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KUMERIC ARRIVES FROM FAR EAST

First Japanese With Lapsed Passport is Refused Landing From Vessel

ENFORCE NEW REGULATION

Brought News of Serious Rebellion in Southern Provinces of China

(From Sunday's Daily)
For the first time since the regulation was made about the beginning of the year that no Japanese would be permitted to land whose passport was taken out more than six months prior to the date of their arrival in Canada, a Japanese youth, who states that he is a student and has an uncle resident at New Westminster, where he was bound, was refused landing by the local immigration officers on the arrival of the steamer Kumeric of the Weir line. Capt. Cowley, which reached port yesterday from Manila and was ports of the far East. There the immigration officials objected to the passport of the Japanese with an out-of-date passport, application was made to allow his landing at Tacoma. As he had no passport from the United States, though, landing will not be permitted, and he was ordered deported by the Kumeric.

The Kumeric left Manila on May 10 and carried a fair cargo of hemp and general freight to China and Japan, as well as a shipment of hemp for Tacoma. At Hongkong she loaded a large amount of freight, including 5,000 tons of gunnies, the steamer Tung-lung from Bombay for Tacoma. Two extra calls were made at Shanghai, and the tea port in the south, where 500 tons of the new season's tea was taken on board for United States ports. At Yokohama, the recently opened Japanese port, a large shipment of porcelain and general freight was secured by the Kumeric. The steamer was left on May 29 and good weather was experienced, with fog when hearing the land. Out the coast a motor launch, must schooner, probably the outboard sailing schooner Umbria, was sighted between Seattle and Tacoma.

When bound from the quarantine station at Seattle, the steamer was drifting ship's boat, full of water, was sighted from the liner. As it was thought for a moment that there was some one in the vessel, Capt. Cowley swung the Kumeric toward the drifting boat. When the boat was seen, the captain proceeded and made a landing at the outer wharf soon after 7 p. m.

There were 71 Yokokama in all on the big steamer, and 6,700 tons of general cargo, one of the best freights brought from the Orient for many years. For Tacoma there were 100 Japanese, one of whom, as stated, was refused landing, and 34 Chinese, and for Vancouver there were 100 Japanese, 14 Chinese. About 300 tons of general freight was landed here and the steamer proceeded this morning for Seattle.

News of Rebellion.
The Kumeric brought news that the anti-dynastic rebellion organized by Sun Yat Sen, who was captured in the year ago, preaching anti-monarchism to local Chinese, several cities having fallen into the hands of the rebels. Telegrams from Honolulu to Japanese papers speak of the progress northward of the rebels, who are meeting greater opposition as they move north. General Wang, who headed the imperial troops, had been defeated and killed. Yunnan City was being besieged when the steamer sailed. A Japanese merchant from the affected district, who arrived at Nagasaki, was interviewed by the local papers, and stated that the rebels had been working with great secrecy and secured a large amount of war munitions.

A special correspondent of the Manitoba Daily, who had visited the rebel camp at Hokow, captured by the insurgents, states that unarmed foreigners are being treated with perfect civility by the insurgents. The towns of Hokow was placarded with notices issued in the name of Whang Kwai, who appears to be the insurgent leader and who styles himself viceroys of the Unkwel. These notices declare that the purpose of the insurgents is to drive from the throne the Tartar barbarians who have long occupied it, and who have inflicted great injury and suffering upon the people of the Middle Kingdom. The insurgents adopt the name "people's army" and proclamations declare that the lives and properties of persons not offering any resistance will be sacred. The correspondent speaks very lightly of the insurgents and dismisses their measures as old-fashioned and futile. They have changed the name of the viceroys and many other respects they seem to pay more deference to appearances than to facts. As for the inhabitants of Hokow, they shops were open and they were carrying on their business just as usual. The foreign staff of the custom house had retreated to Laokow, and the insurgents had the advantage of their absence, were getting in large stocks of goods duty free. French troops were guarding the border on their own side and were evidently prepared to take immediate action if the insurgents were to advance. The correspondent describes the condition and equipment of the insurgents as beneath contempt. They contain children, youths and old men, their garments are of the most squalid description, their sentries abuse themselves gambling with people by the roadside, and altogether they are a pack of wags and strays who will not be able to stand for a moment against disciplined troops.

Fire at Previdenza.
Providence, R. I., June 13.—The extensive plant of the British-American Manufacturing company in this city was destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock. The loss is estimated at over \$150,000.

DEMONSTRATION BY SUFFRAGISTS

Great Army of Women Parades Streets of the British Metropolis

BARMAIDS JOIN PROCESSION

Meeting in Albert Hall Addressed by Several Prominent Ladies

London, June 13.—Marched in eight distinct columns on the Victoria embankment, a great army of 15,000 women, who were parading the metropolis this afternoon and wound up with a meeting at Albert hall, at which such well-known women as Dr. Anna Shaw, Lady Henry Somerset and Lady Francis Balfour voiced the demands of woman for an immediate extension of the franchise. Suffrage societies in Austria, Australia, Canada, France, Russia, South Africa and the United States sent representatives to support the British women, the grand procession swelled in Trafalgar square by several thousand barmaids, who had been demonstrating against the licensing bill. All sorts of women, whose condition in life is wide asunder as the poles, took part in the march and sang the common cause of woman suffrage.

Sarah Grand, Beatrice Harradine, Elizabeth Robins, Lady Onslow, Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton and Gertrude Kingston were among the more notable women. All sorts of women, whose condition in life is wide asunder as the poles, took part in the march and sang the common cause of woman suffrage. The prospect was indicated by the statement that Senator Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, who is one of the leading strategists of the anti-Taft forces, is now counselling them not to carry their campaign further before the committee on credentials.

DEMENTED WOMAN TAKES SEVEN LIVES

Shoots All the Members of Her Family and Commits Suicide

Cadillac, Mich., June 13.—Seven persons, all the family of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cooper with the exception of one son, were murdered some time ago by a demented woman, who was killed with a bullet through the head. The dead are: Daniel Cooper, 48 years old; Cooper's wife, 45; Harry, aged 14; Inez, aged 11; Samuel, aged 10; Georgian, aged 5; Florence, aged 1.

When Mrs. Cooper's mother and the other neighbors entered the home on Chapin street this morning there were signs of a terrible tragedy. The victims were scattered all about. Some were in their beds and others on the floor. Mrs. Cooper lay across the body of the baby on a bed with an empty revolver beside her. It is believed Mrs. Cooper committed the murders and then killed herself. She was once confined in an insane asylum and for some time had been under the supervision of a doctor at work. A few days ago she reported to have said she would "end it all."

QUEBEC PREPARED

Mr. Lascelles Says All Visitors Will Be Well Treated of the Papagays

Toronto, June 13.—Efforts to reproduce in all their reality some of the most stirring scenes of Canada's early history in the pageant at Quebec were vividly described by Frank Lascelles, the English designer of the interesting tableaux, to members of the Toronto press club last night. He pointed out that the organizers of the great pageant were striving to eliminate, as far as possible, the purely theatrical element and to make the scenes a living reality. In the latter part of his address Mr. Lascelles touched upon the arrangements which had been made to accommodate the great throng of visitors from all parts of the world who will gather in the ancient capital. Quebec, he said, was ready to receive its guests with a hearty welcome and would take care of all of them.

Position of Queen's.
Kingston Ont., June 13.—The majority of Queen's university authorities are dissatisfied with the action of the general assembly in refusing to separate Queen's from the Presbyterian church so that she may benefit from the Carnegie pension fund for professorship. They would directly take part in the canvass for a large endowment. To merely recommend the university to the liberality of Presbyterians throughout Canada will not do. They claim that the assembly must either unilaterally Queen's or become responsible for its maintenance.

New Pole Vault Record.
Danbury, Conn., June 13.—W. R. Gray, of Yale, established a new world's record for the pole vault, clearing the bar at 12 feet 8 1/4 inches in the meeting held by the Danbury gymnasium in this city. The former record of 12 feet 4 inches was set recently by A. F. Gilbert, of Yale.

HOSTS GATHER FOR CONVENTION

Republican Army With Banners Making Its Descent on Chicago

STRENGTH OF SECY. TAFT

Question of Vice-Presidential Nomination is Entirely Open

Chicago, June 13.—The tramp of the convention hosts is now fairly under way, and tonight Chicago is glowing with the excitement and the excitement of arriving throngs, some with banners and bands and gaily uniformed marchers, others with conspicuous leaders and their escorts of strong-lined followers and shouters, others with the friends and admirers of the various presidential candidates, and still others of the curious onlookers drawn from every section of the country, including many representatives of foreign governments who are anxious to witness this national spectacle.

As to the presidential nomination, the figures presented by the Taft men, and to some extent conceded by the other elements, give the secretary such a commanding lead that the usual excitement of the close contest is wanting. Lieut. Governor Herrick, of Ohio, said tonight: "So far as the presidential nomination is concerned, we consider it settled, settled beyond the shadow of a doubt, and Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot by considerable majority. This is not a mere claim, it is the statement on an established fact."

The prospect was indicated by the statement that Senator Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, who is one of the leading strategists of the anti-Taft forces, is now counselling them not to carry their campaign further before the committee on credentials. The presidential nomination having failed to develop a contest, the vice-presidential nomination is expected to be a real factor of doubt, promising to keep the convention on its feet for a longer time than usual.

When Mrs. Cooper's mother and the other neighbors entered the home on Chapin street this morning there were signs of a terrible tragedy. The victims were scattered all about. Some were in their beds and others on the floor. Mrs. Cooper lay across the body of the baby on a bed with an empty revolver beside her. It is believed Mrs. Cooper committed the murders and then killed herself. She was once confined in an insane asylum and for some time had been under the supervision of a doctor at work. A few days ago she reported to have said she would "end it all."

PREPARATIONS FOR ANGLICAN CONGRESS

This Week's Gathering Expected to Be One of Greatest in History

London, June 13.—The preparations for the Pan-Anglican congress for the past two days have been taken up with a series of meetings of women. The chief of these gatherings was presided over by Mrs. Davidson, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury at which the delegates contributed reports on their special work. One of the most interesting speeches was that made by Deaconess Knapp, of New York, who traced the history of the training and work of deaconesses in America. Many delegates attended social functions. Many of the pulpits in the London churches will be occupied tomorrow by Americans and other visiting divines.

VIOLATORS OF LAW SHOULD BE PUNISHED

James J. Hill's Vigorous Expression of Opinion at Washington

Washington, June 13.—James J. Hill, chairman of the board of the Great Northern railroad, conferred with President Roosevelt today, and afterwards stated that he was going on his vacation and had taken his leave of Mr. Roosevelt.

CHARGES THE FLEET

British Steamer Runs Amuck Among War Vessels in Portsmouth Harbor

Portsmouth, June 13.—The British steamer Bengorahsd run amuck in Portsmouth harbor this afternoon and narrowly escaped upsetting herself upon the ram of the battleship Revenge. She then collided with the battleship Victoria, carrying away the torpedo booms and damaging some of the gunports of the war ship. There is a big hole in her bows above the water line. The Bengorahsd is from Montreal and Quebec, May 18 add May 24.

RATE WAR WILL BE OPEN

Negotiations Are Off With Officials of the Inland Navigation Company

SEATTLE WHARF SECURED

C. P. R. Takes Over Pier A, and Will Improve It—New Service Starts Tomorrow

(From Saturday's Daily)
The rate war between the C. P. R. and Inland Navigation company has assumed a new phase, and now the fight is on more determined than ever. Yesterday Capt. J. W. Troup and E. J. Coy, who are the respective managers of the Inland Navigation company at Seattle, returned by the steamer Victoria at noon and stated that no settlement had been reached. It is understood that at this meeting the C. P. R. officials informed the manager of the opposition line that if he was not prepared to accept a settlement on the basis of the railway's offer, the railway business, he being free to operate his steamer if he wished or leave the route to the C. P. R. if he preferred. In other words, negotiations would be off and war on normal conditions was declared.

