagging my bird, and had got beneath his tree, but could see nothing. He was apparently an earlier riser, for I had not been there more than a minute when, with a mighty flapping, he crossed to the next tree, stayed a moment and then flew on to the ground where he called once, and then disappeared.

The next morning saw me with a forest guard tramping off from home at 2:30. We had just arrived at the scene of yesterday, when I heard one calling some distance off, as he had suddenly shifted his quarters. For some time the guard could not hear him; but at length we made out roughly where he was, and then began a most amusing stalk. We had to go down a ride into a valley, and then up again the other side. For the first fifty yards or so we went down without paying attention to the hissing, thinking he was too far off to hear; but we were apparently wrong, for he stopped for some minutes. When he started again, we linked arms and proceeded to jump down hill three steps at a time, each supporting the other. As it was, we were nearly over more than once, as we stumbled over stones and small branches. At length, the bottom was reached, where I loaded up, and then began the ascent. The cock was about eighty yards up, on the side of a pine compartment, and he was probably suspicious, as he stopped twice before we reached him. Then he saw us, and we at the same time discovered he was on a side branch low down. He evidently could not make us out, for he kept uttering a warning "Cluck!" and for fully five minutes we stood there, not daring to move a muscle, in the hope he would call again. But he evidently made up his mind to go, for, with another great flapping, he jumped into the next tree, and then stopped to look again. He delayed, however, a second too long, for a charge of No. 2 brought him down with a mighty thud to the ground, just an hour after we had first heard him. They were both fine birds, B.'s weighing eight and three-quarter German pounds and mine nine and a half German pounds. So ended two red-letter days of our stay in Germany—Tetrao, in the Field.

## SOME OBSERVATIONS ON TIGERS

The question is often raised whether the lion or the tiger is the more formidable beast, but the evidence seems to be in favor of the latter, for cases are on record of tigers in captivity killing lions, but there appears to be no known instance of a lion killing a full-grown tiger. Not that in its wild state the tiger is undisputed lord of the jungle, or its life, man being out of the question, free from perils. Tigers have been killed in single combat by elephants and buffaloes and gaur and wild boars, as well as by wild dogs hunting in packs. Most humiliating of all, however, was the end of the tiger in Calcutta, butted to death by a ram injudiciously put into the cage to serve as the tiger's dinner. So at least the story runs, but it is not likely that when at large rams often take to tiger-killing as a sport, any more than that the tastes of Moti, the tiger in the Lahore beast-garden, of which Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling tells, can fairly be

taken as typical of tigers in general. "Moti was," says Mr. Kipling, "the only animal of my acquaintance that really liked tobacco. The smoke of a strong Trichinopoly cheroot blown in his face delighted him."

Of the tiger's fighting qualities, indeed, and its tenacity of life, there are tales enough in the annals of Indian sport. It is not amiss that when we would praise soldiers we say that they fought "like tigers"; and though there may be times when, as Captain Glasford says, a tiger, by rams or otherwise, is "almost ridiculously easy to kill, at other times the more bullets it gets into it the livelier it seems to get." Colonel Pollok tells of a tigress, not over large, which, its covert being beaten in the daytime, again and again charged the elephants, badly mauling some of them, as well as nearly killing a mahout, and was finally left in possession of the field, only to be found dead next day with eleven bullets in her, "any one of which ought to have crippled her." In hot-blooded, flesh-eating beasts like the large cats the chances are that any bad wound, especially if a bone be broken, will under the conditions of their life mortify and ultimately prove fatal; but even with modern arms it is impossible to say that any shot can be so placed as to kill immediately. More men have doubtless lost their lives in following up a supposedly mortally wounded tiger than in any other department of sport.

In other circumstances, like all wild things, the "blood-foaming tiger" is generally reluctant to face man, except in the case of a female with her cubs, and one Indian writer, in whom familiarity has bred contempt, speaks of it as "naturally a harmless, timid animal," a description the accuracy of which seems to depend largely on what one means by "harmless." There are, of course, man-eaters; and there has been much argument as to what prompts a tiger to turn to a diet of human flesh. In most cases it probably begins almost by accident. A tiger, after two or three nights of hunting without a kill, waits hungrily beside a jungle path for what may pass. Perhaps it has been beaten off and bruised by some animal, boar of buffalo, which it had attacked, and, besides being half-famished, is in no mood to tackle large or dangerous game, when it chances that some sauntering native child, perhaps, or woman, thrusts irresistible temptation in its way. Having once learned how feeble a thing man is, how easily killed and how palatable, it tries again and yet again, until it becomes the scourge of man instead of being his friend—the "villager's best friend," one authority calls it. Many tigers there are, it is true, which live entirely on domestic cattle, and the cost of the upkeep of

one which does so has been variously estimated at from £70 to \$2650 a year. They can hardly be counted man's friend; but the tiger which preys on tame cattle has already in a measure forsaken its natural ways. The true wild tiger, undegenerate, feeds on the wild things of the jungle, which are stalked and killed as by such a royal sportsman they should be; and these wild things of the jungle are themselves man's enemies and the devourer of his crops. Loud complaint has many times been made in India of the devastation wrought by lesser animals in districts where Englishmen have killed off the tigers, and Government has even been petitioned to re-encourage tigers, that the crops might be protected.

The theory that a man-eater is always an old tiger, more or less toothless and feeble, which has found the strain of catching vigorous wild game too much for its failing strength, has been upset by the bagging of notorious man-eaters which were found to be young animals in the full pride of their powers; and it is likely that the taste for human flesh is passed on from mother to child, the tigress, herself a man-eater, teaching her cubs to hunt as she hunts. How terrible a thing a man-eater may be can be judged from the fact that a tiger generally kills every second night, whether its quarry be man or beast. Having killed, it makes one meal that night, then drags the carcass somewhere into cover and more or less conceals it as a dog may hide a bone. On the next night its habit is to return to the same kill, and it is in that second visit that the hunter usually finds his opportunity. It is not the rule for a tiger to return again a third time, not because it is above eating carrion, but seemingly it tires of the carcass which it has already twice mumbled over. Thus one tiger has been known to kill regularly its 15 natives a month with almost mechanical punctuality. Another, which seemingly did not confine itself entirely to human flesh, devoured an average of 80 people, men and women, for several years; while yet another is reported to have killed 127 people for many weeks. There have been both English sportsmen and native shikaris who have accounted for their hundred tigers and upwards; but many a tiger has killed more human beings than any man has ever scored tigers. On the other hand, if sportsmen sometimes fail to bag their tiger without excuse, native women have been known to beat off the "deep-mouthed brute's" dread of the brown man, with nothing more formidable than a bamboo cane, and it is recorded that a mis-

sionary has successfully stood off one with a Chinese umbrella.

