

Store Remains Closed
All Day, Friday

ve Selec-
Selling

in day at all other
ich



6c, 75c, \$1.00,
25c

d values, but as a matter of
their soiled appearance
rimmed with fancy silk and
being placed on sale this
et window.



F PRICE

is caused by
crisp, goods.

PRICE

SHOE



ULTRA FASHIONABLE
FULL LEATHER PUMP



SOFT VICI OXFORD
VELVET THREAD.

cer, Limited

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 355.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1910.

FIFTIETH YEAR

ATTENDANT KINGS AND GREAT ONES OF THE EARTH SEE MOURNING EMPIRE GIVE ITS DEAD SEPULTURE



HIS LATE MAJESTY, EDWARD VII. whose
OBSEQUIES TOOK PLACE AT WINDSOR YESTERDAY.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT PARLIAMENT BLDG

GEORGE V.

King Edward Rests At Windsor Castle

Pageant of Surpassing Brilliancy Attends
Funeral of Beloved Sovereign—
London Streets a Mass of Humanity—
Memorial Services at Many Points.

LONDON, May 20.—Sovereigns and representatives of the powers of all the world paid the last tribute today to England's great monarch, Edward VII., whose body now rests in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, where the bones of Edward IV., the sixth and eighth Henry, Charles I., the third and fourth Georges and William IV., are entombed.

Bright sunshine followed a night of thunderstorms that swept the city and wreaths of evergreens and flowers that hung along the line of march, but had no deterrent effect on the gathering thousands from midnight until dawn, who sought points of vantage from which to watch the passing of the cortege. London's millions filled the streets and open places as they have never marked the burial of either at a funeral or a festival. All the pageantry that nice of today's spectacle, which, though it passed through a multitude of gilded coaches, with heads reverently bent, was splendid in its accompaniment of gilded coaches, brilliant uniforms and decorations.

Nine Sovereigns in Parade
Far surpassing the ceremony attending the removal of the King's body from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall, the procession today included nine sovereigns, the heirs to several thrones, the members of royal families, the officers of the households, the officials of the Government, Field Marshals, generals and admirals whose names are synonymous with Britain's achievements in war. Detachments of troops of all the British army and representatives of foreign armies and navies composed a solid phalanx of glittering colors. The lines of red-coated soldiers were drawn up in columns of fours with arms raised in salutes and regimental flags dipped to the ground. The great viewing stands, covered with mourning emblems, were banked high with people. Balconies and windows were crowded, the roof tops were occupied and through this multitude, from among whom not a whisper rose, the gun carriage that bore the late King's body moved to the strains of funeral marches, the tolling of bells and the booming of guns.

The Queen Mother's Grief
At Westminster Hall, the widowed Queen, going to spend a last few minutes beside the body of the King, was assisted from her carriage by the German Emperor. The Emperor kissed the hand and cheek of Alexandra, and passed her on to her son, King George. Here the Queen Mother caught sight of the King's favorite charger, waiting to follow his master's bier and near at hand the King's favorite dog, led by a girlie, and she faltered, gripping the arm of the King and pathetically gazing upon the animals which Edward had loved so well. She entered the Hall with King George, Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, there to offer silent prayer and watch the removal of the coffin to the gun carriage.

The order of precedence in the pro-

cession was governed by kingship as related to the position of the sovereign.

Through City Streets
The procession proceeded through Parliament street and Whitehall past public buildings, heavily draped with black and purple. Leaving the district of officialdom, the cortege passed through the Horse Guards parade, and thence along the Mall. The embassies and private residences were heavily draped with mourning. The terrace was crowded with onlookers. From the Mall the procession passed Marlborough House, emerging on St. James street, proceeding to Piccadilly and along that thoroughfare to Hyde Park corner, where it entered the park and passed along the drive to Marble Arch.

Emerging from the park the procession followed Edgware Road to Oxford and Cambridge streets, and turned up those wide thoroughfares, on either side of which throughout their entire length of half a mile were stands filled to their capacity with black-garbed humanity.

One feature of the procession which attracted sympathetic notice was a little girl—a favorite of the late Majesty. Led by a Highland soldier the girl trotted slowly in front of the Imperial Estand. The charger of the dead monarch, accoutred in military fashion, was led immediately after the Queen.

King George, the German Emperor and other royalties wore the uniforms of British generals.

By arrangement between the Westminster city council and the Paddington borough council, the official signs of mourning along the route were uniform. Venetian masts with laurel wreaths at their tops had been erected at intervals.

The red-coated soldiers standing with rifles reversed and colors dipped in token of sorrow made a bright

IN MEMORY OF HIS LATE MAJESTY

Thousands Assemble on Parliament Square at Public Gathering Under Civic Auspices Yesterday

LESSONS DEDUCED FROM LIFE OF MONARCH

Captain Clive Phillips Wolley Delivers Funeral Oration—Platform Thronged With Distinguished Citizens

Victoria paid signal homage to the memory of King Edward VII. fully 8,000 citizens massing in front of the Parliament buildings Friday afternoon in attendance at the memorial service held under civic auspices. The ceremony, which was of an intensely solemn character was attended by the premier and several ministers of the provincial government, the mayor and aldermen of the city, citizens of the highest standing, drawn from every rank of society—irrespective of creed or politics—the whole symbolical of the high place which the late king held in the hearts of the people in the capital of a province on the outer confines of the Empire.

The presence of representatives of the army and navy in review form added a picturesque feature to the ceremony. The local fraternal organizations turned out en masse. The boys of the High School cadet corps in their khaki uniform, who marched to the grounds with arms reversed and were stationed in single file before the fenced-off steps, were a distinctive feature of the large gathering. The band of the Fifth Regiment rendered the music to the different hymns and brought the service to a conclusion by playing "The Dead March in Saul," followed by God Save the King, sung by the concourse in a subdued manner, consonant with the occasion.

The ceremony was carried out with dignity and respect. The fraternal organizations marched to the grounds, where they were assigned their places. The feature in the present ceremonial was the loss of the king was a national calamity. It should inspire every citizen with a sense of their duty to their country, to their nation, to their king, and above all inspire a sense of their dependence on Him who guides the destinies of people and nations. He then

(Continued on Page Eight)

social duty and service he instilled these into the minds of his hearers, showing how King Edward, as a citizen, pointed the way of all that was highest in the characteristics of the British race. The late king he described as the epitome of the imperial idea. His speech was more in the nature of a homily than a funeral oration, yet it was representative of all classes in Victoria, by its very attitude of respect, was emblematic of the loyalty which ruled through the empire and in no-pulse through the crown, carrying a long distance. The scene itself, long he a memorable one in the life of the city, conveying in its portentous solemnity the nature of the personal obligation which every citizen of the empire inherits.

The hymns sung in connection with the ceremonial, led by the members of the Arion club, were joined in by the multitude, the volume of sound, fraught with impressiveness, carrying a long distance. The scene itself, long he a memorable one in the life of the city, conveying in its portentous solemnity the nature of the personal obligation which every citizen of the empire inherits.

But the respect for sovereignty alone was dwarfed into significance yesterday. It was to the late king as a man that the people were rendering homage. His acts, the outcome of his statesmanship, diplomacy, and tact; his camaraderie, his personal sacrifices at the altar of public duty; had endeared him to British Columbians and had won him a place in their hearts, such as no man has ever held before. Yesterday's silent tribute of 8,000 British Columbians spoke more eloquently of their loyalty than probably any previous event in the history of the province.

The ceremony, organized under civic auspices, was presided over by Mayor Morley, who delivered the introductory address. Voicing the loyalty of the city, he alluded to the death of Queen Victoria as an immeasurably sad event, and compared it to the death of King Edward, which he said in one respect was sadder still. The King had been torn off after a brief but glorious career. The round off to his noble life had been sudden, and was little short of a catastrophe to the empire. The late king was pre-eminently fitted to lead the nation which he had governed so wisely and so well. The present gathering testified to the feeling of respect shared by all classes of the community. There was one controlling feature in the present ceremonial. The loss of the king was a national calamity. It should inspire every citizen with a sense of their duty to their country, to their nation, to their king, and above all inspire a sense of their dependence on Him who guides the destinies of people and nations. He then

(Continued on Page Eight)

LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF LATE KING

Services of a Memorial Nature Held in Many of the City Churches Yesterday Were Largely Attended

CLERGY EULOGIZE MONARCH'S CHARACTER

Lieut.-Governor, Premier, Naval and Military Represented at Services in Christ Church Cathedral

Services of a memorial nature were held in many of the city churches Friday. The officiating clergymen referred at length to the career and character of his late majesty and in many instances deduced lessons for the guidance of the individual from the late king's self sacrifice and devotion to duty.

The churches were draped in black and purple and music of an appropriate nature was rendered.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL
An impressive memorial service, attended by Lieut.-Governor T. W. Patterson and staff, Hon. Richard McBride, premier, and members of the government, judges, officers of the navy, army and militia, and other officials, was held at Christ Church Cathedral yesterday morning, in memory of his late majesty, King Edward. His Lordship Bishop Ferrin conducted the service, assisted by all the other city clergymen of the Anglican church. The full choir attended. After the service for the dead had been conducted, His Lordship preached on the splendid life of the late monarch. Following the special prayers for the bereaved royal family and others, the Dead March in Saul was played upon the organ, followed by the National Anthem.

Many Present
The church was thronged. The front pews were occupied by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and his staff, Hon. Richard McBride, Hon. Thos. Taylor, Hon. D. Eberts and other members of the government, Chief Justice Macdonald, Mr. Justice Irvine, Mr. Justice Gallagher and other members of the judiciary, counsils of various governments, and other officials, Commanders Vivian and Jones, of H.M.S. Shearwater and Algerine and other naval

(Continued on Page Three)

(Continued on Page Eight)

(Continued on Page Three)

LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF LTAE KING

(Continued from Page 7.)

The proud Empire that feels no thrill of fear, standing in splendid isolation, confronted a hostile world; but, today it bowed in profound grief as the body of the King was carried to the tomb.

Such grief was not inspired by anything but personal worth. "A man's man, but when you look upon a king you see the work of thousands of men." Quoting this, Mr. Clay declared that the British people were proud and happy in their king.

Fulfilled His Promise. Mr. Clay went on to refer to the first speech Edward had delivered to his people from the force light that he had paid a final respect to his mother; he had promised to serve the nation with his latest breath and to follow in his mother's footsteps.

While today we forget not the royal widow who many years ago crossed the sea to grace our court, while we ask for her the comfort and grace of God and while we especially invoke for him who rules the strength and mercy of the King of Kings.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL. An impressive memorial service was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Gladstone yesterday morning in the church of Our Lady.

IN FIRST CONGREGATIONAL. The memorial services conducted at the First Congregational church, attracted a large congregation.

Rev. Mr. Dunstan's Address. Rev. Mr. Dunstan took as his text Matt. V. 37: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for in part he said: 'If any man among the rulers of the earth has justly earned this benison, it is our country.'

When a fortnight ago the news came throbbing along the world's great highways that King Edward had passed beyond the veil, more than 20 years ago, and rejoiced in its fulfillment.

The accession of King Edward VII. was hailed with joy and confidence by the masses of the people, not so much because His Majesty had given

evidence of supreme ability as a ruler, as because he was the son of Victoria, the noblest of our queens, and of Albert, who, not without reason, was surnamed "The Good."

Loss of Eldest Son. The Queen Mother has been devotedly attached to her children, and great grief of her life was the loss of her eldest boy, whose death is yet beyond his distant home.

Nothing in my hand I bring, Simply to Thy Cross I cling, and also the stanza: Just as I am without one plea, But that Thy cross be mine above, And that thou bidst me come to Thee, O Lamb of God I come, I come.

When he was gone and lay like one sleeping, I turned to the table at the bedside and found the little book opened at the page which had written these words. He had marked them, and I could not help feeling that he did mean the Cross and that it had all come true.

His Early Training. His early training was of the character we might expect in the son of Albert and Victoria. The royal mother, herself, was brought up strictly, and always, maintained a rigid rule of discipline as well as a delightful domesticity in the home.

Travels in Holy Land. In later youth the Prince of Wales had the rare privilege of traveling through the Holy Land in company with Dean Stanley and of receiving lectures in history from Charles Kingsley.

