nes

The offering will no doubt for yourself.

VOL L., NO. 147

APPEARS SURE

FOR SECY. TAFT

Manager of His Campaign

Says He Has Majority of

Delegates

LARGE NUMBER INSTRUCTED

Nomination on First

Ballot

PRINCE IN DISGRACE

Residence of Zu Eulenberg Searches
By a Commission for Political
Correspondence

private desk or not.

YALU TIMBER

Toronto, May 14.—Richard Gribbin, G. T. yardman, is dead from injuries caused by falling lumber in the rail-way yards at the foot of Bathurst

Thaw Hearing Ended.

Columbus, Ohio, May 16.—Arthur I vorys, manager of the W. H. Taft canacter and value of his goods. The original bill proposed that a steamship company had to defend a suit for dam-

ment or preference that were the equivalent of instructions.

"Two hundred and twenty-five delegates have been instructed for other candidates. One hundred and ninety-two delegates are uninstructed. Of these 192 more than 100 are known supporters of Secretary Taft. This assures Secretary Taft at this time a total delegate strength in the convention of only a few votes less than 700."

Clare a general strike in the Ho aga mill of the Dominion Textile pany on Monday morning. This will add about 1,500 more to the uployed. The mill closed today, it was because the employees were uning on short time.

re Bargain

r \$23.00

t is massively made of back, adjustable shelves. art glass top section. is price, and as we have too long if you intend to \$23.00

ains Friday

ill be offered for sale on ngs have a cream backcolors: black, salmon etty cloth and just the Regular

r for Men

w Neckwear that is sure

a nice assortment at 50¢ and fancy patterns at 50¢ s and polka dot designs,



and visitors to our city ad our stock of Dent's well kid gloves very complete. special new line, the ST.

LINEN HANDKERfrom, per dozen, \$9.00,

r Dresses

well worth an inspec-We have complete. d call particular attena New York house, that lusively. These dresses umper effects, the feamaking the patterns are ly see, and are very likely to become comen of all ages.

llpapers

ether you need any or he third floor would not ntion to this section, and tter what kind of Wallnent is very extensive, it is shown in all grades ce selection, our range e sure of being pleased. nd have a look at them.



ial for Friday

The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1908

Ottawa, May 14.—The senate banking and commerce committee today decided to report the Campbell bill on bills of lading. As a result of the conference between Senator Campbell and representatives of the steamship companies, the bill will be amended in a number of particulars. The principal is that a steamship company cannot by the terms of a bill of lading contract itself out of liability for damage to goods in transit or for liability for delivery of wrong goods.

The principal concessions which have been made to steamship companies are that they shall not be liable for damage to goods damaged by strikes or Both Spring and Winter Wheat Hold Promise of Bumper Harvest

FAR AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

per Growth of Young

that they shall not be liable for damage to goods damaged by strikes or causes beyond their control; that the owners of a steamship cannot be indicted in a criminal court for violation of the act, though a \$2,000 penalty provision is retained.

A new provision is inserted protecting steamship companies from misran-Winnipeg, May 16 .- The weather Winnipes, May 16.—The weather acter and value of his goods. The original bill proposed that a steamship company had to defend a suit for damage at the point of origin. This is changed so that suits have to be brought at the Canadian port of shipment or on the other side at the point of arrival.

Cotton Strike Spreads.

Montreal, May 16.—At a mass meeting of the textile workers of Hochelaga last night it was decided to declare a general strike in the Hochelaga mill of the Dominion Textile company on Monday morning. This move will tie up all the Montreal mills, and will add about 1,500 more to the unemployed. The mill closed today, but it was because the employees were working on short time.

PAPER MAKERS DENY

COMBINE STATEMENT

Allege That Canadian Mills

Are Selling Product at a Loss

Winnipeg, May 16.—The weather during the past week has been all that could be desired for a growing crop and wheat is reported from almost every district in the three provinces to be well above ground. Cool temperatures and local showers have been doing their best to give the young grain a good story and these conditions have resulted in remarkably sturyd growth. On the one hand rains have not been sufficiently heavy to make the tender shoots lush, and on the other, there has been no scorching heat to attenuate them.

The wheat is at least a month earlier.

The wheat is at least a month earlier then the grain from two to six or eight inches high, the vernal season must be almost malignantly unpropriet of the present weather, with increasing temperatures to give promise about the end of July of the following month, or black rust and hail damage. Damage from the latter two causes are bound to minimize year by year as farmers learn more generally to treat their seed against disease, and as the spreading areas of cultivation relieves the trifling percentage of local damage by hail storms.

With such fine spring wheat prosduring the past week has been all that delegates to the Republican national convention, the nomination of Secretary Taft on the first ballot of the convention is a foregone conclusion.

"Of the 980 delegates who will sit in the convention 563 have been chosen Montreal, May 16.—At a mass meet in the convention 563 have been chosen under positive instructions to vote for Taft, or under resolutions of indorsement or preference that were the equivalent of instructions.

"Two hundred and twenty-five delegates have been instructed for other candidates. One hundred and ninety-two delegates are uninstructed. Of these 192 more than 100 are known ployed. The mill closed today, but it was because the employees were work-

Berlin, May 14.—The residence at Liebenburg, of Prince Philip Zui Eulenberg, who was arrested recently charged with perjury in connection with the Harden revelations of last summer, was searched today for political correspondence. The result of the quest has not yet been made known. The investigation was conducted by a commission appointed by the judge in whose halds the Eulenberg case has been placed, and a number of the prince's papers were gone over.

Canned Goods Bill. COLLISION CAUSED DEATH of the senate last night reported Hon. Mr. Fischer's bil

One of Ottawa's Crew Killed and Four others Injured When Steamers Met Population of London, Ont.

BILLS OF LADING

mendments to Be Made in Senator Campbell's Bill at Instance of Steamship Companies

Montreal, May 14.—The Dominion Line steamship Ottawa, which sailed from here last Saturday bound for Liverpool with passengers and cargo, and which was in collision with the Collier Troid, below Fame Point early on Monday morning, returned to port this evening, when it became known for the first time that John Taylor. Second Baker, had been killed and four other members of the crew injured when the ships came together bows on. Taylor and the other men were sleeping in the forecastle. When Taylor's body was found after the collision his chest was encircled by one of the ship's plates, which had curled around the sleeping man. The Ottawa's passengers and cargo are being transferred to the Kensington of the same line, which sails on Saturday morning.

Population of London, Ont.

London, Ont., May 16.—London's population is now 48,541, an increase of 1779 compared with last year.

Bucket Shops in Trouble.

Toronto, May 16.—Two of the leading bucket shops are in difficulties, and are likely to be compelled to close their doors.

Call to Rev. J. B. Silcox

Toronto, May 16.—The Northern Congregational church has extended a call to Rev. J. B. Silcox formerly of Winnipes.

Canadians Lack Culture

Toronto, May 16.—Addressing the Baptist laymen last night on "The Building of a New National Life," D. E. Thompson, K. C., said Canadians lacked culture.

YAL II TIMPED

For Temporary Chairman.

Chicago, May 16.—U. S. Senator
Burrows, of Michigan, was selected tonight by the sub-committee of the
Republican National committee to be
temporary chairman of the national
convention which meets in Chicago on
June 16.

Mr. Jackson came here today and,
after a conference with his deputy,
announced that he coincided in the
opinion of the receiver that the proposed settlement was the best thing
for all concerned. 'The \$8,000 will give
the depositors about two per cent,
making a total of about \$5 per cent
paid to them by the receiver. For Temperary Chairman. China Unexpectedly Refuses to Sign Agreement Proposed By Japan-ese Government

Pekin, May 14.—Contrary to expectations, China has refused to sign the agreement proposed by Japan for the settlement of the Yalu timber controversy. The statement given out that an agreement was reached was erroneous. This proposal confirmed the creation of a joint stock lumber company of Japanese and Chinese with a view of carrying on the business of cutting timber in the forest on the right bank of the Yalu.

convention which meets in Chicago on June 16.

Suicide From Grief.

Montreal, May 16.—Broken hearted over the loss of his wife, who had been dead less than a week. Isale David, 60 years of age a resident of Tetreault-ville, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in a shed in the rear of his home.

Viloence by Strikers.

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Protection of Passengers.

Toronto, May 14.—The Ontario Railway board will not allow the street railway company to carry passengers on the front vestibules of cars.

Toronto, May 14.—Richard Gribbin, G. T. yardman, is dead from injuries caused by falling lumber in the rail
Old Packing Plant Burned.

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Viloence by Strikers.

Brantford, May 16.—Volence continues in connection with the strike of moulders at the Buck stove works in this city. Attacks by unknown parties were made at midnight last night on two houses occupied by non-union men. Considerable damage was done but no one was injured.

Old Packing Plant Burned.

Killed Wifs and Self

London, Ont., May 16.—George Jones, of Rattle street, has received the following telegram from the authorities of Rattle street, has received the following telegram from the authorities of Rattle street, has received the following telegram from the authorities of Rattle street, has received the following telegram from the authorities of Rattle street, has received the following telegram from the authorities of Rattle street, has received the following telegram from the authorities of Rattle street, has received the following telegram from the authorities of Rattle street, has received the following telegram from the authorities of Rattle street, has received the following telegram from the authorities of Rattle street, has received the following telegram from the authorities of Rattle street, has received the following telegram from the authoriti

Old Packing Plant Burned. Onaha, Neb., May 16.—The old plant of the Omaha Packing company at South Omaha was destroyed by fire last night, together with three million pounds of meat. The damage totals \$500,000. The old plant was used mostly for storing meats. The ice plant was also destroyed. A fireman was slightly hurt.

Thaw Hearing Ended.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 16.—Harry K. Thaw's plea for his liberty from Matteawan insane asylum, where he has been confined since his acquittal for the murder of Stanford White, will probably be decided by Judge Morschauser on Monday, May 25. The hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by counsel for Thaw ended late tonight after District Attorney Jerome, of New York, had made the sensational request that Thaw, whom he had called to the stand, permit his alienists to examine him and judge of his mental condition, as heretofore they had no opportunity to converse with the defendant.

LOOKS LIKE INSANITY rish Barrister Charges Lord Aberdeen and Secretary Birrell With Theft of Jewels

London, May 14.—A warrant for the arrest of Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, "for the theft of the crown jewels from Dublin castle," was the demand made by elderly men this afternoon before the magistrate of the Westminster police court. The applicant, who claims to be an Irish barrister, handed up a statement charging that "Lord Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Birrell had committed the theft in conjunction." He declared that in support of this charge he had circumstantial evidence of an extraordinary character.

The megistrate cox the statement and read it, after which he told the applicant that he could, if he desired, proceed through the attorney-feneral or the public prosecutor.

The Irishman thereupon commenced to argue in favor of immediate action on the part of the magistrate, but the latter instructed the officials to remove the man from the court.

Jewels valued at \$250,000 belonging to the regalla of the Order of St. Patrick disappeared last summer from Dublin castle. The matter has never been cleared up.

Railway Shops Closed. Horton, Kas., May 16.—The Rock Island railway shops closed last night, no definite time being announced for their reopening. About 600 men are thrown out of employment.

Yalu River Timber. Pekin, May 16.—The proposed agreement for the settlement of the Yaluriver controversy between China and Japan was sent down to Tien-Tsin by

ENGLISH HOP GROWERS DEMAND PROTECTION

Great Demonstration in Trafalgar Square in Favor of

commission cannot upon the prince who is being held a prisoner in the charity hospital, and reduested the key of his private desk, which was locked of paper or to restrict the output. This evidence was given before the special committee of the House of Representatives that is investigating and a physician had to be summoned to apply restoratives.

The prince still refuses the commission to examine his private letters, and remarked that in any event, no political correspondence would be found, as he had long ago deposited such communications in another place. It is not known whether the commission forced the prince's private desk or not.

Association to tals the price who list causes the price of paper or to restrict the output. This evidence was given before the standard spring wheats are never likely to lose their grip in the country standard spring wheats are never likely to lose their grip in the country was and and reduced that he was overcome by an attack of weakness, and a physician had to be summoned to apply restoratives.

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Ottawa Department to Incite Defiance of Provincial Authority

TEST POWERS IN COURTS

Scene of Initial Stage of Fight

Ottawa, May 15 .- The Dominion government is planning to fight the British Columbia authorities in respect to the fishery regulations recently

British Columbia authorities in respect to the fishery regulations recently adopted by the province. These regulations conflict with those of the federal department of fisheries in several important respects, and it is the intention of the Dominion government to force a test of the powers of the province during the approaching salmon fishing season.

Ostensibly the Dominion will acvenothing to do with the fight, but as a matter of fact the preliminaries are now being arranged in Ottawa, and whatever action is taken to dispute the provincial regulations will be with the consent and advice of the federal department of fisheries. It is reported that the Minister of Fisheries, Hon L. P. Brodeur, is even prepared to greather and foot the law costs, and possible fines of those who are selected to defy the province and bring the dispute into the courts.

So far as is known, the scene of the fight will be laid on the Fraset river. Arrangements will be made with some fishermen to refuse to take out provincial licenses, and they will also be instructed to defy the provincial close season regulations. The result will be the arrest of these men by the provincial authorities, and a tussle in the courts will follow.

The Dominion government is secretly backing the men who are to break the provincial regulations.

BOMBS IN INDIA

FIRM FOR HOME RULE

London, May 16.—In today's The Nation, John Redmond tells a touching story of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's determination in behalf of Home Rule for Ireland. The last time he visited the House of Commons Sir Henry told Mr. Redmond that it was his intention himself to wind up the approaching Home Rule debate. The next day the premier was stricken with the illness that eventually proved fatal. The debate was fixed for February 17, and as Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, also was indisposed. Mr. Redmond asked Mr. Asquith as acting leader in the House to postuppe the debate. mr. Asquith as acting leader in the House, to postopue the debate. Mr. Asquith declined, but Sir Henry, hearing of this, sent word that unless the debate was postponed he had made up his mind, whatever the cost, to leave his bed and go to the House of Commons and participate in the discussion. Thereupon Mr. Asquith yielded, and postponed the debate to March 30.

Steel-Coal Case.

Toronto, May 14.—J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Iron and Steel company, knows nothing of the

Chilliwack Improvement.

New Westminster, May 14.—A by-law authorizing the ditching and draining of ten thousand acres of valuable land near Chilliwack has been passed by the mayor and aldermen of that city. Work will be commenced on the big undertaking in the immediate future. The improvements are expected to have a tendency to increase the value of land in the vicinity of Chilliwack.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR AMERICAN SPRINTERS

President Sullivan Enthusiastic Over Chances of Team to Go to Olympic Games

New York, May 15 .- Following the

And the part of th

FIFTIETH YEAR

Some Men Who Refused to Strike Are Roughly Han-- dled By Mobs

Cleveland, May 16.—In the midst of a day of incipient riot, some blood-shed, general disorder, and a partial stopping of the street railway service, incident to the strike of the conductors and metormen of the Municipal Traction company, came a proposition tonight to stop further violence and submit the whole matter to arbitration.

violence and submit the whole matter to arbitration.

This propositio — me from Joseph Bishop, a member of the submit and of arbitration, but with neither side of the strike willing to make overtures to this end, a peaceful settlement and the immediate termination of the disorder still is an open question. All night Mr. Bishop labored with the head of the union and with the head of the union and with the head of the traction company. In the meantime disorder continued.

The night was made eventful by the

disorder continued.

The night was made eventful by the company rescinding an order during the day. It first was proposed to stop all cars at dark and make no further attempts to operate until tomorrow. Late today the company decided to continue the service.

From the moment the strike went into effect early this morning there was more or less rioting. At first the men who remained at work were appealed to by the strikers to leave the cars. When they refused to strike or quit work, motormen and conductors

cars. When they refused to strike or quit work, motormen and conductors were forcibly taken from the cars. Cars were stopped by the placing of obstructions upon the tracks. Trolley wires were cut, tracks were ripped up and switch points broken. On one occasion a mob surrounded a car and the police attempted to rescue the crew. Stones and clubs were nurled, and the officers used their maces. Chief of Police Kohler was struck by a stone, but not seriously injured. At noon Mayor Johnson Issued the following proclamation:

ASSESSMENT SHOWS A HALF MILLION INCREASE

Values in South Saanich Have Advanced During Past

The total assessment of the municipality of South Saanich this year, on lands and improvements, according to the return made by Municipal Clerk Carmichael at the regular fortnightly meeting of the council last evening shows an increase over last year of

the municipality and the firm of Mc-Fadden & Mould, butchers, relative to the slaughter house which that firm has built on Lot 77, Lake district, came to the fore when Thomas Mould the last meeting of the council it was decided to seek legal advice and issue an injunction against the firm pre-

When asked why the firm had not been represented at the meeting of the council at which the petitioners against the establishment of the plant attended, Mr. Mould stated that that particular day was one of the firm's busy days and no member thereof was able to appear. Mr. Mould, after giving his version of the matter retired and in view of Councillor Dunn's report of the result of the joint meeting of the municipalities of south Saanich, Oak Bay and the city of Victoria, which met to confer relative to the establishment of an abattoir, the matter was laid over until the joint com-

ter was laid over until the joint committee again meets.

norted the need of clearing and gradin feet, at a cost of \$180 and also repairs to the Cedar Hill road to cost \$50. The

to the Cedar Hill road to cost \$50. The work will be done.

The road superintendent also reported making repairs to roads as follows: Ward One, \$512.00; Ward Two, \$396.90; Ward Three, \$68.60; Ward four, \$46.10; Ward Five, \$86.75; Ward Six, \$1.50. The setting up of the engine and rock crusher called for an expenditure of \$40. No Further Reduction

Councillor Peinter's motion that the usual rebate of one-sixth be allowed off taxes paid on or before the 30th day of September, and that a rebate of one-twelfth be allowed off taxes paid between the 30th day of September and the 31st day of October, this year, was rejected with but little when the matter could be talked over Mr. Mould last night stated that the slaughter house is in first-class condition, that his firm located where it did because there was no other available stee and he declared that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises that the first here was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that there was no absell from the premises and that the property and a third one is in time to save film, but he managed to retrieve the body, which with the development of the Hidden Creek that the property and a third one is in time to save film, but he managed to retrieve the body, which with the development of the Hidden Creek that the property and a third one is in the development of the Hidden Creek that the property and a third one is in the development of the Hidden Creek that the property and a third one is in the development of the Hidden Creek that the property and a third one is in the development of the Hidden Creek that the property and a third one is in the development of the Hidden Creek that the property and a third one is in the development of the Hidden Creek that the property and a third one is in the development of the Hidden Creek that the property and a third one is in the to save film, but he managed the two miles. They believe this year, was rejected with the interest of the two miles. They believe the save and which is on the lack of a wagon road, it the lack of a wagon road, it th

the plant. Mr. Mould admitted that since the plant had been established there had been about thirty head of cattle slaughtered and that his firm intended to continue slaughtering.

Firm Was Too Busy.

Sideration from the municipality.

Councillor Mannix moved a resolution of thanks to William Campbell for his action in erecting a water trough on the South Saanich road for the use of animals. This resolution was unanimously nessed and made a

after unsuccessful efforts to bring local capital, and a company has been him to, the body was put on the Candada again and taken to the Mortuary. Someon half-masted the flag, and this purpose of erecting a good class of it was that let the news become so houses and selling them on very easy

it was that let the news become so speedily public.

Another version of the occurrence is that Mr. Rennie went out on the launch for his usual daily visit to Junk Bay. His "boy" prepared tea on board, but Mr. Rennie declined to partake of any, saying that he was not feeling well. Shortly afterwards he left the cabin, the floor of which is flush with the deck, and stood for a moment at the taffrail. Before the crew could realize what had happened. Mr. Rennie was overboard. One of the coxswains jumped after him and attempted to rescue him. The sea was choppy and swimming would be difficult, especially for a man fully clothed. He did not reach his master in time to save him, but he managed to the property and a third one is in

methods of resuscitation, but without avail. Mr. Rennie's despatch box, handed over to the police at the same time as the body, appeared to have been in the water.

HOUSES PROJECTED FOR ROCKLAND PARK

Company Formed to Build Modern Dwellings in Popular Situation

An account rendered by John Men and set statistishment of an abstort, the mast over another as the season of the set of the season of the set of the season To build fifty or sixty modern

CARDINAL LOGUE

rish Primate Talks of Home Rule and Other Matters to Montreal Reporters

Montreal, May 16.—Cardinal Logue, the primate of all Ireland, arrived in the city this morning from Niagara

Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal to Be Presented to John Erstein of Vancouver Falls, and was given a royal welcom

ing that it was truly a great country. When reminded that Ireland could be dropped into one of the great lakes without making a splash, he exclaimed: "Yes, you bet; without a splash, you bet"

HIDDEN CREEK GROUP M. K. Rodgers Preparing for Active Development of Observatory Inlet Property

which the incorporaters have of the possibilities of the project.

The company figures that by buying its supplies in large quantities and having their work under the supervision of a clever architect and competent builder, that it will be able to sell the houses at a very reasonable price. There is already quite a brisk demand for houses and the stock, it is stated, is being rapidly taken up.

formed a new corporation under the style of the Hidden Creek Copper company, with Thomas Hodgins of Butte as president. The capital is \$2,000,000.

Twenty men are engaged at development work on the property, which has an ore body said to be 300 feet wide and carrying high value in copper, besides subsidiary values in gold. The plant will be installed this summer, and will include fifteen air drills. The company will develop its own water company will develop its own water power, which can furnish a supply equal to 2,000 miners' inches,

FOR BRAVERY

Vancouver, May 16.—General President W. D. Huber, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and District Organizer Gray, are in the city. President Huber will address the carpenters of the vicinity at a mass-meeting to be held in the auditorium of the labor hall on Monday,

In a few years the hill and bench ment is anxious to prepare for a clands about Enderby are going to be of immigrants. Though the set out in fruit, and will produce pro-lific crops. At the present time Charles Nelson, Thomas Bradbury, Fred Foulds, entered into between the authorities Philip Frei and James Ellison are set- and the Salvation Army, it is expected Vancouver, May 16.—M. K. Rogers, the well-known mining man, who developed the famous Nickel Plate mine at Hedley, Similkameen district for the Daly estate, is about to erect a the lack of a wagon road, it costing whom enquiries will naturally be

SURVEY PARTY OFF FOR BABINE COUNTRY

H. Brownlee Has Left For North-Others to Go Shortly

J. H. Brownlee, provincial surveyor, left for the Babine country by a comparatively large party, and will spend the summer in exploring, making official demarkation of crown

away, owing to the lateness of the spring and the consequent scarcity of fodder, they expect to make up for lost the result of the fact that the govern

OGILVIE'S BIG FIRE SALE

OGILVIE'S BIG FIRE SALE

SPECIAL SNAPS FOR MONDAY

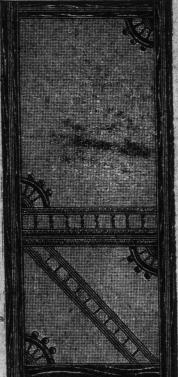
IT'S ECONOMY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS SALE

Asbestos Sad Irons

It may be a long time before you get such a chance as this, so you had better take advantage of it now







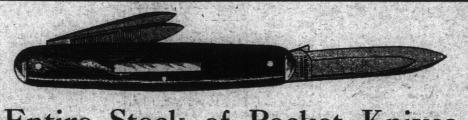
A Carload of Screen Doors and Refrigerators going at a great saving

Screen Oak Grain reg. \$1.25 including Doors hinges, etc. Reg. \$2.25.....\$1.50 Reg. \$3.25 \$2.25

> Watering Cans

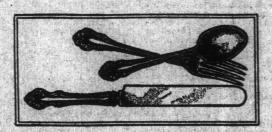
English Galvanized Extra strong brass roses. Will last for years.

Less Than Half Price



Entire Stock of Pocket Knives Must Be Sold

š	Done Handle Knives, regular Joe, now
	Stag Handle Knives, regular 75c, now
	Stag and Pearl Handle Knives, regular \$1.00, now
	Stag and Pearl Handle Knives, regular \$1.25, now
	Stag and Pearl Handle Knives, regular \$1.50, now
	Stag and Pearl Handle Knives, regular, \$2.00, now \$1.25
	Of course we can only enumerate a few prices, here but you will appreciate
	the low prices more when you see the excellent assortment.



Prices on all Silverware

will create a sensation among thrifty buyers

Carpenter's Tool Bags, 35c 40c and 50c CANVAS LINED-There are about 50 of them and they will soon go at such prices

Paragon Revolving Cylinder Washing Machine

BUILT ON THE RIGHT PRINCIPLE

The Revolving Cylinder Washing Machine is conceded to be the least injurious, the most rapid and most effective machine on the market. The Paragon is built on the same principle as washers used in the steam laundries. Ask to see it. Reg. \$16.50

\$13.75



Laundry Necessities for Little Money

Skirt Boards, reg. \$1.00 now50c Folding Sleeve Boards, reg. 60c now......30c

Campbell's Ship Adzes Campbell's Ship Axes reg. \$2.75 now......\$2.00

1110 Government Street

1110 Government Street

COMPLE

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9.30 a.

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EY PARTY OFF BABINE COUNTRY

Brownlee Has Left For th-Others to Go Shortly

Brownlee, provincial surft for the Babine country ys ago. He was accompanied paratively large party, and the summer in exploring, fficial demarkation of crown nd compiling information enable the local authori-intending settlers an ac-of that section of British

ated by those who have been that district that it contains etches of valley which would mirable locations for farms arsuit of agriculture on a
Little, however, is known
on beyond what is furnished who have made casual in-n. Hence the government ched Mr. Brownlee with in to put in several month's eying and observing so that in a position to submit a position that the officials of of Information may be able prospective immigrants to assured that they have n all the details necessary

ccording to the provincial ena river, and in other secthough comparatively believed to possess ssibilities from an agricul-

rt of the surveyors in getting ng to the lateness of the he consequent scarcity reaching the fileld. A coneffort, it is understood, will as much ground and obtain of the fact that the governnxious to prepare for a rush a result of the arrangement nto between the authorities alvation Army, it is expected se to a greater extent in the Hence it is the desire uiries will naturally

couver Lady's Fatal Fall uver, May 16.-Mrs. R. Wil-Westminster avenue, at noon She died while being taken hospital. There is a large on her forehead, probably

.....

g Cylin-achine

RINCIPLE



ities for

.....\$1.00 30c

Adzes

. \$2.00 \$2.00

jovernment Street

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### COMPRESENTATION FOR THE CELEBRATION

List of Attractions for Victoria lotted positions. Day Festivities-Prospects Roseate

The Victoria day celebration of 1908 in this city, which takes place on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th inst., will eclipse in point of the variety and quantity of entertainment included in the grogramme, anything that has been attempted here in the same line for many years. This is no exaggeration. It is corroborated by the outlined list of attractions and by the word of those who have resided in

know whereof they speak. After working hard for over a fort-night, the general committee and the with flexible tube, value \$15. various sub-committees which were formed from those belonging to the former body have about completed the necessary arrangements. The programme has been definitely defined, and another happy augury of its success is that this has been accomplished fully, a week before the event—something unprecedented in local history as landau, as let for hire, horses to count to the substance of fully a week before the event—something unprecedented in local history as far as this annual fete is concerned. But the duties of those who have undertaken the responsibility of carryisg through the celebration are not at an end. There are innumerable details that require attention, and, for the purpose of discussing these a meeting will be held at the offices of the secretary, J. A. Smart, on Tuesday evening.

The Regatta.

Yesterday Mr. Smart was asked which attraction he considered, looking at the matter from an unblased standpoint, was the piece de resistance of the forthcoming festivities. But the forthcoming festivities. But the seed of the same to the fill of the shown to an appropriate vehicle and place the matter from an unblased standpoint, was the piece de resistance of the forthcoming festivities. But the seed the secretary is prize, and the fill of the shown to an appropriate vehicle and place the matter from an unblased standpoint, was the piece de resistance of the forthcoming festivities. But the shown to an appropriate vehicle and place the matter from an unblased standpoint, was the piece de resistance of the forthcoming festivities. But the shown to an appropriate vehicle and place the matter from an unblased standpoint, was the piece de resistance of the forthcoming festivities. But the shown to an appropriate vehicle and place the matter from an unblased standpoint, was the piece de resistance of the shown to an appropriate vehicle and place the shown to an appropriate vehicle an

### MONDAY

9.30 a.m.—Horse parade from corner of Cook and Pembroke streets. 10.00 a.m.—Victoria vs. Van-

couver senior lacrosse, at Royal Victoria Athletic as sociation grounds, corner of Cook and Pembroke p.m.—Regatta at the

8.00 p.m.—Band concert at Beacon Hill.

10.00 a.m.—An Indian baseball match between teams representing two tribes at Royal Victoria Athletic association grounds con-

streets.

2.00 p.m.—School sports at exhibition grounds. Marathon race, over a seven mile course, under Y. M. C. A. auspices.

8 p.m.—Band concert. Male voice choir and illuminated water carnival.