Like the lion, like indeed most wild animals, the tiger, gaudy though its coat is, possesses an almost incredible faculty of making itself invisible. So much scientific searching is now going on of the doctrine of protective coloration that one hesitates to say that there is any advantage in the striping of the skin, or that the beast would not succeed in concealing itself as well if it were unicolorous. But the testimony of sportsmen is unanimous on the completeness with which the black and tawny bars of the lurking animal merge into the alternating upright light and shade of the stems of the jungle growth, and Colonel Pollok tells of a case wherein he had a companion beat, on elephants, every tussock, as they thought of a thin strip of covert in which they were confident that a tiger must be lying hidden, and it was not till they had given up the search that, at a shot fired at some smaller game, the tiger bolted from where it had been hiding behind a small bush "not large enough to hide a hare." And it has need of invisibility, for its life in its wild haunts depends on its ability to catch creatures endowed with extraordinary acuteness of hearing and sight and scent. The tiger, like most animals, has a strong and characteristic smell, so that to approach its prey down wind must at any time be impossible. For a large part of the year, too, it has to support life when nature is parched, and, with all its noiselessness of tread, it cannot move without some dry leaf or stalk crackling to betray it; so that more than one writer of experience has declared it to be a mystery how the tiger at such times kills its prey at all, and in explanation various stories have gained currency, as that it answers the "belling" of the sambur and so calls the stag to its destruction. It has even been reported to lie out deliberately in the open within sight of deer till by their curiosity they are drawn to it, just as hunters successfully attract antelope by a rag shaken on a stick, and as foxes are believed, and toling dogs are trained, to romp and cut antics on the shore of water where waterfowls are feeding, to lure them to the land. In the same way weasels and stoats are said to draw rabbits to them by frolicking in plain sight. The story, however, in the case of tigers, seems to rest on slender evidence, and the tiger probably lives only by virtue of its stealth and secrecy, most often lying up by night besides a jungle path or near water where the beasts come down to drink, but sometimes also stalking a grazing herd in open daylight. Then from close quarters it breaks upon its prey,

neither running it down (if it misses its first shot it rarely attempts to follow a flying animal) nor, as is commonly supposed and most often pictured, leaping on its back, but rushing at it with a headlong burst of a few terrific bounds and striking, fixing, if it can, one paw on the shoulder and another on the head, and so wrenching the head back to break the neck, or biting upwards at the throat. Now again in contradiction of popular belief, does it, having killed, eat into the animal from the throat or suck the blood, but begins its meal with the fleshy parts about the buttocks, leaving at the first meal, if the game be of any size, the forequarters untouched.

Whether its color helps the tiger in its furtive life or not, it is a royal liverly that wears. The "spoil of lions," but for their manes, have not much majesty. A cow-hide may be handsomer. But a throne can ask no more sumptuous trapping than a tiger's skin; and if a jury were to be impanelled to select the noblest-looking animal now in the Zoological Gardens, the verdict would almost infallibly be unanimous in favor of the Siberian tiger. It is difficult to imagine anything more beautiful, more full of dignity and of the supple grace of strength, than one of these gorgeous, deep-furred brutes (for the Gardens are rich in possessing two of them), whether moving restlessly about or lying relaxed upon the roof within the outdoor cage, where it catches more sunlight than can reach the ground, and whence it gazes with that supreme indifference of the large cats, over the heads of the people below to where in the farther cages it can see strange animals which now it has learned that it cannot reach, but must at first have set its nerves tingling. There are also in the Gardens three Indian tigers, and it is doubtful whether one of them, the huge male presented by Mr. A. Forbes, does not weigh as much as either of the Siberian monsters themselves; and lastly there is a smaller but singularly beautiful Sumatran tiger, whose fulvous coat, as much darker than the color of the ordinary Indian specimens as the thick fur of the Siberian cousins is lighter, with its rich black markings, makes it perhaps the handsomest tiger of the lot. Even in the same locality tigers show a considerable range of color, from bright yellow to rich tawny red, with endless variety in the width and numbers of the stripes. Once a wholly black tiger is said to have been found dead, but it is the only specimen on record, which is perhaps curious, as melanism is not infrequent either in panthers or jaguars, and skins are known both pure white and showing faint reddish stripes upon a white background. But how a beast of the size of a tiger, colored white, can stalk its prey successfully and live in a wild state it is hard to understand. In size, any tiger which measures ten met fairly, before skinning, from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail is a large tiger. Afterwards a ten-foot skin may be stretched so as to measure upwards of 13 feet. Sir Joseph Fayer gives 12 feet 2 inches as the maximum length, but an animal is said to have been shot at Daudpore in 1805 which measured 13 feet "and a few inches," and Colonel Percy, who cites the record, evidently inclines to believe it. The race of 12-foot and 13-foot tigers, however, if it existed, seems to have disappeared, and Buffon's record of 15 feet is at least unsubstantiated, while Hyder Ali's alleged 18-foot monster may be safely regarded as a myth.

The tiger's voice is less royal than the lion's, but it has a terrific quality of its own. One may hear it, though most often in the night, in Regent's Park—a sort of moaning cough, which comes from the back of its throat, strangely raucous and bloodthirsty-sounding. There are those who hold it to be more awe-inspiring than the lion's full roar, and say that here in the Gardens one cannot grasp "the supreme awfulness of the real voice in nature, which literally hushes the jungle and fills the twilight with horror." But even here it is thrilling enough and not unworthy, in its raw savagery, of the best to which it belongs; for, after all, the chief characteristic of the tiger is its sheer wild-beasthood: "a model wild beast" it has been well called, "doing the work which nature has set it, and doing it with all its might."—London Times.

## THE DOVE OF PEACE

As evidence of the fact that Seattle and Portland are on better terms is the beautiful float in the Rose Carnival parade last week. It consisted of three pretty girls posed to represent the allegorical seal of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It was constructed in the Queen City and accompanied by a special train-load of leading citizens who participated in the floral festa which is an annual event in the Oregon metropolis.

## MANY AUTOMOBILES IN JOHANNESBURG

"Johannesburg, South Africa, is the greatest city in the world for automobiles," remarked John F. Scott of Chicago. "There are more automobiles in Johannesburg I believe than there are in New York city or any other city of this country. The streets and outlying thoroughfares are thick with them, and they are of all makes and apparently come from all parts of the globe. I saw many American machines there, but the largest number come from France. The streets of Johannesburg are excellent for automobilism, but the roads outlying are not good and many machines are wrecked in the ruts."—Washington Post.

# Active Career of a Victoria Pioneer

We produce today the portrait of a gentleman who has been in public life in British Columbia for fifty years, and has occupied many important positions in that time.

In 1856-7 he was in command of a company of men, some mounted and some foot, to guard the coast from the depredations of Northern Indians, who used to visit Victoria in great numbers, and when returning home had a habit of landing to kill the cattle of the early settlers.

In 1858, during the first gold excitement, when in one summer about thirty-five thousand merchants, traders, idlers and miners landed—no houses, and very little food for them; but were soon followed by sailing vessels from San Francisco laden with supplies of all kinds, including mules, horses and beef cattle. Soon the newcomers purchased cotton and canvas to cover wooden frames of large tents or pavilions, in which were opened restaurants, butcher and grocery shops, as well as clothing, boots and mining tools. He counted 38 ships at one time in Victoria harbor. During this period Mr. Macdonald was acting as gold commissioner, issuing licenses to miners going to the upper mainland by the Fraser river, the only artery of communication known at that time; acting also as collector of customs; but Victoria as a free port no duty was levied. A permit at a small fee was all that was necessary to land any one assignment.

In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature of Vancouver Island, sitting with the veteran and philanthropist, Hon. J. S. Helmcken (Speaker), Attorney-General Carey, Dr. Tolmie, A. R. Green, Selwyn, Franklin, and others.

In 1863 he paid a visit to Great Britain, after twelve years' absence, taking the route via San Francisco, Panama and the West Indies. He was in England when King Edward was married.

In 1864 he was elected to the City Council, and appointed first school commissioner, acting with Dr. J. Powell, Mr. A. J. Langley and Mr. Lang of the Bank of British Columbia. At the same time he was appointed road commissioner, having an able assistant in the late J. T. Pidwell, who took care of the financial and outside work. Unfortunately he was killed accidentally while riding to Esquimalt on urgent business. His death was much felt.