Death Intervenes. And now, death, the great leveler, who comes to king and peasant alike, has called him to pass through the veil which separates the seen from the unseen.

Snow Storm on Prairies. REGINA, Sask., May 20.—Owing to a heavy snow storm, which today it was impossible to provide much entertainment for the business men who arrived from Winnipeg.

Papke Knocks Out Thomas. SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Joe Thomas' attempt to re-establish himself as a midweight champion received a setback today.

TORONTO, May 20.—Charles Garner was arrested by Inspector Kennedy and three city officers.

crossing the hall, of Marlborough House, Alexandria, observed a young girl of delicate and refined appearance waiting and standing, though evidently fatigued and almost faint.

Loss of Eldest Son. The Queen Mother has been devotedly attached to her children, and great grief of her life was the loss of her eldest boy, whose death is yet beyond his distant home.

Nothing in my hand I bring, Simply to Thy Cross I cling, and also the stanza: Just as I am without one plea, But that Thy cross be mine above, And that thou bidst me come to Thee, O Lamb of God I come, I come.

When he was gone and lay like one sleeping, I turned to the table at the bedside and found the little book opened at the page which had written these words. He had marked them, and I could not help feeling that he did mean the Cross and that it had all come true.

His Early Training. His early training was of the character we might expect in the son of Albert and Victoria. The royal mother, herself, was brought up strictly, and always, maintained a rigid rule of discipline as well as a delightful domesticity in the home.

Travels in Holy Land. In later youth the Prince of Wales had the rare privilege of traveling through the Holy Land in company with Dean Stanley and of receiving lectures in history from Charles Kingsley.

Death Intervenes. And now, death, the great leveler, who comes to king and peasant alike, has called him to pass through the veil which separates the seen from the unseen.

Snow Storm on Prairies. REGINA, Sask., May 20.—Owing to a heavy snow storm, which today it was impossible to provide much entertainment for the business men who arrived from Winnipeg.

Papke Knocks Out Thomas. SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Joe Thomas' attempt to re-establish himself as a midweight champion received a setback today.

TORONTO, May 20.—Charles Garner was arrested by Inspector Kennedy and three city officers.

ST. PAUL'S, ESQUIMALT

A very impressive service was held yesterday morning in St. Paul's church, Esquimalt.

Loss of Eldest Son. The Queen Mother has been devotedly attached to her children, and great grief of her life was the loss of her eldest boy, whose death is yet beyond his distant home.

Nothing in my hand I bring, Simply to Thy Cross I cling, and also the stanza: Just as I am without one plea, But that Thy cross be mine above, And that thou bidst me come to Thee, O Lamb of God I come, I come.

When he was gone and lay like one sleeping, I turned to the table at the bedside and found the little book opened at the page which had written these words. He had marked them, and I could not help feeling that he did mean the Cross and that it had all come true.

His Early Training. His early training was of the character we might expect in the son of Albert and Victoria. The royal mother, herself, was brought up strictly, and always, maintained a rigid rule of discipline as well as a delightful domesticity in the home.

Travels in Holy Land. In later youth the Prince of Wales had the rare privilege of traveling through the Holy Land in company with Dean Stanley and of receiving lectures in history from Charles Kingsley.

Death Intervenes. And now, death, the great leveler, who comes to king and peasant alike, has called him to pass through the veil which separates the seen from the unseen.

Snow Storm on Prairies. REGINA, Sask., May 20.—Owing to a heavy snow storm, which today it was impossible to provide much entertainment for the business men who arrived from Winnipeg.

Papke Knocks Out Thomas. SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Joe Thomas' attempt to re-establish himself as a midweight champion received a setback today.

TORONTO, May 20.—Charles Garner was arrested by Inspector Kennedy and three city officers.

SEE OUR WINDOWS SEE OUR WINDOWS. Glove Sale Today. Just for today we place on the bargain counter a few odd lines of gloves to be cleared out at once. Values up to \$1.50 FOR TODAY—90c. They consist of Glace Kid in greys, blacks, whites, browns and tans. Mocha Gloves in black and fawn.

FRESH FRUITS. Of the choicest quality to be found here. A trial will be convincing. GOOSEBERRIES, per lb. 20c. CHERRIES, red, per lb. 30c. ORANGES, large, per dozen 35c. PINEAPPLES, each 35c. BANANAS, per dozen 35c. STRAWBERRIES, per 1-lb. box 20c.

Hayward & Dods. Sanitary Plumbers. TANK NUMBER. That I, W. M. Harlow, by occupation, Camp Superintendent of Victoria, British Columbia.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900. I, J. W. Williams, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof, I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors.

Have you seen the slightly used Piano that will be sold to the highest bidder? If not, see our window. Fletcher Bros. Western Canada's Largest Music House. 1231 Government Street. Vancouver and Nanaimo.

NG OUT... RIPTIONS... School Asso... nment Per... fe Members... gton Meeting... ND DOLLARS... resident Taft... sevelt, Wm... and Others... Nominated... ay 21.—King... ain, President... dore, Roosevelt... so, and William... made life mem... day School as... tion here today... thusiasm. For... \$1,000 had to... case of Mr... of the conven... and limited the... ada started the... ate William... membership... hundred doll... outed. A roar... The remaining... Carolina pro... was a race... only man... with its \$100... are aisle throu... Roosevelt... Men hopped... rose franti... It looked... onal conven... was nomin... chairman with... that moment... ased that he... e of Roosevelt... the enthusi... in the mean... was quickly... when held sub... seat to be in... mount to one... and returned... notes before... the attention... in nominat... be much for... to do so. I... am Jennings... The applause... before a voice... the first... of persons of... until \$65,000... tion work... on adjoined... of 600 voices... 200 or more... the capital... along the... nearly filled... on III... Sherbrooke... roy Victoria... bureau has... nment of... RS... We have... binations... for your... English pol... All latest... e heart... th good... n't crack... and in stock... Sons... one, 376... et... Campb... eeper... in to... lan... an... et

The Colonist

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six months50
Three months25
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A STATUE TO THE KING

The suggestion has been made that the memory of the late King should be honored by the erection of a monument here. We like the idea very much indeed, but would supplement it by the proposal that there also should be a monument to the great Queen, his mother, in this her namesake city.

We think the people of the Province would be willing that the Provincial Government should erect these memorial statues in Parliament Square. It would be a very fitting thing to set up on this most western outpost of the Empire proper memorials of the greatest of our Sovereigns.

AN UNPROTECTED COAST.

A Congressman from California has been creating somewhat of a sensation by telling his fellow legislators that it would be the easiest thing in the world for the Japanese to land a sufficient force on the Coast of the United States to take possession of the country from the Canadian line to Mexico, and as far east as the summit of the Rocky Mountains. This seems a somewhat belated discovery, but whether or not it is one worth making we shall not undertake to say. He said that the Japanese government has in its possession full charts of the Coast and knows exactly the location of every railway tunnel, culvert and bridge. This has a very familiar sound. It recalls the sensational statement of an excited British patriot, who wrote to the press that he was informed on good authority that the German government had in its possession maps showing every road in the eastern counties of England, with a list of all the estates, their extent and so on. This alarming statement was somewhat discounted by an enterprising firm of publishers, who wrote to the papers to say that if the German government was not in possession of this information they would be happy to supply it at the rate of one shilling per county, which was the price of their valuable maps and county directories. An outlay of not more than \$25 would supply the Japanese with all the information they could possibly need about the Coast, information brought down to date by the United States government itself with a reckless disregard of the possible designs of a possible enemy, and as for the information about the tunnels, bridges and the like, a not very diligent search in the district offices of the railways would disclose annotated time-tables telling all that it would be necessary for an invader to know. Of course this does not affect the statement that the Coast is undefended, but it does illustrate what absurd things are sometimes said on the subject.

There is, however, underlying the Congressman's remarks a highly important fact that bears upon Canada as well as upon the United States. Especially does it bear upon Canada, for the islands of the Queen Charlotte group and Vancouver Island are open to any enemy that chooses to occupy them, and in possession of a hostile power they would dominate the whole Pacific coast of the Dominion. We do not claim that there is any reason for apprehension in sight, for we do not think there is, but we cannot refrain from expressing surprise that in the plans for the defence of the Canadian coast the enormous strategic importance of the islands mentioned has been seemingly wholly disregarded. If any guarantee of permanent peace could be given, we could afford to ignore a matter of this kind; but the government is not shaping its policy upon any such pleasant hypothesis. It is preparing for defence, but is leaving undetected the only real danger point. We have not even a dry dock where a first-class ship of war could be repaired.

BRITAIN IN EGYPT

A story comes in a roundabout way from Egypt to the effect that the reason why Lord Kitchener had been appointed to the command in the Mediterranean, and incidentally why he made such a flying trip across America is that trouble is anticipated in that country. There is no doubt that there has lately arisen in Egypt a strong party, which is opposed to the intervention of Britain or any other power in its affairs. This was shown in the defeat of the measure proposed in the Egyptian Assembly for the extension of the franchise of the Suez Canal Co. This company's charter expires in 1968, and Sir Eldon Gorst, the British Resident, proposed to the Khedive that it should be further extended in consideration of the payment of the sum of \$20,000,000, and certain additional royalties. The Khedive had power to grant this concession, but he referred it to the Assembly, which refused to agree to it, only one of the members voting in its favor. One can hardly believe that the Khedive did not foresee this result. The Egyptian Prime Min-

ister, Boutras Pasha, was murdered last February. He was a Copt, and racial feeling ran fiercely against him, but it is claimed that his strong British proclivities greatly increased the jealousy with which he was regarded by the native Egyptians. Sir Eldon Gorst, in his last report submitted to the British Parliament, admits that a somewhat serious situation has arisen in Egypt proper. After a review of financial and general condition of the country, which he thinks is very satisfactory, he notes the growing discontent and says:

"The only sound course, in my opinion, is to persevere on the British policy laid down—namely, that of this country—is directed to the sole end of introducing and maintaining good administration, and gradually accustoming the Egyptians to carry this on for themselves. The Englishmen engaged in this task must possess a patience in patience in the hope that time will clear away misunderstandings and that in the end all classes of the community will recognize the British policy in Egypt in no way differs from that followed by Great Britain all over the world towards countries under her influence—namely, to place before all else the welfare of their populations."

It is claimed that the British government feels there is imminent danger of the Egyptian Nationalist movement assuming an acute stage at a very early day, and hence Lord Kitchener is wanted near at hand. His position as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, with headquarters at Malta, would place Egypt under his military supervision. The Duke of Connaught formerly held the post, but he asked to be relieved on the ground that the position was merely a sinecure. To replace His Royal Highness in a sinecure by the greatest general of the day seemed at the time an inexplicable arrangement, but we see in the condition of Egypt a possible explanation. Kitchener was the creator of the Egyptian army, and he is recognized in that country as a man of exceptional ability and resolution. His presence at Malta and his supervision of the military side of Egyptian affairs would have, it is believed, a profound effect. As yet the Egyptian army is not in sympathy with the Nationalist movement, and it is said that Lord Kitchener's influence will keep it loyal to the existing administration, if anything can.

But some may ask why Britain remains in Egypt and hesitates about surrendering the country to the Nationalist party. The reason is that to do otherwise would be to plunge the country in confusion. In the opinion of all outside observers the British administration has been a conspicuous success. Sir Eldon Gorst says of the Sudan: "I do not suppose that there is any part of the world in which the mass of the population have fewer unsatisfied wants." In this thorough way has British administration brought order out of chaos, and there is good ground to fear that if it was withdrawn confusion would follow. Moreover, the nations will never consent to the control of the Suez Canal passing into the hands of such tyrants in government as the Young Egyptian party, which calls itself Nationalist. There may be a time when Egypt can be left to her own devices, but there has never been such a time in the last thirty centuries.

Zeppelin No. 1 is a wreck. Zeppelin No. 2 is also a wreck. Will there be a Zeppelin No. 3?

We have heard many complimentary expressions in regard to the address of Mr. Phillips-Wolley at memorial services. It certainly was a dignified expression of the thoughts uppermost in the minds of the whole community.

All fears that were entertained in the Prairie Provinces of a crop shortage because of drought have been removed by copious showers and the grain begins its growth earlier than usual and under as favorable circumstances as could be desired.

