

tily Served in Rooms, Third



Thoroughly Shrink Stretched with Silk

ial at 25c being placed on Victoria, B.C., lar price, 50c

Regular

isting of Fig-Foulards, and riday at extra Street wing for making 25c per yard

Baskets,

wood frames, 75c

\$1.00

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VOL. L. NO. 363.

# WATER POWER ON HUGE SCALE

## British Columbia Electric Railway Company Planning to Develop 100,000 Horsepower Near Chilliwack

### TO HARNESS STREAMS FLOWING TO FRASER

#### Storage Ground at Chilliwack and Jones' Lakes—Ten Million Dollars in All May Be Expended on Work

VANCOUVER, June 18.—Plans have been announced by the Vancouver Power Company, a subsidiary organization of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which contemplates the development of 100,000 horse power of electrical energy. The source of the power is located in Chilliwack lake and Jones' lake, both lying in the Chilliwack and Fraser valleys east of Chilliwack, and connected by the Fraser river and other streams flowing from storage reservoirs by rapid descents to the Fraser river.

# ANOTHER AVIATOR FALLS TO DEATH

## Former Bicycle Champion in Germany Trips Aeroplane With Fatal Results—Falls 250 Feet With Machine

STETTIN, Germany, June 18.—Robi of Munich, who in June, 1903, won the hundred kilometre bicycle championship of the world, and who had won many other championships to his record, was killed today while making an aeroplane flight.

# HAIL AGED EMPEROR

VIENNA, June 18.—Messages from Sarajevo, Bosnia, today said that Emperor Franz Josef is meeting with a fine reception in his tour of Bosnia. His Majesty is showing signs of fatigue, and his face is pale and manifests vivid interest in everything concerning his new subjects. People in the vicinity of the court officials, the emperor in the most democratic fashion walks among the people without the least ceremony. As may be imagined, their enthusiasm has been doubled thereby.

# MANY ARE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

## French Express Crashes Into Freight and the Wreckage Catches Fire—Fourteen Are Recovered From Debris

VILLEPREUX, France, June 18.—The Granville express today crashed into the rear of a local freight standing at the station here.

# HIGHWAYMAN'S VICTIM

MILAN, June 18.—Two highwaymen held up a carter named Carlini with loaded pistols at Roniglione, near Genova, uttering the hackneyed formula: "Your money or your life." Carlini, a young man of 37, overcame his dread, was in the act of handing over 150 francs when the ruffians drew a long stiletto and plunged it deep in his back.

# C. N. R. STOCK AS INVESTMENT

## Arrangements Made by President Mackenzie for Dealing in Securities of Company on Toronto Stock Exchange

### FIVE MILLIONS OPEN TO CANADA

#### Debiture Stock That May Be Converted Into Common—Financial Position of Company Is Satisfactory

TORONTO, June 18.—It is characteristic of William Mackenzie that he should slip away to the Pacific Coast immediately after arranging for the sale of Canadian Northern Railway stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange without telling the Canadian public that this was their last chance to get a look in at the common stock of the company.

# DEMONSTRATION BY SUFFRAGETTES

## Ten Thousand Women March in Procession Through London and Hold Meeting—Threats for Government

LONDON, June 18.—Wearing immaculate white dresses, suffragettes marched in procession through the streets of London, from St. Martin's Hall to the Albert Hall.

# PATENT MEDICINE BUSINESS LAWFUL

## Effect of Judgment Rendered by Judge McInnes Quashing Conviction by Magistrate in Case at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, June 18.—An important decision fortifying the right of the medical profession to carry on the business of selling their goods in this province was given by Judge McInnes in the county court this morning in connection with the appeal of Miss Mildred E. Johnston against a conviction by Magistrate Bull.

# MURDER AND SUICIDE

MILAN, June 18.—The shocking murder of a Milanese ticket collector by a tramway inspector, which led to the execution of a general strike in this city, has had a further sequel. The woman of the murdered man, a young girl, after bidding farewell to her relatives and friends, ascended the spire of Milan cathedral and flung herself from its dizzy height. The lifeless body was dashed upon the marble steps in the midst of a group of horrified spectators.

# HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Change in Directorate—Results of Examination Made by Mr. Burdidge of London.

# STOCKHOLDERS ARE ANXIOUS

## Agent of United Wireless at Winnipeg is Visited by Many Unfortunate Purchasers of Shares in Company

### HAS MUCH MONEY INVESTED HIMSELF

#### Receives Message From Arrested President Through Medium of Seattle Office, But No Explanation Is Given

WINNIPEG, June 17.—Wireless stockholders made this busy day for the United Wireless Telegraph Co. Agent through the morning hours investigated the well-furnished Winnipeg office of the company, seeking information as to the status of affairs. Manager Grant could do nothing but inform his callers that he was as much in the dark as any of his visitors as to the real situation.

# GOTIAM STRUCK BY WIND STORM

## Four Persons Reported Dead As Result of High Wind—Lightning in Other Places Claims Several Victims

NEW YORK, June 18.—On the heels of the typhoon that devastated the West Indies today came the Gotiam storm.

# TUG EDITH SAVES FISHING SCHOONER

Claims \$15,000 Salvage for Services Rendered in Picking Up Distressed Vessel.

# LANCET IS USED ON KAISER'S KNEE

Trouble Similar to Affection of Wrist Some Weeks Ago—Complete Recovery is Expected in Few Days

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FIFTIETH YEAR

# FIRST AIRSHIP FOR PASSENGERS

## Gigantic German Vessel Deutschland Billed to Make Its Initial Trip from Friedrichshaven on Wednesday Next.

### LIMIT OF VOYAGE TO BE 700 MILES

#### Aerial Excursionists to Be Accommodated in Finely Finished Cabin and Provided With Refreshments

FRIEDRICHSHAVEN, Germany, June 18.—The maiden voyage of the first German passenger airship, the Deutschland, is announced for June 22nd. The course will be from Friedrichshaven to Stuttgart, Mannheim, Cologne, and Düsseldorf.

# SAY CLOUDS OBSCURE LIGHT

## Col. Anderson Coming to Coast to Inspect Works—Mariners Say Triangle Light Will Not Be Satisfactory

Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is expected to come to British Columbia within a short time to make an inspection of the work of the department on this coast.

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VIEWS ON POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Professor Prothero, Noted London Editor, Visits Victoria After Lecturing Tour in United States

A journalist of considerable renown and a former professor of history at the University of Cambridge, Mr. T. Prothero, is in the city, a guest at the Victoria Hotel...

MR. BABCOCK BOUND FOR RIVERS INLET

There He Meets Mr. Williams of Dominion Service to Take Up Question of Establishing a Boat Rating

Mr. John Pease Babcock, deputy commissioner of fisheries for British Columbia, is leaving tomorrow for the north coast...

HORSES BURNED

Fire in Irvine, Alberta, Demolishes Stable and Threatens Whole Town With Destruction

IRVINE, Alb., June 18.—The worst fire in the history of Irvine broke out this morning, threatening to destroy the whole town...

SHOCKING VALLEY SUIT THROWN OUT

U. S. Circuit Court Judge Grants Motion for Discontinuance of Action Brought by C. Raymond Munger

NEW YORK, June 18.—Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit court today granted the motion for the discontinuance of the suit brought by C. Raymond Munger against the Hocking Valley railway...

MANITOBA LIBERALS

Leadership of Mr. Norris is Reputed by Secretary of Provincial Executive

WINNIPEG, June 16.—R. H. McDonald, secretary of the Provincial Liberal executive, makes a statement in which he energetically repudiates the leadership of T. C. Norris.

Look For C. P. R. Meion

LONDON, June 17.—Readers here say New York is responsible for the recent rise in Canadian Pacific, but whether these will be sufficient to offset the coalition of the other parties is impossible to forecast...

Substantial Sum Required for Fair

ROME, June 17.—A tragic event has taken place in the private hospital of Dr. Pestalozza...

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF WIRELESS

Senator Depew's Bill, Passed in Senate Intended to Prevent Interruptions by Amateur Operators

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Senate today passed Senator Depew's bill regarding the use of the wireless. It requires all persons operating wireless telegraph stations to procure licenses from the Bureau of Commerce and Labor...

LEADER SPEAKS TO OXFORD MEN

Mr. Borden Holds His Third Ontario Meeting at Ingersoll—Assisted by Mr. Doherty and Dr. Reaume

INGERSOLL, Ont., June 16.—E. L. Borden, leader of the opposition at Ottawa, arrived in Ingersoll this morning, being the third place he has visited on his tour of Ontario...

ARRANGING FOR CONFERENCES

LONDON, June 17.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, has been busy during the day with the arrangements for the conferences which will be held in the House of Lords...

ATTELD AND MORAN HAVE BEEN MATCHED

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 17.—Abel Atteled and Owen Moran have been matched for a 28-round fight at 134 pounds at 5 o'clock on the evening of June 24th and they will fight at the Victoria Hotel...

MAULED BY BURGLAR

WATCHMAN OF MEDICAL SCHOOL INTERUPTED BY BURGLAR

NEW YORK, June 17.—One of the laboratories of the Cornell University medical school was broken into early today by a burglar...

CONCESSION MADE TO PHARMACISTS

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—The Russian senate today granted the application of the pharmacists at Moscow for exemption from the payment of a tax on the ground that they are engaged in their profession...

Jews Who Hold Diplomas in That Line Exempted From Order of Expulsion—Many Favorably Affected

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IRISH ATTITUDE

DRINKING'S OATH

DUBLIN CORPORATION DEMANDS OFFENSIVE WORDS BE DELETED

DUBLIN, June 18.—Ireland is still moving for a modification of the King's oath. A special meeting of the Dublin corporation was held to pass a resolution demanding that the words which are regarded as offensive by the majority should be deleted from the Declaration...

Montreal Fire Victims

MONTRÉAL, June 18.—Up to midnight 27 bodies had been taken from the ruins of the Hotel Victoria. Of these five have not yet been identified...

The Kaiser's Fourth Son

BERLIN, June 17.—Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, the Kaiser's fourth son, who is destined to carry out a career in civil life, will shortly be appointed an important executive position in the administration in the province of Posen...

SENATE PASSES RAILROAD BILL

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate today passed the bill for the approval of the administration in the province of Posen...

AMERICAN COMPANY TO ERECT \$750,000 PLANT AND EXPLOIT BIG TIMBER AREA PURCHASED FROM E. & N. RAILWAY

A branch of the E. & N. railway will be constructed from Duncan to Cowichan Lake for a distance of 15 miles. The plant to be erected at Cowichan Lake will be a saw-mill...

TROOPS FOR FINLAND

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—The Imperial government has decided on the important military movement of 45,000 men to the least of Finland...

Will Rebuild Mill

ALDRIDGE, June 17.—It is understood that the Dominion Shingle Company will at once replace the mill which was destroyed last Monday by fire...

Rush to Stewart

VANCOUVER, June 17.—The departure of the Princess Beatrice for the north coast was a relief to the people of the north coast...

ONTARIO TOUR OF MR. BORDEN

Welcomed by Conservatives Woodstock on Way to Amer Meeting—Affairs Transcontinental Railway

WOODSTOCK, Ont., June 17.—Local Conservatives met Mr. Borden and his party at ten o'clock this morning...

GOOD PROSPECT AT NEXT ELECTION

Mr. Doherty of Montreal Brings Message of Goodwill From His Province to the People of Ontario

WOODSTOCK, Ont., June 17.—Local Conservatives met Mr. Borden and his party at ten o'clock this morning...

FIND NO BODY

DIVERS SEARCH BOTTOM OF LAKE COME IN VAIN FOR PORTER CHARLTON

COMO, Italy, June 17.—Throughout today divers roamed the bottom of Lake Como in the vicinity of where the body of Mr. Charles Scott, Charlton, was found in a trunk...

STEEL MANUFACTURE

MR. MOORE SPEAKS OF IRONDALE PLANT

IRONDALE, N. Y., June 17.—The yacht Aquilo, owned by the Western Steel Corporation, was at this morning docked at the Johnson Company wharf...

WILL REBUILD MILL

ALDRIDGE, June 17.—It is understood that the Dominion Shingle Company will at once replace the mill which was destroyed last Monday by fire...

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One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

Some little disappointment has been expressed because the President and the First Vice-President of the Canadian Northern have come and gone without saying anything very definite regarding the carrying out of the plans of the company. The public is entitled to some explanation and we are in a position to give it, not by the authority of either knows the gentlemen given for that purpose, but by virtue of the statements made by them in regard to the business that brought them to the Coast at the time of their recent visits. Mr. Mann, who was the first to arrive, came out chiefly in connection with his interests at Stewart and elsewhere at the head of the Port of Canada. He discussed some matters connected with the Canadian Northern, but said expressly that he proposed to return in the course of a few weeks with Mr. Mackenzie and remain here long enough to get railway matters fully under way. He did not at that time expect to be followed so soon by Mr. Mackenzie. The latter came for the purpose of closing up the collie purchase. He also discussed the railway incidentally, and pretty thoroughly, as far as time would permit, but said that he would return later to go into all the matters fully with Mr. Mann. Both these gentlemen will be in the city during July, if their present plans do not miscarry, and they will take up the whole railway question and begin the work of active construction both on the Mainland and the Island. Possibly, as the surveys are completed on the Mainland, work may be let on that part of the line before they return, although neither of them has said so far as the Colonist knows. In respect to construction on the Island, they very naturally are desirous of receiving the fullest reports from their engineers before letting contracts. On the Mainland there is only one place where they can go on the Island there may be more than one place. Some persons, who profess to know, say that there is only one place on the Island, and possibly they are right; but the company certainly ought not to be required to begin construction by that route, until they have had an opportunity of learning if there may not be another which will be more in the interest of the country and of the railway itself. The utmost speed is being made to get together the necessary information and when it has been collected a decision will be made. Mr. Mackenzie is confident that the preliminary examination will be completed by the time he and Mr. Mann return sufficiently at least to warrant them in awarding the first contract. This is how the matter stands, and it is in a very satisfactory condition. The company is ready to begin work just as soon as it is in a position to decide upon a route that may be regarded as the most suitable for the purposes it has in view, namely the complete opening of Vancouver by line or lines of railway, having in mind also the fact that the road when built under the existing contract with the Government, must be one from Victoria to Barkley Sound.

