

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

VOL. L. NO. 255

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

CANADIAN DELEGATES ARE FOR STATE-OWNED CABLES

CONFERENCE TO INSURE OF PRESS IMPERIAL OPENING

At Big Banquet Attended by Leading Journalists of Isles Empire Delegates Are Welcomed to Britain

ROSEBERY MAKES AN ELOQUENT SPEECH

Sir Hugh Graham, of Montreal, Replying Refers to Empire Defence—Canadians Will Advocate State Cables

London, June 7.—All the leading journalists, with few exceptions, in Great Britain, were present at a banquet at the International exhibition, Sheppard Bush, Saturday night, to welcome the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference.

After the loyal toasts Lord Rosebery, who presided, in welcoming the guests, said that the response to the invitation had exceeded the most sanguine expectations. "These, it seems to me," he said, "are men who, from the Greater Britain beyond the seas stretch forth their hands to us in fervent expectations (which, I hope, by God may never be disappointed) that we shall grasp with all our strength in a grip of loyal and lasting friendship."

Lord Rosebery, orator of empire, and master of eloquence, humor, satire, and impassioned invocation, was greeted most enthusiastically when he arose to propose the toast of "Our Guests."

"There have been conferences before," said Lord Rosebery, "of great importance, at which prime minister and minister of empire have met to consult on great matters of policy concerning the empire, but the Imperial Press Conference is more important than these."

He had dreamt, Lord Rosebery went on, of a dream of an empire trip, Parliament should vote for two years and pack itself up in three or four warships and take a trip, and find out something about the Empire. Go to Newfoundland, where even our legislators would be able to find some constitutional problems solved which had been solved nowhere else; then on to Canada, where they might see many things new to them, and they would see there that even under the most advanced democracy of the world.

(Continued on Page 2)

These Are Some of the Jockeys Who Are Figuring in the Races at the Willows



STRUGGLE ON NIAGARA'S BRINK

Husband in Vain Endeavors to Save His Young Wife From Leaping to Death in the Falls

WOMAN DIES OF EXHAUSTION

Police Rescue Man After His Strength Failed and He Let His Wife's Body Go Down Stream

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 7.—Aaron Cohen, of Buffalo, saw his young wife leap into the swirling river between Second and Third Sisters Islands yesterday, only 150 feet above the brink of the cataract. Without a moment's hesitation he followed her, caught her hand, and struggled desperately to save her.

Mrs. Cohen probably died in her husband's arms. Before it was possible to bring efficient help an hour had passed, during all of which time Cohen was making frantic attempts to reach the shore. But the struggle against the current—at this point it is about twenty miles an hour—was too much for him.

Three times they threw a rope 15 feet within Cohen's grasp. When he did catch it, he was too weak to tie it about his own or his wife's waist. The two were twenty feet away from shore, and it was extremely difficult, owing to the precarious nature of the footing, to make a good cast. Fanned against the tree stump by the terrific rush of water, all the strength had gone out of Cohen and he had been unable to keep his wife's face out of water.

Once Cohen had hold of the rope the men ashore began to pull, and Martin, who was in the front, slipped and fell into the stream, but quickly regained his feet. When within fifteen feet of the shore Cohen lost his grip on his wife's body, and it was carried down stream. Cohen was so far gone when the rescuers got him on shore that he could not speak for ten minutes.

His first words were: "She is out there. Go and get her. She is dead. She died in my arms." Superintendent Perry and Chief Shoebright skirted the boat island shore for the body, but could see nothing of it.

William Barnett and Hugh Brown saw the body after a long search. It was held fast by a rock about 100 feet above the brink. Without ropes, Brown and Barnett waded out into the stream, and moving carefully over the slippery rocks, reached the body. Cohen's body was lost to view. Cohen says that worry over the fact that she was unable to nurse her infant depressed his wife greatly, and probably caused her desire for death. She, being a robust man, quickly recovered from the shock.

Board's Award Accepted. Ottawa, June 7.—A. G. Gibeault, president of the Dominion Textile Workers, Montreal, notified the department of labor that the employees of the Dominion Textile Company who were concerned in the recent injury before the conciliation board have accepted the award of the board.

Algerine in Dock. H. M. S. Algerine went into the drydock at Esquimaux this morning to be overhauled.

Spring Salmon Expected. More schoolings of spring salmon are expected today, being due this afternoon at both the Wesley and San Juan Fishing Company's plants.

From Logging Camp. The tug Beatrice returned to port this morning with a boom of logs from Jordan River. The logs were stored at Sooke, where the company shelters its booms. The Beatrice brought news that the locomotive recently taken to the West Coast logging camp is being converted into an oil burner and is expected to start work on the logging railroad in a few days.

Mrs. Annie Wilson died at the rest home of her late husband, Mrs. C. A. Coe, at Craigflower road, on Saturday evening. She was a native of Germany and had lived in Victoria for three years, prior to that having had her home at San Francisco, Cal.

PRESIDENT DIAZ HAS PLEDGED AID

W. R. Findlay, Who Has Returned From Mexico, Found Ruler of Republic in an Urbane Mood

A two months' tour of Mexico, the itinerary of which embraced the principal cities of the republic, has been the experience of W. R. Findlay, of this city, who returned yesterday. During his stay in the south Mr. Findlay sought, and obtained a personal interview with President Diaz. The latter he found most urbane, quite willing to listen to Mr. Findlay's representations of what the Pacific Government Lands and Concessions Corporation Limited, contemplates doing for the country, and exceedingly appreciative of what they had in view to assist in the development of Mexico.

Mr. Findlay explained that the colonization scheme his company had organized would result in the settlement of thousands of acres of what at present was poorly cultivated agricultural lands, hitherto kept in the dust of servitude by the Spanish merchants, would be given an opportunity to purchase and on easy terms and make homes for themselves. The advantages of this to the nation, Mr. Findlay thought, the president would understand and the latter did not take long to express his favor in the most emphatic and practical manner, in behalf of the company Mr. Findlay made two requests, one the president's government to remove its resistance in the iritating of certain portions of the territory they are purchasing, and also some help in the establishment of an experimental farm in order that the ignorant Mexicans might have an opportunity to learn how to make a profitable livelihood from the soil.

Both these petitions were well received. President Diaz, after giving the matter his consideration, promised that \$5,000,000 would be given towards the irrigation of the property, while a grant of \$25,000 a year would be allowed for the farm.

Mr. Findlay was much impressed by the personality of the man who has done more to bring the little Southern republic to the front than any other ruler. He considers Diaz a statesman of the highest order, a man of character, of striking ability, and of marked judgment. A man who could take hold of the country at a time when the highways were haunted by bandits, when Mexico's name was a by-word in civilization, and when life and liberty were in constant danger within its borders and bring perfect peace and industry from out the chaos Mr. Findlay deems must be a nation builder of a rare type.

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FLOOD DANGER IS OVER FOR THE YEAR

The First Trainload of Mail and Passengers to Come in for Three Days Reached Nelson Yesterday

Nelson, June 7.—The first trainload of mail and passengers to reach Nelson for three days, arrived here on the Coast early Sunday morning. The Great Northern has reached Vair with its reconstruction gang and four day's mail is expected to reach the city this evening. Nelson is short of fruit, which comes from the South, but that has been the chief inconvenience.

MONEY IS REQUIRED FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Bylaw Must Be Submitted to Raise \$15,000 to Overhaul and Repair Buildings—Some of the Items

That all the old public schools of Victoria will have to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired, that the expenditure involved will amount to at least \$15,000, and that a money loan bylaw will have to be laid before the ratemakers to obtain authority to procure that sum, is the effect of a statement made by one of the Victoria trustees this morning.

The trustee said that a new ventilation plant was essential at South Park school, that at present doing service being no good. The North Ward school was in such bad shape throughout that it was safe to say that in a few months it would have to be practically rebuilt.

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WILL PARKS BOARD BE APPOINTED AGAIN?

Various Opinions Are Held by Solons As to Need or Otherwise of the Recalcitrant Members

Will Victoria have a Parks Board? There is none at present. The officers and members of the old body resigned because they considered that their duties were being interfered with by the City Council. Subsequently it has been formally declared defunct. What is to be done? That is the question and it will come up at the regular meeting of the civic solons tonight when it is expected a heated argument will be precipitated. Some favor the idea of appointing a new board, contending that the regular representatives have enough to attend to and that if the work of beautifying the city systematically is to be continued it must be under the control of some distinctive responsible body. Others take the position that a committee of the council could handle the affairs quite well, that the appointment of outsiders is unnecessary and that, besides, citizens not responsible to the ratemakers should not be entrusted with heavy expenditures of public money.

PREPARING TRANSIT FOR HUNTING CRUISE

Two of Party From Vienna Reach Vancouver Make Ready for Voyage

Dr. Hans von Kadiach and Leo Mahler of Vienna reached Vancouver this morning to prepare the steamer Transit, which has been chartered by Rudolph von Guttman, a wealthy dealer in furs, for a four months' hunting expedition to Alaska and Siberia. The party will leave for the north on July 1. The other members of the party, which will contain 10 people, are still in Vienna.

NEW TRADE COMMISSIONER

Ottawa, June 7.—J. E. Campbell, of Hesperburg, Ont., has been appointed Canadian trade commissioner at Leeds in succession to J. B. Jackson, transferred to Shanghai, China.

STORY IS TOO GOOD TO BE WHOLLY TRUE

Ottawa Denies Montreal Story That Canada Is Rushing Into Building of an Auxiliary Navy

Ottawa, June 7.—The announcement in a Montreal paper on Saturday to the effect that the Canadian Government has rushed into an arrangement with the Hawthorne Leslie and Coote Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the immediate construction of a number of vessels for the proposed Canadian auxiliary navy is on the face of it, absurd.

MADAME STOESEL NOW UNDER CLOUD

Deficit of \$47,000 in Accounts of Society Under Her Presidency Discovered

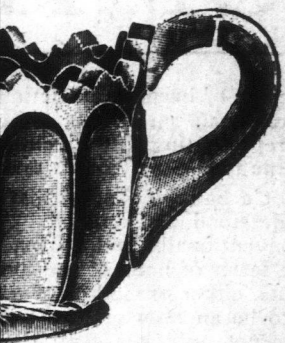
St. Petersburg, June 7.—The Port Arthur Benevolent Society held a meeting here today and as a result of an investigation found a deficit conference is held in July no contracts will be let, nor is it likely that the real character of Canada's navy will be known until the conference is over.

GOT TWENTY-THREE AT PROSPECT LAKE

Prospect Lake is furnishing anglers with good sport these days. Ernest Steele was out yesterday and trowled for two hours. He landed twenty-three magnificent trout, the largest being over a foot in length. These fish are exhibited at the Victoria Sporting Goods Co., Douglas street.

Oliver Leaves for England. Ottawa, June 7.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is leaving for England at the end of the week on business connected with his department. On his return he will go West to spend some time and will visit the Seattle exhibition.

Sir Wilfrid Goes to Quebec. Ottawa, June 7.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has gone to Quebec to attend the funeral of Archbishop Duhamel.



