

URGE IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEALS

Australia and New Zealand Ministers Bring Matter up in Imperial Conference—Lord Chancellor's View

LONDON, June 14.—The official report of Monday's session of the Imperial conference, when a discussion took place on the proposed Imperial Court of Appeals, has now been published. Two resolutions dealing with the matter were brought forward by Australia and New Zealand, the former urging that the present functions of the judicial committee of the privy council be invested in such an imperial court of appeal and New Zealand maintaining that no such court would be satisfactory unless it included representatives of the overseas dominions.

Hon. Egerton Rydolf, minister of state for external affairs of the Commonwealth, spoke of the present anomalous position whereby the privy council appeals from the United Kingdom. The privy council's jurisdiction was of a board rather than a court.

Premier Asquith said some considered that a drawback, others an advantage. One never knew whether the privy council judgment was unanimous or not.

Lord Loreburn, Lord Chancellor, explained at length the nature of the present jurisdiction. Whatever form of final court of appeal was desired by the Overseas Dominions, His Majesty's government wishes to give effect to it as far as possible. His own idea was that they should add to the highest court of appeal both for the United Kingdom and the colonies by selecting two English judges of the highest standing, that a quorum should be fixed at five and that the court should sit successively in the House of Lords for United Kingdom appeals and in the Privy Council for appeals from the dominions. In that way they would have substantially the same court in its full strength for both classes of appeals.

Mr. Joseph Ward said he and his colleagues would have no objection to Canadian or South African judges sitting in New Zealand cases, but it would hardly be practicable for New Zealand judges to come over to deal only with New Zealand cases.

Hon. L. F. Borden, minister of justice, Canada, they were very well satisfied with the existing system of appeals before the privy council. In view of the dispositions of the British North America Act and of the different procedures and practices of the various provinces it would be somewhat difficult to make a change. Every one who had practiced before the judicial committee must be impressed with the great business mind prevailing amongst its members. Not only might a change be objected to by some of the provinces, but it would be a reflection on the present court which had given so much satisfaction.

Attorney-General Findlay of New Zealand said that the presence of a resident colonial judge would obviate the necessity of sending over at great expense counsel from the United Kingdom, to see that the privy council was instructed on the peculiar features of New Zealand law. In any fair conception of the burdens of an empire court of appeal, the dominions would not doubt willingly consent to the one of their own judges attached to the court.

Premier Morris said very few appeals came from Newfoundland and they were generally satisfied with the present arrangement. If any desire existed for a change on the part of the dominions who were more largely concerned in the work of the judicial committee he would not feel himself justified in voting against the resolution. There could be no objection to each dominion having a representative on a permanent court of appeals.

Hon. F. S. Maitland, minister of justice, South Africa would not send a resident judge. Premier Asquith said he would much prefer the suggestion that cases from a particular dominion should be fixed to be heard at a time to suit the convenience of that dominion. He thought this would substantially meet Sir Joseph Ward's view that when cases from a particular dominion came on it would be an advantage to have a local judge present.

Premier Fisher, after a long discussion, withdrew his resolution regarding the proposed imperial court of appeal, and substituted one to the effect that the conference recommend the proposals of the government be embodied in a communication to be sent to the Dominion as early as possible. The substituted resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

AVIATOR'S INJURIES

Frey Now Lying in Italian Hospital With Broken Neck, Right Wrist Prevented by Fog

RONCIGLIONE, Italy, June 14.—Herr Frey, the only competitor in the Paris-Frey-Turin aviation race to attempt the final leg of the course, lies in the hospital here with a broken neck and left leg broken and his lower jaw fractured. In periods of delirium he fights the fog that was his undoing yesterday. Frey does not appear to have been injured internally and the physicians believe he will recover.

JURY'S VERDICT IN VUJOVICH CASE

Montenegrin Prisoner Found Guilty of Shooting with Intent to Do Grievous Bodily Harm

After being out for nearly four hours, the jury in the case of Rex vs. Vujovich, arising out of the Prince Rupert riots of April 8th, brought in a verdict last night of guilty on the second count, which was "shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm." The prisoner will be sentenced at the close of the sittings.

The defence resumed its case when court sat yesterday morning. Another foreign-speaking witness swore that the accused had not fired any shot during the riot at Kelly's cut on April 8. Witness saw accused hit by a pick handle, but did not see Miller or Cross-examined, witness insisted that he was telling the truth. He was present during the fracas and saw rocks flying, but did not see who was throwing them. There were no shots fired after accused was knocked down.

Mr. Williams, in his address to the jury, argued that the story told by Crown was most improbable in the main, and that the case was reduced largely to a question of the weight of evidence.

Case for Crown. Mr. Alkman argued that evidence in prosecution could not be made any stronger than it was in this case. The evidence of the defence was all deliberate perjury and he would ask the jury to find so. Mr. Alkman pointed out that in all three cases growing out of the riot not one of the witnesses for the defence would admit even under oath that he had thrown any stones himself or had seen any stones thrown.

Speaking in regard to the evidence Mr. Alkman argued that there could be no question of the truth of the accused's story. It was fully proved to him. His lordship first instructed the jury on the three counts of the indictment. The law in the matter should not cause great difficulty. If the jury found that the accused was pointing at Miller and firing a shot, the jury could not presume that he intended to kill.

His lordship went on to speak of the defence counsel's reference to police evidence. It was, his lordship said, becoming too common in criminal trials to use a policeman as if he were a saint and a perjurer. It was because of the fact that the police are those that people would like to live in peace and safety.

Positive Evidence. In this case the crown evidence was direct, positive and clear cut and reasonable doubt would not enter much into the jury's consideration. Moreover in this case number of the crown witnesses were not policemen and his lordship had never heard the doctrine of the criminality of policemen extended so far as to embrace men who acted as strikers on the day of the riot.

Mr. Alkman witness said the crowd was walking away from the cut at the time. Witness was not in the street, but was a union man. He was at work on Seventh street, and he saw a big crowd moving on the cut, and went over with them. He saw stones thrown from behind and did not know who was throwing them.

Mr. Martinovich also saw the accused hit and did not hear a shot just prior to the riot. Witness was arrested and accused on the day in question, and just happened to turn around when the man was hit. Witness heard no shot just before accused was hit. Witness was at the back of the procession and saw no one throwing rocks.

Pete Genda, a young foreign-speaking witness, said he saw accused in a rooming house and went with him to Kelly's cut to see the riot. Witness saw Watson hit accused and, becoming frightened, witness ran away. Accused was just standing still at the time.

Saw No Rocks Flying. Cross examined, witness said he saw no rocks flying. He was sure they were not rocks.

Constable Morrison was called by the defence to state that he saw a man fire a gun from a stump at the cut, that he followed him and arrested a man whom he thought was the man. This man had no gun.

Milo Amoson also saw accused talking to a man on April 8, and saw him receive a blow in the neck from Mr. Watson. Witness heard no shooting for some time before this. John Verosovich told a similar story. He saw the man hit and heard no shots. He also saw a man on the ground six or eight feet from accused. John Mooney said he saw the accused hit and had not heard a shot for at least a minute prior to that. To his lordship, witness said accused was hit quite without cause. He did not see anyone else hit in a similar manner. As far as he could see it was a cowardly thing to do.

NEED FOR ACTION

City Council Asked to Remove What is Said to be Menace to Health of School Children

Complaints have been received by the Colony of what is claimed constitutes a menace to the health of the children attending Victoria West school. Some time ago a septic tank was placed at the foot of Lanford street, which has periodically overflowed, sending a sediment in the valley to the back of the schoolhouse, which it is believed is responsible for a recent case of diphtheria, which developed among the pupils.

The attention of the city council has been directed to the menace and the necessity of immediate steps being taken in the matter was urged upon this body, but up to the present there has been no action. The children of the school are allowed to play at the highest of the schoolhouse, which it is believed is responsible for a recent case of diphtheria, which developed among the pupils.

ALL BUT THREE ARE FOUND GUILTY

Prince Rupert Rioters Will be Sentenced at Close of Assize—Jury Out for Twenty-one Hours

After remaining out for twenty-one hours, the jury in the case of Rex vs. Babich, et al, charged with rioting at Prince Rupert, brought in verdicts of guilty against all but three of the accused. The assize court, presided over by Mr. Justice Murphy, yesterday at one o'clock. The case went to the jury at 3:25 on Tuesday afternoon, and they retired, under the sheriff's care for the night, at 10:30, resuming at 9:15 yesterday morning.

In thanking the jury his lordship remarked that he felt it the court's duty to say that it was the duty of the authorities of Prince Rupert to read the Riot Act at the first intimation of the trouble on April 8. It was most fortunate that no lives had been lost.

The verdict brought in by the jury found Dan Babich, Nick Badojovich and Chris Woods not guilty. Mike Secovich, Dan Milovich, Antoine Sek, Mike Kurich, and Mike Savich, Steve Rado, Noah Palovich, Vuckan Dreljich, guilty, with recommendation to mercy, and Jura Radulovich guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

His lordship recommended the prisoners found guilty, for sentence at the close of the assizes.

WATCHING BORDER

Portuguese Government Concentrating Troops at Points Where Royalists Threaten Invasion

LISBON, June 14.—The provisional government learned on Monday that the monarchists, who have renewed their activity to overthrow the republic, were approaching Chavez in great numbers.

The republican troops were immediately concentrated there. Royalist leaders thereupon moved their forces into the territory near Braga, which is the weakest point along the frontier. The government hastily dispatched troops to Ponte De Barca and Montalegre.

The general opinion is that the royalists will not attempt to force their way to Portugal. Captain Coucler, with several hundred men, and other groups of monarchists have been observed all along the frontier. The leaders in the movement are making constant raids in automobiles to the advance posts.

Last night the government concentrated troops in the territory opposite the royalist position and posted artillery in the hills. Confidence is felt that the advance of the invaders can be easily repulsed.

CONSERVATIVES GAIN SIX SEATS

Vanouver Employers Take Step in Connection With Strikers—Also Ask Police Protection

VANOUVER, June 14.—At a meeting of the building contractors of the city, at which all contractors, whether members of the Master Builders' association, of the Builders' Exchange or working entirely separate from both of these organizations, an agreement and a resolution were passed, both of which will have an important bearing on the present situation.

MILITIA TO PARADE ON CORONATION DAY

Fifth Regiment Will Take Part With Garrison and Naval Forces at Proclamation Ceremony

Last night many visitors were attracted to the camp of the Fifth Regiment C.G.A., at Macaulay plains, when the band of the regiment under band leader Rogers played a capital musical program. The work of the militia results are being obtained in the training of the three companies. The annual firing practice will take place during the last few days of the camp when the big guns will boom and big shells will fly over the waters of the Strait. No 1 company is working in the harbor defences which guard the entrance to Esquimalt harbor from any possible raiding vessel and it is possible that some night practice, with the aid of the searchlights of the harbor defences, may be carried out this year. No 2 company is working on the six-inch guns in preparation for the competitive shooting. No 3 company is at work with a battery of field guns on Macaulay plains.

Last night the sports committee of the regiment met at headquarters to draft a programme for the annual regimental sports which take place on Saturday afternoon June 24th, and the occasion is to be a gala one this year. It is expected that a large number of former members will take part in whom invitations are being sent, will grace the sports by their presence and many citizens will be the guests of the artillerymen that afternoon. The regiment will be at home during the afternoon, and it is expected that the programme being arranged will offer a good afternoon's entertainment.

On Sunday morning a drum head church service will be held at the Macaulay camp where Capt. the Rev. Hon. T. R. Hennessey, chaplain of the regiment, will conduct the services.

COAL CLAIMS IN DANGER

SEATTLE, June 14.—Twenty-two of the 24 claimants of the Bushnell group of coal claims in the Cook Inlet country of Alaska have been notified by the Juneau land office to show cause within sixty days why their claims should not be recommended to the commissioner of the general land office for cancellation because of failure of the locators to comply with the requirement of the United States statutes, which provides that patents be applied for not later than three years after coal land is located.

The Bushnell group is allied with the McLean and Mackay groups because it lies along the coast of the coast of the Michigan-Alaska Development Company for the purpose of acquiring all these lands, which are valued at fifty million dollars.

There are no fraud charges in the present proceedings, but John M. Bushnell, who is travelling agent of a laundry machine company, and an officer of the Michigan-Alaska Development Company, was indicted for a federal grand jury in Detroit last March for conspiracy to defraud the United States of the use and possession of the Bushnell-Alaska Development Company lands.

Charles H. Brooks and John I. Trapnager pleaded guilty to "technical" fraud. All three will be fined instead of an imprisonment sentence, it is understood.

BOY SCOUTS HONORED

Will Line Part of Route of Royal Procession on Coronation Day—Many Canadians in London

LONDON, June 14.—The Boy Scouts with the Canadian contingent will encamp at Roehampton House at Barnes and will line a portion of the route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. The troops furnished by the overseas dominions will march at the head of the procession. There will be a royal procession through London one day after the coronation.

Many Canadian parties are being arranged to view the coronation processions. The British government has provided seats for three thousand in the neighborhood of the Abbey, while other Canadian parties will be gathered at the offices of the Canadian government, the Ontario and Nova Scotia governments, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and the Montreal Star, all in the neighborhood of Trafalgar Square.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, who has been suffering from a cold, is better and able to enjoy his new position as minister to the United States. He is now with the members of his family. He says he means to keep clear of the coronation and other matters for his health's sake.

PEA OF GUILTY

Rev. Norman Plass Admits Fraudulent Use of Mails in Connection with His Land Scheme

BOSTON, June 14.—A plea of guilty was offered in the midst of his testimony in the United States district court today by Rev. Norman Plass, former president of the Redeemable Investment Company, who was on trial for using the mails in furtherance of a fraudulent scheme connected with lands in British Columbia.

STOLEN MONEY

WARRIOR, June 14.—Word has been received here that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Canada's next governor-general, will sail for Quebec on the Empress of Britain on October 7, arriving at Quebec probably October 12. This is three weeks later than had been originally planned. The government will arrange a reception for His Highness on his arrival at the ancient capital.

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PROTEST AGAINST MORMON MENACE

Question is Taken Up by Gen- eral Assembly of Presby- terian Church—Special Committee Makes Report.

OTTAWA, June 14.—The menace of the Mormon community to Canada was emphasized at the Presbyterian general assembly today, which went on record in favor of an active campaign against

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CURTAINED CUT OF PINE LUMBER

Southern Company Acted on Request of Manufacturers' Association—Not to Cause Rise in Price.