MEASURING LANGUAGE

Mr. Frank T. Bullen, speaking of a pamphlet issued by a certain Board of Trade, said that in it the merits of the particular locality in the interest of which it was issued were extolled, which was right and proper, but comparisons were drawn with other localities, which he thought was a serious error, because any adverse comments, which the people of one locality make about another locality, are used by persons so disposed of the disadvantage of the whole country. It is all very well to say that we do not take each other seriously in respect to matters of this kind but people abroad are likely to take us very seriously indeed. This remark of Mr. Bullen's suggests a line of thought that may perhaps be advantageously followed, and it is that our public men and our newspapers do not always measure their language as carefully as they ought to. The fault is not a local one, but that does not render it any the less harmful. It is conspicuous in the news stories that are sent out. A fine occurs in a city. It is described as a conflagration, and, if it has extended for a block or so, the world is told that the place has been practically wiped out. If the rain falls a little heavier than usual, it forthwith becomes torrential, and the ingenious narrator of the incident does not forget to weave in a suggestion that very many lives may have been lost by the resultant floods, and that the property loss may be reckoned by millions. Everything that happens is just a little worse than anything else that ever happened in its own particular class. Such stories lend themselves to attractive headlines, and when the

contradictions come along, the paper usually only finds space for them somewhere that is not conspicuous. Extraordinary ideas that get abroad concerning the country. There is a rivalry between two towns. Rivalry is healthy, but after a time, the papers of one place take to saying unpleasant things about the other place and vice versa. People who are always on the lookout for things that can be said to the disadvantage of the country, make very effective use of these uncomplimentary things. It is necessary to measure their language. The other side is always corrupt, incapable, and anything else that is not proper. This sort of thing does not do very much harm abroad, because the details of our politics are not of any special interest to people outside of the country. It does harm at home, for it creates a general impression that the politics of the whole country is rotten; it familiarizes the public mind with the idea of corruption; it poisons the public mind so that a healthy sentiment cannot be developed. We would all be the better for it, if we took occasion to measure our words. From the narrow standpoint of efficiency, moderate language is to be preferred to exaggeration. A liberal use of adjectives often, indeed almost invariably, weakens the force of the statements in connection with which they are employed.

AMUSING ERRORS

The Ottawa Free Press is shocked because a London society lady thought that ex-President Roosevelt's eldest daughter was spoken of as the "Princess of Canada." Really such an incident is altogether too trivial for serious notice. Of course, there are a good many people in the United Kingdom who are very ill-informed about Canada; but then we venture to think that a good many people in Canada are very ill-informed about the United Kingdom. Most amusing errors happen. What shall we say of the German Postmaster, who, in a letter printed a few days ago, in which he apologized for delay in forwarding a letter by saying that there were so many Victorias in British Columbia that he did not know to which it ought to be sent? What shall we say of the Seattle newspaper man, who seriously corrected another for writing that British Columbia is in Canada? If the amusing errors of this kind that have come under our notice during the last few years only could be printed collectively, they would be as funny as the funniest set of "howlers" ever perpetrated by schoolboys. And the last thing in the world that some people learn is geography. It would be cruel to mention the name of the Canadian Minister of the Crown, who, in an interview the impression that Vancouver Island projected into the Pacific Ocean from the western frontier of the State of Washington, because when he was regularly his error he took the greatest possible care to inform himself concerning the geography of this part of the country. When people make the sort of blunders which are pointed out in the Free Press the rednecked absurdity is the best way to meet them. A prominent business man of an Eastern city relates that some years ago he was dining with some friends in Liverpool. His hostess said: "I have often wondered, Mr. M., what you do in the Colonies for fresh meat as you are so far from the markets." To this Mr. M. replied: "When we can't get it anywhere else, we go out behind the barn and shoot a bear." This led to explanations and the enlightening of more than the hostess concerning conditions on this side of the water. A well known Englishman, who spent many months in British Columbia, told the Colonist that he was asked by a lady how people travelled in this country. He named the various ways of getting around from walking to railway trains. The lady at once drew herself up indignantly and walked some up indignantly and said: "Miss — is very much offended at the way you answered her question a few minutes ago." The other said he had only told the simple truth, but his friend replied: "Oh, come now, B., none of your 'yellow' tales." These things are simply amusing, and, of course, or at least ought not, to be construed into a casus belli, even in the newspapers.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

The Department of Immigration invites an expression of opinion upon the criticisms directed against the regulations in force in Canada in regard to immigrants. It has sent out the following letter: Numerous items appearing in the press of the British Isles, or called from there to the press of Canada, have been commented upon upon the present Canadian immigration regulations, and you will have observed that criticism is being directed almost exclusively to two regulations: the first requiring immigrants coming to Canada to have a return ticket, or, in the case of females, to domestic service, to have in their possession at the time of landing the sum of \$25, in addition to railway transportation to their ultimate destination; the second providing that the consent to emigrate to Canada (required by law to be granted by the assistant superintendent of emigration for Canada in London, England, to each charity aided emigrant) shall be given only to such persons as are assured employment at farm work, or in some other occupation, upon arrival in Canada. A strong agitation is being carried on to have these regulations wholly abolished or altered. Practically every Canadian paper, irrespective of political connection, which has so far dealt with the subject, has upheld the regulations and insisted upon Canada being the sole judge as to who shall or shall not be allowed to enter this country. In this connection I would consider it a favor if you would kindly deal editorially in your paper with the two regulations above referred to, and send me a marked copy so that you may have a marked copy of the consensus of Canadian opinion on this question before the reading public of the British Isles. We would like to hear from correspondents upon this subject. Needless to say we approve of the principle that Canada shall be the sole judge of the regulations under which immigrants shall be admitted into the Dominion. Anything else would be to deny Canada autonomy in respect to a matter that concerns her welfare more than that of any other country. At the same time we think that the exercise of this right of control should be with an open mind as to how the United Kingdom can be aided in solving the problem presented by the unemployed. As to the first regulation, we think that to require a person entering Canada with no employment in view to have at least \$25 in money is fully as much in the interests of the immigrants as in those of this country. Most immigrants reach the country by way of the Atlantic seaboard, and any one who knows anything about the matter at all will not require to be told that the promiscuous dumping of immigrants without means at these cities would give rise to very serious conditions, and would be almost certain to be harmful to the immigrants themselves. There is plenty of work in Canada for men who are able to do it, but it is not to be found in sight of the wharves on the Atlantic coast and even where it is available an immigrant needs a little time to look around. The only seri-

ment to be taken into consideration in this matter is that which bears upon the immigrants themselves, and the position of deserving men landing penniless or practically so, on the shores of this country is one calculated to arouse the deepest sympathy, besides creating a situation for which it may be difficult to find relief. We do not want underserving men on any conditions whatsoever. We do not think this regulation ought to apply to wives coming out to their husbands, children under age coming to their parents or to any persons who can show that their immediate future is provided for. In regard to charity aided immigrants, we are very strongly of the opinion that it would be a mistake to permit these to enter the country at all unless they come within the terms of the regulation. We are aware that many well-disposed people in the United Kingdom think that Canada ought to be willing to receive such immigrants and provide work for them; but they surely cannot understand the conditions which exist here or they would see that what they propose would prove a very serious error. It can hardly be necessary to add that the above observations apply to immigrants from any country.

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Charles I. was a strength and weakness. He lived an irreproachable hand he was deceitful, treacherous. He was a wife, Maria Henrietta, of dent Roman Catholic. His ed him in the doctrines of came to the throne when strained. He was well liked although those who knew come to question his since that he would seek to extend even further than his father who brought with her notions of the power of king to assert himself as the of Britain, and his closest ally of Buckingham, was an absolutism. In judging of sary to remember that the Scotland without parliament father had throughout his reared them as far as possible condemn him for the method tempted to attain his ends, to recognize that he might co his opinions of his rights as cere men entertained the sacred it was not yet established a right to a voice in the the kingdom. Its legislative admitted, but many of the kingdom denied its claim to a differ in which the affairs of carried on. Even the great leaders did not at first aspire the administration of affairs. for parliament the power to impose taxation, to determine to religion and to discuss freestate, but they did not claim how the laws should be ad revenues should be expended that the ministers of the Crowle But Charles was determined to any restraint. To him the p address of grievances should p ing of Supply was intolerable supposed the right of the peo the validity of his conduct and isters, a doctrine that he would Puritanism, which, as we s article, had its origin in a little who had fled during the rei Geneva, had at this time beco England, and in Scotland Pres firmly established. However tarianism and Scottish Presbyter differed in respect to forms wherents of creed, they were al herence to the principle of pop This was the direct outcome o of Calvin, the fundamental prin doctrine was the assertion of t of God, from which it followe all men must of necessity be ec of all details, the contest which Charles and Parliament almos upon his accession was over pop ty. It was complicated by qu ecclesiastical character; it was fears that Roman Catholicism w restored; it was embittered by Presbyterianism and Episcopac dered more violent by religious f at the bottom it was strife as t King or the people should rule with this aspect of the case only concern ourselves. Charles came to the throne in time there was war with Spain was quite willing that it should vigorously, for Spain was regarde enemy of the Protestant religion; that the struggle should be contin operations on land as well. This reign caused friction; but th dence given to Parliament tention to assert his power was meeting, which was in the of the reign, when Montagu chaplain, who had preached the de Real Presence and the divine rig was summoned before the Bar an to prison. Charles showed no res he became indignant when his r large grant of money was met by hundred and forty thousand pou his plans called for at least a mill yet more indignant when Parliam to grant him the ordinary reve Crown for life, limiting the gran only, on the ground that the incit ation required revision. Charles fused the grant and ordered the H mons to adjourn. They reassem after, but in the meantime Charles Montague from prison and endeav lect taxes without legal sanction. of the Assembly was shown in the of Sir Thomas Philips, when he s land is the last monarchy that ret erties. Let them not perish now resolution of the King was not mov ing on the advice of Buckingham, the House. The attitude of Char defined in his own words. "Rem said, "that Parliaments are atoge power for their calling, sitting and therefore, as I find the fruits be good or evil, they are to contin not to be." The reply of Parliam was to order the impeachment of B It will be timely here to speak of mentary leaders, for the British peo much to them that it is of impor



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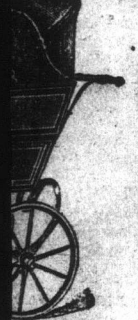
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# An Hour with the Editor

## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Charles I. was a strange compound of strength and weakness. He was cultured, kind and lived an irreproachable life; on the other hand he was deceitful, unscrupulous and treacherous. He was a Protestant, but his wife, Maria Henrietta, of France, was an ardent Roman Catholic. His father had educated him in the doctrines of absolutism, and he came to the throne when the relations between the Crown and Parliament were greatly strained. He was well liked by the people, although those who knew him best had become to question his sincerity and to suspect that he would seek to extend the prerogative even further than his father had. His wife who brought with her from France extreme notions of the power of kings, encouraged him to assert himself as the sole ruler of Great Britain, and his closest adviser, Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was an avowed advocate of absolutism. In judging of Charles it is necessary to remember that the Stuarts had ruled Scotland without parliaments, and that his father had throughout his reign in England ignored them as far as possible. While we may condemn him for the methods by which he attempted to attain his ends, we ought not to fail to recognize that he might conscientiously hold his opinions of his rights as King. Many sincere men entertained the same views, and indeed it was not yet established that Parliament had a right to a voice in the administration of the kingdom. Its legislative rights had been admitted, but many of the best minds in the kingdom denied its claim to the same in the manner in which the affairs of the nation were carried on. Even the great parliamentary leaders did not at first aspire to any share in the administration of affairs. They demanded for parliament the power to make the laws, to impose taxation, to determine matters relating to religion and to discuss freely all matters of state, but they did not claim the right to say how the laws should be administered, or the revenues should be expended. The doctrine that the ministers of the Crown were responsible to parliament had fallen into abeyance. But Charles was determined to govern without any restraint. To him the principle that the redress of grievances should precede the granting of Supply was intolerable, for that presupposed the right of the people to question the validity of his conduct and that of his ministers, a doctrine that he would not concede.

Puritanism, which, as we saw in a previous article, had its origin in a little group of people who had fled during the reign of Mary to Geneva, had at this time become dominant in England, and in Scotland Presbyterianism was firmly established. However English Puritanism and Scottish Presbyterianism may have differed in respect to forms of worship and matters of creed, they were alike in their adherence to the principle of popular supremacy. This was the direct outcome of the teachings of Calvin, the fundamental principle of whose doctrine was the assertion of the sovereignty of God, from which it followed that under Him all men must of necessity be equal. Stripped of all details, the contest which arose between Charles and Parliament almost immediately upon his accession was over popular sovereignty. It was complicated by questions of an ecclesiastical character; it was intensified by fears that Roman Catholicism was about to be restored; it was embittered by a strife between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy; it was rendered more violent by religious fanaticism; but at the bottom it was strife as to whether the King or the people should rule Britain. It is with this aspect of the case only that we shall concern ourselves.