Barrels of a Fine Ware Tomorrow

barrels of extra fine all similar in design to d smooth, being well fit this department on e.

VALUES TO BE HAD

ASS JELLY CAKE SANDS, plain pattern, 9-inch. Special.....50c

GLASS INDIVIDUAL CREAM AND SUGARS, plain pattern. Special Friday, per pair.....20c

Friday Bargains in Ladies' Linen Suits at \$8.50

Another shipment of the much-desired and popular Linen or Tub Suits just received and will be placed on Sale Friday. These are made of fine Linen in colors of blue, brown, mauve and grey, with white stripes, also, in plain colors of white blue and mauve, lace-trimmed, 34-length coat, semi-fitting skirt circular cut, with stitched folds. Special \$8.50

Suits at Decisive Reductions

mothers a splendid opportunity to sensible and serviceable Wash Suits in prints and ducks, with bloomer Wednesday.....\$1.25 in Buster and Russian styles. In fancy ducks, in white, blues and to

That Hypnotize

If this store is a favorite one indeed, any note will be found here. A few now will give you a fair idea, but the te you. Regularly 60c

The Pines of Lory. The Filigree Ball. The Man on the Box. The Sherrods. Rupert of Henszau, etc.

Paper Novels, 10c Or 3 for 25c

Store Closes at 5:30 Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

Questions



The Races

Sorted colors, the newest
 stripes. Acme of good
 stylish, all the desired
 covered sunshades will
 be and are very charm-
 ing wearers all appreciate.
 Splendid quality, newest

BIG SEATTLE FIRE VICTORIA HORSES SIX BALLOONS IN TWENTY YEARS REACH THE 'PEG'

Ex-Chief Deasy Gives Some Reminiscences of the Catastrophe—Victoria Sent Brigade to Assistance

Twenty years ago today the big fire at Seattle took place, and the Victoria fire department under Chief Thomas Deasy went to aid in the fight against the flames. Recalling the experience of the day, twenty years ago, this morning, the ex-chief said: "We had received a telegram that Seattle was on fire," he said, "and Mayor Grant was in port and I told him I could take over apparatus and men and help was needed. Mayor Moran telegraphed back and asked us to come. Then I communicated with Capt. Clancy, superintendent of the steamship company running the Potter, but couldn't take us without instructions from headquarters. After some time he telegraphed, and although we had got the message asking us to come early in the day, it was not until about noon that night that the Potter, under Capt. Roberts, pulled out with us. We arrived off Seattle at daylight. "We took the little steam engine Deluge, a Merryweather, still in use in Victoria, which was brought here from England by the Victoria in 1889, and is probably the oldest fire-fighting gear on the Pacific Coast. We took a hand engine also, a hose cart, and 700 feet of hose and eighteen firemen. Among them was Joe Levy, now of Dawson, a brother of H. E. Levy, of Levy's restaurant, then resident of Seattle, who assisted us at the fire. Tom Watson, who a few days ago resigned his position as chief of the Victoria fire department; Teddy North, the well-known superintendent of the stage work at the Victoria theatre; Pat Deasy, my brother, now living in Seattle; W. Cadman, Carley Bush, the engineer, now at Dawson, and I can't recall the others.

Seen Across the Straits
 "The glare of the fire was seen from the moment the Potter turned out of the inner harbor at Victoria, and showed plain when we were off Beacon Hill. The principal part of the city was a mass of fire, and the great question for us was the saving of the wharves and coal bunkers. I took the steam engine and put her on the West Seattle ferry steamer, and when I was in Seattle the other day, and we started across to get some fresh water for the boilers of the steam engine. The mains were all broken in Seattle. We took tubs, barrels—anything we could get that would hold water—and filled them up with fresh water. Most of the water was lost owing to salt water being used in their boilers, and apparently the fire had spread everywhere, steamers from Tacoma, Olympia and Portland.

"We started to fight the fire at the wharves at once, but the fire was in the West Seattle. We kept pushing her nose in between two of the burning wharves. All at once, as soon as we put out the fire between two of these wharves, we went between two others, and we were getting ready to stop, tired out with a hard day's work, when Mayor Moran came along and asked if we would mind going to work on the sawdust pile where his machine shop had stood. The machine shop was buried in the sawdust, and we certainly soaked that sawdust heap well and got the fire out. Mr. Moran told me the engine had saved \$75,000 worth of machinery for him.

"After we got this done we went up into a field where Gus, Borde, now the Victoria water collector, and his brother, Hippolyte Borde, had opened a restaurant, and we certainly did justice to it for we were hungry after the day's work. After that we went down to the wharves to see if there was any partial law had been declared and the National Guard was in charge of the district.

"We had not seen much of the fire in the business section up to this time, having been at work all day along the waterfront. We could do no more at the time, and I asked Capt. Carr if he would give us permission to go into the business section to look about.

"He wrote a note and gave it to me, stating that he had given us permission to go to the business section, and for us to go through the lines. When we got down about five blocks, we were halted by a sentry, who asked where we were going. "We said we thought we would take a look around the business district. "You will not," said the sentry—and he had a bayonet to enforce his remarks. We were not able to get by the guard lines, although we made several attempts.

FRENCH BURLESQUE AMUSED BRITISH KING
 King Edward Interested in Imitation of Clemenceau Ministry in Paris
 Paris, June 7.—When King Edward VII visited the Olympia Theatre recently what appeared to amuse him most was a scene in the revue, in which an actor made up to look exactly like the Premier, M. Clemenceau (played by small boys) do various tricks, and finally declares the cabinet council closed to the loud cracking of a whip.

J. D. Chappell Lands in the Prairie City With Eleven Winners and Settles Down to Make Things Go Some

Winnipeg, June 7.—J. D. Chappell, of Victoria, B. C., has arrived with eleven head of horses, six of which were entered in the events, at the spring race meeting under the auspices of the Manitoba Jockey Club, June 4 and 5 and 6. The balance of the stable will not start until the Winnipeg exhibition. Iowa Boy, who is entered in the 2.10 and 2.15 classes, is a chestnut gelding by Greenbush King, and started four times last year, was first twice, second once and once outside the money. Bushnell King, 2.17 1-4, by Norval King, is a grand young horse and was never out of the money in any of his starts last year. At Portland, Oregon, he was second three times in the 2.20 class in a field of seven horses in the good time of 2.09 1-4, 2.09 1-4, 2.08 3-4, so that his mark of 2.17 1-4 is no indication of his speed. He is entered in the 2.15 class for today's race and other stake races throughout the Manitoba circuit and his trainer feels confident he will annex a fair percentage of them, and from past performance the horse that beats him in his class should get the money.

GOOD WORK BY MINNESOTA'S ENGINEERS
 Cut Off Useless Engine Quickly and Securely Screw Drive Chains When Shaft Broke
 The engineers of the steamer Minnesota, which broke her port tail shaft during the voyage from Victoria, 1,700 miles out, did very creditable work in making repairs. The break occurred at 4.40 o'clock on the morning of May 29, seven days out from Victoria. So quickly was the situation handled by engine room officers that the engines were cut off from the useless propeller shaft, and the big screw made fast with chains before any of the passengers were aware that an accident had happened.

LEEBRO RETURNS FROM THE ISLAND COAST
 The steamer Leebro which has been carrying cement and supplies to the West Coast lighthouses, has returned to port and will leave in a few days for the Gulf lighthouses, where supplies and stores. The Leebro took cement for the construction work on the new lighthouse tower at Eastview, and during her call at Clayoquot on the way back to port officers of the freighter were informed that it was probable some small boats would be sent to make soundings off Long Beach Bay, and that the wreck of a schooner, a submerged wreck had been located.

PIRATES OOTED THE JAPANESE LINES EX SCHEDULES
 Purchaser of the Stranded Hull Says Two Vessels Were Engaged in Piracy of the Craft Lost on Christmas Island
 Mr. Frank Coffee, of Sydney, Australia, one of the purchasers of the Aeon wreck on Christmas Island, is in Vancouver. Mr. Coffee's associate in that venture was Mr. P. Duffy, well known on the Pacific Coast as a large exporter of British Columbia and Washington apples. In speaking of the Aeon affair, Mr. Coffee said it was supposed two pirates had been located and the cargo and then dynamited the hull to effect all trace of their work. At about the time this must have occurred Mr. Coffee received two cables, the first reading: "Are you prepared to buy valuable news of Aeon?" This was from "Willie" Greig, former skipper and owner of Fanning and Christmas Islands. The other cable, from Fanning Island, stated that: "Schooner Concord, having boat and oil launch, sailed for Christmas Island with Greig on board."

The Concord occasioned much speculation when she cleared from Honolulu on her mysterious cruise, with her owner, Mr. Eben Low on. Said Eben Low: "We are taking the schooner down to the south seas for a look around—nothing more, of course—and we are going to a foreign port. We are taking no cargo with us, and I will be on my guard as anyone if the Concord comes back with much more than she takes out." As a matter of fact the Concord did return with nothing more interesting than south sea coconuts and a few tons of guano—no mention some wonderful yarns about cut-throats and mad mad encounters during a two-days' sojourn on Palmyra Island. It developed, however, that the Concord was in search of a wreck of the Aeon, but the wreck of the Aeon, but the treasure was supposed to have been buried by "Bully" Haves, a dashing ex-United States naval officer, who flew the black flag and had a hiding place on Christmas Island. This place, a cave, was discovered by Mr. Low near the wreck of the Aeon, but the treasure was missing. Two rusty cutlasses were brought back as the only spoils of the expedition. The full circumstances attending the disappearance of the wreck will probably never be cleared up.

THE STRIKE OF THE BREWERS IN HELENA, MONTANA, HAS BEEN SETTLED
 The strike of the brewers in Helena, Montana, has been settled, and the International Union of Brewers has been accorded recognition to the International Union of Brewers.

Half Dozen of Those Starting Saturday Reported, But Several Remain Among Unknowns Yet

Indianapolis, June 7.—Six of the balloons that started in the races here Saturday were reported, but several were not. Capt. Baldwin of New York City, and Capt. Mount Vernon, N.Y., in charge; the New York man, by A. Holland Forbes Lambert and E. Honeywell, of St. Louis. The balloon started near Birmingham, Ala., early today is supposed to be one of those reported. The two balloons that landed last Saturday were the following: The Ohio, with Dr. H. W. Thompson and J. Blake, the Indiana race, at Nashville, Ind., and the Cleveland with A. H. Morgan and J. H. Wade, in the National race near Columbus, Ind. The three landed yesterday were the Chicago, with C. A. Coey and John Bennett, in the Indiana race, at Scottsville, Ky.; the Indianapolis, with Dr. Goethe Link and R. J. Armit in the Indiana race, at Westmorland, Tenn.; University City, of St. Louis, with John Berry and John McCullough in the National race, at Blanche, Tenn.; the Indiana, with Carl G. Fisher as pilot, was reported last evening to have landed for a few minutes, and then to have put up in the air again.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE IN COLLISION
 Strikes U. S. Lighthouse Tender Columbia in Seattle Harbor
 When about to tie up at her dock, at pier A, Seattle on Monday night the steamer Princess Charlotte collided with the U. S. Lighthouse tender Columbia. Neither vessel was injured. The lines of the steamer were about to be thrown when her bow caught the tender amidships on the starboard side. The steamer Columbia rushed for the wharf thinking their vessel might sink. The collision immediately ended when it was found that both vessels were uninjured.