Mr. Smart also drew attention to the band and male voice choir concert and the illuminations which would take place, under the auspices of the B. C. Electric Railway company, at the Gorge on Tuesday evening. Through an inadvertent omission, mention of this had been omitted from the posters and other literature issued by the advertising committee. It was unnecessary to say, he remarked, that this would be well worth attending. Last year it had been the closing feature of the celebrations and had been generally fayorably commented on On this occasion even more elaborate preparations had been made. The waters of the upper reaches of the Arm would be given those having the best decorated boat or canoe. The shores of the Tamway park would be rendered as light as day by the ignition of variegated powder, while a pyrotechnic display of exceptional grandeur would be provided, the operators working from an immense barge anchored about the centre of the Gorge. Special arrangements would be made by the railway company for the accommodation of the large crowds it was expected would attend.

The Parade.

Referring to the horse marade Mr.

The Parade.

Referring to the horse parade, Mr. Smart stated that it was essential that those intending to participate should be ready to form up sometime before the hour mentioned, in order that it might be started by that time. In previous years there had been delay and the result was that the judging was held back until it was necessary for spectators to leave in order to reach the Gorge to see the opening races of the regatta. It was proposed to avoid such a situation, and, with that object in view, the parade would be ordered to commence at 9.30 o'clock on Monday morning "if there are only two vehicles on the ground."

In this connection the secretary said that the route to be followed would be as appended: From head of Pandora avenue down Cook to Yates street, down Yates to Government, up Government to Beacon Hill, where the judging will take place. The rules follow:

Course around Deadman's sland and return to barge, adout 2 miles; stard, \$1, per paddle.

N. Klootchmens' race, working canoes only—Course from buoy and return; prizes, lat, \$2: 2nd, \$2: 3rd, \$1, per paddle.

10. Five-oared service whalers, open to army and navy regular forces—Course, around Deadman's sland and return is to prize, \$6: 2nd, \$3: 3rd, \$1, per paddle.

10. Five-oared service whalers, open to army and navy regular forces—Course, around Deadman's sland and return; prizes, \$2: 2nd, \$2: 3rd, \$1. per paddle.

10. Five-oared service whalers, open to army and navy regular forces—Course, around Deadman's sland and return; prizes, \$2: 2nd, \$2: 3rd, \$1, per paddle.

10. Five-oared service whalers, open to army and navy regular forces—Course, around Deadman's sland and return is prize, \$2: 2nd, \$2: 3rd, \$1. per paddle.

10. Five-oared service whalers, open to army and navy regular forces—Five entries or no race; 1st prize, \$30: 2nd, \$15.

11. Double paddle Indian canoe race—Five entries or no race; 1st prize, \$30: 2nd, \$15.

12. Four-oared lap-streak, amateur, championship of British Columbia—Course from Point Ellice bridge to starters' ba

to commence at 9.30 o'clock on Monday morning "if there are only two vehicles on the ground."

In this connection the secretary said that the route to be followed would be as appended: From head of Pandors avenue down Cook to Yates street, down Yates to Government, up Government to Beacon Hill, where the judging will take place. The rules follow:

2. The parade will start from the corner of Cook and Pandora streets at 9.30 a. m. sharp on Monday, May 25. Exhibitors must report to the committee at the above place on or before the time mentioned, when they will be allotted nositions.

2. Second balloon ascent, carrying
3. The order in the parade will be
the same as in the prize list, and all
rigs must be at least twenty feet apart.

Marshals will be in attendance

Marshals will be in attendance

1. Second balloon ascent, carrying changing color illuminators, transforming into a chain of jewels 100 feet in length, which presently dissolves into the celebrated aerial electric

Following is a list of the prizes offered those competing in the parade:

1. Best decorated automobile, "tour-

word of those who have resided in ling"—1st prize, automobile rug, value Victoria for years, and who, therefore, \$15. 2. Best decorated automobile, "run

the lst prize, pair woven horse blankets, value \$10; 2nd prize, pair carriage lamps, value \$5.

10. Best horse, "roadster," entire, in harness to four wheeled vehicle; horse to count 75 per cent; equipment, 25 per cent; competed or eligible to compete in a race, to be shown to two wheeled vehicle; horse to count 75 per cent—lst prize, pair quarter boots and track whip, value, \$10; 2nd prize, wool breezer and track whip, value, \$10; 2nd prize, pair quarter boots and track whip, value, \$10; 2nd prize, wool breezer and track whip, value \$5.

12. Best pacer, mare or gelding, having competed or eligible to compete in a race to be shown to two-wheeled vehicle; horse to count 75 per cent, equipment, 25 per cent.—lst prize, pair quarter boots and track whip, value \$10; 2nd prize, wool breezer and track whip, value \$10; 2nd prize, wool breezer and track whip, value \$10; 2nd prize, wool breezer and track whip, value \$10; 2nd prize, count 75 per cent, equipment, 25 per cent,—lst prize, pair quarter hoots and track whip, value \$10; 2nd prize, wool breezer and track whip, value \$10; 2nd prize, wool breezer and track whip, value \$10; 2nd prize, carriage horse, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle; horse to count 75 per cent, equipment, 25 per cent,—lst prize, saft carriage horse, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle; horse to count \$10; per cent,—guipment, 25 per cent,—lst prize, set lines and bits, value \$10; 2nd prize, wool blanket, value \$5.

15. Best single darf horse in harness, to be shown to dray or other appropriate vehicle—lst prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$10; 2nd prize, shawl rug, value \$15.

15. Best single darf horse in harness, to be shown to dray or other appropriate vehicle—lst prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$20; 2nd prize, \$20; 2nd prize, \$20; 2nd prize, shawl rug, value \$15.

16. Best single darf horse in harness, to be shown to dray or other appropriate vehicle—lst prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$10;

second prize awarded unless three or take place on Monday evening at Bea-nore are shown. con Hill, is appended: Spectacular Firework Display Programme.

(Hitt Bros.)

1. Ascent of French illuminated balloon, with magnesium change lights, concluding with a burst of colored

and will direct all movements of the parade. Anyone not conforming to the directions of the committee will be ineligible for any prize.

5. In all harness classes, judges in awarding prizes will consider equipment and appointments.

6. The committee resrves the right to disqualify any exhibitor.

7. Judges' decisions final.

7. Judges' decisions final.

bomb shell.
7. Discharge of three-shot shells "national colors," red, white and blue.

8. Discharge of mammoth 25-inch bomb shell, producing a crimson cloud of stars, which slowly descend nearly to the ground.

9. Device "electric flashlight screen"

9. Device "electric flashlight screen" latest improved effect, covering an area of 6,500 square feet and lighting up scene and spectators.

10. Grand illumination of scenery by special 8-pound prismatic lights, changing their color to produce fresh effects to the surrounding foliage.

11. Display of Italian color fountains, throwing up large quantities of brilliant globes of color.

12. Ascent of special parachute

46. Flight of shells. Crimson cloud 46. Flight of shells. Crimson cloud emerald stars, pearl and pink.
47. Shell discharge. Shower of green and electric fire.
48. Shell discharge. Shower of crimson and electric fire.
49. Discharge of Feu-de-joie mine.
50. Special illumination of the trees I with amber and emerald fire, changing suddenly to crimson light.
51. Discharge of Italian color four.

51. Discharge of Italian color foun-

Shell discharge. Electric silver cloud.

53. Crimson and emerald shower.

54. Device: "Portrait of King Edward VII" underneath which is the lettering "Edward VII."

55. Device: "Niagara Falls." Torrent of liquid gold.

56. Final aerial bouquet produced by simultaneous firing of 50 rockets. The Marathon. A J. Brace, secretary of the Y.M.C.

Al J. Brace, secretary of the Y.M.C.
A. stated yesterday that the Marathon
race, which would take place in connection with the school sports, at the
agricultural association grounds on
Tuesday afternoon would bring out five
competitors. These were: F. Baylis, C.
Baylis, L. Beckwith, W. Sproule and W.
Russell. He stated that all had been
in earnest training for several weeks
and would be ready to put up a determined struggle when the moment
came for them to face the starter.

# MINERAL INDUSTRY Production of Southeastern British Co-lumbia Districts for Past Week and Year to Date

are the shipments from the various districts of Southeastern British Cothe past week and year tto date: In this connection the secretary said that the route to be followed would be as appended: From head of Pandora avenue down Cook to Yates street, down Yates to Government, up Government to Beacon Hill, where the judging will take place. The rules follow:

1. No prize awarded in any class unless two or more are shown, and no in the protection of the pyrotechnic display, which will year, 544,754.

\$10; 2nd, \$5, per cance.

12. Four-carde lap-streak, amateur, chambient of British Columbia.

12. Four-carde lap-streak, amateur, chambient of British Columbia.

13. Four-carde lap-streak, amateur, chambient of British Columbia.

14. Source value \$40.

15. Greasy pole—Prize value \$40.

16. Best decorated comic float—Prize Smelter receipts—Granby, week, 24.

16. Smelter receipts—Granby, week, 24.

17. Smelter receipts—Granby, week, 24.

18. Smelter receipts—Granby, week, 24.

19. Smel

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies



The Home of The Dress Beautiful



but the costume, blouse, gloves, or other feminine finery you will wear on that day matters much to you and to others, and the price is a serious consideration which you can easily solve by visiting our showrooms and comparing our values with others; we prefer you should do this and satisfy yourself.

Gloves Dent's special walking glove, per pair...\$1.00 Fownes' dressed kid gloves, per pair .....\$1.25 Long gloves, 12, 16 and 20 suttons, per pair from \$3.75 down to.....\$1.75 Fownes' heavy English walking gloves, per pair ......\$1.50
Maggioni, extra fine kid gloves, per pair ....\$1.50

Summer Underwear The greatest aggregation of ladies high class sum-mer underwear in West-ern Canada at prices varying from \$5.50 for



Splendid Blouse Values 90c, \$1.25

> See Our Windows

# Angus Campbell & Co.

### GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SELLS ITS TOWNSITES

Prince Rupert Will Probably Be Sold by Auction at Vancouver This Fall

exhibition grounds. Mark.

thon race, over a siven a great set set single draft horse in harmout the course, under Y. M.

C. A anapices.

S p.m.—Band concert. Male

S p.m.—Band concer regime end of the line. He expects to return to Winnipeg in a few days. Speaking to a Colonist reporter at the Empress yesterday, he said:

"We are putting a number of townsites on the market this year in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Sixty-four have been offered for sale during the past fortnight, and there are sixteen others which will be put on the market this summer, making eighty in all. We have had fully 2,000 nel has now reached a length of nearly 1,000 feet, several veins of high grade.

plicasts will be given the refusal of the properties they want at the price set by the company. Of course, the future of a town cannot be predicted with certainity, but the towns at the five divisional points would appear to have the best chance of becoming important places. The names of these divisional points, starting from Winninge, and going west, are Rivers, Melville, Watrous, Biggar and Wainwright. Rivers is named after Sir Charles Rivers, president of the Grand Trunk; Watrous after Frank Watrous after Frank Watrous Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific; Biggar, after the chief solicitor of the road; and Wainwright, after W. Wainwright, the second vice-president of the G.T.R.

Different at Rupert Different at Rupert

"The Prince Rupert lots are not going to be handled in the same way as the prairie townsites. We have had hundreds of letters asking for reservations of property there, but we are not going to give anyone a chance to buy anything before the lots are offered to the public. The method of disposing of the lots has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be by public auction. The auction, if that method be eventually settled upon, can hardly take place at Prince Rupert, as we shall not be in position to take care of the crowds which would be sure to come. It will probably be held at some point on the coast, either Vancouver or Victoria, probably the former. The lots will probably be put on the market in September or October."

Asked regarding the business which be a business with a probably and the public of the coast.

# **Excellent Jam Values**

SPECIAL

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery

HIGH GRADE ORE 1,000 feet, several veins of high grade gold and silver ore have been struck on the old property in what is known as Skylark Camp, situated midway between Phoenix and Greenwood and the very costly and persistently prosecuted operation now bids fair to yield a rich ward to the promoters.

This work has been carried on daily by local capital supplied by a syndicate composed of Greenwood and Phoenix parties and it is a subject of intense satisfaction to everybody that this rich strike has been made, and large returns are confidently expected as the property can be worked at a comparatively low cost, the ore being taken out of a gravity level. It is expected that the tunnel will be driven in 200 or 300 feet more and then drifting to each side will be commenced and the workings then should give employment to about 35 men.

This property is directly on line with the big Greenwood-Phoenix tunnel which has long been proposed and upon which work will commence in the near future. 1.000 feet, several veins of high grade

MINING INSTITUTE

Rossland, B.C., May 16 .- The second general meeting of the western branch of the Canadian Mining institute opened at Rossland on Thursday, at some point on the Polasi, either Vancouver or Victoria, probably the former. The lots will probably the on the market in September or Och tober."

Asked regarding the business which brings him to Victoria, Mr. Ryley said:

"We have no mission with the government on this occasion, but have some to get certain information from the surveyor general which we need in connection with the right of way for the first hundred miles east of Prince Rupert. You will remember that the government gave us a free right of way through the province, but our line for the crown, such as cannery sites, timber that the private property which had been already altenated by the crown, such as cannery sites, timber that the private property which had been already altenated by the crown, such as connery sites, timber that the crown, such as cannery sites, timber that the crown, such as cannery sites, timber that the private property which had been already altenated by the crown, such as cannery sites, timber that the crown, such as cannery sites, timber that the crown, such as connery sites, timber that the province, but our line and attended to the crown such as cannery sites, timber that the crown, such as connery sites, timber that the crown such as connery sites, timber that the crown such as connery sites, timber that the many to Changan Country. Are Highly Praised

To not expect to be here more than a few days, as I have to get back to the prairies in commention.

To not expect to be here more than a few days, as I have to get back to the prairies in commention to the country as the province and the crown such as a conner site and the crown and

Malta Vita, the Cele brated Breakfast Food, none better

HUGE EXPENDITURE FOR PAST FISCAL YEAR

Total on Ordinary and Capital Accounts Exceeds the Revenue Ottawa, May 16.—The financial statement covering receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year, ding March 21, shows that the total ending March 21, shows that the total revenue for the year as entered so far is \$95,907,070, but when all returns are in it will probably total a little over the \$96,000,000 mark.

Mr. Fielding, in his budget speech on March 17, estimated the total revenue at \$96,500,000.

The total expenditure to date has been \$69,069,058 on consolidated fund, and \$31,531,822 on capital account.

GIRL DISAPPEARS Leaves House of Friend in Winnipeg and is Not Heard of For More Than a Week

Winnipeg, May 16 .- Agnes Trotter, ged 23 years, has disappeared from the house of Mrs. Hinds, 90 Juno street, where she was staying, and anxiety is felt by her friends. Miss Trotter left he house a week ago yesterday. She was not very well, and said she was going to the general hospital. Nothing was thought about the matter until yesterday, when Mrs. Hinds called at the hospital and discovered that the girl had not been there.

Miss Trotter is strikingly tall, with a noticeably high red color to her face, blue eyes and dark hair, with a tinge of red. Her people are farmers in the neighborhood of Peterboro, Ont. She came West some months ago to keep house for a cousin, Wallace Elmhurst, who lives in the neighborhood of Carberry. After staying there for a while she came to Winnipeg, where she was for a little time the guest of Mrs. Hinds.

Army to Okanagan Country
Are Highly Praised

Vernon, B. C., May 16.—Speaking today as to the class of men brought to the Okanagan by the Salvation Army, Price Ellison, M.P.P., stated that the men were most satisfactory, and he only wished that more of the same kind could be brought to the country, as they have proved most efficient farm help in the Okanagan.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE — Choice spring litters, sired by Charmer's Premier, Grandview's Lord Premier, and Baron Duke's Charm, pairs not akin. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, E.C.

OR SALE—My flock of registered Shropshire Sheep: 18 ewes, 12 lambs and 9 rams. Will sell at a bergain if sold soon or to anyone taking the lot. My sheep are well known all over Vancouver Island and the Islands Geo. Heatherbell, "Gien Lea," Colwood R. O. 224

larms. Who Wish to Sell:

We are going to do some wholesale advertising in places where customers are

# We Want You to Give Us the Exclusive Sale of Your Property for 60 Days

This does not say that we will be the only people try-ing to sell it, because we will relist it with all other reliable firms. It simply means that there will be a determined and organized attempt to sell it. It is no use, however, placing a fandy price upon it, as there is no market for such prop-

Make Your Price and Terms Right

and we will to the rest.
Write us at once, as we are making up our list this

Herbert Cuthbert & Co. 616 Fort Street

any one to become registered and for the representatives of political parties to supervise the registration, if they want to, is beyond all question. Two explanations for the proposed partizan revision in this province may be suggested. One is that it was thought well to include British Columbia in the bill so as to make it appear that Manitoba was not the special object of it, and the other is that the British Columbia members wished to have the making up of the lists upon which they no make it appears that manitoba was not the special object of it, and the other is that the British Columbia members wished to have the making up of the lists upon which they no make it appears that manitoba was not the special object of it, and the other is that the British Columbia members wished to have the making up of the lists upon which they no make it appears that manitoba was not the special object of it, and the other is that the British Columbia in the charge of the country and the proper development of the commercial welfare of the country and the proper development of the commercial welfare of the country and the proper development of the commercial welfare of the country and the proper development of the commercial welfare of the country and the proper development of the country and the country and the proper develo

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The Coloniest Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

THE STUTION AT OTTAWA.

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You Are Specially Invited to See Our Showing of

# New Reed Furniture

PRING here, and Summer just around the corner! Furniture in keeping is desirable now. Light, cool, restful and inviting styles are in demand. Reed furniture is an ideal style to buy. Attractive in design, and filling all the requirements of a Summer furniture, it is also a furniture style "correct" for any season and any room in the home. We are showing a very complete range of styles this season, and if you but visit our fourth floor, you'll

find some of the most attractive chair styles ever shown. 

REED ARM CHAIRS—Here are four excellent styles in arm chairs that appeal to us as being as near perfection as possible. Each is well and 



REED SETTEE—Several styles and sizes, ranging in price, at, each, \$18.00, \$16.00, \$14.00, \$9.00 and..........\$7.50

REED COUCHES—Two very fine new styles in these comfortable pieces at, each, \$20.00 and .............\$14.00

CHILDREN'S ROCKERS-Pretty little pièces for the little tots. Very pretty styles, and all made in best possible manner. Made to stand lots of illuse. Prices range at, each, \$6.50, \$5.50, \$4.00, \$3.50 

### Business Getting Office Desks An Excellent Range of Desks Shown Now We have never before offered the business men of this city such an unusually varied choice of Office Desks. Just now we have desks at almost any desired price and in most any wood or finish you might wish. The styles,

too, offer such a diversity of choice you'll find the selection of a suitable one a very easy matter indeed. These desks of ours come from Canada's best desk maker and represent the very acme of desk perfection.

This maker shows a wonderful knowledge of the desk requirements of a busy business man—the arrangement is so convenient. We show these splendid desks in both Roll and Flat Top styles and in Golden Oak, Early English and Mahogany finish. You'll admit that this price range fits most any purse. See the desks and you'll better appreciate the values.

Roll Top Desks in Golden Oak — Many Styles

In the Roll Top styles finished in the popular Golden finish,
we show an immense range of styles and we offer a price range
that should appeal to any purse. There is no reason why your office should not be treated to one of these this spring. A finely
furnished office is an impartant business getter, quite often. Here
is a price range—descriptions would be of little value.

Popular Flat Top Desk Styles in Golden Oak 

We show some attractive, ma-hogany finished roll top desks, and if you are partial to this wood you should see what we offer you'at, each

Mahogany-Finished | Early English Desks new styles in this popular

finish. These desks are the

very latest creations and you should see them, \$90.00,

### Buy "Libbey" Cut Glass for Wedding Gifts



Our Second Floor

The second floor holds a host of articles of special Curtains and Curtain Materials, Linens, Linen

> Worrying about that Wedding Gift? Then, send your friend (the bride-to-be) a piece of finest Cut Glass—"Libbey"—and your gift will be, appreciated — there's nothing lovelier than Libbey. It has the en-tree to every home in America in which artistic endeavor is appreciated. This beautiful glass instantly proclaims its identity to the adept, while its unique beauty tells the less knowing that it is in a class apart. The exceptional depth of Libbey cutting, the high degree of brilliancy speak its unrivalled excellence. Nevertheless, the bride-to-be inevit-

ably looks for the name "Libbey" graven in the glass. It makes assurance doubly sure. She KNOWS that she has the World's Best. The Libbey Glass Company represents almost a century of continuous devotion to the glass industry. With such experience, with the finest facilities and the best workmen in the world—is it likely any other glass can approach it in perfection? We are sole Victoria agents for this famous glass, and we invite your inspection of our present stock—a stock chosen specially for this season's weddings. Come in and see the

finest Cut Glass room in/Canada. \$6.00, \$5.00 and. FLOWER VASES, 6 to 12 in, each, \$30.00, \$12.00, \$3.50, each, \$30.00 \$12.00, \$3.50, FOOTED BOWLS, at., \$30.00

**FURNISHERS** 

-OF-

HOMES

HOTELS

CLUBS

WATER BOTTLES, each \$12.00, \$10.00, \$9.00, \$7.50 and .. \$5.00 HAIR RECEIVERS, each \$9.00 CLARETS, at each ..... \$16.00

The Summer Furniture Store

Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Picks



THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA B.C.

MAKERS --OF-FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTING S That Are Better

Creed," beg God." The tianity fron goes on to maker of he e found i which the Indian who may call Brahma as and by who and Moham ham, must thing, and, be a First causes, ther than there God who is visible is no have the the whole other religio Supreme Deli self a Chris

The Lord's tion that w New Testar that prayer we do not call ourselv sense that To acc cient, that sar or Wil cient evider an historic lieve in out being a veritable aching w cept Jesus ranks of th

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# Showing of iture



ourth floor, you'll

yles and sizes, ranging \$16.00, \$14.00, \$9.00 .....**\$7.50** ry fine new styles in at. each, \$20.00 fine new at, each, \$20.00 ....\$14.00 . \$6.50, \$5.50, \$4.00, \$3.50 RS—A pretty line of . They are excellent

### fice Desks s Shown Now

he business men of oice of Office Desks. ny desired price and ht wish. The styles, you'll find the selecatter indeed.

Canada's best desk of desk perfection. wledge of the desk an—the arrangement lendid desks in both len Oak, Early Engdmit that this price desks and you'll bet-

k - Many Styles popular Golden finish. no reason why your of-e this spring. A finely getter, quite often. Here f little value.

in Golden Oak

business men this year, ome flat top desk lends desks priced so reasonshould not have one in es, \$80.00, \$70.00, \$60.00, .....\$25.00 English Desks

showing two splendid styles in this popular These desks are the latest creations and should see them, \$90.00,



ne in and see the

ters, Ice Picks

MAKERS -OF---FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are

Better

# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

### CHRISTIANITY

Tuesday, May 19, 1908

What is commonly known as "The Apostles' Creed," begins with the statement: "I believe in God." There is nothing in this to distinguish Christianity from other religions, not even when the creed goes on to describe Him as "The Father Almighty, aker of heaven and earth," for just such a belief can be found in other religious systems. The name by which the Deity is called is not material. The red Indian who believes in Manitou or by whatever name may call The Great Spirit; the Hindu who adores Brahma as the Being from which all things emanate and by whom they subsist; the Jew, the Christian and Mohammedan, who all worship the God of Abraham, must all of necessity refer to one and the same thing, and, so also must the man of Science, who finds himself forced to the conclusion that there must be a First Cause. For there cannot be two first causes, there cannot be two omnipotences, any more than there can be two eternities. Hence a belief in God who is the author of all things visible and inrisible is not a distinctive feature of Christianity. In the second item of belief, as stated in the Creed, we have the essential element. By this Christians as-sert their belief in Jesus Christ. It is upon this that the whole fabric of Christianity rests; it is this that erentiates it from Mohammedanism and from all other religions, ancient and modern. It is immaterial w devoutly a man may believe in the existence of a Supreme Deity, or how good a life he may live, unbelieves in Jesus Christ he cannot self a Christian. There are systems of ethics which compare favorably with the Sermon on the Mount. The Lord's Prayer in substance and almost in form ong ante-dates the birth of Jesus. Even the injunction that we should do unto others as we would have them do unto us is many centurles older than the New Testament. We may observe those ethics, offer that prayer and obey that commandment, and yet if we do not accept Jesus Christ we have no right to call ourselves Christians, except of course in the sense that the term is employed to distinguish one

section of mankind from another.

To accept Jesus Christ historically is not sufficient, that is to accept Him as we accept Julius Caesar or William the Conqueror. There is quite sufficient evidence to establish that Jesus of Nazareth is an historical personage. It is possible, of course, to believe in the existence of the Guatama Buddha without being a Buddhist or to admit that Zoroaster was a veritable individual and concede the value of his teaching without being a Parsee. Mohammedans accept Jesus historically and place him high in the ranks of the prophets.

There are two aspects in which Jesus Christ may, it is submitted, be accepted, so that the person so accepting Him may claim to be a Christian. One is as a great teacher. In one sense the idea of Jesus as a Saviour of Mankind is involved in the idea of Jesus as a Teacher. He presented no new rules of conduct, for He came "not to destroy the law, but to fulfil." He did, however, present the Delty in a new light to mankind. If there were any teachers of mankind before His day who presented the relation of God to man as essentially that of a Father, we are not aware of it. We find in ancient literature ascriptions of qualities to the Deity, which are far above the narrow ideas of the early Jewish writers, but to most of the writers of antiquity the Delty appeared to dwell in absolute and unapproachable isolation. The only exception, as far as we know, was that afforded by the Hebrew historians and poets, and they regarded Jehovah as the special deity of their nation. From Jesus we get the incought that God may be approached just as an earthly father may be approached by his children. We also derive from the same source the hought that God is Love and that Love is the fulfilling of Law. In these thoughts there is sufficient for the social regeneration of the human race and the elevation of individuals to an exalted plane of living. If a man accepts Jesus Christ only to this extent, it is submitted that he may justly call himself a Chris-

The other aspect is that view of Jesus which regards him as the exemplification of a spiritual force with which it is possible for all men to become imbued to a greater or less extent. This seems to have been the attitude of the Apostles during the early part of their ministry. Peter described it as "being filled with the Holy Ghost." This is something more than simply believing in the life, death and resurrection of Jesus, something more than the acceptance of Him as a great teacher, something more than regard-ing Him as the exponent of the true relation between God and Man. It is the recognition of Jesus as the source of a new power, which can alter the very nature of those who possess it and enable them to accomplish what would otherwise be impossible. He who accepts Jesus Christ in this character may truthfully claim to be a Christian.

But some may say that this does not exhaust the case, for no reference has been made to Jesus as an ease, for no reference has been made to Jesus as an atonement for sin. Our answer to this is that in these articles no attempt is made to set forth doctrines, but only to racite facts as correctly as possible and point out the necessary inferences from them. There is not a word in "The Apostles" Creed" about the redemption of mankind and it is not intended herein to go any further than that Creed goes. Indeed the other than that Creed goes. deed the chief object is to point out the one great and essential feature which differentiates Christianity from all other religions, namely that which teaches that there is a Holy Spirit, a spiritual force available to all mankind, provided those, who desire to have it imparted, prepare themselves preperly to receive it. It is not difficult to believe that, when this power has once been imparted to man, his vision of things become enlarged so that he is able to comprehend something of the length, breadth and height of the Love of God, which otherwise passeth understanding. And this may be said in conclusion: The genius of Christianity does not consist simply in the historical acceptance of the personality of Jesus of Nazareth, not simply in acknowledging Him as the greatest of all the teachers of mankind, but in regarding Him as the exemplification and source of spiritual power which enables those who enjoy it to the fullest degree to claim that they are living in perfect harmony with the Divine. once been imparted to man, his vision of things be-

MAKERS OF HISTORY VI. In most countries the difficulty of speaking with certainty concerning their early history and the names most prominent in connection with their development from primitive conditions arises from lack of data. In India it is due to the opposite reason. The literature of India has been likened to infinity, and when one reads such fragments of it as are available to any persons not specialists in that field of research, it is exceedingly difficult to determine which among the names mentioned are those of real persons and which those of the multifarious delties who appear in Indian mythology. The history of the Hindustan peninsula has been an extraordinary one. Who its primitive inhabitants were is a matter of the purest speculation. It may be remembered, that in a recent article we spoke of the migration of two great races nd, the Turanian and Aryan, which appeared first in history when living in the table lands of Western Asia. It was mentioned that the Turanian stock is represented chiefly by the present inhabitants of Eastern Asia and the Aryan, speaking generally, by the present inhabitants of Europe. There appears to have been a Turanian migration into Hindustan followed by an Aryan migration, and, speaking in general terms, it may be said that the people of Southern India are largely of the former origin and those of Northern India largely of the latter. The Turanian immigrants found a race of people inhabiting the land, who seemed to have been regarded as demons,

Indeed it has been suggested by one very able writer that the time-honored belief of the Aryan race in the existence of a lower world peopled by demons is simply a survival of the ancient tradition regarding the ople, who in a very remote day lived in Southern Hindustan. There is a mass of myths and traditions which are perfectly reconcilable with this suggestion, it are not easily explained on any other hyp We have no accurate data from which the date of beginning of Indian civilization can be determine ed and investigators vary in their conjectures by thousands of years. The Vedic hymns are the chief source of information on this subject and astronocalculations, based on incidents mentioned in these hymns, indicate that the last of the series was propably composed more than three thousand years There is no means of forming any estimate of time when the series was begun. Sir Monier Monier-Williams says that almost any latitude is allowable in endeavoring to estimate the beginning of this very remarkable production. In the earliest of the hymns there is a reference to Manu. He is represented as the great law giver, the founder of the re-markable social organization, which exists in India until this day. When the Hindu, who does a day's work in your garden, declines to eat the food which you provide, or drink out of your cup, or partake of his own food in company with another, who to you seems in no way different from him, he is only following the Laws of Manu, which date back to time

acters mentioned in previous articles of this series, doubt has been thrown upon the probability of Manu being a person. The name itself suggests that he may rather have been the personification of a movement towards the establishment of settled social conditions. It comes from the same root as our English word "man," and means "the thinker," and hen it has been suggested that we are to understand Manu as meaning intellectual development. But the weight of opinion seems to be that the name is that the memory of his existence has been so overlaid with myths as to appear itself to be only a myth. In the Vedic hymns is the expression, "Manu said." and this fact places the burden of proof upon those who deny his historical existence.