KANSAS CITY, June 15.—At the behest of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the Long-Bell Lumber Company, which controls thousands of acres of timber lands, curtailed its

WORKMAN FALLS TO HIS DEATH Charles Luce, Killed While on Work at Tod Inlet on Saturday Morning—Dropped 130 Feet.

LIGHTNING SPLINTERS SCHOONER'S TOPMAST Men on Deck Are Stunned When Bolt Hits Mast—Wilbert Smith's Thrilling Experience

HER BIRTHRIGHT FOR A MESS OF POTTAGE In the London-Sunday Times of recent issue appears the following under the caption of "Quiet Talks with Prime Ministers, No. 3; Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

HER BIRTHRIGHT FOR A MESS OF POTTAGE

RESENT JURY VERDICT Friends of the Late Mr. E. O. M. Pym Believe That His Death Was Accidental.

Considerable surprise is expressed by friends of the late Mr. Henry Osney Melville Pym—who came to his death on the roadway near from his home at Glenora, near Duncan, ten days ago—at the finding of the jury empaneled to hear evidence

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ASKING PARDON FOR DYNAMITERS

Agitation to Secure Release of Neel and Dillon, Imprisoned for Trying to Blow Up Lock of Welland Canal.

MONTREAL, June 12.—Irish Catholic societies throughout Canada will make a determined effort to secure the pardon of two Irish Catholics, political prisoners

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Advertisement for Campbell's Lingerie, featuring a woman in a dress and text: 'The following special reductions on LINGERIE DRESSES which we advertised yesterday, made things very business like in the "lingerie department" There are not very many left and they should certainly all go today.'

Advertisement for D.F. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne, featuring a bottle of the medicine and text: 'ASKING PARDON FOR DYNAMITERS Agitation to Secure Release of Neel and Dillon, Imprisoned for Trying to Blow Up Lock of Welland Canal.'

Advertisement for Provincial News, featuring a newspaper and text: 'Blown into the air by an explosion of dynamite caps which had accidentally slipped from his hands and dropped on a boulder, W. Wilson of South Vancouver, is lying at the general hospital, seriously injured.'

Table of local market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities, with columns for item names and prices.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'BIRTHS MARRIAGES DEATHS' and 'THE LOCAL MARKETS'.

BILL IS SENT TO J. S. SENATE

Finance Committee Reports Reciprocity Measure Without Recommendation - General Debate Today

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The battle lines on the Canadian reciprocity agreement were squarely drawn in the senate today, when, in accordance with agreement, Chairman Currier of the Finance committee reported the bill without recommendation. Favorable and adverse views were presented by senators, and the way was cleared for the long series of discussion in open session.

Messrs. McCumber and LaFollette submitted reports outlining their individual views against reciprocity, and Mr. Williams presented the views of himself and Messrs. Stone and Kern, favorable to the measure. The debate will begin tomorrow with speeches in opposition to the bill by Senators Curtis and McCumber. The exchange of views on the bill was general. Mr. Dixon expressed surprise and regret that the committee had not been able to bring in a recommendation for or against the bill. Senator Heyburn stated the facts regarding the motion in committee to report adversely. He said he had presented this motion, and that it had been lost by a tie vote of 7 to 7, thus rendering an opposing report impossible, while at the same time approaching very near to one.

Mr. Gore introduced an amendment which would place Canadian flour, meats, and agricultural implements on the free list, but said he would not press the provision if it became evident that its adoption would imperil the bill.

Dakota's Opposition Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, in committee filed a minority report, giving sixteen reasons why he opposed the bill. All were based on the contention that by opening the markets of the United States to Canadian production, the proposed bill would have the effect of letting the prices of American products down.

"We no sooner enter upon new and better conditions, when we are securing for farm labor and for capital invested in farms and farm property a more fair and just remuneration," he said, "than we find ourselves confronted by this measure, which will operate as a check against any further progress, and will even deprive us of the gains we have made in the last few years in the upbuilding of our home markets."

Senator McCumber predicted that by this bill the country would again check its agricultural production and send hundreds of thousands of the sons and daughters of farmers to crowd the cities.

The report dealt extensively with the prices of wheat on both sides of the international line. Mr. McCumber found these to be 10 cents a bushel less in Canada than in the United States. He believed Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces to be capable of supplying enough wheat to feed the world, and predicted the immediate decline of American prices to the Canadian level. The result would be, he said, to lose all the advantages derived in the past from the protective tariff.

Latest Trade Figures Secretary Knox has supplied the senate finance committee with the latest figures regarding imports into Canada from the United States, with the purpose of strengthening the argument in favor of adoption of the reciprocity agreement. They set forth a much larger trade in the commodities that would be affected by reciprocity during the year ended March 31, 1911, than the figures upon which the pending bill was based, which were those for the preceding year.

It is stated that on these last returns the total remission of duties by Canada on American products would be \$2,364,000, instead of \$2,561,000 during the preceding year. The heaviest remissions are in the free list, and particularly on agricultural products, which is a few thousand dollars under \$2,000,000. The greatest remission of duties would be on fruit, vegetables and live animals, but an increased trade is shown in cottonseed oil and seeds. Farm products show a uniform increase.

On the mutually reduced list, including manufactured articles, the total remission of duties would be more than \$10,000,000 as compared with \$6,780,000 the previous year. Agricultural implements form an important item in this list, as well as motor vehicles. Canada's world trade also increased during the year from \$65,081,000 to \$78,815,000, the United States continuing to hold the front rank with exports to Canada of \$284,885,000. Canada's exports to the United States showed no increase, though her imports from the United States were nearly sixty-two per cent. of her total imports.

VITERBO SENSATION

Women Witnesses in Camorrist Trial Testify that They Have Been Offered Bribes

VITERBO, Italy, June 13.—Something of a sensation was occasioned at the Camorrist trial this afternoon by the testimony of several women witnesses, who said they had been offered money by the wives of some of the prisoners, and also by Alessandro Lioy, one of the lawyers for the defense, to deny depositions previously made by them and to testify falsely. One witness added she had refused to see Lioy and had notified a police official of the attempts made to have her commit perjury. Lioy jumped to his feet and shouted: "Liar!" The president of the court instructed the police official to tell what happened. In the meantime the prisoner

INCREASE OF MANY MILLIONS

Assessment Roll of Victoria City Shows Great Growth in Value of Tax-Bearing Property

The increase in the assessable values of lands and improvements for the last year, as shown by the figures which were submitted to last night's meeting of the city council demonstrate in the most emphatic manner the growth of the city. Last year the combined assessable values were \$27,896,232 of which land values accounted for \$26,299,102 and improvements \$1,597,130. This year the figures are: Land, \$46,489,550 and improvements, \$18,462,090, a total of \$64,951,640.

The city assessor, Mr. W. W. Northcott, has been delayed in his work of preparing the assessment roll this year because of the necessity, arising out of the case of B. J. Perry vs. the Mayor, of preparing a roll of registered property owners only. In his work this year Mr. Northcott was assisted by Messrs. Mitchell and Griffith who were appointed by the council as an independent board of assessors to assist the city assessor.

The court of revision to compile the assessment roll and hear complaints against the city assessor's findings will be held on July 17. Because of the referendum which was carried on the date of the last civic elections, favoring the taxation of land values only, and the exemption of improvements, the present council will, without doubt, adopt the policy of the single tax system. With a twenty-mill rate for taxation on land values only the required amount can be secured this year for general revenue, a rate which will be smaller by nearly six mills than last year when the tax was levied against land, as well as improvements. However, the rate will not be struck until after the court of revision has revised and finally settled the assessment roll.

ELECTION RIOTS

Contents for Seats in Austrian Parliament Attended by Disorders - Crowd of Candidates

VIENNA, June 13.—General elections for the Reichsrath were held today. There were 516 seats, for which 2,981 candidates contested, the extraordinary number of candidates being due to the bewildering variety of parties arising out of race differences and party dissensions. Interest centered in Vienna, where the Christian Socialists, or anti-Semites, heretofore the predominant party, are on the defensive and have become disintegrated. Of 200 pollings known to-night, 94 will require re-ballots, indicating that re-ballots will be characteristic of the whole election. Violent scuffles occurred in Vienna. Finally the police dispersed the rioters with a sabre charge. The returns show that the Christian Socialists have been beaten, nearly all their candidates in Vienna losing.

Those elected, including their leaders, will have to face re-ballots.

WAY IS BLOCKED FOR INSURRECTOS

Army Under Orozco Prevented by Federals from Entering Chihuahua - Possibility of Bloody Conflict

CHIHUAHUA, June 13.—Four thousand federal troops commanded by three generals are patrolling the streets here, determined that the victorious insurrecto army under General Orozco shall not enter the city. Orozco's force extends north along the river 30 miles with headquarters at Suez. The insurrectos make no effort to conceal their anger. They say while reports come to them of banquets being served in Mexico City, they, in spite of peace, are being kept in the field on short war rations. An incident of the strained relations between the two armies occurred today when a federal lieutenant who shouted "insurrectos" was shot and killed by an insurrecto who had smuggled himself into town. While wonder is expressed that Mexico City does not promptly straighten out the tangle, Governor Gonzalez anticipates no serious consequences. He said that if the federal troops will evacuate and the insurrectos will be allowed to enter Chihuahua.

However, General Orozco, Madero's foremost military chief, when interviewed at Suez frankly expressed displeasure at the authorities' failure to turn over the federal troops to his forces. It was given out at his headquarters that since the insurrectos in Northern Mexico practically had begun and won the war, they should be the first to enjoy the victory.

Many of Orozco's followers have declared that if the federals do not soon evacuate the insurrecto army will enter in a body. General Villar, commanding the federals said today he was acting under orders from Mexico City. These orders were that he should patrol the city and maintain outposts to prevent the entrance of any armed troops. A government official high in authority said: "The difficulty soon will be ended."

All the insurrecto's desire is to be allowed to enter the city led by a brass band, carrying their arms and with flags flying and march through the streets. It is also reported that General Mena, minister of war, has had a falling out with the Conservatives because of the failure of the latter to carry out an alleged secret agreement that Mena should immediately assume the presidency and after a term of four years be succeeded by Emiliano Chamorro. Mena, it is said, is now inclined to lead the faction of politicians who are anti-American and opposed to accepting an American loan.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—According to reports reaching here today by steamer from Bluefields, the political situation in Nicaragua is growing worse and revolutionary talk in Bluefields is open in favor of General Mena, who is expected to come to the front within a short time as the leader of a new movement.

Frightened by Bomb. NEW YORK, June 13.—Two hundred Greeks in a five-story tenement on East 11th street were routed from their beds and driven in panic to fire escape early today, by a bomb explosion in the grocery store of Frank Zivello, on the ground floor. The explosion shattered the walls of the building, but did not harm any of the tenants. Zivello admitted to the police that he had been paying blackhanders in small sums for three years. Recently he determined to "ignore the letter and on Sunday night a bomb was set in front of his store but went out before it exploded.

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The cause of the mental breakdown is said by other Russians to be the fear that at the end of his sentence he would be bound to return to his native land, and that he would be executed by the czar's army. He became a nihilist, and was persuaded to alter a telegram that was to be sent by the government authorities to a prison some 500 miles from St. Petersburg. It was addressed to the governor of the jail, and ordered that there be no political prisoners who were there incarcerated should be executed. The prisoners, according to the instructions, changed the word "executed" to "released." The prisoners were allowed to go, and made their escape out of the country. A few days later he was discovered and he was confined in the jail for four months. Then his friends succeeded in smuggling in a uniform of a high officer of the government. Smith put it on and walked out of the jail. He escaped and asserted that he worked for a few months and then he worked his passage around Cape Horn on a freighter. He came to Nelson from Vancouver last October.

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NICARAGUAN UNQUIET

Explosion at Fortress and Rumors of Filibustering Expeditions Disturb Country

PANAMA, June 13.—Travelers arriving today from Rivas, Nicaragua, state that when they left there June 6, there was a great explosion on the part of the government and populace. The explosion at the fortress at Managua, coupled with rumors of filibustering expeditions against the government, has caused alarm. A strict censorship is in force at all cables and telegraphic points, according to current reports many arrests of political suspects have been made. It is also reported that General Mena, minister of war, has had a falling out with the Conservatives because of the failure of the latter to carry out an alleged secret agreement that Mena should immediately assume the presidency and after a term of four years be succeeded by Emiliano Chamorro. Mena, it is said, is now inclined to lead the faction of politicians who are anti-American and opposed to accepting an American loan.

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West of the Rocky Mountains it was cool during the early part of the week but more favorable temperatures prevailed during the latter part. It was mostly dry, except over the more northern portions, but irrigation water is generally abundant and the weather of the week, as a whole, was the most favorable of the season.

China's Railway Loan. WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Chinese minister today signed the prospectus of the \$30,000,000 Hukwang Railway loan as a preliminary to the simultaneous issue of bonds in New York, London, Paris and Berlin next Thursday. As the contract provides for the construction of branches of the main lines, and extensions on similar terms the amount of the loan will ultimately reach much larger figures. American brokers participate to the extent of one-fourth, and no difficulty is expected in

PARTIAL STRIKE IN PROSPECT

Seamen at Some British and Continental Ports Decide to Stop Work - Steamships Are Delayed

LONDON, June 13.—Reports concerning the shipping strike are contradictory. In London tonight very little seemed to be known concerning the threatened action of the "International Seamen's union, and the shipping federation in taking the matter coolly. The secretary of the federation expressed the conviction that there will be no international strike, although he admitted the possibility of partial strikes at different places. This view he bases on the seamen's lack of funds and organization. Havelock Wilson, leader of the strike at Southampton, in a speech tonight asserted that ten thousand men would go out immediately. It is also announced that all the Tyne yards the strike will begin tomorrow. Tom Mann, a union official, has arrived at Liverpool to conduct the strike campaign. He says, however, that the precise date has not yet been announced. Another strike leader in Liverpool has asserted that the strike will be in full swing next week. Judging from the various reports to-night, a strike involving all British ports seems unlikely.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Albany Chemical Works Scene of Disaster - One Man Killed, One Missing and Six Injured

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—One man is dead, one is missing and six others are in a serious condition as the result of an explosion in the distilling room of the Albany Chemical Works on Van Buren street, this afternoon. The explosion, which immediately followed the explosion, destroyed the greater part of the plant, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000, and threatened the plants of the Standard and Tacon Oil Companies, which are worth millions of dollars and are stored. The missing man is Frank F. Adams, superintendent of the works, who was seen to fall inside the burning building.

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COAL SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY

British Admiralty Seeks Assurance that Strikes Will Not Interrupt - Free Labor Party in Australia

MELBOURNE, June 13.—The British admiralty has asked the representatives of the coal miners' unions in New Zealand to undertake to supply the navy at any time required, irrespective of the existence of a strike. The unions in reply to the communication refuse to bind themselves to any definite course of action, but agree to specific applications due consideration.