GOLDEN HARVEST ON WAY OUT
 The golden harvest of the North, from the Klondike, Fairbanks and other districts, is on the way up the Yukon from Dawson, and the steamer Princess May on her return from Lynn canal about a week hence will probably bring the first of the out-bound argonauts with their gold. The steamer Victoria, first of the Yukon River fleet to sail this season, left Dawson on Friday night and is due at White Horse with 100 passengers and a million and a half dollars in gold from Fairbanks and nearly a million from Dawson. Lake LeBarge is not yet free of ice, but the ice is very soft and is expected to break up tomorrow. The first steamer from White Horse for Dawson is scheduled to sail on Thursday and daily sailings will be given thereafter.

MUST HAVE BELL TO WARN SLEEPERS
 New United States Regulation Requiring Warning in Case of Disaster at Sea
 One of the most important amendments made to the rules and regulations of the United States steamship inspection service is one requiring all steam vessels of any size to have a warning bell which can be called in case of danger. This rule was adopted at the annual meeting of the United States supervising inspectors in January, and it has since been approved by the United States secretary of Commerce and Labor. The opinion of local owners and operators has been called to the requirement, and it is said that the precaution is a good one, as in case of danger it is frequently impossible to awake those sleeping below. The regulation reads: "All steam vessels of over 100 gross tons having sleeping accommodations below the main deck for passengers or crew shall have such quarters equipped with a bell electric or otherwise, to be operated from the bridge or pilot house of such steamers in case of disaster, such as fire, collision or foundering."

SAVADOR'S TROOPS BOARDED ELIA
 Took Political Prisoner From the Jepsen Liner Now Due Here From Panama and Central America
 The German steamer Elia, of the Jepsen line, is expected in port from Panama via Corinto and the ports of Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras and Mexico, bringing a so-called cargo, being so light that her propeller is partly out of water. The steamer is bringing nineteen passengers for this port and landed 22 at San Francisco. On her way up the coast the Elia was 22 days from La Boca to San Francisco and was favored with fine weather. The only incident of the voyage occurred at Acapulco on May 10, when Salvadoran soldiers boarded the Elia and placed under arrest Ignacio Aguilera, a passenger, charged with being a political spy from Nicaragua. The man took passage on the Elia at Corinto for Salina Cruz, and it is said that he had a quantity of revolutionary literature in his possession. Captain Bruhn and his officers reported that the cruiser Albatross was 22 days from La Boca to San Francisco and was favored with fine weather. 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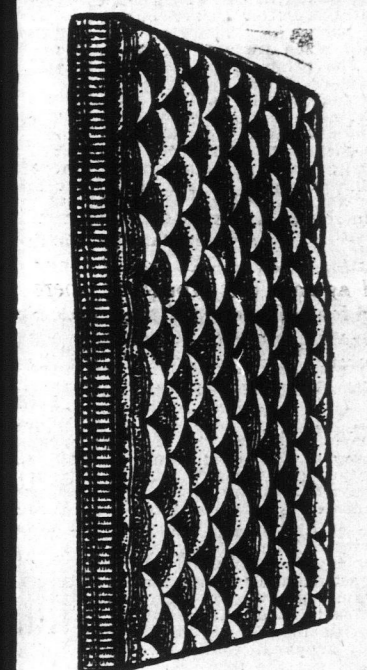
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An Hour with the Editor

GREAT INVENTIONS

From a stone tied to a stick to the latest Dreadnought is one aspect of human progress. The former was man's first inventive effort in the art of killing; the latter is the latest, but apparently by no means the last, for in no sphere of human ingenuity does there appear to have been greater activity than that which has to do with killing. Reference has already been made in this series of articles to the invention of the bow. There is no means of ascertaining when this weapon was invented or by whom. It was in use in very ancient times in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, and it seems to have been a very ancient implement among the North American Indians. As late as 1752, bowmen were regarded in England and elsewhere as among the most formidable of soldiers. We do not know very much about the military engines of early days. The sword seems to have been the most general in use, but there were siege engines, from which projectiles were hurled, and of these any available information is very defective. A writer in the middle part of the last century said that from the result of his investigations he was led to doubt if the artillery of that day was as effective as the discarded appliances of antiquity, but he seems to be almost alone in his opinion. It may be conceded that among the most potent of all agencies resulting from human invention gunpowder may be given a first place. It completely changed the nature of war, and thus indirectly led to great social and political changes.

It is not known by whom gunpowder was invented. Formerly it was believed that it was the invention of Friar Bacon, and was first used in warfare by Edward III in the battle of Crecy; but this idea must now be abandoned in the light of modern researches. Sir George Staunton has said: "Nitric is the natural and daily produce of China and India; and there, accordingly, the knowledge of gunpowder seems to be coeval with the most distant historical events." Hundreds of years before the Christian era, fireworks were common in China. There is a record of bamboo tubes being used for throwing projectiles, and these seem to be the origin of cannon. In B.C. 618, the Taing-Off dynasty had a cannon of metal, and the structure of the great wall of China indicates that swivel guns were mounted on it. Later the Chinese used stone mortars for the discharge of projectiles, and in A.D. 1332 cannon were employed against the Mongols. There is some ground for believing that the Greek fire, which the Byzantine emperors used, was not materially different from gunpowder. But the claim of China to this invention is disputed by that of India. It is told in the old Sanskrit tales that when the Egyptian Hercules invaded India, he was repulsed from the cities with whirlwinds and thunders, which suggests the use of explosives, and a Greek historian of Alexander the Great's Indian campaign says the Hindus were able to discharge flames and missiles upon their enemies from a distance. It is quite certain that cannon were used in India in A.D. 1200, and when the Grand Vizier of Delhi went out in A.D. 1258 to meet the ambassador of the Mongol monarch, he had with him three thousand pieces of artillery. From that time onward the use of cannon in India became very common, so that these weapons were familiar to the people of that country long before Crecy was fought. Bacon announced that he had made gunpowder in A.D. 1216, but it was a very crude material, and its explosive powers were not great. It is improbable that he invented it, and most likely that he only employed formulas which he had learned from MSS. For two centuries earlier the Moors and Christians were employing an explosive prepared from nitre in their wars in Spain. The "cannon" used at Crecy were three in number and very small affairs. They had very little to do with determining the result of the day. The Black Prince had others with his force, but thought them of so little value that he did not employ them at all at Poitiers.

It was not until the reign of Henry VIII, that is in the Sixteenth Century, that field pieces became of any great service, and it was much later before musketry came into very common use, the ingenuity of gun-makers not being equal to the production of weapons that combined strength with sufficient lightness to make it possible for men to carry them in battle. The use of gunpowder completely changed the nature of war and indirectly led to great social changes. The fighting man has always been the pivotal figure in social organization. In the days when the bow was the most effective weapon, the archers were selected from the ranks of nobility and better class of yeomanry and they held a place scarcely second to that of the knights, who fought with lances and swords on horseback. But when gunpowder came into use and hand to hand fights became exceptional, when the common soldier, with what now would be thought to be a poor apology for a gun, could slay a knight, clad in full armor, before the latter could get near him with his lance, all the conditions of battle were changed. No longer could the knight ride into the thick of the fight with his vizor down, and the quarterings of his shield alone telling who he was, and with lance, mace or broadsword hack and hew his way through opposing unarmored masses, and, after slaying scores of unhappy wretches, come out all unscathed himself. Chivalry, with all its strange rites, fled at the sound of cannon and vanished at the rattle of musketry. It seems a very remarkable thing that in India and China, where gunpowder

was known for so many centuries before it was introduced into Europe, the use of the explosive had no such effect as it had in Europe, and in this perhaps there is to be found a difference explainable only on racial grounds. It was gunpowder in the hands of the English that did the greatest part of the social leveling which Europe witnessed.

Gunpowder played an important part in the development of sea power. Until it came into use, sea-fights consisted of attempts on the part of ships to ram each other, and when this failed the vessels would be laid side by side and the issue be determined hand to hand; but when cannon were placed on ships a change at once took place, although even as late as Trafalgar the efforts of commanders was to lay their vessels side by side, so that cannons were discharged, sometimes muzzle to muzzle and hand-to-hand fighting was the end of many a terrific day. When the Japanese Admiral was in Victoria a few days ago he was asked at what distance a naval battle would nowadays be begun. He said at from ten to twelve miles, although really effective work could only be counted on at a distance of from six to eight miles. Compare this with the little cannon of Crecy, which could project a ball about two inches in diameter a hundred yards, and we get some idea of the vast progress that has been made in the development of ordnance. Space forbids a full investigation of the part that gunpowder has played in the progress of the world, but it has been so tremendous that it may well be classed as one of the greatest of inventions.

POITIERS

The story of the siege of Calais has often been told. It lasted a full year, and was only given up to King Edward, when the people found themselves face to face with starvation. Many readers will recall the story of the conditions exacted by the king, and how he insisted that six of the most prominent burghers should be delivered into his hands. Yet perhaps it may be well to tell it over again, as it illustrates in a forcible way the habits of those times. It was in August, 1347, that Edward sent his ultimatum to the beleaguered city. Jehan le Bel tells of the incident in graphic words. "The town bell went rung and the people assembled desiring to hear the good news, for they were mad with hunger, but when they heard that six of their number must be sacrificed 'then began they to weep bitterly so loudly that it was a great pity.' But Eustache de St. Pierre, the wealthiest of them all, came forward and volunteered to be one of the six. Said he: 'Of my own free will I will put myself barefoot in my shirt and with a halter round my neck in the mercy of King Edward.' Other volunteers came forward, and the victims were led before the King, who with the Queen and all his train of counts and nobles, awaited their coming. Then Eustache de St. Pierre spoke: 'Gentle King, here we be six who have been of the old bourgeoisie of Calais and great merchants; we bring you the keys of the town, and tender them to you at your pleasure. We set ourselves in such use as you see, purely at your will, to save the remnant of the people that has suffered such pain. So may you have pity and mercy on us for your high nobleness's sake.' The assembled multitude was strangely moved, and only the King seemed pitiless. One after another of his great lords pleaded with him to be merciful; but the King was obdurate, and ordered the headsman to be called. "Then did the Queen of England a deed of great lowliness." She fell on her knees before Edward. "Ah, gentle sire," she said, "from the day that I passed over the sea in great peril I have asked nothing of you; now I pray and beseech you, with folded hands, for the love of Our Lady's Son, to have mercy on them." As she spoke she wept bitterly. For a time the King remained silent. "Then he took the six citizens by the halters and delivered them to the Queen, and released from death all those of Calais for the love of her; and the good lady bade them clothe the six burghesses and make them good chere."