Assuming it to be established that Manu was an individual whose laws have endured to this day, it becomes interesting to inquire as to his contribu towards the making of history. It was purely as a law-giver, or more accurately speaking, as the founder of a great religious and social system. The nature of the primitive religion of the people of India, that is, of those who were regarded as demons, is wholly unknown. The earliest known religion was a material polytheism. Among the deities were Agni, god of fire; Indra, god of rain and of the heaven, which was the reward of virtue; Varuna, god of the sky; Suraya, god of the sun; Yama, god of death, and so on. This may be called a natural religion, and we see, in the attribution to the god of rain the control of the heaven of the blest, a reflection of the fact that the rains of the monsoons meant so much to India. The conception of a Deity who was the creator of all things and, to quote from the Rig-Véda,

of all things and, to quote from the Rig-Veda,
"Whose hiding place is immortality."
is attributed to Manu, who thus seems to occupy in
India the same place as Abraham does in the history of Western Asia. While there is not the slightest warrant for supposing that Abraham and Manu
wers identical, but quite the contrary, for the social,
and railtious systems which they founded were very
distinct—for example, we have nothing like claste in
the Abrahamic systems and orbiting like claste in the Abrahamio system, and nothing like altars and sacrifices in the Laws of Manu—it is not impossible that they were contemporaries, or at least that they received the suggestion of monotheism from the same urce. Indeed, so striking are the resemblances between some of the things taught in the Laws of Manu and those laid down in the Old Testament that some persons have hastened to the conclusion that the former were in part derived from the latter. But Vedic literature is older than the Jewish Scriptures, and there is not the slightest necessity for suppos-

ing that one is in any sense a copy from the other. Of Manu we only know the name and the teachings attributed to him. Of his personality we know absolutely nothing. Mythology claims that he was the son of Brahma, the Supreme Deity. Tradition says that he was a great genius, who arose amidst the ruins of the world after it had been devastated by a mighty flood. It is even suggested that he was the progenitor of mankind. But one thing we know with certainty, his laws were prescribed thousands of years ago, and are in existence today and have had and now have a controlling influence over the lives of millions upon millions of men. Therefore while we have absolutely nothing historical to say about him, no sketch of the Makers of History, which dealt with the figures silhouetted against the unfathomable past, would be, complete without a reference to Manu, law-

### A RACE WITHOUT A COUNTRY

Not only without a country, but without even a certain knowledge of their own origin and with only the semblance of a religion, something like a million erica. They are more numerous in Europe than elsewhere, and more so in Austria-Hungary than in any other country. In Europe as a whole there are about 750,000 people of this race, and of these some 200,000 live in the dual monarchy above named. Though nearly everyone knows something about the Gypsies, few people know much. There may be traditions preserved among them that others never learn, but this is doubtful, and such accounts as they give of themselves do not appear to be trustworthy. They were first known in Europe about the Eleventh Century, and they came from Asia. They preserve a tradition themselves that they are doomed to a nerpetual westward journey, and that one day they will come to a fair land which will be their home for-ever after; but this, although it is a pretty enough story, and is good reading in poetry, is very much of a myth and seems hardly warranted by the facts of their history. It is alleged that the ancestors of the Gypsies were brought from India to Persia about A.D. 420, when it is said that Babram Gur, the Persian potentate of those days, imported 10,000 of them to act as musicians to the poor of his realm. This seems somewhat of an extravagant statement, but an examination of their language very clearly indicates that they are of Indian origin. In the Fourteenth Century they fied into Europe in great numbers to escape from Timur, the great Mongol conquerer. They brought with them a great deal of wealth and were well received at all the Continental courts which they visited; but they showed no disposition to besettled occupants of any country, and when they increased in numbers but decreased in wealth they became the objects of severe persecutions. The most barbarous decrees were issued against them. They were accused of traffic with the devil, and decrees of banishment were made against them in almost every country. Notwithstanding this severe treatment, they increased in numbers, and efforts were made to induce them to become agriculturists, were made to induce them to become agriculturists, but these also falled. They preferred to remain no-mads, content with sufficient to keep them in rude comfort, and taking as little thought for the morrow as they possibly could. And so they have continued until the present, for although they sometimes resort to the citles for the winter, as soon as spring comes they are on the road again. There is an old Gypsy saying that when a man can set his foot on three daisies at once it is time to live out of doors. There is a special interest attaching to this race just now,

because a conference is to be held in Europe with the view of devising plans for the removal of the Gypsies from that continent. The reason is that their encampments are a place of refuge for anarchists and terrorists. The Gypsies themselves are. except in petty matters, exceedingly law-abiding and pay no attention to politics, but for the reason given they are deemed a menace to government and they are to receive a new order to march.

### Love Stories of History

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

### ABELARD AND HELOISE

The love stories that have become famous to us through history are, with the exception of those in mythology, nearly all tragedies. It is their tragic asmythology, nearly all tragedles. It is their tragic aspect that makes them exceptional, and therefore more worthy the telling according to historians. The happy love tales of famous persons are seldem or never told, just because it is feared by the recounter that they might prove monotonous or humdrum reading, or else that they are considered of insufficient consequence and interest to merit repetition. Many of us every walk of life can understand this. We who, it would seem, should be the most content for the pleasant smoothness of the path we travel, day by day, are the most dissatisfied in craving for excitement and change and our desire for the unattainable. We feel something of the same longing perhaps as did Dante in his adoration for Petrach when he dreamed Laura, only we do not possess the genius, the intellect, the poetry to spiritualize our desires and make them the inspiration for noble thought and deed. We, who make discontent the keynote of our character, are the builders of tragedies, stories worth the telling perhaps, but hardly worth the living. The happlest lives are not written about; they make the great glorious majority beside which the tragic minority show the more pathetically hopeless and sad.

The story of Abelard and Heloise belongs to this latter class. It is said that there is no woman in French history of whom the nation is prouder than it is of Heloise. Her personality was adorable. She combined intellectual gifts with a winning beauty of feature and grace of form, possessing moreover the qualities of tenderness, modesty, unselfishness, stead-

fastness and courage. She was only eighteen when at the home of her uncle and guardian she first met Abelard. He was then more than twice her age and had already become distinguished by reason of his great rhetorical powers, and his wonderful intellectual ability. He was probably one of the most eloquent expounders of philosophy that his age or any other age before him produced. He was a man moreover of great personal attraction, and it is scarcely to be wondered at, that the young girl, herself an ambitious student of reli-gion and philosophy should admire the wonderful attributes of an individual like Abelard, who was none the less attracted by Helolse's extraordinary gifts, mental, moral and physical. When he offered to be come her teacher, her uncle Canon Fulbert was vastly flattered, and permitted Abelard to reside with them, that he might have his young charge constantly under his eye. "And if she be not diligent and obedient" the improvement of the property of the two, drawn first toward one another through their mutual admiration, soon became more and more de-pendent on each other for happiness, and when at length Abelard confessed his passion, it was to willing

whole heart and soul. In the story of these two lovers, the woman plays the nobler part. In fact if we credit all accounts it is hard to find an excuse for Abelard in his subsequent treatment of her. For many long months they lived in a dream of bliss, not permitting themselves to think of the awakening that must come sooner or the awakening that must come sooner or "Abelard neglected his duties, and consumed ne in writing years." later. his time in writing verses to the canon's niece: and even as Hercules in the gay court of Omphale threw down his club in order to hold the distaff, so Abelard aid aside his sceptre as a monarch of the schools to sing sonnets at the feet of Heloise."

ears, for Heloise had learned to love him with her

Rather than allow Heloise to suffer the loss of her returner than allow recorse to sumer the loss of her virtuous name, Abelard, some writers tell us, would have braved the taunts of society, the sneers of his brother priests, and made her his wife, but Heloise refused to become a stumbling block to him in his brilliant career, knowing that marriage would mean for him, ignominy and disgrace. "Reduce me, if necessary, to the condition of a woman despised by the world," she wrote, "since the glory of your love vould more than compensate for the contempt of the universe. Take counsel from the example of So-crates, who has been set up as a beacon for all coming time to warn philosophers from the fatal rock of

They were however quietly married in a little church in Paris and the union was to have been kept a profound secret. When news of it did reach the ears of the world Abelard denied the fact, and Heloise was quick to follow his example. At her husband's command she entered a convent where he forced her to take the vell. As she obeyed him in all things, so she obeyed him in this, though sorely against her will. It meant of course, a final separation from her hus-band but it also meant freedom from the reproach of the world and an abundant field where she could labor gathering and distributing knowledge. It meant too, perhaps, a closer communion with God, in whom she might find comfort. Doubtless Abelard thought he acted for the best in denouncing Heloise; certainly his own punishment was no less heavy than hers. He with the severest austerities and engaged his mine ability and his matchless eloquence attracted the attention of the world. He became famous once more. Thousands of people flocked to hear his discourses. But while he won the admiration of multitudes he incurred the bitter enmity of the few, and finally his books were ordered to be burned and he was conlemned to perpetual silence.

oise had been installed abbess of the Paraclete. and for fifteen years she did not seek to communicate with Abelard. Then began a correspondence between these two, her letters proving her love for him to be as tender, as human and unselfish as ever, but his showing only his grief at their sin, his deep penitence, and his religious fervor. He, however, closes one letter to her with this prayer:

"When it pleased Thee, O Lord, and as it pleased Thee, Thou didst join us, and Thou didst separate us, now what Thou hast so mercifully begun, mercifully complete; and after separating us in this world, join us together eternally in Heaven.'

This lofty and beautiful appeal must have afforded

some comfort at least to Heloise.

When Abelard died, his last request was carried out, for his friend Peter bore his body to the Paraclete and gave it into the arms of Heloise, who mourned the loss of her husband for twenty years, when at length death came to her also. Her body was placed in the same casket with Abelard, and they were buried beneath one of the alses of the abbey church. Five hundred years later the leaden coffin was removed to Paris to the cemetary of Pere La Chaise, "where still may be seen day by day the statue of the immortal lovers, decked with flowers and coronets, perpetually renewed with invisible hands the silent tribute of the heart of that consecrated sentiment which survives all charge." which survives all change."

### THE STORY TELLER

An Honest Plaintiff

"My client has come into this court with the man-tle of honesty in his mouth; not to lure fifteen bul-locks and costs out of the other side's pocket," re-marked the Irish counsel in an arbitration case heard in London this week.—Daily Mail (England).

One Lesson

Said a sweet-faced young Sunday School teacher to her class of bright little Canadians: "Now, children what lessons may we learn from the life of Samson? "Not to let a woman cut yer hair," said a small chap whose uneven locks hetrayed an amateur opera-

A Friendly Suggestion

Sald a good Reformer to a strong Conservative; "Your party makes a mistake in not having a Presbyterian minister somewhere at the head of affairs. There's a good deal of Scotch blood in Canada and the Globe never did a better stroke of business than when it put Rev. J. A. Macdonald in the editorial chair." chair."

"It's a good idea," replied the Conservative cautiously. "If we had Rev. D. C. Hossack for the Mail and Empire, 'Ralph Connor' for the News and Rev. R. E. Knowles for the World, we'd be doing fine."—

Lord Bute tells a good story concerning a poor Scotch widow and her family whom he used occasionally to visit. The old lady earned a precarious living with her needle, and she was in such straitened circumstances that she and her children lived almost solely on oatmeal porridge throughout the week. Sometimes on Sunday mornings, however, as a special treat, the children were allowed a cup of tea for breakfast. One Saturday night, Lord Bute called on the widow with the object of offering some temporary assistance, and during his stay a little girl came into the room and ran up to her mother. "Mither, mither," she cried, "will we hae tea for breakfast tomorrow morn?" Sure of Porridge

row morn?"
"Aye, dearie," replied the widow, somewhat sadly,
"if we're spared,"
"An' if we're nae spared, mither," inquired her
little daughter anxiously, "will we just hae parritch?"
—M.A.P.

Years ago Mark Twain used to be fond of telling this story:
At the dinner table one day there was a party of guests for whom Mark was doing his best in the way of entertainment. A lady turned to the daughter of the humorist, then a little girl, and said: "Your the a very funny man." father is a very funny man."
"Yes," responded the child, 'when we have com-

At a certain court function, Lady Harrington was bedizened with diamonds and jewels, and looked like a stage queen of indifferent character, and she bit-terly complained to George Selwyn that she was to walk with Lady Portsmouth, who would have a wig

and a stick.

"Never mind," he said, "you will only look as if you were taken up by the constable."

This she repeated everywhere, under the impression the reflection was on Lady Portsmouth.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, the author and clergyman, told at a dinner in Toledo a story about charity.

"A millionaire," said Dr. Brady, "lay dying. He had lived a life of which, as he now looked back on it, he feit hone toe proud. To the minister at his bedside he muttered weakly:

"If I leave a hundred thousand dellars or so to the church will my salvation be assured?"

"The minister answered cautiously:

"I wouldn't like to be positive, but it's well worth trying."

It is not everyone who proves the ineffectual-ness of insomnia cures at seven years of age. The father of the lad, who was about seven years old, was a physician, and when the child found difficulty in getting to sleep was ready with advice.

"It tell you something that will soon put you to sleep," he said. "You begin and count slowly up to 100, and then another hundred, and so on, and before you know it you'll be sleeping. Try it tonight Everything remained quiet that night until the father went to retire. As he passed the boy's bed a little voice piped:
"Papa!"

"Papa!"
"Yes, my boy."
"What comes after trillions?"
But the wakeful youngster's query was not answered; his father had vanished into his own bed-

Charles O'Connor and James W. Gerard were once opposed to each other in an important trial. When Mr. O'Connor produced his first witness, Mr. Gerard rose and said: "Mr. O'Connor, what do you propose to show by

this witness?"

Mr. O'Connor told what he wished to prove "It is useless to waste the time of the court and jury in proving that," said the other; "I admit it."

Mr. O'Connor then called his next witness, and the same question and answer were repeated.

I admit it," said Mr. Gerard; "don't let us waste

Another witness began, and Mr. Gerard interrupt-"I admit all you say you are going to prove. Let

with a rapidity which almost took O'Connor's breath away, all the facts which he had accumulated were accepted wholesale. There he rested his case, and Gerard, for the defence, called no witnesses, but and Gerard, for the defence, called no witnesses, but at once began his address to the jury.

"Gentlemen of the jury." said he, "some of you know me personally. I have no doubt those of you who are not personally acquainted with me know me by reputation. Now, gentlemen, you know that if my client had been guilty of any fraud, I should be the last man on earth to admit it. I should hide it from you, I should cover it up, I should fight, fight—and I know how to fight—against the proof of its getting in evidence. If my client had been guilty of fraud, do you think I would admit it? No! no! Never! Never! Never!" Here he looked at his watch. "Gentlemen, excuse my brevity. I have an engagement to dine today, and my time is almost up; I will detain you no longer." He won his case.

Samuel Rogers used to tell this story of Byron: Neither Moore nor myself had ever seen Byron when it was settled that he should dine at my house to meet Moore; nor was he known by sight to Campbell, who, happennig to call on me that morning, consented to join the party. I thought it best that I alone should be in the drawing room when Byron entered it; and Moore and Campbell accordingly withdrew. Soon after his arrival, they returned; and I introduced them to him severally, naming them as Adam named the beasts. When we sat down to dinner, I asked Byron if he would take soup. No; he never took soup.

Would he take fish?

No; he never took fish.

No; he never took fish.

Presently I asked him if he would eat some

No: he never ate mutton.

I then asked him if he would take a glass of wine?

No: he never tasted wine.

It was now necessary to inquire what he did eat and drink; and the answer was: "Nothing but hard inscribe and sode water"

and drink; and the answer was: "Nothing but hard biscuits and soda water."

Unfortunately, neither hard biscuits nor soda were at hand, and he dined on potatoes bruised down on his plate and drenched with vinegar. My guests stayed till very late, discussing the merits of Waiter Scott and Joanna Baillie. Some days after, meeting Hobhouse, I said to him: "How long will Lord Byron persevere in his present diet?" He replied: "Just as long as you continue to notice it."

I did not know then, what I know now to be a fact—that Byron, after leaving my house, had gone to a club in St. James street, and eaten a hearty meat supper.

### WITH THE POETS

In the Cloister

She spends her life from the noisy mart She spends her life from the noisy mart
Of commerce, and deep, sunny, azure skies
Paint all the brighter to her autumn eyes
The vales of solitude, dear to her heart,
And there she toils unknown and bears her part
Of life's Gethsemane. Yet, O, the prize.
Sweet, rose-crowned ways lead not to paradise—
She chose the thorny ways that pain and smart.
A mystic Hand has tuned her fond heart-strings
To one long hymn of love with joy replete,
That fills with music paths angels have trod,
And from her soul love daily, gladly fiings
Pearls of prayer—keys that unlock, in dire need,
The audience-chamber of the very God.
—William J. Fischer.

A Song O' Love

Oh, lay your hand in mine, sweetheart, and let us go a-Maying, The woods are full of blossoms and the world is full of song.

And down each fragrant pathway a lazy breeze is straying,
And with your hand in mine, sweetheart, the way is
never long.

Like summer is your sunny smile; like sunshine are Like roses are your crimson lips (and honey o' the bee), And like an angel's whisper is the truth my Love, And, oh, my Love, 'tis summer time, and will you

The honey bees are humming to the blossoms in the grasses, And the mocking birds are mating in the tangle of the vine; The world is full o' life and love, oh, dearest lass of lasses, And my happy heart is singing, "You are mine! mine! mine!"

—Celia Myrover Robinson in Woman's Home Companion for May.

The Magic Carpet

The rooks sailed over the roof with a sound of the with a sound of the sea on the shore in the gathering The west shone pale through the boughs of the sycamore tree
As the rooks sailed home to their haunt in the dusky

Over the house, and away through dim deeps of the air, Chiming with myriad voices the day to its rest, Still they went sailing, sailing and clamoring there, And my heart flew, too, like a wild bird back to the

For lo, at the sound of their passage no more might I see Dun of the glimmering dusk, or wan skies growing I was back in the green isle of youth, looking down to the quay, And marshland and valley, and cliff through a sunset all gold.

Marshland and valley, and down, and the sea out beyond, There, as in days long done, it was given to me To stand for a moment's span in a dream's trail bend For the call of the homing rocks was the call of the

-Rosamund Marriott Watson, in the Athenaeum The Larch-wood

Oh, the green lane's full of thrushes singing all the time of Spring.

And the curiew's calling moorwards and the glad lark's on the wing.

But I'm list'ning, Thady darlin,' for your step the trees between

Where once more the lovely larches all are wearin' of the green.

Oh, the pale bog-myrtle's budding and the thorns are pearl and rose,
And the ringing of the bluebells comes with ev'ry wind that blows,
And the fields are strewn with silver where the Kerry cattle grazes
But it's lonely goes my heart, love, lost in dreams of bygone days.

Oh, the green lane's full of thrushes and they're sing-ing all the day, But I'm longing sore to see you, Thady dear, so far away, Could you not leave fortune-hunting, sure, if love we'll never lack,
Wouldn't you be just as welcome with the old coat on
your back?

Do the blue skies smile above you, Thady darlin', in the town,

Till you think of waiting Norah in her washed-out blue print gown?

For she doesn't want your gold, dear, just the love that crowns her queen,

If you'll come adown the larch-wood at the wearin' of the green. -Pall Mall Gazette.

Ode on the Spring

Lo! where the rosy-bossom'd Hours,
Fair Venus' train, appear,
Disclose the long-expecting flowers
And wake the purple year!
The Attic warbler pours her throat
Responsive to the cuckoo's note,
The untaught harmony of Spring;
While, whispering pleasure as they fly,
Cool Zephyrs thro' the clear blue sky
Their gather'd fragrance fling.

Where'er the oak's thick branches stretch
A broader, browner shade.
Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech
O'er canopies the glade,
Beside some water's rushy brink
With me the Muse shall sit, and think
(At ease reclined in rustic state)
How vain the ardor of the Crowd,
How long, how little are the Proud,
How indigent the Great!

Still is the tolling hand of Care;
The panting herds repose:
Yet hark, how thro' the peopled air
The busy murmur glows!
The insect youth are on the wing,
Eager to taste the honied spring
And float amid the liquid noon:
Some lightly o'er the current skim,
Some show their gaily-gilded trim
Quick-glancing to the sun.

To Contemplation's sober eye
Such is the race of Man:
And they that creep, and they that fly,
Shall end where they began.
Alike the busy and the gay
But flutter thro' life's little day,
In Fortune's varying tolors drest:
Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance,
Or chill'd by Age, their airy dance
They leave, in dust to rest.

Methinks I hear in accents low The sportive kind reply: Poor moralist! and what art thou?

Parravicini, otherwise known as Tony, sald he only had a little over \$400 on him though he had \$2,000 in the bank at Victoria. The fat man said that they seemed to be good men and if they would all show their money to prove that they had good intentions he would divide the money with them.

would divide the money with them.

Accordingly the quartette took the boat that night for Victoria so that Tony could get his money out of the bank. Donero shared his room on the way over and was constantly talking about the fortune they were going to get, saying that Tony must be sure to get his money or the others would miss their fortune. Fortunately for him half of his funds were in a savings bank whence he could not withdraw it on demand, but he drew \$1,000. In the meantlime Parodi had bought a value for the sound of the strong recommendation of those friends who had taken the trouble to post him on the regulations, he did not think that there was any good to worry over his welfare.

With that the contingent of sportsmen who had gathered turned about the disappointed, and one even went so far as to remark, in a whisper, that the meantlime Parodi had bought a value for the west coast. He will visit all the whalthe meantime Parodi had bought a va-

By Sleight of Hand. The four men went into a box and after the coffee had been discussed it was deeded that it was time that the three should show their money to the far man in order that he might subsequently divide the \$27,000 among them. The far man produced a hand-kerchief which, he placed a hand-kerchief and also brought and been contained \$27,000 and been contained and contained and been contained and contained and been contained and contained and been contained and contained and been contained and contained and been contained and been contained and been containe The four men went into a box and after the coffee had been discussed it

Tony's Pilgrimage

Dondero rejoined the other two, and the three took that afternoon's boat back to Seattle. Tony in the meantime was speeding to Nanaimo hugging the precious valise. On his arrival there he went at once to an hotel, locked himself into his room and took the valise to bed with him. About 5 o'clock in the morning, as Dondero and Parodi did not show up as agreed, Tony got anxious and broke open the valise be had promised to keep untouched until their arrival. He found that the bulging package and purses contained nothing but papers, and that the bulk of his savings, the result of six years of hard work in Alaska, had been stolen. His grief and rage knew no bounds, he destroy; ed the valise and threw it but of the window, and, rushing downstairs acquainted everybody with his misfortum. The Nanaimo officers advised him to return at once to Victoria and report the theft to the police, which he did, Detective Perdue rememberling seeing the three Italians leaving on the City of the seeing the three Italians leaving on the City of the season. The Softer Some of the many victimes, said to be searching seeing the three Italians leaving on the City of the capture is an import the theft to the police, which de did Detective Perdue.

Eventually, the accused was located in San Francisco and arrested and extradition proceedings ensued in which the weas defended by counsel. He was worth more than 3250,000.

Eventually, the accused was located in San Francisco and arrested and extradition proceedings ensued in which the was defended by counsel. He was, however, turned over eventually to Detective Perdue, who had been sent down for him. On the way back he became talkative and confided to the detective that he had been drugged and robbed by Parodi and the fat man. While in the police court at San Fren

became talkative and confided to the detective that he had been drugged and robbed by Parodi and the fat man. While in the police court at San Francisco he said he had not seen either of them again after leaving the restaurant.

Petition for Local Option and Other Changes in Law—Budget Promised for Monday

Regina, May 14.—The presidents of the Waters brothers went to the Talmasa river and Indians from the Village and district of Howard have petitioned the legislature to make into part in the robberty, but was a victim himself. He said he had not placed any money on the table at the restaurant as he had very little and was moreover suspicious. Tony in sisted on going to Nanaimo to hunt up some poor Italians, but he did not return to Seatile till the next day and he gave an elaborate account of the scene which was supposed to have taken place in the ticket office when he was buying his ticket. He claimed that the fat man had drugged and robbed him later in the day, and ict him in Victoria. Fortunately they had oyarlooked the money in one of the simulation of the size of the scene which was supposed to have taken place in the fat man had drugged and robbed him later in the day, and ict him in Victoria. Fortunately they had oyarlooked the money in one of the size of the siz

his pockets. He said that he worked three days in a brick yard near Scattle and then went down to San Fran-cisco by the City of Puebla.

AT END OF ASSIZE

Story of the Dondero Case—
Chief Justice's Remarks
to the Convicted

From Enday's DaRy)

The assizes came to an end yesterday with the sentencing of the prisoners found guilty. Leach was released on suspended sentence, Otender dorrow was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at hard labor, Dondero dase for four years, while the indictment against Phil Smith for defarmator by the control of the sentence of o Must Protect the Foolish

When Leach was brought in for sentence, Mr. Alkman put H. F. Bishop in the box to testify to his previous good and who is invariably referred to as the fat man. The fat man represented that he had recently returned from Alaska where he had made a fortune and had also inherited a fortune from his father, in whose will it was provided that he should distribute \$27,000 among the poor Italians. He asked the men if they had any money, and they said they had \$800 aplece, but Parravicini, otherwise known as Tony,

your senses.
"The jury added a strong recomlise, and the four repaired to a local mendation to mercy to their verdict, restaurant to have coffee and settle a recommendation which I intend to practically all summer investigating the matter. a recommendation which I intend to carry out, and it is fortunate for you that the government has given its consent to the utmost latitude being shown. You may go on suspended sentence on three conditions. The first is that you abstain from strong drink of all kinds, the second that you do not carry fire arms, and the third that you find two sureties in \$250 each that you keep the peace."

Tractically all summer investigating the whale, its life and peculiarities, in order to submit as complete a report as possible to his chiefs of the New York institution.

KESTREL SEIZED A

FISHING STEAMER

### UNNECESSARY ALARM OF LOCAL SPORTSMEN

the hunt, despite the friendly warnings

was quite irresponsible. Mr. Barnard stated that the crown was quite will stated that the crown was quite will explained. He told them that he desired to obtain a few birds of different varieties as specimens, and that, for pended sentence if his lordship thought it advisable. The chief justice said in part:

"The jury has found you guilty of shooting with intent to do grievous the considered of value in that line. Hence he had no fear of the shooting with intent to do grievous law, and, while appreciating the conlaw, and, while appreciating the consideration of those friends who had taken the trouble to post him on the regulations, he did not think that there

west coast. He will visit all the whal-

cls Cutting with her dories out en- | Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton... gaged in hooking the British Columbia hallbut into American boats. The Kestrel ran alongside and claimed the steamer as a prize. No resistance was made and Commander Newrombe put one of his officers in charm of the fishing vessel. The dories were heaved aboard and a line made fast and the long tow to Vancouver started.

The Kestrel steamed into Vancouver just after 11 o'clock yesterday and took the captured vessel to Heatley avenue wharf. The crew of the American vessel, are, of course, under arbonal residue.

Tegs.



# Silk Waists

Charming and Chic

Yesterday we received the smartest consignment of Silk Waists that we think has been our good fortune to handle. Tailored in New York, they represent the most advanced styles:-

SCOTCH CLAN TARTANS.....\$7.50 LOUSINE SILK, very handsome black and white mixture ..... 6.00 ENGLISH TAMALINE SILK, black; brown and navy ..... 5.25

We also received, by same shipment, the very latest American novelty

# "Phoenix" Mufflers and Collar Sets

Just the thing for windy days and chilly evenings, delightful and serviceable. Come and see them.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms



"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery

### THE LOCAL MARKETS

|                                         | Retail Frices                                   |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                       | Flour                                           |
| 2222222                                 | Royal Household, a bag Lake of the Woods, a bag |
| 20072300                                | Royal Standard Purity                           |
| 101111111111111111111111111111111111111 | Calgary a bag                                   |
|                                         | Snownake, per bbl. Williams                     |
|                                         | Moffet's Best, per pbl                          |
| Ö                                       | Three Star, per sack                            |

Vegetables,

Private advices from Crescent City state that the attempt to float the British steamer Queen Cristina, which went ashore near there last October, will be abandoned and the vessel wrecked.