Falling to have Mr. Green see the fulfillment of his ways, the C. P. R. officials conducted negotiations for Pier A, formerly held by the Pacific Coast Steamship company at Seattle, and practically complete arrangements for taking over that dock at once. Plans were secured of the dock and arrangements made for the pier. It is known here that the Canadian Pacific Railway R. S. Co.'s dock at Seattle, the steamer Princess Victoria and Princess Royal will berth there.

The first sign in the new phase of the rate war was the announcement that the steamer Princess Royal will leave here at 4 p. m. to start her new voyage to Vancouver. The Princess Royal was previously held by the opposition company's Inland Navigation. The Princess Royal will leave here at 4 p. m. to start her new voyage to Vancouver. The Princess Royal was previously held by the opposition company's Inland Navigation.

The inland navigation company would, however, under the circumstances probably find some objection on the part of the Dominion government to the proposed service of the C. P. R., giving a double steamship service to Seattle from this port and to Vancouver. The Princess Victoria, whose manager has made a number of unfilled threats regarding other routes, is expected to leave Seattle, a vessel which is expected to leave here at 12 a. m. for Vancouver, returning at 3 a. m. the following morning, arriving here daily at 12 noon, except Tuesday, from Seattle.

MURDER SUSPECTS ARE GIVEN LIBERTY

None Recognized by Little Girl—Story of New Westminster Convict

Vancouver, June 13.—The slayer of Mrs. Mary Morrison is still at large. Of the other prisoners arrested at Blaine, Bellingham, Cloverdale, and New Westminster since Tuesday, the only one who is recognized by the little girl who was the victim of the murder is the convict who was recognized by the little girl who was the victim of the murder.

LENOX ELECTION

Kingston, Ont., June 13.—It is now conceded that Mr. Carscallen, Conservative, has been elected in Lenox for the legislature. A recount has been asked for in view of the many spoiled ballots.

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James J. Hill's Vigorous Expression of Opinion at Washington

Washington, June 13.—James J. Hill, chairman of the board of the Great Northern railroad, conferred with President Roosevelt today, and afterwards stated that he was going on his vacation and had taken his leave of Mr. Roosevelt.

Speaking of the segregation of subscribers for the Great Northern corporation, he said that so far as the Northern Pacific was concerned, all the coal lands in the territory were owned by the company and were being used for the company's own purposes, suggesting that only the coal lands in the territory were owned by the company and were being used for the company's own purposes.

CROP REPORTS ARE OPTIMISTIC

Wheat in all Parts of Prairie Country Promises Bumper Yield

RANK GROWTH OF STRAW

Other Grains and Grass Showing Equally Good Prospects

Winnipeg, June 13.—Although the past week has been characterized by heavy showers, alternating with spells of heat, the nights generally have been cool, and from reports received the young crops do not appear to have suffered. Apparently crop strength has not suffered by reason of rapid top growth, and Superintendent Murray, of the Dominion Experimental farm at Brandon, says that while there has been much hot weather there are really no ill effects. Grain is still as healthy looking as could be desired, and there is no sign of yellow. Bad, therefore, the inconveniences arising from the great length of straw, the crop to date has so far maintained its record of best possible condition. If ever percentage classification comes into use in the prairie west the first months of 1908 will represent the standard, or one hundred points, by which other seasons can be measured. Normal conditions are required to secure a bumper harvest at least a month earlier than last year.

Starting with Manitoba, the reports are most gratifying. Forage Plains never showed better prospects and the farmers are already talking of a bumper crop. Heavy rains in Southern Manitoba are bringing the crops ahead nicely, while in the north, where much of the land is new, there is not a single adverse report. The wheat is now twelve inches high, while similar conditions prevail on the Arco branch and the Soo line, where the crops are well advanced. It is doing well along the main line of the C. P. R. It is now quite clear that the crop of a few weeks ago did no permanent damage. In Regina, Saskatchewan, where owing to a heavy "gumbo" soil the crop is generally a little late, the wheat is now twelve inches high, while similar conditions prevail on the Arco branch and the Soo line, where the crops are well advanced.

FISHERMAN KILLED AND WIFE WOUNDED

Murder on Sloop in Vancouver Harbor—Negro Suspected of Crime

Vancouver, June 13.—A waterfront murder of most brutal type, occurred early this morning. The victim was an Irish fisherman named Patrick Boyan, but who was generally known as "Paddy." He was shot in the back by a man who was suspected of being a negro. The victim's wife was also shot and wounded. The police are investigating the case and suspecting a negro of the crime.

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JAPANESE WILL THIS ON FRASER

Protest Against License Regulations Arranged by the Province

TROUBLE IN NATURALIZING

Threaten Appeal to Consul and International Complications

Vancouver, June 13.—Japanese who have been unable to obtain British citizenship of late months because of the greater restrictions thrown around the granting of naturalization to aliens by the county courts since the exposure of their loose methods which formerly obtained in making good citizens out of the Mikado's subjects, threaten to make trouble if they are not granted boat pullers' licenses on the Fraser this year.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, Commissioner of Fisheries, notified the canners of the Fraser river that there would be no modification of the regulation which requires that all persons taking out fishing licenses should be British subjects. Both net men and boat pullers are required to take out licenses. Now the Japanese complain that the government has made it so difficult for them to obtain British citizenship, and lawyers have taken advantage of the fact to so increase the cost of obtaining naturalization that few can pass the test, only those who are able to pay from \$15 to \$20. In the old days a Japanese could be put through the naturalization mill for less than \$5.

RAILWAYS' ANSWER

Defence Offered in Suit Instituted by Government Under Commodity Clause

Philadelphia, June 13.—The railroad companies named as co-respondents in the suit instituted by the government under the commodity clause of the Hepburn Act to restrain them from transporting anthracite coal from the mines in which they are financially interested, filed answers today in the federal court in this city. The companies are the Lehigh Valley, Erie, D. L. & W. C. R. of N. Y., P. D. & H. and Philadelphia & Reading. The Pennsylvania Railway Company, named as defendants, filed its answer several weeks ago. The government submitted today closely following the answers of the railroad companies, and attack the commodity clause of the act, on the grounds that it is a discriminatory class legislation, and that it denies equal protection of the law.

CANADA AND GERMANY

Inquiry to Be Made of Sir Edward Grey in Parliament Concerning Shipping Trade Matters

Montreal, June 13.—A London cable says: A parliamentary inquiry is being addressed to Sir Edward Grey in the Commons regarding the German movement for commercial arrangements with Canada, the foreign secretary being asked to lay before the House any representations received from Germany and other foreign governments of the probable effect upon their trade of the Franco-Canadian convention.

SHIPSMENTS OF ORE

Mines of Southeastern Districts Show Heavy Total for Current Year

Nelson, June 13.—Shipments from the mines of southeastern British Columbia for the past week and year to date are as follows: Boundary—Week, 26,085 tons; year, 594,847. Rossland—Week, 4,714 tons; year, 128,722. East of Columbia river—week, 1,079 tons; year, 45,487. Total, week, 31,869; year, 676,856.

George Siler Dead

Chicago, June 13.—George Siler, 32 years of age, a writer on boxing, died apparently was recovering. Siler was stricken on a street car on June 10, but apparently was recovering. Siler was a light-weight boxer in his younger days. He then became a referee and supervised many of the famous fights of the prize ring.

Penitentiary Graft Case. Harrisburg, Pa., June 13.—The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the capitol conspiracy case.

INTERIM SUPPLY VOTED IN HOUSE

Opposition is Not Desirous of Keeping Salaries From Civil Servants

ELECTION BILL POSITION

Free Admission of Detroit Tunnel Material Causes Complaints

Ottawa, June 12.—In the House this morning Col. Sam Hughes complained that the Peace River Colonization and Land Development company was not living up to the terms of its contract with the government. Hon. Mr. Oliver in reply said the contract was entered into for the purpose of attracting settlers to the Peace River district. The government, however, was now seeking to cancel the concession, though the recent decision of Yukon appeals made it doubtful whether the government had the right of cancellation.

Mr. Clements, of Kent, complained of the free entry into Canada of American construction material from the Canadian end of the Michigan Central railway tunnel under the Detroit river. Mr. Fielding asked the opposition for a grant of one-eighth of all the items of the estimates for the year 1908-9, passed the House. The purpose was to introduce an interim supply bill.

In reply, Mr. Foster, who was leading the opposition, said there was no objection to passing the supply referred to the minister. Mr. Foster referred to the negotiations now going on between the premier and Mr. Borlase, and stated that he was not in the desire of the opposition to prevent deserving employees of the country from receiving their pay. Mr. Foster also stated that he was not in the desire of the opposition to prevent deserving employees of the country from receiving their pay.

Most of the afternoon and evening sessions were spent in the consideration of regulations regarding the free admission of materials into Canada required for the construction of the Detroit river tunnel. The government said it admitted free of duty such materials, but that when they are required for the construction of the tunnel, that portion of the tunnel which is under water, materials for the application of the regulations require that the material for the Canadian application be free of duty. They demanded that the Canadian duty be removed from the same as those of the United States.

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SAVE THE CHILDREN

Insure Them Good Health

Ninety per cent. of children under twelve years of age are being poisoned and parents don't realize it.

KAMLOOPS' CITIZENS INTERVIEW EXECUTIVE

Merits of Road to Tete Jaune Cache to Be Urged on the Government

Another deputation is shortly expected at the government buildings on very much the same mission as the recent delegation from Revelstoke.

On the 9th inst., the British Columbia inland board of trade, at the Kamloops board is styled, held a special meeting to consider the action that should be taken to present their views in proper quarters a deputation.

It was claimed that Kamloops presented the most feasible starting place for the route along which a line to be taken from the C. P. R. line to well known fact that a road could be built from Kamloops to the new road on a third of the cost of anything like as good facilities for the trade that it would have to handle.

ORIENT FLOUR TRADE

Obstacles in Way of American Millers May Give Canadian Flour Good Opening

Vancouver, June 12.—Flour mills on the sound are experiencing a black time. The export trade to the Orient is practically nonexistent.

It is significant that at the annual convention of the "Millers' National Federation" held in Detroit, the abolition of the duties on wheat from the United States and Canada should be advocated.

Dallas, Ore., June 13.—Alex. DeMunn, late last night threw a rock at Le-wis, of Ellensburg, Wash., with whom he was quarrelling.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

MR. TATE ARRIVES WITH TOWNSHIP PLANS

Settled Other Arrangements With Rival Roads en Route to the Coast

(From Sunday's Daily) D'Arcy Tate, the assistant solicitor of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, arrived in the city on the Princess Victoria at an early hour yesterday afternoon.

The circumstances nothing can be said in respect to the details of the plans, but it can be safely said that these plans will provide for the growth of quite an extensive city.

Ample provision is made for handsome and spacious parks and boulevards, while the rolling character which is presented by various portions of the location, with their varying diversified eminences, will furnish an almost infinite variety of building sites for the palatial as well as for the more numerous well as less pretentious residences that, within a few years, must crown and adorn these moderate tracts.

The roadstead could hardly be surpassed for spaciousness, suzeress in depth of water, security and beauty, and the view which it commands of the harbor and its surroundings are of the most varied and charming description.

Other Matters Settled Mr. Tate left Montreal on the 1st inst., and has enroute been engaged in settling several very important pieces of business in connection with the agreement is jointly concerned with the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railway companies.

It was about a year ago that the building plans for the new Grand Trunk Pacific terminal at Rattenbury, were approved and the contract let to Messrs. Wood & McKelver.