The capture of Calais made Edward easily the first among the European princes, and he was offered the Imperial Crown. He encountered the fleet of Spain and so completely defeated it that he was called "King of the Seas." Froissart tells the story of the fight, and of how Edward, seated upon the deck of his ship, clad in black velvet, listened to Sir John Chandos sing German songs until the fight began. He was a brilliant example of the showy chivalry of the day, and full of courage, for he agreed to leave the fate of Calais to the result of a single combat of one of the bravest of the French knights, whom he vanquished after a hard fight. Just when his power was at its height and it seemed as if he would become master of Western Europe, the Black Death came upon England. This was in 1348, and of the 4,000,000 people who inhabited the country at that time, fully one-half were victims of it. In some of the cities there were hardly enough living to bury the dead. Nor was the plague confined to England alone. France suffered quite as heavily, and there was a forced truce between the armies of the two countries, which lasted for seven years. In 1355 hostilities were renewed, but it was not until September of the following year that any engagement of note occurred. Indeed, in the hands of the Black Prince the campaign was little better than one of plunder. King John of France displayed a good deal of vigor, and having a superior force, 60,000 to 8,000, he believed he

was in a fair way to vanquish the English. The two armies encountered each other on September 19. The Black Prince, fearing the result of a fight against such fearful odds, offered to surrender all his prisoners and all the places he had taken, in consideration of being allowed to retreat in safety, and in addition he professed his willingness to take an oath that he would not fight against France for seven years. King John refused to grant the terms, and ordered three hundred of his knights to charge up a narrow lane, which the Prince had secretly lined with bowmen. The French were thrown into great confusion, and thereupon the Prince advanced with his whole line, driving the enemy before him in wild disorder. King John had remained a little apart, surrounded by his body-guard, and the Prince charged down upon him with two thousand cavalry. John fought valiantly, but was made prisoner. His army fled in confusion within the walls of Poitiers, leaving eleven thousand of their number dead in the field of battle or along the line of retreat. The Prince had two thousand men-at-arms and scores of nobles among his prisoners. King John was taken to London, which city he entered riding a magnificent white charger, while the Black Prince rode a little black palfrey at his side.

During two years after the victory at Poitiers the English carried on no active operations in France, but the state of the country was terrible. The defeated soldiery ravaged themselves into irregular bands and roamed the land. What the Black Death and war had begun, the strife of these marauding troops well nigh completed. Petrarch wrote: "I could not believe this was the same France I had seen so rich and flourishing. Nothing presented itself to my eyes but a fearful solitude, an utter poverty, land uncultivated, houses in ruins. Even the neighborhood of Paris showed everywhere marks of desolation and conflagration. The streets are deserted; the roads are overgrown with weeds; the whole is a vast solitude." So dreadful were the conditions that war became impossible, for there was nothing upon which armies could subsist, and Edward at the Treaty of Bretigny agreed to surrender much that he might otherwise have held. By this compact he renounced his claim to the Crown of France and the Dukedom of Normandy, but he secured very extensive territories.

It is, perhaps, not exaggeration to say that, if it had not been for the Black Death, Edward would have made himself master of all France, Spain and what is now the western part of Germany. His fame as a warrior was of itself equal in potency to an army. The English had developed fighting qualities such as no other race at any period in history seem to have possessed. The number of their opponents apparently made no difference to them. A few hundreds would put thousands to flight. Nothing could withstand their impetuosity, and they were equally at home on sea and land. After the Treaty of Bretigny the Black Prince became Duke of Aquitaine and Gascony, where for some time he ruled very prosperously; but afterwards became involved in an unsuccessful struggle with the French King. He became estranged from his father, taking the part of Parliament against the latter. He died in 1376, being then 45 years of age. King Edward died in the following year. The reign of Edward was a notable one. It saw an increase in the power of the British Parliament, the establishment of trial by jury upon a solid basis, the weakening of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the affairs of civilians, a marked revival of literature, and the beginning of the decline of chivalry, of which it is said that Edward, the Black Prince, was "its culmination both in virtues and vices."

The Birth of the Nations

XX.

(N. de Bertrand Lugin)

THE ROMANS—I.

Probably the most interesting account of the founding of Rome is found in Plutarch's Life of Romulus, though the writer himself does not claim to speak with any great authority as to which of the many legends concerning the birth of this great nation may be true. He hesitates indeed to accord the credit to Romulus of giving the name to the city which he founded, and gives us a short synopsis of several different legends, each of which sets forth a claimant for that honor. For instance, one account tells us that a number of refugees from burning Troy, having found shelter in some ships, were driven by the winds to the mouth of the river Tiber, after many days of perilous and weary voyaging. A landing was made, but the men were loath to settle there. The women, however, were of a different mind, and, dreading the dangers of another voyage, at the instigation of one of them, who was of high birth and undisputed authority. They set the ships all on fire one night while the men were sleeping. She who had given the command was named Roma, and while the men were very angry with her at first for being responsible for an act that rendered them practically prisoners in an unknown land, they eventually forgave her, as the country possessed so many attractions and proved a most desirable spot for the building of the city, which city, in honor of Roma, they called Rome. Plutarch gravely adds, and, by the way, one of the charms of this old-time

historian is his custom of weaving throughout his narratives quaint little anecdotes that have no direct bearing upon the subject in question, as well as naive criticisms of his own, that the reason that kissing one's kinsmen and husbands became the custom in Rome was "because the women after they had burned the ships made use of such endearments when they were entreating and pacifying their husbands."

However, it seems to be a generally accepted fact that Romulus was the founder of Rome, and there are many and various tales as to his parentage, the one which is accepted by most authorities being as follows: Two brothers, direct descendants of Aeneas, the famous Trojan prince, were Numitor and Amulius, kings of Alba. In order to divide things equally, Numitor took the kingdom and Amulius all the gold and treasure that had been brought from Troy. Hence Amulius, having the money, was enabled very soon to take the kingdom, too, and he insisted that the beautiful daughter of Numitor become a vestal virgin, for he did not wish her to marry and have heirs to the throne. However, she, which was the girl's name, became secretly espoused, and gave birth to two beautiful twin boys, Romulus and Remus. The old story of their being cast away by Amulius and nursed by a wolf and fed by the birds is an old one and familiar to every schoolboy. Plutarch would have us believe that when Faustulus, the swineherd, eventually rescued and adopted them, Numitor, who had some vague idea of the children's parentage, assisted their foster-father to care for and educate them.

When Romulus and Remus had grown to manhood they made war upon Amulius. They gathered many followers and marched against the King of Alba, whom they defeated in battle, and afterwards caused to be put to death. As they did not care to remain rulers in that country during the lifetime of their grandfather, they left him to seek for new dominions, after first conferring wealth and honor upon the mother, who, after many long and sorrowful years, had at length been permitted to see her children.

The place where they had been brought up in their infancy was the one chosen by Romulus and Remus to build their city, but the brothers could not agree as to the exact location, and the consequence was that Remus was slain by Romulus. The latter offered all fugitives from justice a sanctuary, if they would become citizens of his city, and the population grew fast, though the men were greatly in excess of the women. In order to remedy this, Romulus resorted to extreme measures. "In the fourth month after the city was built," writes Plutarch, "the adventure of stealing the Sabine women was attempted. First Romulus gave out that he had found an altar of a certain god hid under the ground, upon discovery of which by acclamation he appointed a day for a splendid sacrifice and for public games and shows to entertain all sorts of people. Many flocked hither and he himself sat in front amid his nobles, clad in purple. Now the signal for the falling on was to be whenever he rose and gathered up his robe and threw it over his body. His men stood all ready armed with their eyes intent upon him, and when the sign was given, drawing their swords and falling on with a great shout, they ravished away the daughters of the Sabines, they themselves flying without let or hindrance." There is a great divergence of opinion about the number of women taken, the numbers varying from thirty to seven hundred. Among them there was but one married woman, and she was captured through ignorance of the fact that she was already wed, which Plutarch would have us believe goes to prove that "they did not commit this act wantonly, but with a design purely of forming alliances with their neighbors by the greatest and surest bonds." For many hundred years it remained a custom in Rome for the bride to be carried over the threshold of her new home by the bridegroom, in memory of the Sabine women who were won by violence by the Romans.

Very naturally this wanton act of Romulus inspired the hatred of the neighboring nations, and though the Romans made friendly overtures, desiring to propitiate the relatives of the women they had stolen, the Sabines declined to accept any offers of a reconciliation. In the war which followed Romulus was unqualifiedly successful, but the Sabines growing desperate proved at the last a more formidable foe. Then the women who had by now become the wives of their captors and the mothers of their children, interceded between the two opposing parties.

Romulus' forces and those of the Sabines were drawn up in order of battle, and the command had been given to attack, when a crowd of women, their hair streaming, their faces blanched with fear, rushed upon the plain where the combat was about to take place, screaming and lamenting. They were the daughters of the Sabines, and instinctively the men of both parties hesitated, paused and fell back to give them room. Hersilia, she who had been married when taken captive, thus spoke for the women:

"Make us not, we entreat you, twice captive. Wherein have we injured or offended you that we should deserve such suffering, past and present? Our fathers and brothers are upon the one side, and upon the other are our husbands and our sons. Let no blood be shed, we entreat you. Rather let us all be united. Restore to us our parents and kindred, but rob us not of our husbands and our children." The interference of the women changed the whole tide of affairs. A reconciliation between

the Sabines and the Romans took place, and all lived together in unity in the city which Romulus had founded and which in honor of him they decided to call Rome.

SOME LITERARY NOTES

"The White Sister," by F. Marion Crawford. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., \$1.50.

A fresh interest is attached to a new novel by F. Marion Crawford, now that his pen has been laid aside forever. One cannot say that "The White Sister" will add to his reputation, for while in plot it is equal to any of his former work, the story is interlarded with too much of the author's speculations upon what might have been, and three or four times he uses the personal pronoun "I" in reference to himself—an innovation which it is to be hoped will find no imitators. If some one had edited it by cutting out the author's comments upon how he might have made the story run, the strength of it would be greatly increased. The plot turns upon some points in Italian civil law and some regulations of the Roman Catholic church, and is of intense interest, even though the reader's attention is directed at times to things that really do not matter—such, for example, as the American painter Durand, who is given a permanent place in the beginning only to be dropped as soon as the reader feels any real interest in him. The heroine is a fine character and commands admiration and interest. The hero is very much of a man, and his struggles between the promptings of love and the dictates of honor are very strongly depicted. Towards its close the story becomes absorbing, with situations of intense dramatic interest. The average reader will be strongly tempted to skip some of the pages, and nothing will be lost by so doing, for Mr. Crawford, when he set about speculating, usually ended in the air, proving nothing and not even suggesting anything of value. Apart from this weakness he was a splendid story-teller and it is with regret that the reader lays aside his last volume.

ENGLAND NOT DECADENT

"England is not a decadent nor a dying nation," said Sir Robert Parks, to the Empire Club, of Toronto. "If you rake up a financial journal you will find the statements of statisticians—which, by the way, are the easiest thing in the world to use as a basis for weak argument—which prove that the country is living upon its capital, and gradually getting poorer and poorer."