In 1866 he was elected mayor of Victoria, and the same year called to the Legislative Council by Governor Seymour, sitting at New Westminster, having the pleasure to sit again with the Hon. J. S. Helmcken, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Southgate, Captain Stamp, Attorney-General Wood (afterwards judge at Penang), Sir

Joseph Trutch, Sir Henry Crease, Mr. Robinson, John O'Rielly, Mr. De Cosmos, Mr. Arthur Birch, president of the council. He helped to pass a resolution establishing the capital of the province in Victoria.

In 1871 he was elected a second time mayor of Victoria, and the same year called to the Senate of the Dominion, the first after Confederation, together with the Hon. Mr. Cornwall and Dr. Carrall. He has attended the Senate for 36 years without losing one day.

No doubt there are many interesting inci-

and in the production of cereals.

Eastern Canada has made great progress in the production of cheese, more so than in butter. The London market, the largest in the world, is freely supplied with butter from Denmark and Brittany, the quality of which ranks first-class. Canadian cheese has taken a high place in the British market (but not so the butter), and has driven out the United States product, if not entirely, almost so. We also know that Canadian wheat has taken a high place, and British farmers are now experimenting with Canadian hard wheat.

My object in writing this, however, is to throw light on statistics which have come to my hand, and to show that other countries, including Canada, have already a strong competitor in a country which a few years ago was supposed to be a barren, frozen region, showing clearly the benefits of railways to open new countries—I allude to Siberia. Of recent years, since the opening of the trans-Siberian railway, agriculture and dairying have made great strides.

In 1903 no butter was exported; in 1904 14,400 pounds were exported.

An English woman married to a Russian was the first to apply modern methods to butter-making. Her farm now has 180 cows of her own rearing.

In 1905 there were 2,000 dairies in Western Siberia. In 1907 the exports of butter were about 122 million pounds, or sixty-one thousand tons—astounding figures.

A large share of this butter goes to Denmark (there being astute buyers on the ground), where it is manipulated and shipped to other countries as Danish butter.

I remember reading some time ago of a shipment of 700 tons of butter to England from Australia, but what is that compared with sixty-one thousand tons?

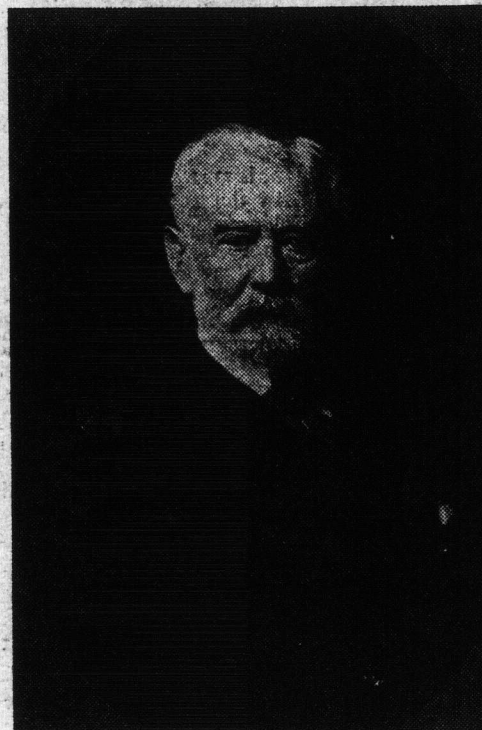
Then as to cereals, Siberia in 1905 exported 645 million pounds, which at sixty pounds to the bushel, gives ten million seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels.

In 1906 the exports were a little over seventeen million bushels, the cereals being wheat, rye, oats, millet, buckwheat, maize, barley, and oil seeds.

I think the foregoing will show we have a strong rival looming on the horizon. But as population increases, the Asiatics learn to live after the manner of white people, the cereals and butter produced in all regions will find consumers.

As my figures may appear astounding, I have no objections to any one revising and correcting them.

W. J. MACDONALD.



SENATOR W. J. MACDONALD

dents which Mr. Macdonald could relate, such as the Sebastopol banquet in 1853 in San Francisco, his driving with King Kamaheha at Honolulu, and meeting the celebrated Queen Emma, a girl of sixteen, who married King Kamaheha, and reigned after his death. We hope Mr. Macdonald may give us some of his reminiscences.

The following communication from Senator Macdonald will prove of interest:

**Agriculture and Dairying**  
It may be of interest to know what is being done in other parts of the world in dairying

# POLICE GU DEVOTED LOVER

Jap's Passionate Adoration  
His Former Emp  
Alarms Lady and Autho  
Interfere

## ONE WARNING NOT ENOUGH FOR ORIENTAL

Sent to Vancouver But Ca  
Nanaimo Boat and Re  
to Scene of the  
mance

A Jap and his absurd, but no less passionate, adoration for a recent society lady, has caused excitement among the residents of a little town on the E. & N. B. between Victoria and Nanaimo, as one of the principal topics among the gossips for several weeks. It was some time ago that in question first became known the devotion of the Oriental, who then in her employ as a domestic upwards of a year he kept his only allowing his regard to a self in his assiduous attention wishes of his mistress. Did not press the slightest desire with power of her Jap employ to it was done. He vaguely or law to the obnoxious native Land of the Chrysanthemum, early dawn until eventually he ed his energies to please. His reward was a smile and the edge that he was considered a domestic and a love of a cool.

Not for long did the radiant smile prove sufficiently sat. The Jap couldn't restrain his affection, and in the morning he avowed himself through medium of a letter. It was that peculiarly drowsy phase characteristic of the poetic mind Oriental. The object of his love was astounded at the familiar figure of his lover, any near or far, he gave catching up bowed respectfully, humbly, though insistently, red the pleasure of performing the of escort.

So grateful did these embar attentions become that the pe lady, as a last recourse, inform police. They took him in hand, he was warned. But that was r He still waited at the door of the home and, when she ventured was there with his sweetest, most stately bow, and stately quest. This was too much. He was arrested and imprisoned in the constable infirmary. Superior Hussey of the circumstances a der the latter's directions, the was brought to Victoria.

On his arrival the superior gave him some advice and, incl, a warning. He was sent to cover with inmates of the jail, or anywhere else on the Mainl never again to venture to the Vancouver Island town. That thought, was the end of the romance. But it wasn't. The day there came from up the line stage from the coast, the

"Jap is here. Lady alarmed, shall I do?"

"Arrest him and have him Victoria by the next train," equated direct reply.

It seems that the enamored alone in the crowded Va streets and was the first to desire to return to the scene of mance. The thought was the to action. He took the stage, ex back to Nanaimo and was busy little town before the o had arrived.

The Oriental was up other impromptu hearing this r and has been hurried again, ber of his countrymen here promised to see that he forg past and acts reasonably in the

If it is a question of price—things considered, "Salada" greatest tea value for the mon for experience has proved the ada" (packed in airt-tight lea ets) is tea excellence.

## STALLIONS IN DEATH

One Gets Grip on Other's Th Hangs on, Till Victim Dies

Lynchburg, Va., June 26.—G a famous stallion which was l by James R. Keene, engaged the yesterday at Forest near the farm of Duval Radfor Champion, a heavier stallion, killed. Champion secured a the other stallion's throat w held until he dropped dead.

First Chinese Consul Montreal, June 26.—Kin Chao, the first representative China appointed to Canada, a Montreal last evening from I. The new Chinese consul exp his advent in Canada will le increase of trade between countries, Kung Hien Chao that he did not see any rea Canada should not secure a the trade now enjoyed by th states. He will take up hi residence at Ottawa.