It is shown the strong room or vault of a colonist reporter, it was explained by Manager Taylor last evening that a system of deposit boxes had been installed which might be used by the public for private purposes at a moderate monthly rental.

Princess Rupert, June 13.—Oscar Brown of Vancouver and D. M. Moore, manager of the Skeena river, arrived Tuesday on the steamer "Tropic" from Seattle.

Dallas, Ore., June 13.—Alex. DeMunn, late last night threw a rock at Lewis, of Ellensburg, Wash., with whom he was quarrelling.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Shocked by Lightning

Grand Forks, June 12.—During the electrical storm on Sunday last, the lightning hit the telephone wire to the Riverside nurseries, a few miles east of the city, running through the wire to the buildings, taking pieces of the poles off in its travels, entered one of the nurseries, and smashed the telephone, then jumped to the stove, where Charles Welland was preparing dinner.

Mineral Claim at Auction. Grand Forks, June 13.—A one-quarter interest in the Ajax mineral claim and the Haul of Brett & Hall mineral claim, both situated in Franklin camp, are to be sold at the government office in this city on Monday next at 10 o'clock.

Rossland Mines. Rossland, B. C., June 13.—For the purpose of developing the Rossland and You Know, two properties belonging to the Josie Group, diamond drilling has been carried out to a depth of 100 feet.

Chilliwack Tram Line. Vancouver, June 13.—The rails for the Chilliwack tram line were ordered by Acting Manager Glover of the B. C. Electric Company. The order represents a total of \$375,000, and the first shipment is expected to arrive here about October 1.

SENT OVER C. P. R.

Supplies for Contractors Do Not Come By American Roads, Mr. Moore's Statement

Vancouver, June 13.—Sensational charges made in the House of Commons that plant, equipment and supplies in connection with the construction of the Pacific coast section of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway were being hauled over American lines to Seattle for transshipment north to the disadvantage of the Canadian Pacific Railway were made by Mr. Moore, purchasing agent of Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, the railway contractor, in a speech made here on Thursday.

Fraser River Rising. New Westminster, June 13.—Reports from up the river indicate that the water is rising rapidly and that some of the lower lying land is already covered.

NEW MERCHANTS BANK READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Will Be Opened for Business Tomorrow—Is Handsomely Finished

(From Sunday's Daily) The new Merchants' bank, a handsome stone structure, on the corner of Douglas and Yates street, is ready for occupancy and will be made the headquarters of the bank from tomorrow morning.

Appointments Gazette. The following appointments appear in the current issue of the Provincial Gazette: Joseph Alexander Brown, of Ker-eston, and Henry John McLeod, of the Kelowna, to be notaries public in and for the province of British Columbia.

FIGHTING PAPER TRUST

Publishers Endeavor to Make Arrangements With Pulp Mills for Supply of Wood

New York, June 13.—A new method of trust fighting was disclosed today, when an advertisement appeared in a paper trade publication announcing that John North, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, had written to the pulp mills.

Princess Rupert, June 13.—Oscar Brown of Vancouver and D. M. Moore, manager of the Skeena river, arrived Tuesday on the steamer "Tropic" from Seattle.

Dallas, Ore., June 13.—Alex. DeMunn, late last night threw a rock at Lewis, of Ellensburg, Wash., with whom he was quarrelling.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Logging Engine Wrecked

Vancouver, June 13.—An accident occurred today when the logging engine on the narrow arm, Schell peninsula, conducted by E. H. Heaps & Co., of this city, logging 100-miles was hauling a heavy log when a break occurred which allowed the engine, weighing 2,000 lbs., to shoot forward.

Radical Changes in Fishing Laws. Federal Government Adopts Drastic Regulations Governing Fishing on Fraser. (From Sunday's Daily) Many radical changes in the federal regulations governing salmon fishing in British Columbia are made in the new rules issued yesterday.

Mr. Macpherson Queried. Vancouver, June 13.—The Vancouver board of trade has given R. G. Macpherson, M. P. for Vancouver an opportunity to explain his report on the coasting laws question.

Methodist Missions. Vancouver, June 13.—The committee which has in hand the arrangements for the meeting of the board of missions of the Methodist church, will last evening meet in Wesley church, at 7 o'clock.

Regulations in Full. The new British Columbia fishing regulations, which appeared in the "Canada Gazette" yesterday at Ottawa, are as follows:

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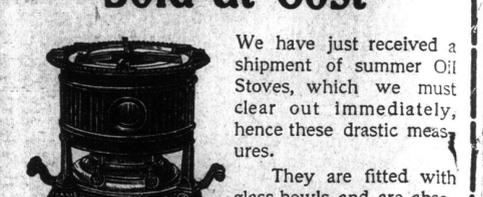
Regulations in Full. The new British Columbia fishing regulations, which appeared in the "Canada Gazette" yesterday at Ottawa, are as follows:

Advertise in THE COLONIST

200 Oil Stoves to Be Sold at Cost

We have just received a shipment of summer Oil Stoves, which we must clear out immediately, hence these drastic measures.

They are fitted with glass bowls and are absolutely smokeless and odorless if kept clean.



- 1 Burner with Kettle 75c
2 Burner with Glass Bowl \$1.00
2 Burners with Glass Bowl \$1.25
4 Burners with Glass Bowl \$2.50

WE HAVE EXTRA STOCKS

Ogilvie Hardware, Limited

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's.

COLD LIQUIDS FOR HOT DAYS

These fine, cooling Summer Drinks are luxuries, yet on a price-level with necessities:

- Syrup, all flavors, per bottle 25c
Lime Juice, per bottle 25c
Fruit Juice, per bottle 25c
Persian Sherbet, per bottle or tin 25c

5c SPECIAL 5c

Hartley's Fine and Luscious Marmalade, Individual Jars. Each, only.....5c

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

BALLOON MYSTERY

Air Vessel Reported to Have Passed Over Azores Islands—None Missing in Europe. Horta, Fayal, Azores, June 12.—A letter has just been received here from the Azores, Flores, which declares that a balloon, evidently under human control, passed over that island on June 8 at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Big Copper Deposit. Prince Rupert, June 13.—There is great excitement here over the discovery of a huge copper deposit two hundred and twenty miles to the north of the shores of Lake Lagopus. The lead which is four hundred yards wide runs back three miles, between the shores of Lake Lagopus and the coast.

High Rifle Scores. Port Clinton, June 13.—A new world's record was made yesterday at the State Rifle range, at Camp Perry, in the try-out for a rifle team to represent the United States at the coming contest to be held at Balesy, England, in July.

Ballot in France. Paris, June 13.—The chamber of deputies today adopted an amendment to the existing voting law which practically puts into effect the Australian ballot system.

Refusing Information. Ottawa, June 13.—In the senate yesterday Senator Ferguson complained that the Transcontinental railway commission was not furnishing the senate with satisfactory replies to questions asked by senators.

ST. AN BE

Some of the Pioneers

June 25th jubilee of a convention which log should structure which tin ladies as regardless of pration of their own old pupils selves in managem

As at will or of Brida will be served tion will continue On Sunday of thank the event.

One of every effects to the printed from the interesting bygone

Record St. Ann records the past from 1880 from 1880 interest that year moment of the pop equally the derator thunder no real corred, and the

Passion record a real time, pioneer summer the rec of the was, the made of collected a event, the Comos the good was charity

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W. O. Walla the railway to be furnished with all information for relation to public busi

Also in officer is man refuse to give information. He should be laid before the government.

es to Be Lost

ve just received a nt of summer Oil which we must out immediately, these drastic meas-

ey are fitted with ows and are abso- meless and odor- ept clean.

75c \$1.00 \$1.25 \$2.50 WICKS

e, Limited Spencer's.

FOR HOT

uxuries, yet on a price- Azores, 25c 25c 25c

Family Cash Grocery and Douglas St. Phone 312

ALLOON MYSTERY

Reported to Have Passed Island of Flores—None Missing in Europe

Fayal, Azores, June 13.—A Just been received here at a balloon, evidently under control passed over that island at 8 o'clock in the morning, from east to west. Balloon rose to pass over the then came down to the level as soon as it was clear stern shore. The passage of the balloon created much excitement among the people of Santa Cruz and it was impossible to note all that those given above, and of Flores is one of the group of Azores. It is miles due west of Lisbon. The only communication between and Horta is by steamer ship. The distance from the American coast is about 1,500 miles.

Big Copper Deposit

Albert, June 13.—There is tent here over the discovery of a huge copper deposit two twenty miles to the north of Lake Laramie. The deposit is four hundred yards wide and three miles long. The ore is rich, showing forty per cent of copper to the ton. The deposit is in the southern fringe of the same belt across Lake Laramie as there is a huge coal deposit by the G. T. P. Old indications are that a second big deposit has been discovered.

High Rifle Scores

ston, Ohio, June 13.—A new record was made yesterday at Camp Perry, Ohio, for a rifle team to represent the United States at the coming world championship to be held at Bisley, England. There were 21 complete high scores were made by the Eastman, Ohio, 864; New York, 861; Lion, Ohio, Delaware, 856; Benedict, Martin, New Jersey, 851; as, 851. The first ten will be the team. The world's records made by the United States, for the first time in September of last year.

Ballot in France

June 13.—The chamber of day adopted an amendment to the law relating to the ballot system. Although the law was passed in 1848, there always have been doubts as to the validity of the ballot in public business. The matter would be pressing on the voters. Information, June 12.—In the senate yesterday the Fergusson committee on Transcontinental railway was not furnishing the satisfactory replies asked by senators. Senator said senators had the right to information in relation to public business. The matter would be pressing on the voters.

ST. ANN'S JUBILEE TO BE HELD THIS MONTH

Some Interesting Episodes of Pioneer Days from the Convent Archives

June 25, 27 and 28 will mark the jubilee of the founding of St. Ann's convent school in Victoria, an institution which has grown from a small log shack to the present imposing structure on Humboldt street, during which time a great many of Victoria's ladies have been educated there, regardless of religious beliefs. The celebration of the jubilee of the school has been taken up with enthusiasm by the old pupils who have formed themselves into committees for the better management of the arrangements.

While the old pupils of the convent have naturally taken the initiative in organizing the celebration, the sisters wish it to be distinctly understood that all citizens of Victoria will be welcomed both at the celebration and in helping to make the affair a success by assisting in the planning. The management of the school is proud of the position which it deserves to occupy as a Victorian institution during pioneer times, and they want to see all their friends, irrespective of past affiliation with the school or religious belief. In this connection the old pupils who have not already done so are requested to send in their addresses to the convent.

As at present outlined, the celebration will start by commemorative exercises at Institute hall on the evening of Friday, June 26, to which all are invited. On Saturday afternoon there will be a public reception at the academy, during which refreshments will be served in the grounds. The reception will be from 3 to 6, and will be continued during the evening until 10. On Sunday there will be a high mass of thanksgiving at St. Andrew's cathedral, with a special sermon on the event.

One of the features of St. Ann's academy is the archives, which contain carefully written and detailed accounts of everything that has occurred which affects the convent since the date of its foundation. The system of record keeping printed two articles embodying extracts from these, and following will be found a few of the more interesting and interesting anecdotes illustrative of the bygone days of the pioneer.

Annals of Sts. Anne Resuming the topic of the history of St. Ann's convent in its early days, the records in the annals, kept throughout the past fifty years, are as interesting as they are valuable. The first unusual incident in 1858 was the details of an earthquake which occurred during that year. The event caused more than momentary consternation, and not only among the nuns, but among the population, for the adults were equally disturbed. After the trembling of the earth, a severe thunder storm set in, and peals of loud thunder rent the air for several hours. No real damage was done, it is recorded, but every one lived in fear and trembling for several days after the shock and storm.