"Take up a medical journal, or one of those neurotic humanitarian publications that we sometimes see, and you will be informed that the race is deteriorating; that we are a drunken people; that our cities are densely packed with a degraded population; and, in short, that the days of England's physical force are over. "Take up another paper and it says that Socialism is triumphant; another, and its cry is that the people no longer rule, but that all power lies in the hand of the administrators. A hundred voices say that the country is going down-hill. Some of high society say it, and the drama occasionally says it, and you have seen a level-headed, sensible resolute Englishman portrayed in every country in the world as a demented imbecile—our land is made the laughing-stock of every country."

"Gentlemen, go to England today. You will find that London has been practically rebuilt in the last generation. In the other cities you will find miles upon miles of well-kept streets whereon are the homes of thousands of healthy, happy workingmen, Statisticians point to the comparatively small savings of our working people. They forget the investment that these same people have made in home, in co-operative and in friendly societies. They forget also that great joint-stock banks now welcome business from these people that they would have paid no attention to twenty years ago."

"Sir, the homes of our people, the higher standard of living, the millions of children that are now educated, but that would have wandered the streets thirty years ago, are something that these hurried judges forget. They forget the increase in our home and foreign trade, and they forget that the income from the penny in the pound income tax has doubled in the last thirty years, and that that means twice the assessable income to the people."

"If I venture to say, we as a nation or as an Empire, are faced with military problems such as our fathers faced a few hundreds of years ago, when the country was poor and sparsely inhabited. I repeat, I venture to say that you would find the same fighting force, the same stamina, the same resolution and fighting blood that was ours then."

"The Liberal party in England today has practically no mouthpiece. The Times is not a Government supporter. It has changed proprietors. The other influential papers, headed possibly by the Daily Mail, are either Conservative or Unionist. Hence in Canada, in the United States, in Australia, and in South Africa you never have the case of British Liberalism presented fairly in the extracts from the British press. And I may go farther and say that the press agencies are almost entirely controlled by one political section in the Old Land."

"No political party has ever striven more to encourage and allow to the dominions over the seas the privileges of self-government." Referring to Germany, the speaker said that it was a powerful land, heavily taxed, over-militarized, and given to much beer drinking.

A SERIOUS CRISIS ARISING IN BRITAIN

Character of Emigration Revolutionized and Strong Part of Empire Cannot Help the Weak

STRONG GROW STRONGER WEAK GROW WEAKER

London, June 7.—Never in the history of emigration within the British Empire has there been such a situation, affecting Great Britain in particular, as obtains at the present hour. The character of emigration has been practically revolutionized. It is no longer possible for a strong part of the Empire to help a weak part by means of emigration. The unvarnished truth is that the system which has gradually been developed within the last ten years ensures that the strong shall be stronger and the weak weaker. A recent survey of the work of the emigration agencies in London confirms the force of the general statement. There is a mighty slump in emigration, especially with that Eldorado of the booking agents, Canada. England has poured half a million of her population on to its broad acres during the last five years, good, bad and indifferent human material, but in the making of its nationhood Canada has less cause of complaint in this respect than America had in the early days when it was all the rage to go there. At the worst, Canada has had British blood. It has not had to contend with the States and many of the Colonies, with the vile effects of shiploads of British scum and the scum of continental nations. Then, on account of internal and external circumstances, Canada is no longer prepared to receive emigrants that are indiscriminately selected.

The rapid circulation of money, and the daring enterprise of its business houses, were checked by the American financial panic of two years ago. The effects of that panic are still felt in Canada. Then, again, the comparatively poor wheat harvests have upset its calculations, and for the first time in its progress Canada has had an acute unemployed problem of its own. Hence, Canada has had to prevent the supply of Europeans, and has done so by almost literally adopting, in some respects improving upon, the restrictive clauses of the American Emigration laws.

Further, a certain political party in the state has succeeded in preventing an influx of British emigrant blood. Their policy is to ring-fence the cities for Canadians only and it must be admitted that, by the methods of private competitive emigration here,

England has almost forced them to this action. Thousands of emigrants sent out ostensibly to situations on the land were utterly unable to combat the loneliness of the prairie, and adapt themselves to the methods and conditions of Canadian farming; and accordingly, at the end of harvest season, the emigrants migrated to the cities, where industries were being crippled by the causes already specified. "This movement of ill-regulated emigration must stop," cried the Labor party. "Henceforth we will only take men who will remain on the land, domestic servants, and people with capital to create new or strengthen old industries."

Without admitting that they have been influenced by this agitation, as a matter of fact the Government has not only enlarged the scope of restrictive measures, but it introduced a bill which is now under discussion, for extending the period from two to three years, during which an emigrant sent from England can be deported if, within the meaning of the law, that emigrant is undesirable, or has become, or is likely to become, a charge on the rates. This fact, together with the deportations, has given hundreds of intending emigrants in England and Scotland—especially of the poorer classes—"right" and almost to a standstill. The Central Emigration Board will not send fifty men and women to Canada this season. The London Central (Unemployed) Body, with all its enormous financial resources, are not sending a quarter of the people to Canada that they did two years ago. They are engaged in alternating outlets in other parts of the British Empire. The Church Army is practically doing nothing. The Salvation Army—the largest of non-official emigration agencies—has only sent 1,500 men, women and children to Canada this season.

The British Empire is almost limitless in extent, and it ought to be possible to absorb its "surplus" in some of its distant lands. But where? Mechanics out of work are not wanted in a single city of the British Empire outside this country—not one.

BOY WAS STUNNED BEFORE REACHING WATER

Jury in Inquest on Body of A. T. Briggs Returns Verdict of Accidental Death by Drowning

A verdict of accidental death from drowning was handed down by the coroner's jury after investigating the circumstances of the loss of Albert T. Briggs, the nineteen year old son of A. J. Briggs. On Friday morning his body was found in the water at the foot of Johnson street.

The evidence submitted discredited the original theory that he plunged into the harbor while speeding down one of the steep roadways along the waterfront. That would have been impossible. The conclusion now reached is that he was sitting astride his bicycle, that while so doing he lost his balance and fell. That in falling he struck his head against the tug Beaver, and that, thus stunned, he died without a struggle.

The inquest was held Saturday afternoon at the city hall. Dr. Spiby, who performed the post mortem examination of the body, stated that death was undoubtedly due to drowning. The condition of the lungs showing this clearly. There was a bruise on the right ear which, while not sufficient to have caused death, might possibly have rendered the young man unconscious. This bruise was undoubtedly caused prior to death.

John Johnson, engineer on the tug Beaver, lying at the foot of Johnson street, and immediately behind the tug Beaver, stated that when he came on deck about 8.45 o'clock on Friday morning he noticed the body lying face downwards under the wheel only the head and shoulders appearing above the water. The tide was at low ebb. The police were notified and Detective Carlow took charge of the body. The wharf was in good repair, and there was nothing about it to have occasioned an accident.

Heard Noises

High Carvin, engineer on the tug Beaver, which had lain at the wharf all Thursday, stated that he was at work about 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon fixing the engine when he heard a noise as if some object had fallen against the boat. Such a sound is often heard on board boats, and he did not attend to it. About half an hour later when he came on deck he discovered lying in the stern a cap which was not there when he had been on deck before. He picked it up and showed it to his captain at the same time remarking that it looked like if some one had fallen overboard, but the captain only laughed at him. Ivan Sutherland and Fred Walker,

INDIAN CURIOS AT THE SEATTLE FAIR

Seattle, Wash., June 7.—The Konig-Hachman collection of Alaskan Indian curios has been secured by the Commissioner of Alaska, and forms part of the Indian exhibit of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. This collection is the most complete and remarkable assortment of Indian implements ever secured in the Arctic, and many specimens are impossible of duplication.

In it are shown examples of ancient instruments of war and domestic utility, long out of date, that are the only specimens to exist. More than one thousand articles are shown, and all are of interest and value. In many weapons and tools, jade is the material used, and this semi-precious rock is well adapted for the purpose to which it has been put. Axes, hammers, knives, spear points and arrow-heads made from this material are shown in profusion, and similar articles are duplicated in bone, ivory and flint.

The collection has occupied many years in assembling, and is the result of careful, intelligent and painstaking labor. In 1880 Messrs. Konig and Hachman were engaged in whaling in the Arctic waters, and leaving this occupation settled at a point midway between Point Barrow and the town of Nome. During their residence these men married daughters of an Eskimo chief, and were regarded as men of exceptional importance among the natives. Realizing the increasing value of curios from the North, they systematically gathered the collection and made it comprehensive and complete. This is the collection secured by the Alaska Commission for exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle.

TO ISOLATE BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN

Roman Structures Which Serves As Museum May Be Set Apart

Rome, June 7.—Among the estimates just presented to Parliament by the Minister of Public Works is a sum of \$90,000 for the isolation of the Baths of Diocletian, which serve as the National Museum, but which are disfigured by various poor shops, implanted in the base of the ancient building. His Majesty's architect, the sculptor has his studio. The removal of these establishments has often been discussed, and it seems that the annex mirabelle, 121, 123 produces little else, may at least witness the complete isolation of the Baths of Diocletian.

VANCOUVER BOYS DROWNED YESTERDAY

Vancover, B. C., June 7.—Frank B. Smetth and J. Sanders, aged 21 and 24, were drowned on Sunday morning while trying to bring a canoe around the rough water at Point Grey. The bodies were washed ashore at noon.

Monument to Late Czar

St. Petersburg, June 7.—Emperor Nicholas, the Emperor and the Dowager Empress came into St. Petersburg from Tsarskoe Selo to take part in the dedication of the monument to Alexander III that has been in course of construction for more than ten years. His Majesty himself unveiled the monument. The Empress, who long has been in ill-health, appeared to be very well and in the best of spirits. The monument is a colossal figure of the late Emperor on horseback.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN ST. PETERSBURG

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Dairy Produce.	
Egg Island, per dozen.....	35
Fresh Eggs, per dozen.....	30
Cheddar, per lb.....	20
Swiss, per lb.....	20
Neufchatel, each.....	10
Butter.....	19
Manitoba, per lb.....	25 to 35
Best Dairy, per lb.....	25 to 35
Victoria Creamery, per lb.....	40
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.....	40
Comox Creamery, per lb.....	40
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.....	40
Salt Spring Island Creamery, per lb.....	40
Per lb.....	35

Vegetables.	
Red Cabbage, per lb.....	06
Leeks, per lb.....	08
Beans, Wax, per lb.....	20
Peas, per lb.....	20
Carrots, per lb.....	04
Yarvis, per bunch.....	05
Minut, per bunch.....	05
Cucumbers, each.....	20
Radishes, per bunch.....	05
Celery, per head.....	12
Potatoes, per sack.....	\$2.50 to \$2.70
Potatoes, new, Cal., 4 lbs.....	20
Asparagus, per lb.....	08
Cabbages, new, per lb.....	08
Artichokes, per lb.....	08
Garlic, per lb.....	20
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs.....	25
Rhubarb, 5 lbs.....	25

Fruit.	
Apples, per bush.....	\$2 to \$3
Pears, per bush.....	25
Strawberries, local, per box.....	50
Strawberries, Cal., per box.....	25
Cherries, Cal., per lb.....	25
Gooseberries, local, per lb.....	20