It is said that the Intercolonial Railway will show a surplus of \$600,000 on the last year's operations. This is not a very large margin of profit, but it is a balance on the right side of the ledger, unless it is simply a bookkeeper's surplus.

Mr. G. E. Foster has told an interviewer that he has no intention of retiring from public life. If his health remains good and his friends stay by him. This will be welcome news not only to Mr. Foster's political friends, for those with whom he is not in accord in politics will readily concede that Canada needs the services of such men as the talented Minister of Finance.

LEATHER WRISTLETS

Are wonderfully beneficial in strengthening the wrist and preventing other troubles. They should be worn by all out-door sportsmen and athletes.

See our excellent makes, ranging from 25c up.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1229 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES



The "silver streak" is no longer in violation, when Frenchmen can fly over it, whenever they feel so disposed. The amiable folk, who not long ago could not sleep of nights for fear that Johnny Crepanon would dig the tunnel from Calais to Dover, have a new cause for night-mare.

Signor Marconi has announced that on his return to Montreal in the latter part of the summer, he proposes to make a series of tests for the purpose of determining if it is feasible to send wireless messages across the Continent. He thinks the principal difficulty will occur in the transmission of electrical waves across the mountains.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will leave Ottawa during the first week in July for his western tour, which will occupy sixty days. He will be accompanied by Mr. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways; Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. F. F. Pardee, M.P., chief Liberal Whip. The first public meeting will be held at Port Arthur, and three weeks will be spent on the Prairies; Vancouver and Victoria being reached early in August. Sir Wilfrid will then go to Prince Rupert. He expects to reach Ottawa on his return about September 7th. Mr. Fleiding will go to London shortly. Mr. Brodeur has assumed active charge of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, his health having greatly improved.

It is said that the vessels to be built for the Canadian Navy will be oil-burners. Those who claim to be in a position to know say that the experiments of the Admiralty in the use of oil as a fuel have been attended with the greatest success, and that as yet the secrets connected with it have been very safely guarded. Canada is to have the benefit of the discoveries. It has been pointed out in discussion of the use of oil by the Navy that as yet there are no known sources of fuel oil adjacent to the coast in any part of the Empire. This adds to the interest in and potential value of any future discoveries that may be made. Indications of oil are not uncommon on our coast.

Lady readers will be interested to know that the Queen Mother will wear what is known as the Marie Stuart or "Little White" bonnet, with a long, heavy veil covering the face entirely. A despatch from Paris says: "But into this hood, the Queen has introduced a novelty, inasmuch as she entirely repudiates the crepe which is obligatory here and substitutes 'net and taffeta for its sombre dressings. Underneath the little Marie Stuart bonnet of dull silk and voile de Indes the folds of voile de soie fall down in soft undulations. In other respects also the Queen's dresses appear original to Paris dressmakers. Instead of woollen materials trimmed with immensely deep bands and borders of crepe the Royal widow's gowns will show the softness of nylon and the richness of fallie and taffetas, while on some of them crepe de chene and crepe de sole will both be used."

The Curtis Publishing company of Philadelphia is trying an interesting experiment. It has decided not to run its establishment on Saturday, and of course it will be closed on Sunday. The employees will work the same number of hours during each week, increasing the hours on the other days of the week. The rate of pay is unchanged. The employees think that two days rest in succession would be much better than one, and they are ready to try the experiment of longer hours on the working days. The plan seems a reasonable one, for after all, nine and a half hours of work is not an unreasonably long time. In a large city there can be no special advantage in short hours. In a place like Victoria there is such an advantage, for men can easily get out of town, or if they have homes of their own, with gardens, they can engage in very interesting and profitable work for themselves. Even here it is an open question if men would not prefer to work five days a week for nine and a half hours daily rather than six days for eight hours daily. The only serious difficulty in such an arrangement is that it would be impossible to make it universal.

German Traitor.
BERLIN, May 21.—An engineer of the cruiser Stettin has been arrested at Kiel on a charge of high treason. He was detected in the act of attempting to sell confidential books relating to the navy to the engineers of a Russian squadron which happened at the moment to be lying in Kiel harbor.



Are You Going To Be A June Bride?

If So You Should Learn What This Store Offers

WHAT a beautiful month is June! How lovely are its brilliant blossoms, delightful days and sparkling sunshine—surpassed in loveliness only by the beauty of June Brides themselves!

To the brides of this charming month this store sends forth a welcome message—a message that tells how to lighten the task of furnishing the new home. We shall condense this message into but a few words—to four, in fact—and they are—

COME TO THIS STORE

If you are to be a "Bride of June," we want you to come in here and let us show you what this store offers in the way of furnishings for the home, and especially what a splendid help these stocks of ours are to the "newly-weds."

We have had years of experience in furnishing the homes of brides, and this experience combined, with the largest showing of furniture in Western Canada, peculiarly fits us to assist you. Let us help you. Remember it costs nothing to visit us.

Spring brides, newly-weds and anyone contemplating going housekeeping or refurbishing a room or two, also those figuring on adding individual pieces of furniture or furnishings, will find it to their absolute advantage to supply their needs from our stock.

Choose the Wedding Gift From Our Big Assortment

HAVE you a friend who is going to be married in June? If you have, here's a message for you: See our display of suitable wedding gifts, the broadest assortment of desirable gift things offered by any house in city.

Just ask yourself one little question—what does the bride require? What do you think would be most appreciated? Don't you think something that she could use in the furnishing of her home, something that she could USE in her new home, would be most acceptable?

This establishment offers you a splendid assortment of such gifts—five floors are filled with just such things. There's an unsurpassed variety and a range of prices that's broad indeed.

Come here for the wedding gift.

WEILER BROS

ENGLISH SOV

Henry VIII, secured to his plan whereby death passed first to Edward the latter without daughter of Catherine of die's childless, then to Elizabeth Anne Boleyn. Then he de in the event of Elizabeth succession should go to Mary and her children, to the older sister, Margaret, who the King of Scotland, Northumberland, who followed virtual ruler of the kingdom VII, saw that the young king to live long, he persuaded father had ignored the claim arranged for the succession his own, so he, Edward, might what his father had done at his second cousin, who was of Northumberland, as his fort when the King died, caused Jane to be proclaimed against her wishes. The tolerate this disregard of an and they refused to rally to asserted her rights and they Northumberland was executed, and not long afterwards band shared the same fate, girl, who had no ambition who was forced into her t greatly against her will, w years old when she met he scribed as attractive, bright and lovable.

No sovereign of England held in such hatred as Mary utterly impossible to excuse is right that some effort sh understand her character. here to tell the story of Sme details of the many burning ficient to say that about th sons perished in this way r Protestantism, and that the classes from Cranmer, Arch bury, to a poor blind girl, has not been preserved. T were by authority of a stat reign of Edward IV, and to be said on behalf of Ma only an assenting party to v the law of the kingdom. He the progress of Protestantism conditions prevailing unde after he had declared himsel the Pope, was a matter of the great body of the people w It was only when she had deti tion of restoring papal supre the indignation of the count ed by the executions, that came aroused to take a form led, to her deposition, if deat tenced, and that caused her to with detestation by future g

Mary was daughter of Cath who was a woman of a strong embittered by the circumstan She was married to the elder VII, simply as a matter of p he died she was given in a lo to Henry VIII, who was oppos Their life was not happy alt ceeded after a time in gaini over her husband. They we troubled over the legality of he it is easy to believe that her was the victim of pre-natal i subject of religion. Mary had perience. At seven years of a trothed to the Emperor Charle the King divorced her mother broke off the match. Then H ed to marry her to the King, that monarch refused and offe son as a husband. Henry ref after this Elizabeth was born, affections became centred in daughter, who he hoped woul Therefore when James V, of S for the hand of Mary, Henry m with a refusal, for he feared t have children, who would dispu claim. The Prince of Portuga Cleves and the Duke of Bavar for Mary's hand only to be refu who seems to have determined th live in celibacy. Mary was well had undoubted talents. Her o masculine. Her voice was a her manners were rough a She was sullen in dispositio stinate. What she might ha der more favorable circumsta of course, be known, but were she became morose and seeking in extreme religious fer solation that was denied her el heir to the Crown during the reig brother she naturally was the c hopes of those who desired to se tion crushed, and she was no upon the throne than she began the work that Cranmer had been accomplish during the reign of E does not appear to have been nat for she refrained for a long time ing to the execution of Lady Jar although she had reason to believe bett was not wholly free from against her, she treated her with she expected that she was about child by her husband, Philip of S

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Henry VIII. secured the assent of Parliament to his plan whereby the Crown on his death passed first to Edward VI., and on the death of the latter without issue then to Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, and if she died childless, then to Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn. Then he declared by will that, in the event of Elizabeth dying childless, the succession should go to his younger sister Mary and her children, thus passing over his older sister, Margaret, who was married to the King of Scotland. When the Duke of Northumberland, who followed Somerset as virtual ruler of the kingdom under Edward VI., saw that the young king was not likely to live long, he persuaded him that, as his father had ignored the claims of Margaret and arranged for the succession upon a "plan" of his own, so he, Edward, might properly ignore what his father had done and name Jane Grey, his second cousin, who was married to the son of Northumberland, as his successor. Thereupon when the King died, Northumberland caused Jane to be proclaimed queen much against her wishes. The people would not tolerate this disregard of an Act of Parliament, and they refused to rally to her support. Mary asserted her rights and they were recognized. Northumberland was executed for high treason, and not long afterwards Jane and her husband shared the same fate. The unfortunate girl, who had no ambitions whatever, and who was forced into her untenable position greatly against her will, was not eighteen years old when she met her fate. She is described as attractive, bright, well-informed and lovable.

No sovereign of England has ever been held in such hatred as Mary, and while it is utterly impossible to excuse her cruelties, it is right that some effort should be made to understand her character. It is not desirable here to tell the story of Smithfield, or go into details of the many burnings for heresy. Sufficient to say that about three hundred persons perished in this way rather than renounce Protestantism, and that they represented all classes from Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, to a poor blind girl, whose name even has not been preserved. These executions were by authority of a statute passed in the reign of Edward IV., and therefore it is to be said on behalf of Mary that she was only an assenting party to what was already the law of the kingdom. Her attempt to stay the progress of Protestantism and restore the conditions prevailing under Henry VIII., after he had declared himself independent of the Pope, was a matter of policy to which the great body of the people were not opposed. It was only when she had declared her intention of restoring papal supremacy and when the indignation of the country had been roused by the executions, that public spirit became aroused to take a form that would have led to her deposition, if death had not intervened, and that caused her to be remembered with detestation by future generations.

Mary was daughter of Catherine of Aragon, who was a woman of a strong nature that was embittered by the circumstances of her life. She was married to the elder son of Henry VII. simply as a matter of policy, and when he died she was given in a loveless marriage to Henry VIII., who was opposed to the match. Their life was not happy although she succeeded after a time in gaining great influence over her husband. They were both much troubled over the legality of her marriage, and it is easy to believe that her daughter Mary was the victim of pre-natal influence on the subject of religion. Mary had a strange experience. At seven years of age she was betrothed to the Emperor Charles V., but when the king divorced her mother the emperor broke off the match. Then Henry endeavored to marry her to the King of France; but that monarch refused and offered his second son as a husband. Henry refused. Shortly after this Elizabeth was born, and Henry's affections became centred in Anne Boleyn's daughter, who he hoped would succeed him. Therefore when James V. of Scotland asked for the hand of Mary, Henry met the request with a refusal, for he feared that she might have children, who would dispute Elizabeth's claim. The Prince of Portugal, the Duke of Cleves and the Duke of Bavaria in turn asked for Mary's hand only to be refused by Henry, who seems to have determined that she should live in celibacy. Mary was well educated and had undoubted talents. Her qualities were masculine. Her voice was a "man's voice"; her manners were rough and manlike. She was sullen in disposition and obstinate. What she might have been under more favorable circumstances cannot, of course, be known, but as things were she became morose and discontented, seeking in extreme religious fervor the consolation that was denied her elsewhere. As heir to the Crown during the reign of her half-brother she naturally was the centre of the hopes of those who desired to see Protestantism crushed, and she was no sooner seated upon the throne than she began to undo all the work that Cranmer had been able to accomplish during the reign of Edward. She does not appear to have been naturally cruel, for she refrained for a long time from assenting to the execution of Lady Jane Grey, and although she had reason to believe that Elizabeth was not wholly free from conspiring against her, she treated her without severity although she imprisoned her at one time, when she expected that she was about to have a child by her husband, Philip of Spain.