The steam schooner Del Norte recently took parties to the wreck who thought it might be possible to hail the vessel off. After an examination the plan of salving the steamer was riven up and it is now stated that the will be wrecked.

The divers who looked at the Queen Tristing arm of the captured vessel to Heatley avenue wharf. The crew of the American vessel, are, of course, under arresh Island, per dozen candian, per lb.

Eggs—

Eggs—

Cheese—

Canadian, per lb.

Cheese—

Canadian, per lb.

What nappened?" said the Dominion officer in reply to a question, "Well, the Captain here, unfortunately fished inside the three mile limit at the north and of Vancouver Island. I did my duty and here we are."

Commander Newcombe telegraphed to Ottawa yesterday morning and the Dominion Government with captain Newcombe telegraphed to Ottawa yesterday morning and the Dominion Government with Captain Newcombe telegraphed to Ottawa yesterday morning and the Dominion Government with Captain Newcombe telegraphed to Ottawa yesterday morning and the Dominion Government with Captain Newcombe telegraphed to Ottawa yesterday morning and the Dominion Government with Captain Newcombe telegraphed to Ottawa yesterday morning and the Dominion Government with Captain Newcombe telegraphed to Ottawa yesterday morning and the Dominion Government when the Captain Newcombe telegraphed to Ottawa yesterday morning and the Dominion Government when the capture of the American Newcombe when the Colonist correspondent climbed aboard.

"What nappened?" said the Dominion Government climbed aboard.

"What nappened?" said the Dominion officer in reply to a question, "Well, the Captain here, unfortunately fished into the new of the Captain here with the Captain here we are."

Commander Newcombe telegraphed to Ottawa yesterday morning and the Dominion Government when th

Grape Fruit, per dozen
Oranges, per dozen
Lemons, per dozen
Lemons, per dozen
Figs, cooking, per lb.
Apples, local, per box 2
Bananas, per dozen
Figs, table, per lb.
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.
Raisins, table, per lb.
Cranberries, per lb.
Cherries, California, per lb. Muts.

Walnuts, per lb.
Brazils, per lb.
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.
Almonds, California, per lb.
Cocoanuts, each
Pecans, per lb.
Chestnuts, per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass, per lb.
Lawn Grass (fancy mixed).
Rape Seed (Dwarf Essex)...
Vetches, per lb.
Millet, per lb.
Am. Banner Oats, per ton...
Swedish Oats, per ton...
B. & K. Gaston Oats.

PEOPLE OF DUNCANS

# ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

In Support of Anti-Tuberculosis Movement—Another Sanitarium Needed

After delivering an address before an enthusiastic crowd in the opera house of Duncans on Wednesday, Dr. C. F. Fagan, provincial health officer. returned to Victoria yesterday. The subject of his remarks was "Tuberculosis, Its Prevalence and How to Check Its Ravages." The object of Dr. Fagan's visit to the people of Cowichan valley was to endeavor to rouse enthusiasm among them in the cause of the anti-tuberculosis association of British Columbia. In this he succeeded, his speech being liberally applauded and the sentiments expressed unanimously endorsed. Dr. Fagan stated that he felt sure

that the residents of Duncans would undertake to perform their part in the endeavor to stamp out the white plague in British Columbia. He had suggested that they organize a branch body in order that effective work, in the way of raising funds, etc., might be instituted in that part of Vancouver island.

Dr. Fagan stated that the work of erecting a large modern sanitorium at Tranquille would be started without delay. The plans were already in his hands and as soon after the design construction would was approved, construction would commence. The association, having the assurance of backing to the extent of \$30,000 from the provincial government, would be able to carry out these plans without further loss of time although considerable more time, although considerable more money would be necessary in order that the whole scheme being consid-ered might be realized.

In this connection it was explained by Dr. Fagan that the institution at Tranquille would be utilized for the treatment of inciplent patients. The object of this was to avoid, so far as possible, giving the building an air of individualism. Such a thing was detrimental to the successful curing of those in the early stages of the dis-ease. Thus it would be imperative that a separate institution should be constructed for the use of advanced

The recent visit of a deputation se-lected from the medical fraternity of British Columbia to Westholme for the purpose of a site was explained by the fact that those interested were in search of a suitable locality for such a sanitorium as that last mentioned. It was not considered, however, that this part of Vancouver island was adapted for a hospital for advanced consump-tives. Other possible sites were in

In every clime its fame is heard, Its name has spread from sea to sea,
Its name has spread from sea to sea,
Be not surprised if in the other world
You're made to take Rocky Mountain
Tea. (Begin now.)
C. H. Bowes, Agent.



# 2 Piece Outing Suits

THE perfection of Fit-Reform is clearly demonstrated in the masterly workmanship of these 2 piece Outing Suits.

> Blue and Gray English Flannels, Plain and Striped.
> The new English Worsteds. Exclusive novelties in Homespuns. Striking effects in Saxonys.



The coolest and most comfortable garments for summer wear. Ideal for summer sports and summer holidays.

\$12, \$15, \$18, \$20 up.

# Allen & Co.

1201 Government Street - Victoria, B. C.

GAME P IS U

Charles Technic Consti

ronounced ial legislat the defend ordship ga ute at the K. C., who a stated that ous that th about the The chief ju question to the prohibit bne's posses son was no but referred bia game.

of convevi amount so it mention the Game cision and read the sec victions Ac Lordship re shown that those decisi identical wi al argumen ing his lord himself and He express that several have been matter coul few minute

To stone, one of vited his loved by assu Game Act extracts from also referred hoary text of showing the laws o lisquisit force by (
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his Khan court, who teresting s the abstrac ited, and l on the Brit the terms minion, but ing quoted "Come r tional poin ter. "Does come under and civil r vate matte them?" "I am r question Mr. Mills.

Reassuri Mr. Mills 1

Counsel ters was to had always laws, and chiefly for but to en safety of the enactra an amusina chief object was to prome havir sion. The to legislate

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Ideas in High-s Exclusive Millinery



# ng Suits

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Plain and Striped.

coolest and mostle garments for year. Ideal for orts and summer

5, \$18, \$20 up.

Co.

Victoria, B. C.

# GAME PROTECTION ACT

IN UPPELD BY COURT

IS UPPELD BY COURT

Control Springer Globact of Control Springer G

Lordship remarked that until it was shown that the statutes under which those decisions were rendered were identical with the local act they could have no weight. Accordingly Mr. Mills proceeded with his constitutional argument. At the end of the hearing his lordship locked up the act for

ME PROTECTION ACT

land. This, in the view of counsel, precluded the provincial legislature from
passing laws on the same subject. He
also referred to Dominion legislation
regarding the establishment of forest

FOR DOMINION F

# IS WORKING AGAIN

Vancouver, May 15.—James Cronin, a well known mining man of Spokane and his mining superintendent, Charles Chapman, of Cranbrook, will

afternoon at the rectory of St. Barnabas church by Rey. C. W. Houghton, of New Westminster. The wedding was the first of the kind that has ever taken place in this city, and has exclied considerable interest here. The groom has been educated in the English language at one of the local missions and for some time past has been taught by Miss Mercer, Tenth street.

WILL LIKELY GRANT

SUBURBAN SERVI

# SOLD PRIZE'S CARGO

STATE FAMILY SINE

S. WIRKING AGE

The Company of t

# two seamen, were brought back from the west coast. Among the passengers were Mrs. Irwin, C. Dawley, C. Stevens and L. Alexander, 'from Clayoquot; A. Townsiey, from Sechart; Mrs. Hale, from Port Renfrew; J. A. Smith and W. Daykin, from Carmanah, and J. Martin, A. Sikoski, J. Rowley, A. Watson, George Brown, W. Skilling, Miss Wood, J. C. Wood and M. McGrath, from Alberni. The steamer will sail again tonight for 'Ahousaht and way ports. VICTORIA DOGS SHOW CLASS AT VANCOUVER Saturna Island Lady Captures Everything in Scottish Terrier Class

# REGATTA PROGRAMME

In the class for open dogs, D. Men-zies, Victoria, was placed second with

# MORE YIELDING

Report Election Bill Clauses Are to Be Further Modified

Yesterday Mostly Spent By House in Committee of Supply

Ottawa, May 15 .- The House of Commons spent today mostly in committee of supply, and there was no trace of the conflict which is raging over the election bill. It is understood that there is a tentative arrangement between the premier and the leader of the opposition by which there will be a radical pruning of the ob-

Those departments of the govern-Those departments of the government which had already been voted their full estimates for the year, were paid in full today but the justice, militia, printing, interior, mounted police, railways, post office and labor only got half of their usual cheques.

The votes in supply today were for public buildings in the west, the opposition contenting itself with pointing out that the constituencies in which these buildings were to be erected.

Fort Worth, Tex. May 15. The state Republican convention in session to-day passed resolutions for Taft for the presidency and endorsed the ad-ministration of President Roosevelt.

Death of Israel Howells Ottawa, May 15.—Henry Israel Howells, brother of William Dean Howells, the author, died at the resi-dence of his sister, Miss Howells, Stanley avenue, New Edinburgh. Dr. Fletcher Acquitted

Toronto, May 15.—Dr. Fletcher, accused of performing an illegal operation and of murder in connection with the death by bloodpoisoning of Jesste Gould, was acquitted by a jury today. Minneapolis Fire

Minneapolis, Minn., 15.—Fire destroyed the Central warehouse, No. 630-700, First street, north, together with its contents today. The probable loss is \$100,000.

Calvin H. Bell Arrested Winnipeg, May 15.—Calvin H. Bell, a well known business man of this city, was arrested in Santa Monica, California, yesterday and will be brought here on the charge of obtaining \$2,000 from J. A. McRae on false

leader of the opposition by which there will be a radical pruning of the obnoxious clauses.

At the Liberal caucus this morning which was the largest and best attended of the session, it is understood that while the sentiment was in favor of standing by the bill to the last, some of the eastern members announced their disapproval of the bill. It is likewise stated that Mr. Borden is in possession of the terms Sir Wil-Boundary Activity nounced their disapproval of the bill. It is likewise stated that Mr. Borden is in possession of the terms Sir Wilfrid is to concede.

What these are, if they are in existence, will not be known until Monday, when the Aylesworth bill will come up again. It is possible that the bill will not come up even then, but that minor government bills will be considered.

# STARTLE WINNIPEG

# PAPER TRUST MEN

The Publishers Make Point By Showing Higher Wages in Canadian Mills

Washington, May 15 .- The House special committee, which is conducting the investigation of the so-called paper trust, sat till a late hour tonight in an trust, sat till a late hour tonight in an effort to complete the hearing and report its findings to congress before the session closes. From the point of view of the newspaper publishers the most significant move of the day's session was the introduction of a telegram from the J. R. Booth Paper company, of Ottawa, stating that the company pays some of its skilled laborers higher wages than are reported in the United States. The publishers say that this information goes far to bear out their claim that the statement of the wood pulp men that

he made some time ago that wages at his mill had advanced forty per cent, which statement had been contradicted by Mr. Norris. Mr. Cowles added: "Congress had been asked to take off the duty to punish the American manufacturers of print paper for being an illegal restraint of trade. So far as I know, there is absolutely no such a thing. There is as broad com-petition today as there ever was, and

London, Ont., May 15.—Private W. A. Moir, charged with murder before Magistrate Love this afternoon, was formally committed for trial at the fall assizes. Moir is represented by Ed.

/ Dr. Harriss! Concert London, May 15.—Fifty members of the Boys' Brigade, traveling from Camborne, Cornwall, to London, will attend the Empire concert under the direction of Dr. C. A. E. Harriss, of Ottawa, on Empire day, by invitation of Oliver Wethered, of British Columbia.

# KNIGHTS CONCLUDED

stood, is acting under instructions from the prisoner's relatives in Scotland. Governors Close Deliberations on Conservation of Natural Resources

Washington, May 15.—The first conference of the governors of the states of the American Union has been

Ontario Teachers Abroad

The accomplishments of the conference, which has been in progress at the White House for three days, cannot be set forth with mathematical precision. That its immediate respression of President Roosevelt, who brought it about and of the governors participating. The printed record of the conference, which will later be available to every American home, will be a compilation of facts, startling in their meaning contains.

Ontario Teachers Abroad

Buffalo, May 15.—Teachers from Buffalo today inspecting the public schools. The teachers are aided by C. B. Edwards and the following members of the London board of education: Chairman Charles W. R. Graham, W. C. Fitzgerald, J. W. Fitzgerald, J. W. Fitzgerald, J. W. Westervelt and James Granner.

Tornado Victims. be a compilation of facts, startling in the universal conclusion that the states must act and the nation must co-operate estimate of the fatalities caused by the tornado which swept through the tornado which swept through a bad engineering mistake in the con-

marks and speeches. He brought to the platform men who made plain the prevailing feeling that thought and care must be exercised for the future. The prepared papers were not presented, but they will be printed in the permanent record. Their place was taken by the declaration, which was adopted after discussion which brought

PRIVAL ROBERTS
STARTE WINNER

From Many Transport

Washington Art Scandal

New York, May 15.—An art scandal, begun early this month with the withdrawal of three paintings from the Corcoran Art gallery at Washington, teday led to the arrest of William Clausen as Fast 25th street are Academ

London, May 15.—The government has decided to replace the cruiser Gladiator and the destroyer Tiger, Mistake in Plans of Francisco which recently were sunk, by the purchase of two warships from private

lishers say that this information goes far to bear out their claim that the far to bear out their claim that the far their claim that the statement of the wood pulp men that an increase in the price of paper was owing chiefly to concessions to Jahor is not in accord with the facts.

David S. Cowies, president of the American Papar and Pulp association, and various other companies, all interested in the paper manufacturing the total business, defined a statement of John Norris, representative of the American Norrise of the Unionist candidate, business, defined a statement of John Norris, representative of the American Norrise of the Unionist candidate, business, defined a statement of John Norris, representative of the American Norrise of the Companies, all interested in the paper manufacturing the total paper had been offered to the Companies, and various other companies, all interested in the paper manufacturing the total paper had been offered to the Unionist candidate, business, defined a statement of John Norris, representative of the American Norrise of the Companies of th to the end that to the whole people of the nation may accrue the lasting benefits of its natural resources.

Besides the compilation of facts by the experts and the freely expressed opinion of the governors, the conference leaves as its permanent record a thousand words of "declaration" not a declaration of independence but a declaration of co-operation. Perhaps greater in importance than anything else was the determination of the storm in the country between the governors of the state to perfect a permanent organization, whereby a heretofore unknown intimacy may dequal to the storm in the country between them. At Elmore, a small town near a perhaps to the storm in the country between them. At Elmore, a small town near thousand words of "declaration" of the storm in the country between the governors of the state to perfect a permanent organization, whereby a heretofore unknown intimacy may dequal to show the storm in the country between them. At Elmore, a small town near about 15 miles apart, and nothing has been learned of the work governors of the state to perfect a heretofore unknown intimacy may dequal to the storm in the country between them. At Elmore, a small town near about 15 miles apart, and nothing has been learned of the work governors of the state to perfect a here for the state to perfect a permanent organization, whereby a heretofore unknown intimacy may dependent in habitants, number 13, while at Bolinger the known dead list is six. These two two saves about 15 miles apart, and nothing has been learned of the work governors of the state to perfect a heretofore unknown intimacy may necessitate a complete redraft-may ne

# FROM MOUNT TOLMIE

Mistake in Plans of Engineers

Currency Bill, passed by the house yesterday was delivered to the senate mittee on finance. Senator Aldrich

THIS

LICENSE

NATIONA PANY OF the Prov to carry ou objects of legislative a of British C situate at ... The amo Company i The head this Provir and E. V.

whose addressed the attorney Given un Given Office at Columbia, one thous (Seal) Registra The object has been es To effect

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Commenc northeast of block (1) of Skeena Riv from Point N., S.E.C., t south to potaining 45 ELLEN February

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(Signed) Esquimalt,

Notice is days after of Parson' intend to a of Provinci Victoria, fo for the Par at Parson's Parson's Br

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of leather in best that m work is the can do. An us you can always find for the qual Trunks as

Those ap overseers of tive of the leave for the on Saturda, Hon. W. J. fisheries, for afternoon wellined.

# ONAL ROAD

reshets Show Up Bad ake in Plans of Engineers

### OF TRACK FLOODED

tor Paddles Canoe Over Piers of Bridge Undermined<sup>\*</sup>

ue, Que., May 15.—The unght of the St. Mary's river g has apparently shown up incering mistake in the conof the National Transconailway in the district, which existiate a complete reduction sitate a complete redraft. plans. sent moment several miles

desent moment several miles
d bed of the new railroad
feet under water, in fact,
contractors came into La
l reported that he had
a canoe for two miles over
over the railway, there beet or more of water ever
during the entire distance. during the entire distance ly damaged, and many of have to be rebuilt during and the bridge probab

rrency Legislation.

ton, May 15.—The Vreeland ill, passed by the house yess delivered to the senate at once sent to the com-finance. Senator Aldrich nade a report from the com mitting the Aldrich Bill in menate form for the house and in that form it was pasaction threw the bill into and an effort will be made an agreement at an early

### AVY EARTHQUAKE

n Central or South America ton and Albany

May 15.—A destructive se was recorded at the oh 3.49:20 this morning. The area is about 2,900 miles dislombia, South America at lasted one hour and was of the function of the first was recorded on the bureau seismograph here lay. The origin, according to ent of Chief Willis L. Moore, ureau, is approximately \$,200 cm Washington, but while it il out that Central America or le-Occan wast of Central America I within this distance, and definite statement to could be made. The quake 3.39:52 o'clock this mor dian line. The strongest mo-ch set in at 3.55, lasted ten The first preliminary trem-h were sharply defined, oc ninutes and forty sec N. Y., May 15.—The state reports that the seismograph stered earthquake shocks this The beginning of the pre-remors was at 3.47 a.m. The of the maxium tremors was The end of the disturm. The end of the distur-sat 4.40 a.m. The origin of chances appears to have been 00 miles southwest, probably direction of Mexico

tery Industry Planned. estminster, May 15.—An op-everal blocks of land adjoiniew Gardens, on the Burnette naby, has been taken by the ttery company, of Victoria, oposes establishing a manufindustry at the point, where deposits of pottery clay ted, samples of which ed with very satisfactor veral tons of clay were tak-this district last year, pipes, les and sewer pipes being ured at Clayburn, the tests isfactory in every respect, pany is said to be backed by althy Victorians. Actin the building of the necessary be commenced as soon as ninary transactions are con

ntal Strain Too Great

Ont., May 14.—Montagu the banking firm of L. H. d Co., and Liberal candidate Lambton, committed suicide ling by shooting himself. He ter in which he referred to rain because of his posi-lidate and other matters. ears old and unmarried. His affairs are all in splending th in connection with the his property.

Fire in Toronto. , May 14.—Fire today did o the extent of \$6,000 to the Messrs. Stock and Bickle, and I. C. Williamson nd J. C. Williamson, opt Street.

Sale of Liquor.

May 14.—If absolute pronnot be obtained the Pres ynod of Toronto and Kings elf in favor of the sale of ing placed under the direct plosion in Hamilton.

May 14.—The front of the sed as a check room for the station was blown down by on at noon today. One man was not learned ross the sidewalk into the not seriously hurt.

Through Trap Door. Ont., May 15 .- Mrs. Barnes street, while crossing her the dark walked into a trap ing to the cellar and sustain

arged With Murder May 15.—The coroner's yryda responsible for the Heksa Loutick, whose body l in Fasken's bush a with the skull crushed.

# LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVIN-



Tuesday, May 19, 1908

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

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

SEEENA LAND DISTRICT.

Take notice that John Edward Moody, of Hazelton, B.C., occupation, gardener, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted N.E. corner of N.E. ¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V., thence following the lines of the new Government survey, the lot being known as N.E. ¼, Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V. JOHN EDWARD MOODY, Fred. L. Stephenson, Agent. February 29th, 1908.





B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET EVERY BIT

of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

Will Leave Saturday

### OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE ARE ELECTED DESTROYED BY FIRE

Supreme Chancellor, Charles A.
Barnes of Jacksonville, Fla., wired as follows: "Fraternal greetings and best wishes to all. Congratulations on your splendid growth." The above telegram was read by the grand chancellor and a suitable reply was returned by the keeper of the records and seal.

Thanks of Sistern.

A ing burned like tinder and the whole upstairs was a mass of flames before the chemical from the Victoria West station could be brought into play. Chief Watson and a hose reel went from the Central Station and one line of hose was laid from the nearby hydrant.

Detective Ashton and Central Station and Central St

Sisters and the good which that body was doing.

Invitations from Rossland and Kamloops for the next convention of the Grand Lodge were received and read.

The sum of \$100 was granted to the Victoria City company of the uniformed rank for the trip to Boston in August next, to attend the supreme sessions which will be held in that city.

At the afternoon session the committee on necrology reported that during the past year nineteen deaths had occurred in this domain. These names will be duly recorded in the journal.

Five charters were granted to the following lodges Enderby Lodge (new charter, the old one having been destroyed.) North Vancouver Lodge, No. 42. The last three lodges have just been organized. A new charter was also granted to Arrow them from the further articles but the intense heat drove them from the building and when the brigade arrived it was impossible to make any further attempt to save anything. Both officers were soaked with the chemical and their clothes ruined and both suffered from burns to windows. As it was they succeeded in saving a considerable amount of the contents. The blaze drew a large crowd attracted by the bright reflection which lighted up the whole of the neighbor-look and many from the downtown section attempted to get to the fire the further form and saved an organ and a number of other articles but the intense heat drove them from the building and when the brigade arrived it was impossible to make any further attempt to save anything. Both officers were soaked with the chemical and their clothes ruined and both suffered from burns. It is breaking their way in through the contents. The blaze drew a large crowd attracted by the bright reflection which lighted up the whole of the neighbor-look and many from the further arrived and some anything. Both officers were soaked to wait anything. Both officers were soaked to be brighted a number of the chemical and their clothes ruined and both suffered from burns. It is breaking the further attempt to save anything. Both officers

The Sidney Brick and Tile company, which is located near the V. & S. track at Sdney, have installed all of their machinery, consisting of five carloads, which was purchased at Chicago and taken into Sidney over the lines of the V. & S. railway.

The machinery which is of the most modern make is now in active operation and the plant, when running at full time has an output of 48,000 bricks per day. The plant is at present working at its full capacity, and the management state that the company has orders enough on hand to keep the concern in operation for six months or longer.

The company are at present employing in the neighborhood of 35 men, but expect to augment this force very materially in the near future. The directors of the company say that about forty acres have been bought up, all of the best clay lands, and that an option on the adjoining property has been obtained, which it is expected wil be added to their present holdings.

Besides the buildings used in the operation of the plant, the company has erected a large boarding house in which the men who are employed on the works are housed. This adjoins the company's office, a new building built on the property. Arrangements have also been completed with the V. & S. railway whereby telephone connection is available with Victoria.

Wealthy Montreal Brewer Dead.

Northern Realty company, capital \$25,000, to deal in real estate.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Vancouver, "to promulgate the doctring business of the Nicola Coal Co., Ltd., capital \$75,000, to acquire the coal lands and leases of the Nicola Coal Co., Ltd., vancouver, "for promulgate the doctring business the Nicola Coal Co., Ltd., vancouver, "to promulgate the doctring the company to promulgate the doctring the company to promulgate the doctring the company are at present employing in the neighborhood of 35 men, but expect to augment this force very materially in the near future. The business in British Columba.

We E Brewer, whe has returned from Ketchikan and other Alaskan ports, where h

Wealthy Montreal Brewer Dead, Montreal, May 14.—T. A. Dawes, president of Dawes & Co., died sudden-

Those appointed to act as fishery overseers on Wednesday by the executive of the provincial government will have for their respective destinations on Saturday. They were closeted with Hon. W. J. Bowser, commissioner of isheries, for several hours yesterday afternoon when their duties were outlined.

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.

keeper of the records and seal.

Thanks of Sisters.

On behalf of the Pythian Sisters a delegation from that body waited upon the Grand Lodge and returned thanks for the greeting tendered the Sisters yesterday by a deputation of Knights. Sister Brown acted as spokeswoman, Grand Chancellor in replying referred.

Grand Chancellor in replying referred. Grand Chancellor in replying referred to the great growth of the Pythian Sisters and the good which that body was doing.

Thirtitates for Parklad at 19 and 19 and

from Ketchikan and other Alaskan ports, where he went in the interest of the Tyee smelter, for which he is orebuyer, states that owing to the low price of copper many mines have been shut down in the Ketchikan district, and not a great deal of ore is expected from that district. The spur which is being put in to the rich copper properties in the Windy Arm district of Northern British Columbia by the White Pass & Yukon railway is expected to be completed in ninety days, and a large amount of ore will be shipped from that district.

# VICTORIA WEST HOME | MINISTERS TO MAKE

ing, May 23.

Leave Phoenix 2:40 p.m. or Greenwood 3:20 p.m. 23rd; arrive Grand Forks 4:40 p.m., Saturday 23rd.

Sunday at Grand Forks. Leave Grand Forks 10:45 a.m., Monday 25th (Spokane and Kootenay railway); arrive Marcus 12:30 p.m. Leave Marcus 3 p.m. Monday, 25th; arrive Rossland 6:05 p.m., Monday 25th.

Leave Rossland 8:40 a.m. (C.P.R.), Tuesday 26th; arrive Nelson 12:35 p. m., Tuesday 26th. Leave Nelson 7 a.m. (steamer) 27th; arrive Kaslo 10:50 a.m., Wednesday Leave Kaslo 240 p.m. (Monday, Wed-

nesday, Friday), (Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, noon); arrive Nelson 6:25 (or 4:30 p.m.) 27th. Leave Nelson 6 a.m., Thursday 28th (steamer); arrive Cranbrook 3:35 p.m., Thursday 28th. Thursday 28th. Leave Cranbrook 5 a.m. or 3:45 p.m. Friday 29th; arrive Fernie 8:20 a.m.,

Winnipeg. May 14.—The Canadian Northern Railway's crop report, issued today, is of the most encouraging character. Seeding is practically complete, and the grain is growing under most favorable conditions. At all points the weather is reported as most favorable for growth, being warm and sunny, and the ground is in most excellent condition.

Advised Against Strike

Montreal, May 14.—President the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the strikings textile workers states that he present time is one of general depression, and that while a year ago cotton goods were in great demand, they are now a drug on the manager of the mills that they are now a drug on the manager of the mills that wages will be restored as soon as annual banquet of the Canaddan club in that city tonight, and reply to the spanned of the collowist.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Advised Against Strike

Montreal, May 14.—President the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figures for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figure for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figure for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figure for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figure for the last half of the year will show a very considerable the figure for the last half of the year.

The total improvement very those of the figure will ast month were \$2,325,287, a decrease of \$8,133,873 as compared w Advised Against Strike

FAVORS ERECTION OF AN ABATTOIR PLANT

In explaining the object of the meeting Alderman Gleason stated that there appeared to him to be no doubt but that the present was an opportune time to take steps towards establishing a public abattoir. Such a plant from a sanitary standpoint was

Imports for April Show Heavy Re-duction Compared With April of Last Year

\*\*CORPARTER ACT, 1897

Claness\*\*

Province of British Columbia No. 499)

THIS THE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, is suttorised and province of the Company, and the Province of British Columbia, and coloids of the Company, and a great deal of routine building the Company is one Million Dellars of the Company is one Million Dellars of the Company, the Company is one Million Dellars of the Company, the Company is one Million Dellars of the Company, the Company is one Million Dellars of the Company, the Company of th

tune time to take steps towards establishing a public abattoir. Such a plant from a sanitary standpoint was an absolute necessity and he was sure that the butchers would welcome it.

Mr. Pemberton was of the opinion that a privately owned plant under public control with fees fixed by the municipalities would be quite as satisfactory as a public-owned abattoir. He stated that some of the city butchers appeared to be quite favorable to the idea and had suggested that the abattoir should be erected some place on salt water where an unlimited supply of water could be obtained as such is an absolute necessity. The plant would have to be located somewhere where it would not be necessary to drive the cattle through the streets as in a comparatively short time the city streets would be boulevarded when the driving of cattle along such thoroughfares would be prohibited. A locality where adequate dockage and railroad facilities could be obtained would be imperative.

Mr. Dunn stated that he had received a communication from E. E. Welch, of the B. C. Market, at Van.

# VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Bnying

# **GROCERIES**

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B. C P. O. Box 48.



Carpenters use them for thinning down and sharpening their tools. Butchers use them for their knives. Invaluable to the small, workshop. The household for grinding, sharpening all necessary utensils in daily use.

**EMERY** 

For Sale by The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd., 544-46 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

# ANNUAL CONVENTION

Year and Complete Busi-

256 8.6 | 11 46 1.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..

### J.B.A.A. ANNUAL BALL A BRILLIANT FUNCTION

Elects Officers for the Ensuing Appointments Excellent and Scene at Empress Hotel

THE CONTROL STATE

WEEKLY BIRGET OF

PROVINCIAL EASTTI

WEEKLY BIRGET OF

PROVINCIAL

Stacey Cooness, Ninety-Five Years Old, Lived Here for Fifty Years

From Friday's Daily) At the ripe age of 95 years, Stacey Cooness, for over fifty years a respected resident of Victoria, which he had seen grow from a little trading post to the capital city of the Pacific province of the Dominion, died last evening at his home, 99 Johnson street.

evening at his home, 39 Johnson street.