Setting a Raffle

Passing over many little items of record all of which refer to the inner workings of the school itself, at this time, we come to an item of real pioneer-life atmosphere. It is the summary of an unique procedure. The record finds place in the annals of the cloister for one reason alone, viz., the system of raffles which was made of every gift, great or small, received at the institution. In the exciting days of the pioneer, lotteries were common in the city, and disputes often resulted. At the date of a certain drawing, however, two men presented tickets bearing exactly the same numbers. The question of rights and precedence, and the courts of justice, and the judge of the time took the position of a Solomon. In the decree which was accepted as a lawmaker is evident by the conclusion of the case. After hearing the evidence against the chief of these matters, his lordship decreed as follows: "That the object of the raffle (a horse) be sold immediately and the proceeds given to an institution of charity within the city of Victoria. The contestants made no appeal, and the proceeds were delivered by the court to the only orphanage in the city. The sisters were unaware of the case existing, and now feared to be involved in controversy, but the good hearted miners were satisfied and the donation proved a blessing to the orphanage then in a struggling existence.

Amongst the newspaper cuttings preserved in the convent is an interesting appeal on the orphan's behalf, which was published in the Morning Post in the house of assembly. Mr. Cosmos' brief but strong address on the same subject is the highest education of such items of record bespeaking the good will of the leading citizens towards the orphanage, and the spirit of charity, as well as evidencing the activity of the philanthropic spirit of our people in the present time, which is not surpassed in the present time despite the gulf, and other organizations that come with time as civilization advances.

Girls Defy Governor

In 1888, the Sisterhood having received reinforcements from the chief house of the order, the request of the New Westminster people for a convent school was granted, and, with this event, there came into discussion the necessity of incorporation for the Sisterhood of the province. Application was made in due form to the House of Assembly, but for some inconceivable reason the late Governor Seymour was unable to decide the matter. The bill or petition went to England, but the legal representative for the Sisterhood never received any further news of the petition. Sharing alike the hopes and plans of their teaching sisters, the school resented the want of courtesy shown in the matter by the government, and they expressed their show their feelings in a most emphatic and unexpected manner. When, in the latter part of June, that year the closing exercise of the school were held and the usual programme delivered, the Queen's speech was read, and them was struck as usual. The audience rose to sing in unison, "God save the Queen," and the voices responded and the astonished assembly never thought of proceeding without their school leaders. A report of the proceedings says: "With a suddenly assumed expression of dissent, and eyes bent on the young ladies, the young ladies faced the amazement of the presiding power of the government, the members of the House, and Mayor Franklin, with a determination quite amusing in the young ladies. When the singing was resumed, the Mother Superior, also

suggested the instability of forced patriotism, and she gently declined to wield the banner of authority in this instance. Hence, the audience had to disperse without the usual closing number sung in good-hearted unison with the young performers."

Founding of the Convent

The year 1871 was made memorable by the laying of the cornerstone of the convent which stands today on Humboldt street. The late Governor, Chief Justice Egbert, James Douglas, and the honorable minister of Justice, R. L. Langverin, assisted by the Hon. James Douglas, Hon. Judge Crease, Hon. David Cameron, and the committee, Father Quoad, Semler, the popular architect, Mr. Verheyden, and other distinguished gentlemen, were present. On the completion of the building a great fair was held, and almost every lady in the city participated. A leading committee of the members of the Roman Catholic cathedral had the master in charge, and these ladies were re-enforced by the assistance of all the prominent women in the city. Lady Francis, it is proved an indefatigable worker on the outside, and was not less devoted in attending and assisting during the fair. The outline of the musical programmes delivered during the evening of the fair are an evidence of the fine talent and culture that ever existed in music circles of the city.

The Laying of the Cornerstone

The laying of the cornerstone of the present St. Joseph's hospital was also among the chief events of the seventies. The very tall newspaper reported on this occasion, recalls the leading Catholic and non-Catholic citizens working together in admirable unity for the common good of humanity. The dignity with which this ceremony was carried out stands as an evidence of the fine ceremonies of the day, which were all conducted with the greatest care and reflect credit upon the persons in charge of civic functions.

A Royal Visit

Another item of interest about this time and duly chronicled in these annals of the convent is the visit of Louis Philippe, son of the King of France. This distinguished visitor manifested deep interest in all the places and institutions he visited. Due notice is given in the register to the important fact that Victoria then claimed a population of 8000. Another record speaks of a prize presented to the school by Mr. Marvin, under the stipulation that it be given to the pupil who wrote the hardest and longest paper, at least a kind proviso, which no doubt brought joy to some young heart, unable to cope with the talented in those old times when all the lessons were recited in public as a part of the closing programme of the schools.

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Royal Appreciation

During the eighties the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne visited Victoria. The files of the old city papers give lengthy accounts of the visits of the royal couple, and speak most enthusiastically thereof, in private no less than in public. The occasion of the visit was marked by a most loyal demonstration, pleasing in every detail. The distinguished guests were met at the Victoria Hotel, and the English element in the pupils, and the Princess spoke personally to many of the older students who took part in the pretty operetta given for the entertainment of the visitors. The year following, mention is made of all other visits of importance, that of Lord and Lady Aberdeen being the evidence against the chief of these matters, his lordship decreed as follows: "That the object of the raffle (a horse) be sold immediately and the proceeds given to an institution of charity within the city of Victoria. The contestants made no appeal, and the proceeds were delivered by the court to the only orphanage in the city. The sisters were unaware of the case existing, and now feared to be involved in controversy, but the good hearted miners were satisfied and the donation proved a blessing to the orphanage then in a struggling existence.

Educational Progress

In touching upon these events, attention has been made to review the successful development of the sisters' work, not only in its material extension, but in the more lofty and more progressive in buildings, but the progress of the educational feature of their lives has been the subject of the highest education of such items of record bespeaking the good will of the leading citizens towards the orphanage, and the spirit of charity, as well as evidencing the activity of the philanthropic spirit of our people in the present time, which is not surpassed in the present time despite the gulf, and other organizations that come with time as civilization advances.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENT

Old Monitor Florida Used in Testing Destructive Power—Great Hole Torn in Side

Norfolk, Va., June 13.—The monitor Florida was used in testing the power of a torpedo today. Upon arrival at the navy yard the Florida was immediately run into the big stone dry-dock and the water pumped out, in order that a close examination of the damage done by the torpedo might be definitely seen. This examination showed that a clean hole, extending from the superstructure to the keel, had been made, and that it was 20 feet in length. The destructive power of the torpedo was the marvel of the examining officers. It was the opinion of experts that the hole would have been made in a few minutes at

CHARGE OF BIGAMY

Doctor on Allan Liner Induces Engaged Bride to Wed

Montreal, June 13.—Dr. Fred G. Ackland, under arrest in London, England, on the charge of bigamy having married Betty Florence Gertrude Satchell in Montreal, while he was already a married man, was surgeon on the Allan liner Pomerania. The young lady lived in London, England, and was engaged to be married to an Englishman living in Manitoba. This discarded lover sent her \$500 with which to buy her trousseau and pay her fare from London to Winnipeg. She had about \$400 of this amount when she boarded the Pomerania. The steamer landed here on Saturday, and a large party of the passengers took place in St. George's church. As soon as the young woman's name was gone, Ackland followed her to the hotel in England, and his arrest followed.

HONOLULU DYNAMITERS

Attempt Made to Kill Chief of Detectives Taylor and His Wife—House Partly Wrecked

Honolulu, June 13.—An attempt to assassinate Chief of Detectives Taylor and his wife today, when a dynamite bomb being exploded outside the window of their bedroom. Neither Chief Taylor nor his wife were hurt. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage. Chief Taylor's life has been threatened by Chinese gamblers. The force of the explosion shattered a large pane of glass, threw the heavy timber a distance of 75 feet, and destroyed the back porch under the outside stairs of the house. The main building was not damaged.

CRUISER COLORADO ASHORE AT DUNGENESS

United States Vessel Grounded in Fog On Point South of Victoria

(From Sunday's Daily) The United States cruiser Colorado, one of the Pacific cruiser squadron, which passed into the straits yesterday, was reported ashore about 10 o'clock last night at Dungeness on the opposite side of the straits from the south of Victoria and the nearest point to this city. Seant particulars were received here, no signal being given by the local wireless telegraph station from the cruiser. As the tide was rising and the shoreline is mostly of gravel and sand in the vicinity of Dungeness, it is not thought the big cruiser will be seriously damaged, but it is feared to stand up and is stranded. Thick fog prevailed in the straits yesterday, and when the Colorado passed Dungeness yesterday evening, the boat went into a fog bank soon after passing Neah Bay. Soon afterward the word was received that the vessel was ashore. The shore curves gradually northeast on the opposite side of the straits after passing Neah Bay. Dungeness spit juts out about 3 or 4 miles further in than the long sandy point which bounds the harbor of Port Angeles. The spit on which the Colorado is reported to have grounded is on the northwestern side of New Dungeness, a point of land about 10 miles from the coast. The point is a general level, and is covered with grass and extends from the bluff shore in a general north-south direction for 10 or 12 miles. There is a two fathom shoal extending half a mile from the end of the spit, and it is likely that it is here that the cruiser is fast. A heavy tide rip runs over the shoal at the change of the stream. On the shore to the west is a large village of the Cushman Indians. There is a lighthouse whose flash is plainly visible in good weather from Victoria, at the end of the spit, and there is a fog alarm at this light. The Colorado is an armored cruiser of 18,600 tons displacement, and has a length of 324 feet, beam, and 24 1/2 feet draught, with indicated horse power of 28,800 nominal horse power. She was built in Philadelphia, launched in 1902, and completed in 1906. The cost was \$15,600,000. Her armament consists of four eight inch guns, eight six inch guns, and three armament of five inch Krupp steel, the deck being armored to a thickness of two inches and side above her belt armored with two inches of Krupp steel, bulkhead, four inches and gun positions as follows: Heavy guns, six inches of Krupp steel, and five inch armament of five inch Krupp steel. Her armament consists of four eight inch guns, eight six inch guns, and three armament of five inch Krupp steel. Her armament consists of four eight inch guns, eight six inch guns, and three armament of five inch Krupp steel.

BLAZING TROLLEY CAR

One Passenger Killed and Fifteen Injured Jumping to Street

New York, June 13.—One person was killed and 15 others injured in a struggle to escape from a runaway and blazing trolley car in East Orange, N. J. The car, which was carrying 20 people, was running without control and received their injuries by the force of their fall into the street. The accident was caused by a fuse blowing out and the car moved at a higher rate of speed than was intended. Both conductor and motorman jumped to the street and watched the car as it sped down the track. The car was stopped by J. D. McKee, of the Pittsburg

MAKE OVERTURES OF PEACE TO COUNCIL

But South Saanich Will Not Listen to Messrs. McFadden and Mould

(From Sunday's Daily) From communication which was read at the regular fortnightly meeting of the municipal council at South Saanich last evening, it appears that one of the chief troubles of that body is about to be amicably settled, or at least, if the council sees fit to exercise patience will be in the course of time. Messrs. McFadden & Mould, concerning whose action in the slaughterhouse on Lot 77, Lake District, the council expressed a vehement objection and is now presenting legal action to prevent that company from continuing there, have sent an explanation of their action to the effect that they are not in a position of contention and wished to advise the council that as soon as it can secure another location they will move to business needs. It will move the slaughterhouse, but in the meantime it is necessary to have such a place. The firm states that it did not wish to erect a slaughterhouse on the present site but was forced to operate somewhere. Messrs. Eberts & Taylor, solicitors for the municipality, under date of June 1, wrote stating that pursuant to instructions they had applied to the chief justice for an interlocutory injunction restraining Messrs. McFadden & Mould from carrying on the business of a slaughterhouse. The application has been granted and after the trial of the action.