Free Labor Party. The strike in Sydney still continues. To counteract the activities of strikers, a free labor party is in course of formation at Melbourne. A large membership is anticipated. Manufacturers are arranging to import artisans in the various industries affected.

Spread of Insanity. Mr. Jones, head of the lunacy department, referring to the spread of insanity in the Commonwealth, attributes it to the use of alcoholic liquors. The habit of taking a morning fix, he says, is largely responsible for the growth of intemperance.

Denies Black List. Secretary of Southwestern Lumbermen's Association Testifies Before Court in Ouster Suit

KANSAS CITY, June 13.—In an attempt to show that the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association had a so-called "customers list" which it sent to all the members for the purpose of blacklisting all wholesalers and manufacturers who sold lumber direct to consumers, the state called Harry A. Gorvuch, secretary of the Southwestern Association, to the stand today in its suit to ouster the so-called lumber trust from Missouri. Mr. Gorvuch admitted there was such a list, but said it was merely a sort of business guide for members. He said he did not recall ever sending out lists of blacklisting wholesalers and manufacturers who sold lumber direct to consumers, the state called Harry A. Gorvuch, secretary of the Southwestern Association, to the stand today in its suit to ouster the so-called lumber trust from Missouri.

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Mr. Gorvuch testified that the wholesalers and manufacturers of lumber were members of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association until 1907, when the membership was restricted to retailers.

He said the wholesalers were permitted to attend and participate in the annual meetings, but had no votes. He said the wholesalers were permitted to attend and participate in the annual meetings, but had no votes.

Seek Knowledge of Island. Many members of the British Columbia contingent of the militia now camped at Kamloops are desirous of learning of the resources of Vancouver Island, and a letter, requesting that data be sent there, has been received by the Vancouver Island Development League. Booklets will be sent forthwith for the benefit of the interested soldier.

Geis Degree of L.L.D. McGill university has conferred the honorary degree of L.L.D. on Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, provincial secretary and minister of education of British Columbia. Dr. Young, through the fact that he is at present acting premier in the province, was unable to be at Montreal for the ceremony, which synchronized with the formal opening of the handsome structure situated at the corner of Pine avenue and University street, known as the new medical buildings. The function was held under vice-regal patronage. Their Excellencies, being present, the Governor-General delivered an address on the close relations existing between the citizens and the university.

For the first time in forty years, Revelstoke participated with pride to two grizzly cubs captured alive and now on exhibition at a local hotel. The grizzlies are ferocious little fellows from their birth.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CORONATION FESTIVAL

Decorated Parade, Flower Carnival and Firework Display to be Features on June 22nd

Final preparations for the Coronation festival to be held in this city are being completed by the managing committee. The events arranged to date are the general parade in the afternoon, the fireworks display on the inner harbor front in the evening, and the street carnival of flowers and confetti throwing. The procession of decorated autos in connection with the general parade, in which almost every society in the city will enter a float, promises to be one of the features. Two hundred and fifty dollars has been set aside for the parade, which will be held on June 22nd. The parade will be held on June 22nd. The parade will be held on June 22nd.

The principal fireworks will be devoted to aerial displays. This was thought advisable as otherwise spectators are forced to stand in one place. The display will be seen from all parts of the city. The carnival on the Causeway and Government wharves following the fireworks, which will continue until midnight and close the day's festivities. The complete programme has not yet been drafted.

Esquimalt Methodist Church. The inaugural Methodist services at Esquimalt were held on Sunday last, when the results of the day fully justified the conference in opening a Methodist church in this district. The services were held in the new hall on the corner of Esquimalt road and Constance avenue. The congregation which gathered were far in excess of anything that had been hoped for and pastor and people were greatly encouraged. A very promising Sabbath school was also commenced when 37 scholars were put on the roll and an Adult Bible class of 22 members also met. The hall is very tastefully furnished and is comfortable in every detail. Heartily singing was a noticeable feature of the services and the comment of the people as they left revealed satisfaction with everything. The services will be continued in the hall every Sunday until definite arrangements for a permanent church home can be made.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Chipman Skinner, youngest daughter of Mrs. R. Chipman Skinner and the late Judge Skinner of St. John, N. B., to Mr. Walter Scott Burrill of Yarmouth, N. S., took place at St. Paul's, Esquimalt, last Saturday.

NATURALIZATION CHANGE NEEDED

Representatives of Dominions at Imperial Conference Urge Adoption of System of Imperial Citizenship

LONDON, June 13.—The Imperial conference today discussed a resolution introduced by Hon. Egeston Bachelor, minister of external affairs for Australia, declaring that the conference favored the creation of a system which while not limiting the right of a dominion to exchange in regard to local naturalization, will permit the issue to persons provided conditions a certificate of naturalization effective throughout the empire.

New Zealand also introduced a resolution declaring that it was in the best interests of the empire that there should be more uniformity in the law of naturalization.

Premier Laurier said that all the dominions had availed themselves of the naturalization powers granted them by their constitutions, but in no two dominions were the conditions the same. A certificate by a self-governing dominion was limited to the territory of that dominion. For instance, one hundred thousands Americans came to Canada every year, the greater part of whom sought naturalization at the earliest possible moment. They were British subjects while they remained in Canada, but if they came to Britain they were American citizens. Such a position required modification. He strongly urged the adoption of the principle that there should be uniformity in effect of naturalization wherever granted, and that every man who was a British subject anywhere should be recognized as a British subject everywhere.

A resolution was adopted in favor of the principal of imperial naturalization under an act open to adoption by the dominions with the view to securing uniformity in recognition everywhere of the British subjects.

Resolutions also were adopted in favor of uniformity throughout the empire on the law of accident compensation and for reciprocal action regarding the deportation of undesirable aliens.

Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, in a speech at the Colonial institute tonight, pleaded for a closer union of the empire than can be attained by conference every four years. The present system excluded 15 million of people in the hour of national crisis, he declared, neither Great Britain nor her children could stand alone. Closer union for defence was a vital necessity.

VICTORIA CENTRE OF BIG INDUSTRY

Head Office of Five Million Dollar Lumber Merger to be Located in This City—Officials Named

Victoria will hereafter be the headquarters of one of the largest lumber mergers in the Pacific Coast. The recent amalgamation of the Michigan Pacific Lumber company and the Michigan Puget Sound Lumber company has resulted in the selection of this city as the central point whence the operations of the new concern, the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, Limited, will be directed. With a capital of \$5,000,000 the new company will be one of the largest, if not the largest, of its kind in this country.

Yesterday Mr. Delbert Hankin, who has been local manager of the Michigan Puget Sound Lumber company, succeeded in the Puget Sound Lumber company, confirmed the rumor that Victoria is to be the headquarters of the new company. In addition he stated that extensive additions to the present plants of the two companies would be made, the total cost being \$1,500,000. The head offices of the two companies have heretofore been located in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Will Street Large Sawmill

Among the additions to the new company's plant which is contemplated is the erection of a large and thoroughly up-to-date sawmill to be located either here or in Vancouver. This new plant will cost in the vicinity of \$800,000 and have an output of about 250,000 feet every ten hours. Negotiations are now in progress for the site for this addition to the company's plant.

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Speaking yesterday of the plans of the new company Mr. Hankin said: "We expect to put in one more thoroughly complete and up-to-date saw mill to cut 250,000 feet every ten hours. Just where this mill will be erected is not certain, but either here or in Vancouver. It all depends upon the question of the cost of site. Independent of this it is the intention of the company to broaden out in every department and equipment and additions will call for the expenditure of some \$750,000. We will erect office headquarters here but that again is a matter to be settled later. Victoria will be the headquarters of the business and a large staff of clerical help will be engaged which with the improvements contemplated by the local mill will call for an increased payroll."

Prices Will Hold

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The export business for lumber is completely quiet. Mr. Hankin's company will soon ship via the "Arctic Stream" about 1,800,000 feet of lumber for South Africa and later further business will be done. Mr. Hankin is anxious that British Columbia holds the key to the lumber situation and

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NOVA SCOTIANS VOTING TODAY

Fortunes of Murray Government Put to Test Again After Many Years in Office—Four Times Successful

HALIFAX, June 13.—The voters throughout Nova Scotia tomorrow will express their political preferences, and their verdict depends on the fate of the Liberal government, which under the leadership of Premier Murray, has been in office for many years. The campaign has been hotly contested, and since 1887 only one Conservative government has been in power in Nova Scotia, and that was twenty-nine years ago. Four times has Premier Murray appealed to the people, and four times has he been returned to power with overwhelming majorities. Both sides express confidence in the outlook, though local opinion inclines to the belief that the Liberal government may continue on four years more in office.

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A Grand Medicine For Old People

"Fruit-a-Lives" Restores The Health and Strength of Youth

"Fruit-a-Lives" Restores The Health and Strength of Youth. Grande Ligne, Que. Jan. 2nd, 1910. "I heartily" recommend "Fruit-a-Lives" to all who suffer from constipation and the painful consequences. I am now over 80 years of age and suffered for more than 10 years with Constipation and Piles. I tried all kinds of remedies, but nothing cured me. About four years ago, I received a sample of "Fruit-a-Lives". After taking a few doses, I felt that "Fruit-a-Lives" were doing me good. As "Fruit-a-Lives" were not sold here, then, I wrote to Ottawa for several boxes.

After taking four boxes, I felt well. My bowels were regular, and the Piles had disappeared. N. JOUBERT. By taking one "Fruit-a-Lives" tablet half an hour before meals—or one or two at night—old people can correct all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. "Fruit-a-Lives" the famous fruit medicine is mild and gentle in action—pleasant to the taste—yet no other remedy has been found to be so effective in keeping old folks in good health. 50c a box for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent in receipt of price by Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ottawa.

SUMMER SKIN TROUBLES

Sunburn, blistering and irritation are the commonest form of summer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends these very quickly. It works in two ways. As soon as applied, its antiseptic powers set to work and kill all the poison in a wound, a sting or a sore. This generally ends the smarting and the pain. Then Zam-Buk begins the healing process, and fresh healthy tissue is built up. For sore, blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes, baby's heat spots, sore places due to perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers, abscesses, piles and all inflamed and diseased conditions of skin and adjacent tissues. Druggists and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk. 50c box. Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c per tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

LAND ACT

Form No. 3. Form of Notice. Victoria Land District, District of Comox.

Take notice that F. W. Brown, of Victoria, England, occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at the point known as N. W. cor. of 140 Range, thence east 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence following said river in a southerly westerly direction to a point due north of initial post, thence south 200 chains more or less to point of beginning. FRIDERICK W. BROWN. R. P. BROWN, Agent.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910—SEC. 49

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of July next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor from the tall in and upon the premises known as the Port Augusta Hotel, situated at Comox, British Columbia, from Joseph B. Holmes to John C. Clarence, of North Road, British Columbia. (Sd.) J. B. HOLMES. JOHN C. CLARENCE, Applicant for Transfer.

Form No. 9. Form of Notice. LAND ACT. Alberta Land District, District of Wetaskiwin.

TAKE NOTICE that the Wallace Fisheries, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Cannery, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked W. P. Ltd. E. and planted on the extreme east end of an island situated in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and locally known as (Whiskey Island) situated on the east side of the island, north from the present Cannery site, the purchase to include the whole island containing (110) acres, more or less. W. WALLACE FISHERIES, LIMITED. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, AGENT. Date 8th May, 1911.

Form No. 9. Form of Notice. LAND ACT. Coast Land District, District of Coast.

Take notice that Mary Jane Whitaker, of Vancouver, B. C., married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on Calvert Island two and one-half miles south of Kookshay Channel and on the east side of a creek running north of chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, more or less. MARY JANE WHITAKER. Harry E. Hundy, Agent. Dated May 25, 1911.

LAND ACT. Victoria Land District, Coast District, Range III.

TAKE notice that Davenport Clayton of British Columbia, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on chains west of B. Brindlens N. W. corner of 1125 on the south side of Bella Coola River, thence north 120 chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence north twenty (20) chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, more or less. DAVENPORT CLAYTON. Dated 1st April, 1911.

BEACH AND IN STORE

Cyclonic Wind Swept Lower End of Peninsula, Causing Number of Deaths

NEWPORT NEWS. Sweeping out of the cyclonic velocity, a wind electrical storm struck the Virginia peninsula, leaving a trail of death as it was difficult even to get down in the storm along the James river. Roads. Conservative of the dead at not more than 100. None of the department and nothing is known of the identity of the missing, most of them were fish tugs and canoes along the coast. Great havoc was wrought being unroofed and telegraph poles being broken away and nearly a dozen vessels more broke away and nearly a great many were wrecked. At the yard of the Shipbuilding company Seal was struck by a cyclonic wind, and the same was disabled, and the same had a hole in the old Jamestown.

Rough estimates placed loss and damage at \$1,000,000. So many wires fell it was necessary to cut the current, and the including Newport News, Phoebus, was in total darkness.

PHILADELPHIA. J. persons were killed, several others injured, wires were unroofed and trees unroofed and by an electrical storm, this city and vicinity, left down the cyclonic winds which fell on Philadelphia, and with corrugated iron, metal and were instantly torn. John Wagner, aged 40, trying to rescue the Mrs. Carrie Allend, burned.

The Colonial express, which left for Boston at 5.30 a. m., escape from being wrecked north of Baltimore, near where the storm had blown. The train was 2000 hours when the engine lying across the bridge, but could not get into the obstruction. The fallen tree was between the pilot and the engine, which fell on the bridge, and the operator had been struck. His condition is serious.

Baltimore, June 13. Storms, such as have recently over New York, have the last 48 hours, were reported in the west and north of here. A fierce storm struck Baltimore and half an hour Western Union and B. companies reported the between Philadelphia and the exchange of new western points, by round about routes.

LOCATES SITE FOR LANGARA L. With H. C. Killen, of the marine department, been selecting a site for light at Langara, and subsidiary light at Rosling lights for vessels seaward to Prince Rupert. Lighthouse tender, New Barnes, is back in port, again today to relight, Crane Island and Helms place spar buoys at West rock near made by the Newington Island where it has been easy to survey for a new wireless telegraph station posed to the strong wall at the island in position, and is now prop timbers on every side, island, where a fire reef causing small damage of the lighthouse. Mr. Killen says that he has completed the site of the first wireless telegraph station, and is the key to D island, and to Prince Rupert and soon as his report returns he anticipates that will be a concrete structure. Design, fitted lanterns and fog signal, auxiliary light will be set. Owing to the cost of the work and it was carried out by day lab

NEED OF ROAD TO FAR NORTH

Vancouver Meeting Calls for Means of Access by Coast Cities to Rich Country—Asks for Railway Line

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Speaker after speaker dwelt on the danger of allowing eastern merchants to procure a foothold in the territory, and emphasized the great material benefits that would accrue to the coast cities from the opening up of the district. Over fifty representative business men of the city were present at the meeting and all enthusiastically endorsed the proposition.