Charles came to the throne in 1625. At that time there was war with Spain. Parliament was quite willing that it should be prosecuted vigorously, for Spain was regarded as the arch-enemy of the Protestant religion; but it insisted that the struggle should be confined to the sea, whereas the King was desirous of carrying on operations on land as well. This early in the reign caused friction, but the first evidence given by Parliament of its intention to assert its power was in its first meeting, which was in the first year of the reign, when Montague, a court chaplain, who had preached the doctrine of the Real Presence and the divine right of kings, was summoned before the Bar and committed to prison. Charles showed no resentment, but he became indignant when his request for a large grant of money was met by one of one hundred and forty thousand pounds, whereas his plans called for at least a million. He was yet more indignant when Parliament declined to grant him the ordinary revenues of the Crown for life, limiting the grant to a year only, on the ground that the incidence of taxation required revision. Charles at once refused the grant and ordered the House of Commons to adjourn. They reassembled shortly after, but in the meantime Charles had released Montague from prison and endeavored to collect taxes without legal sanction. The temper of the Assembly was shown in the exclamation of Sir Thomas Phillips, when he said: "England is the last monarchy that retains her liberties. Let them not perish now." But the resolution of the King was not moved, and acting on the advice of Buckingham, he dissolved the House. The attitude of Charles may be defined in his own words. "Remember," he said, "that Parliaments are altogether in my power for their calling, sitting and dissolving, and therefore, as I find the fruits of them to be good or evil, they are to continue to be or not to be." The reply of Parliament to this was to order the impeachment of Buckingham. It will be timely here to speak of the parliamentary leaders, for the British people owe so much to them that it is of importance that

their characters should be well understood. If, as some claim, we are on the eve of a constitutional crisis, it is well that we should learn as well as we can who were the men who precipitated the tremendous events which culminated in the overthrow of the monarchy. First He was a man of high social standing, his family being one of the most ancient in the kingdom. He had performed distinguished public services, particularly in the suppression of piracy in the Channel. He was highly educated, refined, dignified and devout. His eloquence was of a high order; he was, indeed, the first to introduce impassioned appeals into the discussions of Parliament. His mind was active and clear; his temper was ardent and resolute. He believed in Parliament. To him that body represented the collective wisdom of the nation, and he insisted that the safety of the kingdom depended upon the responsibility of ministers to the representatives of the people.

Another leader of the Commons at this time was Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford. On his entry into public life he was a champion of popular government, and was among the foremost advocates of the Petition of Right. He was a man of rare talents and powerful eloquence, less fiery and passionate than Eliot, but yet able to sway his fellow-members with ease. We find him declaring in Parliament: "We must vindicate laws made by our ancestors. We must set such a stamp upon them as no licentious spirit shall dare hereafter to invade." Later he became intoxicated with ambition, and proved the most effective agent of Charles in extending his absolutism. He differed from his fellow-leaders in that he sought at all times his own ends. His object was power, and he looked upon the King simply as a medium through whom he should exercise the power to which he attained. From being a champion of the rights of the people, he became their most determined opponent. Perhaps no man contributed more to the downfall of the King than he. His ability as an administrator was great, but his methods were unscrupulous. His career in Ireland was productive of evils, which bear fruit even today. He inaugurated a policy to which he gave the name of "Thorough," and which may be thus defined: "The King was to be absolute and the English monarchy was to be placed upon the same footing as Richelieu had placed the monarchy in France; the estates and liberty of every person in the realm were to be at the disposal of the Crown; the courts were to be deprived of independent authority and to be simply instruments for the exercise of the royal will; the most merciless punishments were to be imposed on any one who ventured to question what the King might do. To this policy, which went much further than he himself had ever intended to go, Charles gave a ready assent, and thus precipitated the conflict with Parliament.

## NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Iberian Peninsula, as Spain and Portugal are sometimes called, presents one of the most interesting examples of racial characteristics to be found anywhere. The difference between the inhabitants of Spain and Portugal is very marked, and their attitude towards each other is very unfriendly. Speaking generally, the Spaniards are a much more refined race than the Portuguese. The patriotism and energy of the latter are intense, but they are difficult of control, and in their habits are not on a par with the people of Europe generally. The explanation of these differences will appear from the review of the history of the Peninsula. The primary cause may be found in the fact that the Portuguese represent more strongly than the Spaniards the original stock with which the Peninsula was peopled. This ancient race was driven before successive invaders until they took refuge on the Atlantic coast, just as the Celtic population of the British Isles was driven before the Teutonic invaders.

The earliest known inhabitants of the Peninsula are called Iberians. Representatives of them are supposed to survive in the Basques. This remarkable people occupy the southwestern part of France and the northern part of Spain, on both sides of the Pyrenees and adjoining the Bay of Biscay, to which they give their name. They are a fine, sturdy race, make excellent soldiers and sailors, and retain their ancient language and customs with little change from what they were centuries ago. Some historians claim that there were Greek settlements in the Peninsula before the historical period, and there seems to be no doubt that the Phoenicians founded colonies in the country more than three thousand years ago. Carthage in northern Africa was a Phoenician city, and although it attained its independence, and the Carthaginians occupied parts of Spain. It is claimed, with we do not know what degree of authority, that the Trojans, Greeks, sought refuge in their city by the sea. There seems, however, to be no reason for supposing that any of the people, who may have come from the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, found the Peninsula unoccupied, and ethnologists have assumed the existence of an aboriginal people to whom they have given the name Iberi. The assumption is well supported by facts. It seems established that there was a Celtic invasion of the Peninsula. This took place in prehistoric times, and we find before the Christian Era that the combination of the Celtic and Iberian blood had produced a race of people in central Spain that was exceptionally vigorous and warlike. In those days fighting was the chief test of human superiority, and both the infantry and cavalry of the

Celtiberi, as the Romans called them, were of the highest type. We probably find in this race the origin of the Spanish people of today. Celtic blood with the stronger admixture of originated the distinction between the Spaniards and Portuguese.

The Roman invasion infused a new element into the population, but there is not much reason to suppose that its influence extended to Portugal. The amalgamation between the new invaders and the Celtiberi seems to have been complete, and the result was the development of a new type of people, the descriptions of whom by the Latin writers disclose many of the most distinctive characteristics of the Spanish of the present day. The type was so strongly fixed, as far as form and features are concerned, that the accounts of the beautiful girls, who went from Spain to Rome, would apply to the Spanish women of later centuries around whom romance has woven so much that is pleasing. About the fifth century the great advance of the Teutonic tribes across Central Europe occurred. The Vandals led the van, so came the Goths and one branch of the race, the Visigoths, settled in Spain, and to some extent in Portugal. They contributed to a very large extent to the determination of the characteristics of the people, but as was the case with previous invaders, their influence was less in the west than in the east and centre, so that the Portuguese became more than ever a people apart from their neighbors. In 712 began the great Saracenic invasion. The Moorish occupants of the Peninsula added another element to the already mixed race. Some of the "kingdoms" into which Spain was divided, kept their racial stock fairly pure, notably Aragon and Castile. The infusion of Moorish blood into Portugal was quite marked. Subsequently the Moors were driven out of the country, but not until they had left their impression upon the character of the people over a wide area.

Thus we find that contributing to the production of the two nationalities, which inhabit the Peninsula, we have an ancient race known as the Iberi, supposed to be aboriginal, possibly a Trojan and Greek element, certainly some of the Phoenician stock and of its modification the Carthaginian, Romans, Vandals, Celts, Moors and later to a smaller degree Franks. The Trojans, Phoenicians, and Carthaginians represented what is called the Turanian stock from which the Chinese and the Japanese are said to have sprung; the Moors are of the Semitic stock; the Celts, Vandals, Cisgoths and Franks are of Aryan stock, otherwise known as the Indo-European. The Iberi and the Romans cannot be ascribed with certainty to any of this last stocks. We do not suppose that there is any country in Europe in which so many various races have combined to produce types of people that are so well defined as the Spaniards and Portuguese are. It is interesting to note in this connection that these two peoples, after their racial character had become fully developed, came to America, where they have intermarried with the native Indian tribes, and the result is the Spanish half-breed of Central and South America and the Portuguese half-breed of Brazil.

It will be seen when the development of the people of other nationalities comes to be considered that the variations of characteristics are possibly not so difficult to explain as they seem to be at first sight. The case of the Iberian Peninsula is peculiarly well fitted to illustrate how these have been brought about. As has been shown above, there is no great difficulty in accounting for the difference between Spaniards and Portuguese, although there are no natural lines of demarcation between the two countries. The historical facts also explain why there are wide differences between the people inhabiting the several provinces of Spain. It ought to be added to what has been said above that the physical nature of localities also to a considerable extent modify the types of their inhabitants.

## A SPECULATION

Instances have frequently occurred where, through injury or illness, persons have lost their memory to a greater or less degree. In some instances they have forgotten who they are, while retaining their other faculties in their normal condition. Usually there seems to be a transition stage between the full possession of his faculties and the beginning of the new conditions, for which the victim has no explanation to offer. After he has recovered his memory. He will say, for example, I remember leaving home at such and such a time, and the next thing I recall is that I was in such and such a place, which may be hundreds of miles distant from his home, and the time may be many days later. As these extraordinary lapses of memory are possible, it is conceivable that an adult man might lose his memory entirely. Let it be supposed that a normally healthy and intelligent man is cast away naked on an uninhabited island, and for some cause or another has absolutely lost all memory. He is simply a human organism with its physical functions in full operation and a mind capable of thought but an absolute blank so far as knowledge is concerned. What would be the chance of such a man living, and what sort of a person would he become? Here is an open field for speculation. It may be assumed that he would on gaining consciousness become aware of physical sensations, that is he would become hungry and thirsty, and his first effort would be to supply these wants. Would he know enough to eat,

to appease his hunger and drink to assuage his thirst? In other words, are these essential acts so instinctive that they would be performed without education? Judging from the actions of infants, they are instinctive, and would be performed without previous knowledge. His first great danger would be in respect to the choice of food. The lower animals have an instinct that is almost unerring in respect to food; but it seems doubtful if the human animal has it. As the number of natural products that are poisonous is much less than that of those that are nutritious, the chances are that our naked animal would manage to sustain his life. Sleep would of course come automatically. It may be taken for granted that the man would in a very short time settle down into a sort of routine in which eating and sleeping would form the principal parts. It is to be assumed also, as we are supposing him to be a man of intelligence, that he would give some attention to the question of shelter, and that he would not long remain naked, if materials were available out of which he could make clothing, for in the last analysis clothes are merely a form of shelter. Being without memory, our hero would not know that there were any human beings in the world, or that there was any other thing in all the world beyond his island and the surrounding sea; but being intelligent, he would naturally begin to speculate upon how he came to be where he was, and it seems inevitable that he would reach the conclusion that he must have had a previous existence. Thus far we may go with a feeling of certainty that we cannot be very much astray; but when we endeavor to determine what he would think that previous existence was like, that is what the conditions of the life were, we are at once upon a boundless ocean of speculation.

But the interesting question in such a connection is whether or not the man would develop a moral consciousness. To put the matter in another way, could he do anything wrong? We cannot answer this question without proceeding at once to the next stage in the inquiry. We will have to determine what is the abstract test of right and wrong. Some will say that the test is whether or not an act is in accordance with the Divine Law as it has been revealed to men. But there are very many parts of the world

## "Where there ain't no Ten Commandments"

nor anything resembling them, and of course to our solitary man on the island, without memory of anything that had happened or he had learned previous to his entry upon this stage of his existence, there would be no code for the regulation of his conduct, no fixed principles derived from education. If another person should come to the island, a new element would at once enter into his existence, and the possibility that he might benefit or injure that individual would create the possibility of his doing right or wrong, and the operation of Law would at once begin, that is of human law. But it is conceivable that to such a person in solitude two courses of action would lie open. He might brutalize himself mentally and physically, or he might develop along lines of gentleness and nobility. He might either sink to the level of the brutes that surrounded him, or he might rise to a height immeasurably above them. Which he would be the more likely to do would depend in some measure upon his inherited instincts, but no matter why he did it, we may justly say that if he sank downward he would be doing wrong, and that if he progressed upward he would be doing right. From this it seems to follow that there is a distinction between right and wrong which has no relation to the effect of our actions upon others.

In what has been above suggested there is the basis upon which an imaginative and logical mind might erect an exceedingly interesting work of fiction. What would be the views of the solitary man, with only the memory of what had taken place after he had awakened to find himself alone, when he first met other men, and when he came in contact with modern society? Would he evolve a species of theology? Would he be actuated by any other feeling than selfishness? Possibly if one should follow out this line of thought logically the inevitable conclusion would be that in selfishness is the source of all evil and that love is of necessity the fulfilling of all law.

## Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

### SOME GREAT DRAMATISTS AND THEIR MASTERPIECES

**Aeschylus**  
Before the time of this mightiest of Greek tragic poets, the drama was in more or less of an embryonic state. It had begun, as early as we can ascertain with the dithyrambic chorus sung at the festivals of Dionysus, and Thespis has the credit of introducing the first actor who related the story of the god. The word "drama" means action, and Aeschylus by starting the innovation of having two or more actors may be said to have originated drama, in as much as heretofore, there had been practically no action, but merely a monologue. Perhaps it would be as well before proceeding further to come to some understanding of what the Dionysian feasts were. Dionysus, in Greek mythology, is the god of the vine, so that his feasts were in reality Bacchanalian festivals. He was one of the

many sons of Zeus, and his mother was a daughter of King Cadmus of Thebes. Semele, the mother was killed by lightning, but at her request to Zeus her infant was saved by the rapid growth of the vines which suddenly flourished round him as a protection. Zeus took up the child and enclosed him in his own thigh, keeping him there until Dionysus had reached maturity. So that the lad was twice born, and the dithyrambus celebrated this double-birth. He was educated by the nymphs of Nysa.

Aeschylus lived in stirring times. He was of noble birth and born in Athens 525 B. C. One of his earliest experiences was the witnessing of the assassination of the tyrant Hipparchus in the public streets of his native town. While he was still a lad he took a keen interest in the establishment of democratic rule which was brought about in Athens through the efforts of the renowned Cleisthenes. During the wars with Persia it is probable that the poet took considerable part in the fighting. He was then at the zenith of his manhood and we have evidence of his taking part at Marathon and Salamis. He was infused with the very spirit and sentiment of war, and intensely patriotic, all the noble traditions of his country stirred his intellect and inspired his genius. He had studied in that early Athenian school whose masters were Miltiades, Aristides and Themistocles, so that he is a fitting example of the most advanced intellectual thought of the day.