Will Do Nothing

In view of the legal proceedings instituted by the council, which are still in progress, it is not thought that the owners in the vicinity of the slaughter house have, and are still, in a position to do anything as to the matter. The fact that the owners in the vicinity of the slaughter house have, and are still, in a position to do anything as to the matter. The fact that the owners in the vicinity of the slaughter house have, and are still, in a position to do anything as to the matter. The fact that the owners in the vicinity of the slaughter house have, and are still, in a position to do anything as to the matter.

Favors the Point

Council members pointed out that such a man was proposed to take a homestead and consequently should pay the tax on that tax and Councilor J. B. Smith, who proposed to pay the tax, was not called upon to pay any other tax. On the motion being put, the council decided to support the point. The council decided to support the point. The council decided to support the point. The council decided to support the point.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices Wheat Royal Household, a bag \$2.00 Oats, a bushel \$1.20 Potatoes, local, per sack \$1.75 Apples, per bushel \$2.00 Butter, Victoria, per lb. \$0.25 Eggs, per dozen \$1.50

FOR LONG RACE

Two American Yachts to Sail From Bermuda to Sandy Hook Light-ship for \$200 Cup

Hamilton, Bermuda, June 13.—The American yachts Esperanza and Zuehelt left here at 2:45 this afternoon, to race to Sandy Hook Light-ship for a \$200 cup. The Esperanza and Zuehelt took part in the race from Bermuda to Sandy Hook Light-ship, and which was won by the schooner N. J. The race was won by the schooner N. J. The race was won by the schooner N. J.

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children Campbell's The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive \$1.50 Blouses at 90c FOR TOMORROW AND TUESDAY A CREAM MUSLIN BLOUSE SNAP UNDERSKIRTS UNDERPRICED Showrooms Open from 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 p.m.

The Ladies' Store Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Gov't St.

Ross' Reasonable Rates on Good Groceries

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Up-to-Date Grocers 137 Government St. Good things to eat in our Delicatessen Department

Red Jacket Force and Lift PUMPS

Write for descriptive catalogue to The Hickman Tool Hardware Co., Ltd. 564-566 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C., Agents. Phone 53. P.O. Drawer 613

NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of GRATES English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles Full line of all fireplace goods. Chimney, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand. Clover, White, per lb. \$2.00 Clover, Alyka, per lb. \$2.00 Clover, Alfalfa, per lb. \$2.00 Rye Grass, Italian, per lb. \$2.00 Rye Grass, per lb. \$2.00 Orchard Grass, per lb. \$2.00 Kentucky Blue Grass, per lb. \$2.00

Will Still Be Good

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"ping," are invited experience in the and you in planning and with pleasure. first home, it is of ling establishment. such a home as telling only "qual- bility only a few thing is no "side his most important our goods is being ill but furnish at'll bless the good



Gift Store

of gift things here, at and at every sort, et and things the showing sensible things—useful Articles and decorated urns and desirers, offer a at the price you wish to ver to your heart's con-

Best Sort

of gift things here, at and at every sort, et and things the showing sensible things—useful Articles and decorated urns and desirers, offer a at the price you wish to ver to your heart's con-

NG FOLDING GO-CART

U. & P.—Body is reed, d, sides upholstered, and cushion, lace par- is all steel. Four tire wheels, patent stem, foot brake. Folding cross reach. Damael finish. Enameled Price... \$15.00

Stock

nts, Better Val- fore in the city. you are foremost looms you at prices we with those asked inferior quality. buy in quantity quote most inter- in and see our

- OR BUTCHERS 9 in., per yard 66c, 50c.
- D COVERS, nicely 12 in. by 46 in., at and... \$1.25
- D COVERS, nicely 14 in. by 68 in., at and... \$1.75
- PKINS, 16 in. by 17 zen... \$1.50
- PKINS, 17 in. by 18 zen... \$1.75
- PKINS, 18 in. by 20 zen... \$2.00



Store.

LEAD KINDLY LIGHT

Following the line of thought taken last Sunday and the Sunday previous, we reach this question: Is a theology necessary? We have seen that mankind in all ages endeavored to find and lead to explain Him, who, in His infinite, infinite, in terms plain and applicable only to finite things. We have seen how the simple basic truths of Christianity have been overlaid with theories until it is difficult to discern the variety of iron known to the world. The result is that many persons are disposed to disregard theology, the teachings of Christ and the theories of ecclesiastics as worthless efforts of human ingenuity, which obscure instead of making clear the paths of which lead to the attainment of perfection. In these practical days men have little patience with "disputations" over questions which have no special bearing upon anything that is of the nature of the human mind, the development of virtue, or the promotion of happiness. We judge of things by results, wherein we follow the counsel of the Founder of Christianity, who advised His disciples to test them, "By their fruits ye shall know them." History tells us that the study of theology adds the formulation of creeds have not produced results that have aided in the amelioration of the condition of society, but have only hastened the march to prosecution and bloodshed. On the other hand, there are countless cases in which some undefined and indefinable influence has entered into the lives of men and women, rendering them more noble and elevating all that they do to a higher plane. We prove by daily experience that a piece of iron by being subjected to an electric current becomes magnetized. We know that the variety of iron known to the world is not a quality which is permanent and can be imparted to another piece by placing them in contact. We do not know what this quality is. Of course we have a name for it, but all we know about it is that it does not deny its existence because we are unable to set it apart by itself. Why, then, should we hesitate about admitting the actuality of that spiritual force which has been named "the lead kindly light" every one that knows it, and who is human nature, and is undoubtedly able to place the lives of those who are subject to it, on a higher and nobler plane than the lives of those who are not. The demonstration of the existence of what we call magnetism is not more complete than is the demonstration of the existence of this spiritual influence over human lives. Therefore the claims of religion ought to rest upon a firm basis, and not upon a mere shuffling over through the life of some humble man or woman is a more potent demonstration of the fact that there is a Power that makes for righteousness than all the claims of religion. The arguments that can be found in the biggest theological library in the world.

The writer of St. John's Gospel speaks of "The light that lighteth every one that cometh into the world." If we take this expression as meaning just what it says, we are forced to the conclusion that there is in our nature a guiding influence, which if we trust to it and honestly follow it, will be sufficient to enable us to distinguish between the things that make for our peace and those that lead only to evil. When you come to think of it, you will see how reasonable it is that this should be the case. All other things change, but this is permanent. It is the only thing that is permanent. It is the only thing that is perfect development. Environment may check the perfect formation of a crystal, a fruit of a flower, but the possibility of its perfect development is not destroyed. Why should we believe that the formation of creation, alone, is lacking in this guiding influence? There is a "lead kindly light" which causes the rose to bloom in its season. Why may we not believe that this "lead kindly light" is the same as the "lead kindly light" which causes the rose to bloom in its season? But some may say that this is arguing for a natural religion; in reply to which it may be answered that a true religion is not a natural religion. For if it is not natural it must be artificial, as indeed very much of what passes for religious instruction is. There can be nothing super-natural. This is the objective fact. The phenomena of spiritual growth and development are just as natural as are those of material growth and development, and as a matter of fact we understand the reason of one no better or no less than we understand that of the other.

Therefore we say, do not disturb yourself over theology. You cannot hope to comprehend the infinite. There are hundreds of things in nature which you cannot hope to explain. But there is one thing that you do know, and it is that in dwelling in you is a desire to be better than you are. This is the "lead kindly light" which is meant for our guide. Follow it, and by and by, perhaps, it will make many things plain to you which are now obscure.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

Philip of Macedon claimed descent from Hercules, and as the latter was said to be a son of Zeus, Philip regarded himself as of divine ancestry. When his son Alexander reached the height of his fame, he brought the story to the attention of his subjects, and the Kings of the Gods to be his own father. Alexander was a man of remarkable qualities, apparently combining the qualities of a soldier and a statesman, although some students have denied his claims to be considered a constructive genius. His early death prevented the full development of his powers. Macedon was never regarded as truly Greek, but Philip, who appreciated the culture and education which he himself lacked, had his son educated by Aristotle, but that great philosopher was able only to put a veneer upon the character of his pupil, who remained at heart a good deal of a barbarian. His virtues were many, but so were his vices, and in each he went to extremes.

Alexander was born in 356 B.C. At the age of 16 he was made regent of Macedon in his father's absence; at 18 he distinguished himself in a victory over the Thebans, and before he was 20 he ascended the throne of Macedon, his father having died, and was chosen generalissimo by the Greeks in their proposed expedition against Persia. Local wars detained him in Europe, but in his twenty-second year he crossed the Hellespont with an army of thirty-five thousand men, and entered upon that wonderful series of campaigns, which overthrew Persia and changed the social and political complexion of Western Asia and Southern Europe. In his twenty-third year he completely defeated Darius at the great battle of Issus. The Persian king had a score of more than 800,000 men, but Alexander routed them with an army of less than one-sixth its number. He marched down through Palestine, capturing city after city, and entered Egypt, where he was hailed as a deliverer by the people who had become wearied of Persian rule. He founded Alexandria in 331 B.C., when he was 25 years of age. Hearing that Darius had gathered an army of 600,000 men to make an effort to regain his lost possessions, Alexander set out against him, with a greatly inferior force, and meeting him at Arbela, gained a magnificent victory, after which Babylon and the other cities of Persia opened their gates to him. He entered Persepolis in triumph, and here he committed the greatest folly of his career. Celebrating the capture of the city, he gave a great feast, to which he allowed his generals to invite some of the women who had followed the army. One of these, Thais by name, asked that

Alexander would permit her to set free her own hands to the great hall of Xerxes, in order to revenge the act which that Persian king had committed when he had taken Athens. Alexander consented, and the result was the destruction of the priceless building and many other palaces, although he strove to put out the flames. Recovering from the orgies, in which he was at this time indulging, he set out to conquer the continent of Asia, pushing his conquests so far to the north that he virtually was monarch of all Western Asia, even into the region now called Siberia. Two years later, his ambition being fired by the stories of the vast wealth of the Indies, he undertook the conquest of that country. He was successful in acquiring possession of the Punjab, but was forced to retreat owing to the discontent of his own troops, and before he reached the plains of Mesopotamia, he had lost four-fifths of his men, principally through the privations of the journey through Afghanistan and Babelistan. Repairing to Babylon, he held a great court, at which were ambassadors present from as far west as Spain, as far south as the African deserts, and as far north as the Arctic regions. He began to lay plans for fresh conquests, but having been taken suddenly ill at a banquet, he died eleven days afterwards, in the 32nd year of his age.

The character of Alexander has been explained in many ways, but there is no manner of doubt that his great weakness was his inordinate drunkenness. It was this undoubtedly that led to his early death. If he had been able to control his appetites he might have become, in fact as in name, the King of All Asia. He was a man of warm affections, and never tired of rewarding his friends. His treatment of Darius, whom he endeavored to rescue from death, and falling in the effort, paid the highest honors, showed him to have had much nobleness of mind, and an occasional liberality, establishing free government in all the countries which he conquered. His plans for the betterment of the countries over which his early death prevented him from carrying them into execution. What is Alexander's place as a Maker of History? As the vanquisher of Persia, until that time the dominant world power, and the substitute of Greek laws and Greek ideals for those of the more ancient civilization, he holds a conspicuous place, and, moreover, he caused Europe to know something of India, and of the greatness of the nearer Asiatic countries. The twelve years of his life were epochal, and in them people to each other than had been accomplished in as many previous centuries. Those who have followed this series of articles will remember that the world to the India and the East, the history of the world to the East of Alexander had chiefly to do with Babylon, Egypt, Media and Persia. Greece had never asserted herself as a world-power. The influence of Rome had scarcely been felt out of Italy. Persia, the world-dominant power, had been overthrown, and Alexander changed everything. His empire did not endure after his death, but the scepter of world-dominance was soon to pass from Asia to Europe. Alexander paved the way for Roman supremacy, and thus may truly be said to have influenced the history of mankind from his day to the present.