The late Mr. Cooness was a native of New Jersey. He came to this city in 1858 and worked in various capacities until a few years ago, when he retired. His widow, residing in this city, and a son living in the United States survive him. The funeral will take place from the family residence Saturday at 3 o'clock.

# FIGHT TO FINISH IS IN PROSPECT

The Opposition Determines to Maintain Struggle Against Election Bill

QUESTION OF SUPPLY UP

Ottawa

under discussion, and beyond one little breeze during the afternoon everything was quiet and peaceful.

The position of the government and the opposition in regard to the Aylesworth bill is still unsettled. Tonight it is reported that the Liberal members from Ontario and Quebec have been notified not to return home over Sunday until they obtain permission from the whips, and this is taken to mean that it is the intention of the government to attempt to force supply through, even if the house has to sit until Saturday at midnight in order to do so. The supply granted runs out today, and if the business of the country is to be continued it is necessary for the government to secure another extension from the strength of the country is to be continued it is necessary for the government to secure another extension from the secure and the position of the government and the opposition in regard to the Ayles-worth bill is still unsettled. Tonight hat manufacturers in this place closed that the Liberal members from Ontario and Quebec have been notified not to return home over Sunday until they obtain permission from the whips, and this is taken to mean that it is the intention of the government to attempt to force supply through, even if the house has to sit until Saturday at midnight in order to do so. The supply granted runs out today, and if the business of the country is to be continued it is necessary for the government to secure another extension from the whips, and the position in the supply supply through the supply supply supply supply through the supply su

Death of Lady Daly

Halifax, May 14.—Lady Daly, wife of Sir Malachl Bowes Daly, former lieut.-governor of Nova Scotia, died today after lingering allness. She was 68 years of age.

Indiana Miners Strike

Evansylle, Ind., May 14.—Union coal miners in and around this city will strike this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and all work in Indiana except in the block coal district will cease. The walkout will affect 16,000 Indiana miners and is in obedience to the action of the state convention of miners at Terre Hante.

# Black Watch

"Biggest and Best" Chewing Tobacco

Injured in Sawmill Liberal Members Said to Have

Been Notified to Stay in

Ottowa

Flesherton, Ont., May 14.—Albert Hindle, 18 years old, employed in Curran Bros. sawmill, was terribly cut sue Outlaws Through the about the head and body while trying to release a saw which had jammed.

Mountains

Dismissed From Service Halifax, May 14.—Jos. Bernstein, interpreter here for the immigration department, received notice today from Ottawa that his services were no longer required. Bernstein was charged with wrongdoing, particularly in financial dealings with foreign, speaking immigrants landing from Europe.

The atmosphere in the house of commons was not quite so saturated with excitement today as it has been during the past eight days. Government bills of a minor character were under discussion, and beyond one little breeze during the afternoon everything. The position of the copposition of the coppo

on to on. The supply granted runs out today, and if the business of the country is to be continued it is necessary for the government to secure another extension from the opposition. The composition of the section of

will strike this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and all work in Indiana except in the block coal district will cease. The walkout will affect 16,000 Indiana miners and is in obedience to the action of the state convention of miners at Terre Hante.

Earthquake Shock
Yarmouth, N. S. May 14.—A most perceptible shock of earthquake was felt here at midnight.

Saves Family, Loses His Own Life
Kenora, Ont., May 14.—During a fire in his home this morning; and before help arrived, Joseph Fortier, an old resident here, succeeded in getting his wife and four children from the burning building, but in so doing lost his own life. He was 45 years of age.

American Capital at Regina
Regina, May 14.—Minnesota capitalists have become interested in the Regina Flour Mills company, and will erect a five hundred barrel four mill and a hundred barrel flour mills at hundred barrel flour mills and a hundred barrel flour mills a hundred barrel flour mills and a hundred barre

# BANDITS FLEE

Secure \$35,000 From Safe in Small Santa Fe Station in Texas

BIND AGENT AND GUARD

Mountains

Ottawa, May 14.—The opposition in terpreter here for the immigration department, received notice today from Ottawa that his services were no Ottawa that his services

Albuquerque on a Santa Fe train to pay miners at Dawson, N. M. Only a branch road leads to the mines and a

branch road leads to the mines and a transfer of the money was necessary at French. A special guard, heavily armed, accompanied the treasure, and upon leaving the train at French he went inside the station, placed the money in the safe and locked the doors of the station.

Suddenly the noise of a breaking window attracted him, and he and the station agent looked around to face the muzzles of two rifles. A third bandit broke the door and entered. He then held the two men covered with a revolver while the other bandits entered the building. After tying the guard and the agent the robbers dynamited the safe, took the money and fied.

ments for the work of the Exchequer court or unless parliament attrovized him to 'go on with the investigation in order to go on with his court work, while the second that the court work while the second him to be outhout attend to the highest than the could attend to the sulfite and the sulfite and the sulfit of the could have been any to the country in the court highest than the could have been done in half an hour.

The matter that the condition the investigation is the second to determine whether Harry K. Country in the court high country in the court high country in the country in the court high country in the court high country in the country in the court high country in the court high country in the country in the court high country in the court high country in the country in the court high country in the court high country in the country in the court high country in the country in th

Toronto, May 14.—The Imperial Bank of Canada earned last year a profit of \$721,175.

Montreal, May 14.—Bank clearings \$27,167,471, as compared with \$50,453,-976 for the same week last year and \$28,289,474 for 1906.

Winnipeg Bank Clearings
Winnipeg, May 14.—Bank clearings
for the week were \$10.682,635; for the
same week last year they were \$12,564,840.

Harbottle Will Return. Edmonton, May 14.—Captain Harbottle, the defaulting collector of inland revenue, has decided to return and give himself up to the authorities. His friends will make the shortage

Hanged Himself. Paisley, Ont., May 14.—Richard Mc-Gregor, 27 years old, committed sui-cide by hanging himself in a barn near here. He had been ailing and despondent for some time.

Lighting Fire with Coal Oil. Elm Creek, Man., May 14.—Mrs. Thomas Cook on returning home from town last night kindled a fire with coal oil, then stepped out of the house for a moment, leaving her little baby sitting on the floor. On returning she found the whole interior in flames, and the child was burned to death almost before her eyes.

Proposed Bill Would Change Relations of Denmark and Iceland

Members of House of Commons Speak at Annual Banquet

### SOUND DOMINION'S PRAISES

Deputy Speaker Marcil and Hugh Guthrie, M. P., the Orators

New York, May 14.—Praises of the Dominion were sounded with no un-certain note at the annual banquet of the Canadian club at the Hotel Astor

Thomas Cook on returning home from town last night kindled a fire with coal oil, then stepped out of the house for a moment, leaving her little baby sitting on the floor. On returning she found the whole interior in flames, and the child was burned to death almost before her eyes.

High Water at Montreal.

Montreal, May 14.—Owing to the continuance of the abnormal height of water, the ferry service to Laprairie has been discontinued. The height of water today was registered at 41 feet 5 inches, as compared with 40 feet 11 inches yesterday. The low lying wharves are flooded.

Date Additional Agents in the Canadian club at the Hotel Astor tonight. Speaking on the topic, "Canada of today," Chas. Marell, deputy speaker of the House of Commons at Ottawa, declared it Canada's destiny to become one of the two great nations of the western world.

Mr. Marcil dealt with the immense strides made by Canada since confederation, and said Canada today was easily the most prominent of the younger nations of the world. In the some of the most splendid achievements of the British government toward nation building. "For close on one hundred years Canada has been some of the most spiendid achievements of the British government toward nation building. "For close on one hundred years Canada has been at peace with this country." continued Mr. Marcil. "The great lakes which separate us have become boulevards of trade and amity. Across more than three thousand miles of boundary we look at each other as friendly neighpendent. The Liberais also have a candidate in the field."

NEW ARRANGEMENT

OF DANISH REALM

Proposed Bill Would Change

Proposed Bill Would Change

Proposed Bill Would Change

Mr. Marcil "The great lakes which separate us have become boulevards of trade and amity. Across more than three thousand miles of boundary we look at each other as friendly neighbors, all imbued with the high ideals of modern civilization and Christian forbearance. We rejoice in your splendid progress and great achievements. In your hour of trial there is no nation in the world that extended to the United States greater sympathy than did Canada. A million Canadians or more are peaceful and law-abiding citizens or inhabitants of the United States, while thousands of Americans are flocking into our great Canadian northwest in a trek which will become historical."

Mr. Marcil said that in trade and

Mr. Marell said that in trade and commerce the march of progress in Canada has been sustained, and he pointed out that Canada is one of the best customers of the United States, saying: "Our trade with you exceeds your whole trade with South America."

The state of the s

# - We Never Disappoint

The matter of fact or the aesthetic buyer, nor do we exaggerate qualities one atom above values. We can recommend these excellent.

### Pure Fruit Flavorings

Essence of Lemon or Vanila, Triple Strength, 21/2 oz. bottle ........25c Ginger, Orange, Peppermint, Pistache, Pineapple, Rose, Wintergreen and others.

A TIN DRUM FREE SPECIAL: 6'lbs. of "Lily White" Gloss Starch, with handsome tin Drum and Drumsticks free for 60c.

### DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers

Tels. 25, 1052, and 1590

1317 Government St.

# Refrigerators than Fire Prices

Regular price \$12.00. Sale price..... \$ 9.00 Regular price \$14.00. Sale price .. .. .. \$10.00 Regular price \$20.50. Sale price .. .... .. ... ... ... ... ... \$16.50 Regular price \$21.50. Sale price..... \$18.50 Regular price \$42.00. Sale price........\$36.00

ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT CONDITION.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts Limited

P.O. Box 683

### NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkus, Omenics or Ingineca Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeens River and headquarters for outfitting for above points. R. S. SARGENT - HAZELTON, B. C.

# TEN WATEHES FOUND AN GUINNESS FARM



Yesterday's developments did little to elucidate any of the unsolved problems. The attorneys for the defence are said to be tooking for David Havens, who is reported to have aided in uncovering the bodies of the persons whom Lamphere is accused of murdering. According to the information current here, they claim that Havens was declared an undesirable citizen by Sheriff Smutzer, and ordered away from Laporte shortly after the fire. The attorneys also claim that Havens has declared that when the bodies were found in the cellar of the Guinness home on April 28, they were lying on the floor, and there was no line of the sheriff himself, however, is against this supposition.

Your Old and Worn Out

# MOTOR

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NOTICE

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# RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of **Polished Oak Mantels** 

All Classes of

GRATES English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all-fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on

especially: for late fl flowering) hocks, Cle Calceolaria many Gree coli, Bruss thing requ Beans, Rur use, Savoy Winter Ka sown, Brus Carnot and Onion, Cos Ridge Cuc

THE G

Prepare, owing flow Plant Ha

tiana, Cal cumber, O Salsify, Gr CULT 

necessary of room, Swee foot in the gard of a space or five i firmly. I inch or trench th

In this se apart w height. The orolongnot kept flowerin Sufficien the tren weather. leaves

Light w plenty c than on soil it ma but I fi ed as, I Wide makes a boughs The sup the least

> Scarl rich soil when a for swee ing will but with very we not be so

ground sown to

The major), perialis) and the all good a positi hot noo family th best sow the midd early en

Ther wild cuc ing a ti and ples roots to racemes oicuous tion sha or north to hold

the plain very prodoors ab object to climbers.

Orn

CULTURE OF ANNUAL CLIMBERS

of room, however, to spread their roots in.

Sweet Peas

Sweet peas require a deep, fairly rich soil to pro-

duce the best flowering results. A trench about a

foot in depth should be dug in an open place in the garden. The trench should be about the width

of a spade. At the bottom of the trench, place four

or five inches of well-rotted manure packed down

inch or two of the surface. Then make a shallow-

trench the whole length about three inches in depth.

In this sow the seed an inch or two apart and cover

The flowers should be picked every day to help

Sweet peas require plenty of water at the roots.

ficient water to soak the soil to the bottom of

his before the lower

the trench should be given once a week in hot, dry

leaves begin to turn yellow to get best results.

Light waterings are of no use to sweet peas; giveplenty of water and less frequent waterings, rather than only to sprinkle the top soil. In rich, loamy soil it may not be necessary to trench as mentioned.

but I find that the plants stand the drought and

heat of summer much better in any soil when treated as I have described.

the least. Sow sweet peas as early in spring as the

ground can be worked properly, they cannot be

Climbing Beans

Scarlet Runner and Hyacinth beans like a deep

rich soil, and plenty of water, and succeed best

when a trench is made for them as recommended

for sweet peas. The east or north side of a build-

ing will suit these beans very well, if not too shaded;

but with plenty of water they will grow and flower

very well in the open garden. Bean seed should not be sown until about the third week in May.

Convolvulus

all good annual climbers. As eastern aspect or

position where they are not exposed to the

hot noon-day sun, suits all of the Convolvulus

family the best. Seeds of the moon-flower are

best sown early indoors, or in a hotbed, about

the middle of April. About the end of May is

early enough to sow convolvulus seed out of

wild cucumber (Echinocystis lobata), for cover-

ing a trellis quickly. It requires a rich soil and plenty of moisture overhead and at the

roots to give the best results. Its beautiful racemes of white flowers make it a very con-

spicuous object when grown properly. A posi-

tion shaded from the noonday sun on the east or northeast side of a building suits best, so as

Japanese Hop

the plain and variegated types of this plant are

very pretty climbers. Sow the seed out of

doors about the end of May. These do not

object to a more sunny position than some

Ornamental Gourds

Ornamental gourds are suitable only for the back yard or for covering an unsightly rubbish

Japanese Hop (Humulus Japonicus). Both

to hold its foliage in good color. I

climbers.

There is no more effective climber than the

prolong the flowering season. If the flowers are

not kept picked, they develop seed pods and stop

flowering early in the season.

sown too early.

OR most annual climbers a light,

rich, friable soil is necessary to

soil from the bush should be dug

into the soil where annual climbers are sown or planted. For many of

# appoint

do we exaggerate qualnd these excellent

orings

.. .. .. .. .. .. 350 Bitter Almond, Banana, le, Rose, Wintergreen

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nder them. They assert that y to this effect at the trial much to clear their client of much to clear their client of ges against him, arguing that imstances show that the bodbeen placed in the cellar prestroyed the farm house. The y of other men who helped Smutzer to uncover the corpor the sheriff himself, however, the transport that approach the supposition. against this suppositions



varieties makes them a curiosity. From a decorative point of view the running vine varieties of the vegetable marrow squash are almost as pretty. The fruit of the last named is useful for culinary purposes. THE HOME GARDEN Cobea scandens is not an annual really, but

like other perennial plants succeeds well grown THE GARDEN CALENDAR FOR MAY from seed as an annual Seeds of this should be sown indoors or in a hotbed or frame as early Prepare, by raking over, the surface for borders for sowing flowering annuals.

Plant Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Climbers. And especially: Gladioli, Galilardias, Pyrethrums cut back for late flowering) Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering) "Geraniums", Chrysanthemums, Hollyhocks, Clematises, Ivies, Passion Flowers, Dahlias, Calceolarias, Phloxes, Pentstemons, Cannas, Re-pot many Greenhouse and Window Plants, Potatoes, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Celery, Lettuces, Sow: Everything required for succession, Peas, Late, Windsor Beans, Runner Beans, Dwarf Beans, Cabbage for late use, Savoy Cabbage, Cucumber, Radish, Late Broccoli, Winter Kale, Vegetable Marrow, A little Celery, if not sown, Brussels Sprouts, Spinach, Turnip, Beet, Horn Carnot and main crop Carrots, Parsley, Colewort, Onion, Cos Lettuce, Cabbage Lettuce, Cauliflower, Ridge Cucumber, Mustard and Cress, Parsnip, Phlox Drummondi, Marigold, Aster, Ten-week Stock, Nicotiana, Calceolaria, Primula, Balsam, Cineraria, Cucumber, Ornamental Grasses, Chicory, Everlastings, Salsify, Grass Seed, Scorzonera. Prepare, by raking over, the surface for borders for as possible in April. Sow three or four seeds in a three-inch pot. Place the seeds on edge about a quarter of an inch under the surface of the soil. Grow indoors or in a hotbed until danger of frost is over. Do not plant out of doors until quite late, about the first or second week in June or later. A light rich soil suits this climb-er. Its blue and white cup-and-saucer shaped flowers are very showy. Dwarf Growing Climbers

The climbers already mentioned grow to from ten to twenty feet in height. The following are two varieties not so rank in growth and more suitable for window boxes or rustic stands as trailers or climbers; seeds of these should be sown early, two or three in a pot: Canary Creeper (Tropaeolum Canariense), and Lophospermum scandens. The latter is a very effective trailer for hanging baskets or window boxes. Its large purple gloxinia-like flowensure success. Plenty of wellrotted manure, leaf soil, or black ers are very showy.

in the garden. The shape of the fruit of many Horticulturist.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

For years I have planted hundreds of tender bulbs every spring, and, throughout all the months of the summers, have obtained from them splendid masses of bloom to reward me for the little labor the planting involved. Considering all their excellent qualities, it has always been strange to me that more bulbs of this class are not set out each spring. Not only are they easier than annuals to establish, but they require less care and cultivation, supply more blossom, are always surer in results and are much more quickly put in the beds in the spring. They are all known, of course, as tender bulbs. They will not endure the winters except in the South, but after blooming and ripening, are dug up and stored away to be replanted the following spring. Among the most important species of this class are the agapanthus, alstroemeria, tuberous begonia, bessere, canna, caladium, cooperia, crinum, dahlia, gladiolus, madeira vine, montbretia, oxalis, calla, tigridia, tuberose, and zephyranthes.

No flower is easier of culture, or less doubtful so far as success is concerned, than the dahlia. We have the single and pompon, the show, the quilled and fancy, the decorative and

varieties are: Camelia, dwarf, orange-scarlet; Peace, pure white; Wunderkind, dwarf, light yellow; Catherine, pure yellow; Snowclad, a splendid white; Sunshine, vivid scarlet, and Darkness, a velvety maroon.

Following the dahlias in popularity and praise are the gladioli. They may be planted either in separate beds or among perennials, where they will add gay colors to borders which might otherwise be bare. Gladioli should be planted as early in the season as the ground can worked, and every two weeks thereafter until July for a succession of bloom. They prefer a sunny situation, a rich soil and plenty of moisture, and should be planted six inches deep, seven or eight inches apart.

All gardeners are acquainted with this splendid family, and any comment on its decorative value and usefulness for cutting is needless. Not all, however, realize what splendid plants have been produced in recent years by specialists. Each season adds new varieties to the list, and it is always well to obtain a few of these new bulbs to lend additional interest to the pleasure. of growing them. The common varieties are all cheap and a little extra expenditure for novelties will be well repaid. The tuberous-rooted begonia is valuablé because it will flower in shady situations. In a spot where other flowers have persistently refused to grow, the tuberous-rooted begonia will frequently be found at the cactus varieties. The hundreds of shades its best. They are best started in the house durand colors and the beautiful forms as well as ing March and April in pots and then planted

extensively planted, and of easy culture. In the caladiums much improvement has also been shown. Hildegard Nehrling is a new variety with very large leaves, marbled with a deep green on a white ground. Lord Derby is another of variegated foliage. Caladium Esculentum should be in every garden. It is one of the most effective plants of the sort grown, easily raised and always attractive. Among the best varieties of the fancy-leaved caladiums

Annibal-Deep green ground with bright crimson ribs and veins. Candidum-White ground with strongly-

marked green ribs. Chantini-Red ground with white spots and green margin

Clio-Deep rose ground with white shadings and green ribs. Corcovada-White markings on green

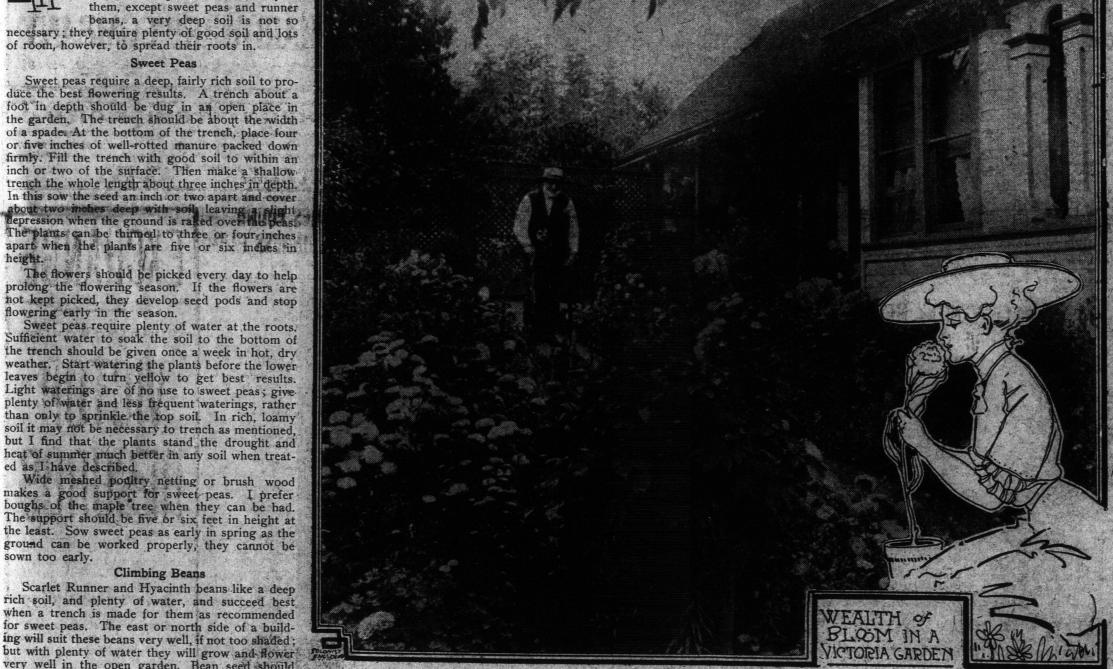
ground, carmine ribs. Devinck-Delicate rose centre, green border and white spots. Esmond Moreau-Mottled green ground

with red centre. Joas Capderville-Pale green with blood-Jose Bonifacio-Cream-colored ground with

Jurua-White ground, shading to green at

L'Albane-White ground with deep green ribs. These should never be planted out of doors be-fore the middle of May in the North, when the ground has become thoroughly warm. Select a partly shaded situation for them where they will be sheltered from strong winds, and plant in a light, well-enriched soil.

Among the summer flowering bulbs and tuber-ous-rooted plants are several vines which prove exceedingly valuable. Most city yards possess some objectionable spot or object which it is desirable to conceal from sight; this may be accomplished by the use of annual or perennial vines. But annuals, while they are quick-growing, are objectionable owing to the fact that they must be re-planted each year, perennials, on the other hand, frequently require from two to three seasons to establish themselves. Between these two come the bulbous vines. They are quick growing and, when once planted, require no further attention, thus combining the advantages of both annual and perennial. Moreover, they are inexpensive. Foremost among these is the Madeira vine, which attains a considerable height in a very short space of time. The foliage is dense and the flower small and white. The Cinnamon vine, with glossy, green, heart-shaped leaves and very fragrant racemes of white flowers, grows to a greater height and blooms in August. Another fine climbing plant is the Kudza vine, which possesses magnificent foliage, deep and dense, and makes a wonderfully rapid growth the first season. It comes from Japan and is very extensively planted. A native vine is Apios tuberosa. which seems to be more appreciated in England than at home; its special features are its adaptability to situations in absolute shade and its beautiful dowers of pleasing fragrance. It grows rapidly and blooms in July .- Tarkington Baker,



Climbing Nasturtiums

Climbing nasturtiums or Tropaeolums suc-The common morning glory (Colvolvulus major), Japanese Morning Glory (Ipohoea imperialis), cypress vine (Ipomoea Quamoclit), and the moon-flower (Ipomoea grandiflora) are ceed well grown from seed sown out of doors about the second or third week in May. If early results are wanted, the seed can be sown earlier indoors, or a hotbed or greenhouse. Sow two or three seeds in small flower pots, and transplant in border when all danger of frost is over. The leaves of the common climbing, and also the dwarf nasturtium are very tasty and nice used as a salad. The seeds when picked green also make a splendid pickle by merely putting them in jars in vinegar as soon as picked.

Transplanting Climbers

Annual climbers do not transplant very readily, owing to their length of roots. When quite small they may perhaps be transplanted; even then it is risky. Sow the seed in the border where they are to grow. About the first or second week in May is a good time to sow most of them. By sowing seed early in pots the roots are confined in a small space and transplant easier. The roots of annual climbers should be disturbed as little as possible, at any time, to ensure success in their culture.

All of the climbers mentioned except the sweet peas, are quite tender, so care must be taken to protect them from late spring frosts. If sown near a fence or building, the growth should be kept at least several inches from the fence or building, especially if sown in a position having a north aspect, to prevent the fol-

the grace of the plant and its value for cutting, give this flower an exalted position which it

ell deserves. Dahlias require a rich soil, and the ground for their reception should be deeply dug, well worked and liberally supplied with fertilizer. It is always best when planting the tubers to insert at the same time a stake to which the plants later may be tied. In extremely dry weather, mulch the beds with well-decayed manufer or grass clippings and to insert the same time as take to which the plants later may be tied. In extremely dry weather, mulch the beds with well-decayed manufer or grass clippings and to insert the same time as the same t nure, or grass clippings, and, to insure a succession of bloom, pick the flowers as they appear. In planting, avoid crowding, allowing three feet between the tubers of the tall-growing

varieties and two feet between the dwarf sorts. Although the Cactus and Pompone dahlias are most frequently planted, in the last two or three years interest in the single varieties has much increased. These are all splendid for the garden, and especially for cut-flower purposes. They are of free-branching habit, flowering early and bearing many blossoms throughout the season. Oftentimes the flowers are five or six inches in diameter on stems twenty-four inches long. Good varieties of this section are: Crimson Century, a rich, velvety crimson; Scarlet Century, brilliant scarlet with golden disc; White Century, pure white; Twentieth Century, rosy early in the season and becoming lighter as the summer advances, and Blackbird, a dark maroon variety.

Good varieties in the Cactus section are: Brunhilde, plum; Cornucopia, vermilion; Gabriel, white; Volker, yellow, and Kriemhilde, a brilliant pink. - Among the Pompons, good

out of doors the latter part of May. If started is compensation for lack of more showy qualearly enough indoors, they will be in bloom in the middle of June and will continue to flower until frost. They thrive best in a rich, loose, moisture-retaining soil, and prefer a considerable quantity of leaf-mould, to which has been added a liberal amount of sharp sand. The bulbs should be planted three inches deep and ten or twelve inches apart.

Montbretias are desirable when planted in groups of fifty or a hundred bulbs. The bulbs are planted in the spring about four inches deep, and will prove hardy when afforded a winter protection of litter four or five inches deep. The specialists have recently turned their attention to this family and nowadays finer flowers than ever can be had from the numerous new varieties offered. America is a splendid sort only recently introduced; it has the quality of opening many of its flowers at the same time. George Davidson is another that should be liberally planted; its flower stems are often three feet long and the flowers are so disposed that all can be seen at once. Both are yellow in color. Germania, orange-scarlet, is another good variety, and others to be recommended are Gerbe d'Or, Pottsii Grandiflora and Crocos-

The summer hyacinth (Hyacinthus candicans) bears large white, bell-shaped flowers on stout stalks two or three feet high. For best effects this must be planted in clumps, and, like

### SCENTED-LEAVED PELARGONIUMS

In the history of gardening there was a time when the scented-leaved Pelargoniums were more extensively cultivated than they are at the present day. The passion for novelties and the enormous number of plants now at the command of the gardener probably accounts for the change in taste, but, where possible, a selection of the Cape species should certainly be cultivated, for though the flowers are small they are often beautifully and delicately marked, and the fragrant foliage possessed by many

One frequently sees scented-leaved "Geraniums," as they are popularly called, in cot-tage windows, turning their leaves and flowers towards the light, but in more pretentious places the showy fancy, zonal and Ivy-leaved varieties have displaced them.

Some species are worth growing as foliage plants alone for the sake of the form of the leaves, which is often as elegant and varied as are the fronds of some of the most beautiful Ferns. These, when well grown, make excellent subjects for table or window decoration, and harmonize in almost any group of flowering plants. A selection of the best varieties most suitable for cultivating as foliage plants is as fol-

P. filicifolium odoratum is probably a form of P. denticulatum, with finely divided leaves, suggesting, as its name implies, the fronds of a Fern. It is a very fragrant variety.

Lady Mary.—Leaves of medium size with undulating notched margins; Citron scented.

Lady Plymouth.—A very attractive variety with deeply cut fragrant leaves, beautifully variegated with white on a green ground. It is one of the best of the cut-leaved varieties.

Little Gem.—Leaves deeply lobed with toothed margins; Peppermint scented. Flowers bright rose colored.