His plays, besides the innovations he introduced into them, are remarkable for the depth and power of their poetry. He is said to have been the author of ninety-two, but only seven complete plays have come down to us. They are preserved in manuscript in the Laurentian Library at Florence, Italy, which manuscript was probably compiled some fourteen hundred years after the poet's death. The master-piece among his extant plays is the trilogy of the "Oresteia."

In their chronological order the dramas are as follows:

1st, the "Persians." This is an historical tragedy and represents the victory of the Greeks over Xerxes in the Bay of Salamis. In the opening of the play the chorus, composed of Persian elders are bemoaning in song the fact that no word has come to them of the soldiers absent in Greece, and they fear that defeat may have overtaken them. Atossa, Xerxes' aged mother appears before the elders and relates an evil dream she has had and also expresses her dire forebodings. She is soon followed by a messenger who announces the terrible defeat of the Persians at Salamis. The old queen leaves the stage weeping and lamenting. The chorus sings a gloomy dirge. The ghost of the once great Darius appears from the under-world and warns the Persians to desist from further attacks upon the Greeks. After he has vanished, Xerxes and the sorrowing remnant of his army return and join with the chorus in voicing their sorrow.

2nd, the "Suppliants." This is a simple play of mythological derivation.

3rd, the "Seven Against Thebes." This drama deals with the legend of the house of Darius or the doomed race.

4th, "Prometheus." In this play the characters are all divinities and the scene of action a desolate waste on Scythia. We are all, doubtless, more or less acquainted with the story, as Dionysus portrays it here, of the sin of Prometheus against Zeus, and of Prometheus' gift to the human race of fire, and of his teaching to them of the arts and handicrafts so that they may withstand the anger of the great god, who wishes to destroy them. It is a long and powerful drama, full of magnificent scenes and stirring poetry. In "Prometheus Unbound," between which and the first play ages are supposed to have elapsed we have the reconciliation of Prometheus, the friend of mankind, with Zeus, king of heaven.

The three remaining plays are a trilogy and relate the gloomy myth of the house of Atrius. This is another with which most of us are partially familiar in its new setting in the opera "Elektra." The modern version differs not a little from the old tale, but we will not go into details. In the first play "Agamemnon" the great king is murdered by his faithless wife upon his return from the Trojan war. In the second, the "Choephoroi," the guilty woman is in turn killed by her son the avenging Orestes, and in the last the "Eumenides" the conscience-smitten young man confesses his crime and seeks punishment, but is pronounced guiltless by the citizens of Athens.

A Fragment from "Prometheus."  
O holy Ether, and swift-winged winds,  
And River-wells, and laughter innumerable  
Of yon sea-waves; Earth, mother of us all  
And all-viewing cyclic sun, I cry on you,  
Behold me a god, what I endure from gods.  
Behold, with throe on throe,  
How wadded by this woe,  
I wrestle down the myriad years of time.  
Behold how fast around me  
The new King of the happy ones sublime  
Has flung the chain he forged, has shamed  
and bound me.  
Woe, woe, today's woe and the coming morrows'  
I cover with one groan. And where is found  
me  
A limit to these sorrows?

"With \$100,000," said a young man of expansive ideas, "I could make a fortune on the stock exchange."  
"Yes," rejoined a friend, "but whose fortune would you make?"



MANY DROWNED BY CLOUDBURST

Hungarian Villages Are Annihilated and Three Hundred Lives Lost—Roll of Dead May Yet Be Increased

COMMUNICATION IS INTERRUPTED

Fears That Many Survivors May Die of Starvation Before Means of Sending Assistance Can Be Found

BUDAPEST, June 16.—Nearly 300 persons were killed and several villages annihilated by a cloudburst in Krassó-Szorecs, a county of Hungary bordering on Transylvania, Roumania, and Servia. The capital of the county, which is mainly populated by Roumanians, is Lugos.

It is expected that the death roll will be greatly increased when communication, which has been almost completely cut off, is restored.

Bridges, telegraph and telephone wires in the district have been destroyed, and it is feared that many of the survivors of the flood will die of starvation or exposure before it is possible to send assistance.

Affected by Short Time Policy BOSTON, June 16.—Fully 50,000 operatives in the New England states are already affected by the short time policy for the summer months which has been decided upon by numerous manufacturers of textiles, and it is expected that the number will be doubled during July and August.

Colonel Ibbotson Dead MONTREAL, June 16.—Lt. Col. Ibbotson, of the 15th Royal Scots Regiment, died here this morning after a long illness.

Hudson's Bay Company Shares LONDON, June 16.—Lord Strathcona, is the holder of 2,030 shares of the Hudson Bay Company and his daughter, Hon. Mrs. Howard, holds 2,021 shares.

Express Train Wrecked HUNTINGTON, Pa., June 16.—An express train on the Pennsylvania R. R. which left Philadelphia for Philadelphia, was wrecked at Mill Creek, Pa., six miles west of here this evening by the coming down of the engine. The latter went over a steep embankment, but the engineer and fireman both escaped. No one was hurt.

Steel Company's Dividends PITTSBURGH, June 16.—The board of directors of the United States Steel Co. today declared a regular quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent, together with 10 1/2 per cent, both in cash, and in addition a scrip dividend of 10 per cent, payable to holders of preferred stock as of record June 21st. The payment of the 10 1/2 per cent is the first payment against 20 1/2 per cent deferred dividends.

Oregon Murderer Captured KIAMATH FALLS, Ore., June 16.—The Harold, who shot and killed Herbert and Walter Newell, two young shepherds, near this place, last week, was captured at Muk Creek, eight miles from Lakeview, and about six miles from the scene of the tragedy, by Deputy Sheriff Charles Arthur and Creed McKenzie. Harold snatched a 30-06 rifle while in the hands of the officers captured Harold after they had fired eight shots at him and wounded him in the leg. Harold is alleged to have admitted the killing. He is now in jail at Lakeview.

Wrong Man Arrested MONTREAL, June 16.—A man named Thibault, who was arrested on suspicion of incendiarism in connection with the fire at the St. Michael's church on Wednesday afternoon, was released on the explanation of the sexton of the church that Thibault and a man named Girard were standing at the back of the church when the fire broke out, and rushed in to the sexton and told him. Then they went back and sounded the alarm, and were going back to help the sexton put out the fire when Thibault fell, broke his leg and fainted. He has no connection with the sacrilege of St. Michael's church.

Railway Wags Dispute MONTREAL, June 16.—Representatives of the railway brotherhoods of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, who are gathering here, scout the idea conveyed in despatches sent out from Toronto to the effect that a strike is likely to take place immediately on the making public of the report of the conciliation committee, which has been sitting in Toronto. The publication of this report is expected at once. When it has been made public the men's representatives will consider it. If it is not satisfactory they will approach the officials of the companies in more force before taking any drastic action such as striking.

Blackfoot Indian Lands CALGARY, June 16.—One hundred and fifteen thousand acres of rich Bow valley lands lying immediately south of Glendon, and heretofore portion of the Blackfoot Indian reservation, has been surrendered by the tribe. The land, which is situated in what is probably the most fertile district in the province, is worth between three and four millions. The land will be sold by the government, and a large portion of the proceeds devoted to the erection of buildings and purchasing equipment for Indians desiring to farm on the section of the reserve that they have retained. The department of Indian affairs and chiefs of the tribe have been carrying on negotiations for some time.

DEEMED CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKE

American Baptist Missionaries Have Narrow Escape from Hanging by Superstitious Mob at Avellino

SURROUNDED BY MANY THOUSANDS

Leave District Under Protection of Soldiers—Appeal Made to Italian Premier Who Advises Moderation

ROME, June 16.—Details of the escape of a party of American Baptist clergymen from the hands of a superstitious mob at Avellino, at the time of the recent earthquake, were laid before Premier Luzzatti today by James T. Stuart of St. Louis, who was sent by the American board of Baptist missions to Italy to investigate the Baptist mission in this country, and who returned a few days ago from the province of Avellino. Mr. Stuart reported to the Premier that the situation in that district was very strenuous, owing to the struggle between Catholics and Baptists. On the night of the earthquake he and his companions, he said, were brutally attacked. The populace seemed to attribute the earthquake to the presence of the Baptists, and a crowd numbering into the thousands, set upon the Americans with the intention of hanging them.

The police officials," said Mr. Stuart, "wanted us to leave the province immediately and secretly, but this we refused to do, as the Italians would have said that we had fled, and we would have lost all that we have already achieved. Later, however, we took our departure according to arrangements in a public manner, but we were guarded by 200 soldiers with guns and bayonets against the 5,000 or more persons who lined the street, yelling and cursing us."

Premier Luzzatti urged upon Mr. Stuart the advisability of avoiding any retaliatory demonstrations which would be apt to disturb the peace. He expressed the opinion that the action of the Italians was due more to their panic-stricken condition following the earthquake than to any enmity against the Americans. Mr. Stuart has decided to postpone his return to his district in order to allow the excitement to subside.

CANADIAN CORPS IN OLD COUNTRY

Battalion of Queen's Own Rifles to Attend Manoeuvres at Aldershot—Capt. Band, One of Company, in City

One of the Canadian militia officers to represent the Dominion in the forthcoming Aldershot manoeuvres is in the city. Capt. Band, of the Queen's Own Rifles, arrived on a tour of the West coast yesterday. He is the assistant manager of the Queen's Own Rifles and Guaranty Co., of which Mr. L. A. Wright, of Vancouver, is general agent, and Mr. R. W. Deth, of Green & Burdick Bros., of Victoria, is secretary. Capt. Band declares that the announcement by Col. Sir Henry Pellett that he would take his companies of Queen's Own to Aldershot at his own expense is one of the most striking incidents of loyalty and military enthusiasm in the history of manoeuvres there. It is according to conservative estimates, one hundred thousand troops, of which seventy thousand will be regulars, and thirty thousand territorials. The presence of the Canadians will mark an epoch. It will be the first time that Canada has been represented in the old country under such conditions.

That the battalion from the Dominion will be credit to it, there isn't the slightest doubt. The high standard of the Queen's Own Rifles is too well known to require reference. If the corps were chosen by the authorities it is most probable that that crack organization would have received the honor. But Col. Sir Henry Pellett is taking other precautions to make his command worthy. In the choice of men long service will be taken into account, but none are eligible who are not five feet seven and a half inches in height. Besides, although the battalion will leave Toronto on the 13th of August, it will not sail immediately. A week will be spent in training at Quebec. The stay in Great Britain will occupy nearly two months.

Capt. Band speaks with enthusiasm of the Aldershot manoeuvres. He thinks that it will be a splendid experience for the colonials. They will be governed by conditions as near as possible similar to those met with in actual conflict. There will be the same hardships, the same chance of missing connection with the transport, and having to lie down at night without shelter, and the same discipline, and the same trying marches throughout the day.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Lord Strathcona Speaks Warmly for Friendship—Canadian Effort to Cultivate Trade

LONDON, June 16.—To the meeting for the promotion of an Anglo-German trade conference, Lord Strathcona has wired to express his inability, owing to official engagements, to be present. Nothing can be nearer my wish than that relations between Great Britain and Germany should be on the most friendly terms, and anything for the promotion of this will have my warmest support.

BEFLIN, June 16.—The Canadian Government and Canadian business men have been making vigorous efforts since the conclusion of fiscal talks between the Dominion and Germany, to extend the market for Canadian products here. There is reason to believe that the efforts to enlist support for a Canadian exhibition have been successful. W. G. Fischer, general in charge of the duties of Consul-General, and will in effect be Consul-General in everything except title.

Mr. Mackenzie at Port Mann VANCOUVER, June 16.—Wm. Mackenzie today visited Port Mann, the new Canadian Northern townsite, which was founded at Port Mann, on the Fraser. He left for the East tonight.

Steamer Floated CARTHAGE, Columbia, June 16.—The royal mail steamer Magdalena, which went ashore at Port Mann, on the port on Monday, was floated today. The steamer suffered no damage.

ATTACKED BY THUGS

Second Engineer of Steamer Comox Badly Wounded by Men Who Robbed Him

VANCOUVER, June 16.—Clashed into insensibility on the waterfront last night, George Miller, second engineer of the Union Steamship Company's vessel Comox, was robbed of \$47 and a gold watch, and is today suffering from a bad wound on the head, a bitten hand, and a broken and contused all over the body. Two men committed the assault, which took place on the C.P.R. tracks outside the Union Company's wharf.

Miller was returning to the Comox about 11 p.m., and he says that when he turned down the tracks towards his dock from Columbia avenue no one was near. The C.P.R. has an iced house near the entrance to the wharf, and a locomotive was standing on the track at that point. Miller had the cab of the engine and struck him through his pockets, taking his money watch and papers, and ripping the lining of the pockets in their efforts to get everything they could.

When Miller regained his senses he made his way to the Comox, which was only a short distance away and his wounds were dressed. He is badly battered, and had one of his assailants actually chewed his thumb in the struggle.

The thugs jumped in from which the "P.C.S.L.R." which have been standing for some days at that point. There is a theory that the waterfront for the purpose of the Comox, knowing that he would have a considerable amount of money on him.

"Earth Shocks in Spain MADRID, June 16.—Additional shocks occurred this afternoon at Torroa and Almeria. The people are in a state of great alarm, although no great damage has been done.

Agents to Protest VANCOUVER, June 16.—Vancouver and New Westminster real estate agents are preparing to protest to the Government against being excluded from the inner rooms of the land registry office.

Makes Record High Flight INDIANAPOLIS, June 16.—Walter Brookings, in a Wright bi-plane, ascended to a height of 5,000 feet today, making a world's record.

Statehood Bill WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senate today passed the bill granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico. The conference report on the railway bill was also passed, but action was postponed until tomorrow. Senator Elkins, in explaining the measure as agreed upon by the Senate, said it was substantially the same as recommended by the President.