# A Visit to the West Coast FROM UCLUELET TO ALBERNI



## Items

### Neckwear for summer

...les for summer



petroleum on the following de- lands, situated in Rupert Dis- commencing at a post planted on the southeast corner of Section 15, ship 19, and marked E. P.'s S. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres, and intended to contain 640 acres, at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. E. PLUMB.

**NOTICE.** I intend to apply to Hon. Chief Commissioner of for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on and under the land shore, and under the land cov- by water opposite foreshore, situ- Rupert District, and described follows: commencing at a post planted on the southeast corner of Section 15, ship 19, and marked D. W. S. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres, at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. D. W. STAERMAN.

**NOTICE.** I intend to apply to Hon. Chief Commissioner of for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on and under the land shore, and under the land cov- by water opposite foreshore, situ- Rupert District, and described follows: commencing at a post marked E. R.'s corner, planted in the south west- corner, and near the beach of an in the West Arm of district No. 2. This island is on or near Sec- Township 19, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres, at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. E. RAFFER.

**NOTICE.** I intend to apply to Hon. Chief Commissioner of for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following de- lands, situated in Rupert Dis- commencing at a post planted on the southeast corner of Section 15, ship 26, and marked S. A. S.'s corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres, at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. S. A. STEWART.

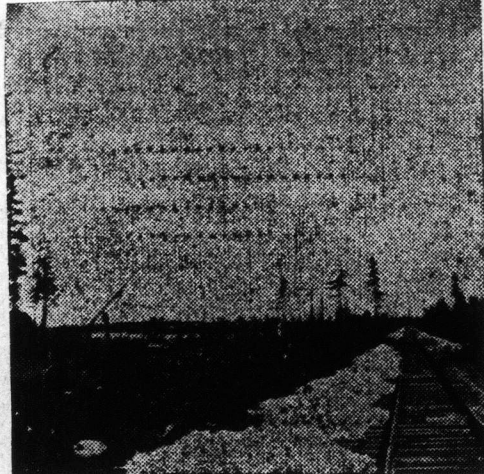
**NOTICE.** I intend to apply to Hon. Chief Commissioner of for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following de- lands, situated in Rupert Dis- commencing at a post planted on the northeast corner of Section 19, ship 26, and marked L. N. C.'s corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres, at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. L. N. COLLES.

**NOTICE.** I intend to apply to Hon. Chief Commissioner of for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following de- lands, situated in Rupert Dis- commencing at a post planted on the northwest corner of Section 11, ship 26, and marked S. A. M.P.'s corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres, at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909. S. A. McPHERSON.

The morning after our meeting at Ucluelet I strolled down to the wharf and found the whaling steamer ready to start out into the heaving waters of the Pacific in quest of leviathans of the deep. How I wished for the time to go with the crew on such a fascinating hunt.

"In the North Sea lived a whale Big in bone and big in tail."

But I was due in the famous Alberni district at seven at night, and at least fifty miles lay between Ucluelet dock and Alberni. It was well on to 10 o'clock before the launch was ready, and at about 10.30 we swung away from the wharf. It was a beautiful morning,



Ready for Ballast—Wellington and Alberni Railroad

with just enough wind to make our sea-worthy craft roll easily out toward the open water beyond. Siwash canoes and sailboats flitted about in the harbor, and an occasional eagle soared above the cliffs. Everything had that air of wild serenity and untamed freedom which had been so marked all along the west coast, and the green undulations to the right and left of us, and the churning foam astern, bore us ahead like the sweep of watery pinions.

As we got into the swell of the long rollers of the ocean, the launch rose and fell with graceful curves, and we soon left the harbor entrance far in our rear. Islands to all sides started up from the sea, some clothed thick with a dense growth of firs and other timber, some bare and jagged as a flint arrow-head. Miles out, the smoke of an Orient-going steamer trailed low to the horizon, and ahead loomed mistily the outlines of headlands and capes, islands and promontories, hazy in the morning light.

About three miles out the launch took to coughing and sputtering, and we put in about a half hour turning the crank and swearing at her. But she was as stubborn as a mule, and about the time we finished arguing with her she had drifted in close to shore. Here we got in the lee of a little island, and hove to for a last wrestle with the stubborn engine. After ten minutes or so of twisting and splashing around she suddenly struck her gait, cleared her throat, chugged viciously and lunged out with a good, healthy burst of speed, which she held to like a bull-dog all day long.

In the open sea we headed out and around towards Barkley Sound, threading in and out among scenes of bewildering beauty and diversity, and never a sail or a lifted paddle to strike across the loneliness. Here and there a solitary loon drifted, or a cormorant dragged his heavy weight from the waves and floated sluggishly away as the launch bore past. Beetling cliffs and thickly crowned wooded heights rose in all directions, and as we neared Barkley Sound the white and stony summits of distant peaks showed where the fires had swept across in bygone years, and left the slopes withered and bald. Occasionally the sign of human habitations peered out from far-off shores, the tips of a siwash shack, or the whitening timbers of a settler's home.

We rode across Barkley Sound on the tops of widgeon rollers, combing easily over them, and cutting through the white-caps in a diagonal course. It was like the rise and dip of a galloping horse, and with the same sense of exhilaration. We passed The Hundred Islands, Prideaux, Canoe and Julia island, and rounded Hayward Point into Middle Channel. Here we struck rough water, and the launch kept "slewing" sideways considerably to the big rollers. However, by keeping her headed east-southeast we managed to get across the channel after pound-

ing along for a little over an hour.

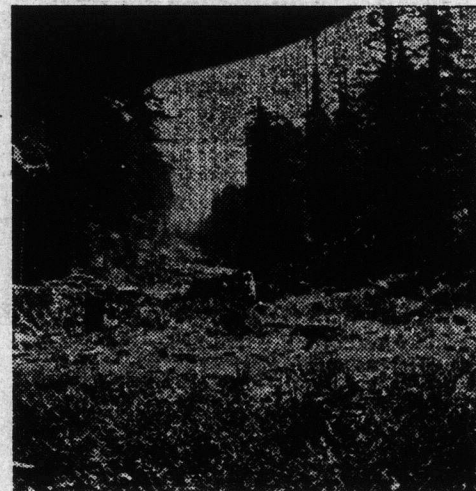
Past Bird, Chain and Link islands, all small ones, and Copper island, a big one, we rounded Junction Point into the Alberni Canal, one of the most wonderful waterways on the globe. Imagine a deep-sea harbor 35 miles long, and from a mile and a half at its narrowest points to three miles in most places and even wider at some places. There are no rocks or shoals in the entire distance. There is no place where the largest sea-going vessels can not go in perfect safety. There is safe and perfect passage from the entrance to the head of the harbor, and at the head there is ample anchorage.

Commercially, it presents a peculiarly advantageous site, for it divides Vancouver island with this natural deep-waterway within a distance of perhaps 16 miles of the east coast of the island. Its head, at the Alberni district, is where any incoming terminus of a railroad must locate, as from the Alberni district on the extreme west there stretches to the westward an unbroken wall of mountains to the sea.

From a purely picturesque standpoint the Alberni canal is magnificent. The famous Palisades of the Hudson dwindle to insignificance alongside these Titanic battlements of the centuries. The sheer heights rising on either side seem as though cleft in twain by a mighty blade of flashing waters. The terraced peaks above each succeeding cliff are at times blanched with everlasting snows, or black-plumed with stretches of frowning hemlock. Firs hang balanced against overhanging steepes where never the foot of even a mountain sheep might cling; or a bird perch, save with fluttering pinions.