Stag's Horn.—As indicated by its name, this the Montbretia, proves hardy when given protection during the winter. Tuberoses and caladiums are well known popular bulbs which are

EALTH and Witchery of the Wood," is the wellchosen and comprehen-

sive title of the fourth of the series of articles on

Ro-"The mance and Beauty of Brit-ish Columbia," appearing in appearing in the May issue of the Westminster Magazine, from the pen of Agnes Deans Cameron, formerly of Victoria. The letter-press is embellished with a number of views of the forest giants on Vancouver Island, than which section of the province there is no other possessing such timber wealth. The full text of the article, which will be read with a special interest just now in view of the great expansion in the timber industry in all parts of the province, is as follows:

Ours is a great wild country: Round about, solemn and slow, One by one, row after row, Up and up the pine trees go, So, like black priests up, and so Down the other side again To another greater, wilder coun-

Branched through and through with many a vein Whence iron's dug, and copper's

Look right, look left, look straight before-Beneath they mine, above they smelt.

Copper ore and iron ore, And forge and furnace mould and melt, And so on, more and ever more,

Till at the last, for a bounding Comes the salt sand hoar of the

great sea-shore."

—Browning's "Flight" of the Duchess,"

Browning never saw British Columbia; if he had been privileged to live there all his life, he could not have given us a better description than the above. The leading industries of our prov-ince are mining, lumbering, salm-

rming, iruit-culture and the catching of whales; and with the exception of the last on the list, each of these is dependent for its very existence on the great forests of giant cohifers. A Douglas fir interlocking branches with a cedar tree might well stand as ancient and honorable arms for the Pacific

The importance of the forest-lands to mining, is direct and intimate, mines cannot be developed without wood, Not many of us fully appreciate the enormous quantity of timber called into use in and about a great mine in order to carry on its operations and protect the lives of its operatives. The hoisting works, metallurgical, and other buildings on the surface are but a small part of the supply. As the miner's work of taking out the ore advances, he surrounds himself with a framework of timber, and further supplies of forest product are required with every foot of progress:

The dependence of the farmer and the fruitculturist upon the kindly help of the forest is insistent and obvious. The forests conserve the rainfall, carry it into the earth, and each treeroot serves as a water-conduit conveying the beneficent moisture to feed springs and sub-terranean fountains. Without this there would be great waste, we must fairly look upon our phalanxes of firs and lordly cedars as the great governors of our water-supply. It has been es-timated that four-fifths of the rain which falls in a forest at once goes into the ground; and its is equally true that every damaging flood must have started in a treeless soil.

We need only glance at the map to read the moral. The source of the Yellow River is de-forested, so one-third of China is rendered unproductive by floods. The forests on the Mississippi water-sheds have been cut away, and the consequent flood-damage along this river Palestine supported in affluence ten millions grows yearly greater. Mr. Enos Mills, of the Forestry Department, of Washington, D. C., is authority for the statement that there was washed into the Misissippi last year twice as much soil as will be excavated in the cut of the Panama canal. History tells the same story as geography. Why do nations die? Other causes operate, but forest-destruction is fatal. What does a bird's-eye view of Palestine reveal to us today? A scant four thousand sad-eyed people sitting down in the abandon of hopeless poverty in the dismal desolation of their waste valleys. Looking up to the denuded slopes of the ghostly mountains we read the cause of the unheeded poverty; not God's wrath, but man's folly has wrought the change. Before the forests of Lebanon were destroyed the goodly land of



IN GORGE PARK, VICTORIA

of happy people.

Syria's decay begins with the destruction of her forests at a period which long antedates the Christian era. The forests gone, the soil disappeared, and industry died. Antioch, Nineveh, Carthage have one tale to tell.

What has all this to do with British Columbia? Everything, or nothing. The wise man is he who can read his warning from the torn and tattered pages of his brother's book; the astute nation learns its lesson from recorded history and from history-in-the-making, for is not history all mankind's message delivered to every man?

We must first be strongly seized with the paramount importance of the forest over every other British Columbian commercial asset. The separate industries of agriculture, mining,

tally and immediately dependent-upon wood, water, or grass from the forest. The manufacturing industries, whether or not wood enscarcely, if at all, less dependent. Transportation, that great god before whom the peoples in new countries bare the brow and bend the knee, must itself owe its very existence to the forest; without a permanent supply of wood and water every railroad in the province must go out of business

SUMMIT ON WAY TO SOOKE LAKE

British Columbia finds herself in the position of a young man with unlimited means at his disposal, a position generally equally disastrous to the young man and to the means. The largest compact area of merchantable timber in the world today lies within the borders of Canada's Pacific province. There seems so

grazing, and, of course, lumbering is each vi- much of it, that most men sneer at all suggestion of its needed conservation. "There's enough for me and my son John. Posterity? What has posterity ever done for me?" Was ters directly into their finished product, are not this the story of the buffalo, of the sea-otter, of the hard woods of Eastern Canada? Unless someone calls a halt, it will not be many decades before the seal-herds and the sockeye salmon go to join the bison and the great auk in the happy hunting grounds. And it is no fanciful chimera to glimpse a slope westward from the Rockies where greed and short-sighted selfishness will have swept away the graceful forests of spruce and pine and cedar leaving to those who follow but blackened stumps and a harvest of barren regrets, so much easier is it to pull down than to build up.

And yet the forest has one singular and providential advantage over every other earth-

produced element of our industrial riches. When we have exhausted an iron mine, a coal mine, an oil well, a deposit of pottery-clay, a supply of natural gas, the story is finished, we

may shut down the works. Not so with the forests. It is in our hands to conserve them, to renew them, to improve them. Like the widow's cruse of oil, they may actually be made to increase with the using. Canada is largely living in today. In Europe they think much about tomorrow because they have known so many yesterdays. Here is one of the places in which we can learn of our older

we are apt to think of the French as a carelessly happy people, but there is method in their gladness. There is nothing lost in France, nothing thrown away, not even a stick of wood. The French forests have an army of their own, six thousand keepers, foresters, and rangers-a real army, submitted to military discipline, and transferable in time of war from the ministry of agriculture to the department of war. An earnest effort is being made to retrieve old error, and turn back the hands of the clock, The reforesting of the Esterel in the south of France has checked the terrific destruction of the mistral winds. Previous to 1810, the sea-coasts were invaded by the sand, the blighting wind carrying the death-powder well inland. With reforestration the sand country has entirely disappeared as well on the ocean as on the channel, the desolate regions of yore blossom as the rose, and once more the forest shows itself the friend of man. Not content with fighting the

good fight at home, France is carrying the war into Africa, and trying with praise with by fort to reinduce trees to give back to Southern Tunis its tine fertility. Here in the time of the Roman occupation were plots of grass and fluent foun-

sand. The Arab conquest killed the forests and dried the springs. The sure punishment followed, the inexorable working of that unremitting law of cause and effect. No forest, no fertile soil; no fertile soil, no men. An Arab chronicler speaking regretfully of the old days ends with a note of pathos, "But in those days, one could walk from Tripoli to Tunis in the

And other countries are not idle. A thousand years ago the emperor of Japan issued an edict requiring his people to plant trees at the sources of rivers; the Black Forest in Germany is a forest-orchard and receives more attention than falls to the share of most fruit-orchards of Canada.

Contrast the case of Switzerland and of the Pacific slope of North America. In Zurich, from three to five dollars is spent annually on each acre of wood-lands; and with the removal of only matured and selected trees a yearly profit of twelve dollars an acre accrues to these far-sighted conservers of the weal public. What far-sighted conservers of the weal public. What is the companion picture that current history hangs on the wall opposite this canvas of Swiss thrift? Are we aware, as Canadians, that our lusty and pushful neighbor to the south to meet his increasing needs has not thirty years of log-supply in sight; and that the story of the Oregon and Washington forest-slaughter is being told again letter for letter and line by line in the forests of British Columbia? For the reverse of the Swiss picture we have blackened stumps and the ghostly branches of fire-swept trees, a charcoal drawing of a past magnificence. The charcoal drawing of a past magnificence. The stern law of cause and effect acts on all planes and latitudes and Nature recognizes no dividing

parallel of 49.

Mr. Dick could tell no story without dragging in the unfortunate Charles the First. Every Canadian topic, begin it where you will, attack it how you may, harks back to the benches of the public schools and that apostle and living epistle of the life abounding of the New Canada, the under-paid and scant-appreciated fifty-dollar-a-month school-teacher. The question of forest-preservation, like every other national issue, is a matter of education and altruism. We will save our forests, renew our salmon-supply, and spare our seals, when we are strongly seized with the divine truth, that we are but custodians with a life-interest in these bountiful gifts of God, bound by every. law of equity to hand them on undiminished, and unimpaired to those who come after. Not only are we our brother's keeper, but the selfnted steward of his estate. And this lesappointed steward of his estate. And this lesson is being taught by brave precept and living example "not in the rush, but in the hush" by many an obscure school teacher today to many a little band of denim-clad disciples. These will rise up and call her blessed long after the names of the wrangling politicians in the provincial seats of the mighty in Victoria who seem to see in our royal dower of trees.

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of Switzerland and of the America. In Zurieh, ars is spent annually on is; and with the removal elected trees a yearly pron acre accrues to these of the weal public. What ire that current history site this canvas of Swiss , as Canadians, that our hbor to the south to meet is not thirty years of loghat the story of the Oreorest-slaughter is being tter and line by line in the mbia? For the reverse of have blackened stumps hes of fire-swept trees, a past magnificence. The i effect acts on all planes are recognizes no dividing

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Tuesday, May 19, 1908

memory of man.

In the provincial university that Britsih Columbia will some day (?) build among the sacred oaks of Vancouver's Isle-o'-Dreams, one hopes to see established a department of forestry. Thus only can our young people come to realize the value and the responsibility of their forest inheritance, for true is it that among the agencies that the All-Mother uses to make this earth a home for her every creature, the forest stands pre-eminent.

Counting the rings of a fallen giant, we: p back in imagination to a time when in the Mother-Land under rival badges of red, and white York fought with Lancaster for a guerdon of pale glory, to a day when the western continent was as yet to European minds undreamed of. Even then were these, Pacific slopes clad with the cedar and pine and hemlock of which we centuries after find ourselves. the joint-heirs. This kindly forest clothed the earth as with a garment, protecting it from storms and erosion. This same forest has been the home of many a race of shy creatures, the shelter of unknown varieties of land life from the lowest to the highest; it has saved its trusting tenants from winter's rigor and summer's heat. With a splendid lesson of provision for the future, aeons ago it was storing up in coal measures for our use and enovment the heat and sunshine of far-away summers. And it is today, as it has always been, the most active agent in the preservation and upbuilding of man, furnishing us with the necessities and luxuries of life, nourishing our bodies, and, if we will but listen to its whisper, gratifying our soul's desires.

If we of this age are too obtuse and sordid and too near-sighted to grasp the meaning of our forest inheritance, it was not so with the Brother in Red whom we unceremoniously

The giant cedar of British Columbia, the Thuya gigantea" of the botanists, with its great base-girth of twenty feet and the wondrous beauty of its waving branches, has had a unique and marvellous influence in shaping the destiny and directing the culture of Salish and Dene and all allied tribes of Coast In-

Round winter watch-fires, young men from its branches wove withes and with song and jest maidens fashioned their basketry; when the last challenge was given and from red lips bandied back the last repartee, there remained for the morrow's using a better alternath than accrues from bridge-whist. From the outer bark of the cedar, the grandfathers in least wasted the morrow. Israel wrested the raw material for lines and ropes and roofs of the long-house, from it they made their "travelling fire," or slow matches. The inner bark was the dry goods store of the squaws, their Friday bargain-counter of fabrics in the rough. From this soft inner stratum of bark they made pillows and beds, wove the family wardrobe, shaped deforming bands for infant heads, and padded baby's cradle.

The beautiful straight-split planks of the cedar's redolent trunk made the walls of the ancestral halls, the private dwellings and the community long-house. Kipling says, "Smells are surer than sounds and sights"; till he creep into his last resting-place in a cedar coffin, each wee Coast-born Siwash has stored away in that corner of his cranium which records olfactory impressions a lasting re-membrance of the intoxicating smell of drying cedar slowly curing in the smoke of cedar camp-fires. The "feel" of it, as the Scot would say, is enough to bring him back from the

In an intimate and literal sense the cedar is the "family-tree" of the Coast Indian. Every dish and platter, bowl, kettle, pot and tub is made from this easily-wrought wood. The canoe, which is to the Siwash motor-car and run-about, jaunting-car and summerresidence, house-boat, and travelling-van, war-chariot and funeral-hearse, pleasure-yacht and freight-wagon, and half a hundred other things icidentally, is invariably fashioned by fire and rude hatchet from the stem of a single ce-

What else does the cedar furnish the Siwash? It gives him his commemorative col-umns, his heraldic emblems, his treasurechests and his totem-poles. It forms a hidingplace where he stores his dried salmon against a rainy day; and in some sections of the country at least, in the days of old, among the nging branches of the cedar were the dead and the near-dead), hung high, waiting the post-mortem bivouac in mortuary biscuit-

Do we wonder that the Indians worshipped the cedar and sang ceremonial songs to the spirits lodged in its branches? We can surely do better than that. In Sweden and in Germany every man who cuts down a tree is required to plant another in its place. He will not sit under the branches of the seedling that he plants; but another will. It is this otherselfishness that we want to foster, this otherselfishness that we Canada's poptime that it takes to grow a saw-log. If this is true, let us save from fire and wilful destruction, from wasteful and selfish methods the "sawlogs" that we already have, and plant new sawlogs. Our Canadian supply of timber is munificent, but it is by no means inexhaustible. It has been declared by authority that accepting the highest estimate of our commercial log timber now standing, the present saw-mill capacity of the United States could exhaust it within twenty years. And those saws of our energetic brother are greedy for

The temptation to sell all our timber in sight for ready money is great; but before it is irretrievably too late let us look the question fairly in the face. Are we aware that British Columbia has in its evergreen forests an asset which will be worth infinitely more if husbanded for the future, than if the money to be derived from its present sale were placed in banks with compound interest for the given time? With the exhaustion of the forests of the temperate zone, the prices of wood, and wood products will increase more rapidly than the price of any other industrial material. It is not honest for one generation to utterly exhaust, for the price of a mess of pottage, the vested forest wealth that belongs (if properly conserved) to those who live on the land to all perpetuity.

The song of the axe, the hammer and the chosscut are sweet to the ear of our people; as engine whistles to engine, we see in ready imagination the ocean-freighters and the coastwise steamers carrying their cargo of pine and Douglas fir to the waiting people of far-off lands. At our feet the new home takes form in the little clearing. Across the mountains in the land of wheat grow up in the night the new "cities" clinging close to the skirts of the railroad, those marvel towns that smell of sawdust, naked stand of paint. It is all constructive, strong and sane and sound and very wonderful; it speaks of the courage of faith-possessed women.

But out in the heart of the ancient wood there are wasteful methods at work; too often after the first cutting half the crop is left a prey to future forest-fires; for the garnered crop the lumberman is not reaping adequate or five years ago a donkey camp or two start-reward. Behind him, he leaves a fire-swept ed work in this district. In the next two or desolate waste where fire will follow fire until all things valuable have

been destroyed. It is too rich a heritage to lightly suffer to slip away; it has taken too long to attain its present worth. It is a forest superimposed upon a forest. Beeath trees ten feet in diameter often lie the fathers of the forest. still sound, pinned to the ground by the roots of trees themselves cen-turies old. It is a venerable something that we are dealing with; a something so old that our infant years in comparison are but as the life of the salmonberries and salals, the ferns and blackberry vines whose tender greenness would fain hide somewhat of the ugly blackness we have

I think it is the inimitable Mr. Dooley who says it makes no difference what kind of a doctor you have if ou have a good nurse. Our Pacific forests so far have had the worst

of doctors and no nurse at all. It is not too began the great boom in logs and timber.

late for us to call a halt, make an end to I have led your attention to the knight Inwasteful methods, and conserve our forests, let district because I have been working there and in that act conserve equally the romance and know something about it. Moreover, it is and beauty with the invested and hereditary a typical logging and hand-logging district, wealth of British Columbia.

"The woods were made for the hunters of dreams,"
The streams for the fishers of song;
To those who hunt for the sunless game.
The streams and the woods belong.

There are thoughts that moan from the soul of the And thoughts in the flower-bell curled;
The thoughts that are blown with the scent of the

Are as new and as old as the world."

### LOGGING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A correspondent of the London Times, nose identity is shielded behind the mask of conymity, but who wields a pen little less owerful than the greatest living writers of descriptive English, contributes the following article to a recent issue:

In England a man may read in newspapers that business is flourishing, or else depressed; he may hear vaguely of people to whom market conditions have meant serious gain or loss; yet he may look upon his daily life and detect in it no difference. For the Englishman's world is a stable, established world, where even the material of exchange is solidified credit, solid money; and solids contract and expand but little under influence of heat and cold. There are still, however, parts of the West that belong, as it were, to a newer creation; to a world uncooled, with business present in the gaseous state. Trade expansion and contraction, boom and slump, these follow, swift and prodigious, upon slight changes in the commercial temperature; and a man will receive no vague impressions from his newspaper, he will have conviction rammed home in his mind by starting changes in his own dear fortunes.

It is in such a far-away part of the West that I will ask you to observe recent changes in a business possibly remotely conceived of by you; a truly Western business, in which n are apt to work (like Jim Pinkerton) with one foot on bankruptcy, the other on a

lands but a something to exploit for present-day profits, have passed utterly out of the their teeth. our logs; in anticipation they are grinding borrowed dollar;" a business at this moment, wages would make men stick closer to their their teeth. chilled to nothingness by some quaint, ulti-mate effect of the currency crisis in New York. speak of "Logging."

Take a map of British Columbia and notice how the three-hundred-mile stretch of Vancouver Island, like a great breakwater, shuts off from the ocean a strip of sea, and how that sea is all littered with islands. Then follow the outline of the mainland coast, from Vancouver north, a jagged outline all dented

with inlets, and sounds, and arms—fiords they call them elsewhere. Realize, first, that the shores of these fords are mostly mountain the shores of these fiords are mostly mountain slopes; make a final effort and picture mountain slopes and narrow valleys and hilly islands—all the land everywhere—covered with big forest to the very edge of fide water, and you have sufficient for the purposes of this article, an idea of the country the big logs come from. There were logging camps on the Coast thirty or forty years ago; small camps that used strings of oxen or horses for hauling logs to the sea. There must have been hand-loggers too, even in those days—men who cut? gers too, even in those days-men who cut go. ogs on sea-coast slopes and coaxed them down to water by patient, ingenious work with jack-screws. But it was with the coming of the "wood's donkey"—the donkey engine that hauls logs with a wire cable—that the handling of big timber became a really practical matter, and the logging business of the British Columbia coast became important.

Gradually as the years went on the hand-loggers and the logging camps kept creeping further north. Seven or eight years ago the first trickle of men had reached as far as the Knight Inlet district, 200 miles, perhaps, (by

gers, however, were not affected in that way. hey were even in hard times independent migratory, sort of persons; last summer they became seized with a kind of frenzy of movement, like that of midges dancing in the sun. The steamers and the hotels were cluttered with travelling men. Every camp, desperately short handed, had one gang of men arriving, one gang leaving. Woe to the camp whose cook was not first class, or whose supply of fresh beef or canned strawberries or eggs was irregular. I have seen a man "quit" because the flies bothered him, and the same day another go because he was not offered a drink out of the imperfectly concealed bottle in the office—neither men had worked two days in the camp. Three men, felling timber by contract, left seven dollars a day because August would be too hot for working." Ten days or a fortnight in a camp was an extremely longs stay; then off one must go to "blow-in" one's check at the nearest hotel. Easy come, easy

I shrink from mentioning such a thing as a hotel to an English newspaper reader, but the truth is that half an hour spent in a logging hotel will give a man a very clear idea of the state of the logging business on the whole coast; in the same way that a little friendly in-tercourse with a quartermaster-sergeant, over an issue of rum, used to give any common trooper the clearest ideas about large matters inquired into, years after, by the War Stores minission. Here is what a man said about a loggers' hotel that is a place of call for coasting steamers, and the distributing centre of the Knight Inlet district:

The bar was a roaring day and night. Billy ed work in this district. In the next two or three years fresh camps kept opening. Then about 16 strong they were, and there was always

some of them sober enough to work the cash register - right round the clock. Gee! them was great times. If a man liked he could keep drunk right along and never cost him a cent. I seed some of the finest kinds of fights too, in this very bar-room—four or five a ght. There was always a card game go-ing on, \$10 or \$20 the bet. I've seen a lellow go up to \$900 on a sin-gle jack-pot. In the morning you would see the boys lying scattered all over the rocks and down on the beachjust like a lot of dead flies when you've emptied out a jug of stale

Such was one effect of \$10 per 1,000, board measure, as a price for logs. Another effect was the wild rush to

In British Columbia, you should know, a man could go anywhere on unoccupied crown

lands, put in a corner post, compose a rough description of the boundaries of one square mile of forest measured from that post, advertise the description, and thus secure from the government exclusive right to the timber on that square mile, subject to the payment of a rent of 140 dollars a year. ("No Chinese or Japanese to be employed in working the tim-ber.") Such a square mile of forest is known as a "timber claim."

Years ago the mill companies and the pulp concession speculators secured great stretches of forest for their future use—on nominal terms that rankle now in every logger's breast and make him talk of political "pull" and "graft." The woods, however, seemed limitless to ordinary men. One might stake a claim or two over specially tempting timber if one were intending to cut logs in that place, but why take

intending to cut logs in that place, but why take up leases as a speculation? One might as well lock up a coal mine, speculating on the future exhaustion of the world's coal supplies.

But a ten dollar price for logs stimulated the demand for good logging claims, and then suddenly it dawned on everybody that such claims were limited in number and were being taken up rapidly. Then arose a fierce rush to stake timber. Hundreds and hundreds of men —experienced loggers, inexperienced youths from town—blossomed as "timber-cruisers." The woods were furrowed with their trails. Men in rowboats and sailboats and small decrepit steamboats and gasoline motorboats pervaded the waters of every channel and fiord. They staked the good timber, and then the poor timber, and then places that looked as if they had timber on them, and then places that lacked that appearance. I know a man who staked 22 square miles within 30 days; imagine, if you can, how much he could have learned about the timber he was to sell.

What happened to all their claims I do not know. They were successfully sold, I believe, to vague "American interests," and to readers of advertisements in Chicago and Philadelphia and the East generally. The English investor seems to be becoming rare out West.

Ominously, last October, the joyful spirits of logging men began to yield to a vague uncasiness that came from the South and was in the circ becilly slike. Man arriving from Van-

couver talked of a strange difficulty in finding work after a holiday in town. They brought newspapers with them that told of a poor crop in Manitoba, of a shortage of money there, and of a currency crisis in the States that was liable to roll dense vapor clouds of depression over Canada. British Columbia lumber, it was said, had ceased to sell in the Northwest; the sawmills could not even get their money for lumber already sold.

The outlook became gloomy to us on Knight Inlet-loggers and hand loggers with half-completed booms of logs. How much would prices fall before we could go to market, our booms rafted, and ready for the tugboats? Men brood-

ed as they worked.

Then, of a sudden, word came that the demand for logs had died. Logs were unsaleable. We were a little out of the world in our camp; and the appalling news came to us, a bolt from the blue, in a belated letter of refusal from a Vancouver sawmill. My boss took boat down the inlet forthwith, and caught, at Port Harvey hotel, the next steamer for town. There was an ominous silence; then he achieved a let-

"I have tried all over (he wrote) to sell the logs; no one will buy them even at five dollars: now I am trying to borrow a little money on them. I never saw times as hard as they are now; they lend money at twenty-five per cent some are paying sixty, and glad to get money,

This was in mid-November.

By the end of that month the full force of the storm had struck the logging world. Campa up and down the coast had shut down, pellmell; collapsing like card houses. Men were ouring into the up-coast hotels and crowding the steamers going to Vancouver. That city, we heard, was full of "broke" men, for no one had saved money in the boom time. Of course hotel proprietors in the loggers' quarter of the town were expected to hold up men who, in prosperity, had the habit of blowing in checks over bar-counters. But what could a few hotel men do among these thousands? The city itself had to act, had to start a system of relief. Soup kitchens in the magnificent West! Hungry men had to do perfunctory work on vacant town lots, get paid in meal tickets and sleep in the old police station. As for the idle by conviction, they could read each morning, in inch letters, advertisements by the chief of police. "Hoboes keep moving," he wrote, "Vancouver refeses to support you." ("Hobo" is ude for "tramp.")

I do not think you will find much insistence on such facts in the brave files of local newspapers; nor mention of the shocking phrase of a great hotel proprietor. "I can supply," he said in epigram, "five hundred white men; wages one dollar a day!"

I have made shy reference above to the existence of a hotel in our district; and have even given you the reading, in prosperous times, of that thermometer of the logging business. Now for the hotel in hard times, the hotel as I found it a couple of months ago.

Eighteen men were living in the building with not a cent among them; mildly cheerful, quite at home, waiting for bad times to pass. They knew the proprietor must keep the hotel open, or lose his license; they knew he must get food from town for himself, and, therefore, for them. For in British Columbia you cannot see men go hungry; someone has got to feed them. Sad work for hotel men trying to keep down expenses!

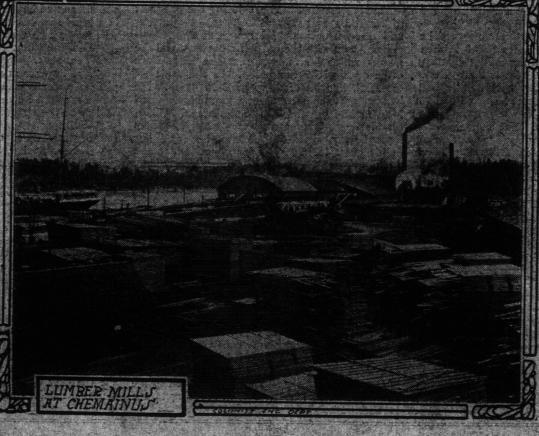
And so there was food of sorts in the hotel kitchen; sometimes flour, sometimes beans, sometimes tea and coffee. Clams we dug on the beach, at low tide. He who cared con cook. I ceased to lament my unpaid wages. Hard times had unlooked-for softnesses.

Across the bay was that other pillar of so-ciety—the store; that store that had done over \$40,000 worth of business the winter before, the store that had at this moment \$12,000 worth of debts upon its sad-eyed books. The storeman could not leave, he had goods ventured upon many a half-completed boom for 50 miles round. There he sat, before empty shelves, a sort of Alice through the leading desired by Alice-through-the-looking-glass, doing business the wrong way round. The less business he could contrive to do, the less money would be owed him, and the less he would owe his wholesaler in Vancouver, and the less the wholesaler would owe the manufacturers, and the less unpleasantness there would be all round. cess lay in the invention of sound reasons for the unaccountable non-arrival of goods ordered for old customers.

My steamer came at last. The hotel proprietor looked bored when I murmured some-thing about "what I owed him." He waved a weary hand. "Given up all that sort of thing long ago," he said.

The same weariness seemed to have over-come the steamboat purser. Formerly he would put men off at the next stop if they had no money for their fare, and it would take them weeks of little interrupted trips to reach Vancouver. Perhaps hotel men along the route criticized his policy. At all events he let me "run my face" happily enough (outside the dining saloon) to Vancouver. There I took my blankets ashore and went to a crowded hotel where I was "acquainted"—and had something to eat!

John B. Hill, of Atlanta, is the first negro in the United States to receive a Carnegie hero medal. A check for \$500 was sent as a reward for risking his life in saving several people in the air, bacillus-like. Men arriving from Van- danger from a runatvay team in Atlanta.



one of the many in which are scattered ."the

northern camps." Its recent history is the

history of the whole Coast. And what a his-

Go back to last spring and summer. Logs that had a few years before been worth, but three dollars, or three and a half, the thousand feet (board measure) had jumped to eight and

nine and ten. The camps were making all kinds of money. New camps were springing up like mushrooms. Donkey engines could be got on credit from the sawmill companies; supplies could be got on credit from hopeful storekeepers. Hand-loggers were strung out

putting in logs against time. They could make six and seven dollars a day per man, even on slopes that had been hand-logged and rehand-logged in days before the boom. They also

I have seen it stated in a Vancouver paper

that there were 4,000 more men in the woods

last summer than there had ever been before.

This, of course, was a journalistic fact born of

the ache to put into figures a vague impression; but it will serve to show what the im-

pression was. Nevertheless, so many men had

been attracted to hand-logging, and so many new camps had started up, that there existed a serious shortage of labor. The camps were

crying for men. Wages rose and rose; there were camps where five dollars a day was a

standard wage and the better men earned six and seven and eight dollars. And you must

remember, in comparing such amounts with the earnings of a professional man in London (as you may be doing), that the expense of

"keeping up one's position" out West means five dollars a week for board and a small sum

for working boots, dungaree clothes, and gloves. The rest of one's earnings is net pro-

fit—in the bank, if one likes to put it there instead of on a bar room counter. I wonder how the net profit on a professional income of

£250 a year compares with that earned in a

Now, any one would suppose that big

prosperous logging camp?

mg every fiord, along every island s

got tools and supplies on credit.

tory it is!