Wool.	
Wool, per lb.....	20
Almonds, per lb.....	15
Almonds, Cal., per lb.....	15
Coccoloba, each.....	15
Peanuts, per lb.....	25
Chestnuts, per lb.....	25

Fish.	
Coil, salted, per lb.....	10 to 12
Halibut, fresh, per lb.....	08 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.....	12
Coil, fresh, per lb.....	06 to 08
Smoked Herring.....	12 1/2
Crabs, 2 for.....	25
Black Bass, per lb.....	06 to 09
Salmon, salt, per lb.....	12 1/2
Black Cod, salt, per lb.....	08 to 10
Salmon, fresh, per lb.....	10 to 12
Salmon, smoked, per lb.....	12
Shrimps, per lb.....	08 to 10
Snails, per lb.....	12 1/2
Herring, kippered, per lb.....	12 1/2
Finnan Haddie, per lb.....	25

Meat and Poultry.	
Beef, per lb.....	08 to 10
Mutton, per lb.....	12 1/2 to 20
Lamb, dressed, per lb.....	15 to 20
Geese, dressed, per lb.....	18 to 20
Guinea Fowls, each.....	25 to 30
Chickens, per lb.....	12 to 15
Chickens, per lb, live weight.....	12 to 15
Ducks, dressed, per lb.....	20 to 25
Hams, per lb.....	18 to 22
Hares, dressed, each.....	15
Bacon, per lb.....	\$3 to \$7
Pork, dressed, per lb.....	12 1/2 to 15
Rabbits, dressed, each.....	10 to 15

Foodstuffs.	
Wheat, per 100 lbs.....	\$ 1.65
Shorts, per 100 lbs.....	1.75
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.....	1.80
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.....	2.50
Oats, per 100 lbs.....	1.85
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.....	2.05
Barley, per 100 lbs.....	1.75
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.....	1.60
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.....	2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.....	2.05
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.....	2.05
Hay, Fraser River, per ton.....	\$20.00

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Knapp Is Charged With Accepting Deposit After He Knew His Bank Was Insolvent

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He waived examination, and was held to answer to the grand jury. He was released under \$2,000 bail.

The arrest of Mr. Knapp is the first criminal proceeding resulting from the failure on April 29th, of the Binghamton Trust Co. and Knapp Bros. private bankers, having institutions in Deposit and Calico and the Outing Publishing Company.

The Binghamton Trust Co. is now in the process of liquidation by the state banking department; the two private banks of Knapp Bros. and the Outing Publishing Co. are in the hands of receivers. The failure of the private banks of Knapp Bros. is said to have been due to overloans to the Outing Publishing Company, and the failure of the Binghamton Trust Company is supposed to have resulted from the closing of the Knapp private banks, in which it was financially interested to some extent.

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FISHING RESORTS VICTORIA

(By Richard L. B. I.—A Day at Riverside, The name Cowichan is to the city call at the Col...

reach of Victoria to get to Cowichan River and Lake to the mind. To attempt to do complete justice to this sort for anglers appears to be less task, and he offers at first to the many good sportsmen know the charms and resource well or better than he does, ings in an attempt to describe sport that this river still affords those who know it. The series of articles which it is week by week under the able of some assistance to prospective visitors to the city in a little definitely about some sorts for anglers which are out difficulty or delay in ing or less from Victoria.

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This is a trip which requires in order to sample the factory, and the angler "w will assuredly never be on a time once he gets there had to make it in three d time we were there, and worked it. Leaving town & Nanaimo Railway by the 9 o'clock, a two-hours' journey picturesque route with ever of lake, sea, mountain and to the prosperous little angler Duncan, in the Cowichan here, we mounted the brought with us on the tram way spin over a road, good and rideable all the way of the lake. Being enthu vigorous, we took the whee no means a necessity on t connects with the train fr day in the summer, and ret whole journey by rail a bought from the E. & N. I for starting. The plut automobile from Duncan of Victoria, if he so prefer, four hours to make the tri the lake, there or therea without hurrying, we took is a liberal allowance of ten minutes by the waysi and an orange.

The ride or drive over is alone worth the trip, o no trout-fishing at the e first few miles one is p looking farms and comfort ous farmhouses, where the lucky owners and their of the best pheasant shoot

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It is the foundation of all other commodities in the world. More men have become wealthy by dealing in real estate than in any other business and they have invariably made the bulk of their fortunes by purchasing when prices are down at bedrock, as they are now, and holding until they go up, as they will shortly.

MILL BAY PARK ON SAANICH ARM

This most desirable property, comprising one hundred and thirty acres of fertile land, is situated at Mill Bay Park, in the Mill Bay District, on the Saanich Arm.

It commands an uninterrupted and most glorious view of the picturesque Saanich Arm. Victoria Road is graded through this property, and the grade will not exceed seven per cent.

Its soil is of a fine, rich loam, absolutely free from rock, very similar to the soil of the fertile Gordon Head District, which is well known to be the finest fruit-growing district on the Island of Vancouver.

A stream of fresh water runs through this property.

It is an ideal spot for the tourist, the huntsman and the disciple of Isaak Walton, for game of every description is very plentiful, and fresh and salt water fishing may be indulged in all the year round; grilse, sea-trout, salmon, etc., are very prolific in these waters.

This property would make an unrivalled site for a summer hotel.

Mill Bay Park will be one of the most important summer and health resorts in the near future.

If not feasible to build a summer hotel, this property could be subdivided very profitably, as each subdivision would have access to the water.

A drive out (seventeen miles from Victoria) to this beautiful spot will convince any level-headed man that he cannot go wrong in the purchase of this property.

The material progress and prosperity of Mill Bay Park is assured in the building of Victoria Road.

This road will be a great inducement to those in search of a lot, as a homestead, or an investment.

Buy for cash if you wish, or take the advantage of the very easy terms we offer.

We believe you will realize a very handsome profit on your investment before you have paid half the purchase price.

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TREASURES

Tales of hidden hoard treasure cargoes stored in sunken galleons have peculiar fascination for many. It has been long and many a search for wealth that has remained, however, for the twentieth century to place its sound business basis, and machinery necessary to it few weeks the greatest treasure hunt will begin in the world. It is estimated that within an area minted gold and silver between twenty and thirty miles lie.

In the golden age of silver drew from her mines in the and silver worth more than \$1,000,000,000. In 1702 a fleet of galleons accumulated treasure of some £28,000,000. Precious merchandise accumulated safely at Vigo, the galleons were attacked by British and Dutch fleets, under Rooke. The galleons, which carried from twenty to forty tons of treasure, were assisted in the engagement of the line. The others and gained an overwhelming victory. The treasure falling the galleons were sunk. Doubt that only a very small amount of the treasure was recovered. Contemporary show it to have been £2,000,000. It is estimated that more of this gold and silver was national currency in England commemorated medals at the captured gold by order

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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

FISHING RESORTS HANDY TO VICTORIA

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

I.—A Day at Riverside, Cowichan Lake

The name Cowichan is a name for Victoria's anglers to conjure with. When visitors to the city call at the Colonist office to get posted as to the best place to go within easy reach of Victoria to get good trout-fishing, Cowichan River and Lake naturally come first to the mind. To attempt in a short article to do complete justice to this district as a resort for anglers appears to the writer a hopeless task, and he offers at starting an apology to the many good sportsmen who doubtless know the charms and resources of the river as well or better than he does, for any shortcomings in an attempt to describe the magnificent sport that this river still affords regularly to those who know it. The chief object of the series of articles which it is hoped to publish week by week under the above heading, is to be of some assistance to present and prospective visitors to the city in letting them know a little definitely about some of the best resorts for anglers which can be reached without difficulty or delay in a week-end outing or less from Victoria.

Any information given, though it has no pretence of being exhaustive, may be relied on as accurate, as no place will be described which has not been personally visited and tested by the writer. As the best means to this end the writer has adopted the method of describing an actual sample trip to each place. Here goes for Riverside, Cowichan Lake:

This is a trip which requires at least three days in order to sample the sport at all satisfactorily, and the angler "with it in his blood" will assuredly never be content with so short a time once he gets there. Personally, we had to make it in three days only the last time we were there, and this was how we worked it. Leaving town by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway by the morning train at 9 o'clock, a two-hour's journey over a most picturesque route with ever-changing scenery of lake, sea, mountain and forest, brought us to the prosperous little agricultural town of Duncan, in the Cowichan valley. Arrived here, we mounted the bicycles we had brought with us on the train, for a twenty-mile spin over a road, good for most of the way and rideable all the way, to the outlet of the lake. Being enthusiastic and feeling vigorous, we took the wheels, but this is by no means a necessity on this trip. A stage connects with the train from Victoria every day in the summer, and return tickets for the whole journey by rail and stage can be bought from the E. & N. booking offices before starting. The plutocrat can take an automobile from Duncan or all the way from Victoria, if he so prefer. The stage takes four hours to make the trip from Duncan to the lake, there or thereabouts; on a wheel, without hurrying, we took three hours, which is a liberal allowance of time and included ten minutes by the wayside for a sandwich and an orange.

The ride or drive over this country road is alone worth the trip, even if there were no trout-fishing at the end of it. For the first few miles one is passing prosperous-looking farms and comfortable and even luxurious farmhouses, where later in the year the lucky owners and their friends enjoy some of the best pheasant shooting that the Island

affords. Passing further up the valley into the heart of Vancouver Island, the road leads into dense forest growth, and the stranger can marvel at the size and number of the forest giants seen close at hand. At some point or other on the road as likely as not a deer will be seen, for these animals are common everywhere in the district; on this particular occasion we almost ran one down as we came silently round a corner on the wheels. The shelter of the dense forest makes for cool riding, a consideration in the summer months.

On the way there was plenty to give joy to

but never bad enough to make it unfit to ride, though there are hills on the way that most will walk, as we did. For the greater part of the way the road is some distance from the river, but, when within a few miles of the lake, the angler gets a glimpse of likely-looking trout water to whet his appetite. Suddenly emerging from the woods the sight of the picturesque Riverside Hotel, standing back a little from the main road, meant the end of a longish but by no means tedious ride, which in itself was a pleasure trip well worth the journey from town. Here we found a warm

boat down until a likely stretch of water is reached, and then cast out the anchor and fish awhile, admiring the beauties of the landscape and spying out the land, but it was not until we returned to the river about four in the afternoon that we made the acquaintance of our first fish. Trying the pool just above the hotel with a Jock Scot at point and a March Brown as dropper, two fish were landed at once for first blood, and the same flies accounted for two or three more before it was time to return for supper. After supper we made the acquaintance of some of the

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Lunchtime arrived in due course, and we both did full justice to the good fare sent with us by our careful hostess, and after that a little snooze beneath a shady tree. So far the going had been easy, and we had had ample opportunity to enjoy to the full the lazy delights of a fisherman's holiday; the next thing was to get back, and here was where the "strenuous life" part of it came in. Those who have had no experience of polling a boat or canoe are advised to take a guide with them on a trip of this kind to do the hard work; but the old hand likes to do all the work himself. Alternately rowing, polling, pushing, and pulling up by the branches protruding from the river bank, we worked our way slowly but surely up the river again, anchoring once more at the likely spots and steadily increasing the total of the catch, until finally we came to our last stop at the first riffle below the hotel. From about seven in the evening until dark we were kept busy striking and landing fish; there was a big hatch of fly on the water, and the trout were rising greedily. Hungry and happy, we pulled up anchor for the last time for the day and rowed the few yards back to the hotel to find, not the cold remains which we expected hours after the regular meal hour, but a first-class hot dinner kept waiting for us; and didn't we just do justice to it! This was the finish to one of the most delightful day's outings I have ever enjoyed in the country.