Five miles from the launch, under a cloudless sky, and with nothing but the splash of following waters, or the harsh challenge of a querulous eagle to break the solitude. At 1 o'clock we tackled the provisions with the appetites of famished wolves, and ham and eggs, doughnuts, sandwiches, pie, milk, etc., disappeared as if dropped in the yeasty wake behind our craft. Our dinner did not dispel the beauty of the scenes we were passing through; there is nothing like ham and eggs for improving scenery.

At the end of our journey through the Alberni canal, we came in through the Somass river, which enters into the head of the canal, and sailed up the river to the wharf at Alberni. There we met Mr. C. M. Pineo, the secretary of the Alberni Board of Trade, and came up with him through the town to the Arlington hotel. Alberni is beautifully situated on the Somass river, and its streets are all really boulevards, being 99 feet in width. It has two good hotels, flourishing stores, and an agricultural



A Cut in the "Right-of-way"—The Railroad from Wellington to Alberni District

district of large extent and exceptional riches immediately adjacent to it. The roads in all directions are like many other districts in the island, simply perfect. The citizens of Alberni are intent on dredging and deepening the Somass river so as to provide for a deep water harbor to that point, the steamers of other days having formerly come up to the wharf at that point. Alberni is one of the long-settled towns, and everything about it indicates a flourishing growth.

The meeting before the Alberni Board of Trade was held in the town hall, and was well attended by an attentive and appreciative audience. Mr. C. M. Bishop, one of the well-known merchants of the town presided, and made the opening address, in which he called

attention to the importance of the district, its geographical situation which had made it the natural site for a railroad terminus, and the manifold advantage which it offered to the investor, the high-grade colonist and settler, and the traveller, tourist and sportsman. Mr. Bishop's speech was listened to with particularly close attention, and at its close he was greeted with unstinted applause. Mr. C. M. Pineo, the able and energetic secretary of the Alberni Board of Trade, made a brief address calling attention to the work of the league, and voicing his belief in the future of the work and the success of the organization.

Mr. McGaffey explained the work that the league had already accomplished its earnest desire to co-operate with each and every district for the benefit of the island as a whole, and the prime necessity of a welding together of all the districts into one united body for the purpose of attaining its objects. The meeting was a success, and the speakers were voted thanks for their addresses.

Later in the evening a meeting was held at New Alberni, the gathering being held under the auspices of the New Alberni Board of Trade. In the absence of President A. D. MacIntyre, Mr. C. M. McNaughton, of New Alberni presided, and made the opening address. Mr. McNaughton spoke in glowing terms of the future of the Alberni district, and his remarks elicited hearty applause. He described the advantages of the Alberni canal as a deep-water way, the resources of the district from the standpoint of mineral and timber, and predicted the rise of a great city and commercial shipping point at the head of the Alberni canal. Mr. McNaughton's speech was an excellent one, and showed a thorough acquaintance with the district and its resources. It was received with a great deal of appreciation. Mr. Leonard Frank, of Alberni, one of the vice-presidents of the Vancouver Island Development League and a pioneer in the movement, followed with a long but stirring talk, which was notable for its sound logic and enthusiasm.

Mr. R. F. Blandy, the energetic secretary of the New Alberni Board of Trade followed Mr. Frank with an address as to the aims and objects of the league and its auxiliary branches, and welcomed the visiting secretary of the Victoria branch to the district. Mr. Blandy brought up the needs of the district in the matter of trails, railroads and development, and showed his hearers how real results could be brought about by combining one district with another, and working as a unit toward the general needs.

The visiting secretary from the Victoria branch made a short address, dealing with the league's origin and plans, its sincere desire to co-operate with the people in all the various districts of the island, and its availability as a means to accomplish good for the island. He paid the district a compliment for its fighting spirit, and prophesied, as he believed truthfully, that in time to come the two towns of the Alberni district would be in one, and that a great city would rise at the end of the canal.

Mr. A. D. Cooper followed with a witty and generously applauded speech, in which he urged the speedy completion of the Wellington and Alberni railroad, and paid some attention to the remarks of the visiting secretary. He said that the secretary was something of a humorist, but that the people did not love him any the less for that. Mr. Cooper's speech was the best of the evening. Mr. Herbert J. Hillier, the president of the Ucluelet Development League was called on and made a short address, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the speakers.

That night I slept at the Arlington hotel in Alberni, and the next morning, after an hour with Mr. Leonard Frank, looking over his really remarkable photographs, I drove about the district with Mr. M. Tebo of Alberni. We went out to Sproat Lake, in company with Mr. Frank, and also to the Somass river, both within a short distance from Alberni. Sproat Lake has been called the "Lake Lucerne" of Vancouver Island. But after taking one good, square look at it, I do not see why Lake Lucerne should not be called "the Sproat Lake of Switzerland." Sproat Lake has four arms, like Lake Lucerne has, but in beauty and diversity of natural scenery it has Lake Lucerne backed off of the map. Numerous islands are scattered about in it, and the trout fishing is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It will, when the railroad comes into the district, be a spot for summer homes, sailing, bathing and fishing unsurpassed in North America. Great Central Lake, further out in the Alberni District, is also a famous fishing ground, and there the trout grow to something startling in

size. All the country about these lakes is simply indescribably beautiful. Snow-clad mountains and sandy shores, rivers parting the green blinds of overhanging foliage and plunging into the clear lake waters; cliffs, valleys and cloistered beaches, all vie with one another in their varied charm, and all have a loveliness individual and distinct.

From the lake we drove to Somass river. I take my hat off to this stream. I have seen many lovely stretches of water, but after you have seen all the rivers of all the lands, see the Somass and you will find something more rarely beautiful in the way of a river than was dreamed of. It is a renowned trout stream, too. As for water-power, why there is power enough in it, according to my judgment, to furnish all the electricity needed for a city of a quarter of a million people. As a place to spend a summer afternoon, with its mossy banks on one side and its jutting rocks on the other, with the waters rushing down between it is simply ideal.

The roads we drove over were as smooth as velvet, and as good as any asphalted boulevard. This Alberni district also offers unusual attractions to the hunter and his clan, as deer, grouse, quail, wild-fowl in their season, and bears and panthers all the year around are obtainable. Salmon fishing in the season is also to be had in the canal, and altogether the district is a genuine sportsman's paradise.

Later on we drove into New Alberni, and walked about the town, scanning its splendid views across and down the canal, and remarking on its remarkable site for a commercial and shipping point. New Alberni takes in the last available land to the west, being walled in at its extreme western limits by the mountains that stretch unbrokenly to the Pacific Ocean. At this point, the future city of Alberni will have saw mills and factories which will mingle their smoke with the factories and mills of the upper town; and a fine residence portion above and beyond the first terrace of high land extends all along the line to the point where the Somass empties into the Canal, and this future metropolis will extend on and beyond where the original town of Alberni now stands, and around the end of the canal until it is blocked by the domed cliffs across the canal.

New Alberni contains two excellent hotels. I stopped at the Somass hotel, kept by Mr. Waterhouse, and found a hostelry which has been built without regard to expense or pains in order to provide a high order of comfort for its patrons. The King Edward hotel is also a fine hotel, and at the Arlington and the Alberni Hotel, in the upper town, the traveller or tourist will find a particularly high class of accommodation and comfort.