A resolution moved by W. H. Malin and seconded by C. H. McCaulay, president of the Tourist association, calling attention to the great resources of the territory and to the necessity of constructing a line of railway to form a direct connection with the district, was unanimously passed. This resolution referred to the favorable climatic conditions of the district, to its great timber resources and to the number of navigable lakes and rivers which afford cheap and convenient means of transportation to the railways of the future, dwelt on the attraction of such a country for the immigrant, and closed with the statement that steps should be taken immediately to call the attention of the government to the necessity for the construction of such a railway.

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CHINA-RUSSIA TREATY MATTERS

Foreign Office at St. Petersburg Much Concerned over Question of Renewal—Some Diplomatic Changes

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—The transfer of J. J. Korostovets, Russian minister to China, to a European post, possibly at Lisbon, is contemplated. M. Kazakoff, head of the Far Eastern department of the foreign office, may be appointed to the Peking post. A final decision will not be reached before a month or six weeks.

Russo-Chinese relations are the cause of much concern to the foreign office, particularly in view of the impending revision of the Russo-Chinese treaty of 1881, the conflicting interpretations of which recently resulted in a diplomatic crisis. Unless renewed, the treaty will expire in August. In the forthcoming negotiations it is expected that China will raise the question of curtailment of Russian privileges to trade in Mongolia, and also the abolition of the so-called "open ports" (approximately 33 miles) on either side of the frontier, within which free trade between Russian and Chinese subjects is permitted.

It is hoped, however, that an agreement will be reached, and that small changes will be embodied in the treaty which will permit its renewal at the end of 1881, and so avoid international complications.

AVIATOR INJURED

Frey Starts From Rome for Last Leg of Turin Race and Meets With Bad Accident

VITERBO, Italy, June 13.—The German aviator Frey who started from Rome at an early hour this morning on the last stage of the Paris to Turin air race, met with disaster in the mountainous territory between Viterbo and the capital. The other contestants who got as far as Rome had given up, but Frey could not be persuaded from making the attempt to reach Turin, although warned that almost insurmountable difficulties lay in his way.

Only a few miles out of Rome he encountered a heavy fog and lost his course. Soon he drove into a terrific storm of rain and hail. He tried to rise above the clouds, but his machine refused to respond. Suddenly it swooped downward and the aviator lost all control. It fell into a ravine and was wrecked. That Frey was not killed was due to the heavy helmet protecting his head and the marshy ground into which he plunged. Both his arms and one leg were broken, while he was badly cut about the face.

When a Red Cross searching party from the San Martino station on Monte Cimone found him, he had lost much blood, and was almost unconscious, buried under the aeroplane. The aviator was unable to tell of having been lost in the fog, although he could give no reason for the accident.

Frey's wife is now in Florence, where she hoped to be present at the landing of her husband. It is expected that she will come here tomorrow.

Against No Temere Decree

TORONTO, June 13.—The Toronto Methodist conference has passed a strong resolution condemning the No Temere decrees. The speakers made strong speeches and protested vigorously.

MEANS CHEAPER SUGAR

Head of American Refining Company Predicts Result of Lowering Tariff on Raw Material

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A reduction of the sugar tariff of the American Sugar Refining Company, as a probable result of the reduction of the tariff on raw sugar, in testimony he gave to the House special sugar committee.

The committee was held today by 22-21, however, he said, would result in driving many sugar beet producers in the United States out of business. Representative Madison of Kansas sought to induce the witness to fix a point to which the duty might safely be reduced. He declined.

The tariff discussion occurred in connection with testimony regarding the price of sugar, about which Mr. Atkins testified practically all day. At the conclusion of his testimony, Mr. Hardwick announced that the committee tomorrow would hear Charles R. Helke, formerly secretary of the American Sugar Refining company.

The committee sought to find out if the refining industry would reduce sugar any cheaper as the result of the low prices attending the marketing of the Cuban sugar crop. Mr. Atkins was not sure and will file a statement covering the point.

Chairman Hardwick took the witness through a lengthy review of sugar prices. Mr. Atkins said the difference between the cost of the raw sugar and the selling price of refined sugar left the refiners last year an average of 100 pounds to cover the cost of refining and profits. This difference was only 71 cents in 1885 and 76 cents in 1887. In 1888, after the merger resulting in the organization of the American Sugar Refining company, the difference rose to \$1.25.

In 1892 the amount claimed by the refinery as profit, it was shown, had risen to \$1.03. Mr. Hardwick asked if the Pennsylvania refiners were still competing.

"No," responded Mr. Atkins. The reduction of the differential to fifty cents in 1889 was explained as probably due to a trade war between the American and British refiners, and the Arbuckle refineries.

When in 1900 the differential rose to 76 cents, the witness agreed that it might have been that President Havermeier of the American, and the Arbuckles had reached an agreement.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

At It Here Since 1900

The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him.

His filthy origin and habits, and the fact that his body is generally laden with disease-producing germs, makes him one of the greatest enemies of the human race.

If the housekeepers of Canada will use

WILSON'S Fly Pads

persistently, this pest will be tremendously reduced.

WILSON'S Fly Pads are a reliable old English remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Whooping Cough, all Lung & Throat Troubles.

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.

Select High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE for BOYS of 8 to 18 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Out-door sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. FROST, Victoria 748. Autumn term, Sept. 1st.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. MURKETT. Assisted by J. L. MOULLET, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Thirteen and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

STUMP PULLING.

THE DEUCEST PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes. Our smallest machine will develop 240 tons pressure with one horse. For sale or hire. This is the only machine that does not shake. Our machine is a B. C. industry made for B. C. stump pullers. Terms, etc., to show you it works. We also manufacture all kinds of up-to-date stump pullers. 466 Burnside Road, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—ABOUT SIX ACRES GOOD land, spring water, 240 tons pressure, fenced, cabin, etc., new. Beautifully situated, near station. This is a good buy. Come and see for yourself. Terms, etc., to Stewart, Cowichan Station, B. C.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

CATHOLIC FORESTERS

Biennial State Convention Opens at Spokane—British Columbia Delegates Present

SPOKANE, June 13.—With 22 officers and delegates present from Washington, Idaho and British Columbia, the sixth biennial state convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters opened this morning in Our Lady of Lourdes church.

Solemn high mass was attended previous to the meeting, which was opened with a prayer by Rev. Father E. Leschne. The state officers present were: State Chief Ranger M. J. Nist; State Vice-Chief Ranger Richard Evans; State Secretary John F. McDonnell and State Trustees W. J. Requer, Dr. A. N. Flynn and Charles E. McAvoy.

Vancouver, B. C., is a strong contender for the next meeting. The coast delegates present included William D. Gleason, Tacoma; George J. Nist, Seattle; Rev. H. P. Sandon, Everett; Frank J. Pickel, Bellingham; Rev. G. Achtergott of Seattle; John J. Needham, Vancouver, B. C.; John J. Cashion, Vancouver, B. C.; J. D. Cameron, Seattle.

Found Dangerous Lodgings

MONTREAL, June 13.—Albert Anderson broke into a shed of the small-pox hospital on Moreau street last night, covered himself with blankets used by patients, and went to sleep. He was arrested and about to be placed in a cell when the circumstances became known and a panic followed. Recorder Wet refused to allow any of the prisoners to be moved, and finally, under instructions of the health authorities, he was placed in a dark room in the cellar and segregated.

Work on Wreck of Maine

HAVANA, June 13.—The steel framework of the "USS Battleship Maine" was shipped aboard the West India steamer Bayona today. It probably will be taken to Governor's Island, New York. The work on the wreck was hampered yesterday and today by heavy rains. The

HONORED BY KING

Rev. Dr. Jowett, of Fifth Avenue Church, Invited to Seat in Westminster Abbey at Coronation

NEW YORK, June 13.—Hundreds of Americans departed today for London on the Adriatic. Among the number was Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, who was called here from Birmingham, England, two months ago.

Dr. Jowett went to London at the special invitation of King George, who has established a precedent in English history by reserving for him a chair among the dignitaries in Westminster Abbey and thus honoring a clergyman not of the Established Church of England.

Died of Heart Failure

SEWARD, Alaska, June 13.—George M. Landsberg, superintendent of the Alaska Packers' association cannery at Chignik, died of heart failure June 2. The body was received here today on the steamer Dora. It will be sent to his home in Alameda, Cal.

Not Death in Well

LONDON, Ont., June 13.—Two brothers, Elias and Warren Hider, were asphyxiated this morning at the bottom of a 75-foot well in Westminister township. Both were dead when they were discovered. It was evident from the position of the bodies that Warren was overcome first and Elias lost his life in an attempt to save him.

WRECK OF JABES HOWES

Wreck of Jabes Howes

SEWARD, Alaska, June 13.—Diver Finch and Assistant Engineer G. G. Howes arrived today on route to Seward after completing their inspection of the wrecked cannery ship Jabes Howes, which went on the rocks at Chignik in winter. Only a part of the cargo of the Howes was salvaged. Vessel and cargo were owned in Astoria, Oregon.

Charmer Completing Overhaul

After completing her repairs, which included the installation of two new boilers and oil burning apparatus, the steamer Charmer of the C.P.R. was returned to the C.P.R. wharf from the Victoria Machine Shop and is expected to be ready in about two weeks to act as a relief train. Many new plates and frames have been installed.

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DEATH AND RUIN IN STORM TRACK

Cyclonic Wind Sweeps Over Lower End of Virginia Peninsula, Causing a Large Number of Wrecks.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 12.—Sweeping out of the southwest with cyclonic velocity, a wind, rain, hail and electrical storm struck the lower end of the Virginia peninsula late today and left a trail of death and ruin. Tonight it was difficult even to learn the number of dead, for many small craft went down in the storm at various points along the James river and in Hampton Roads. Conservative estimates placed the dead at more than 100. None of the bodies have been recovered, and nothing is known here of the identity of the missing persons, as most of them were fishermen from distant counties along the James. So many wires fell in the city that it was necessary to cut off all electric current, and the entire peninsula, including Newport News, Hampton and Phoebus, was in total darkness tonight.

Storm at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Three persons were killed, several were seriously injured, wires were prostrated, trees unrooted and buildings damaged by an electrical storm which visited this city and vicinity tonight. At Allentown the cyclonic wind prostrated live wires which fell on frame houses with corrugated iron lining. As David H. Gackebach, aged 38 years, and Hannah J. Dotterer, aged 24 years, were leaving the building, they touched the metal and were instantly killed.

Baltimore Visited

NEW YORK, June 12.—Electrical storms, such as have raged intermittently over New York and vicinity during the last 48 hours with great damage, were reported to the immediate west and north of here tonight. A terrific storm struck Baltimore at 6.30 o'clock and half an hour later both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies reported the loss of all wires between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Locates Site for Langara Lighthouse

With H. C. Killen, resident engineer of the marine department who has been selecting a site for a first order light at Langara, and a site for a subsidiary light at Rose spit as leading lights for vessels coming from the lighthouse tender Newington, Capt. Barnes, is back in port and will leave again today to relight the beacons at Crane island and Helmsken island, and place signal buoys at Tattenham reef and Welome point and replace the aid at West rock near Sidney. Cais were made by the Newington at Triangle island where it has been found necessary to survey for a new site for the wireless telegraph station, which is exposed to the strong winds which prevail at the island in its present position, and is now propped by heavy timbers on every side, and at Green island, where a fire recently took place causing small damage in the kitchen of the lighthouse.

Their Wedding Anniversary

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The reception which the president and Mrs. Taft will give June 13, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, probably will be the most largely attended function ever held in the White House. More than 3,000 invitations already have been sent out and each day the president is suggesting more names, so that the lowest estimate is that 4,000 will be invited and that of these at least three-fourths will attend.

INFORMATION REFUSED

Attorney General Wickham Will Not Tell Committee of Tobacco Trust Action.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Following the refusal of Attorney General Wickham today to furnish the house information as to whether criminal actions are being prepared against officials of the American Tobacco Company, Representative Byrnes, of Tennessee, introduced a concurrent resolution directing Mr. Wickham to proceed at once against these officers under the criminal section of the anti-trust laws. The information which Mr. Wickham refused was asked in a house resolution introduced by Mr. Byrnes. Mr. Wickham replied that he did not believe it "compatible with the public interests" to make public the plans of the department of justice.

Seattle to Chicago

SEATTLE, June 12.—Through train service between Seattle and Chicago will be begun by the Union Pacific on June 21, when trains No. 5 and No. 4, which are now operated between Portland and Chicago, will make their Pacific Coast terminus at Seattle. For the present the run between Seattle and Chicago will be made in eighty hours.

Seattle Election Frauds

SEATTLE, June 12.—Alfred Cohen, proprietor of a lodging house in the first ward, was convicted today of promoting illegal registration of voters for the recall election last winter. Cohen's defence was that he was interested in getting out the full liberal vote. Today's conviction is the fourteenth obtained in the prosecution of alleged ballot frauds.

Women's Congress

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—The sixth congress of the women's international alliance opened here today with a thousand delegates from Europe, the United States, Australia and South Africa. The address of welcome was made by Miss Anna Whitlock of Sweden after which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was re-elected president. Rickdags Deputy Beckman spoke warmly in favor of the suffrage for women and then Mrs. Catt delivered a long and eloquent address on the history of the movement. Mrs. Frederick Nathan of New York proposed the formation of an association of Swedish men to work for woman suffrage. The congress will sit until Saturday.

Pay in Australian Navy

Regulations have just been issued governing the rates of pay for the officers and men of the new Australian navy. Lieutenants are to receive from \$250 to \$300; captains from \$600 to \$700. Lieutenants are to retire at the age of 45 and captains at 55. All officers will have the benefit of a pension scheme, based on a system of deferred pay. A special allowance of \$45 will be made for uniforms; and for those engaged in special duties involving risks, extra remuneration will be granted. All subordinate ratings must retire at the age of 45.

Methodist Churches Unite

The Methodist and Primitive Methodist churches in New Zealand at a conference held at Auckland and decided to unite. Their combined membership exceeds one hundred thousand.