ARLY in 1858, when thousands of

miners and traders flocked to Fraser river, attracted thither by the gold discoveries, the sleepy little Hudson's Bay town of Fort Victoria began to grow like a mushroom city. Houses and stores were erected by candlelight as well as by daylight, outside the fort pallisades, and prices were paid for property in fee and leasehold that would throw the figures now asked for realty far into the shade. Skilled labor was \$10 a day and lumber \$100 a thousand. Provisions were high and the supply was always far behind the demand. Wharf and Yates streets were quickly lined with wooden shacks-in which were piled goods of miscellaneous varieties. The merchants and miners nearly all came from California, and the control of the immigrants thus suddenly cost on the shores of the territory controlled by the Hudson's Bay company became a serious problem, which, however, was soon solved by the wise and just

Among the merchants or dealers who erected business shacks here was a small, nervouslooking man, who dealt in sashes, doors and blinds and window-glass. The name, "Wm. Sharon," appeared on a canvas strip that was stretched across the front of the shack, and his wares were displayed in the store. Mr. Sharon did not remain long here. The failure of the mines to produce gold in paying quantities induced him to dispose of his stock in the fall of the year and return to California, and but for a succession of astounding and tragic events with which the name of the nervous little gentleman was afterward associated, it is not at all likely that he would have found a place in this story.

administration of Governor Douglas.

Soon after Mr. Sharon's return to California, the erstwhile Victoria dealer became interested in mining claims. The Washoe silver and great bonanza excitement broke out, and he got hold of a few shares which quickly rose in value and made him comfortably rich. Then he became associated with W. C. Ralston, a purser on one of the lower coast steamships, and the two added to their wealth and importance. In a few years both men were regarded as millionaires. At that time fortunes were made and lost in a day. Many individuals and firms would enter the stock market and remain for a few brief months, and then as suddenly disappear from the street to be heard of no more in that busy haunt. Others came to stay, and staid fill California went mad on stocks. Rich and poor, old and young, speculated in Washoe shares. Instances were narrated of men who reaped fortunes in a day or two on a small invest-

ment. The prices of some stocks rose to \$1,200 a share upon a mere prospect. A young clerk in Wells-Fargo's, who had bought 800 shares of Gould and Curry at 35 cents was offered desk poor but wiser, for his stock had meanmously fat woman who rejoiced in the name of and apparently signed by Sharon. On the "Slapjack Johnny," resided in Victoria. She stand he acknowledged that the signature was

had been to Washoe years before and bought several hundred shares, which were then of little value. She kept them in a box, and one day, while the excitement was at its height, she sold them for \$20,000. The shares were carried to Washoe by Wells-Fargo's express, and when delivery was about to be made, two brokers claimed them. The woman had sold the shares twice. A fight ensued for the possession of the stock, and one of the claimants was shot and died. The survivor kept the stocks and realized a large profit.

Ralston and Sharon continued to add to their wealth. All their investments turned to gold. They seemed to possess the power of Midas. In the height of their prosperity they built the Palace hotel, then the largest on the continent, and established the Bank of California. A few more years and Ralston died by his own hand. Then it was found that his estate was heavily involved and that his account at his own bank was \$4,000,000 overdrawn. But Sharon was rich. He had refrained from certain investments that Ralston had made to his sorrow and loss, and when his fellow-operator died, Sharon was rated as worth \$15,-000,000 and owned much of the property that had been regarded as Ralston's.

Sharon's great wealth brought him friends, and as his riches increased he grew in importance. He was no longer nervous in manner or shrinking in disposition. He had lost his diffidence as his fortune grew, and he was now an authority upon all matters financial. By a generous expenditure he had himself elected United States senator for Nevada. But with all his astuteness he ran wild on one subject, and that subject was lovely woman. He was not nearly so bad as Lucky Baldwin, another mining speculator, who had five or six wives and a countless number of lady friends. But he was much worse than he should have been.

On an evil day for all parties concerned he became acquainted with a Miss Sarah Althea Hill. Miss Hill was a beautiful and fascinating society woman, and until she knew Sharon was regarded as the pink of propriety. She laid siege to Sharon's heart because she wished to gain a rich husband. Sharon was proof against her wiles for many weeks. She consulted an old negress known as Mammy Pleasant, who had been her nurse when Miss Hill was a baby. Mammy gave her a love potion to mix with Sharon's sherry. He drank the doctored wine, but it seemed to have a contrary effect to that desired. He began to hate and to plan to get rid of the girl, another female derelict having caught his fancy.

Then Miss Hill began to call herself "Mrs." Sharon-Sarah Althea Hill Sharon-alleging that she was his common-law wife. A "common-law wife" is a woman who has been acknowledged by a man as his wife in the presence of a third party. No ceremony is necessary the demanded a cool after such acknowledgment. Sharon resisted voke him to violence; so, although there was million. One month later he returned to his the claim and expelled the woman from his rooms. Suit was brought in the courts to eswhile become unsalable. There were many tablish Miss Hill's "rights." She produced a similar cases that might be recorded. An enor- contract of marriage written in a strange hand,

his. It was written at the head of half a sheet of note paper and so closely to the edge that there was not room for the scratch of a pen above the signature. Below it the paper was blank, but on the reverse side of the half-sheet appeared the alleged contract, which came down to the lower edge of the paper. The plaintiff swore that there not being room on the reverse side. Mr. Sharon had signed his name at the top of the paper on the other side, after assenting to the marriage agreement.

Asked how this strange circumstance occurred. Sharon said that one evening he was asked to sign his name by Miss Hill, so that she might have his autograph. He did so, but took the precaution to place his name in the position in which it appeared, so as to prevent it being used for the purpose of forgery. The use that was made of the autograph showed that he was the victim of a deep-laid conspiracy to entrap him by a bogus contracts

Among the lawyers retained by Mrs. Sharon, otherwise Miss Hill, was David S. Terry, formerly chief justice, and the slayer of David C. Broderick in a duel in the summer of 1859 (as told last week). Terry's first wife, who had stood by him during all his troubles, had meanwhile died. After the death of Broderick, Terry gradually sank in the estimation of his friends, even of those who had encouraged him to fight the duel. He never appeared in public life again, and his law practice fell off. It was said of him that he was not the same man after Broderick's death. The mark of Cain was upon him, and this once proud, handsome man, whose soft voice and majestic appearance charmed all who come near him, fell into bad habits and adopted the manners and language of a bravo. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," as St. Paul wrote the Corinthians.

Terry's conduct in court during the progress Sharon's suit was boisterous, overbearing and often insulting. He appeared anxious to stir up strife with the opposing counsel, and the insults which he flung across the table were often rebuked by the judge. In the midst of the trial, Sharon died, worried to death. He had brought the great trouble upon himself, and his sins had hurried him to the grave. When on his death-bed he made his heirs swear to fight the suit to the end, if it took every dollar, of his great fortune. Under no circumstances should there be a compromise. The judge, after a long hearing in the court of first in-stance, decided in favor of the plaintiff, and the action was before the higher court on appeal when Terry's friends were shocked to learn that he had married "Mrs." Sharon—"Sharon's widow," as she called herself. On the stand she had admitted misconduct with the late millionaire. That a woman of bad character should take the place of the late Mrs. Terry was regarded as scandalous. But people were afraid of Terry, and feared to excite his anger or pro-

much whispering, there was no loud talking.

Later on, when the case came before Stephen A. Field, the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, the jurist in dismissing a motion of the respondent's referred to the new Mrs. Terry and her suit in scathing terms.

Terry fired up and continued to press the case for the plaintiff in forcible language. The chief justice was inflexible and rebuked Mr. Terry's

attitude in scathing language.
Stephen A. Field was one of three brothers, all remarkably cleyer, and all now dead. Cyrus W. Field was the projector of the first Atlantic cable, and through his energy and enterprise it was laid in 1866. He was a very rich man, but becoming involved in New York elevated railway stocks, died insolvent. David Dudley Field was an eminent corporation lawyer. His only daughter married Sir Anthony Musgrave, the governor who steered British Columbia into the Confederation fold. She resided for two years at Government House, Victoria, and was a charming lady, gracious and courtly in manner, and a very great social tavorite. Chief Justice Field finally dismissed the case as trumped up, disgraceful and altogether unten-Terry was furious. He took the remarks of the chief justice about his wife and the case to himself. Instead of the great fortune he expected to gain by marrying the claimant, he was confronted with a pyramid of debts and social ostracism. He became desperate. This man who had been noted formerly for his gentlemanly and chivalrous demeanor and his just and impartial decisions, was heard to make threats against Judge Field should they ever meet

To show upon how slight a foundation the plaintiff's case rested, it is only necessary to mention one incident out of many. All the available evidence being in, it was intimated that there remained one link to perfect the chain. It was necessary that a witness should be produced who would swear that he had heard Sharon acknowledge the plaintiff as his wife. So a tramp was found who was willing to supply the missing link. He was shaven and shorn and batlied and perfumed and dressed in a good suit of clothes. When he entered the witness-box he was asked:

"Did you know the late Senator Sharon?" "Yes, sure."

"Did he ever say in your presence that the plaintiff was his wife? 'Yes; sure he did."

"State the circumstances and the occasion." "Well, yer see, I was a-walkin' along Montgomery street one evenin', takin' the air after me dinner, as it were, when I seed Senator Sharon a-comin' toward me from the Palace hotel. There was a lady with him, and I noticed they was very affectionate like. The lady was a lookin' into his eyes an' he was a lookin' into hers—they seemed awful happy." "Well, what happened next?" asked the

"As they comed up, I raised me hat and said: 'Good evenin', Senator!' You see, I mined with him when we was both poor, and

"'Good evenin', Wells,' he said, and we shook hands. Then he said, 'Wells, I want to the gay and brilliant throng that once wor-introduce you to me wife.' So I shook hands shipped at the shrine of Sarah Althea Hill's

"Go on," urged the counsel.
"We strolled along the street, and he told me the lady was his common law wife and that her name before marriage was Hill."

The witness was then asked if he saw the lady in court, and he pointed out the plaintiff. Asked as to the date of the interview, he

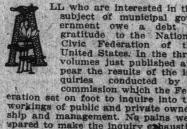
"The twenty-first of July." The papers were consulted, and it was found that Mr. Sharon was in Washington attending to his senatorial duties on that date.

While Wells had been giving his testimony one of the attorneys for Sharon was observed to be busily engaged in filling out a blank, and as the witness left the stand he was served with a warrant for perjury and taken to jail. At the next term of the Criminal Court he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

The words of the chief justice rankled in Terry's breast, and the newspapers by mischievous allusions to his threats of violence kept his hostility alive. The following year, a twelvemonth later, Field left Washington to hear appeal cases at San Francisco. He embarked in a Southern Pacific train and was met at the border of the state of California by David Nagle, a detective, who had been specialcharged with the jurist's safety. At the town of Fresno in the evening Terry and his wife entered the sleeper as passengers for San Francisco. It is believed that neither Field nor Terry was aware of the other's presence. At the town of Lathrop, where, about 8:30 o'clock, the passengers got out for breakfast, the Chief Justice and Nagle entered the dining hall and took their seats at a table with other passengers, near the centre of the room. Mr. and Mrs. Terry entered a few moments later and sat down at a table about ten feet distant from the table where Field and Nagle were eating. Mrs. Terry was observed to glance quickly round the room until her eye rested on Field. She started and said something in a low voice to her husband, who arose and walking swiftly to Field's fable, seized him from behind by the beard and throat and with his clenched fist was about to strike him when Nagle, by a quick movement, reached his revolver. A shot rang through the room and Terry's grasp on Field's throat was relaxed. The maddened man swayed for a moment and then fell to the floor with a crash. Nagle's shot had made no mistake. Terry had been shot through the heart, and died instantly. He was a piece of insensate clay before he reached the floor, and as he lay there, motionless and inert, his, great form stretched out at All length with its handsome face upturned, his staring eyes were an expression of malignant ferocity that not even the hideous method of his taking off had subdued.

Nagle was acquitted by a coroner's jury, and some months later Terry's wife, once gifted and beautiful, now broken-hearted, povertystricken, bent and grey, was committed to an asylum for the insane, with Mammy Pleasant the old colored nurse, as her only friend. Of all shipped at the shrine of Sarah Althea Hill's beauty, not one remained to do her reverence or provide for her wants. Sharon and Terry dead and Sarah Althea Hill insane, who will dispute the saying in Holy Writ that "the way of the transgessor is hard"?

# Municipal Trading in the United Kingdom and the United States



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# States

han extract a few samples e bulk, a few indications of clusions to which the experts And first, as to labor and poli-the report as to Glasgow. It ut the fact that pressure was to hear upon the corrotation to bear upon the corporation preference to applicants repreference to applicants re-ded by councils. So far no arm has been done, "On the he field in which "pull" and ce" are effected in Glasgow in positions and promotions is rather than political in char-The criticisms are all confined s of giving preference to elations, aged and worn-out non-residents from eighborhood of councillors or and destitute or unemployed a." The same report speaks cidedly of the Sheffield Tramrecommendations of council-an important requisite in seitions in that service." There y reports of great value, by the general remarks by Mr. R. and Mr. E. Hartley Turner cial conditions, particularly as observations regarding depreIt is pointed out that no obto write off depreciation
revenue is imposed upon any
ality by statute. It is truere is a practice of writing off,
on percentage as to certain
out this practice varies much. volumes may not make con-any particular policy. They with some questions of urgency; but they ar and urgency; but they ect in a spirit of impartiali h a desire to preserve the so

Miss Geraldine Farrar, the nerican prima donna, has been "Madame Butterfly" in New the Metropolitan Opera House been deluged with Japanese at by her admirers. Butterny is, butterfly dinners, butterfly tre in order, and Japanese dolls anese prints, wonderful flower and, vases come pouring in rrar says one of the chief dif-in taking the role of Madame is that the attitude of con ooping, attributed to imen, is so physically feet American girl.

# Appeal for Canadian Battlefields Project

has issued the following appeal: "O fortress City, bathed by streams

Majestic as thy memories great." These significant lines addressed by the Duke of Argyll to our famous Canalian citadel, are a fitting introduction to this appeal to the Canadian and other peoples of he empire in behalf of a Quebec memorial.

Containing, as they do, the fundamental idea Ouebec's greatness and national and imperial importance; they answer positively the question: Why should the Canadian people and all citizens throughout the empire participate in the dedication of the immortal Heights to the memory of those great souls, French and British, who, as discoverers, missionaries, statesmen, pioneers and soldiers, were, in the truest sense, founders of Canada?

When His Excellency, Lord Grey brought forward his splendid project for the preservation of our famous battlefields, he inaugurated a movement which will endear his memory to all our people. And when Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and all children of the empire throughout the world understand the true significance of the work undertaken by the battlefields association, they will not only heartily endorse the scheme outlined, but they will, men and women, old and young alike, desire to give their large or small contribution to the fund which is being raised for this patriotic object.

It is for the purpose of laying before our people in Canada and those in the motherland, the sister colonies and those of our blood to the south the importance of this undertaking, that this appeal is made.

In July next it is expected that a cheque will be presented on behalf of the Canadian people and other patriotic citizens throughout the empire to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who will in turn present it to the Battlefields Commission to be spent by them in the noble work of devoting this famous theatre of early Canadian history to the sacred memory of those eventful scenes which were enacted thereon, and to those heroic spirits who are associated with its ancient walls. And it is to be hoped that every citizen of Canada, every schoolboy and schoolgirl will offer some small mite to swell that national

ILFRED CAMPBELL, LL. D., fund and will be proud to have a part in this heart offering of present-day Canada to her heroic past.

We in Canada are a young and busy people, over-engrossed in the material struggle of the hour and the moment. But if we stop to think and examine into our past, we will discover that the ancient city of Quebec is the foundation pivot on which all our history turns; that she is the starting point from which have gone out nearly all, if not all our great dreams of conquest, ideal and material; and that it is back to her that all our young communities, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. must inevitably, in gratitude and sense of origin, return.

From the remote days of Champlain, La Salle and Brebeuf to the modern present, all roads lead back to her, the citadel of our national dreams. What province, what community, what portion of our people is not linked to Quebec by some bond, some tie of the near or remote past? Is she not from the very beginning sacredly associated with the greatest events in our national and imperial history? Do not all those subtle, silken threads which bind the Dominion together, find their common source in the grim old rock which fronts on the famed river of Cartier and Champlain; of Wolfe, Dorchester, Murray and Montcalm?

Is not this sufficient reason why we should venerate this old city bastioned above her mighty tides sweeping forever seaward, as man's longings ever return to the past? Then she is not only the city of her battlefields; but also the place of our national origins, or beginnings; of our country's natal day of preparation for all which was destined to follow.

Here Cartier came alone, and undaunted, was the first to dare our fierce season of ice and snow. Here Roberval followed and the hardy Norman and Breton fishermen. Here in the year of our Lord, sixteen hundred and eight, Champlain, the great soldier, sailor, statesman, and pioneer, whom Parkman calls: "The Aeneas of a destined people," founded Canada in a piety and courage worthy of our eternal emulation and admiration.

Here Christianity first rendered holy our national soil, and martyrdom sealed the truth with the blood of saints. Here knowledge first spread its benign influence in those grey "Where learning from Laval looks down.'

From here the first heroic discoverers went forth to open up those unknown regions of the vast west when the first foot of white man in modern times trod those lonesome haunted wilds, and the first European eye looked in wonder and awe on those sublime streams and mighty inland waters.

Here nobility and heroism, wisdom and piety held the pioneer outpost, in Canada, of European civilization, and here Montcalm, the last great Frenchman, of the old regime, struggled in vein, while France's rule went down amid the blatant folly of a Vaudreuil and the material corruption of the Intendant Bigot.

Here in the glorious victory of Wolfe, British rule in Canada began; here the first attempt at British constitutional government in Canada had its birth; here the Fathers of Confederation met, and here our Dominion was proclaimed.

All these events which constitute, as it were, the very vertebra of our national history, render this old place associated with great names from Champlain to Laurier, the sacred or mother city of our young northern land.

We may have other greater, more densely. populated, more wealthy and progressive cities. We may produce metropolises of commerce and industry, marts of modern effort and achievement; but we have only one Quebec, the Gibraltar of the west, the gateway of the St. Lawrence, sacred to the memory of the early explorer and adventurer, those daring

"Counted no dangers; dreamed all seas their road

"To possible futures; struck no craven sail 'For sloth or indolent cowardice; steered their keels.

"O'er crests of heaving ocean, leagues of brine. "While Hope firm kept the tiller, Faith in

dreams "Saw coasts of gleaming continents looming

'Beyond the ultimate of the sea's far rim." "Souls too great for sloth and impotent ease," without whom our place as a people on this western continent would scarce have been pos-

stands; and is for this reason alone that the coming tercentenary of the founding of Canada by Champlain and the institution of the Battlefield Memorial should be of the deepest significance to every Canadian.

Throughout the empire and all over the world there is spreading a keen interest in this great and important gathering. Britain, France, the United States, and the sister colonies, all will take part in and be associated with the approaching celebration.

But especially here in Canada should this event be a love feast, as it were, between the two great sister races, whose fate lies, not only side by side, but together, in the common destiny of their growing nation. Let us all realize that in this celebration we are one in our common memories, our common admiration, our common gratitude to those great souls, French or British, but alike Canadian, whose deeds and lives, whose heroic effort made this country possible.

It is in this spirit, of a common patriotism, that a scheme has been adopted by which to use the fund to be raised in a wise and patriotic manner, so as not only to secure to the Canadian people forever the grounds on the Heights sacred to our common heritage; but also to erect and maintain a national museum as an instructive and otherwise worthy memorial of our heroic past.

This museum, it is intended, will be dedicated to the object of commemorating the development of our country and people from the earliest days. In it each province will have its relic the story of Canada, and its navel, the great grey bastioned crag; that famed Norman and Breton gateway to the present and future dreams and achievements of this New France and this newer Britain of the Western

It is true that we have in Canada other places redolent with sacred memories of our storied past, places especially dear to the children of our different provinces and communi-

It is for all this, and more, that Quebec dearest to all Canadians. But none of these are quite in the same sense what Quebec has meant, means now, and will mean ever more (as time goes on) to the whole Dominion. All of these places have their niche in the walls of the temple of our national heart's memory. But chief of all looms the grand old gateway to the St. Lawrence.

All races and creeds which go to make up our people have some reason to remember the old citadel. French, Scottish, English, U. E. Loyalist, all have participated in some way in the destiny of the rock fort of Stadacona. To this place in the future will come travellers from either hemisphere and seeing our memorial erected to our past they will read in it the history and present ideal of a people worthy to be called great, by reason of their veneration for their mighty dead; and every Canadian from Capt Breton to Vancouver will be rendered illustrious in the rich evidences of heroism and fortitude which our national patriotism will collect within the temple which it is proposed to ultimately rear on the Heights of Abraham.

Then a word as to the battlefields themselves. They represent victory and honor for the French, the British, the U. E. Loyalist and the American.

No one spot in all the world is so linked to associations in which so many peoples may feel pride

But above all, there is a call to every French and British heart from this sacred ground. The causes of strife are long since dead and passed away. But the great memorplace and hold its part, and in its architec- ies alone remain. The common memory of a ture, decoration and contents, Canadian his common heroism which should bind, and does tory and art will vie with each other in re- and will bind, our two peoples more and peating, in painting, sculpture, parchment and more as Canadians. Here, now and forever stands the field and the immortal part of all that is most heroic in the two great Canadian

This appeal is to all our people. It is to those who have influence and the means to speed the good will and the patriotic ideal. It is to the clergy of all denominations, the teachers in the schools, the heads of all associations-it is to that great regiment of toilers, the tillers of the field, the men of the mart ties of peoples. Queenston Heights in Upper and mine, so that all our people may have Canada is one of these, a spot next to Quebec, their part in this great patriotic revival.

# Lord Glasgow's Speech on Britain's Naval Estimates

Hamilton Gibson for his paper of mis paper of mis paper of mis paper of his paper of the seal of the nave stations.

The Navy Estimates.

The chalmant thin delivered his presidential address.

He said that the navy estimates of the presidential address.

He said that the second of new members controversy that had raged of late about the controversy that had raged of late about the controversy that had raged of late about the controversy that the list of new candidates who had been elected was the largest yet dealt with at any spring meeting of the institution. He would like to emphasize the institution, appreciation of the institution. He would like to emphasize the institution appreciation of the controllar property of the containing the construction above and the controllar property of the containing the construction above and the controllar property of the containing the construction above and the control of the containing the construction above and the control of the containing the construction above and the control of the containing the construction above and the control of the containing the construction above and the control of the containing the control of the control of the control of the containing the control of the cont

HE 49th session of the Institution of Naval Architects was opened in the hall of the Royal Society of Arts, Lord Glasgow, president, in the chalr, Among the hall of the Royal Society of Arts, Lord Glasgow, president, in the chalr, Among the session of the print, Lord Glasgow, president, in the chalr, among the session of the Royal Society of Arts, Lord Glasgow, president, in the chalr, among the session of the part of the distinguished position and to saddle the future with position, and to saddle the future with a position, and to saddle the future with that our prestion with position, and to saddle the future with and open that our prestion would only only on the were a valuable asset. Both those to contention would only only on the were a valuable asset. Both there will all future with that our position was being very future with an order to maintain position, and to saddle the future with an over future with position, and to saddle the future with that our fresent position was being very future with an over Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir
John Durston, Sir J. I. Thornycroft.
Sir Philip Watts, Sir W. Theodore
Doxford, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Admiral Sir G. Digby Morant, Engineer
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Vice-Admiral H. J. Oram, Sir James
Vice-Admiral H. J. Oram, Sir James
Williamson, Admiral C. C. P. FitzGerald, Professor J. H. Bles, Dr. F.
Elgar, Mr. A. F. Yarrow, the Hon. C.
A. Parsons, Dr. John Inglis and M. E.
Bertin.

Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir
M. Theodore
difficult to realize that the ebb had also to be reckoned with, and often was being worked to whereby in 12 construction, that must not be overdid not achieve it. The monopoly—if the work was to be carried on in slack times. It had been recently stated to accept the necessary reduction. Six modern battleships, 26 armoured to accept the necessary reduction of value if others be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at their disposal, it must be admitted that the resources at the was being actively pursued. In the ist for long in the manufacturing face of facts such as these it must be admitted that the navy estimates remarkable for the moderation they displayed. The total amount asked for skilled workmen was kept fully supwas £32,319,500, being an apparent increase over last year's total of some £900,000; but when allowance was dockyards or private builders. Our made for the surplus of stores in hand, relations with foreign powers were forthis figure was reduced to a net increase of only £14,000. The ship- no serious compolications overshadow-A persona, Dr. John Ingiles and Mr. Series.

A personal pr. John Ingiles and Mr. Series.

A personal proper of the open count is supported to consider the receipt of the r

engineering departments at Whitehall had been fully vindicated. Provided only that, the necessary funds were voted by parliament, we need have no fear for the quality of the ships and material that contributed so largely to the maintenance of our supremacy afloat.

tem of Construction" by General E. E. Goulaeff; "Modern Armour and Its Attack," by Captain T. J. Tresidder; and "Modern Torpedo Boats an Destroyers," by Mr. J. E. Thornycrof

Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the institution was held last night at the Hotel Cecil. Lord Glasgow, the president, occupied the chair, and there was a large company, which included Lord Cawdor, Sir William Matthews (president of the Institution of Civil Engineers), Captain Schilling (French naval attache), Sir Philip Watts (director of naval construction), Sir Inigo Thomas tache), Sir Philip Watts (director of naval construction), Sir Inigo Thomas (secretary to the admiralty), Lord Pirrie, Admiral C. C. P. FitzGerald, M. E. Bertin (president de l'Association Technique Maritime), Commander J. H, Gibbons (United States naval attache), Sir Walter Howell (maritime secretary to the board of treds). Dr. tache), Sir Walter Howell (maritime secretary to the board of trade), Dr. Francis Elgar, F.R.S., Mr. James Dixon, Captain Widenmann (German Naval attache), Captain N. von Wawel (Austro-Hungarian naval attache), Sir John I. Thornycroft, Sir John Mowlem Burt (master of the Shipwrights' company), Sir Alexander Kennedy, Sir Theodore Doxford, Sir George Holmes (chairman of the board of public works, Ireland), Capt. Behr (Russian naval attache), Captain board of public works, Ireland), Capt. Behr (Russian naval attache), Captain S. Tochinai (Japanese naval attache), Professor J. H. Biles, Mr. Francis Henderson (chairman of the British Corporation of Shipping), Mr. John Ward (president of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland), Dr. John Inglis, Captain V. E. Montes (Argentine naval attache), Mr. James Knott (president of the Institution of Marine Engineers). Sir Benjamin Browne, and Mr. W. H. Dugdale (president of the North-East Coast Institution of Shipbuilders and Engineers). Engineers).

Coast Institution of Shipbuilders and Engineers).

The loyal toasts having been honored, Lord Cawdor proposed the toast of "The Royal Navy," and, after expressing his thanks for the honor which the institution had conferred upon him in electing him their president, said that any one who had held the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, as he did for a short time, could not say a word upon such a toast without having in his mind one of those terrible disasters which overtook all countries which had to aim at naval efficiency; he referred to the loss of His Majesty's ship Tiger. They recognized that in naval manoeuvres—in preparedness for war—risks must be run. Risks were gladly and nobly run, and when they found noble lives—and too many of them—lost in such a disaster, he thought they might claim for those who were lost that their lives were not less lightly laid down than in war itself (Hear, hear).

tically our existence. It was laid down a short time ago, by no less an down a short time ago, by no less an authority than the secretary of state for foreign affairs, that whatever the loss of the command of the sea meant to-other countries, it meant to us not merely defeat, but conquest. He wished that the people of this country would take that to heart, for every word of it was true. We did not sim wished that the people of this country would take that to heart, for every word of it was true. We did not aim at any aggrandisement or acquisition of territory, but we meant to keep ourselves secure. Let us bear that in mind when we heard of the burdens of naval estimates, for they could not be escaped if we were to be safe. Speaking without reference to one board of admiralty or another, he urged that there should be a wise looking ahead, a wise consideration of what was coming, and a wise and careful spreading of the burdens from year to year, so that there might not be any terrible burden laid upon the taxpayer. He trusted that party considerations would never enter into the navy, and that no one would shrink from the duties of silence and speech in regard to naval matters when necessary. So far as he could gather, the proceedings of the institution had immense advantage, especially in this, that they gathered together all the expert knowledge they could, not only from this country, but from other countries. Long might that cooperation in comparing the different systems and knowledge continue; it could not but do good. But while they welcomed friends from abroad, with their criticisms and knowledge, he begged the institution not to forget that in all these matters they must bear in mind that for the Empire and its safety it was necessary to keep ahead of our competitors. (Cheers). its safety it was necessary to keep ahead of our competitors. (Cheers). Lord Pirrie gave the toast of "The Mercantile Marine."

Mr. Francis Henderson (chairman of the British Corporation of Shipping), in reply, referred to the government's Port of London bill, and on behalf of

# Canada's New Mint-How Our Coins Are Made

Ottawa recently, Canada is possessed of a building and equipment of great value and interest. That our own coins are now being made on our own territory, from metal mined in our own rocks, is a matter of

justifiable satisfaction. In addition to this aspect of it the new mint affords a market for much of the precious gold and silver mined in Canada, which has been heretofore largely sold to foreign countries. A review of the history of coinage in the British Empire and in Canada, and a description of the plant at Ottawa, may not be uninteresting at this stage.