Mary was thirty-five years of age when she began her reign. She seems to have been the reverse of attractive in personal appearance. In the following year, 1554, she married Philip of Spain, son of the Emperor Charles to whom she had been espoused. To her husband she extended a love that was morbid in its strength; but he seems to have been a sour and heartless man. His influence doubtless led her to assent to the rapacious cruelty of Gardiner, who was her minister and by whom the religious persecutions were carried on. The marriage with Philip involved England in the designs of the Emperor whose ambitions aimed at establishing himself as supreme over all western Europe. This led to war with France in the course of which Calais, the last remaining possession of England on the continent was lost. Mary's health was poor. Her failure to have a child embittered her. The absence of her husband, who does not seem to have returned her affection, and whose presence on the Continent became necessary because of his father's plans, made her life lonely, and so when, after a reign of a little more than five years, she died in intense suffering she was doubtless as glad to lay down her life as her subjects were to have her lay down the sceptre. Her life was one long tragedy.

During the reign of Mary, Parliament recovered a great deal of the power that her father and grandfather had deprived it of. Her title to the Crown being parliamentary and it being necessary to invoke it in order to meet the pretensions of the champions of Lady Jane Grey, the fact that she was compelled to ask parliamentary sanction for the changes she made in the religion of the country and her desire to conciliate the people so that they might be willing to assist in the great political schemes which her husband and his father were devoting their energies, led her to recognize Parliament as supreme. Her treatment of the Protestants strengthened Protestantism. By driving many adherents of the new religion to take refuge abroad, she brought them under the influence of Calvin, and in Geneva was formed a religious organization, which became known as the Puritans, and was later to become the most important influence in England.

DEATH

Death is as natural as birth. There is no good reason why it should be looked upon as the King of Terrors. We face it from the moment of our first breath; each heart-beat marking one step nearer to it. It is the one thing that we cannot avoid. It is the one heritage that we all have in common. The various races of mankind look upon death differently, but it has remained for those who profess Christianity to surround it with unnamable terrors. The ancient Greeks represented the god of Death, Thanatos, as a beautiful and attractive youth. Homer said it was the twin brother of Sleep, and Hesiod said that they were the sons of Night. Death is always represented in ancient Grecian art as coming as a friend, and its coming was regarded as a mark of favor from the Gods. In later days more gruesome ideas prevailed, and among the Romans Death was always regarded as a cruel monster. The Hebrew conception was similar to the Roman. The idea of representing death as a grinning skeleton partly robed was a conception of the Middle Ages. More recently artists have revived the ancient Greek type. Sir Thomas Browne, a distinguished physician who lived in the Seventeenth Century, thus wrote:

"There is therefore but one comfort left; that though it is in the power of the weakest arm to take away life, it is not in the strongest to deprive us of death. God would not exempt Himself from that; the misery of immortality in the flesh He undertook not, that was in it immortal. The first day of our jubilee is death; we are happier with death than we could be without it. He forgets that he can die, who complains of misery; we are in the power of no calamity while death is our own." When Socrates was before his judges, he said: "For to fear death, my friends, is only to think of ourselves wise without being wise. For anything that men can tell, death may be the greatest good that can come to them." Menander, the Greek dramatist, wrote:

"The lot of all most fortunate is his, Who, having stayed just long enough on earth

To feast his eyes on this fair face of nature, Sun, sea and clouds, and heaven's bright, stary fires;

Drops without pain into an early grave."

Marcus Aurelius wrote: "Do not despise death, but be well content with it; for it is one of those things that nature wills. This, then, is consistent with the character of a reflecting man—to be neither careless nor impatient nor contemptuous with respect to death, but to wait for it as one of the operations of nature." David Hume said that he was no more uneasy because of what might happen after he died than he was because he had not lived before he was born. Quotations like these could be almost indefinitely multiplied, and it can be said with truth that the wisest and best men in all ages seem to have looked upon death, not with indifference, indeed, but without alarm.

Of the act of death we know nothing whatever, except what may be inferred from certain physical effects; but these effects are not death. They are only the results of it. One moment we are alive. The functions of the body are performing their appointed duties with more or less accuracy. Suddenly they

cease, for death is always sudden, no matter how long it seems to be in coming. The final act is absolutely abrupt. Something goes out of us, and this something we have never been able to define. We are in deep ignorance of what it is as if we had never known that it was. This is the great mystery of it all, and doubtless the reason why death is so much dreaded is that it is a mystery. Yet it is no greater mystery than life. The exit of a personality from this life is not more wonderful than the entrance of a new personality into it.

The statistics of death are startling. It is estimated that throughout the world there is on an average more than one death per second. The number of deaths attributable to pneumonia and tuberculosis is nearly one-third of all, although of late years there has been a very notable decrease in the number caused by tuberculosis. Statistics show a marked diminution in the death record during the past twenty years, and improved methods of treatment, better nursing, and improved methods of treatment. Something of the decrease is also due probably to the general improvement in the conditions under which a very large portion of the world's population lives. Medical and surgical science have accomplished wonders in their respective fields. They are successfully combating the ills to which the body is heir. That they will ever succeed in banishing death is unsupportable, nor is such a consummation to be at all desired.

AN ERA OF CHANGE

Most persons, if asked to name the inventor of railways and fix the date of the invention, would say George Stephenson and place the date at 1825. But railways are much older than that, and here again we find, as we have seen in connection with so many other matters, that progress has been rapid than in previous periods of the same length, that by comparison the world seems to have been standing still for many centuries. The early Romans employed devices similar in principle to the modern railway, which principle is that wheeled carriages upon solid, permanent tracks can be transported with a much less expenditure of force than any other way. Doubtless the engineers of the nations of greater antiquity than the Romans knew and applied this principle. Be that as it may, the idea seems to have been lost sight of, and we find the English coal miners in 1600 experimenting with it. The first railway in England, consisted of planks laid longitudinally in the ruts made by the wheels of coal carts, and from this humble beginning we can trace the Twentieth Century transcontinental flyer. For seventy years the inventive genius of the coal and iron miners could not suggest any improvement upon this plan, but in 1670 they began to make roadbeds especially for the use of planks, and trestles were placed under the planks to keep them level. The mining companies then began to secure the most direct rights-of-way across farms, and we are told that these planks were laid "from the colliery to the river exactly straight and parallel, and bulky carts were made with four rollers fitting the rails, whereby the carriage was so easy that one horse could draw down four or five chaldrons of coals." The term applying to this kind of road was "wayleave," the term implying a right-of-way. The third step in railway development was to fill up the space between the rails, so that the horses could make their way more easily. It seems strange that such an obvious improvement should not have suggested itself at the outset. On this improved railway a horse could draw more than two tons of coal or ore, which was certainly a great improvement upon the old method of traction under which less than a ton was considered a full load. About the year 1700 strips of iron were fastened to the rails, and this was found not only to save wear, but to render the draught easier. In 1740 rails of iron were laid, and the use of the new roads was found to be so advantageous that they were adopted in all parts of England. Traction was seen to be so easy over the iron rails that instead of a single cart being used, several were attached one to the other, and thus was the railway train born. Flanged wheels were the next invention, and so matters stood in 1802. In that year Richard Trevithick invented a steam locomotive. It was an indifferent success, but it was able to draw a load of ten tons at the rate of five miles an hour. The invention was not regarded with favor, because there was a general opinion among engineers that speed was impossible with the new machines, and that they could not haul loads up inclines. A number of devices to overcome the imaginary difficulty were tried, but they were all failures. In 1811 a coal miner named Blackett experimented with a heavier locomotive than had been in common use, and found that it would haul a load up an incline. Shortly after George Stephenson entered the field.

Stephenson was of very humble origin, and his early life was a struggle with poverty. He had little or no schooling, and was employed about a hoisting engine in a colliery. He occupied his leisure in repairing watches or on other small mechanical tasks. When he was about 30 years old he began to give his attention to locomotives, and in the year 1814 he built one. It was not much of a success, for the reason that it could not generate steam fast enough. Stephenson then hit upon the idea of sending the exhaust steam through the smokestack, so as to increase the draught of the furnace, and in this way surmounted the difficulty. By this time he had become favorably known by his invention of a safety-lamp, and when some enterprising people proposed to build a railway from Stockton to Darlington, Stephenson was offered the position of engineer. He told the directors that he would

build a locomotive that would draw a train at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and his claim was ridiculed. The Quarterly Review protested against such terrific speed. "As well trust one's self to be fired off on a Congreve rocket," it said. The road was completed in 1825, and opened in 1825, when Stephenson's locomotive, the Rocket, was found to be able to haul a train at thirty-five miles an hour. The utmost speed that had been attained on the coal roads had been five miles an hour. The Rocket demonstrated the second desideratum of locomotive traction. Blackett had shown that the friction of the wheels would carry a locomotive and its train up an incline. Stephenson demonstrated that it could be done safely at an undreamt-of speed. From that time forward railway construction became a recognized industry, and the building of roads a highly popular investment.

Shortly after the opening of the Darlington line for traffic, the Baltimore & Ohio was completed for a distance of 13 miles, and the first train was run over it. In the same year the construction of an intercolonial railway in British North America was proposed. To Dr. John Wilson, of the town of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, belongs the credit of the suggestion. He proposed the building of a railway from that town to Quebec. The project took shape and 90 miles were built by the New Brunswick & Canada Railway Company, or, as it was originally called, the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway Company. This line is now under lease to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. After 1830 railway building proceeded apace. There were, according to the latest statistics compiled for the whole world, that is in 1907, 594,902 miles of railway, distributed as follows:

	Miles
In Europe	199,385
In Asia	56,294
In Africa	18,519
In North America	268,058
In South America	34,911
In Australasia	17,700

The existing mileage must be very considerably in excess of 600,000 miles. The cost of existing railways and their equipments is about \$50,000,000. A hundred years ago the fastest speed attained on a railway was 5 miles an hour. The fastest speed ever attained was in 1903, over the Plant system at the rate of 120 miles an hour. The greatest speed for a continuous run was 84.6 miles an hour for a distance of 114 miles, over the Great Western of England.

A Century of Fiction

XXXIII.

(N. de Bertrand Lagin)

Hall Caine

We think, with all due credit to his contemporaries, that Hall Caine as far as literary merit goes, should be placed on a pedestal a little higher than most of them. His writings are so virile, so suggestive, so powerful, so instinctive with the great passions that owe to mighty thoughts and acts, that he inspires us with something of his own strength as we read, even though the tragic turn of the story cuts us to the quick. But more than all this he is distinctly a patriot, a Manxman, and he has produced in his heroes and heroines the best of his country's types. There is no doubt about the uplifting power of the patriotic sentiment, and when a man is impelled by it to portray the charms of his native land, and the characteristics of his countrymen, whether or not we are wholly alien from him in regard to nationality, we can comprehend something of the impetus which moves him, and an instinctive understanding is at once reached between writer and reader which goes a long way in forming our estimate of the man, and creating a vivid interest in his works.

"Islands," wrote Goldwin Smith, "seem by nature dedicated to freedom, and perhaps the independence of thought and indifference to conventionalities which are distinctive qualities of this writer have been begotten by the spirit of his native isle, which remains to this day, though part and parcel of Great Britain, and subject to her supervisory powers, quite aloof and self-governing to all intents and purposes, and many of the ancient laws and the picturesque customs still prevail among its inhabitants. A beautiful island it is too and one of which a native may well be proud. Situated in the Irish Sea with a magnificent range of mountains occupying its larger portion, its shore-line indented with deep blue bays, its farm lands highly cultivated and richly colored with vegetation, its varied and marvelous scenery is a source of endless delight to the beholder. Fine roads traverse the hills in every direction, and can afford the traveller opportunities to refresh his senses from the infinite store of nature's lovely bounty spread upon valley, mountain and sea. There are no venomous reptiles on the Isle of Man and the climate is ideal. Saint Patrick is the patron saint, and many and beautiful are the legends and traditions that invest this picturesque spot with time's halo of romance.