Puccini's Latest

Italian King and Queen Witness Performance of His "Girl of the Golden West"

ROME, June 12.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, attended by their court, witnessed the first presentation in Rome of Puccini's American opera, "The Girl of the Golden West." At the end of each act the composer and the singers were applauded. The king invited Puccini to the royal box and congratulated him warmly. His majesty said that in addition to enjoying the singing he admitted immensely the American scenery, and entrusted Puccini with an expression of his appreciation to the American mechanics who had come here to stage the piece.

Leaves Ottawa to Tour West

Mr. R. L. Borden to Start from Capital on Thursday Night for Campaign in the Prairie Provinces.

OTTAWA, June 12.—Mr. R. L. Borden returned last night from Halifax, and while he preferred not to discuss the provincial campaign, it was evident that he was greatly pleased with the outlook for the Conservatives in Nova Scotia. He will leave Thursday night for the west, accompanied by George H. Perley, M.P., chief whip, and Andrew Broder, and will be joined at Sudbury by T. W. Crothers, M. P., and Lt.-Col. Hugh Clark, M. F.

Str Wilfrid Indisposed

LONDON, June 12.—According to the Morning Post, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been ordered by physicians to remain indoors for several days, having contracted throat trouble.

Niagara Scandal

NIAGARA, Ont., June 12.—The fact developed today that more than 300 of the rural militia in the camp here are men recruited in Toronto from along the docks and lodging houses and hired for two weeks to bring the requirements up to strength. There promises to be a big sensation in parliament.

Accused of Perjury

COBourg, Ont., June 12.—Henry Hicks, a wealthy farmer and former reeve, swore at the trial of "Son" Matthews at Cobourg on a charge of murdering a cook at Truesdale's hotel that he saw the woman alive an hour after Matthews left the hotel. On this evidence Matthews was acquitted. Today Hicks was arrested and lodged in jail on a charge of perjury.

Accused of Perjury

Mrs. Arthur Whelan, of Revelstoke, is spending a month at Oak Bay.

IMMIGRATION FOR AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Government Proposes Co-Operation of States in Securing Settlers from Britain and America.

MELBOURNE, June 12.—That Australia is entering in good earnest on her long-delayed policy of assisting immigration is evident from an announcement just made by the attorney-general and acting-premier, Mr. Hughes. He states that he has approached the governments of the different states with a request that they will co-operate with the commonwealth to secure a number of immigrants in England, in Canada and the United States. These immigrants will be carried to their destination in Australia in special steamers and placed on the land. An answer to the offer being accepted is held out with interest, for it is recognized that the attitude they take in respect to the proposal depends its prospect of success.

Builders Have Good Times

The federal government authorities are offering one thousand pounds a year to any builder who will take charge of the government's subsidized workmen's dwellings. No likelihood of the offer being accepted is held out for good builders are earning at least three thousand pounds yearly.

Killed by Electric Current

VANCOUVER, June 12.—The deceased came to his death last Friday between the hours of 10.30 and 11 o'clock while working for the B. C. Electric Railway company, attending to his duty as lamp trimmer, through coming in contact in some manner with a wire or mechanism through which there was supposed to be no current. This was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury at the inquest held today over the remains of the late George Doherty, who was killed while trimming a lamp at the corner of Bernard and Hickley streets. The evidence submitted at the inquest is the result of the unfortunate young man's death appears to be a mystery.

Arrivals at Nome

NOME, Alaska, June 12.—The steamer Senator, from Seattle, arrived at noon today and landed her 400 passengers without difficulty. The Umattila, which has 400 passengers and a large cargo of freight from San Francisco, is working slowly through the ice out of Nome. She is expected to anchor in the roadstead late tonight. The Victoria, from Seattle, will arrive tomorrow.

Arrested at Seattle

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LARGE TIMBER DEAL

Holdings of S. Benson in Oregon Transferred to Company for Over \$2,000,000

PORTLAND, June 12.—One of the largest timber deals ever closed in Oregon was consummated today when S. Benson transferred his holdings in Columbia county to the Benson Timber company for a consideration of \$2,200,000. The principal owner of the company is Frank Lynch, who with C. J. Everson and E. E. Covert, organized the new corporation to retain the name and good will of Mr. Benson. It is capitalized at \$3,000,000. There are 15,000 acres of land in the tract, containing 800 million feet of high grade yellow fir.

With the timber holdings are included a sawmill plant of 500 feet daily capacity and a logging railroad, fully equipped, 12 miles long.

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MANY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES

Mexico Will Be Asked to Pay a Large Sum to People Who Suffered Loss in Late Revolution.

MEXICO CITY, June 12.—With the former chief of the revolutionary forces out of the city, the scores of khaki-clad men who have been wearing their cartridge belts filled with from ten to fifteen rounds of ammunition have deserted themselves of their burden, and today for the first time since the trial of the former chief of the forces, the capital has assumed its normal aspect.

These are the days of reconstruction. President De La Barra is working overtime to restore national tranquility, and Madero is endeavoring to win the moral support and some practical advice by the south it is not improbable a great majority of the men he formerly commanded will be at their former vocations. Both the government and the large corporations need laborers, and those who want work will have no trouble in getting it, immediately following Madero's inspection of Figueroa's troops they will be mustered out.

In Zacatecas and in the surrounding country the revolutionary army is breaking up. Most of the men are accepting the offer of a bonus, and pay at a peso a day since they entered the service, although a few are availing themselves of the opportunity to enter the corps of rurales.

By the indemnity bills promises to be the most exacting work before the present government for some time. Today the announcement was made that the street car company, a Canadian concern, intends to ask damages for the cars damaged by mobs which have appropriated the rolling stock from time to time, one day General Diaz was expected to resign and did not.

A negative story comes from the state of Puebla. There a number of Spanish hacendados, who suffered considerable loss, have announced that they will ask for no indemnity. The claims of Americans and other foreigners will be large, but those of the Chinese will be by far the largest.

The Aquiles club, organized to further the political interests of Madero, will take charge of the flower battle this year, and the date has been fixed for June 25. This annual event usually is held in the spring, but this year the municipal authorities cancelled it on account of the war. Another organization announced preparations for the observance of the centennial anniversary of the execution of Hidalgo. The subject of politics is beginning to be less interesting, however, since it is becoming more and more apparent that the first election is to be a one-sided affair. The withdrawal of Reyes and his promises to support Madero leave little room for doubt that the former rebel chief is to have practically no opposition.

Ambitious groups of men continue to give birth to political parties—one was formed today which will be called the Democratic Reform party. But with the exception of the Catholic party, none has given much promise of a dangerous fight, and the Catholic party is not being taken any too seriously.

The possibility that the members of the old group, popularly known as the Cientificos, might re-enter the field is not considered menacing by Madero party. Rosendo Pineda, the leader of the group, now in New York, had published today in El Imparcial a letter in which he denies his connection with any plot to assassinate Madero.

MARONED CAPTAIN'S MANY PRIVATIONS

Man Accused of Leaving Chinese Densities on Coronado Islands Alone Without Food in Open Boat

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 12.—Capt. Hans Peterson, of the launch Pauline, said to be a former San Franciscan, who is accused of having marooned ten Chinese on the Coronado Islands, about April 22, was himself the victim of a similar experience, according to the tale he told to a petty officer of the cruiser California.

Buffeted about the ocean between San Pedro and Escondido, twenty-five days or more, much of the time without food and a part of the time without water, Peterson was towed to the float of the local barge office last night. He borrowed 25 cents from the sailors, and, taking a car for the business section, has not since been seen.

When the Pauline was wrecked Peterson said he started to row for San Diego in a small boat. He lost his oars and for days was helpless. He had two cans of beef and a small keg of water, but these gave out. One night he saw a passing steamship and, setting his shirt afire, endeavored to draw the attention of those on board, but without avail. He cut his shoes into strips, chewed and swallowed the leather. For two days before his rescue, which was effected by a fishing launch, off the Coronado Islands last evening, he was out of water and half unconscious.

Race Rocks Light

The light on Race Rocks has been increased in power from a 55 m.m. to a new 85 m.m. light. The character of the light is unchanged.

Business Men of Cloverdale

Business men of Cloverdale are organizing an association which will be duly incorporated, and will establish a Country Club.

N. M. Foulkes is to be manager of the Bank of Commerce's new branch at Golden.

ELECT SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE

Resolution is Passed in U. S. Senate, With Amendment Giving Federal Government Supervision.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The senate tonight by a 64 to 24 passed the resolution amending the constitution to provide election of senators by direct popular vote. The Bristol amendment, giving to the federal government supervision of such elections, was adopted 45 to 44, the vice president casting the deciding ballot. The house already has passed the resolution.

Senator Reed of Missouri protested against the vice president casting his deciding vote.

An amendment by Senator Bacon, qualifying the Bristol amendment to prohibit federal supervision of elections unless the state legislature refused or failed to act, was defeated, 45 to 43. The resolution as amended, was then finally adopted, 64 to 24.

Killed in Railway Wreck

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 13.—Mrs. T. B. Cavender of Denver, a bride of five days, received injuries from which she died without regaining consciousness, and nine others were more or less seriously hurt when the observation car on the Short Line train from Cripple Creek, due here at 6:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon, left the rails while rounding a curve in North Cheyenne Canyon, nine miles west of this city and turned completely over. Mrs. Cavender, accompanied by her husband, was on her honeymoon. The husband was only slightly injured.

Vancouver Struck

VANCOUVER, June 12.—With the announcement that all the builders and contractors who are not members of the Master Builders' Association will endeavor to reach a settlement with the men, the prospect of a cessation of the building trades strike in this city is distinctly brighter. A conference will probably be held tomorrow.

China and Mexico

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In the view of the state department there is no danger of the friendly relations of China and Mexico being disturbed as a result of the outrages against Chinese at Toronto. The confident opinion is expressed that China's attitude will be lenient, and that Mexico will be glad to do justice toward all proper claims.

Their Wedding Anniversary

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The reception which the president and Mrs. Taft will give June 13, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, probably will be the most largely attended function ever held in the White House. More than 3,000 invitations already have been sent out and each day the president is suggesting more names, so that the lowest estimate is that 4,000 will be invited and that of these at least three-fourths will attend.

Accused of Perjury

COBourg, Ont., June 12.—Henry Hicks, a wealthy farmer and former reeve, swore at the trial of "Son" Matthews at Cobourg on a charge of murdering a cook at Truesdale's hotel that he saw the woman alive an hour after Matthews left the hotel. On this evidence Matthews was acquitted. Today Hicks was arrested and lodged in jail on a charge of perjury.

Accused of Perjury

Mrs. Arthur Whelan, of Revelstoke, is spending a month at Oak Bay.

RISE IN DOUGLAS STREET VALUES

Site Purchased 19 Months Ago for \$15,000 Sells for Sum of \$130,000 — Important Sales in Business Area.

The past few days have shown a growing interest in the local realty market, and a number of deals of considerable magnitude have been recorded. Among these the rapid enhancement of values in the central business area is illustrated by the sale of lots 611 and 613, comprising the southwest corner of Douglas and Howard streets. This property was purchased in November, 1909, by Mr. James Thompson, of the Hudson's Bay Company from Mr. J. Hayward for \$15,000, and changed hands yesterday for \$130,000.

The southwest corner of Cormorant and Douglas streets, purchased some two years ago for \$25,000, has just changed hands for a sum in the neighborhood of \$105,000.

Messrs. Elliott, Maclean & Shandley have sold the lower sixty feet of the property which they own on Trounce avenue, with its frontage on View street, to Messrs. Macpherson & Fullerton for \$80,000. The sixty feet frontage running back from Broad street is still retained by Messrs. Elliott, Maclean & Shandley.

The site of the Assembly Hall on Fort street, bought several months ago by Mr. B. J. Perry for \$17,000, changed hands again yesterday for \$31,500.

A lot on Johnson street between Douglas and Cormorant streets realized \$18,000 in the market yesterday.

Business Drowned in Volga

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—The sinking of an overboarded ferry boat on the Volga near Uglitch is reported. Thirty persons were drowned.

LONDON, June 12.—While playing in a game of polo at Reehampton this afternoon the ponies ridden by the Duke of Westminster and Lord Waterhouse collided. Both ponies rolled over their riders. The Duke of Westminster's collarbone was broken and he sustained other injuries.

TORONTO, June 12.—Reporters will be barred from executions in Ontario in the future. Sheriff Reynolds of Godditch is the first to bring the new order of things into effect, and will issue an official story after the hanging of Edward Jardine next Friday for the murder of 15-year-old Lizzie Anderson.

necessary machinery; \$40,000 for bunkers on the north and south arms, and \$25,000 for waterworks extension.

New Westminster's May Day celebration was so successful this season as to leave a cash balance in the hands of the treasurer of \$50, after all expenses were paid.

The municipal council of Richmond proposes to expend \$145,000, to be provided under five different loan by laws, as follows: \$20,000 for a new municipal hall at Brighouse; \$10,000 for a dredge for general purposes; \$50,000 for the acquisition of a gravel pit at Port Kells and the installation of

Anything the Matter With Your Grocery Bill?

If It's Prices that Bother You

Try Copas & Young

THE GROCERS THAT GIVE YOU VALUE

CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—	
Per sack	\$1.65
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—	
20-lb. sack	\$1.15
CREAM OF WHEAT—	
Per packet	20c
PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE—	
Quart bottle	20c
McLAREN'S PEANUT BUTTER—	
Per jar, 25c and	15c
CHIVER'S OLD COUNTRY JAM—	
4-lb. tin, 60c; two 1-lb. glass jars	35c
CHIVER'S OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE—	
7-lb. tin, 75c; 1-lb. glass jar	15c

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES

There is no doubt that in the Ballyvardeen Hunt we have one of the very oldest packs of harriers in the kingdom. This is a fact which has long ago been placed outside the region of argument; while it is also one of the many points on which the members dwell with intense pleasure. Hare-hunting is, to the older members, at any rate, the Sport of Sports. Sir Roger de Coverley himself could not have dilated in more entertaining fashion upon the pursuit of the hare than old General Aftermath, who, as Farleigh White often asserted, "knew the ins and outs of every damned hunt in the country, and was an infernally intelligent old devil."

The members seldom desire to hunt with any other hounds than their own, though occasionally they have a day with the Ballyvardeen Harriers, which hunt a neighboring country; while, more rarely still, they are seen at a meet of the Uppon Down Foxhounds. And whenever a Ballyvardeen man rides with another pack, he carries thither his Hunt uniform and an exclusive air. On both there is a delightfully old-fashioned stamp. And it is almost an unwritten law with the members that they should never ride hard when out with other hounds.