In addition to the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint which has recently been opened at Ottawa, there are three other branches of that institution in the British Empire, all situated in Australia. The oldest is the Sydney branch, which was established in 1853. The Melbourne branch was established in 1869, and the Perth branch in 1897.

There are also two British mints in India. but they are not branches of the Royal Mint, They are under the control of the India office, and are situated at Bombay and Calcutta, respectively.

Imperial standard coins may be minted at all the branch mints, as well as coins of the country in which they are situated; but Imperial standard coins are not minted in the India

The Canadian branch is the first at which the coinage of silver and bronze and the manufacture of coinage dies will be undertaken. At the other three branches gold only is minted, the Royal Mint at London supplying the necessary coinage dies for that purpose. All the silver and bronze coins for use in Australia are also supplied by the London mint and are of the same denomination as those in use in Great

It has been proposed that the gold which is produced in Canada shall eventually be coined into either British sovereigns or Canadian gold pieces, whichever may be needed.

All the metals used for coinage (with the exception of the tin used in bronze coins) can be obtained in Canada. The silver which has already been purchased by the mint was obtained from Trail, B. C., where an electrolytic refinery for silver has been established. There is not at present in Canada an electrolytic refinery for the treatment of copper, and this metal is therefore shipped to the United States. where it is refined and then shipped back again

ITH the opening of the new mint at to Canada. It is anticipated, however, that this arrangement will soon be altered, as there is a large and growing demand for copper in Canada; but unless this metal is so treated that most of the impurities are removed, it is very difficult to manipulate.

All the metals used for coinage purposes will be of a purity of 999 parts per 1,000, or

The demand for silver and bronze coin for use in the Dominion shows a marked increase since the passing of the British North America Act. For the ten years commencing 1870 the average annual demand was 284,000 dollars' worth. For the seven years commencing 1900 the average annual demand has been 502,428 dollars' worth: while the amount coined in Eng-Ind for the above service in the single year 1906 was no less than 850,460 dollars' worth. In spite of this large increase, there is every reason to believe that the demand for these coins will continue to grow. There is a very large amount of United States silver coin in circulation throughout the Dominion, especially in the West. The manager of one of the leading Canadian banks has informed me that when, in 1906, the government had allowed them a small commission for collecting and deporting the foreign silver, no less than 12,000 dollars' worth was collected by this bank alone, in a single

Now that the Canadian Mint has been established, it is to be hoped that all foreign silver will be deported, and replaced by Canadian silver coins. With the co-operation of the banks and the public generally, the mint will, after paying all running expenses, be a source of considerable revenue for the Dominion.

How large the seigniorage on silver really is may be readily seen when it is remembered that, with silver at its present market price, the face value of a silver coin is about 2 I-2 times its intrinsic value. A Canadian 50-cent piece contains nearly 166 grains of pure silver. One troy ounce, or 480 grains, of pure silver can be purchased for about 57 cents; so that the 50-cent piece contains only about 19 3-4 cents' worth of pure silver. The manufacture of bronze coins is even more profitable; the face value of a cent piece being about 4 I-2 times its intrinsic

Before the passing of the British North America Act the various parts of the Dominion had their own local systems of subsidiary coinage. Old Canada (Quebec and Ontario) had pieces of 20 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents and one cent, which were first introduced in 1858, and

New Brunswick had its first local coinage. This was also coined at the Royal Mint, and consisted of bronze denominations as those of Old Canada. Nova Scotia had its first local coinage in 1861; but this consisted of bronze only, the form of cents and half-cents. In 1871, the first local coinage for Prince Edward Island, consisting of cent pieces only, was executed by Messrs. Heaton & Sons, of Birmingham, Eng.

By the Dominion Act of 1871, the currencies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick were assimilated, but it was not until 1881 that the provisions of the act were extended to Prince Edward Island and British Colum

The Ottawa mint is divided into six principal departments:

I. The mint office, into which all bullion is received for coinage purposes and from which the finished coins are issued to the distributing

2. The melting house, in which the bullion

mixed, melted and made into coinage bars. 3. The coining department, where the finished coins are made from the coinage bars, and tested, ready for issue. . 4. The assay department, where the fineness

and standard of the ingots, coinage bars and coins are ascertained. 5. The die department, where all the coin-

age dies are made. 6. The mechanical department, where the power is generated, renewals made and repairs to the coinage machinery effected.

The metals used for the present coinage are gold, silver, copper, tin and zinc. The Imperial gold coins are composed of

eleven-twelfths of pure gold, and one-twelfth of copper (known in the trade as 2 karat). The Canadian silver coins are composed of thirty-seventh-fortieths of pure silver and three-

fortieths of copper (known in the trade as sterling silver). The bronze cents are composed of 95 per cent of copper, 4 per cent of tin and 1 per cent of zinc. All the machinery throughout the mint is

driven electrically. The power enters the building as an alternating current at a pressure of 2,000 volts. It is then transformed by means of transformers and motor-generator, into a continuous current of 220 volts, and this is used to drive all the motors which operate the ma-

The fuel used for melting and annealing is crude oil, which is fed to the furnaces under pressure, and used in conjunction with an air ence in the thickness of the fillets would make a required,

coined at the Royal Mint in London. In 1860, or steam blast. This fuel is very convenient and efficient, and also very economical. A melting furnace requires only about 20 cents' worth of this fuel per hour, and can be lighted up or extinguished in a second or two.

The various processes through which the metals pass is being transformed from the rough metal into the finished coin are as follows; The ingots, as received from the refinery,

are placed in the crucibles with the necessary amount of alloy, and charged into the melting furnaces. Starting with gold furnaces, the first charge is melted in about 90 minutes, but only about 50 minutes are required to melt each of the subsequent charges.

When the metal is melted, the crucibles are lifted from the furnaces, and the metal is poured into cast-iron moulds, thus forming coinage

These bars are about two feet long, two inches wide and half an inch thick. In the case of gold and silver, assay pieces are taken from the first and last bar from each crucible, and forwarded to the assay department, where they are tested. The bars are not passed into work until a satisfactory report has been received from that department, stating that they are of the correct standard. All bars which are found to be above or below the legal standard fineness are re-melted

The good bars then pass to the rolling mills,where they are rolled into long, thin strips (technically known as fillets). These fillets are, when finished, about seven or eight feet long, and of the same thickness as the coins which will be produced from them. During the process of rolling, the enormous pressure to which they are subjected renders them hard and brittle. To overcome this brittleness, they are passed through the fillet annealing furnace, which softens them again. The fillets are passed about ten times through the breaking-down mill, and are then annealed. They are then passed about nine times through the thinning mill, and about six times through the finishing mill. In the case of silver and bronze, this treatment is sufficiently accurate, the finishing mill being adjustable to the one-five-thousandth of an inch. In the case of gold, however, it is necessary to be even more accurate than this, and gold fillets are therefore passed on to a machine called a draw-bench. The fillets are. here drawn between two hard, fixed steel cylinders, which can be adjusted to one-ten-thousandth of an inch.

Gold being very dense detal, a slight differ-

considerable difference in the weight of the resulting blanks. Gold being also a very precious metal, it is desirable that the coins shall be as near the legal standard weight as possible. In the case of a British sovereign, the legal standard weight is 123,274 grains, and the working margin allowed is two-tenths of a grain. If this margin be exceeded by even so little as the onehundredth part of a grain, the coins are rejected, and re-melted. The hundredth of a grain is about the weight of a quarter of a postage

The fillets are next transferred to the cutting machines, where the blanks are punched from them. Each cutting press cuts out two blanks at each stroke, and can produce 300 blanks per minute. The skeletons of the fillets which are left after this process (technically known as "scissel"), are made up into bundles and re-

The blanks are then taken to the marking machine, where a protecting edge is raised around each coin, and keeps it from being rapidly worn away when in circulation. The machine can mark 600 blanks per minute.

The marked coins are then softened by passing them through a blank annealing furnace; cleaned or blanched, washed and dried.

They are then ready to receive the impression which will be given to them by the coinage dies.

There are three coining presses, each capable of striking 100 coins per minute. The blanks are fed automatically to the dies, and, with one blow, the head, the tail and the milling

are all impressed on the blank. The coins are then tested by weighing and examined for possible discoloration and for other defects. All the defective ones are defaced and re-melted. All the gold coins, and the larger silver coins, are weighed separately on the automatic weighing machines. Each of these machines will weigh 20 coins per minute, and each is sensitive to the one-hundredth of a grain. The coins are separated, automatically, into three compartments, one for those of correct weight, a second for those that are too light, and a third for those that are too heavy. The good coins which have passed this test are then rung on an iron block to find if they have the correct ring. They are then ready to be issued.

The coins passed for issue are counted into bags by an automatic telling machine, which delivers into each bag an exact number of coins. The numbers to be so counted can be varied as

# "General" Booth's Birthday



casion was celebrated by a great gathering of Salvationists and other friends in the Queen's hall, says the London Times of April

Mr. Bramwell Booth, chief of the staff, in offering the "General" the affectionate congratulations of his forces, said that they loved and trusted him not only as the founder of the Salvation Army, but because of the simplicity of his life and character, and the steadfastness of his purpose in these days of luxury and ease; and at a time of life when men might reasonably withdraw from such rigorous toil, he was still giving himself up to ceaseless labors for the benefit of his fellows. The "General" had that day received many hundreds of affectionate messages from all over the world.

"Commissioner" Howard, who said that multitudes not enrolled in the Salvation Army owed everything to it, instanced a church in Northern Europe where of 200 members 175 were found to have come to God at the Salvation Army's penitent form. (Cheers.)

"Commissioner" Coombs, of Toronto, added the congratulations of the New World. He had asked the premier of the greatest province in Canada if he had any message to send to the "General." The reply was:- "Give him all the good wishes you can possibly think of, and say I feel much more than all of them put together." We heard of measures here and in other lands for the good of men; but the Salvation Army was helping to make that public opinion which made such great measures possible. In every part of the world people were looking to the "General" for guidance in working out many great.problems. (Cheers.)
"General" Booth, who was received with

enthusiasm, spoke for more than an hour and a half without flagging. That being a sort of family birthday party, he said, he felt more like a grandfather than a "general," and it might be proper to speak more of personal things than he would otherwise have been inclined to. Except for a little trouble with his eyesight, which the doctors assured him was only temperary, he felt as young as he had ten years ago, and he was able to do as much work or a little more. It was for them to say whether his mental force was abating. At any rate, judging by the requests coming from all over the world, there seemed to be an idea that he could still do something worth calculating on. As for his soul, it was still on the old foundation. He was sometimes asked what had been the most striking and formative events in his-life. The first was his arrival in this world. (Laughter.) His "second birth" occurred about 65 years ago, when "all things

over his imperfections than to stand on "that platform-but the new motive had led to a new life which had worn well. Many who argued against his methods and doctrines now had words of kindness for him. In an American city on his last journey, the Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops and the Jewish Rabbi had all appeared on his platform. Yet his. march from Whitechapel to his present position began 43 years ago. It was a mistake, by the way, to suppose that his usefulness as a preacher began with the Salvation Army. Years before he had conducted campaigns in the north and in Cornwall; but the churches closed their doors against such special efforts, and, left without a platform, he drifted out of organized Christianity and commenced the operations in East London which culminated in the formation of the Salvation Army. After referring warmly to the quality of his officers and soldiers, the "General" went on to illustrate their work by statistics of the past week. In those seven days they had preached salvation in 32 languages, in 52 countries; had held 46,000 meetings in their own halls and 30,000 outdoors, with a total attendance of about 3,-400,000! and had reached other 500,000 people by visiting. In seven days about 5,600 people had knelt at the mercy seat, including a hundred drunkards. The Salvation Army's night marches and other methods were now being imitated up and down the world, and he would rejoice if they were followed by the same glorious results. After describing the social and rescue operations, and saying they would continue the Christian-like work of feeding the hungry in London streets, despite the objections of some in high places (cheers), General" said that he had made up his mind to live as long as he could, but the same telegram that announced his death would proclaim his successor. He believed the Salvation Army would last as long as the sun and moon endured. It was learning all the time, and it believed in self-improvement. It was always crippled-that was, prevented from extending as it ought-by lack of money; and he was against going into debt. The members of the Army gave largely out of their poverty; but they must have a little assistance if they were to be the mighty aggressive force they ought to be. A gentleman had given him £1,000 and a lady had sent him £20,000, but these gifts were ear-marked for special objects, and rather increased than relieved the financial strain. He was said to have received £100,ooo for small holdings; but it was only a loan, and he had had to pay it back. The training institutions alone cost £20,000 a year. They wanted help also for the work in the slums and

the starving multitudes of famine-stricken districts in India, too. He appealed not only to outsiders, but to Salvationists themselves; and not only for support of that sort, but for more red-hot religion, to fill the world with a ENERAL" BOOTH entered his became new to him." He was not there to knowledge of the wonderful salvation of God. 80th year yesterday, and the oc-

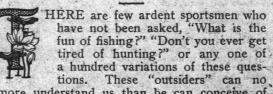
### BROOK FISHING FOR TROUT

Three flies to a cast are too many; they are hard to handle, make too much fuss in the water, and are apt to foul your cast. Two flies are far better in every way and many crafty old fishermen use but one, especially in the summer when fine fishing is at a premium.

Generally speaking it is better to fish down stream in rifts or rapids and up stream when fishing pools. We will take the pools first. Here are nearly always found the largest fish and also the wisest. Approach the pool, if possible, from below and begin casting with as long a line as you can handle with perfect control. Do not overcast your water; it is the commonest and worst of faults. Begin just where the lip of the pool starts to break into the rapids below and gradually advance until you have searched the pool from side to side and up stream to about the middle of the pool. If you hook a fish lead him as quickly and quietly as possible down stream, where vou can finish him at your leisure and without creating a commotion in the pool. Trout always lie with their heads up stream and can be most easily approached and securely hooked in this way. If unsuccessful get out of the stream, walk around the pool to its head, drop your flies where the water pours in and them drift down and swing around into the back eddies. Should the result still be a blank and you have good reason to believe there are fish in the pool and that it has not recently been disturbed, get back out of sight, sit down for a rest or a smoke, change your flies, and after a few minutes try it again. Your flies should at all times strike the water as lightly as possible, and if you aim your cast at an imaginary point about two feet above the water, checking your cast slightly while still in the air, it will drop of its own weight and as lightly as a feather. Whenever possible, cast so your flies will strike the water first, This is easily accomplished by checking the cast with the tip of the rod held high. causes the line to kink near the end of the east and the 2ies will swing back a little toward you and strike lightly, while the line, in a reasonably short cast, may be held in the air and need not strike the water at all.

In Paris dogs are treated as well as human beings are. They wear automobile togs when they go motoring, they have a hospital, and they even have a good-sized cemetery, with monuments and headstones and inscriptions among the multitude of fallen women; among, and mortuary wreaths

# The New Point of View



more understand us than be can conceive of a healthy, otherwise normal man spending his vacation at a hotel, between a bar, a newspaper and a ticker, staying up half the night and sleeping away the best part of the day. Scientists tell us, that, excepting a few

really abnormal people, such as geniuses on the one hand and degenerates on the other, human beings are very much alike. what is the explanation of the fact that there is such a sharp dividing line between the pleasures of sportsmen and those of nonsportsmen, and that one class should think the other mentally deficient?

Perhaps I have solved the problem-and perhaps not. At any rate, it will be a whole day before this old Florida Special will land me in New York, so I simply can't make my pen behave and I shall try to put my theory

into words. Two years ago my wife was a "non," and must confess that in her eyes I was crazy. Now, as partners should share each other's joys, I one day conceived a great idea. I brought home a pair of small rubber boots and announced to the madam that she was to accompany me for a couple of days' fishing at Canadensis, Pa. As it was not going to be any fun for her, my wife induced an old friend to go along for company "while crazy Will was fishing;" the madam was interested in birds; in fact, now she is very well posted on the birds of eastern North America, The beautiful little Broadhead, winding through mountains and fields, attracted her, the whole atmosphere of what I can only describe as the open got into her blood, and those girls spent two entire days up to their knees in the clear, cold water of the stream. Wet feet were forgotten, the lunch of sandwiches tasted good, and although the madam caught "nary a fish," she decided to leave the children long enough to give us a fortnight in the Temagami Re-

The following winter, when I went to the -interior of Florida, she again accompanied me and we spent a week camping on the edge of Green Swamp collecting specimens. A trip to Newfoundland last spring made the madam perfectly "camp wise," and as I am writing this she has both boys at Mohawk, a little settlement in the "mountains" at the geographical center of Florida. The idea is to be where

they can all be outdoors. On the whole I am happy to say that the for my wife as it has for myself. She has at

HERE are few ardent sportsmen who have not been asked, "What is the discharged a firearm of any kind and would never kill anything if she did know how to shoot; so her entire pleasure consists of seeing a hundred variations of these ques- and studying the various birds, flowers and tions. These "outsiders" can no other manifestations of the Creator, and living the care-free life of the open.-From Forest and Stream.

### THE "CAMP ROBBER."

The first living thing to welcome the camper to the wilderness is this bird; "moose bird," because found within the moose's range, or "tallow bird" on account of its decided partiality for grease. Others contend that it is a jay-"Canada jay" or "gray jay"-though it is neither boisterous nor does it disappear on Friday. It is always handy and very dignified and reserved in its vocal efforts, confining its cry to a short smothered monotone. "Meat hawk" only half fits, for, though pronounced-

ly carnivorous, it is anything but a hawk. Fear it has no knowledge of; tricks it has never been known to practice, and if there is any attractive dainty in camp suiting its taste it flies straight down, quietly takes posssession and industriously gratifies its appetite just without the reach of the incensed owner's fist. A loafer and a thief, some say, hence perhaps the "whisky john" and "camp robber" in the vulgar tongue. Classically it is known as Perisoreus canadensis.

Fresh meat is its obsession. Before the lucky hunter has time to gralloch the stag which he has bagged, this bird, crow or jay, quietly announces its arrival from the deerslayer knows not where, and, without words,

"Hello! Good shot. Glad to see you. Nice stag we have. Let's see," and down it comes, it's good and fat, too. I am very fond of fat; they sometimes call me the tallow-bird. Phew! That's a nice sack of tallow about that kidney. You're awful slow and I'm as hungry as a wolf," and the irrepressible jay proceeds to help himself at the rump of the car-

cass while the hunter is busy flaying the neck. The impudence is more than the temper of the man will stand, and he makes a vicious whack at the voracious bird with his skinning knife, forcing it to retreat to a safer distance.

'Phew! what a temper," the indifferent bird chirps gently from an overhanging limb. Your ugly disposition will spoil your shooting. I would not make such a to do over a little fat if I were a big strong man like you." -Forest and Stream.

The average annual consumption of tobacco in England is thirty ounces per head of the population.







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### MP ROBBER.\*

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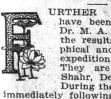
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ual consumption of tothirty ounces per head of

# Gleanings From the Exchange Table

Tuesday, May 19, 1908



Or to ver 100 rules Dr. Stuin and his brutality which resulted from men try managed during August to cross and survey in detail the three northers and survey and

third or two-thirds of their annual particle on Value of Physical Training and Military Drill.

The question of introducing physical training and military drill into all the schools of Canada was the principal feature of an address delivered by Sir F.

W. Borden, minister of milita and defence, to city and rural officers in the Cartesian of the Cartesian of the Sandow and rural officers in the Cartesian of their innual gerous for you, who can't allow for their ironies. A woman gave you her soul and you took it for a smile. A girl gave you her smile and you took it for a smile. A girl gave you her smile and you took it for her soul. You brought a lamb to you call on the wolf to aid you recover the lamb the wolf himself has stolen."

The Mahommedan Hatred of the Hindu.

It is difficult to express the eternal and inevitable hatred and detestation which has always existed between of the Grampian Hills,

lars having been made, nine hundred thousand dollars of which was to be devoted to defray the expense of the mobilization. He felt that a journey to

The Mahommedan Hatred of the Hindu.

It is difficult to express the eternal and inevitable hatred and detestation which has always existed between the Mahommedan and the Hindu in India. It is often forgotten titles that the difference of the Mahommedan and the Hindu in India. the Mahommedan and the Hindu in says the London Standard. In its cen-India. It is often forgotten by critre, built on rising ground, is a stately tics that the differences between the church, and in the churchyard, with Mahommedan's religion and the the head of the grave almost touching Englishman's are minute compared the northern wall of the kirk, Sir with those that divide Islam and Hinduism. They of the East take their of her he loved so well and mourned so available were totally inadequate for the purpose.

Col. Forget contended that it would be nothing less than a flasco if Quebec province was not represented at the Citadel.

Sir Frederick, who upon rising to reply was greeted with loud cheers, said, amid laughter, that he had a sort of suspicion that they wished to discuss the Quebec tercentenary affair. He explained the difficulties to be met with in the sending of troops to Quebec. They were met by financial limitations, a vote of one million dollars having been made, nine hundred from the Mohammedan the limitations, a vote of one million dollars having been made, nine hundred that it would be the fore the East take their recigion much more seriously than wo of the releast take their recigion much more seriously than the visit of the West; and, in the eyes of lislam, the dog of a Christian is far better than the swine of a Hindu. The Pathans of the northwestern frontier—keen, hardy and relentless in history as the home of the Thanes of Dunsinane, from whom it was snatched by "Bloody Mackenzie." Later it was the seat of the Wharncliffes, from the throat of Hindustan only by the presence of the British government. If restraint were removed from the Mohammedan the Hindus would go down like grain before the sickle, and the Pathans

devoted to defray the expense of the mobilization. He felt that a journey to the Citadel would be good for the men and better for the officers. When the grant was made they were actuated by the very best motives. Certain regiments had spent money in an annual gathering and he considered instead of doing this this year they should have denied themselves the pleasure and utilized the money to help pay for their stay in Quebec. He would be glad to get double what they were getting for the militial yearly if they possibly could, but he was afraid that if an increase were asked it would meet with a strong opposition which would ask when the expense was going to stop growing. He did not think ty regiments should have preferance of the country militia and noting less than a representation of the whole country at Quebec would satisfy him. However, he promised to think over the suggestions made, but reminded his hearers that there were many obstacles to surmount. The tercentenary commissioners had warn-

Perth and Dundee, and nestling in the shadow of the Grampian Hills,

of it existed in the period pictured by Shakespeare's "Macbeth." Within easy of a valley watered by the river Isla, which is crossed by a fine old bridge, nestles the ancient town of Alyth, from which the Earl of Airlie derives his

# 200 COSTUMES TO GO ON SALE MONDAY

# Our Greatest Costume Sale Starts Tomorrow Morning

Just when a costume bargain is appreciated the most, our representative, who is in the East, sends along a splendid purchase of suits—the best we have seen. They will be placed on sale tomorrow, and the assortment is such that any person wishing a costume can readily be suited—every suit being new, and no better styles are shown, no matter what the price. The suits, of which there are about two hundred, were bought at our own price—the maker certainly could not make the garments up for the price he sold them for, and he is one of the best women's tailors in Canada. We do not believe that we have ever made an offering of costumes that equals this one for genuine merit—the styles and cloths are so new, right-up-to-the-minute (not what you find at end-of-theseason clean ups) but new, fresh stock, and at prices that are offered but seldom for goods having the merit these possess.



Actual Values \$50.00. Monday's Price \$35.00

IN this assortment will be found some of the best French and and American Novelty Costumes, most of them being only one suit of a kind, therefore having the merit of being exclusive. In the American models, we have the Estelle Christie—one of New York's newest—also the Edna Spooner and the modified Butterfly models. The French models include the Clifford and the Wolverton—both handsome creations. They are made up in Silk, Voiles, Panamas, Serges and Chiffon Venetians in all the newest and novelty colorings. REGULAR VALUE \$50.00. MONDAY \$35.00.

### Stylish Clifford Costume

THE CLIFFORD COSof fine blue Panama with collar, cuffs and lapels of jacket of blue and white check. Skirt twenty-gore, with pleat at each seam, is made of the check trimmed with bias folds of plain blue Panama. This is a New York fad and is very smart. Regular \$50.

\$35.00

Costume THE WOLVERTON COS-TUME, in fine silk voiles,

Smart Wolverton

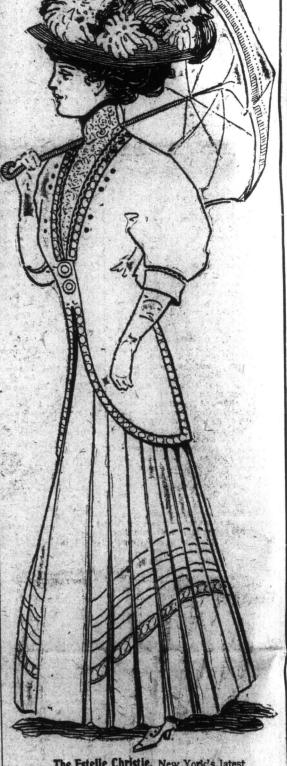
colors black, blue and grey. This style is of the more dressy order, being finished at the waist with deep silk girdle, 3-4 length sleeve with cuff, inlaid collar of silk, cuffs, collar and vest very smartly trimmed with silk braid, twenty-gored, pleated skirt finished with 3 inch fold of silk. Regular \$50.00.

\$35.00

### Dressy Tailored Merry Widow Costume Costume

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in VERY DRESSY MERRY very fine quality of imported WIDOW COSTUME, made Venetian, in the light stripe up in the new shadow stripeffect, jacket hip length with ed effect, jacket very smartly fitted back, large butterfly tailored, finished with stitchsleeve with deep cuff, roll collar, finished with fancy ed strap of self, inlaid collar of self with braid finish, stitching, silk lined. Skirt skirt full pleated with bias circular cut, with 3-inch bias fold. A very attractive and fold. Regular \$50.00. Monstylish model indeed. Regular \$50.00. Monday

\$35.00



42 Handsome New Costumes, Actual Values \$35.00 Monday's Price \$25.00

SOME beautiful suits in this assortment in the smart mannish tailored effects, also some of the more dressy styles, including the popular and handsome Butterfly effects. In the tailored styles the modified Prince Chap is a very attractive model. These costumes are made of French Panama, English serge and Chiffon Venetian, in all the newest plain colors, including grey, fawn, blue and black. Also some very pretty effects in light tweeds. Regular value \$35.00. Monday \$25.00.

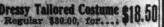
WOMAN'S COSTUME in the dressy Butterfly effect, made of very fine all wool French Panama, 3-4 length sleeve with deep cuff, inlaid collar of silk, 

THE CLIFFORD COSTUME, the new coat with long felted back and short cut-away front, faced with silk braid lined with silk, fifteen-gored pleated skirt with bias fold. Regular \$35.00. Monday.... \$25.00 skirt with bias fold. Regular

A PRINCE CHARMING COSTUME in blue, brown, light stripe and black, made of very fine French serge, jacket trimmed with silk braid, full length sleeve with cuff, pleated skirt finished with bias fold. Reg. \$35. Monday. \$25.00

WOMAN'S SMART "MORNING" COSTUME in all wool, fine English serge, coat 27 inches long, semi-fitting back, front with two buttons, giving the mannish effect now so much worn, skirt pleated and finished with stitching. Regular \$25.00









SEE BIG WINDOW DISPLAY GOVERNMENT AND BROAD STS.

# 73 Nicely Tailored Costumes

THESE Costumes are made up in French panamas and I chiffon finished Venetians, in brown, blues and black. Also some very pretty light striped effects, the styles shown are the styles Merry Widow, the appropriately named Prince Charming, the new cutaway styles and some nobby plain tailored effects. A stylish and handsome lot of suits. The coats are all lined throughout with silk.

### Actual Values \$22,50. Monday's Price \$13.75

PRINCE CHARMING COSTUME, in chiffon finished Venetian, colors brown and blue. Jackets with roll collars and cuff of self finished with stitching, lined with silk. Pleated skirt with bias fold.

Regular \$22.50. Monday.

\$13.75

MERRY WIDOW COSTUME, in stripe, brown and white effect. Coat semi-fitting back and pointed fronts fastened with two buttons. Skirts pleated and finished with fold. Regular \$22.50.

Monday.

\$13.75



58 Decidedly Pretty Suits THIS lot includes a fine assortment of different styles, particularly in the smart tailored effects. The Merry Widow and the short hip length tailored style being most strougly shown. The cloths used are fine all-wool striped tweeds in new patterns, also English Cheviots in shades of brown, blue and green, also blacks. The jackets are all

lined throughout with silk. Actual Values \$30.00. Monday's Price \$18.50

A PRINCE CHARMING COSTUME, in blue and white check, frilled back and very smartly trimmed with stitched straps of full pleated skirt with two-inch feld near foot.

Regular \$30,00. Monday

WOMAN'S SMARTLY FINISHED HIP LENGTH COSTUME, back, cut-away front, full length sleeve with cuff. Skirt p finished with two-inch bias fold.

Regular \$30.00. Monday .....

SEE BIG WINDOW DISPLAY GOVERNMENT AND BROAD STS.

Merry Widow Costume \$13.75

SPENCER, L

MUSKE