It was here about sixty years ago that Hall Caine was born. Of his early life we know little, but we can imagine much, fancying the little lad, roaming about the beaches or loitering on the wharves, listening to the tales of the fisher-folk of the lands beyond the blue waters or to the fairy legends of his own native valleys and hills. He was of Manx and Cambridge parentage, and received most of his education at home.

His first professional work was as an architect, but his tastes were all literary and from the age of eighteen he essayed to get his efforts published. He was engaged on the literary staff of the Liverpool Mercury, and about 1880 decided to settle in London.

Some years previous to this time he had met with the painter-poet Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and the two immediately became fast friends. The tragic life-story of Rossetti appealed to the poetic imagination and refined sympathy of the young writer, and Rossetti in turn seemed to find comfort and strength in the other's companionship. They lived in the same house until the poet's death in 1882, and no doubt the influence of Rossetti had a refining and beautifying effect upon Caine while his encouragement would act as a strong stimulant to his best endeavor.

After Rossetti's death the young writer produced a book, "Recollections of Rossetti," which was well received. His first novel published three years later called "The Shadow of a Crime" met with success, though it was written only after the most painful effort. "It took me," wrote the author, "nearly a fortnight to start that novel, sweating drops of blood at each fresh attempt." He was unable to satisfy himself and again and again destroyed page after page of what he had written. Even after the book was finished having conceived what he thought a better idea in order to work it in he destroyed half the manuscript. This habit of painstaking has marked all of Caine's writing, and the result is well worth the trouble expended.

The following year Mr. Caine brought out "A Son of Hagar," and the next year, 1887, "The Deemster" appeared. This was dramatized and has proved very popular with the play-going public. His best and most widely read story is undoubtedly "The Manxman" which though written nearly sixteen years ago is still a great favorite.

Mr. Caine has travelled a great deal, has visited the United States and Canada, and has stayed for some time in Russia for the purpose of studying the peasant life there, and coming to some understanding of prevalent conditions, their reason for their existence, and their remedy.

He has a beautiful home in his native isle, which he calls Greeba Castle. Here he loves to shut himself away from the world with his work, and here he loves also to receive his many friends chief among whom are his own country people whose deep affection for him has something in it of reverence and awe for though they think of him as one of themselves and belonging to them, they realize that his great talents and his works place him on a plane a little apart from them, and his judgment is to them always unquestionable, his life a fitting example for all to emulate who may.

"SOME O' THAT STUFF."

It was an old farmer who followed the manager of the ball team to his hotel and secured an interview to say:

"I was up there and saw the game today."

"Yes."

"Came to town on purpose."

"Yes."

"And now I want to buy some o' that stuff of you if I can."

"I don't exactly understand," said the manager.

"Why, that salve or liniment or poultice or whatever it is that your fellers rub on 'em at night to be all right in the morning. It must be something mighty powerful or they'd be laid up for a month after every game. I'm willin' to pay a fair price."

"All we ever use is a little rose water. You can buy it at any drug store."

"Thanks. I'll take home a quart of it. My son Silas he don't play ball, but he's calculatin' to break a colt, run a footrace, lick a circus man, twist the neck of a bull and run a constable five miles, and I wanted somethin' to sorter take the soreness out of him afterwards. Rose water, eh? Mebbe I'll get two quarts. It would be just like Silas to get tangled up with a threshing machine before the summer is out."

MORE TROUBLE COMING

I was smoking away on the rear seat of an open trolley when a man beside me, whom I had sized up for a farmer, turned and inquired:

"Mister, can you tell me what all this fuss at Albany is about?"

"Why, don't you read the papers?" I asked.

"Only now and then. I'm purty busy."

"Well, one of the senators was bounced for accepting a bribe."

"I see."

"And another one resigned to prevent being bounced for giving a bribe."

"And now there's going to be a thorough investigation to see how many more can be bounced."

"And how many more do they expect to get?"

"Why, some folks think the Senate will have to bounce its wholeself."

"I see."

"And what are you farmers going to do about it?" I asked as he maintained silence.

"Nothin', I guess."

"Do you mean it?"

"Nothin' unless it can be shown that them 'ere senators asked widders to marry 'em and then flunked out. If they did that then we'll clean 'em out to the last durned critter!"

Victoria's Tribute to Departed Monarch's Memory

IN MEMORY OF HIS LATE MAJESTY

(Continued from Page 1.)

introduced the speaker of the day, Captain Olive Phillips Wolley, who said: We are gathered here today to honor to our mighty dead, the King of England, the Emperor of India, the Supreme Lord and Ruler of the Dominions over seas, and above all the Head of the Empire, and the Representative of our Race.

This is no place, and I am no person to pronounce an eulogy upon King Edward the Seventh. That will be done by our spiritual heads in the cathedrals and churches of our nation to a people upon its knees, and moreover in any except such hallowed surroundings it is difficult for an ordinary Briton to bring himself to that frame of mind in which an eulogy would be anything but an imperfection.

Out of the immediate presence of God, natural human pride will have sway, and we when we think of our dead, must be filled with that pride beyond all speech, which makes British lips dumb because no words of man are adequate to express it.

Let the others praise him. He was ours, the people's King. We knew him as he knew us, and we loved him. His throne was not the one man saw. His throne was his mother's throne, earned by love and loyalty to and understanding of his people, and by unceasing labor for them to his very last. The throne of Edward the Seventh was the heart of Britain.

Must I prove it? Do you remember how we twice prayed for him, and twice God gave him back to us; that was in the time of sorrow. Do you remember in the play time, so little time ago, when his horse had won the Derby, how the burly, genial sportsman led that horse through the vast throng of his subjects, one of them, unattended, unguarded and unafraid? What other ruler of a mighty nation nowadays, dare or could to that?

Look back through history, and you will find the secret of our late King's safety in the story of all our greatest monarchs.

Alfred was the first ruler in Christendom who devoted himself utterly to the welfare of those he ruled, and in his steady labor, his love of his country, and his love of sport, he was absolutely one with his people. Edward the First, is called the First English King, and so like was he to his people in body and mind, that his very faults were theirs, and they loved him better even when they were contending with him than they would have loved any other.

The forbids me to go through the glorious roll, but the strength of Britain's kings has always lain in the fact that they were really kings, men who worked and led, the heads and representatives of their kin, and their kin was the British people.

But to bring the whole story home to you, I must for one moment consider another word. What is this Empire which is on every man's lips; this Empire of which Edward VII was the head? Is it a geographical term, describing the area over which one man rules? Surely it is more than this. If it were only this, it would mean very little to us or to the world, and it would matter little how long it lasted.

But to me at least it seems that this Empire is the life's work of the British race; the expression of the British ideal; the monument to the very best that we of our own kin; the very best that we can devise for the betterment of man, to insure perfect fair play for rich and poor, weak and strong alike.

I believe that God created the world, and I believe that the British Empire exists to spread Christ's doctrine and to illustrate them, however imperfectly by her practice.

If this is not true, then there is no good reason for the permanence of our race, but I have good warrant for my belief that it is true.

Perfect fair play between man and man; the duty of the strong to help the weak; the nobility of self-sacrifice; these seem to me to lie at the root of all Christ's teaching.

Is there any nation today which illustrates these teachings? Is our nation more fair than ours; where is the nation whose women are held in greater honor and respect; where is another nation which conquers to bring peace and fair play and prosperity as we have done in India; or schools and the comfort of successful agriculturists as we have done in Egypt? Where is the nation which would hold the sea ways of the world for the purpose of peace?

I verily believe that this Empire of ours has been built as the great reefs are built by millions upon millions of tiny lives, and every life a British life; and that the soul of it is compounded of the soul of its builders, that it stands as a barrier between the happy land and the angry destroying ocean, and that its destruction would be a disaster to the world.

And of this Empire he was the head. We know what his headship meant.

CITY HALL

us. Did you ever stop to consider what it meant to him? A brave man goes through the world with his head high and a lance on his lips, whatever be the pains of his body or the worry and anguish of his mind; and a brave King whose countenance is as it were the weather gauge of his Empire, must do more than the ordinary brave man.

We have seen Edward VII always with a gallant smile on his face; we have seen him the centre and instigator of our revels; we have seen him as he ought to be the splendid type and expression of the Majesty of Britain, but we have heard nothing of the long life and the throne; we have heard nothing of the immense amount of business which made up the greater part of his life.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

ture reading, the 90th psalm, was given by the Rev. Hermon Carson. The Rev. T. W. Gladstone, delivered the invocation; the Benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

The policing arrangements in connection with the funeral and the procession of the funeral organizations were perfect. The procession was headed by Chief of Police Langley and twenty-three of his men who presented a fine appearance in the line of march. On the grounds the arrivals were assigned to their places with the utmost expedition, the members of the force handling the crowds with expedition and maintaining order.

POST OFFICE

actor. The entire military force of the capital assembled in the grounds in front of the Parliament Buildings, forming three sides of a square and lining the main walk, with the bands massed in the service. His Excellency Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of the cabinet who are in the city and the party from Government House stood at the head of the steps leading to the main entrance. Thousands of people witnessed the ceremony and many were moved to tears by the solemnity of the spectacle. In all the city churches memorial services were held and were largely attended.

REGINA IN MOURNING

REGINA, May 20.—A day of general mourning was observed in Regina today, all places of business being closed out of respect to the late King. Churches held special memorial services and addresses lauding the virtues of the late King were delivered. At the headquarters of the mounted police the quarters of the mounted police the day by attending divine service in St. Paul's.

QUEBEC

QUEBEC, May 20.—In accordance with the mayor's proclamation, today was observed as a day of mourning in the city of Quebec. All of the public offices and many private business establishments were closed. Special churches were held in the city churches. A state memorial service was held at the English Church Cathedral.

WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, May 20.—The day of mourning for the death of King Edward VII commenced this morning in all the Anglican churches, and in each case they were largely attended. The services were of the regular memorial order of the English church, and were most impressive and solemn. Special music was rendered in each case. There was a

Thousands Thronged Parliament Square

when he was upon the throne. He shared his pleasures with his people, but he took all the burden of his pain upon his own shoulders.

Look for a moment through the records of his great mother's life, and you will find that she was the hardest worked Briton of her day.

Notice that the new king, our present gracious sovereign, must be at his desk at 7:30 each morning, and wait for a year or two until you attempt to measure the work which is done by that great personage who is at once Britain's king and Britain's slave.

It is said that almost our King's last words were: "I think I have done my duty." With bent heads the nation will say amen to that, and may we ask it: "Have we done ours?"

That is the question for us today. Darker than ever before the storm seems to gather round Britain's Empire. Volcanic forces are at work within which may ruin or re-invigorate our body politic. Outside there is a menace more than ever the Sea Queen has yet faced.

It is for the race to assert itself once more; to pay for its pride of place as it always has done by willing individual sacrifices, and especially in it for us to teach the world that in spite of time and space of seas and continents which lie between, the British race in time of trouble is one and indivisible.

Wherefore, fellow citizens, remembering what I said about Empire and of the King's office therein, I ask you, remembering the great dead, to pledge yourselves in this year's work to the King who will follow Christ and we the King.

The hymns rendered were: "O God Our Help in Ages Past," "Book of Ages," and "Abide With Me." A scrip-

THE PARADE

About fifteen hundred members of the different local fraternal societies lined up on Yates street, carrying a general supervision at the grounds. A detachment of fifty men from the Fifth Regiment assisted in police duty.

der with ease. Members of the detective force lent efficient aid in regulating the traffic and carrying out a general supervision at the grounds. A detachment of fifty men from the Fifth Regiment assisted in police duty.

KING EDWARD RESTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

breathing the empire spirit to be true and loyal to British rule as carried out under King George.

Even Judge McInnes' clarion voice failed to reach every part of the crowd of twenty thousand which filled the grandstand and grounds. The crush at the grounds being so great that a number of members of the regiment, as well as boy scouts, were overcome by the heat and had to be taken charge of by the ambulance corps.

Throughout the city during the day there was a general collection of business, even the theatres remaining closed until evening.

CANADA'S MOURNING

OTTAWA, May 20.—The military ceremonies here in connection with the funeral of King Edward in London were of a very impressive char-

acter. The entire military force of the capital assembled in the grounds in front of the Parliament Buildings, forming three sides of a square and lining the main walk, with the bands massed in the service. His Excellency Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of the cabinet who are in the city and the party from Government House stood at the head of the steps leading to the main entrance. Thousands of people witnessed the ceremony and many were moved to tears by the solemnity of the spectacle. In all the city churches memorial services were held and were largely attended.