Diaputs Over Wages PORT ARTHUR, Ont., June 16.—There is a possibility of trouble between the Port Arthur and Port William street railway management and the employees. The men have asked for a raise in pay from three to five cents per hour and board. They have also asked for a shorter day. They have also asked for a shorter day. They have also asked for a shorter day.

Young's Sale of PATTERN HATS Today—Saturday. Very special attractions are to be found here in the Millinery Department today. These beautiful creations are all Parisian and New York Models Worth at Least As Much Again As Priced for Today's Discerning Purchasers. No hat bears a higher figure than \$12, and the price of each one is marked in plain figures. Dress Goods and Dress-making a Specialty, A large and expert staff. Thomson's Glove Fitting Constants. Latest Ideas in High-class exclusive Millinery, Dent's Gloves, Morley's Hosiery, Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear. 1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street.

FIT-REFORM Will Serve You Quickly and Well. The Fit-Reform Wardrobe puts a man in A TAILORED APPEARANCE for every sort of work or play that belongs to mankind. It will fit him for a long vacation trip with the same readiness that it will array him for his wedding or any social function, and his FIT-REFORM TWO-PIECE SUIT will have the same superiority as the cool Worsted or Serge Suit he buys for Business wear. The Fit-Reform system of sizes assures absolutely perfect fitting garments, delivered to your home the same day you select them, if desired. FIT-REFORM WARDROBE ALLEN & CO. 1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

Ross' Friday Bargain. QUART BOTTLE ROWAT'S FAMOUS PICKLES—WALNUTS, ONIONS, MIXED or CHOW-CHOW Today Only 25c. SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK 6 lbs. PRUNES for 25c. EVAPORATED APPLES, per lb. 10c. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers 1317 Government Street. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1550.

Did You Notice Flour Was Down at Copas & Young's? The Wholesale Price Has Dropped, So We Reduce the Price To You. Patronize the Firm that Gives You a Square Deal All Round and At All Times. OGLIVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR—per sack \$1.80. CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—per sack \$1.65. FRESH MADE INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for \$1.00. FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—The Best and Sweetest Sugar Made, 20-lb. sack, \$4.15; Or 5 sacks for \$20.00. ST. CHARLES CREAM—large 20-oz. can. 10c. ANTI-COMBINE TEA—in lead packets, 3 lbs. for \$1.00. FRESH LOCAL STRAWBERRIES—3 boxes for 25c. BAMBOO HANDLE BROOMS—While they last, each 25c. OGLIVIE'S ROLLED OATS—8-lb. sack. 35c. SWIFT'S COOKED HAM or TONGUE—sliced, per lb. 40c. CHIVER'S OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE—1-lb. jar. 15c. FRESH PINEAPPLES—each 10c. Patronize the Store of the People Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 and 95. Quick Delivery. Phones 94 and 95.

Our Hobby Again. Proud of our fine All-Wool English Sheep Dogs, a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer, if it was equipped with one of these or one of Chas's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 808 YATES STREET.

EXTENSIVE LOSS TO MANITOBIAN Many People in Prairie Province Holders of 'United' Wireless Stock, Bought at Compatively High Prices. AGENT SURPRISED BY NEW YORK RA Company So Far Refused License in Canada, Though Several Applications Have Been Made at Ottawa. WINNIPEG, June 16.—The dispatch from New York that the United Wireless Telegraph Company had been declared a swindling scheme has caused consternation in this city and other parts of the province. It is estimated that over one million dollars' worth of stock held by investors throughout Manitoba. The United States has had offices in Winnipeg for two years, handsomely equipped, and situated in the United Bank building, in charge of Robert Grant, general agent for Manitoba. "I do not know what to make of the charges which caused the New York report," Mr. Grant said this morning. "I have sent the following telegram to my sub-agents in Manitoba: 'New claims are being made against the United States until further receive any money until further advised by the United States office and have been with the office for two and a half years. I know nothing of the arrests or the charges which caused the New York report.' I have sent the following telegram to my sub-agents in Manitoba: 'New claims are being made against the United States until further receive any money until further advised by the United States office and have been with the office for two and a half years. I know nothing of the arrests or the charges which caused the New York report.' I have sent the following telegram to my sub-agents in Manitoba: 'New claims are being made against the United States until further receive any money until further advised by the United States office and have been with the office for two and a half years. 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EXTENSIVE LOSS TO WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS

Many People in Prairie Province Holders of United Wireless Stock, Bought at Comparatively High Prices

AGENT SURPRISED BY NEW YORK RAID

Company So Far Refused License in Canada, Though Several Applications Have Been Made at Ottawa

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

LONDON, June 18.—The London stock exchange has listed \$1,200,000 of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie mortgage bonds.

LONDON, June 18.—Kent cricketers today beat Sussex and Mr. Rams, while Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire by 110 runs.

For Arguing With Umpire NEW YORK, June 18.—Capt Doyle, of New York, and Manager Clarke, of Pittsburgh, were today suspended for three days by President Lynch of the National League, for violation of the existing rules in arguing with Umpire Biglow.

Vancover people have purchased 6,000 acres of fruit land in the Kamloops Fire Valley on the Arrow Lakes for the sum of \$35,000.

C. McL. Fraser, principal of Nelson High School, has resigned in order to complete his collegiate course leading to the degree of Ph.D.

Five timber limits belonging to E. J. Fisher, New Westminster, have been sold to eastern capitalists for \$80,000.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmeck, K.C., has donated a cup as a special prize for the Kamloops exhibition for the best straight horse of any age foaled in British Columbia.

The marriage of Miss Frances Owens Harrington and Mr. Basil A. Bradley was celebrated in Golden on Wednesday week. They will make their home in Michel.

Cranbrook jail failed to hold Hogan, who was sentenced for three months for assault. He tried to jump his window bar on Tuesday last and made his escape in plain view of waitresses at a neighboring hotel.

A party of Dominion Government land surveyors is now at work in the Three Mile Creek district clarifying the land. They are going right to the boundary of the railway belt.

A shipment of cattle characterized as the finest ever sent from this district has been forwarded from Nicola by the Douglas Lake Cattle Company. It consists of two hundred and two cattle weighing 27,114 pounds.

A trail from Cougar Valley, where are situated the famous Doodlum caves, crossing the summit of the mountains to Rogers Pass, will be built this summer. Captain G. Deuschmann, the discoverer of the caves.

The Nanaimo Police Commission on Wednesday evening conducted an inquiry into the charges made by an alderman of the police force had been members in the prosecution of suspects in the recent Carver murder case. They held that there was no evidence to justify this.

AN INTELLIGENT MULE "That mule," said the old man, "is the finest ever sent from this district. He is a good steady worker."

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In White Man's Way Indians Fight Case

Aborigines of the Naas Claim that Title in All Lands Are Vested in Them

A serious difficulty with the aboriginal inhabitants that is probably without precedent in all the history of subjugation by the Anglo-Saxon race in the world's wide places is now in rapid development on the Naas River at the north of this province, the native tribes declining to be dispossessed of what they claim as their inalienable heritage, and defending their rights in a manner that would do credit to a Philadelphian lawyer of a Calcutta. It was on the Naas and around this time last year that the north-western railway builders' invasion of certain ancient cemeteries, that mimic graves, was declared a crime against navigation last autumn, a serious clash only being averted through the swift descent of a squad of fifty police upon the Indian village, of Kinpus, where the ringleaders in the movement were made prisoners before they had time to scatter.

The dissatisfaction among the Indians was not by any means made manifest until the late of the year. With the reappearance of land stalkers along the river it broke out into quiet but none the less determined resistance. Formal notices are now being served upon all intended settlers or land prospectors that they must not pass upon the territory claimed by the Indians until the question of ownership has been finally and authoritatively passed upon by the impartial tribunal. What adds materially to the uniqueness of the case is that the Indians are not only arguing against the practice of the whites, they have retained eminent counsel to champion their cause in the courts, they are using the columns of the Prince Rupert and other northern newspapers to ventilate their position and they have even published a journal of their own, the "Naas-Isagag," with the object of moulding public opinion among the northern tribes, and white residents of the district. They may even be found maintaining a "lobby" at Ottawa, when parliament meets again. Their crusade is not without effect. It is evident from the changing tone of the Northern Coast press, and the public speech and the rank and social standing of everyone present, that the social status of the Naas is being determined to the extent to which money and goods will be distributed. From \$100 to \$1,000 a square acre is connected with the settlement of a person of quality. Why then make it appear that the Indians are engaged in a "hold-up" when based upon these facts, and the necessity of maintaining the Indian point of view in these matters is manifest.

It is in the May issue of the "Hakara," the very own paper published by the Indians, an incidental of their public campaign, the case is discussed in detail—with moderation and logic—in the form of an interview with a tribal headman. The article (having in mind the manner of its presentation and its source) is a study of reproduction in its entirety.

A great deal of publicity was last year accorded by the press to the land taken by the Indians with regard to the opening up of the northern part of British Columbia to the mercantile activity. The article in the "Hakara" has been chiefly dealt with from the white man's point of view. Thus neither perspective nor coloring have been true. Let me take a case in point.

To the white man it seems merely an affair of shovelling earth for the Grand Trunk railway line to run through and disturb the interments of an Indian cemetery. To the Indians, such an exhumation and re-interment is a very serious business. It is a violation of the sacredness of the grave, and the interment of an ordinary grave-fence is not only a violation of the sacredness of the grave, but the social status of the Naas is being determined to the extent to which money and goods will be distributed.

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that our land might be defined according to our original boundaries and this little extension was made that we should not feel quite ashamed. We also wanted to be free on our own land.

Q. "Free on your own land?" What do you mean by that? A. Well, this is about what we mean: We had heard that some Flathead tribes, for whom reserves were laid off, were bound, as it were, to keep within the limits of these reserves. If they went outside those limits they were ordered back by the men, notwithstanding that the land in question was their own old land.

We don't want to be like that. We want to be free on our own land. We don't want to be restricted to the reserve. If we want to cut timber for building purposes or for wood, we do not expect to have to go out and buy timber to do so. We have always done that. We want to be free to do as we please on our own land.

Q. How do you know all this? I'm a white man and yet I had no idea of what you are telling me—how do you know? A. When Lord Dufferin was Governor-General of Canada, he visited British Columbia and in a speech to the legislature said: "From my first arrival in Canada, I have been very much preoccupied with the condition of the Indian population in this province."

Now we must all admit that the condition of the Indian population in British Columbia is not satisfactory. It is a sad state of affairs. We must do something to improve it. We must give the Indians a fair chance to make a living on their own land.

Q. Have you anything else to say? A. Yes, we would ask, intending a little longer until this question has been settled. We would like to see the King's law enforced. We would like to see the King's law enforced. We would like to see the King's law enforced.

Q. How will that divide up between the male members of the tribe—how many each? A. That will be about seventeen acres each. And it puzzles us very much to understand why the government is so anxious to reserve the land for the Indians. We would like to see the King's law enforced.

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CASCA SINKS IN YUKON

White Pass Steamer Struck Rock - Thirty Mile and Went Down - Passengers and Mails Safely Removed

DAWSON, Y.T., June 16.—The White Pass steamer Casca, Capt. William Burrows, carrying 65 first class, 50 second class passengers, 160 sacks of mail, and 15 tons of merchandise, struck a rock and sank in Thirty Mile River, 12 miles south of the Hootalinqua, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

All mail and passengers were safely removed. The merchandise is probably ruined, but is all in small consignments. Sounding in the feet of water in the engine room. The extent of the damage to the boat is not known.

A large barge pushed ahead of the steamer, carrying 130 tons of dredge material. The barge was not damaged. Passengers were bound for the Iditarod. The steamers Bonanza, King and Dawson have gone to the relief of the Casca.

FOREST BRIGADES

Latest Victim to Be Robbed and Beaten in Outskirts of Paris

PARIS, June 18.—The Bois de Vincennes is rapidly acquiring an ill-reputation as was that of the Forest of Fontainebleau in the olden time. The latest victim of the "bandits" in Paris, who owns in the neighborhood of the Bois de Vincennes a house which was seriously damaged by a fire, is a man who has received an intimation from the municipality that he would be granted to him out of the money voted by parliament, he proceeded to the local authorities and was walking through the Bois de Vincennes with a fairly substantial sum on him. His country house, when three men suddenly came out of a thicket and pounced on him. As he happened to be unusually strong he soon got the better of them, whereupon they made several calls upon his life, and presently a dozen newcomers appeared. He was then dragged to a place where he was bound, his assailants crying, "If you call out we will kill you."

They set to work to strip him of all the valuables that he had upon him. A handsome watch and chain and two or three rings were taken, and then, last but not least, a collection of banknotes, after which they fled. Their unskilful victim wriggled and wrangled, and after several hours, he succeeded in freeing himself from his bonds. The police are looking out for these brigands and apparently with every prospect of success. It seems that on his way home he fell into the hands of the poor man who had a pocket book containing his money. He had imprudently revealed the precious treasure to view.

DEMENTED MAN'S DANGEROUS ANTICS

Turns Smoking Compartment on Train Into Miniature Fire—Captured by Police After Violent Struggle

PARIS, June 18.—Passengers in a train from Douai to Amiens have met with an extraordinary adventure. Among the travellers was an elderly landowner, hailing from Elcondo, who promptly took possession of a smoking compartment and insisted on keeping it for himself. He first urged his claim in a fairly polite manner, but finally had recourse to forcible arguments. He had recourse to force whenever anyone came his way, and as he was very strong, he was able to escape him for several days, until the train reached Amiens this evening. The passenger refused to alight. The stationmaster, however, but in vain. The demented individual had converted the compartment into a miniature Paris. He had lowered the window curtains and stuffed the window with cushions and umbrellas. He had the handles of the carriage turned and turned, and every moment the music of the piano was played in one direction or another.