I have said nothing of the fishing in the lake, as this is properly a subject for a story of its own. Others who left town at the same time as ourselves came back with boxes of big ones caught by trolling in the headwaters. There is a variety of sport to be obtained in this district; personally, I do not care for trolling when I can get fly-fishing, but for those who prefer to troll for the monsters, there is plenty of opportunity in this lake, which is famous for big ones.

Next morning, having a basketful each to take down with us, we took it easy until it was time to mount the wheels, and arrived in Duncan in plenty of time to catch the train for town, after a pleasant ride of about two and a half hours, the return journey taking less time owing to the grade into the lake being more uphill than down.

The cost of such a trip as this is very small, the accommodation all that a sportsman wants, and the charges reasonable.

It is quite out of the power of the writer or of the camera fiend to convey adequately all the delights of a fishing trip on the Cowichan, all the little adventures, the big and little successes, and the little contretemps would fill many pages, while the camera has no power to portray the lovely tints of the Nature pictures continually unfolded to the view of the "contemplative angler," gliding swiftly between the banks of the Cowichan, one of the loveliest rivers of Canada, or any other country for that matter.



1. Riverside Hotel, Cowichan Lake.
2. A good pool close to the hotel.
3. Looks happy doesn't he?
4. Teaching the young 'un.
5. Hard at work again.

the soul of the Nature-lover; the dogwood trees were out in all their glory, the foliage everywhere was in its freshest coat of early summer green, the grouse were hoo-hooing love words in bird language to their mates, reminding them of the young broods soon to appear and reward them for their patient tending of nest and eggs; here and again a quail would mount a log and let out his cheery call, or a cock pheasant would crow defiance from the shelter of some patch of uncleared farming land.

In some parts the road is a little rough,

welcome, and, though long past the regular lunch hour, were soon seated at a well-laden table. After bolting a hasty meal, not because we had to, but because of an impatience which all anglers will understand, we found a boat ready for us at the water's edge less than twenty yards from the back of the hotel, which reminded me by its picturesqueness of some Old Country riverside inn, and took the Englishman's thoughts back to Father Thames.

Having been told that the best time for fly fishing was later in the evening, we decided to spend the earlier hours of the afternoon

residents of the district, most hospitable people and good sportsmen, willing and anxious to give us all the information in their power to help us to a successful day on the morrow.

Acting on the advice of an expert resident fisherman, we were up bright and early in the morning, and, after an ample breakfast, started down the river in the boat, taking care to be provided with a good anchor and a generous length of strong rope, for the Cowichan is swift and strong. The plan is at this time of year, before the water is sufficiently low to allow of wading in many places, to let the

TREASURE HUNT TALES

Tales of hidden hoards of pirates and of treasure cargoes stored far beneath the waves in sunken galleons have in all ages had a peculiar fascination for men, and many a life has been lost and many a dollar expended in the search for wealth that never existed. It has remained, however, for men of the twentieth century to place treasure-hunting on a sound business basis, and to equip it with the machinery necessary to its success. Within a few weeks the greatest treasure hunt ever organized will begin in the Bay of Vigo, where it is estimated that within a comparatively small area minted gold and silver to the value of between twenty and thirty million pounds sterling lie.

In the golden age of Spain's history she drew from her mines in the West Indies gold and silver worth more than £9,000,000 a year. In 1702 a fleet of galleons brought home the accumulated treasure of three years, amounting to some £28,000,000, together with precious merchandise almost equally valuable. Arrived safely at Vigo, the seventeen Spanish galleons were attacked by the combined British and Dutch fleets, under Admiral Sir George Rooke. The galleons, which were men-of-war, carrying from twenty to forty guns apiece, were assisted in the engagement by 21 French ships of the line. The others were much stronger, and gained an overwhelming victory. It was to save the treasure falling into their hands that the galleons were sunk. It is proved beyond doubt that only a very small part of the treasure belonging to the king, was landed before the battle; contemporary official documents show it to have been £2,081,416 and the allies secured as booty no more than £434,785. Some of this gold and silver was adapted to the national currency in England, and a number of commemorative medals also were struck from the captured gold by order of Queen Anne.

Almost as soon as the battle ended attempts were made by the Spanish government to recover the treasure. They were unsuccessful, and later the government began to grant special charters to private companies. A succession of attempts was made, the government at first demanding as much as 95 per cent of all treasure that might be raised from the bay. In 1728 a wealthy Frenchman, Alexandre Goubert, almost succeeded in bringing one of the sunken vessels on shore, but it proved to be a French warship that had been sunk during the battle of Vigo. An English expedition, under William Evans, worked for a year from the end of 1825, and succeeded with a primitive diving bell in rescuing small amounts of silver, cannons, balls and other objects. The American Vigo Company followed, after an interval of years, and succeeded in lifting one of the ships, which, however, went to pieces before it reached the surface, as it had not been properly strengthened.

No other concessions were granted until the present concessionaries appeared on the scene, and secured from the Spanish government the sole right of working in Vigo Bay until 1915. The Spanish government is to receive twenty per cent of the value of the objects recovered. Dr. C. L. Iberti is at the head of the enterprise. The general cargo brought home by the transport included pearls, emeralds and amethysts, amber and precious woods from the South American forests. It is known that there were numerous works of art in gold, silver and bronze, to say nothing of 1,541 cannon, and innumerable articles of value belonging to officers and seamen.

When, in a few weeks' time, work is begun in Vigo Bay, attempts will first be made on the Santa Cruz, one of the largest of the galleons, which carried thirty-four guns.

a kind of camera, provided with mechanical arms, and containing powerful lenses. The system of lenses and reflectors is so arranged that objects surrounding the base may be seen from above to a distance of about 2,000 square yards. The hydroscope is provided also with electric lamps of great power.

Another of the clever Italian's inventions is a submarine boat, which was used by the Japanese to raise the sunken Russian warships at Port Arthur. It is shaped like a torpedo, and is screw-driven; it is also fitted with wheels, and can move along the sea bed; it can rest immovably in the water at any depth, and has mechanical arms which may be worked with a precision almost equal to that of human hands. Among the other inventions are the elevators, consisting of cylinders made of rubbered canvas, into which compressed air is pumped. Each cylinder is capable of raising forty tons out of the water, so that it is only a question of multiplying the number of cylinders, whatever the weight may be. The elevator has mechanical arms to embrace the hull which is to be salvaged, or cables may be passed beneath a keel when the wreck is weak.

The bed of Vigo Bay has already been examined with the hydroscope, and the ships, which for more than two centuries had rested peacefully in the depth of the ocean, have been located. By way of experiment several cannons were raised to the surface, and a quantity of wood was recovered, so well preserved as to resemble stone. The wood of which the sunken galleons were built is, alone a treasure that would repay years of work spent on its recovery.

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PROTECTING BUFFALO

Numerous complaints have come in from time to time from the Far North that the wood buffalo, the only wild specimens on the North American continent, are being killed by Indians and by timber wolves. The taking or killing of these animals is prohibited by the Dominion Government, who realizing the depredations likely to be committed by wolves if the latter are allowed to become too numerous in the buffalo country, have offered a bounty of \$20 on each timber wolf pelt. Strange to say, this generous amount has not had by any means the result expected of bringing in increased quantities of wolf skins by the Indians, a reason for which is offered by Superintendent Routledge in his report. Superintendent Routledge was last year sent out from the Mounted Police headquarters with instructions to investigate thoroughly the reports of depletion of the herd, and to take the necessary action to punish the offenders.

He left Fort Saskatchewan on February 2 and reached Smith's Landing on March 1. He made a careful investigation, but could not find that any buffalo had been slaughtered in the past two years. He visited the grazing grounds, and saw numerous buffalo, besides many tracks. Sergeant Field patrolled the country in a different direction, and found traces of a large herd, which he estimated at 100, but was not able to come up with them. He saw the tracks of many wolves. Sergeant McLeod also patrolled the west side of the grazing grounds, but saw no buffalo, nor could he find that any had been killed. He, as well as Sergeant Field, reported wolves very numerous.

Superintendent Routledge's report and recommendations are as follows: "The adequate protection of the remnant of the Far Northern herds is an important matter. The laws at

present on the statute book, and the wolf bounties are steps in that direction, but, when the remoteness of the grazing district is considered, the ravages by timber wolves, and the fact that small native settlements are situated at out-of-the-way places along the waterways surrounding the grazing lands on three sides, miles from principal centres, and that in several instances during the past ten years Indians have been punished by fines for killing buffalo, it will be seen that more direct supervision is necessary.

"During my stay at Smith's Landing I was unable to obtain evidence of the Indians at those places having killed buffalo during the past two years and that they have done so during the years immediately preceding that period was a matter of suspicion only. Traders and others who understand the Indian character stated that had such taken place they would likely have heard of it.

"Timber wolves are numerous, as the many tracks observed in the Upper Slave country south of Smith's Landing, and the animals seen by my party west of Salt river, serve to show, and they undoubtedly destroy many calves and young buffalo.

"The Indians stated that it is next to impossible to trap the wolves, the brutes being so wary that it is difficult to get at them with a rifle; and the results following the application of strychnine would be too serious in a game and fur country to permit its use except under very careful supervision.

"The buffalo appear to move about in small bands, and it is therefore impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the number; but from all I could learn, I would judge there are between 250 and 300 head."

The value of the estate left by the late Sir Donald Currie, is \$1,885,260.

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Best places in life are filled with successful men. There is no necessary to success and nothing that will pay more at the present time than good investments in real estate.

Wilson's advice:—"Put your money into this unrivalled investment and watch it grow."

A Good Speculation

Everything for Summer Wear at Modest Prices

You cannot go astray in coming to this store when in need of light, airy, Summer wearing apparel. Not only are you able to get the very latest ideas, but you are assured of perfect satisfaction as to quality of material. It is a hobby with us to see that our patrons leave the store thoroughly satisfied, and this is evidenced by the large number of people who are in daily attendance. Comparison is the only true test of value, and that we court in every way. Come in at any time; we will be pleased to show you anything you wish, and would consider it a favor should you buy or not.