They go to these Hunts more as onlookers—always courteous and friendly it is true—than to share in the rough and tumble of new fields.

Some people aver that it is a hunt of old fogies, who, to keep themselves alive, have to allow new blood into their midst. These critics say that all the real sport is to be found at their dinners; that, so long as they can dine well, they are indifferent to the real rigor of the game. Well, after all, is anyone worth much who is unable to enjoy a good dinner?

And, therefore, four times during the season the members come together for a week's enjoyment. They have their own rooms at the Ballyvardeen Hunt Arms Hotel, which they make their headquarters, dining there together every night; while members come, at least once or twice during the season, from distant parts of the country; an odd one to hunt, but all of them to dine in the rare old Ballyvardeen fashion.

Amongst those who come to these reunions, no man was more popular than old Tom Macclise. Although little over sixty at the time of our story, he had always been called "old Tom." For some years he had lived down south; but unfortunately, as he expressed it himself, he "suffered from chronic poverty of blood—in the pocket!" This state of affairs did not prevent a thorough enjoyment of life; indeed, fortified by a sound constitution, and an unimpaired digestion, it seemed only to add to his happiness. No one had ever seen him "down on his luck." Big in body, and with an easy outlook on life, he let nothing disturb him; and his friends always exclaimed, "Ah, now, but he's a real Irishman!"

There was nothing during the whole of the year to which he looked forward with such pleasure as his week's outing with the Ballyvardeens. Unable, owing to this "chronic poverty," to hunt to any extent at home, he revelled in his annual meeting in "the Black North," where he was mounted by his friends, and feted by everyone. For fifteen years he had never failed to keep his tryst. And, once, some five years ago, on a cold January afternoon, he drove through the prosperous old town of Aughsletterick, and descended, along with a good supply of luggage, from Mike Rafferty's jaunty car, at the Ballyvardeen Arms. Here he was warmly welcomed by Johnnie Kelly, "the boots," and factotum, who, after a rapid survey of the guest, exclaimed:

"Ach! but it's meself that's pleased to see ye, sor! An' all's well at home? An' yerself? Ay, an' ye're not looking bad at all, at all; perhaps a wee thing thinner nor ye were. But shure, an' there's no harrum in that, saving yer presence. An' it's yer own ould room that's ready for ye, sor, so it is."

This, as it were, uttered all in one breath, was Tom Macclise's welcome to his hunting quarters. A moment later, being equally warmly greeted by Mrs. Mac Rae, the jolly-looking landlady—who handed him his customary glass of steaming whisky punch—he was ushered up to his room. Here he sank into a comfortable armchair, and waited until Johnnie Kelly had finished unstrapping his luggage and talking. But Johnnie was never known to really finish talking—so long as anyone made the least show of listening to him. So at last Mr. Macclise had to intimate to him that he was anxious to dress for dinner.

"By my word, sor, I know ye are! An' that's just why I'm no keeping ye a minute. An' would ye be having a wee drop more av the rael ould 'Killowen'?"

"No, no," said old Tom, resolutely, "not a drop more until dinner."

"Ach! an' I'm sorry to hear that, sor, an' I hope there's nothing wrong?" This with an anxious look towards the armchair.

"Nothing, nothing, except a bit of a headache."

"Ach! but we've all that betimes, sor; an' I'm goin' now; an' if there's anything else ye wish, remember, I'm always at the ind of the bell, sor."

Left alone, our friend rose from his chair, paced up and down the room several times, and then said aloud, "Yes, she's very ill, very ill; there's no doubt of that. But what could I do?"

Then, rising once more, he applied himself seriously to preparing for dinner. And "a fine

figure of a man" he looked, as he descended the old oak wainscoted staircase, and sought the ante-room, where many of the members had already assembled.

"Hullo! and it's old Tom himself; large as life, by Jove!"

"Why, Tom, old chap, but we're glad to see you!" rang out the deep, musical voice of the handsome and splendid-looking Dick Barry.

"A sherry and bitters? Buck you up, Tom! Here it is. I see to this all myself," said Farleigh White, who was under the impression that he—as he put it—"ran the whole d—d Hunt."

And, pleased as all the members were to see Tom Macclise, he was still more pleased to be once more in their midst. Indeed, any little worry that he had seemed now to drop from him.

But no worry could sit with us as such a dinner as the members now entered upon. The old club room had never seemed more cosy. The huge fire—which Farleigh White had, of course, seen lighted at the right moment—had become a mass of glowing embers. And a great cut-glass chandelier, with great wax candles, lighted up the room just sufficiently, and shone on the rare old sporting prints which covered the walls. It was a scene full of good cheer and the camaraderie that is in the very atmosphere of a gathering of hunting men. For, in the field and out of it, the goodfellowship and friendships of hunting men are proverbial.

Goodfellowship and good cheer could not be brown in more congenial soil than that of a Ballyvardeen Hunt Week, and the first dinner was, if anything, usually the liveliest of the whole reunion. All the news of the countryside; every bit of sporting gossip from all the hunting quarters in Ireland; and, of course, their own immediate hunting prospects, were eagerly discussed. But everyone has heard of the Ballyvardeen dinners; everyone has heard of the fine solid fare which, whatever kick-shaws may creep into the menu, are always to be found on the table. Then, too, their claret is deservedly famous. And, truly enough, as Farleigh White was certain to say, at least once during every dinner, "By God! the man who can't do with this food must have something wrong with his inside!"

And so, under the kindly eye of the venerable father of the Hunt, the evening wore away. Many a chaffing speech was made, and many a health drunk; while Dick Barry, a born raconteur, if ever there was one—told, with exquisite bonhomie, new stories, mingled with many evergreens. As one man said, "Dick's stories are enough to make a saint laugh!"

"Of course they are," said Farleigh White, "just look at old compositus there, laughing like a good one!" and he looked over at the Honorable Francis Fone's stern visage, now relaxed in smiles.

Well, the merriest evening, like "the weariest river," must have its end. And, no matter how fast and furious the fun had waxed, or how much good wine—and all the wine was good—had flowed, every member was able to light his own wax candle, and—carrying his liquor like a gentleman, sir!—march steadily up the shallow treads of the old staircase.

Just before this ceremony was reached, Johnnie Kelly sidled into the room, and, full of apologies, approached Tom Macclise, who, with anxious face, opened the telegram which was handed him.

"Why on earth haven't I had this hours ago?" said he, hastily crumpling up the thin paper.

"Well, it's hard to give the rights av it, yer honor; indade it's a long story; but it would seem that the telegram landed into the office, just at the last minute, an' it was a troifle overlooked. An' thin, wee Jim, who tuk it up, had another wan av the same for 'The Flowing Bowl,' and he was-loike detained there, sor."

This explanation much amused the members, who, with inquiring eyes, were regarding "old Tom"—who never seemed to receive telegrams or letters during his week's hunting.

"Well, I suppose it can't be helped now!"

"In troth an' it can't, sor. For if it's good news yer honor's got, shure an' it's nothin' the whaur in the keepin'—an' if it be bad, it's a pity ye've iver got it at all!"

"Good-night, gentlemen," said old Tom; and, walking over to the buffet, he took up one of the recently-lighted candles, and went off to bed with a very vexed look on his usually untroubled face.

"What the deuce is the matter with him?" said one.

"Never saw him down on his luck before," said another.

"Money!" said Farleigh White, "that's what's troubling the old beggar. I know it."

"A man of few resources, I'm afraid," said General Aftermath, who always turned to literature when troubled.

And now, "Good-night!" "Good-night!" all round.

Next morning gave us an ideal hunting day. And every one—at a not too uncomfortable hour—rose as fresh as the proverbial lark. Everyone, except Tom Macclise, who, looking still worried, received another telegram—and a letter—during breakfast. He had a funny habit of sometimes expressing his thoughts out loud; and soon began to mutter:

"Well, it's most unfortunate! Why couldn't she have held on for a bit?"

Curiosity naturally ran high; but all attempts to "draw" him failed, which was singular. But Tom, always frank on his affairs, was now most reticent, merely saying, "It's only a little bother at home."

The others were sympathetic enough; but "a little bother"—either our own, or other people's—is of small account on a hunting morning; and so breakfast proceeded, as merrily and satisfactorily as the dinner had done. Then, after a smoke, and putting the finishing touches to their dress, the members clanked out to the large stable yard. Here, many of the older and stiffer horsemen awaited their turn at the huge mounting block. But soon all were up and away. And it was a fine turnout the thirty members made—every man in his buff-colored swallow-tail—as they climbed the hill from Aughsletterick and rode slowly out to Monkscourt. A few more sportsmen were found at the meet, and one of them said that Maguire had told him that he might be a little late. But Larleigh White, who was in command, said, "I'll wait for no man! not for the King himself!"

One moment more, and the level pack of old-fashioned harriers began to draw over James Heenan's farm. In a few minutes a hare was up. In the country of Uppon down every man who wishes to really see, a hunt must ride. The gates are few and unfriendly, and the country is one of small enclosures and every variety of fence; and, therefore, nearly everyone makes an attempt to ride, even with harriers, where the necessity to do so is far less pressing than with foxhounds, so that practically the whole field made a very determined dash to get well away, and for ten minutes a pretty hunt followed. Then a check, and another ten minutes circle brought the sportsmen back to James Heenan's comfortable home-stead, where the hospitable farmer entertained the members to lunch. The run was now described as "forty minutes" like a steeplechase.

Refreshments over, a stout hare was soon found, and once more the Ballyvardeen men sat down to ride. This time their quarry ran straighter, and, as no real check occurred for a considerable time, many a rider was afraid he was in for too much of a good thing.

Tom Macclise, though no longer young, and welter-weight as he was, usually rode as if he feared he might never hunt again. But today, although mounted on one of the best of Dick Barry's horses—a big blood weight-carrier—he was nervous and hesitating. Now, when a hard rider begins to suddenly look for all the easiest places, and to shun a fall as if it were the grave, he is very likely to meet with some disaster. And, surely enough, down came old Tom at a very small bank, which broke when his horse kicked back at it. The horse rolled almost, but not quite, clear of his rider, who scrambled up with a badly-sprained ankle. However, he was able to ride back to the Ballyvardeen Arms without much discomfort, and that night at dinner was really in better spirits, in spite of another telegram and letter.

"Ah!" he said, "it doesn't matter much now!"

"What doesn't matter, Tom?" said Dick Barry.

"Whether I stay or go home; for I can't hunt for a week, the doctor tells me."

"Stay, of course!"—in a general chorus—"stay and dine with us; hunting's not every thing, old chap!"

"Well, you see, I'm afraid I ought to go," said Tom, looking red and confused, "You see, my wife's been—she's been—sending me wires and letters—to no end."

"Let her do it!" exclaimed Farleigh White, "let her do it! There's no wife like this!"

"Yes, yes, but—but," stammered Tom, "It's—well, you see—it's my mother-in-law!"

"Good heavens!" laughed everyone in the room, "Your mother-in-law! What next, Tom? Why, what's she done?"

"She's dead," very solemnly replied Tom—"died an hour after I left home."

"Ah! very sad! very sad!" murmured everyone, and sympathetic inquiries were made all round.

"Yes, that's how it is; my wife wants me back for the funeral; but—well—I don't know if I'd have gone before the end of the week—if—if—I could have hunted. But now," he said, with an air of fine determination, "I'm going, going at once!"

And all felt that, under the circumstances, it would have been scarcely seemly to have attempted to persuade him to remain.

When Johnnie Kelly heard of the reason of Mr. Macclise's sudden departure, he exclaimed, "By my word, an' he's a kind-hearted gentleman, for it's manny a man would be lettin' his mother-in-law bury herself!"—Hugh Henry, in Baily's.

CANNIBAL TROUT AND THE FLY

To the fly fisher a problem distinct from others is set by what may comprehensively be called cannibal trout. The term is not quite satisfactory because all trout are to some extent cannibals where minnows or small fry give them an opportunity, and because most trout after reaching a certain weight acquire an increasing disregard for trifles such as floating duns.

They are, however, now and then to be caught with the fly rod and with what, by custom if not by right, may be termed a fly. Your minnow-feeding trout is an impetuous creature when he is at his meals. You may see him dashing about the shallows, causing quite a big wave as he goes, and apparently blind to almost everything but the chase in

which he is engaged. Trout are always less shy of human approach when they are feeding than when hurrying about after small fish. Nor at such a time do they seem to discriminate very keenly between the real and the false. A trout feeding on minnows in four or five inches of water is extremely likely to take a gaudy fly if you can place it before him in an attractive way. To his mind it probably represents a small fish, and he is usually willing to take it with the rest.

The choice of patterns for the capture of large cannibal trout is not a very difficult matter. Very few salmon flies are more at best than impressionist likenesses of small fish, but a good many are quite good enough for trout to take them. The Silver Grey and Dusty Miller are two of the best. The Alexandra has a big, if somewhat undeserved, reputation. The Silver Doctor is a killing fly, and besides these one or two gold-bodied flies like the Dunkeld are useful for a change. It does not really much matter what fly you use so long as it is showy and has a tinsel body. As for the size, in general, 1 in. from head to butt is big enough. Occasionally, in the strong turmoil of a Thames weir pool for instance, it might be advisable to try a much bigger size; a 2 in. fly is not too much for rough water. At times, again, a little pattern of say ½-in. is more likely to be taken, and it possesses the advantage of being adaptable to finer gut. You cannot use a 2 in. salmon fly on fine trout gut without giving risk of cracking it off in the air or striking it off in a flash.

A powerful rod is wanted for this work and a heavy ungreased line. It is often necessary to cast a long way, and with a big fly at the end of the cast a light delicate rod snuffers. As a rule it is easiest to fish downstream, casting the fly across the river at an angle of 45 or thereabouts and letting work across to your own bank, keeping the line taut and giving the fly life by short pulls from the top of the rod. It is instructive to watch someone else doing it from the vantage point of a bridge if possible. The fly can be seen moving a few inches under the surface with quick jerks across the stream and looking very like some live thing.

Sometimes it pays to cast across or even upstream. In the last case you have to work the fly downstream, and, of course, have to gather in a yard or two of line with your disengaged hand, so that you may always be in touch with the fly, which must move rather quicker than the current. The gathering in of line is also useful in fishing in a lake, whether from shore or boat. A fish will often take within a yard or two of the boat or shore, and if the rod is high in the air and the line slack the chances are that he will not be hooked. Labor is also saved by the method and to "shoot" the rest at the next cast than to lift the whole of it.