The Alberni District people need only the railroad to start them on a career of permanent and great prosperity, in my calm judgment. There is plenty of timber there, and a big area of splendid farm land about the upper town. There is copper, coal, iron, and



Outskirts of New Alberni

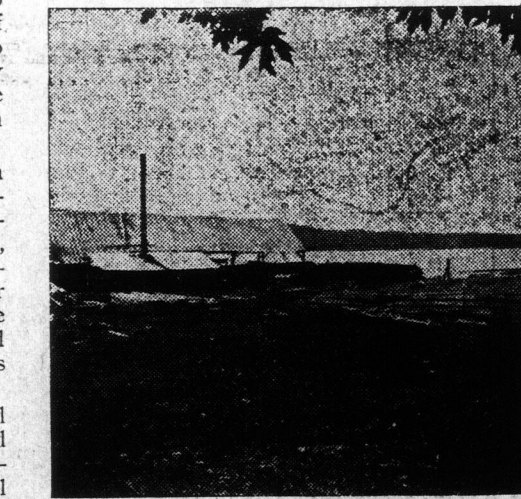
other minerals in the hills and adjacent districts. A salmon cannery would simply be a matter of course with the railroad there. As a shipping center, with direct passage to the sea, it would certainly have immense advantages. As a manufacturing centre, with the lumber right at hand, it ought to take rank soon.

There is plenty of agricultural ground to afford employment for a rural population. There is room for a city, and opportunity for a city. With the advent of the railway, the city is assured. Already the sites for half a dozen saw mills have been selected and bought, preparatory to the coming of the road. And at French Creek I saw the cement pillars being constructed to carry the rails across.

The railroad—let it come. Not only the people of Alberni District, but the people of Clayoquot, Ucluelet and other districts need it. It would open up a world of possibilities, and a dividend-paying group of paying actualities.

The Alberni District is a great district—there need be no dispute about that. It is the natural terminus for a railroad, and the natural site for a deep-sea harbor of splendid possibilities. Its wealth lies ready to be tapped and brought to the surface; its commercial value needs only the necessary alchemy of transportation.

I stopped at the Somass hotel that night, and left the Alberni district remembering the



Sawmill at New Alberni

delight I had experienced in seeing its manifold beauties, and vast commercial outlook, and recollecting always the kindness with which the people of the district had met me, and the courtesies extended me all through my visit and from all sides. I hope certainly at some future time to revisit the district, and find more time to get acquainted with its people, and perhaps cast a fly on Sproat Lake or the Somass river; or possibly stop a grouse or pheasant in his flight through the underbrush. As for bears and panthers—I have lost none of them, so probably shall not look for them.

The trip to Nanaimo by the way of stage through the Cameron Lake region—well, that is another chapter, which would take a page to tell of. But there I saw the railroad on its way and took some snapshots with a camera of the progress of the work. The railroad—let it come. That's what Alberni needs and is entitled to.

## PETER THE WISE

A wonderful chimpanzee, named Peter, at present in Paris, is about to pay a visit to London. Peter is described as all but human; he understands, according to his owner, most if not all that is said to him, he obeys orders with the precision and celerity of a soldier on parade, and if the gift of speech is as yet denied him, he makes, at any rate, a very good attempt at the utterance of articulate sounds.

"I was ushered into Peter's dressing-room," said Mr. Alfred Butt, who went over to Paris to arrange for his visit to London, "and there I found him amusing himself with a couple of pieces of wood, a handful of screw nails, a gimlet, and a cold chisel. There was no mistake about it. He knew exactly—and this by instinct, not training—what to do with each. First, he bored a hole in the wood, then he selected a screw, fitted it to its place, and thereafter seized upon the chisel, just as though he had been a carpenter born and bred. His owner tossed a nail to him, and at once he detected the difference between that and a screw. Selecting a hammer from his basket of tools, he drove the nail home without hint or suggestion from any of us."

Peter's history is the history of the gradual development of an innate intelligence. Two years ago he might have been secured by anybody at a weekly salary of £40. But no one apparently wanted him then, for he was still in the rough, having hardly emerged from the stage of the average imitative monkey. There were depths in his nature, notwithstanding, unsuspected by all but his discriminating proprietor. Step by step he advanced along the line of least resistance, adding day by day to the number of his startling accomplishments, until at least he reached his present state of perfected achievement. And now he stands in the front rank of highly-salaried artists. Four hundred pounds per week was the value set upon him by his justly appreciative owner.

## Woman's Friendship

Women, with their rights and wrongs have become a leading topic of the day, and with new fields of thought and action thrown open to them, many lights have been shed upon their supposed natural characteristics. From the Age of Chivalry, when they were idolized as almost goddesses to the present day, they have kept a conspicuous place in the world; and though the days of the knight and his lady have passed, and the age of passionate romance merged into the more matter of fact attitude of modern times, women are more interesting than ever before.

"Comparisons are odious," but comparisons between the characters and natures of men and women will always be made, and will generally prove in-

teresting. The fallacy that all women are alike is fortunately exploded, and women are admitted to possess as varied an individuality as men. It has been supposed that women were incapable of that noble sentiment embodying friendship. The term, friendship, means an affection existing between two persons, usually of like sex. This sentiment is supposed to exist frequently between men, and but rarely between women. But the works of many intelligent writers have shown on inquiry into the subject that this supposition will not bear the light of investigation. A well known example of friendship between two women, is the Biblical story of Saul and Jonathan, which, in those eloquent scriptural words, is described as "Passing the

love of women." History, both ancient and modern, teems with instances of remarkable male friendships, but, because the friendships of women have not been brought into the light of publicity, there is no proof that they do not exist. The lives of women have been so retiring and private, on the whole, that their experiences, passions and devotions have been little noticed by history. Only the patient deliverer to the secrets of lovely lives, will learn of a multitude of beautiful friendships that existed among many gentle ladies. It is true, there is more non-camaraderie between men which often passes for friendship, where there is no sentiment worthy of the name. This irresponsible good-fellowship is really the exact counterpart of those light affections of which women are accused.

In order to ground upon a convincingly, we must have popular recognized facts on which to base them. It is

generally admitted that women are naturally less selfish and more sympathetic than men. They have a greater fund of affection to bestow, and need a corresponding amount in return. It is lovers; therefore, logically, they are in especial need of friendship, and are sure to seek its consolation. On the other hand, women are peculiarly exposed by their natures to obstacles in the way of friendships. They are not incapable of friendship, but of indifference. Their great sensibility and insight, enable them to feel and see a sneer or a mean action, and those little things which hurt them so, and cool their friendships, would pass unnoticed by the thicker-skinned men. This sensibility makes indifference impossible; therefore, there are more enemies, and more friendships between women than between men.

Walter Savage Landor says: "No

friendship is so cordial or delicious as that of girl for girl; no hatred so intense or immovable as that of woman for woman."

There are many true, though little known, stories of woman having loved woman even more than lover. Phillipe Picard, the favorite and beloved friend of Phillipe, queen of Edward III, was so deeply attached to her mistress that she refused to accept the happiness of a union with her lover Chaucer, the first of British poets, until the death of the Queen set her free. History knows well, too, the story of the bravery and devotion of Catherine Douglas, maid of honor to Lady Jane Beaufort, wife of James I. of Scotland. When the cruel assassins were forcing their way into the royal chamber, brave Catherine thrust her tiny arm into the stanchion of the door, as a bolt, and held it there till it was broken.

Have you ever watched a big flight of starlings? If so, you will have noticed that at a given second every single one of the many hundred of birds will make identically the same turn. It is not a question of follow my leader. It isn't as if any one bird turned first and the others followed its example. The movement is simultaneous, and no bird ever makes a mistake. How do they do it? Is it an invincible, invisible command from a leader? To be truthful, no one knows; probably no one ever will know.