Here was a pretty predicament for the poor stationmaster. But he proved equal to the occasion. He had the carriage detached from the train, and as it drew up alongside, he brought a hose into the compartment and when the windows were broken the rebellious traveler was treated to a drenching. At first he tried to protect himself with the cushions, but these were soon saturated, and as he crouched in a corner policemen tried to effect an entrance. Even then their man declined to surrender. He showed fight, hitting one of them full in the face with a well-directed blow, and caught him by the collar. Finally he was handcuffed for such he was, and he was taken to the station. He was sufficiently provoked to demonstrate his own strength and conveyed to the hospital. A considerable amount of the rebellious traveler was broken, the rebellious traveler was broken, the rebellious traveler was broken, the rebellious traveler was broken.

BURNED IN FOREST FIRE

Woman Loses Life Near Port Arthur in Forest Fire

PORT ARTHUR, June 18.—At least one person is dead as a result of the forest fire which has been devastating this district for several days. Mrs. Christopher Evans, of O'Connor township, was smothered in the burning of her home. Her husband was away on business. She was alone at the time. She was found by the firemen. She was dead. She was found by the firemen. She was dead. She was found by the firemen. She was dead.

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CHILDREN OF THE ALCOHOLIC

Research Proves That Temperance Advocates Have Hitherto Been Wrong in Their Conclusions

(By W. Hamilton Rhodes) LONDON, June 17.—The Times, in an article "Children of the Alcoholic," says that a report on this subject prepared by Miss Ethel Elderton, Calton research scholar, with the assistance of Professor Karl Pearson, and the conclusions which it formulates are likely to excite something like a revolution among a large number of temperance advocates. It has for many years been one of the recognized customs of teetotalists to declare that parental alcoholism is an inborn defect, and that it is an inherited injury to offspring, and although physiologists have long been sceptical of the power of an extraneous agency to modify the germ plasm in the manner asserted, there can be no doubt that a belief in this effect has sunk deeply into the popular mind, and would hardly be questioned upon a platform.

Whatever else was believed or disbelieved about the effect of "drinking" would probably be accepted as a fact, that the children of drunkards are likely, on the whole, to be "degenerate" or "deficient" in some way. Intellectual defects calculated to interfere with their eventual usefulness as adult members of the community. The opposite view has only been maintained on the basis of statistics furnished by experience of the children received in Dr. Barnardo's homes, children among whom the proportion of drunkenness among the parents would certainly be large, and would probably be amplified by the lack of opportunity, while something like 90 per cent. of the children have been found to be "degenerate" or "deficient" in some way. No Support

It is highly interesting to find that the detailed examinations conducted by Miss Elderton afford no support to the doctrine that the children of alcoholic parents enter upon life under any inherent disadvantages, and that in the case of more than three thousand children examined in Edinburgh and in Manchester, among whom, according to the tables appended, there were nearly one-half were the offspring of a drunken parent or parents, the tables show that the inferior to the children of teetotalers or of the sober.

On the grave question whether the children of alcoholics have a tendency to become alcoholics themselves, when adult age is reached, the reports also furnish no support, but it has not been omitted from consideration, and evidence bearing upon it is in the course of being collected. Miss Elderton and Professor Pearson were hardly prepared for the conclusions at which they have been compelled to arrive; and they have emphasized their position in this respect by calling attention to the general unwillingness of reformers to ascertain facts before they express their views.

The Galton Research Laboratory has already entered upon spheres of work of very high importance to the progress and happiness of the human race, and is clearly on the road to the establishment of principles likely to admit of many practical applications.

Small Holdings. Great interest is being taken in the details of a scheme of small holdings which the Duke of Bedford has just issued. His Grace owns a vast acreage in Bedfordshire, including the Great Farm, Maulden, near Ampthill, which consists of over 448 acres. This farm the duke has decided to cut up into small holdings, the sizes of which will be from ten acres upwards. With each holding he intends to give the tenant the right to graze his cow and horse common right and the right of pasture land for one horse and one cow, these rights being included in the purchase price. No deposit will be required, and repayments will extend over thirty years, the payments being calculated to pay the capital and 3 per cent. interest on unpaid balances per annum, to be made either on the instalment or annuity system.

The duke has arranged that purchasers can assume all the responsibilities of ownership, but Septembers and he also undertakes to redeem the land-tax prior to the sale and to provide free conveyances, but the land is to be sold for agricultural purposes. For the purpose of building houses or homesteads on the holdings, the duke is going to advance up to £200 on a ten-year term, the money to be repaid in like manner to that of the land. The duke is desirous of benefiting the agricultural men, and states that preferences will be given to such. Much satisfaction has been expressed by the scheme, and should it prove successful the duke will very likely open up more of his big farm.

Shipping Trade. Although there has been a considerable improvement in the shipping trade of late, there are no signs of a "boom." Lord Joicey—and for speak in wider extension—tells the members of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce that when a rise in freight does take place it is likely to be of very short duration. He admits that the world's business is over-increasing, but concurrently he thinks the shipbuilder will be kept pace with the demand for tonnage. Another view is that the Lari Joicey takes it that ships are to be another year, but that the prolonged rise in freight is prevented by the advanced state of the market in Eastern freights, due to the demand for tonnage for the big export trade in goods which has suddenly grown up in a manner which gives cheerfulness to the freight market.

New Labor Exchanges. It is evident that the newly-formed labor exchanges in England are being extensively used, both by employers and employees; and this, in the case, they have already justified their inauguration. Some trade unions have thought that the exchange might be the means of employers getting labor at a lesser rate, but there is no evidence of this at present. During

FOUR BODIES LEFT IN MONTREAL RUINS

Twenty-Eight Recovered and All Identified Except One—New Arrangements for Continuance of Search

WATCHMAN ASSAULTED James White Kicked Almost Into Insensibility and Robbed. Knocked down and kicked twice with terrific force about the head, James White, for years a night watchman in the downtown section, was brutally handled by a hold-up man shortly after 1 o'clock this morning in the alleyway leading from Yates street to the rear of the Poodle Dog White's watch, his special constable badge, and in fact, overlooked nothing except the police whistle carried by his victim. Running down the alleyway, the robber made his escape through the rear of the Mansfield restaurant on to Government street, where two policemen, summoned by White, who sounded his whistle, caught him at the scene.

White had tried the great front of Tomlin & Stewart's saloon, and was on his way to the rear to see that the door there had been closed, when he saw a warning, someone of whom he got but a very imperfect description, jumped from the darkness and threw the watchman down, kicked him twice on the right side of the head just below the ears, and then he lay motionless, but the robber had made good his escape.

FISHERY RIGHTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND Sir Robert Finlay Argues That Only Fishermen of American Nationality Have Privileges—Subject to Regulations. THE HAGUE, June 17.—At the fisheries tribunal today Sir Robert Finlay contended the U. S. claim that American fishermen were not amenable to British and colonial fisheries regulations on the same ground that British fishermen were not amenable to them.

NO WIRELESS AT STEWART Tests Carried Out Show Communication Cannot Be Established With Prince Rupert. The proposal to establish wireless communication between Stewart and Prince Rupert has been abandoned. The Dominion government during the last week showed that it is impossible to establish a connection and in consequence no station will be erected at Stewart.

MUCH COMPLAINT OF DEPORTATION Hosiery Workers Sent Back to England Say They Were Harshly Treated at Quebec—Paris Firm Protests. LONDON, June 17.—In reference to the deportation of hosiery workers from Canada, the men in an interview, expressed their opinion that the deportation of convicts at the expense of the government was a very serious matter. They stated that they were going to be sent back to England, and that they were being treated very harshly at Quebec.

Two Women Drowned. TORONTO, June 17.—Shortly before 11 o'clock today a ferryboat, John Hanlan, while on a return trip from the island to the city, ran into and sank a small launch containing two women. All four were thrown into the water, and the woman sank. Search is now being made for their bodies.

Italian Aeronautics. ROMA, June 17.—A group of Turin capitalists is proposing to establish a large factory for making aeroplanes at Chivasso, near Turin. The municipality has been approached with the request for land on which the building may be erected, and the Council, in view of the fact that this factory will be the first of its kind in Italy and is likely to be of great advantage to the town, has unanimously granted a large area of ground on which work will shortly be started.

Resumes Operations. The factory of the B. C. Milk Condensing Company, destroyed by fire in December last, has been rebuilt and has resumed operations. New machinery has been installed to the amount of \$100,000, and the capacity of the plant increased to over 800 cases per day. The company secures its milk cream from the territories of the Fraser, and is rapidly extending its range through putting on its own dairy farms, and is holding firmly to the factory. The company is now at the height of its prosperity, and is producing thirty-five million cans of condensed milk per year.

HOW JAPAN'S TRADE IS GROWING

PARTICULAR PEOPLE WILL FIND OUR STOCK OF FRESH FRUITS JUST TO THEIR FANCY

Production of Lead. Output of Canadian Mines Last Year Stated to Have Been 1,400,000 Tons. OTTAWA, June 17.—That the output of Canadian lead mines in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, was the largest for any year since 1897, is indicated by the report of the Bureau of Statistics for that period.

Hidden Tourists. CORINTH, Miss., June 17.—Running ahead of schedule time, the first car of the Glidden tourists reached this city yesterday morning. All of the cars are in good condition.

Publisher of Far Eastern Review Arrives Here and Tells of Commercial War for Manchuria's Trade. There is no question of the existence of the so-called open door; but there is a grave question as to whether after passing the door, the alien trader is able, under present conditions, to successfully compete with the doorkeeper.

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RU BREED VERSUS

Many arguments we hear the best breed to keep, and then get letters asking why they are the best layers a like the best. Also, don't we breed will lay more eggs, etc.

Some, of course, will tell you, but let me explain. The breed has its characteristics. The Leghorn is known for its layer, and always will be. The no breed of fowl which has for so many years on its merit horn family. There are strainer layers than others, but as good layers if rightly treated.

The Orpington, of which a variety for several reasons, a golden color, their white legs, quiet habits, and their ability in winter has its special value is no better mother living than you. You can take her by the back and lift her off the nest, ever kick her feet let alone raise.

The Barred Rock is a good which in too many cases has here selection works wonder as you think a Barred Rock is as big as a turkey; but the A Barred Rock cock should weigh cockerel, 8 lbs.; hen, 7-12 lbs. When you make a practice them year after year larger than we have often seen Rock hens of them, large, blocky, too blocky, and the owner disgusted with his season's produce; no wonder Rock female not too short in leg, long back, with not much bright eye, alert and quick. Fertile right won't bother you go often. The male should be not to curly back, good breast, an upright carriage, and his chicks hatched at 3 lbs. in twelve weeks.

Everyone has his or her own matter of breed, but we often wish any one best breed. I think matter of type and strain and ability to raise and treat them. One of the most important things in mind is breed type. If the standard calls for, and then that type as possible and keep that type as possible by going standard. If you want a Rock as key, better sell the Rocks and for the Rocks won't lay any more turkeys if you run to turkey size terranance, Dutch and French but little different treatment to most English and Asiatic breeds.—H. Enderby, B. C., in Farm and Ranch.

LAYING PULLETS. Every farmer in Colorado should bright, hustling, laying pullets when eggs are bringing fifty cents. This means hatching six or eight chicks, which should be done not this month; earlier would be better larger breeds.

They should be kept free from given plenty of grain and milk; extra vegetable food will be beneficial if the run of the farm, and you not afraid of over feeding if the grain is in straw or loose earth. Keep the cock and sweet, cut out the cockerels as they are large enough to eat; they better then, bring more on the market, and make more room for the pullets.

Begin next month, and, during the fall, the old hens, preserving only the yearlings as have proven good, the old roosters should go just as they are through hatching unless your company. This thing out me room an I better care for the pullets, weaklings die; mark the slow growers, and sell them with the cockerels. October make a last severe culling, nothing that does not mean business, 200 pullets will cost about eighteen eggs for feed; will produce about fifty eggs above that number when they are best price, and will gradually increase hers.

A dollar a day profit on a hundred during the winter months means no bills to pay next fall; it is not easily done it is being done right along, which means you can do it with proper attention, early, providing a variety of foods and steady at it.—W. E. Vaplan, C. Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

WHITE DIARRHOEA. The suburbanite laughed with the when the professor from the agricultural college threw on the screen the pictures of lorn chicks affected with white diarrhoea (chick affected with white diarrhoea at some time had had group at home); then, turning to him, he said: "I never appreciate grandmothers until I tried to raise work." The dear old lady raised from three five hundred chickens a year, and did her work. Farmers can't afford to lose their chicks with white diarrhoea; when there is a crop of crops we need the hen to pay the



# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## BREED VERSUS TYPE

Many arguments we hear as to which is the best breed to keep, and we every now and then get letters asking which of our three breeds are the best layers and which do we like the best. Also, don't we think a certain breed will lay more eggs, etc., etc. We usually answer: We don't know.

Some, of course, will think we ought to know, but let me explain. To begin with, each breed has its characteristic of special value. The Leghorn is known the world over as a layer, and always will be. There is probably no breed of fowl which has been so popular for so many years on its merits as the Leghorn family. There are strains, of course, better layers than others, but all are conceded as good layers if rightly treated.

The Orpington, of which we breed the buff variety for several reasons, namely, their rich golden color, their white legs and skin, their quiet habits, and their ability to shell out eggs in winter has its special value. Again, there is no better mother living than a buff Orpington. You can take her by the feathers of the back and lift her off the nest and she won't ever kick her feet let alone raise a fuss.

The Barred Rock is a good farmer's fowl which in too many cases has been spoiled. Here selection works wonders. Many there are who think a Barred Rock should be almost as big as a turkey, but this is a mistake. A Barred Rock cock should weigh 9-12 lbs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; hen, 7-12 lbs.; pullet, 6-12 lbs. When you make a practice of getting them year after year larger than this, you get them too big and lazy to fill the egg basket. We have often seen Rock hens, whole flocks of them, large, blocky, too blocky and too lazy, and the owner disgusted with the result of his season's produce; no wonder. We like a Rock female not too short in leg, fairly long keel, long back, with not much tail, good bright eye, alert and quick. Females like this breed right won't bother you going broody too often. The male should be not too large, nicely curved back, good breast and good, alert upright carriage, and his chicks can be marketed at 3 lbs. in twelve weeks.