SOME NEW BOOKS

James Alexander has produced a book very much out of the usual order in "A Prisoner in Holy Land," published by G. Routledge & Sons, Ltd., London. The book is not a history, but a series of anecdotes, all admirably told, interlarded with expressions of opinion on a variety of subjects, all very clearly and simply. The author is a clergyman, a clergyman of the Church of England, who is very much of a rover, a keen observer of things, a man of pronounced opinions and great independence of action. The book is a series of stories told as if they were the actual experiences of the author, and in many instances have given the names of the persons to whom they refer; if they are not true, they should not have been told at all, and if they are fiction, Part of the book is a decided Jeremiah in regard to the future of the British Empire, and equally laudatory of the United States. The writer seems to be one of a new class of English writers, who think that British salvation can be found only in Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. However, he takes some comfort from this, for he reaches his conclusion that America will dominate commerce and that Rome and Ireland are to rule in conscience. In this instance the wish appears to be father to the thought. After a career of varying degrees of assault upon a girl in a railway carriage, is found guilty and sentenced to the minimum imprisonment by a judge that does not believe in his guilt, and after his imprisonment expires he finds nearly a century of usefulness closed to him. There is a sort of love story in the book, but its principal interest arises from the caustic criticisms upon the various aspects of modern society, but chiefly upon the story by Mr. Crockett, but it would be more useful if the author were not so everlastingly cock-sure of himself.

"By Their Fruits" is a novel by Mrs. Campbell French, and is published by Cassell & Co., Limited, of London, Toronto and elsewhere. It is a story of intense interest and abounds in dramatic situations. The author has attempted something new in the construction of the story, the story is of twin sisters, whose names are the same only in reverse order. One of them marries a man of science, but becoming dissatisfied with her life, persuades her to take refuge in a place, while she seeks happiness elsewhere. The her place, while she seeks happiness elsewhere. The striking similarity of their difference in character. Aglaia, Pascaline is the real wife; Pascaline-Aglaia the other. The manner in which Pascaline persuades herself that it is her duty to take Aglaia's place in a subtle piece of reasoning. The erratic career of Aglaia is sketched with great delicacy of judgment. The finale lacks none of the elements of a dramatic climax. It is a book of singular power and interest.

"Deep Moat Grange" is a novel by S. R. Crockett, and is published by The Copp-Clark Company, Ltd., of Toronto. Nobody ever reads a story by Mr. Crockett with any other expectation than of being interested, so it is hardly worth saying anything more about his latest production than that it is thoroughly readable, although exceedingly improbable. The author leaves a good deal to the imagination of his readers, which is rather a good thing. He does not think it necessary to clean up his mysteries as he goes along, and leaves most of them to the conclusion of the last chapter. It is a powerfully told tale, with many delightful touches on the lighter side of life. It is well illustrated.

Lovell's Gazetteer of the Dominion of Canada, just issued by John Lovell & Sons, Ltd., of Montreal, contains, so the title page says, the latest and most authentic descriptions of over 14,850 cities, towns, villages and places in all the provinces and territories of Canada, together with Newfoundland. The general information drawn from official sources as to the names, locality, extent, etc., of 3,000 rivers and lakes, with a table of routes showing proximity of the railway stations, and sea, lake, and river ports of the cities, towns, villages, etc. This is a tolerably large order, and in order to see how it has been filled it is only necessary to refer to a few places. Tried by this test, the Gazetteer measures up to the mark. More than this need not be said, except to add that the Gazetteer ought to be in every office in Canada. It is a book of 1,050 pages, and the price is \$5.00.

Love Stories of History

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE BROWNINGNS

Nowhere is the beautiful truth that God gives us happy compensation for our afflictions brought out more forcibly than in the life of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The story of her life introduces us first to a slender, frail child, whose physical incapacity made it impossible that she should feel the careless, irresponsible joy that is the natural heritage of happy childhood, and compelled her, instead, to turn her active, immature young mind to the cultivation of those mental qualities of which a normal child is scarcely conscious until his life has been free of care behind her. We are told that this precocious little girl at the age of eight could read Homer in the original, and spent her time when away from study in the composition of happy little verses, which she read to her father and her friends. For her childhood was happy in spite of her illness and weakness. Her father loved her with an affection that was almost idolatry, nursing her and attending her with all the tenderness of a mother. Nevertheless twenty years were added before her eyes. The blow shattered her slight strength, and for years she lay almost helpless in a couch in her room, where she was permitted to see only the immediate members of her family. But she was still indefatigable in her writing and studying, and during this time produced many of her most wonderful poems. One that occurred for which all the previous years of her life seemed but the preparation. She met Robert Browning. Young, talented, with an acute sense of appreciation for all that is finest and noblest, Browning fell in love with Elizabeth Barrett, through the study of her verses. He read more therein than the mere lines, the embodied thought; he perceived as well the heart of the woman who wrote. He read behind the words, the noble character that gave birth to the lofty ideals of the poems, and he wrote to Miss Barrett, expressing his deep appreciation and admiration, and begging that he might have the privilege of looking at her. She was timid, sensitive, rebelling for the first time in her life against her frailty and what she considered her lack of personal attractions, she begged her important admirer to postpone his visit, again and again, finally she consented to an interview, and we can picture to ourselves, perhaps, the little, shrinking person upon the couch, who seemed scarcely emboldened at all, with pale cheeks and bright, dark eyes, might have the privilege of looking at her. A trembling hand and spoke to Browning in a voice of wonderful sweetness.

Of him, of "her gracious singer of high poems," she thus wrote in her "Sonnets from the Portuguese," describing her first thoughts of him:

Unlike our use, unlike our princely heart!
Unlike our uses and our destinies,
Our mingling had no single surprise
Or anything that they strike atwart
Their wishes in passing: Thou, bethink thee, art
A guest for guests to social pageants,
That falls to share the time the twenty-five passengers
That tears even can make mine, to play thy part
Of chief musician. What hast thou to do
With looking from the lattice-lights at me,
A poor, tired, wandering singer, going through
The dark, and leaning upon a cypress tree?
Why dost thou smile, and smile so much as I do,
And death must die the level where these agree.

But Browning's visits continued, and his love for the frail, gentle little lady grew, until there was no denying its utterance. And in the heart of her who had charmed him first with her poems, there sprang an answering passion, a passion that, try as she would, she had never been able to keep from her. She loved her own abandonment of joyful acquiescence in the following beautiful words:

If thou must love me, let it be for naught
Except for love's sake only. Do not say
"I love her for her smile, her look, her way
Of speaking gently; for a trick of thought
That falls from her lips as from a tree;
A sense of pleasant ease on such a day"
For these things in themselves, beloved, may
Be changed, or change for thee; and love so wrought
May be unwrought so. Neither love me for
Thine own dear pity's wiping my cheeks dry;
A creature might forget to weep, who loves
Thy comfort from thy pain, and so thy love
That mayst love for love's sake, that evermore
Thou mayst love love on through love's eternity.

First time he kissed me, he but only kissed
The fingers of his hand, wherebut I write:
Five years ago, but I have never forgot
Slowly a word-greeting, quick with his "Oh list!
When the angels speak." A ring of amethyst
I could not wear; he had the ring, and I
The first, and sought the forehead, and half-smiled,
Half falling on the hair. Oh, beyond mere words,
That was the charm of love, which love's own crown
With sanctifying sweetness did precede.

How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.
I love thee to the depth and breadth and height.
My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
Thine, as the sunset of the Western sky,
I love thee to the level of every day
Most quiet need, by sun and candle-light,
I love thee freely, as men strive for right;
I love thee purely, as they turn from Praline;
I love thee with the passion past to use
In my old griefs, with the goodness that comes
With age, and love, I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears, of all my life!—and if God choose,
I shall but love thee better after death.

comforting him, guiding him, inspiring him, in speaking of her influence he used to say:
"She has genius; I am only a painstaking fellow. Can't you imagine a clever sort of angel who plots and plans, and tries to build up something—he wants to make you see it as he sees it, shows you one point of view, carries you off to another, hammering into your head the thing he wants you to understand; and whilst this bother is going on, God Almighty turns you out a little crazier—thats the difference between us. The true creative power is hers, not mine."

THE STORY TELLER

There can not be much satisfaction in "going around and looking" the editor when the latter is on a quick manoeuvre through him on top of us, bringing our back, at the same time, in contact with the solid bed of the printing-press. Yesterday I ordered a picture is taken from the editorial columns of an Iowa Journal: "There was a blow. Somebody fell. We got up. Turning upon our antagonist, we succeeded in winning his arms, and he was brought down by a quick manoeuvre through him on top of us, bringing our back, at the same time, in contact with the solid bed of the printing-press. Yesterday I ordered a picture is taken from the editorial columns of an Iowa Journal: "There was a blow. Somebody fell. We got up. Turning upon our antagonist, we succeeded in winning his arms, and he was brought down by a quick manoeuvre through him on top of us, bringing our back, at the same time, in contact with the solid bed of the printing-press. 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STRONG CHANCE FOR MR. TAFT

Result of Contest Decisions Appears to Secure Him Majority

"ALLIES" STATE POSITION

The New York Delegation Will Stand By Hughes for President

Chicago, June 12.—Late today the Republican national committee completed the hearing of all contest suits...

For Taft—Alabama, 22; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 3; Georgia, 10; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 13; Mississippi, 13; Missouri, 6; North Carolina, 18; Ohio, 7; Oklahoma, 10; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 8; Tennessee, 18; Texas, 2; Virginia, 18; Alaska, 2; Arizona, 2; Total, 216.

For Foraker—Virginia, 2; Ohio, 1; Total, 3.

As Taft had 318 instructed delegates before the national committee began its hearing of the contests, he will now have a total of 603 delegates instructed for him on the temporary roll call...

More Fishermen Drowned. Halifax, June 12.—The schooner Hiawatha arrived today and reported the drowning of Freeman and Samuel Zink, brothers of Rowley Zink, who makes 22 drownings among the fishing fleet so far this season.

To Vote for Bryan. Roswell, N.M., June 12.—The Democratic territorial convention yesterday elected twelve delegates to the convention and instructed them to vote a unit for Wm. J. Bryan until he is nominated for president.

Honorary Degree. Toronto, June 12.—Toronto university today conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Jules Jusserand, U.S. ambassador from France, and on John McMillan, principal of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute.

LEEBRO TAKES ESTEVAN'S LIGHT. Leeming Bros. Freighter Had Big Cargo—Takes New Lightkeeper to Post

(From Sunday's Daily). Steamer Leebro of Leeming Bros. under charter to the marine department, left last night for Estevan and Peches light stations and the depots of the marine department on the island coast carrying over 400 tons of lumber, machinery and various freight.

Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, who will be chairman of the committee on resolutions, arrived during the day. He said: "I am for Fairbanks if he will accept."

TO ERECT OFFICES HERE. Imperial Trust Company Purchases Waterfront Property for the Purpose

The Imperial Trust company have purchased the section of waterfront property between the causeway and the wharf of the Alaska Steamship company. The price paid was in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

DEARER MEAT. Rise of Price in Britain Causes People to Agitate for Removal of Embargo

London, June 12.—The retail trade organizations have been notified of a further general rise in the price of meat, the advance being attributed to the shortage of cattle here and the

CITY OF CALGARY, ALBERTA. Calgary Gravity Water Supply.

Sealed Tenders addressed to J. G. Watson, Chairman of Waterworks Committee, will be received by registered Civil Engineer, up to noon on Friday, the 18th day of July next, under the order for construction of Continuous Wooden Flume, at the supply and construction of same, either in bulk for the structure complete, including 1, Excavating, backfilling, 2, Lining, 3, Lumber for staves, 4, Steel rods, saddles and longones, 5, valves, etc., or each item separately.