REGINA, May 20.—A day of general mourning was observed in Regina today, all places of business being closed out of respect to the late King. Churches held special memorial services and addresses lauding the virtues of the late King were delivered. At the headquarters of the mounted police the quarters of the mounted police the day by attending divine service in St. Paul's.

QUEBEC, May 20.—In accordance with the mayor's proclamation, today was observed as a day of mourning in the city of Quebec. All of the public offices and many private business establishments were closed. Special churches were held in the city churches. A state memorial service was held at the English Church Cathedral.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES WERE PRESENT IN FORCE

R U HOW TO GROW

The Pansy! At the sound matter where I hear it, my to the scenes of youth and of my childhood days, and stops beside the first bed of I have any recollection.

My childish fancy was it now just outside the kitchen as to be sheltered from the noon-day sun, by the spread of a cherry tree.

Long and earnestly have those lovely flowers—the ones ever called lovely—at their sweetness of innocent loveliness toward the rising sun and their gaze as he moved in the azure vault of heaven.

My childish mind would pany to the great cause beyond, "None but a God calliness."

That was long, long years though today I am better something about the law of and better able to understand about how the different strains produced, I am yet ignorant beyond, and the judgment of years only serves to confirm of my childish mind that "not of such lovelessness."

Such much have been the ed into our ancestors by the gazed upon it in all its prist are to judge by the endearing it was called. The Italian Idle Thoughts; the Germanified. Many of the old affectionate meaning, Kiss-me-of-my-Joan, Three-faces-und-me-at-the-garden-gate, Lady's-so-pretty, and Kit-run-about-early poets called it Heartsease, spelt spoke of it as Love-French called it Pensee from the modern word pansy. In name, the pansy has ranked a beloved of all the flowers in kingdom.

Parent is Tri-Co

The parent of the pansy color, which is found peep meadows and fringing wood hedgerows in England and man is found. A traveller, forests of Sweden says: "Inn of the loveliest colors peeped masses of brown rock came kinds of lichens, and huge variegated with beds of the case, displaying its different the darkness of the sweeping

To obtain the best result of this flower seed of the Giant cities such as Giant Excelsior, Burpee's Defiance and Bug planted in August, while the sorts are better started early. The reason for this will be qu it is understood that the large are not satisfactory summer.

They are not at any time bloomers as the smaller flower and are grown for the immediate bloom which can be had only weather of early spring or foms have tried these as su and been disappointed because far short of that claimed for quantity of bloom was not equ ary bedding kinds.

Sow Early in Spr

The smaller flowered strain isfactory results when sown spring, and may be had in bloom. If you have a cold frame this ter place in which to start them may be started in a box set the verandah.

We will not give any direct pansy seed in the house not believe that ten per cent. starting this seed there would factory results.

The pansy must have a cool here and plenty of fresh air be allowed to lag at any stage. If you have a cold frame plant as early in the spring as you brought into use. If you have select a cool, moist place in is partially shaded during the day. By partially shaded, hopes that those who understand ing of that term will pardon digress in order to make him those whose idea of it is some many people have become discouraged through failure because they stumbled and term "partial shade," that it taking the time to set them r.

Not Dense Shade

Partial shade does not me a place which never gets a sun or where the gentle breeze. It means a place to which access and yet is sheltered frays of the sun during the ho day.

Give them all the sun pos a. m. and after 4 p. m. If it select such a partially shade the seed bed, make it right of and after the seeds have been five stakes in the ground, one and one in the centre of the be

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

HOW TO GROW PANSIES

The Pansy! At the sound of that name, no matter where I hear it, my mind goes back to the scenes of youth and the humble home of my childhood days, and lingering there stops beside the first bed of pansies of which I have any recollection.

My childish fancy was captivated. I see it now just outside the kitchen door so situated as to be sheltered from the fierceness of the noon-day sun, by the spreading of branches of a cherry tree.

Long and earnestly have I gazed upon those lovely flowers—the only flowers I have ever called lovely—at their faces in all the sweetness of innocent loveliness were turned toward the rising sun and followed him with their gaze as he moved majestically across the azure vault of heaven.

My childish mind would wander from the pansy to the great cause beyond, and I would exclaim, "None but a God can make such loveliness."

That was long, long years ago, and although today I am better able to understand something about the law of cause and effect and better able to understand something about how the different strains of flowers are produced, I am yet ignorant of the great cause beyond, and the judgment of my more mature years only serves to confirm the impressions of my childish mind that "none but a God can create such loveliness."

Such must have been the sentiments inspired into our ancestors by this flower as they gazed upon it in all its pristine beauty if we are to judge by the endearing names by which it was called. The Italian name signified Idle Thoughts; the German, Little Stepmother. Many of the old names were full of affectionate meaning, Kiss-me, Pull-me, Pick-of-my-joan, Three-faces-under-a-hood, Kiss-me-at-the-garden-gate, Lady's-delight, None-so-pretty, and Kit-run-about. Most of the early poets called it Heartsease, while Shakespeare spoke of it as Love-in-Idleness. The French called it Pensee from which it derived the modern word pansy. But whatever the name, the pansy has ranked as one of the most beloved of all the flowers in the whole floral kingdom.

Parent is Tri-Color

The parent of the pansy is the Viola tricolor, which is found peeping through the meadows and fringing woodland walks and hedgerows in England and Europe, wherever man is found. A traveller, speaking of the forests of Sweden says: "Innumerable flowers of the loveliest colors peeped out between the masses of brown rock enamelled with various kinds of lichens, and huge fragments were variegated with beds of the pansy, or Heartsease, displaying its different hues, relieved by the darkness of the sweeping pines."

To obtain the best results in the culture of this flower seed of the Giant flowered varieties such as Giant Excelsior, Cassier's Giant, Burpee's Defiance and Bugnot should be planted in August, while the smaller flowered sorts are better started early in the spring. The reason for this will be quite obvious when it is understood that the large flowering strains are not satisfactory summer bloomers.

They are not at any time such profuse bloomers as the smaller flowered bedding sorts and are grown for the immense size of the bloom which can be had only in the cool, moist weather of early spring or fall. Many persons have tried these as summer bloomers and been disappointed because the size fell far short of that claimed for them, while the quantity of bloom was not equal to the ordinary bedding kinds.

Sow Early in Spring

The smaller flowered strains will give satisfactory results when sown early in the spring, and may be had in bloom all summer. If you have a cold frame this is much the better place in which to start the seed, or they may be started in a box set in the porch on the veranda.

We will not give any directions for starting pansy seed in the house because we do not believe that ten per cent. of those who try starting this seed there would obtain satisfactory results.

The pansy must have a cool, moist atmosphere and plenty of fresh air, and must not be allowed to lag at any stage of its growth. If you have a cold frame plant the seed there as early in the spring as the frame can be brought into use. If you have no cold frame select a cool, moist place in the garden that is partially shaded during the hottest part of the day. By partially shaded—the writer hopes that those who understand the meaning of that term will pardon him if he should digress in order to make himself clear to those whose idea of it is somewhat hazy. So many people have become disheartened and discouraged through failure with this flower because they stumbled and fell over that term "partial shade," that it is worth while taking the time to set them right.

Not Dense Shade

Partial shade does not mean dense shade—a place which never gets a glimpse of the sun or where the gentle breezes never circulate. It means a place to which fresh air has access and yet is sheltered from the burning rays of the sun during the hottest part of the day.

Give them all the sun possible before 11 a. m. and after 4 p. m. If it is not possible to select such a partially shaded situation for the seed bed, make it right out in the open, and after the seeds have been planted drive five stakes in the ground, one at each corner and one in the centre of the bed.

Allow them to project out of the ground about six or eight inches. Over these stretch a strip of cotton fastening to the stakes with tacks or clothespins. The latter are preferable as it is more convenient to remove the cotton in the evening and on dull days, or when water is required, than when tacks are used.

Having selected the place for the seed bed dig the ground to a depth of about eight inches making it quite fine all the way through. If the soil is not rich dig in a two inch layer of old rotten manure. Sow the seed thinly in rows covering to a depth of one-eighth of an inch. Be sure and do not cover too deep. When the young plants are up keep the surface soil loose and fine between the rows.

Remember the caution to shade during the hottest part of the day and never allow them to suffer for water. The young plants will be ready to transplant to their permanent bed when they have made several leaves or about the time the first buds appear.

For the permanent bed select, as for the seed bed, a partially shaded location if possible, but select a place out in the open sun in preference to too much shade. Dig it as deep as can be done with the spade or digging fork breaking it up real fine, not merely on the surface, but all the way through.

This depth is not necessary for the roots to penetrate, but loose ground will hold moisture longer than ground that has been hardened throughout the ages. Having dug the bed spread over it a good coat of well rotted manure from the cow stable or pig pen; say one wheelbarrow load to the square yard for light soil and half that amount for heavy loam if it is already fairly rich.

Never use manure from the horse stable unless it is two or three years old, or unless it is dug in the fall previous. Manure of this kind, together with street sweeping which are more easily obtained in the larger town and cities contain a large percentage of ammonia and are heating character; hence the reason for digging in during the fall when the ground contains sufficient moisture to counteract their burning action on the soil.

Mix the manure thoroughly through the soil—mix until it all looks like earth. This heavy dressing will not only supply rich food for the plants but will assist in retaining moisture in the soil as well as keeping it loose and porous.

When the bed is prepared and the plants are sufficiently advanced for transplanting set them out leaving from eight to ten inches between each plant.

Keep the surface soil loose and fine by frequent watering. If the bed is exposed during the heat of the day mulch the ground with grass clippings, straw, or anything that will conserve the moisture by excluding the sun from the roots during the hottest part of the day.

The effect of the mulch is the same as that of partial shade. The object of shade is not to protect the plants, but to protect the roots from the intense fierceness of the burning rays of the sun during the extremely hot weather.

The pansy, unlike the sweet pea, dahlia, and other tall growing plants which cool soil, does not root deeply. Herein is to be found the reason for protecting them from the sun during the hot weather. While the pansy likes the sunshine, and plenty of it, and while sunshine is absolutely necessary to the proper development of the bloom and the deepening and toning of the colors, the roots must be protected or they will burn up and die.

When the season advances and the plants give evidence of exhaustion by producing smaller and fewer flowers, an examination will reveal fresh branches starting out from the centre of the plant. The old branches, which have been blooming all season should be cut back, and the new growth allowed to shoot out. This cutting back should be done early enough in the fall to allow the plants to get a good start before the severe weather, and if given a good covering of straw leaves, or other coarse litter will produce bloom well into the second season.

THE JAPANESE LILAC

By Prof. H. L. Hutt, O.A.C., Guelph
One of the most popular and generally grown shrubs in cultivation is the lilac. This is not a native of this country, but has been introduced from Europe and Asia. There are now nearly a dozen distinct species which have been brought to this country, and scores of varieties have been developed. In the last report of the horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, reference is made to a collection of 177 varieties in the arboretum at that place, and a list is given of twenty-five of the best, including single and double varieties, ranging in color from pure white, through pinks and reds, to lilac and purple.

The Japanese lilac (*Syringa Japonica*) belongs to a species not so well known as most other varieties, yet it is well worthy of a place in any collection. It is said to be the only one of the lilacs which may be said to form a real tree, as it sometimes attains a height of twenty-five or thirty feet. Although it comes from Japan, it is quite hardy in this country and is not affected by the mildew to which the common varieties are more or less subject. It is of an erect habit of growth and does not branch out as freely as other varieties, hence does not make so good a specimen plant, but is best suited for background in the border, where its more or less naked branches may be hidden with foliage of other shrubs.

The bloom of the Japanese lilac is quite distinct from all others, being of a creamy yellow

low color and produced in large, loose panicles often a foot or more in length and nearly as much in breadth. It is also the latest of all varieties to bloom, being at its best usually about the first of July. With a good selection of varieties to bloom about the 24th of May, usually begin to bloom about the 24th of May, followed by the *S. loykyosa* and *S. japonica*, a succession of bloom may be maintained throughout the whole month of June to the first week in July.