Everyone has his or her own fancy in the matter of breed, but we often wonder if there is any one best breed. I think it is more a matter of type and strain and the owner's ability to raise and treat them right.

One of the most important items to be borne in mind is breed type. Find out what the standard calls for, and then buy as near that type as possible and keep it. You will not improve much by going away from the standard. If you want a Rock as big as a turkey, better sell the Rocks and buy turkeys, for the Rocks won't lay any more than the turkey if you run to turkey size. But Mediterranean, Dutch and French breeds need a little different treatment to most American, English and Asiatic breeds.—E. E. Waby, Enderby, B. C., in Farm and Ranch Review.

## LAYING PULLETS

Every farmer in Colorado should have 200 bright, hustling, laying pullets next winter when eggs are bringing fifty cents a dozen. This means hatching six or eight hundred chicks, which should be done not later than this month; earlier would be better for the larger breeds.

They should be kept free from lice, be given plenty of grain and milk; exercise and vegetable food will be beneficial if they have the run of the farm, and you need not be afraid of over feeding if the grain is scattered in straw or loose earth. Keep the coops clean and sweet, cut out the cockerels as soon as they are large enough to eat; they will taste better, then, bring more on the market than later, and make more room for the growing pullets.

Begin next month, and, during the summer cull out the old hens, reserving only such of the yearlings as have proven good producers; the old roosters should go just as soon as their company. This thinning out means more room and better care for the pullets. Let the weaklings die; mark the slow growing pullets and sell them with the cockerels. During October make a last severe culling and keep nothing that does not mean business; your 200 pullets will cost about eighteen eggs a day for feed; will produce about fifty or sixty eggs above that number when they are at the best price, and will gradually increase in numbers.

A dollar a day profit on a hundred hens during the winter months means no grocery bills to pay next fall; it is not easily done, but it is being done right along, which means that you can do it with proper attention, hatching early, providing a variety of foods and keeping steadily at it.—W. E. Vaplan, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

## WHITE DIARRHOEA

The suburbanite laughed with the others when the professor from the agricultural college threw on the screen the pictures of forlorn chicks affected with white diarrhoea (every breeder at some time had had such a group at home); then, turning to his seat-mate, he said: "I never appreciated my grandmother until I tried to raise chickens. The dear old lady raised from three to five hundred chickens a year, and did her own work."

Farmers can't afford to lose their chickens with white diarrhoea; when there is a shortage of crops we need the hen to pay the grocery



Cyllene

Diamond Jubilee

## TYPICAL ENGLISH THOROUGHBREDS

The above illustrations show fine types of the English thoroughbred. The animals represented were recently purchased in England by Argentine breeders. In his way the English Thoroughbred is the finest type of the horse. The expression "thoroughbred" is frequently misapplied. There can be no such thing as a thoroughbred cow, hog, sheep or dog. Coming to horses, we often read of thoroughbred Clydes, Percherons, Morgans, and so on. This is a misapplication of the term. The Thoroughbred is a distinct class, and the term is the name of that class, just as the other terms are the names of the other classes. If it is desired to express purity of breeding in regard to other animals, the correct term to use is "pure-bred." There can, of course, be no such thing as absolute purity of blood in any animal, for if we go back far enough in the case of the longest pedigree, we will find other strains coming in. Therefore, the founders of the various breeds, which pedigrees are kept set certain standards by which admission into those books is regulated. The original rule for the English Stud-Book, which is the record of the Thoroughbred, was that the animals to be registered should

show eight crosses to the animals, whose pedigrees were collated therein. A Thoroughbred is a horse registered for eligible for registry in the Stud-Book. This book was originally published in 1808, and it contained the pedigrees of as many animals bred for racing as could be compiled with any degree of certainty. It goes back to the close of the Seventeenth Century, and its record, which is pretty well settled as authentic, ascribes the beginning of the stock to horses imported from the Continent and of Arabian origin. Among them was the Byerly Turk, so called because one Captain Byerly rode him during King William's wars. Another was the Darley Arabian, a direct importation from Aleppo by the man whose name he bears. He was brought to England in the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne, and from him all the best horses are descended. The celebrated Flying Childers, of whose deeds on the turf there are all manner of wonderful stories told, was a son of his. The Godolphin Arabian was another of the great founders of the race. He was imported from Barbary about 1730. Charles II, who was very fond of good horses, imported a number of choice mares of Eastern origin, and they have gone down into horse history as the royal mares. In the horses

named and the royal mares we have the foundation of the great family of horses known as the Thoroughbred.

The Thoroughbred has had a potent influence upon the development of other types of horses. Nearly all the best hunters are in part of Thoroughbred stock. The Cleveland Bay and the Coach Horse, for which a stud-book was started about twenty-five years ago in order to meet the American taste for certified pedigrees, also owe much of their excellence to their infusion of Thoroughbred blood. The trotting stock of America gets its stamina and ambition from the same source. Imported Messenger, as he is usually called, one of the great ancestors of the trotting families, was a Thoroughbred. An infusion of this blood seems to add courage, ambition and stamina to all other stocks, as well as that indefinable element known as "quality," which every horseman understands and no one can explain. In these days, when so much is being said about "the sport of kings" it must be confessed that the ground, it is worth remembering that the breeding of horses in England for racing purposes did in times past, more for the development of horses of a high class than any other influence.

ties, which are at once set into iced water contained in a homemade, inexpensively constructed cooling tank, and loosely covered with the paper caps laid over their mouths. Here the milk remains for some twenty minutes or more until thoroughly chilled to a temperature somewhat below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, whereupon the caps are snapped into place and the bottles removed, loaded into the wagons and packed in cracked ice for delivery.

The only variation from this procedure, made in the case of baby milk, is that for certain customers the milk from different cows is not mixed.

## Cleansing the Utensils

Since no amount of precaution in the operations above described could suffice to keep clean milk contained in unclean utensils, the washing of bottles and pails if of no less importance. For this purpose, a generous washcloth, a bottle brush and hot water containing, in solution, a naphtha soap and a little washing soda are used. The pails and bottling reservoir, after the dregs of milk have been rinsed out with cold water, are given a liberal application of washcloth and brush, inside and out, rinsed free from the soapy solution with cold water and thoroughly scalded, after which they are inverted upon an outdoor shelf in the sunshine or upon a clean table in the dairy in stormy weather and left to air and dry. The strainer cloths are first washed out in cold water, then set in a pan of hot water upon the kitchen stove to boil for a half hour, and finally hung up to dry, indoors or out, according to the weather.

For washing the bottles two adjacent sinks and a large pail or dishpan are employed. In the first sink the washing is performed as just described in the case of the pails. In cold water contained in the second sink they are rinsed; and in boiling hot water in the pail they are given a thorough scalding. Afterward they are set, bottom up, upon clean tables and allowed to cool and drain until next needed.

The excellent quality of the milk produced in this manner and by the application of the simple process above set forth cannot be gainsaid. A few illustrations, most of which have come under the writer's personal observation, and the records of tests made by the bacteriological laboratory will furnish ample evidence.

On a broiling hot summer's day, a year ago a customer met the delivery team on the road and selected a bottle of milk at random. He drove six or seven miles to the railway station and thence went to Boston by train, all the way carrying the bottle in his hands. The milk when examined at a laboratory, after this treatment, counted but 1,400 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Unopened bottles of milk kept on ice have remained sweet for twelve days. On one occasion three bottles were left by the delivery team at a certain house, in the shade, but on the sunny side, and the day was one of the hottest of the season. The following morning they were taken back to the farm, and, after being off the ice a little over twenty-six hours under these adverse conditions, the milk was found unchanged and perfectly wholesome. It was, in fact, used by the writer.

But a most striking proof of the cleanness of the milk is found in the fact that a considerable number of the consumers, not being accustomed to milk of such exceptional quality, have been unable to understand why it should keep unspoiled for so long. In one case a complaint was actually made because souring did not occur within what was thought a reasonable time.

So far as concerns the cost of producing such clean milk, it will evidently be increased over the cost of milk produced by the usual slap-dash methods. This is the tendency of every addition of time, labor and care expended, and is undoubtedly met by the demand for certified milk. The point intended to be brought out here is that a more or less considerable investment in costly equipment is not essential.

For example, the dairy at Derby Farm is provided with neither the sterilizing plant nor the milk cooler to be found at the "model dairies." The milk is cooled in the bottles, while all milk containers are simply scalded with hot water. And the records show that they are practically sterile as the result. In this connection, an experiment carried out by the writer with the co-operation of the laboratory is interesting. Two milk bottles were washed as usual and carefully rinsed with cold water. One was boiled for fifteen minutes and cooled, and both were then quickly filled with milk and capped. The milk in the sterilized bottle counted 4,000, than in the other 3,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. The difference was probably due to an insufficient mixing of the milk in the reservoir. It would not be wise to conclude from this that sterilization is unnecessary or undesirable, for it is certainly better "to err on the safe side." But it serves to indicate, that careful washing, followed by scalding, is sufficient for all practical purposes.

It is therefore evident, from a consideration of the methods employed by Mr. Walker, as above illustrated and described, that expensively constructed barns and dairies, costly apparatus and elaborate processes, are not at all requisite for making milk clean. By the intelligent application of such simple methods and ordinary equipment as those used on Derby Farm, which are certainly at the command of every small dairy farmer, it is quite possible to produce milk which will average well below the "certified" standard (10,000) of the milk commissions.—William Ruthven Flint, Ph.D., in Good Housekeeping.

Liza—I won't say "obey."  
Bill—Never mind, gov'nor. Get on wiv it. I'll see to that!—London Opinion.

bills, when the crops are good we need her to furnish a profitable market for the gleanings of the stubblefield, and to get the little extras so dear to the hearts of women in town or country. There is always a reason for white diarrhoea, either in the breeding stock, feed, housing, incubation or brooding of the chicks. We used to think we knew something about white diarrhoea, now we know we don't know anything about it. However, we have not had serious difficulty with this disease for some time, and we believe we have overcome it by a few simple measures. First, we get the chicks out of the incubator by the time they are twenty-four hours old; second, we give them in the brooder deep, soft, absorbent litter, fine clover-chaff by choice, and we stir this up to cover the droppings whenever we look at the chicks; third, put listerine in all drinking water they get for the first ten days, making it strong enough to give a decided taste; and lastly, we give all the raw potatoes and onions they will eat from the very first.

By getting the chicks out of the incubator, and on a soft, absorbent bed, we remove the temptation to peck at the droppings, and eggshells, possibly full of the germs of this diarrhoea, and furnish an absorbent for the droppings. The listerine is an intestinal disinfectant, and chicks drink very little of it in comparison with fresh water. The first feed is bread and milk; the potatoes and onions are not supposed to nourish so much as to provide the green food on which the chicks seem to thrive. We have raised chicks without any water for ten days by giving plenty of finely-cut raw potatoes. Our method is to take a good-sized potato, split it, and cut a piece off the bottom to make it stand level. Then we criss-cross it with a knife, leaving the potato in the skin—and how the baby chicks do love to peck out the juicy morsels!

Another very important point is to keep the brooders clean and well ventilated. The fresh air cure is as good for chicks as for people. It was the good common sense of our grandmothers which helped them raise nearly every chick which hatched. They made no effort to force the hens for winter eggs; the hens probably had a hard time through the winter, but the fittest survived and laid hatchable eggs, the chicks from which came into the world to live. Our hens can be made to lay hatchable eggs, and our chicks can be grown without disease if we get and keep our breeding birds in condition, and if we give our chicks wholesome, natural conditions.—Wallace's Poultry.

## CLAIMS RECORD FOR EGGS

In reply to my letter of the latter part of last winter, Mr. Brisco asked me to give details and methods of my neighbor's feeding and way of caring for his poultry. Now I will give my method and way of caring for poultry, as I think my hens have broken most all

records. I have two hens that for the last ninety days have laid 172 eggs, and five hens that have laid 425 eggs. How is that for layers? If anyone can beat that I want to hear from them.

My way of feeding is like this: In the morning I give a full feed of oats, at noon a wet mash, and at night either barley or wheat, and fresh water three times a day. And in connection with grain and water, I keep a plentiful supply of bone. The best bone is broken buffalo heads, that I pick from the prairie. My way of preparing the buffalo heads is this: I take an axe and first break in small pieces, and then take the hammer and lay the small pieces on a stone, or iron and break those pieces into smaller ones so the hens can swallow them and place them in a box near the hen house. I find that there is a richness in the buffalo heads that no other bone possesses. These hens are the ones I began experimenting with in the latter part of last winter. I bought them from a flock that hadn't laid an egg all winter.—G. W. Wallace, in the Farm and Ranch Review.

## EGG-LAYING COMPETITION

In England an egg-laying competition extending over six months has just been completed with 43 pens of hens in competition. In the report emphasis is laid on the necessity of breeding from strains of good laying capacity, and breeders are advised to specialize in a few breeds. In the six months contest the winning pen of six White Wyandottes laid 580 eggs, the lowest record of the same breed being 212. A pen of Buff Rocks were second with 550 eggs. The morning meal consisted of soft food mixtures of meal given warm, and at night wheat was given. The total cost of feeding all hens for seven months was £50 18s 4d, and seven tons of feed were used. This consisted of the following: Wheat, 38 cwt.; oats, 18 1/2 cwt.; sharps, 20 cwt.; barley meal, 10 1/2 cwt.; biscuit meal, 3 1/2 cwt.; rice meal, 1 1/2 cwt.; malt dust, 2 cwt.; bran, 2 cwt.; meat, 5 cwt.; grit and oyster shell, 15 cwt.; clover meal, 1 1/2 cwt.; The cost worked out to slightly under 1 1/2d. (3c.) per week.