Plans Immense Coal Station at Honolulu. Hawaiian Shipping Firm Preparing for Business Coasting Ships Using Panama Canal

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of coaling the many ships that will sail through the Panama Canal, is erecting a \$1,700,000 coal handling plant at Honolulu. The large plant is to have the most modern facilities, steel towers, hoppers and other loading and unloading gear.

Men Laid Off. Toronto, June 12.—The Toronto Street railway company has laid off car shops on account of no work being in sight.

scarcity in America. In the House of Commons last night several members protesting against the board of agriculture raising withdrawal prohibition against the importation of cattle for immediate slaughter from disease-free countries, alleging that this refusal was playing into the hands of the American meat combination.

Aime Bernard's Illness. Winnipeg, June 13.—Aime Bernard, member for Assiniboia in the local legislature, has been operated on successfully at Rochester, Minn., and his recovery is now assured. Mr. Bernard has been in poor health for some time.

Farmer Found Dead. Napkila, Man., June 13.—Wm. Southern, a man living north of Napkila, was found dead today in the barn loft of G. Dunbar. Mr. Southern was in town this morning apparently in the best of health. Heart disease was the cause of death.

District Attorney Removed. Boise, Idaho, June 13.—Assistant Attorney-General Cooley arrived here yesterday from Spokane and removed U. S. District Attorney Bulkk from office by order of President Roosevelt.

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THRILLING RIDE. Horse Drawing Tally-Ho Led With Tourists Run Away in Stanley Park—No Damage Done

Vancouver, June 12.—A thrilling ride at Stanley Park for two miles yesterday of a party of tourists occupying the tally-ho of the Vancouver Transfer Company, terminated in a sensational manner.

League Against Hindus. New Westminster, June 12.—The residents of Chilliwack are up in arms to protest against the proposed settlement of a number of Hindu farmers being organized, each member promising not to sell or lease land to the Orientals.

East Kootenay Game Reserve. Vancouver, June 12.—A. Bryan Williams, provincial game warden, has just returned from a trip to East Kootenay, where he went for the purpose of selecting a location for a provincial game reserve.

New York, June 12.—The stockholders of the American Steel Foundry Co. at a meeting in Jersey City today adopted the plan of a committee of directors reducing the capital stock of the company from \$37,450,000 to \$17,450,000.

RACES WITHOUT BETS AT GRAVESEND TRACK

Police Officers Strictly Enforce New Law—Mr. Belmont's Brooklyn Derby

New York, June 13.—Three hundred uniformed policemen and scores of plain clothes men were armed at Gravesend track today, and gambling was practically stopped in compliance with the Hart-Agnew law.

Sixteen thousand persons went to the track today to see a day of racing without the intrusion of a live element, and except for the deserted betting ring there was nothing to indicate any unusual situation.

Meaning John Cavanaugh, head of the bookmakers club, mounted a stool at the bookmakers' stand in the Jockey club would lead the police in the execution of the law.

The first race was run without any serious disorder having occurred. At its conclusion the newspaper bulletins, for the first time, were sent out without naming betting odds.

While there was no open betting, the odds as published by a newspaper specially devoted to racing were accepted as what they would have been had there been betting.

After the second race four men were arrested in the field enclosure, handcuffed and taken to the Coney Island police station.

Brooklyn Derby. August Belmont's Fairplay, quoted as to 5 to 1, won the \$12,500 Brooklyn Derby, the first of the series, equalling the track record of 2:13 for the distance.

Japanese Exceed Number Agreed Upon. Evidence That Lemieux Understanding Has No Holding Power

Vancouver, June 12.—The Province today instituted inquiries as to the Japanese immigration question. Late this afternoon, the special correspondent of the Great Inland Empire at Ottawa sent the following despatch:

The Canadian government has notified the Japanese authorities that the immigration of Japanese into Canada in 1908 has already reached the limit.

Senate Proceedings. Ottawa, June 12.—In the senate today the bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act was read a third time.

MULAI IN FEZ. Insurgent Morocco Sultan Enters Northern Capital With Immense Army

Fez, June 8.—Mulai Hafid, the usurping Sultan, arrived here yesterday at the head of an army whose numbers cannot be estimated. He entered the city between two long lines of soldiers, and escorted by a bodyguard of six hundred or more he went straight to the sanctuary, into which he penetrated barefooted to offer up thanks.

Moral Reform Recommendations. Toronto, June 12.—The Methodist conference moral reform report recommends Methodists not to allow their children to attend military camps until the cantena is abolished.

DETECTIVE SHOT. Buffalo Officer Wounded By Jewelry Thief Whom He Was Trying to Apprehend

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.—Trapped while trying to dispose of \$1,600 worth of stolen diamonds, Otto Susdorf, 33 years old, made a break for liberty and fought a running duel with Detective Sergeant Jeremiah Lynch through streets adjacent to the post-office, today. The officer was brought down by a bullet in the groin. Susdorf was captured.

No Steel Combination. London, June 12.—The doubts expressed as to the truth of the announcement in the Iron and steel trade, with a capital of \$376,000,000, are confirmed by inquiry made in the best quarters. Firms which were alleged to be connected with the amalgamation denied all knowledge of it.

Killed by Stray Bullet. Far Rockaway, L. I., June 12.—While passing a saloon where half a dozen sailors were fighting with revolvers, John Westland, 16 years old, was struck by a stray bullet and killed.

Hopes of Fortune. Woodstock, June 12.—One hundred and fifty supposed heirs of Col. Henry Becker, who fought in the American war of independence, gathered from all parts of western Ontario and further east here last night to take steps to secure an estate of over a hundred

Be in the Swim With a New Bathing Suit

A stylish woman should look equally smart on land or water or even in the water. There is no greater aid to this than a brand new, up-to-date Bathing Costume. We will make swimming style easy with this

Grand Value in Bathing Suit Lustrous Navy, Brown, Green, and Red, Per Yard Tomorrow 35c

Also Muslins for Monday. For tomorrow's selling we have also an excellent bargain for the summer girl: All the new colors and designs in washable Muslin, fabrics regularly priced at 20c per yard, Tomorrow's price... 15c

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty. A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms. American Lady Corsets.

Henry Young & Co. Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

"Home of the Hat Beautiful" Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery. Dent's Gloves. Morley's Hosiery.

The new Two-Button Sack in front and in the back. Is just the thing in Fit-Reform. You should call at our store—see that kind and many more. For our Clothing does with style conform \$15.00 \$25.00 \$30.00

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM WARDROBE. 1201 Government St. - Victoria, B.C.

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TO BREAK THE PACIFIC RECORD

Fastest Trans-Pacific Liner Leaves Japan Tomorrow on Initial Run

AFTER OCEAN BLUE RIBBON

R. M. S. Empress of Japan Has Held Best Time for Over Ten Years

(From Friday's Daily.)

Tomorrow the steamer Tenyo Maru, the latest Japanese liner to be placed in the Pacific carrying trade, will leave Yokohama for San Francisco...

The best time for the voyage across the Pacific is ten days ten hours, this being the time made by the Empress of Japan about a decade ago...

The Tenyo Maru, being speeded direct to the Golden Gate, will have no difficulty in beating the C. P. R. steamer's time...

In its comment on the Tenyo Maru's arrival at Yokohama, the Japanese government rules by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the works of Nagasaki...

On the other hand she contains improvements of the most valuable kind...

AMMUNITION FOR CUBA

Ten Thousand Rounds Seized on Ward Line Steamer at New York—Insurrection Talked About

New York, June 12.—Agents of the treasury department today on board the steamer Segura, of the Ward line, seized ten thousand rounds of ammunition intended for shipment to Cuba...

John Condon, owner of the Harlem track, said last night that these waves of reform were swine in cycle and I expect to see racing again within my life...

It is said that Octavio Desayas, consul for Cuba in this city, was recently informed by the secret service bureau at Washington that the bureau had learned of plans in the United States and Cuba for the importation of ammunition into Cuba...

Those here in touch with Cuba said tonight that the rumored insurrection

might better be termed a little reform for political purposes.

Britain and Russia

Paris, June 12.—A special despatch to the Matin from Reval says that Premier Stolypin declared that a Russo-British entente was necessary for the equilibrium of Europe...

Boys Drowned

Montreal, June 12.—Locked in each other's arms, two boys, Geo. Sauvageau and Philbert Brisbois, aged 8 years were drowned in a quarry in the north end of the city...

HONORS AT MCGILL

British Columbia Students Furnish Third and Second Year Prizes in Medicine

Montreal, June 12.—McGill University annual convocation for the conferring of medical degrees was held this afternoon when Dr. T. D. Roddick gave his address as dean...

After Dr. Roddick's address honors were awarded to the successful students including E. H. Funk, of Rossland, B. C.

Elopers Caught

Winnipeg, June 12.—Geo. Baskerville, the man who was supposed to have been killed by Mrs. Williams, was captured by Neepawa...

ANTI-GAMBLING LAW STRICTLY ENFORCED

Nine Men Arrested at Gravesend for Laying Wager on Horses

New York, June 12.—Between 15,000 and 20,000 persons, a bumper throng for Friday, went down to Gravesend to see the horse race today...

There was betting, too, on every race, notwithstanding that the new anti-gambling law was in force...

On the other hand she contains improvements of the most valuable kind...

There is some talk of endeavoring to establish the English system of betting at the race tracks in the metropolitan district...

QUEBEC PAGEANTS

Designer Lacelles Describes Prospective Displays at Quebec in Very Enthusiastic Manner

Toronto, Ont., June 12.—Frank Lacelles, of Oxford, England, the designer and manager of the pageants at the coming Quebec festival...

TO DEPORT HINDUS

Proposal to Return a Thousand of the Unemployed Back to East Indian Homes

Vancouver, June 12.—A movement is on foot, largely initiated by Mackenzie King, to deport several hundred Indian Hindus in and around Vancouver...

PUBLIC SERVICE USED FOR PARTY

Opposition Objects to Franking Campaign Material Through Mails

TRAIN ON INTERCOLONIAL

Statement in Regard to Government's Aid to Quebec Bridge

Charged With Black Crime

Tilsburg, Ont., June 12.—Chester Blackburn, blacksmith of this town, was arrested yesterday charged with having on May 20 set fire to the Queen's hotel...

New Sudbury Line

Toronto, June 12.—The first through freight over the new Sudbury line of the C. P. R. will run out of Toronto on Monday...

OFFICIALS OF BANK ARE ARRESTED AGAIN

More Serious Charge Against Messrs. Roy, L'Heureux and Beaudoin

Montreal, June 12.—The three officials of the Bank of Montreal, who were placed under arrest yesterday on a charge of making false returns concerning the position of the bank to the government...

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KILLED NINE MEN HIS LEG AMPUTATED

Spokane Dentist Meets With Painful Accident While Working Ramblerville-Cariboo Mine

Nelson, June 12.—Word reached the city today that while Dr. W. W. McFhee, a well-known and popular dentist of Spokane, was visiting the Ramblerville-Cariboo mine in the Shocks, on Wednesday forenoon last, he was the victim of a collision in the lower workings...

GLADIATOR CASE

Capt. Lavelle is Found in Fault by Naval Court and Awarded Punishment

Portsmouth, Eng., June 12.—After lengthy consideration today the naval court regarding the loss of the British cruiser Gladiolus as a result of collision with the American liner St. Paul last April, found Capt. Lavelle had hazarded his ship by a default, but not by neglect and adjudged him to be reprimanded and dismissed from his ship.

AGAINST RACE TRACK BETTING

Governor Hughes Gets His Own Way in the Matter of Legislation

WON REMARKABLE VICTORY

Sick Senator's Vote Necessary to Passage of the Two Bills

Good Crop Report

Winnipeg, June 12.—The Canadian Northern Railway's crop report is the most optimistic yet received...