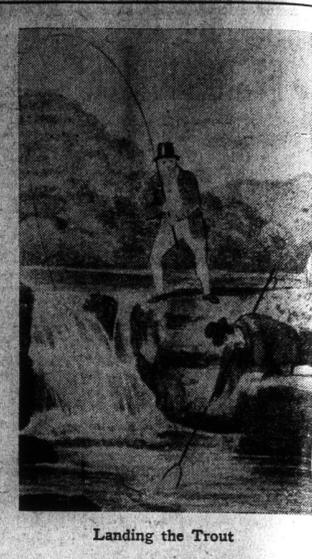
Of course in all kinds of trout fishing it is well to study the feeding times of the fish, and it is more than well if you aim at success with big cannibal trout in a river, it is essential. Their feeding times are usually much briefer than those of their kinsmen, which is easily intelligible; a fish can more rapidly get its fill of minnows or bleak than of nymphs or flies, and being satisfied it feeds no more. Doubtless an odd trout or two may be picked up now and then by fishing in likely places, but much the best chance is offered by the regular feeding time. This is generally in the evening at about sunset or later, and it is wise to station yourself at a likely shallow and to make the most of it. Sometimes a trout will take with a rush and there will be no doubt as to his being hooked, he may at other times, especially as the light begins to fail, he may annex the fly so quietly that you are not aware of it. Then you raise the rod for another cast and realize that he has had it in his mouth for some time. And then you realize that he has gone. It is apt to be a tantalizing business. Still it has its difficulties, and its attractions, and sometimes its rewards. A lusty 4-pounder fairly landed with a fly rod is no mean triumph, and if you reflect that the fish would never have risen to a small fly in a whole season you have reason to be grateful to the lure that would raise him. Naturally, flies that ape minnows are not to be commended for streams where trout rise like gentlemen, but there are plenty of waters where what trout there are rise not at all, and there such flies have their justification. They are the alternative to the spinner, live bait, or worm.

HUNTING COYOTES ON ICE

Hunting coyotes on the ice with an automobile is something new for any part of the United States, or the world for that matter, but that's what Ed. Panning, Ed. Cook, John and Gene Ewalt did this week. On Tuesday evening they took the big Buick car, four-cylinder thirty, from the Cook and Panning establishment and went to the bottoms for a goose hunt. Along towards evening they saw a coyote start across the ice on the bottoms and took after it. The Cheyenne bottoms this fall contained more water than in any time for years, and there is practically a lake there six miles wide and 15 miles long, and which averages about a foot of water in depth, though in many places it is much more. The ice there is about six inches thick, and the big machine went across it safely. The boys caught the coyote, and had such a good chase that they hunted up another and ran it down. They used their six-shooters to keep it from turning too often, and when close enough shot it with shot guns. It was dark by that time, so they came home, and went out the next day for a real coyote chase. In four hours they got five coyotes. Ed. was driving, and he, as well as the others, says that it is the greatest sport in the world. The car had chains and skidded very little, though it takes a quarter of a mile to turn on the ice. It took good shooting to keep the coyotes headed right. Only one coyote got away, and he couldn't have done so if it hadn't been for the start he had. Some of the brutes developed a speed of 40 miles an hour. The incident is something that we believe never happened before and is not likely to happen again.—Wide World.

TROUT IN THE TRANSVAAL

The Transvaal Trout Acclimatization society acquired a new site for its hatchery at Potchefstroom some little while ago, and the scene of operations was duly shifted last year. A spell of very hot weather was unluckily experienced at the time of the change, and a large number of the stock fish either died or had to be turned into the Mooi reservoir to save their lives. Special efforts were made to repair the damage, and Mr. Harvey, manager of the hatchery, was able to get a new stock of trout fry from Perie. As these were the product of ova imported from the North of England hatchery by the Frontier Acclimatization society, they should do useful service in introducing new blood into Transvaal waters. The manager's report says that they have done remarkably well. Two cases of ova sent from New Zealand met with bad luck, but one



Landing the Trout

Sportsman's Calendar

JUNE

Trout, Salmon, Grilse, Bass, and Char.
The best month for Sea-trout.

of them produced a sufficient number of rain-bows for stock purposes. At the age of four months, it is stated, the largest fry measured fully 6 in.

The new hatchery promises to be a success, the water supply being of better quality and more even temperature than in the old one. The ponds are shaded at present by floating screens, on which watercress has been planted, and suitable marginal plants have also been introduced. Ultimately, trees will grow by their sides and help matters. Mr. Harvey speaks of the utility of fresh water snails, both as trout food and as scavengers. He has been able to get numbers of them, and has also introduced the fresh water shrimp. Crabs are a trouble from which English fish farms are luckily free; but water rats, sometimes of the same sort of mischief, i. e., "burrowing from one pond to another, and making channels for the escape of water and fish in all directions." The crabs make up for this to some extent, as they, "when crushed, form a very good trout food." The hatchery has been quite free from disease, though a number of enemies levy toll on the little fish.

Of the success of trout in various waters not very much is said, though it is obviously satisfactory. The Mooi river, of which we have had such good reports in the past, is characterized as "disappointing," so, presumably, it had a bad season. The Dassies and Komati have given good sport. The Broederstroom and Helpmakaar, first thrown open last year, have done very well indeed, and seem to be full of fish. "This augurs well for the future of trout in the Northeastern Transvaal, as the above fish have all sprung from a small original stock, which were turned down a little less than five years ago." The society provides some fishing facilities for its members, which is as it should be. No additions were made to them last year, but the list of fishable waters, given early in the report, is already a pretty long one.

HUNTING COYOTES ON ICE

Hunting coyotes on the ice with an automobile is something new for any part of the United States, or the world for that matter, but that's what Ed. Panning, Ed. Cook, John and Gene Ewalt did this week. On Tuesday evening they took the big Buick car, four-cylinder thirty, from the Cook and Panning establishment and went to the bottoms for a goose hunt. Along towards evening they saw a coyote start across the ice on the bottoms and took after it. The Cheyenne bottoms this fall contained more water than in any time for years, and there is practically a lake there six miles wide and 15 miles long, and which averages about a foot of water in depth, though in many places it is much more. The ice there is about six inches thick, and the big machine went across it safely. The boys caught the coyote, and had such a good chase that they hunted up another and ran it down. They used their six-shooters to keep it from turning too often, and when close enough shot it with shot guns. It was dark by that time, so they came home, and went out the next day for a real coyote chase. In four hours they got five coyotes. Ed. was driving, and he, as well as the others, says that it is the greatest sport in the world. The car had chains and skidded very little, though it takes a quarter of a mile to turn on the ice. It took good shooting to keep the coyotes headed right. Only one coyote got away, and he couldn't have done so if it hadn't been for the start he had. Some of the brutes developed a speed of 40 miles an hour. The incident is something that we believe never happened before and is not likely to happen again.—Wide World.

RAMBLI

"No one," says yond his own indiv quite true, yet the fact embodied appear at a first gl is "individuality?" mine? For there a wholly similar if many points they others. So that characteristics and tion of the persona and that very diffe man intercourse so necessary. Man loves his kind, bec without his kind, an his mental wants, with kindred minds, communing that his developed. It is by mind that great the ceived and wonderf

If we stop to th what a diversity of fact of this is borne i course of the day. upon this, and then of the many cate own individuality.

Take for instanc late in May, when m of spring in little amorous breath of senses for that fleet desires sweet as the of the sky all along with a golden haze the blue of the wes the zenith stretches soft fleecy clouds, it breaths that are ind Just now these crin rose, so that the sky the fairies or whate lieve in, had been s and apple blossom their place in spite of tion or any other "a plete the picture, an out the description a "silver sickle" of the tifully close proximi shining like a silver

Well now, haven your many acquainta same picture describ every night for nearl failed to notice it? A so sensible and pract maybe, but the sym placed, but level-head actly—level-headed, s never thinks to rais dane and the commo You have anothe sky smote upon your involuntarily and ma awe struck gaze he? "New moon eh?" he money in your pock you luck."

Then there is that often see him now. life is so full of th married, maybe, and take every moment of business. You would course, whenever you yourself over and ov not change the new o a million dollars or so of inducement, but— upon rare moments— contemplation but—y retained a few of the old associates, with w of the future as a ve of the same in a sense from what it has pr know where that old, passed those few mon night. Somewhere by and sky, his glass th self and the stars, br heavens which he br life-study, a study, w is, has not dulled his r made him the poorer n opened the door for h beautiful dream-world

There is your cle young curate who, ve seldom calls the moon nesses, and "abhors paganism," nor yet whom you go to hear condemnation at the chapel, sparing neith Croesus, but a man y these two, a shabby preacher, who follows ciples did of old, or as to do at all events, ne ing remuneration, and ers, as devoted as the winter-time his plac shelter from the elem time, he preaches in th out-of-doors. He will set last night, a specia his God of the wind an and the laugh of little

Literature Music Art

RAMBLING THOUGHTS

"No one," says Schopenhauer, "can get beyond his own individuality," and while this is quite true, yet there is no such limitation in the fact embodied in this statement as would appear at a first glance. After all, just what is "individuality"? Your individuality and mine? For there are no two individuals thus wholly similar if they resemble one another in many points they will differ essentially in others. So that no one can outline certain characteristics and say "Here is the description of the personality of the average man," and that very difference is what makes human intercourse so illuminating, so broadening, so necessary. Man is a gregarious animal, he loves his kind, because he cannot get along without his kind, and we are speaking now of his mental wants, his mind craves communion with kindred minds, because it is only by that communion that his own intellect can become developed. It is by the contact of mind with mind that great thoughts and ideas are conceived and wonderful projects born.

If we stop to think a moment, we realize what a diversity of intellects there are, for the fact of this is borne in to us a dozen times in the course of the day. It is interesting to think upon this, and then to decide just in which of the many categories we would place our own individuality.

Take for instance, one of these evenings late in May, when mingling with the cool wind of spring in little fitful elusive gusts the amorous breath of the summer, blinding our senses for that fleeting second, filling us with desires sweet as they are transient. The blue of the sky all along the horizon is covered with a golden haze, but just above between the blue of the west and the deeper blue of the zenith stretches a maze of cirri, those soft fleecy clouds, little more than visible breaths that are indications of fair weather. Just now these cirri are faintly tinged with rose, so that the sky looks as if the gods or the fairies or whatever fanciful deities you believe in, had been scattering peach blossom and apple blossom petals there, that retained their place in spite of all the laws of gravitation or any other "action." And then to complete the picture, and some of you can bear out the description yourselves there is the "silver sickle" of the new moon, and in beautifully close proximity, Venus, I think it is, shining like a silver sun.

Well now, haven't you a friend among your many acquaintances, who with that self-same picture described in front of his eyes every night for nearly a week, has utterly failed to notice it? A nice sort of person, too, so sensible and practical, not much sympathy, maybe, but the sympathy is so often misplaced, but level-headed—that's the word exactly—level-headed, so level-headed that he never thinks to raise his eyes above the mundane and the common-places.

You have another friend. He was with you last night when the beauty of the sunset sky smote upon your sight and you stood still involuntarily and marveled. Following your awe struck gaze he gave a little chuckle. "New moon eh?" he had said. "Rattle your money in your pockets, old man, it'll bring you luck."

Then there is that old, old friend, you don't often see him now. You wish you could, but life is so full of things to do. You have married, maybe, and your wife and children take every moment of time you can spare from business. You would not have it otherwise of course, whenever you stop to ponder, you tell yourself over and over again, that you would not change the new order for the old, though a million dollars or so were thrown in by way of inducement, but—and you only realize this upon rare moments when you have time for contemplation but—you would like to have retained a few of the old habits, a few of the old associates, with whom you used to dream of the future as a very wonderful state quite the same in a sense and yet wholly different from what it has proved itself to be. You know where that old, old friend for instance, passed those few moments of sunset time last night. Somewhere by himself alone with sea and sky, his glass the medium between himself and the stars, bringing him closer to those heavens which he has so loved to make his life-study, a study, which scientific thought it is, has not dulled his rich imagination, has not made him the poorer in poetic fancies, but only opened the door for him to a truer and more beautiful dream-world.

There is your clergyman friend, not the young curate who, very correct and orthodox, seldom calls the moon and the stars for witnesses, and "abhors anything approaching paganism," nor yet that fiery old preacher whom you go to hear sometimes, hurling his condemnation at the thousands that crowd his chapel, sparing neither priest, prince nor cross, but a man younger than either of these two, a shabby, beautiful-faced mission preacher, who follows his calling as the disciples did of old, or as they were commanded to do at all events, neither asking nor receiving remuneration, and with a band of followers, as devoted as they are happy. In the winter-time his place of worship is a mere shelter from the elements, but in the summer time, he preaches in the great cathedral of the out-of-doors. He will have seen in that sunset last night, a special message from God—his God of the wind and the stars and the sea, and the laugh of little children and the song

of the birds in the spring mornings.

And lastly—the friend that is dead—only known through the wonderful messages he has left behind, fragments of thought that he embodied in poems of a beauty never-to-be-forgotten, and left for you, and the thousands of others that read them to interpret according to your several abilities and necessities.

What would he have said of the picture in the sky? "Lift thy soul with thine eyes," he would have commanded, "and know that as thy strength is, so shalt thy prayer be answered. To God all things are possible, and to thee. For thou and God art one."

And so our rambling thoughts have led us back to the beginning and the words of Schopenhauer, "No one can get beyond his individuality" because his individuality is boundless. It has its beginning in God, who is world without end.

THE AWAKENING OF THE SEEDS

Nothing more remarkable, more delightful, can well be imagined than the evidence to be met with everywhere, at the season of spring, of the re-awakening of plant life. It must occur to many to ask, What is it that determines the inexpressible outburst of energy, visible as growth, so characteristic of the season? In some measure, doubtless, it is an expression of a cyclic or rhythmic process; still more largely it may be regarded as the response to the change in external conditions—to the lengthening days and the increasing power of the sun's rays; a warmer temperature begins to prevail both above and in the soil, and this has the inevitable effect of hastening the rate at which chemical changes go on within the plant. The very slowness with which re-awakening sets in when the season is cold, as in the present year, is striking proof that warmth is the chief determinant of activity. The complexity of the phenomena underlying growth is such, however, that not many are able, even in broad outline, to visualize the processes that are involved in it; fortunate, but very few, are those who, looking at the growing plant, can fathom its workings, sympathize with its needs, and understand the difficulties against which it has to struggle—only such can appreciate the extraordinary variety of interchanges which the simple food materials it derives from air and soil undergo ere they become elaborated into the wondrous forms they ultimately assume in flower, leaf, stem and root.