## CLEAN MILK AT MODERATE COST

The summer residents of Dublin, N. H., were awakened suddenly to the fact that they were being supplied with unwholesome milk. A few at once imported "baby milk" from Boston, but with the idea of improving the local supply, a number of the influential members of the summer colony clubbed together, organized and equipped a bacteriological laboratory and provided means for its maintenance. A campaign was likewise immediately begun for the purpose of educating the farmers who were the milk producers, but who were, almost without exception, quite averse to changing



We Make Window Blinds to Order. Ring Up the Drapery Department.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

The Vacuum Cleaner, the Most Up-to-Date House Cleaner. Ring Up the Carpet Department.

## Monday's Remarkable Coat Values A Specially Interesting Offering at \$8.75

This assortment includes about eighty-five coats which will be placed on sale, Monday, at very interesting prices. These coats were sent to us under very unusual circumstances—allowing us to place them on sale very much below their regular value—in fact we might say that if you have at any other time been interested in the purchase of a coat, that you'll have noticed them priced at twice—yes, and even three times—what we are asking for them, Monday. They are made of linen, pongee, English lustre, linen repps and beautiful silk-finished satin. They are in white, checks, old rose, browns and linen colors, in shawl and cape effects. The white coats are beautifully embroidered, while the colored ones are handsomely faced with fancy braids.

### Values Like These Well Worth Your Attention. Ladies' Waists Marked Low



Our showing of Blouses, which can be seen in our Broad Street windows, reflects some exceptionally strong values. This season especially we venture to say offers a better and wider range for easy selection than ever before.

**Tailor-made Waist**, of white linette, is made with five half-inch tucks, either box pleat, has laundered link cuffs, detachable linen collar. Price **\$1.75**

**Waist of white Swiss lawn**, has fine embroidered front, in dainty design, trimmed with clusters of pin tucking, bishop sleeves trimmed with German Valenciennes lace and insertion. Buttoned in back, finished with rows of tucks. Tucked collar trimmed with lace insertion, edged with frill of lace. Price **.75c**

**Tailored Shirt Waist** of fine Irish embroidered linen front, has box pleat down center, wide Gibson pleat extending down front and over shoulder to waist line. Regulation shirt waist sleeves with attached link cuffs. Detachable linen turn-down collar. Price **\$2.50**

**Fine White Lawn Waist**, made in open front style, has embroidered front with wide box pleat of embroidery insertion down centre, also has shoulder tucks, which gives the desired fullness. Full length sleeves and back finished with half-inch tucks. Tucked collar and cuffs edged with lace. Price **\$1.25**



### Silk Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Reg. \$22.50 and \$25.00 for \$12.00

Some two weeks ago we held a similar sale. This was attended by a large number of ladies, who bought and left the store feeling as though they received extremely good value for the money expended. And so they did. We could not offer a better bargain for Monday. We are placing on sale an entirely new lot. These are in Princess and other desirable styles, in blues, browns, etc. Usually we would sell them at \$22.50 to \$25.00. Monday special attraction. Price **\$12.00**

### Pongee Silk, Reg. \$1.25, Monday, 75c

This is all 36 inches wide, in natural shade, and can be seen today displayed in our Government Street windows. It is indeed a splendid bargain. Monday. Price **75c**

### Three Other Specials for Monday in Our Silk Department

**Important Purchase**—45 inch Clifton Taffeta Silk, in grey, cardinal, mauve, slate. Regular value, \$1.75. Monday **\$1.00**

**French Paillette**—Good heavy silk, will not cut. Grey, gold, mauve, navy, Copenhagen, sky, pink, cream and white. Monday **\$1.00**

**Black Silk**, Special Monday only, per yard **\$1.00**

**\$1.00** per yard will buy good reliable makes in Taffeta, Paillette, Surah, Bengaline, Peau de Soie. Regular, \$1.50. Monday **\$1.00**

### Dress Goods at a Saving—Great Values Monday, for \$1.00

In our Black Dress Goods. We hold the largest stock of Black Dress Goods west of Winnipeg, and all good reliable weaves and dyes. We will offer values up to \$1.50 for **\$1.00** Monday only, comprising Venetians, Serges, Lustre, Grenadines, Broadcloths, Fancy Stripes and Resoids, Crepe and Diagonals.

### Monday, Fancy Ribbons at Half Price—25 cents

Splendid quality all Silk Taffeta and Dresden Ribbons, in widths of 5 to 7 inches, in self colors of all shades. Regular values, 50c. Monday special. Price **25c**

### A Clearance of Hearth Rugs, Monday, at \$1.90 and \$3.25

Monday we are clearing the balance of an exceptionally fine line of Hearth Rugs. These are Axminsters, in a wide range of very beautiful colorings and designs. Then, too, a most reasonable offering:

Size 27 x 54. Regular \$2.50. Monday **\$1.90**

Size 36 x 63. Regular \$4.00. Monday **\$3.25**

See Broad Street Windows



### Odd Portieres and Curtains to Clear Out Quickly, Monday. Exceptional Values. Each, 90c

This lot is made up of a number of samples, also a quantity of Heavy Curtains that has got slightly soiled through handling. There is a good range of colors and designs. Most of these are finished with heavy tassle fringe at top and bottom. In some instances you may find two of a kind, which affords a splendid opportunity of getting a pair cheap. The regular values were from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per pair. Monday, each **90c**

### A Late Delivery of Sandals for Children on Sale, Monday, at 95c per Pair

An unfortunate occurrence for us, but fortunate for you. Owing to this late delivery we are placing them on sale at clearance prices Monday. This is being done in order not to carry them over to next season. High quality at a very low price. All sizes, Monday per pair **95c**

### Sea Grass Lounges, Mon., Very Special, \$2.90

These are a splendid made Lounge, good for either in or out-door use. They are made of sea grass, in natural color, and fitted with adjustable leg rest, being very comfortable. There is only a limited number, and at this price should be cleared out by 10 o'clock. So be here early. See Broad Street windows today. Sale on third floor.



### A Special Line of Corsets for Monday at 75 cents

A very modest price indeed to pay for Corsets of such good quality. These are a special line, made of lightweight batiste. Just the kind for Summer wear. Medium bust, long skirt, four supporters, top lace and ribbon trimmed. All sizes 18 to 24. Monday **75c**

We are also offering another line at \$1.50. These have extra long hip and front, low bust, well finished. All sizes 18 to 26. Monday **\$1.50**

### Mothers Can Make a Substantial Saving Here

### Boys' Two-Piece Norfolk and Double-Breasted Suits Reg. \$4.00, Monday, \$2.25

No matter what circumstances you may be in the saving on Boys' Clothing is an item of interest to everybody. No matter how good or strong the clothes may be made, they cannot last forever. You will find that this store offers you wonderful value Monday in both Two-piece Norfolk and double-breasted styles. They are made of principally tweeds and worsteds, are smart looking and well finished. Regular \$4.00. Monday **\$2.25**



### Corset Covers on Sale Monday at 50c



Every lady loves a nice Corset Cover, but what is more surprising about these dainty styles is the remarkably low price which we are offering them at Monday. They are made of fine nainsook, trimmed with all-over embroidery. Neck and sleeves are nicely finished with fine lace. There are various other styles. Monday at **50c**

### Wash-Day Necessities Moderately Priced

Washing day has no terrors for the up-to-date housewife who uses approved labor-saving devices. Chief of these are the Washing Machine, the Clothes Wringer, the Mangle and the Electric Iron. We have a Washing Machine which is operated by water power. You attach a rubber pipe to the nearest faucet and another to carry off the waste water. Just turn on the tap and the machine is in operation, working faster and more easily than a hand-machine. You may thus save time as well as labor. Our price, complete with connections, is **\$19.75**

The "Noiseless" Washing Machine is one of the best hand-machines, easy to work and quiet. Price **\$3.75**

We have also a useful machine, reciprocating action, economically priced at **\$6.50**

**Rubber Rollers—Clothes Wringers**, iron frame, \$3.50, \$3.00. **\$2.75**

Wood frame, strongly made, \$4.00 and **\$3.75**

**The Woodyate Table Mangle**, light to handle, easy to work and a great help, as it saves ironing the large and heavy pieces of household linen. Price **\$4.50**

**The Electric Iron**, complete with plug and connecting cord. Priced very low **\$4.75**

Consumption of current is small and heat is easily regulated. Satisfied users praise them.

**Wood Wash Tubs**, light and strong, from **65c**

**Wash Boards**, small size **10c**

**Wash Boards**, full size, from **20c**

**Scrub Brushes**, all kinds and sizes. Prices range from, each, **10c**

**Clothes Baskets**, large size. A very special line. At **35c**

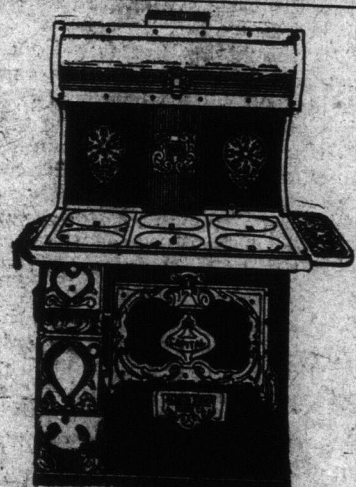
### This Is the New Favorite of Housewives

#### The Capital Range. Price, Complete, \$40

A more attractive little Range cannot be found and a most economical one too. The Capital Range is designed to fill the wants of a small family. You will find:

#### HIGH PRICED QUALITY FOR A LOW PRICED RANGE

As will be seen by the illustration, there are six holes, 18 inch oven, sectional top, duplex grates, drop fire door, pouch feed. Price, with warming closet, **\$40.00**



### Tomorrow Will Be Another Big Day in Neckwear Section

We have never shown such pretty neckwear at so low prices before. On the 25c Counter will be a splendid assortment of Jabots, Dutch Collars, Fancy Collars, Pretty Silk Bow Ties and Fashion's latest Chanticleer Collars.

At 35c we are showing some rather dainty designs in Jabots, Stocks and Fancy Collars.

Our Dutch Collars of fancy lawn and Battenburg lace are something out of the ordinary values at **50c**

Fancy Collarettes of silk with pretty lace and insertion trimmings. Just the thing for yokes. Great values at **50c**

### Hat Scarfs and Motor Scarfs

Another new delivery of Scarfs just unpacked. The Hat Scarfs are just the thing for an outing hat, are made of silk with Paisley borders. \$1.50, \$1.00 and **50c**

Motor Scarfs of good quality silk mull, are a good 2 1/2 yards long and 20 and 22 inches wide. A full range of colors. Each **75c**

### Big Values in Embroideries Tomorrow

We are showing a splendid assortment of Corset Cover Embroideries and trimmings, 18 inches wide, pretty open work and eyelet effects among the lot. The values of these are extra special at, per yard **25c**

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### FATAL INJURIES TO MERRYMAKER

Coney Island Scenic Railway Scene of Accident—Jump Track and Drop Ground

### FOUR FATALLY HURT, OTHERS SERIOUS

Mechanism Goes Wrong With Cars Descend From High Point—Fall of Sixty Feet For Occupants

New York, June 22.—At least 10 persons were fatally injured and dozens others seriously hurt early today when two crowded cars of a "scenic railway" on the Bowery at Coney Island jumped the track and dropped 60 feet to the ground.

Two cars of the big "switch-back" had been filled and hauled up the incline and the party, laughing and shouting, plunged down the first incline. On the next incline the cars shot to the high level of the scenic road and began the dive down at a mile-a-minute pace.

Something went wrong with the mechanism and as the cars were descending around the turn the rear car jumped the track, dragging the forward car with it. Ten of the occupants were hurled from the cars and went crashing down among the scenery, falling to the ground, where they lay unconscious. Six went down with the first car and were pinned fast beneath the wreckage. These last were the ones most seriously injured.

Five of them, Misses Minnie Cobalt, Tessie Ericson and Rose Wilson, and young girls Richard Raddemacher and Miss De La are residents of Brooklyn. The other three are residents of Los Angeles. Fletcher's injuries were reported to be an injury to the brain and the breaking of four ribs.

**British Emigration to Canada**  
LONDON, June 22.—The number of British subjects who sailed for Canada during May was 18,886, of whom 12,427 were English and 4,761 Scotch.

**Postal Savings Bank Bill**  
WASHINGTON, June 22.—By a vote of 44 to 22 the U. S. Senate concurred in the house postal savings bank bill, thus sending it to President Taft without a conference.

**White Slavers Sentenced**  
NEW YORK, June 22.—Frank Grill, a "white slaver," convicted of holding two young girls captive, was sentenced to imprisonment in Sing Sing today. Frank Salvatore was sentenced to four years for a similar offense.

**Claim Against Curtiss**  
MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—Glenn H. Curtiss, who appears in the twin cities aviation meet tomorrow, was served with a warrant of attachment levying \$5,808 against Curtiss' share of the receipts. H. B. Thorne, a Chicago promoter, who got out the attachment, asserts that Curtiss is trying to conceal his earnings from his creditors. Curtiss is to get thirty per cent of the gross receipts of the meet here June 22-25.

**Losses for Osnaga**  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The French bark Marsechal de Villars arrived this morning, 180 days from Glasgow, with a cargo of pig iron and coke for Meyer, Wilson & Co. She is chartered to load wheat, barley or merchandise at this port for Europe for account of Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The Villars had a hard time rounding the Horn and lost a suit of sails in the passing. She reports harpooning a swordfish weighing over 400 pounds.

### STRANDED LINER IN MUCH DANGER

Prinz Oskar Which Went Ashore at Entrance to the Straits of Belleisle, Likely to Be Total Loss

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 22.—The Hamburg line steamer Prinz Oskar, Montreal for Boston, which was reported ashore yesterday at the western entrance to the straits of Belle Isle, is in a dangerous position, and it is thought she will become a total wreck according to a message received tonight by the office.

The Prinz Oskar's passengers were taken off yesterday by the Allan liner Sicilian, which proceeded later on her way to England. A revenue cutter was despatched this morning to the Prinz Oskar's assistance.

**Former M.P. Dead**  
ST. JOHN, N.B., June 22.—Dr. J. T. Lewis, ex-M.P., is dead, aged 80.