Ladies' Linen Skirts at Reasonable Prices

Our stock of Ladies' Linen Skirts for summer wear is indeed a comprehensive one. The very latest styles are shown here in endless variety. Below are a few prices and styles that demand your attention:

- WOMEN'S LINEN SKIRTS, plain, circular cut, with deep hem. White only. Price **\$1.00**
- WOMEN'S LINEN SKIRTS, in blue, white and tan, very full circular cut, with deep hem. Price **\$1.50**
- WOMEN'S LINEN SKIRTS, in white or white with blue trimmings, full circular cut with 3 inch fold. Price **\$2.50**

Our Hair Dressing Parlors

Are situated on the Third Floor in the Annex, and are in charge of

Madame Friede Russell

Who is an expert in the art of up-to-date hair-dressing, and is assisted by an assistant of wide experience. If you wish information regarding the best style of hair-dressing suitable for you, Madame Russell will be pleased to have you call on her. Madame Russell makes a specialty of the much-desired Marcel wave, French Wave, etc., and is also an expert in the art of manicuring, etc. The parlors are all subdivided, ensuring strict privacy, and are most tastefully furnished. Don't forget the place. When leaving the elevator, turn to your right to the annex.

A Special Value in Silk Underskirts

The section devoted to the display of Silk Underskirts is a most popular one, skirts of all kinds and at all prices. But we wish to emphasize on the ones marked at \$5.75. They are made of silk, with wide 14 inch shirred flounce with dust ruffle of sateen. Price **\$5.75**

Misses' Costumes at \$3.75

These are special values, indeed. They are in colors of blue, tan, red and white, hip length coats with outside pockets, roll collar. Skirts are pleated. Coats have shoulder straps. Special value at \$4.50 and **\$3.75**

Ladies' Gloves—A Large Assortment

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

- LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES—Trefousse, 2 clasp, in tan, mode, navy, slate, green, Alice, rose, black and white **\$1.50**
- LADIES' SUEDE GLOVES—Trefousse, 2 clasp, tan, made, black, white, slate **\$1.50**
- LADIES' LONG SILK GLOVES—Heavy quality, double tips, pongee, tan, brown, black and white. Price **\$1.00**
- LADIES' LISLE GLOVES—Tan, slate, black and white, 2 clasp, 25c, 35c and **50¢**

Latest Styles From Shoedom



Our high grade shoes have got everybody in Victoria and vicinity talking. The illustration shown here is a fair example of the styles kept in stock, while the prices bespeak of themselves.

- WOMEN'S TAN BLUCHER OXFORD SHOES. These shoes come in all shapes and styles, \$1.25 and **\$1.75**
- WOMEN'S BLACK KID BLUCHER OXFORD SHOES, \$1.25 and **\$1.75**
- WOMEN'S PATENT LEATHER GIBSON TIE SHOES, Cuban heels, American make. Price **\$2.50**
- WOMEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER BOOTS, low heels. A good boot for a girl taking ladies' size **\$1.50**

No Better Place to Purchase Your Curtain Materials Than Here

The Curtain and Drapery Department of this store is complete in every way. Only the best and latest drapery materials are to be found. No matter where you look, you will find that air of summer which seems so exhilarating and restful, while prices are indeed low, consistent with quality.

- ECRU MADRAS**
MADRAS MUSLINS, in ecru shade, with plain edges, frilled edges and tasseled edges, in a large assortment of designs. Prices ranging from, per yard, 75c, 65c, 50c, 35c, 25c and **20¢**
- COLORED MADRAS**
MADRAS MUSLINS, in colored effects, with plain and tasseled edges. The variety of designs and colorings in these are exceptionally good. Prices range from, per yard, \$2.50 to **40¢**
- CURTAIN MUSLINS**
CURTAIN MUSLINS, in white and ecru, in large and small coin spot. Prices, per yard, 50c, 40c, 35c, 25c and **15¢**
- NOTTINGHAM CURTAINING**
WE ARE SHOWING an exceptionally large range of designs in this line, both in ecru and white. Prices range from, per yard, 35c, 25c, 20c, 15c and **10¢**

DAVID SPENCER CANADIAN CORSET

TRADE MARK IS EQUAL TO PARISIAN MODELS IN STYLE AND SHAPENESS BUT FAR MORE DURABLE AND MUCH LESS COSTLY



This is one of the most radical changes which Dame Fashion has introduced of late. The "Directoire" Corset, and in order to come up to her requirements, we have devoted time, energy and money in securing the best and latest ideas in Corsets.

These new "Directoire" styles define the waist, but do not emphasize its curves, the corseted figure presenting an appearance of long, unbroken lines, as shown by this illustration.

Style 265 and 646—This model attains the summit of corset ideal for the average figure, for which it is designed. It gives the willowy grace, the long waist line and the absolutely correct front.

Corsets fitted every day excepting Saturday afternoon and evening.

All D. & A. Corsets are not Directoire styles. We carry a large and assorted stock to fit every figure and suit every purse, in all sizes from 18 to 36. Prices, \$1.00 to **\$5.00**



Canvas Footwear for Men and Boys

Most comfortable for outing wear or for those having tender feet, and also most moderate in price.

- MEN'S BROWN CANVAS BOOTS, with toe caps and straps. Price **\$1.75**
- MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, sewn soles. Price **\$2.00**
- MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, Goodyear welt soles. Price **\$3.00**
- MEN'S BROWN CANVAS OXFORDS, Goodyear welt soles. Price **\$2.50**
- BOYS' BROWN CANVAS BOOTS, toe caps and straps— Sizes 11 to 1 **\$1.25**
 Sizes 2 to 5 **\$1.50**

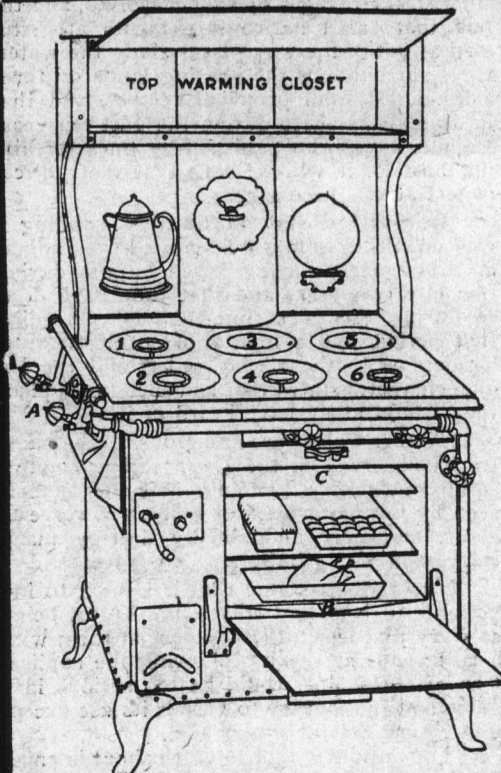
Our Mail Order Department

Is complete in every detail. All orders received are made up and shipped same day. A thoroughly trained and competent staff of mail order assistants does your purchasing with the same exactitude as if you were attending personally, while our catalogue conveys to you fashions' latest dictates, marked at prices to meet all purses.

Parasols for Every Purpose at Attractive Prices

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

- CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, in great variety, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and **\$2.25**
- WHITE LISLE PARASOLS, in Jap taffeta and glaze silk, with fancy and natural wood handles, \$4.50, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50 and **\$2.00**
- PONGEE PARASOLS, in lawn and silk, with fancy natural wood handles and gilt frames, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00 and **\$1.50**
- COLORED SILK PARASOLS, in good quality rajah silk, in cream, champagne, brown and navy, with natural wood handles **\$3.00**
- WHITE LAWN PARASOLS, with lace edge and Swiss insertion, non-rusting frame, with natural wood handles, \$2.00 and **\$1.75**



Champion Combination Ranges Lead

Come in and Let Us Demonstrate to You Their Many Advantages

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

It is not a combination range. It occupies exactly the same space as a coal range—it looks like one—it feels like one—it works like one—it IS one, yet it is also a gas range.

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

The Champion Range is a marvel of durability, and will last a lifetime. It has the extra heavy construction of the regular coal and wood ranges and, being three times as heavy as any of the high-grade gas ranges on the market today, it will naturally outlast any three of them. Prices, \$65.00 and **\$85.00**

Our Furniture Department Will Save You Money

For the simple reason that our immense purchasing power enables us to buy at surprisingly low prices, while we mark everything at a close margin, thus giving to our customers the highest quality goods at lowest possible prices. Every piece of furniture on the Third Floor is of the very latest design, combining good materials and workmanship. No matter what size your purse may be, you will find just what you need in the furniture line, marked at prices that will meet it.

Below are a few pieces at reasonable prices:

One of Your Novelty Pieces for the Bedroom

GENTLEMAN'S COMBINATION WARDROBE AND CHIFFONIER—Made of solid quarter cut oak throughout, golden finish. Has a full cabinet of drawers on left, together with a cupboard and a disappearing mirror, and on the right side there is a wardrobe, with coat hangers, etc. One of the most useful articles in the modern bedroom. The price is **\$35.00**



Special Demonstration of Mem Sabs Tea—Ground Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Special Demonstration of Mem Sabs Tea—Ground Floor

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TAFT HONOR WRIGHTS TODAY

Achievement of Man F Was Celebrated in W ington Today When P dent Received the Wrig

INVENTORS ARE GIVEN MED

Newspapers of United St Print Editorials Approp to Occasion and States in Praise

Washington, D. C., June 10. achievement of man flight, for men have striven for more than years, was celebrated in Wash today.

After having been paid homage the rulers of Europe, Wilbur and Orville Wright of Dayton, Ohio, received their first public recog by their fellow countrymen.

In the west room of the House President Taft today pres to the inventors the gold m awarded to them by the Aero Cl America to commemorate the li tion of the first successful flying chine.

The event was intended to be o national interest and to carry ou idea the Aero Club of Americi vided the leading newspapers th out the country to print editoria day appropriate to the occasion. The governors of the various h have sent laudatory messages, gratulating them on their success.

YELLOW PERIL STILL GREATER MENACE

San Francisco Man Tells S ling Story at Conferen Charities and Correctio Buffalo

ONE SPEAKER BLAMES THE

Buffalo, N. Y., June 10.—The and the West clashed on the of the reality of the "Yellow E today's session of the immigr tion of the annual Conference of ities and Correction.

W. A. Gates, secretary of th of Charities of San F declared that the yellow w more of a menace today any time in the past.

"It is also gravely doubte clared Mr. Gates, "in Japan a fully keeping the "gentleman's ment entered into with the States regarding the restrictio immigration of the coolie cl similar agreement entered in Great Britain in regard to Bri lumbia has been deliberately

"Japan recognizes no coolie Besides this 5,000 Japanese a Chinese illegally entered the over the borders of Mexico and in the past year and a half."

It would be an easy matter, Mr. Gates, to marshal an army thousand Japanese veterans a any point in California withi eight hours. The slave trade i al women he said was worse i at any previous time.

Blames United States C. L. Sulzberg, president of t Hebrew Societies of New Y with Mr. Gates. He sai the United States that had lid off Japan and that Americ exploiting the natives, Jap Chinese he said, were coolie they could earn at honest labo country.

The condition of the slave Oriental women on the coast dictment of our own white wo clared Mr. Sulzberg. "They sh wiped it out long ago."

"You have just as rotten a hell in your Mott and Pell a New York as any in San Fran turned Mr. Gates, with some heat. "Not only brown girl s held in bondage there, but i ports within a week show th dozen white girls have bee there."

"If we must have the yell concluded Mr. Gates, "let it be ese. The business from a standpoint is as detested as th is respected. The Chinaman and competes only in the field mon labor."