What is it that causes the seed in its cold, wet bed to start growing? How many have considered the question? The seed contains a frail germ of the plant that is to be—must suppose with all its peculiarities potentially defined—together with the store of food required for its development up to the point at which the mechanism is elaborated whereby it is enabled to utilize sunshine and live by its own labor. This food, like our food, is mainly of two kinds—non-nitrogenous and nitrogenous; like ourselves, the young plant must have starch and flesh food, though like some men, such as the Eskimo, some plants can utilize fat in place of starch; all need albuminous (white-of-egg-like) materials such as are contained in our flesh food. The food of the plant has to be digested just as our food has to be, and the digestive agents are closely akin to and in many cases identical with those at our disposal. The digestive agents or enzymes are usually laid down apart from the food materials which it is their function to convert into assimilable forms. The process of germination in some way involves the occurrence of changes whereby the enzymes are rendered operative.

Recent observations have shown that leaves are protected by a membrane, similar to that covering seeds, which prevents the escape of soluble substances, such as sugar, into water resting on the leaf surface; this membrane is permeable by ammonia, ether, chloroform, and many other substances which have only a slight affinity for water. When such substances pass into the leaf, they at once affect the changes going on within the cells; if the dose be a minute one, they merely stimulate changes in the direction which there is reason to believe is followed normally, especially during the period when the plant is not exposed to light—changes which may be referred to as downgrade, similar to those attending the digestion of food in the stomach and its conversion into soluble, assimilable forms that can pass into the circulation. If more than a minute dose be introduced into the leaf the effect is one of over-stimulation and lethal—usually the leaf turns brown. The effect may be observed most easily, perhaps, in leaves of the common spotted Japanese laurel, which rapidly turns almost black under the influence of ammonia or the vapor of ether, chloroform, etc. The leaf of the common laurel turns brown; but the browning is attended by the escape of prussic acid, a circumstance from which it is possible to infer the nature of the change that is produced in the leaf.

It is highly probable that the germination of seeds in ordinary soil is largely if not entirely determined by the traces of ammonia normally present in the soil and that the carbonic acid in soil also acts as a stimulant. Recent researches carried out at the Lawes Agricultural Trust Experiment Station at Rothamsted by Dr. Russell and his co-workers have brought to light the remarkable fact that of the large number of organisms within the soil, some—the bacteria—are effective in breaking down the organic matter in the soil until it becomes available as plant food; these are chiefly concerned in producing ammonia

from the complex nitrogenous materials. Other larger organisms known as protozoa are present, but these appear to fatten on the bacteria and to diminish their activity by reducing their numbers. Dr. Russell has shown that when the protozoa are killed off and only the bacteria are allowed to survive, these latter can multiply undisturbed; the changes to which they give rise can then take place to a greater extent than in ordinary soil, and, consequently, the fertility of the soil is greatly increased. The discovery is one that promises to be of the greatest practical utility—especially in connection with cultivation under glass.

Attention has been called recently in these columns to the increased growth observed in some cases when growing crops are subjected to the influence of electric discharges. Should the results be confirmed, it will be important to ascertain what discharges are effective; they might well give rise to the production of small amounts of ammonia within the soil; and, if this prove to be the case, an explanation will have been given of the stimulative effect of electric discharges which would be in harmony with general agricultural experience. Enough will have been said to show that the effect of stimulants on plant growth is one that should be taken into consideration; that plants, in fact, do not lead an entirely humdrum existence, but, like ourselves, require and enjoy condiments.

SOME OF THIS YEAR'S ACADEMY PICTURES

A writer in the London Times deprecates the quality of most of the pictures exhibited at the Academy. He says: "It is to be regretted that there is so little demand among private persons for modest decorative painting; that is to say, for painting that is designed to suit a particular room, or at any rate to suit a room rather than an exhibition. The public has learned to judge pictures by their exhibition qualities, and the natural result is that artists paint for exhibition rather than for decoration. Their pictures are designed to compete with each other, not to look well upon the walls of a room. So long as this kind of competition lasts, we shall have no steady demand for it. People like to look at exhibition pictures, but not to buy them; and they regard exhibitions more and more as entertainments rather than as markets."

The art critic in the Daily Telegraph writes as follows: "The styles are so many and diverse, and yet so little representative, in this, the one hundred and forty-third exhibition of the Royal Academy, that it becomes exceedingly difficult to base upon it general considerations in regard to the position of modern British art at the present moment. It can no longer be maintained that the Academy, as a whole, is opposed to the more moderate phases of modernity as developed by the British school, seeing that it has of late proved itself a potent Armida to more than one young Rinaldo of the opposite camp."

Of one of the most-talked-of pictures on exhibition the last quoted critic remarks:

Mr. Sargent's great effort is "Armageddon" evidently one of the series of monumental decorations destined for the public library at Boston, in the United States. This is the great symbolical battle in which the whole universe is to ring with the din of war, and in which it is to be fought out the final struggle between good and evil. The theologians have never been able thoroughly to make up their minds as to the true import of this awful clashing of the powers. Moreover, we do not feel at all sure that the master has expressed their meaning, such as it is, or that we have expressed his. From a golden car he has hurled out a colossal nude figure of Herculean strength and beauty, and thus embodiment of might and power, another nude figure, flying downwards, crowned with a winged head-dress like that of some demoniac Mercury, stabs to the heart with a dagger held in one hand, while with a torch held in the other he sets aflame an altar dripping with the blood of sacrifice. The huge white coursers still attached to the car tumble headlong through the empyrean, the silver tripod, overturned, drops with them; an eagle, with wings outstretched, follows in the dire confusion, ready for ruthless attack. So vast an effort, so great a display of technical accomplishment is rare, indeed, in the present day, and we are bound to treat it with the respect which it has earned. That there are passages here of great power—especially the upturned car with the mighty white coursers, and the terrible winged genius of destruction—must not be denied. The intensity of the effort is felt throughout, and deserves full acknowledgment, although no sense of true vision, of a great conception of the subject as a whole, is conveyed. We say to ourselves: "How wonderful that one who in his masterly presentations of contemporary humanity never rises, or strives to rise, to that imaginativeness which is the higher and more penetrating conception, that such a one should venture into these regions, and by sheer will-power should achieve even the measure of success which must here in fairness be conceded." Our thought is ever of the painter battling with his subject, not of the subject itself. This theme, if pictorially admissible at all, should hold the onlooker breathless with awe, but here, on the contrary, leaves him cold and puzzled, though filled with admiration, for astonishing pluck and mastery of technical difficulties. The show too much

despised German painter, Cornelius, once deemed the greatest creative genius in art of the nineteenth century, but now merely respected and neglected, has produced work infinitely more coherent and impressive of its kind than this, though pictorially harsh and unsatisfying. His creations coming within this category—above all, the cycle of frescoes in the Glyptothek of Munich—however much we may criticize and condemn, live in the memory as with a grim power, summing up the vast subjects attempted. Mr. Sargent leaves us unawed, unconvinced, discontentedly arguing with him and, above all, with ourselves.

Mr. Lavery, in the equestrian portrait-study, "The Amazon," achieves a remarkable success, both as plainist and portrait painter. With a splendid audacity, he has established his equestrian figure—a youthful amazon of today, who sits motionless and attentive in her saddle, holding, Dian-like, her long hunting spear, and gazing undismayed into the far distance. Her horse stands firm on the rocky eminence of the foreground, below which enrolls itself a beautiful prospect of undulating green scenery, colored here and there to a deeper tint by some passing cloud. With a perfect simplicity and realism there is something of grandeur in this quiet, attentive figure, that stands alone with the world, nerved to face adventure and resolute to achieve.

One of the most conspicuous pictures in the exhibition is Mr. George Harcourt's "Evening in June." One may call it a subject picture without a subject, because the motive, which is merely Chinese lanterns shining in a blue dusk with a number of figures doing nothing in particular, is treated on a scale and with an emphasis which we only expect where the subject has some imaginative significance. In theory, of course, an artist can make a masterpiece out of anything, or rather anything may be a subject of imaginative significance to him. But if it is, he will express its significance to the spectator. Mr. Harcourt has not done this. One feels that only his eye has been interested in this arrangement of colored lights and in their play upon the figures and the foliage. The picture, in fact, is a piece of impressionism, skilfully observed and composed, but painted on far too large a scale. It looks empty, because there is no imaginative emphasis anywhere and none of that beautiful quality of paint which is the expression of imaginative delight. It is a representation of phenomena not often represented; and its interest dies away with its novelty.

In Gallery XI there are two subject pictures, one of which will certainly attract attention, while the other deserves it. Mr. Byam Shaw in his "The Woman, the Man, and the Serpent" has painted the Temptation with a curious mixture of decorative and dramatic intention. Adam and Eve are surrounded with a blaze of flowers of all latitudes while the Serpent is a python with a patterned skin almost as bright as the flowers. All these accessories, if one can call the Serpent an accessory, are evidently studied very closely from life and are painted with great precision. But the artist has failed just where he has not been able to study from life—namely, in our first parents. They, except for their absence of clothes, belong to the stage, not to the Garden of Eden. Their expressions are forced and hackneyed, like those of bad actors in an emotional scene. So there is a violent incongruity between them and the rest of the picture. Mr. Shaw, in fact, has tried to do too much. In design his picture is a mere pattern of flowers and the nude; but he has attempted to impose a dramatic pictorial conception. The result is an imaginative failure where there might have been a decorative success.

MUSICAL NOTES

Some Wagnerian Memoirs

Wagner, relating in his memoirs his early experiences, says that when at the age of nine he was introduced to Weber the latter asked his mother whether the boy was likely to become a musician. His mother replied that, although Richard was perfectly mad about the opera "Der Freischütz," she had never yet noticed anything in him that pointed to musical talent. He was the only one of his family not allowed to learn to play the piano, his mother fearing that if he did so it might awaken his slumbering affection for the theatre. Thus, when his love for music overpowered him, he began to learn secretly, and also devoted himself to the study of harmony, whereby he neglected totally all his school studies.

When he became a student at Leipzig University, he plunged into a fighting corps, wore the colors proudly, and narrowly escaped some serious duels. The manner in which he confesses his faults, throws new light upon his character. In simple but exceedingly moving words he tells of the gambling passion that held him like a demon; his long run of ill-luck maddened him; he lost interest in all else but play. Indifferent to the opinion of his former companions, he vanished from their midst, passing night after night with only the lowest of students in the small gambling houses of Leipzig. With dull apathy he bore the contempt of his sister Rosalie, who, like his mother, rarely caught a glimpse of him.

Finally, having lost everything, he used some money he held in trust for his mother, and that, too, was swallowed up with the exception of one thaler. Sick in mind and body—he had eaten nothing for hours—he sat through that terrible night distracted. He

knew that the thaler represented his whole life and existence, for, that lost, he could never return home, and he saw himself wandering aimlessly in the grey of the morning through the fields and woods—a prodigal son. Suddenly, while on the verge of despair, he won and won again. Mechanically he staked again, and still he won, until there was sufficient to repay all his debt. The warmth that filled his soul and body was, he says, of a sacred nature; he felt that he was not abandoned by God and His angels; he felt a holy presence whispering warning and consolation. He was cured. He went home and slept soundly for hours, and awoke new born.

Deterred by no sense of shame, he told his mother of his experience in that momentous night, and returned her money under acknowledgment of his sin. She folded her hands and thanked God for the grace He had shown her son, and expressed her firm conviction that he was saved, and that temptation would never again assail him. This was actually the case, and Wagner then threw himself with renewed ardor into his musical studies, entering upon a new and serious phase.

I congratulate Madame Paderewski, says M. A. P., upon the success of her poultry farm at Berne. Not only has she sold a pair of white Orpingtons for £1,500, but she has been decorated by the French Government for her efforts on behalf of agriculture. What with laying and playing, the Paderewski household must be making quite an income.

Under the gracious patronage of the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra, Madame Adeline Patti will give a benefit concert at Albert Hall, on June 1, for Mr. William Ganz, who has unfortunately been disabled by an accident from following his profession since last December. Among the distinguished artists who have promised their assistance are Madame Aimé Ackté, Madame Edvina (by permission of the Grand Opera Syndicate), Miss Maggie Teyte, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Gregory Hast, Mr. Robert Radford, Mr. Jean Gerardy (solo violoncello), Mr. Harold Bauer (solo pianoforte), Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. George Alexander, and Mr. Henry Ainley.

Madame Liza Lehmann writes to correct a slight misapprehension which has arisen through a notice of the concert at which her new song-cycle, "Prairie Pictures," was performed, for the first time. It was suggested that a few more of the folk-songs of the North American Indians might have been introduced into the work. "After traveling through Arizona," says Madame Liza Lehmann, "I made an extensive study of all pertaining to the subject, and the fact is there are no North American folk-songs, only fragments of melody which they repeat ad infinitum with slight variations. The same thing applies to their words, and therefore I wrote my own for these songs, and did not use translations of Indian songs."

THE QUEEN AND A NEW IRISH INDUSTRY

The Queen has recently expressed her continued interest in the attempt which is being made to establish a new knitting industry in Ireland by ordering a second hand-made woolen coat. The following message was also received from her private secretary:

"The Queen commands me to inform you that she is much pleased with the coat and considers it very well made."

It is now 18 months since the experiment was started of producing hand-knitted coats in the village of Donegal. Tradition has it that the peasants of Donegal learned the art of knitting from the Spanish sailors, who found refuge in the district after the destruction of the Armada. The industry prospered until 30 or 40 years ago, when the introduction of knitting machinery caused the work done by hand in Donegal to shrink almost to vanishing point. With a view to meeting the competition of hand-knitted coats from Switzerland an effort was made by a London wholesale house to revive the industry in Ireland. Classes were established at various centres in Donegal in which the peasants were taught not only various styles of knitting, but practical dressmaking. The peasants do the work in their own homes, visiting a central depot once a week to hand in their work and to receive a fresh supply of yarn. The number of workers engaged has rapidly grown from 100 to 1,500, and there is still room for further development. The centre of the Irish Section at the Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace will be devoted to the new industry. There will be a representation of a Donegal cottage, and two Irish knitters will demonstrate how the coats are made.

"Woman's influence has been held super-mannish—demonic or demonic—under the prevalence of ideals monastic, chivalric or platonic; in the intervening moments of enlightenment she has, up to date—been dissected and declared to be 'stuffed with sawdust.'" These are the words of Jefferson Butler Fletcher in the preface to his Religion of Beauty in Woman. The book is quite as delightful throughout as one is led to hope from this introduction. Professor Fletcher terms his volume chapters of a possible "literary history of woman," a history which, as he points out, strangely enough has been written mostly by men. Professor Fletcher's style is as charming as his imagery, and quite leads one to believe that the art of essay writing is not extinct despite the assertions of some people.