Birds are not the only creatures to perform simultaneous evolutions. The writer has seen great shoals of porpoises off the Florida coast lined out on each side of the ship, "dressed" as

perfectly as a crack infantry regiment. At a given instant each porpoise will make a simultaneous turn, and moving in a semi-circle file up behind the ship again. The two lines cannot, of course, see one another, for the ship is between them; yet their movements are as perfectly timed as if each were following an electric signal.

It has been suggested that the impulse which communicates the order to maneuver is telepathic. It would seem as if it must be so. It may be humiliating to some intellectual individuals, but there is no getting away from the fact that animals have powers—call it a sixth sense or anything you please—which are denied to man.

## How Do They Know?



## Curtains and Draperies for All Purposes at Economical Prices

Splendid values await you in our curtain and drapery department, our stock of muslins, and fancy drapery being decidedly comprehensive, while the styles to be seen in lace curtains are too numerous to mention. It only needs your attendance to decide for yourself that this department will save you money.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, a specially attractive line shown at **\$1.25**  
Ecru Madras at **20¢**

MADRAS MUSLINS, in ecru shade, with plain edges, frilled edges and tasseled edges, in a large assortment of designs. Prices ranging from, per yard, 75¢, 65¢, 50¢, 35¢, 25¢ and **20¢**

Colored Madras at **40¢**  
MADRAS MUSLINS, in colored effects, with plain and tasseled edges. The variety of designs and colorings in these are exceptionally good. Prices range from, per yard, \$2.50 to **40¢**

Curtain Muslins at **15¢**  
CURTAIN MUSLINS, in white and ecru, in large and small coin spot. Prices, per yard, 50¢, 40¢, 35¢, 25¢ and **15¢**

Nottingham Curtaining at **10¢**  
WE ARE SHOWING an exceptionally large range of designs in this line, both in ecru and white. Prices range from, per yard, 35¢, 25¢, 20¢, 15¢ and **10¢**

## Interesting News From the Carpet Department

When in the store do not fail to call at this department—it is simply aglow with all the latest creations and designs of Carpetdom. We make it a point to carry in stock only the best and newest designs and highest quality goods obtainable, and our wish is amply fulfilled by the large and select stock shown. For instance, we are showing a splendid line of

BRUSSELS CARPETS in conventional and floral designs, at, per yard, **\$1.00**

## No Place Like This for to Buy Furniture

New Arrivals. Note the Prices.

### Parlor Tables

SPLENDID DISPLAY of fine Parlor Tables to be seen on the second floor. The lot embraces many beautiful and desirable designs which will be appreciated by those who know good FURNITURE when they see it. They are in oak and mahogany, beautifully finished, and the prices are such as to demonstrate the attention of all, ranging from \$15 down to **\$40**

### Hall Racks

A SPLENDID LINE of HALL RACKS of the best needed and popular design, just to hand, beautifully finished in quarter cut oak, or a oak of very handsome design and in Early English finish. Ranging in prices all the way from \$66 down to **\$10.00**

### Ladies' Desks

NO MATTER WHAT YOU WISH in the way of a good Writing Desk, you will find it here. They are to be seen on the third floor in endless array, made of the finest oak and mahogany, and are made by men who bear an enviable position in the furniture industry of the world. Prices range from **\$12.00** to **\$14.00**

### Hall Mirrors

FOR THE PAST WHILE we have had numerous calls for Hall Mirrors, but owing to the heavy demand for Spencer furniture were unable to fill the orders for the time being. However, we are now in a position to please everybody in any style desired, in quarter cut oak, also Early English, at prices ranging from \$18 down to **\$8.00**

## Pretty Ribbons That Please at Prices to Suit All Purses

Are shown in the Ribbon Section, as for choice and range of colors it would be hard to describe, but you may rest assured that whatever you need in ribbons, here you will find it at a price that's right.

DUCHESS RIBBON, nice, soft quality, for millinery and sashes. Colors, rose, champagne, grey, mole, Alice, electric, mauve, prune and white, six inches wide **50¢**  
ALL-SILK FANCY PLAID RIBBONS, suitable for sashes, hair ribbons and millinery, 5 to 7 inches wide. Per yard, 50¢ and **75¢**  
ALL-SILK RIBBON, good, firm quality, in all the newest shades, also in black and white, 6½ to 7 inches wide. Per yard **35¢**

## Fancy Lace Collars for Every Lady, Reasonably Priced

No matter how skeptical you may be, you will find the department devoted to Lace Collars is able to fulfill every need. Exclusive designs coupled with high quality and low prices makes it imperative that you should buy here.

NEW DUTCH COLLARS, of baby Irish lace, 75¢ and **\$1.00**  
DUTCH COLLARS, of linen, with nice embroidery and scalloped edge, at 50¢ and **75¢**  
FANCY LACE STOCK COLLARS, trimmed medallion and buttons, with lawn jabot, trimmed Val. lace **75¢**  
FANCY WASH LACE COLLARS, trimmed with buttons and Val. lace **35¢**

## The Champion Combination Range Is an Economizer

Come In and Let Us Demonstrate to You Its Many Advantages

The Champion Interchangeable Range is new and is the greatest patented invention of modern times. What is it? It is a high-grade steel gas range which in three seconds can be changed from gas to a coal or wood range.

It is not a combination range.

It occupies exactly the same space as a coal range—it looks like one—it feels like one—it works like one—it IS one, yet it is also a gas range.

In brief, it does everything and more than any other high-grade gas range does, and does it better. It also does everything that a first-class coal or wood range does, and does it better. It is the most practical, sensible, useful, economical and cleanly range in the world today. Note the appearance of the Champion Interchangeable Gas Range as it appears in the kitchen set up and ready for instant operation. In the Champion Interchangeable Range the heat is at all times confined within the range and on the top cooking surface—hence its superiority over all other gas ranges.

The Champion Range is a marvel of durability, and will last a lifetime. It has the extra heavy construction of the regular coal and wood ranges and, being three times as heavy as any of the high-grade gas ranges on the market today, it will naturally outlast any three of them.

Prices, \$65.00 and \$85.00

## Our Hair Dressing Parlor a Favorite One

For ladies who wish to have their hair dressed fashionably, neat and becoming. Madame Russel, who is in charge and who is assisted by an expert staff will always be pleased to have you call and will tell which style suits you best.

MADAME RUSSEL

also makes a specialty of the much desired Dutch cut for boys, and also makes up switches from combings at most reasonable prices. Parlors on third floor annex.

## Detachable Asbestos Boiler Covers

These are just the thing for summer. They lace on the hot-water boiler just like a boot, and eliminate all heat from the boiler, which is so detestable during the summer months. We have these invaluable articles in all sizes and at all prices.

## By Using Mail Order Dept., We Save You Money

For out-of-town people our Mail Order service is an ideal saving medium. Our Catalogue for this purpose is always at your disposal, and a postal will bring it to you. Remember that our store is just as close to you as what your nearest P. O. box is. Send a trial today and be convinced.

## A Place for the Tired

Our Tea Room, situated on the Third Floor, is an ideal spot for those wishing refreshments. Delightful view of the harbor, pleasant and cosy surroundings, while a cup of Mem Sabs tea is unsurpassed as a refreshment for those feeling tired and weary. Take elevator to Third Floor.

## Beautiful Parasols for Every Purpose at Attractive Prices

No better assortment of beautiful Parasols could be found. We could not begin to do justice to the many beautiful styles which are to be seen here. To see them is the only way to know their real value.