PLANTING RASPBERRIES

By Charles F. Sprott, Burnaby Lake, B.C., in the Canadian Horticulturist

To make the cultivation of the raspberry a profitable occupation, the fruit grower who is intending to grow this fruit for the market should be careful that the land he intends planting on is a deep, rich, moisture retaining soil. Land that will grow good crops of potatoes or corn will grow a profitable crop of raspberries. It is essential, also, that the land be thoroughly underdrained. The land should be plowed in the fall at least eight inches deep and well worked in the spring before planting is done. It should be fine and pliable.

When the land is in this stage it should be marked out—the rows being north and south, if possible, as the crops ripen easier. A good way to mark it out is to stretch a line across the field and with a marker lay off the field with rows six feet apart.

The marker can be made with a two by six-inch scantling having two pieces one by four nailed on at right angles on the flat side of the scantling, the points being six feet apart. Alongside these pieces, nail on two one by four by six feet on the edge of the two by six scantling with a cross piece nailed to them by four by six from the other side of the two by six scantling.

Pull the marker carefully up the line and return down, having the point in the last made line. Great care must be taken to keep these rows perfectly straight. Then plow up these rows, having the land side of the plow on this mark, and plow about five inches deep. When this is done, planting can commence, the plants being placed in the furrow thirty inches apart. The roots should be spread out and a little fine soil pulled into the furrow and pressed firmly around them. When all the planting is done, the remaining earth can be more quickly put into the furrow with a prong hoe, firming it around each plant.

The grower should be very careful to plant only strong, healthy suckers of those varieties which grow successfully in his neighborhood. To a large extent the success of the plantation depends on the quality of the plants that are planted. These should be cut down just above the ground the first season to stop them from fruiting, but just high enough to allow the man cultivating them to see them. The cultivator must be kept going through this patch to keep weeds from growing and so conserve moisture.

It is quite possible to grow some other crop in the centre of the six-foot rows and yet be able to cultivate, and it will help pay for the work of cultivating the raspberries which bring nothing in that year. Potatoes, turnips or carrots will do well on good land, and the raspberries should make good growth.

HOW TO GROW GOOD CELERY

By F. W. Hack, Norwood, Manitoba, in the Canadian Horticulturist

When the time approaches for planting celery in the field, the plants should be gradually hardened by exposure to the weather. Celery plants when properly hardened will be unharmed by a moderate frost, and may be planted out from the middle of May to the beginning of June. The land should be well cultivated and finely pulverized.

If possible, dull or rainy weather should be chosen for planting. The plant bed should be well watered before removing the plants and care must be taken to avoid injuring the roots. Shallow pans are convenient for handling the plants, and in hot, dry weather a little water in the pans will prevent wilting. If the weather is dull and the soil is moist, it will not be necessary to water the plants when set out; but if it is hot and dry, a good watering should be given and as soon as the ground is dry the surface should be stirred to prevent baking. Watering the young plants is apt to pack the soil too tightly around their roots and should not be done unless necessary.

Celery should be planted in rows three to five feet wide and four to six inches apart in the row. The width between the rows is to give room for cultivation and for soil to earth up with; four feet will be found the most convenient.

Some growers plant in double rows. This is not advisable, except in very rich soil and where water can be artificially applied.

The old method of growing celery in trenches is not now generally used. The labor of preparing the trenches and the difficulty of cultivation renders this method unprofitable commercially. Where level culture is practiced, the rows should be slightly furrowed, so that the celery when planted should be a few inches below the level of the land. This will start an upright growth.

Frequent shallow cultivation should be given from the time of planting throughout the growing period. The surface should be well stirred twice a week during dry weather and after a rain as soon as the ground is dry. When the roots of the celery begin to spread, cultivation should be shallow near the plants.

When the plants have been out two or three weeks they must be gone over carefully

by hand, the soil around and between them loosened and all weeds removed. The plants must never be allowed to spread over the surface of the ground, and enough soil must be drawn up around them to secure an upright, compact growth. This process should be repeated as growth continues. Do not let any soil fall into the hearts.

When the plants are nearly full grown the earth should be drawn up to half the height of the plant, and one week later nearly to the top of the leaves. The blanching process will take from ten to thirty days, according to variety.

Celery that is intended for storing should be planted a little later and not moulded up so much. It will keep better if not quite fully matured when dug, and if green will blanch in storage.

A WONDERFUL PRODUCER OF HUMAN FOOD

A Holstein cow, owned by the Dairy Department of the University of Missouri, in one year produced more human food in her milk than is contained in the complete carcasses of four steers weighing 1,250 pounds each. This statement, impressive as it seems, is not only true, but does not even do full justice to the cow. The solids in the milk which are completely digested and used by the body are counted against the entire carcass of the steer, which is only in part edible.

The cow that performed this feat of producing the equivalent of four steers is Princess Carlotta. In the year she produced 18,405 pounds of milk. Below is given the amount of proteins, fat, sugar and ash contained in this milk, and the amount of the same substances found by Dr. P. F. Trowbridge, in an analysis made of the carcass of a fat steer weighing 1,250 pounds:

18,405 lbs. milk.	1,250-lb. steer.
Protein 535 lbs.	172 lbs.
Fat 618 lbs.	333 lbs.
Sugar 920 lbs.	100 lbs.
Ash 128 lbs.	43 lbs.
Totals 2,218 lbs.	548 lbs.

The total amount of dry matter in the milk was 2,218 pounds, all of which is edible and digestible.

The steer, with a live weight of 1,250 pounds, contained 5 per cent of water in the carcass, leaving a total of 548 pounds of dry matter. In this dry matter of the steer is included hair and hide, bones and tendons, organs of digestion and respiration; in fact, the entire animal, a considerable portion of which is not edible. The analysis of the steer's carcass was made from animals taken after grinding up together one-half of the complete carcass, and is not in any sense an estimation of the composition of the carcass.

Princess Carlotta produced proteins sufficient for more than three steers; nearly fat enough for two; ash enough to build the skeleton for three, and, in addition, produced 920 pounds of milk sugar, worth as much per pound for food as ordinary sugar.

These figures indicate the remarkable efficiency of the cow as a producer of human food. It is because of this economical use of food that the dairy cow, and not the steer, is kept on high-priced lands. When land is cheap and feed abundant, the meat-producing animals predominate, but when the land becomes high in value and feed expensive, the farmer turns to the dairy cow.—C. H. Eckles, Prof. Dairy Husbandry, University of Missouri.

REMOVING STAINS FROM EGGS

It is difficult to remove stains from eggs so effectually that no trace of the objectionable stain may be detected, but a British exchange offers a number of methods which may be employed, it is said, to remove dirt from the shell, without, as far as possible, destroying the "bloom" generally possessed by newly-laid eggs. "We cannot vouch for the efficacy of the treatments suggested, and do not advocate them, except by way of trial." Prof. W. R. Graham, to whom we have submitted the suggestions tells us that he intends to try them. He would consider them worth a trial, especially the first mentioned. "The prescription looks good," he adds, "if it does not favor the eggs." The methods are as follows:

1.—Eggs washed in a solution made from a quarter ounce of ammonia and one pint of water are superior in appearance to ordinary new-laid eggs. White eggs become snow-white, and tinted eggs are brought to an even, spotless, clean shade that makes them most attractive. The use of ammonia is not objectionable, it does not penetrate the shell, nor does it leave any odor.

2.—Wash with water and rub with a piece of flannel. After this, a mixture of one-fourth of a cup of salt to one-fourth cup of vinegar, should be rubbed over the shell briskly. Should the stain be a deep and obstinate one, it may be removed by rubbing with a little dry and coarse salt. Tepid water should be poured over them to wash off the salt, etc., after which they will be equal those in appearance which are taken from the nest in a clean condition.

3.—Wash the eggs till free from stain in luke-warm water, with a small portion of soap added, and dry; let them lie in unskimmed milk for a few minutes, then wipe dry with a soft cloth; a disused silk handkerchief is the best for the purpose. The above method can also be pursued if the eggs are desired for show purposes.

4.—Take a clean, coarse rag, slightly moisten, dip in common salt, rub the stain until it entirely disappears, wash in warm water, and dry on soft cloth.

5.—Wash in tepid water, and then pass through warm water to which a little glycerine

has been added, and leave to dry. Water invariably removes the bloom—except on some brown eggs—but glycerine will replace it.

6.—Steep in buttermilk for 24 hours, afterwards washing and wiping carefully.

7.—Wash them in warm water to which some vinegar has been added—a tablespoonful to a pint of water—then leave to dry. This will not remove the bloom, and should be done as soon after being laid as possible. Should they be required for show purposes, rub with a soft duster.

ALFALFA COMPETITION IN SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan is to have a competition in alfalfa-growing which promises to be one of the biggest contests known to Canadian agriculture. The growing of this leguminous crop is to be encouraged by an offer of cash prizes aggregating \$6,300, as well as trophies and medals.

The movement was inaugurated at the Agricultural Societies' Convention, held at Regina in January last, when it was decided that a prize of \$1,000 would be awarded for the best ten-acre field of alfalfa in Saskatchewan in 1914. Recently, William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, offered to provide the required \$1,000, and, needless to say, his offer was accepted immediately. But the competition has outgrown the first plan; ten times \$1,000 would hardly be more than sufficient to finance the competition as now planned.

The approved plan provides for the division of the province into four parts. Prizes will be offered for the six best fields of alfalfa in each of the districts. The prizes will be as follows: First, \$500; second, \$400; third, \$300; fourth, \$200; fifth, \$100; sixth, \$75. The first-prize field in each of the four districts will be scored for the championship, which will consist of a magnificent silver trophy.

All contestants must be paid-up members of the nearest agricultural society. Entry must be made before August 1st, 1913, and the crop must have been sown not later than the season of 1912. The entry fee has been fixed at the nominal sum of \$5.00, and must accompany the entry, which is to be sent to the director of extension work, previous to the date specified. The field of alfalfa must consist of not less than ten acres, but if the size of the plot exceeds the minimum, the whole field will be scored. No artificially irrigated crop will be eligible for entry in the competition.

HOW TO SPRAY THOROUGHLY

A good many orchard-owners will spray this year for the first time. Barring, of course, exceptionally disastrous conditions as to weather or markets, the work will be well paid; in many cases it will be repaid two or three times over. But unless one certain condition is observed there will be many disappointments at the imperfect results achieved. That certain condition is thoroughness. If you want to fence chickens out of a garden, you don't stretch netting along 20 panels, leaving gaps here and there. You fence in the whole enclosure. So in spraying, to destroy the scab spores, the codling moth, and the numerous other fungi and insects, spray the whole tree, covering every twig, leaf and embryo fruit. Imperfect spraying will leave gaps through which much injury will be accomplished, and, in the case of the codling moth, will allow enough larvae to mature to form a destructive second brood (that is, of course, in sections where there are two broods in a season). The difference between ordinary and thorough work may easily mean the equivalent of the difference between No. 1 and No. 2 grade on half the crop. On a hundred-barrel crop that difference in grading would come to from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars per acre, the amount depending on the spread in price between the two grades. This estimate is not excessive, because thorough spraying will not only put more apples into the No. 1 grade, but will save many from being discarded as culls.

It is so easy for a beginner to slight the work a little. Because the tree looks wet from where he stands, he is inclined to think it is all well sprayed, when careful examination of the twigs would convince him to the contrary. Here are a few rules that every beginner should follow scrupulously:

1. Follow directions implicitly as to materials, proportions, and time of application. Consult the spray calendar for this.

2. In the case of average-sized trees, say, twenty-five years old, one barrel of mixture should be put on every ten or twelve trees at the first spraying, and at the one just as the blossoms fall one barrel should not be expected to cover more than eight trees that have bloomed. Those which did not bloom will do with less, but ought not to be skipped.

3. Spray every tree from eight angles—four angles from each side. By so doing, you cover every side of every twig in every part of the tree.

4. For the most important spray, just after the blossoms fall, drench the tree thoroughly, spraying from above, using either a tower or a very long bamboo rod, and forcing the spray downwards into the blossom end of each fruit. An elbow at the end of the rod to which the nozzle is attached will enable you to do this.

5. Put this last-mentioned spray on immediately after the petals fall, or even while the last ones are dropping. Ten days after that will generally be too late to spray effectively for codling moth.