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, in great variety, 25¢, 50¢, 75¢, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and **\$2.25**

WHITE LISLE PARASOLS, in Japanese taffeta and glace silk, with fancy and natural wood handles, \$4.50, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, **\$2.00**

PONGEE PARASOLS, in lawn and silk, with fancy natural wood handles and gilt frames, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00 and **\$1.50**

COLORED SILK PARASOLS, in good quality rajah silk, in cream, champagne, brown and navy, with natural wood handles **\$3.00**

WHITE LAWN PARASOLS, with lace edge and Swiss insertion, non-rusting frame, with natural wood handles, \$2.00 and **\$1.75**

## News From Our Veil Dep't

We have just received and opened up a most handsome assortment of Ladies' Veils. There are enough styles to please the most exacting, while the prices denote economy.

BLACK, WITH CHENILLE DOTS, per yard, 25¢, 35¢ and **50¢**  
HEAVY RUSSIAN NET, per yard, 35¢, 50¢, 75¢ and **\$1.00**  
WHITE, WITH CHENILLE SPOTS, per yard, 25¢, 35¢ and **50¢**  
WHITE, WITH BLACK SPOTS, per yard, 35¢, 50¢, 75¢ and **\$1.00**  
TUCKED NETS, IN WHITE AND ECRU, 18 in. wide, 35¢, 50¢, 75¢, and **\$1.00**  
SELF-COLORED NETS, for waists and trimmings, pink, navy, grey, sky, moss brown, tope, mauve, old rose, ivory and black, 40 in. wide, per yd. **\$1.00**  
LADIES' NEW FANCY EMBROIDERED STIFF LINEN COLLARS, 1½ and 2 inches deep, in all sizes, 12½ to 15, at 25¢ and **35¢**  
LADIES' DUTCH COLLARS, of fine quality, lawn trimmed, Cluny lace and medallions with Val. lace edge. 75¢, \$1.00 and **\$1.25**  
LADIES' FANCY STOCK COLLARS, of net and lawn, with embroidered French knots, blue, pink and mauve, with pleated ruche **25¢**  
LADIES' FANCY STOCK COLLARS, trimmed with band of colored fancy insertion and tourist ruche **50¢**

## Latest Styles in Ladies' Gloves

No better or larger stock of Gloves can be found in the city. Every known style of the 20th century is here, and at prices that are right. Every pair of Kid Gloves is guaranteed.

LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES, Trefousse, 2 clasp, in tan, mode, navy, slate, green, Alice, rose, black and white **\$1.50**  
LADIES' SUEDE GLOVES, Trefousse, 2 clasp, tan, mode, black, white, slate **\$1.50**

LADIES' LONG SILK GLOVES, heavy quality, double tips, pongee, tan, brown, black and white. Price **\$1.00**  
LADIES' LISLE GLOVES, tan, slate, black and white, 2 clasp, 25¢, 35¢ and **50¢**

## Ladies' Stylish Two-Piece Wash Suits at \$3.00

THESE ARE CERTAINLY WONDERFUL VALUES, they consist of coat and skirt, made of fine linen, cotton and rep., in the most stylish and up-to-date models you ever wished to see. No lady could go this summer without wearing one of these desirable two-piece suits. They can be washed and always made to look new. They fit perfectly, while the prices bespeak of themselves which makes it imperative that you should buy here and now. Prices range from **\$3.00**

## French Lingerie Dresses of Exquisite Style and Beauty at \$7.50

We have just opened up a lot of beautiful Lingerie Dresses, which includes the more fascinating styles of the season. They are made of Mull of the very highest quality, all beautifully made and trimmed with rows of insertion and Valenciennes lace. In describing these exquisite garments we could not begin to do them full justice. It remains for you to see them yourself to judge their real worth and beauty. Prices range up from **\$7.50**

## Women's Dust Coats at From \$12.50 to \$25.00

A more comprehensive showing of Women's Dust Coats could not be found elsewhere in the city. And what is more fascinating about them is the exceptionally low prices. Here is one description, it is made of English Panama cloth, in colors of fawn, brown and grey, full length, box back and double-breasted, collar and cuffs inlaid, and has large outside pockets. Prices range from \$25.00 down to **\$12.50**

## Ladies' New Rep Suits for Summer at \$6.75

Another shipment just received and opened up a specially fine lot of Ladies' Wash Suits. These are made in plain rep of good quality. They are light and comfortable and withal most moderately priced at **\$6.75**

## Women's Dressing Gowns Special at \$1.25

These are specially good value. They are made of good quality fancy muslin, in colors of blue, mauve and green, Japanese style, with facing of white, and have a very deep flounce. Sizes 34 to 42. Special at **\$1.25**

Dainty Lunches Served in Our Tea Rooms

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Delicious Ice Cream Served in Our Tea Rooms

VOL. L. NO. 262

## DOMINION MESSINA AGAIN IN PANIC

Earthquake Shocks More Severe Than Those at Tirone Recent Calamity Cause Horror and Loss in Italian

## TEN SHOCKS IN ALL HAVE BEEN

Population Flee in Panic—membering the Catastrophe—Women Are Killed—Ruins of Houses

Messina, Italy, July 1.—Earth here and at Reggio at 7.20 o'clock morning created a panic among the people of these two cities. Walls of that were not completely destroyed the visitation of last December shaken down, and the inhabitants to the streets towards the open. Women and children were caught in wreckage and sustained serious injuries and the women subsequently the earth and have been more intense recently, and last they were sufficiently severe to alarm.

The shocks of this morning were accompanied by a strong wind, and the roar of a cannon and between eight and ten seconds seemed an eternity to the terrified people.

Shock Felt at Reggio. Reggio, Italy, July 1.—A strong shock was experienced here at 6 o'clock this morning. Many were thrown down, but up to the present time no casualties have been reported. The people have been in condition of panic which has added to the contradictions of the severity of the earthquake.

It is said that this quake greater severity than the fatal night of December 28th, wooden houses and huts were the accommodation of the people to be thrown from one side to the other filled the air as the people terror. As on the night of December 28th, the first shock was followed by a circular movement of the ground.

Five minutes later there came other quake accompanied by roaring sounds. This complete destruction. The remains of devastated houses collapsed and the district was covered by a cloud of dust.

Detachments of troops and lers were despatched for the evacuation of the wooden huts built American money that had not been distributed. The population, from the districts where they threatened to fall upon them, towards the American huts, intention of taking possession.

Between 8 o'clock last night minutes past seven this morning total of eight shocks were experienced. The instrument of the story have registered ten shocks of varying intensity since 7.20 o'clock this morning that has come in here from the times shows that damage has wrought there, but it is as yet unable to correctly estimate the scale of the disaster. Sailors, soldiers, policemen have been sent out to the district to prevent looting and courage to the people.

The woman who lost her life sitting in the doorway of her house when the shock occurred. She inside and caught up a child months old and started to run way to the street. In the meantime the second shock precipitated of the house and both mother and child were buried. Soldiers to the scene and began a rescue. The child was taken out but up to the present time the has not been found. She was ten minutes after the first shaking for assistance.

## BODY OF CHINAMAN FOUND IN BATH

Special to The Evening Post. New York, July 1.—The body of a Chinese laundryman had been strangled and wedged into a wash-tub laundry at 124 Stanton street. The laundry was in great indicating that a struggle the murder. The money drawer was rifled. The body was found by the brother of the murdered. The murder has no connection with the Sigel case.

Explosion Causes Fire Chicago, July 1.—The exposed rooms of the American Film Store on the third floor of the Security Building, Fifth Avenue and Madison Street, resulted in a fire, which caused approximately \$200,000 last night.