6. Thoroughly control the first brood of the codling moth and there will be little danger of the second, unless there is an unsprayed neighboring orchard near-by. In this case, a late spraying may be necessary for the second brood.—Farmers' Advocate.

emory

lon service in Knox church, it being of the nature of a final memorial service, all Baptists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians taking part. A service was held in St. Boniface Cathedral this morning, which many people attended. Communion services were held in a number of the Anglican churches. Twelve thousand people were present at the memorial service which were held on the Horse show amphitheatre at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The services were of a semi-military character, and were of the most impressive nature throughout, the building was elaborately decorated for the day.

REGINA, May 20.—A day of general mourning was observed in Regina today, all places of business being closed in respect to the late King. Services were held in the cathedral and addresses lauding the virtues of the late King were delivered. At the headquarters of the mounted police the firing of the 48-minute guns commenced at the noon hour. Masons observed the day by attending divine service in St. Paul's.

IN Eastern Cities.
TORONTO, May 20.—An almost total suspension of business in Toronto marked the observance of the solemn day. Memorial services for the late King, King Edward were held in the business houses of the city presented almost solid front of purple and black, and but few of these were open.

Military Services at Nelson.
NELSON, May 20.—Over 2,000 people filled the grand stand and Recreation grounds at 9:30 this morning at memorial services for the late King, held under the auspices of the 102nd Regiment, R. M. B. The drummed service was an adaptation of the Church of England funeral service under the direction of Rev. F. H. Graham, rector of St. Saviour's church, and a regimental chaplain, assisted by city clergy and St. Saviour's church choir. The municipal and city bands provided the music, the assembled crowd joining heartily in the hymns. All places of business and stores closed this morning. Public buildings and many stores were draped, and every flag in the city at half-masted.

Services at Washington.
WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Taft, the members of his cabinet, justices of the United States supreme court, the entire diplomatic corps and nearly all of official Washington attended here today a service in memory of King Edward VII at St. John's Episcopal church.

Memorial services were held simultaneously at 11 a. m. today in three of the city's largest churches by the 3,000 more delegates to the world's sixth day school convention. Each of the churches was packed, and the doors were closed to prevent dangerous crowding. Overflow meetings were organized for those who were unable to attend the main services. At the close of the prayers and the reading of the memorial service the delegates sang first stanza of "America," and then first stanza of "God Save the King." Immense audiences lined slowly out the churches at the close of the service as the pipe organs slowly played the dead march. Many of the delegates and not a few of the states representing North America are in tears.

FORCE

When in Town, Visit Our Tea Rooms, Third Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Tea Daintily Served in Our Tea Rooms, 3rd Flr



The Showing of Exquisite French Lingerie Which Is to Be Seen Here Cannot Be Surpassed---All Prices

Charming indeed are the styles of beautiful hand-embroidered and trimmed French Lingerie which is now to be seen at this store. One gazes on these garments, being captivated by the beautiful, dainty effects, wondering how it is possible that such beautiful garments could be sold at such moderate prices. The illustration shown above reflects the many different styles. Though we might say it is a correct reproduction, yet even at that it does not do these exquisite wearables justice. Better come in and see them. Prices range from \$3.75 to \$25.00

Ladies' Princess Slips of Fine Nainsook and Organdy, Trimmed With French and German Val. Lace. Prices Ranging from \$3.75 to \$25.00

One style is made of fine French lawn, with rows of insertion down back and front, 22 in. flounce of tucked lawn, set with insertion, and finished with 5 in. lace and trimmed with white satin ribbon, wide dust frill. Price **\$13.50**

Another style is made of fine Irish linen, deep flounce of organdy finely tucked and trimmed with Irish linen lace and insertion. Price **\$21.00**

One style of fine nainsook with deep flounce of tucks and embroidery insertion and wide tucked embroidery frill. Flounce is finished with wide beading threaded with satin ribbon in delicate shades **\$13.50**

Another style is made of fine nainsook with scalloped flounce of lace insertion and finished with wide lace and double dust frill of lawn and trimmed with lace. Price **\$8.50**

A dainty White Skirt is made of fine nainsook, with 22 in. flounce, made with three rows of 4 in. lace insertion and finished with 6 in. lace. Price **\$6.75**
A pretty style is made of fine nainsook and trimmed with Val. lace and insertion, with short sleeves. Price **\$6.50**

Swiss Edgings and Insertions, Mon., per yd., 5c

Early shoppers Monday morning will reap a harvest here in the way of purchasing Edgings and Insertions. This is a splendid opportunity indeed to lay in a season's supply. These are in a number of very charming designs, varying in widths of from 1 to 3 inches. To say the least, this would be splendid value at 10c. Your choice Monday, per yard **5c**
Shown in our Broad St. Windows

Japanese Parasols, Monday Morning, Each, 5c

Japanese Paper Parasols, in fancy effects. Just the kind you need for that canoeing or boating trip, for 5c. To look at this small price, one would hardly credit. But be here Monday morning and see for yourself. There are only 100 in the lot. Shown in our Broad St. windows, and on sale Monday at 5c.

Outfit the Little Man from These. Boys' Two-Piece Suits, Special, Monday, \$3.50

Boys will be boys, and these school-days are certainly hard on clothing. But when you see the kinds of suits we are offering Monday, you will note the wise economy in buying one. These are made for the "real boy" so to speak, to stand all kinds of hard usage and strain. They are made of tweeds, in stripes and green, grey and brown mixtures, in Norfolk and plain double-breasted effects. Monday's special price **\$3.50**



Boys' White Duck, Fancy Drill and Galatea Pants, in plain and bloomer styles. Usual 35c and 50c. Monday, pair **25c**
Children's Rompers, in check gingham. Regular 50c, for **25c**
Boys' and Girls' Outing Hats, in fancy ducks, crases and linens. Priced from 20c to **75c**
Boys' Straw Hats, in boater shapes, at **25c**

Fancy Collarettes at One-Third and One-Half Their Usual Value. Reg. \$1 to \$1.50, Mon., 50c

Remarkable indeed are the values we are offering on Monday in Fancy Neckwear. These consist of Lace and Silk Collarettes, just the kind to wear with your Summer gown for yokes. They are in a beautiful variety of colors and dainty designs. Only that our buyer was able to purchase these at his own price, it would be impossible to sell them less than \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Your choice Monday **50c**
Shown in our Government St. Windows

Women's Outing Hats, Val. to \$6. Mon., \$2.50

This is the first millinery sale of the season, and splendid bargains they are. All the season's most favored styles, in pliable straws, of all colors, nicely trimmed with silk ribbons and feathers. These usually sell at \$4.00 to \$6.00. Monday **\$2.50**



Men's Fancy Colored Lisle Sox at 25c

A very special bargain in Men's Fancy Colored Lisle Sox. These are in all colors, split heel and toe. They are really the best values we have ever offered. Special, Monday, per pair **25c**

Ladies' Night Gowns, Monday's Special, 50c

Ladies' Night Gowns, made of good quality cotton and cambric, in a number of pretty styles, are being offered Monday at a special price indeed. One style is made with high neck and long sleeves. Another with low neck and three-quarter sleeves, and trimmed with torchon lace. Special Monday **50c**

Dress Goods Department

Our showing of Navy Blue and Cream Serges is exceptionally strong. And nothing better than a serge skirt for picnics, boating, etc. We guarantee all our SERGES FAST DYE. Prices per yard, 50c to **\$1.50**

We have just opened up a large consignment of Shepherd Check Grey Worsted Suiting, in light and dark shades. Makes up swell tailored suits. 54 in. Per yard **\$1.50**
See Our Special Bargain Dress Counter. Always Something New.

Mohair Lustres Are Very Popular This Season. See Our Stock

44 in. wide. Grey, fawn, brown, navy, myrtle, cream, white and black, 50c and **75c**
The New Ottoman Cord is in most demand in large centres. To be had in wisteria, ashes of roses, taupe, navy, grey, biscuit, tan and mauve. 44 in. wide. **\$1.25**
The New Crepon, crepe effect, makes up pretty party dresses, in Nile, mauve, wisteria, cream, light grey, pink and reseda. 44 in. Per yard **\$1.25**

Women's White Canvas Shoes, Spec'l, Mon., \$1.35

The values are indeed worthy of your early inspection Monday morning. They include Oxfords and Pumps, covered on leather heels. These will no doubt bring a large crowd of eager shoppers to the store on Monday morning. That is to say, if the record keeps up similar to the last few days. Every day we advertise that we are offering some special values in our Shoe Dept., everybody is kept busy, because people realize what a special price means. So be here Monday. Per pair **\$1.35**

Men's Spring Neckwear, Exceptional Values

New Wash Neckties for Spring and Summer. Good, useful ties for everyday wear, for either men or boys. 20c and **12 1/2c**
Men's Silk Four-in-hand Ties, all in good taste, pretty shades. Special value **25c**
Men's Ready-made Knot and Bow Ties, quite new, pretty patterns and colors. Price **25c**
Men's Silk Four-in-hands. Special quality and a splendid range of patterns, also our popular poplins, in plain shades. Special **50c**
Extra Choice Neckties for men, in selected designs. Special **75c**

VOL. L. NO. 356.

COLONIES' POWER AS TO TREAT

Established Rule by Lord Altered When Canada and to Conclude Trade Arrangement With France

SIR EDWARD GREY GAVE COM

Negotiations Could Be Carried on by Ministers Without Intervention of British Ambassador at Paris

LONDON, May 25.—A parliamentary white paper just issued with the question of colonial making powers, and contains a denunciation of the British Government and those of over-sea powers. Lord Ripon, in 1880, sent a despatch to the Dominion Government laying down the principle that foreign power could only be approached through the British representatives at the court of that and that to give the colonial power of negotiating treaties themselves without reference to the British Government, would give them international status as separate sovereign states, which is equivalent to breaking up the empire. But Lord Ripon added, it is probable that the British Ambassador who is conducting the negotiations should have the assistance of a representative of the colonial government in a subordinate capacity.

On July 3, 1897, Sir Edward Grey determined the British Ambassador at Paris of the desire of the Dominion Government to open negotiations with the French Government for a commercial treaty. The despatch of Lord Ripon, and as it did not, however, think it is necessary to refer to the present case, a strict letter of this regulation, but what was to be done in the event of the Canadian Government being brought to a close in Paris, or independent of His Majesty's Government. The selection of a negotiator is principally a matter of convenience, and in the present circumstances it would be objectionable that the negotiations should be left to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as Canadian Minister of Finance, will doubtless keep you informed of their progress. The negotiations are brought to a close in Paris will sign the agreement jointly with the Canadian negotiator, who has been given full power.

In a subsequent despatch, the Ambassador, Sir Edward Grey, said, in the event of the Canadian Government desiring to make or accept verbal alterations either in the French text, you are authorized to agree thereto with reference to me.

Stock Exchange Holidays
NEW YORK, May 25.—The closure of the Stock Exchange today decided to close the exchange on Friday, May 28, the Saturday preceding Decoration Day, a legal holiday which the exchange also will be closed.

British Cricketers
LONDON, May 25.—Worcestershire cricket team defeated Surrey; Worcester 378 and 264 runs, Surrey 173 and 185. Lancashire 186 and 180, Essex 128.

Strenuous Politics
VIENNA, May 25.—The Independent Leader, Count Albert Apponyi who made an electioneering visit to Temesvar last Sunday, was so handled that he has retired to his country seat to recover. A large number of Socialists receive him at Temesvar, hooting him and bombarding his carriage with stones and rotten eggs and beaten with the demonstrators' cudgels. The windows of the episcopal residence where Count Apponyi took refuge and passed the night were all smashed. The mayor, Timmesvar apologized to Count Apponyi next day. The Socialist leader arrested at the railway station, waiting with rotten eggs and a bomb on board Count Apponyi on his departure.

Cadets at Rifle Meeting
LONDON, May 25.—The shooting of the Imperial Cadet meeting held at London was a most brilliant affair. The Canadian cadets did well. Tiddy, of Dundas, especially distinguished himself. He won the first prize in the rifle competition. He was second in the trap shooting with 220, the winner being 216. Crawford, of Epsom, though they failed to win any of the pots were amongst the prizes in many events. He was also amongst the range and target shooting, and emphasized the value of trap shooting at distances, such as he had seen to be the case in the next war. The Canadian cadets have an excellent round of trophies before them, including those from Eton and Portsmouth.