Quoted University

Winnipeg, June 12.—A protracted and keen debate took place in the General Assembly on the question of Queen's University, and by a vote of 67 to 53, the assembly declared against the separation of the church and the university...

New Trial Denied

Albany, N. Y., June 12.—Charles H. Rogers, convicted for the murder of Fred R. Hensley, was denied a new trial in a decision handed down by the court of appeals today.

Whaler Lost in Ice Pack

San Francisco, June 12.—A private cable from Nome says that the whaling steamer Wm. Baylis was lost in the ice pack in Amador bay, Siberia. It is believed that her crew was rescued and are now on board the steam whaler Jeanette.

Patrick Tries Again

New York, June 12.—Papers were submitted to Judge Lacroix in the United States Circuit court today which are said to contain an application for a writ of habeas corpus from lawyer Albert T. Patrick, who was convicted of the murder of John J. McLaughlin...

Fighting Tuberculosis

Albany, N. Y., June 12.—The bill of Senator Allida, intended to aid the State Department of Agriculture, in its campaign against bovine tuberculosis, was signed tonight by Governor Hughes...

Mr. Coe's Auto in Danger

St. Petersburg, June 12.—The U. S. embassy recently made in Berlin was the publication on June 6 of an obviously inspired article in the official Russia, which while speaking warmly in favor of the meeting between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas, declared that these suggestions of any new grouping of the powers at the present time were impossible...

Several Taken Into Custody South of the Line—Police Not Confident

Vancouver, June 12.—In spite of several arrests made, the authorities are inclined to believe that the fiend who assaulted and murdered Mrs. Morrison at Hazelmere is still at large. It is feared that he has slipped through the police lines and got across the boundary...

BANKERS OUT ON BAIL

Messrs. Roy, L'Heureux and Beaudoin, of Failed St. Johns Bank, Get Temporary Liberty

St. Johns, Que., June 12.—Hon. P. H. Roy, president of the Bank of St. Johns, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of making false returns concerning the position of the bank to the government, was released on bail...

BRITISH PATENT LAW AFFECTS FOREIGNERS

Endeavor Made to Get Concession for Canadian Implement Makers

Montreal, June 11.—A special London cable says: Winston Churchill is believed to be in the process of introducing a bill to amend the British patent law...

Ullmo Degraded

French Officer—Who Trafficked in National Secret—Punished for Presence of Great Crowd

Toulon, June 12.—A pitiable spectacle, the degradation of the traitor, Charles B. Ullmo, formerly a naval officer, was witnessed here today in the presence of an enormous crowd...

GERMANY SHOWS "MAILED FIST"

Entered Objection to Any Plan of Forming New Triple Alliance

MADE PROTEST TO RUSSIA

Reason for Russian and British Disclaimers of Hostile Intent

St. Petersburg, June 11.—It was learned here today from a competent source that the recent meeting between King Edward VII and Emperor Nicholas at Reval and the rapprochement between Great Britain, Russia and France have been made the subject of grave representations against Germany, who has met the threatened birth of a new "Triple Alliance" with a display of the most unbecoming hostility...

After the announcement of the visit to Berlin was given to understand that the conclusion of a formal entente between these three powers would be regarded as a measure hostile in tendency or, to quote the exact term used by the informant of the press as a "Krieg Ediktum."

Whether such a development was originally contemplated from the meetings between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas is not stated, but the immediate results of the representations made in Berlin were published on June 6 of an obviously inspired article in the official Russia, which while speaking warmly in favor of the meeting between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas, declared that these suggestions of any new grouping of the powers at the present time were impossible...

HAZELMERE MURDER SUSPECTS ARRESTED

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YUKON CONDITIONS

Correspondence Relating to Checking of Immorality and Enforcement of Sunday Act

Ottawa, June 12.—Correspondence between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Rev. J. C. Shearer of the Moral and Social Reform committee of the Presbyterian church of Canada, regarding immorality and violation of the Lord's Day act in the Yukon was laid on the table of the house. On April of this year Rev. Dr. Shearer, requested a statement from the premier as to who should enforce the act...

Wants Damages

Ottawa, June 12.—Carl Mohr, a young American who with his bride recently arrived in this city and was immediately put under arrest for running away with a girl too young to be married, has entered an action for false imprisonment against Chief of Police Delaronde and Detective O'Meara of this city...

Ambassador Hill at Berlin

Berlin, June 12.—Dr. David Jayne and the Netherlands, who is to succeed the Netherlands, who is to succeed

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SITE PLANS TO ARRIVE TODAY

By Tate Bringing Them to Submit to Provincial Government

Black Watch

The big black plug. CHEWING TOBACCO

SENECA LAND DISTRICT District of Coast—Range V.

B.C. Well Drilling Co.

Correspondence Solicited for Water Well Drilling.

Saanich Municipality

The Court of Revision to consider appeals on the assessment of property will be held in the Municipal Office, Grandstand Avenue, on Thursday, 25th June, at 10 a.m.

The Sproull-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

RAISE MONUMENT TO FOUNDER OF ATLIN

Residents of Mining Town Perpetuate Memory of First Gold Discoverer There

The accompanying cut is from a photograph of a memorial about to be erected in Atlin to the memory of Fritz Miller, the first discoverer of gold in that country.

PROSPECTORS REPORT ON FINLAY DIGGINGS

Some Promising Ground on Northern Creeks—Season Yet Too Early

JAMES BAY CREW HAVE BEEN CHOSEN

Selection of Oarsmen for N. P. A. A. Regatta Made Last Night

SUSPECTED OF BRUTAL CRIME AT HAZELMERE

James Anderson, Wanted for Other Offences, is Being Arrested

Another arrest in the hunt for the murderer of Mrs. Mary Morrison is to be made.

LUMBER DEALS

J. S. Emerson Disposes of Half Interest in His Extensive Business For Quarter Million

SIR FREDERICK KIND TO HIS SON-IN-LAW

Convenient Arrangement Secures Him Profitable Agency

MR. MORSE'S TRIP

Grand Trip Pacific Vice-President Plans Excursion Over Proposed Route

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VICTORIA FORTY YEARS AGO

Swain, the master of the liner Tango Maru, which was on Wednesday from Hong-Japanese ports and proceeded to the Victoria wharf.

MONUMENT TO WATER MILLER

In Juneau, Alaska, where he outfitter for his trip into Atlin in 1898, where the town of Discovery now stands.

SHOT FOR A BEAR

Yanover, May 11.—Mistaken for a bear while he was crawling up the slope on his hands and knees last Sunday morning, Richard Grummett, a logger, was shot and fatally wounded by B. E. Blakeslee, his partner, at Bear Bay, at the head of Bute Inlet.

RIGHT OF PICKETING

Ontario Judge Holds Union Men Justified So Long as There is No Restraint or Compulsion

OFFICERS OF BANK TO BE PROSECUTED

President and Manager of the Wrecked Bank of St. Jean, Are Arrested

MONEY LOOSENS UP

Good Crop Prospects and Influx of Well-to-Do Immigrants Help Situation on Prairie

GLADIATOR COLLISION

Captain and Other Men of the St. Paul Give Direct Evidence Against the Cruiser

REMARKABLE ESCAPE

Heavy Express Train Comes Near Plunging Over Embankment to City Street

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NUMBER SCARC

People Will Need Much More for House Building During Coming Season

CROFTON HOUSE

A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Highly qualified and trained staff of English mistresses.

THE LIFE OF A CAMP IS GOOD

Graphophone Fletcher Bros. 1231 Gov't. St.

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

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

COPAS & YOUNG

P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C. MINERS and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Igneous Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

HOUSEKEEPERS

We thought of you, and the hot summer days to come, so we got in a fine stock of Oil and Gasoline Stoves

Refrigerators

at the most reasonable prices, get one of these and the cold storage question is disposed of. Then to keep down the dust, and to keep the lawn in order we have lots of the

Best Garden Hose on the Market

B. C. Hardware Company Limited

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts Phone 82 P.O. Box 683

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WIDE TABLE

Table with columns: Date, Time, etc. showing train schedules.

WIDE TABLE

The time shown in Pacific Standard, for the 1908 Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

WIDE TABLE

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest low water in the month of February. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria Harbour are reduced.



THE SIMPLE LIFE



THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR JUNE

Plant:—Many hardy border plants if weather suitable. **Foliage Plants** grown in pots, **Bedding Plants**. And especially—*Galliarina*, *Pyrrhura* (cut back for late flowering), *Delphinium* (cut back for late flowering), *Camassia*, *Christmas Roses*, *Primroses*, *Polyanthuses*, *Bulbs*, *Spiraeas*, etc., that have flowered. *Geraniums*, *Hellebores*, *Brussels Sprouts*, *Cauliflower*, *Broccoli*.

Sow:—Any required for succession, *Artichoke*, *Early Carrot*, *Broccoli*, *Mustard and Cress*, *Endive*, *Lettuce*, *Cos and Cabbage*, *Onions*, *Radish*, *Spinach*, *Coleworts*, *Turnip*, *Melon* on hotbed, *Quick Growing Peas*, *Dwarf Beans*, *Hardy Annuals* for Autumn, *Primula*, *Shirley Poppy*, *Cineraria*, *Hardy Perennials*, *Calceolaria*, *Hardy Biennials*, *Columbine*, *Coreopsis*, a little *Celery*, *Fansy* if not sown, *Polyanthus*, *Cucumber*, *Wallflower*, *Parsley*, *Calceolaria*, if not sown, *Primula* if not sown, *Winter Stocks*.

COLUMBINES AND THEIR CULTURE

MODERN hybrid Columbines or *Aquilegia* are among the most graceful and attractive of all the flowers of the outdoor garden. Columbines of a sort we have always had, our forebears grew the quaintly named and quaintly-shaped flowers, every cottager in the country does so even now. But the difference in the flowers! If the old-time *Aquilegia* was worthy of the name *Columbine*, then are the modern representatives of the race entitled to claim the whole harlequinade; the grace of *Columbine* herself, the shimmering changes of color of harlequin, even the merriment of the clown are all suggested by the modern *Aquilegia* in the heyday of its flowering.

The florist, for once in a while, has here permitted Nature to lead him instead of attempting to shape her efforts with mathematical primness, and for this we are glad. True, he never could have conventionalized such an unconventional flower as the *Columbine*, but he might have clipped her elegant spurs, he might have encouraged doubling of the flowers and so much of what we now most prize would have been lost to us.

Fortunately for those to whom new varieties of plants have prohibitive prices, the *Columbine* in its improved forms can be readily raised from seed. A greenhouse is not necessary for the raising, although some cultivators sow seed in heat and thus forward the flowering period a little. This latter method is generally adopted when seed is saved from home-grown plants, as this is not ready until summer is well advanced. It should be sown as soon as ripe, and if the grower does not mind waiting a while for flowers he may well sow in light and sandy soil outdoors. This is Nature's own method, and although it is the gardener's boast that he "doth mend Nature," it is extremely doubtful if he can mend her in the matter of raising hardy perennials from seed. Certainly many of them will grow if sown as soon as ripe in the open, whereas they fail to germinate in a cold frame in spring. But the latter is the more general way of sowing the *Aquilegia*, largely because nurserymen do not make a practice of offering seeds as they are harvested. March is the usual time for making a start, and a shallow, well-drained seed pan should be used. Soil composed of equal parts of loam, leaf-mould and coarse sand suits admirably, and the seed may also be mixed with a little sand to ensure its even distribution. Thin sowing is imperative, as is early picking out, for the seedlings make far-reaching roots, and these are easily broken if allowed to ramify too much. A fairly deep box should be used for pricking out the seedlings; they should be set 3 inches apart and shaded for a few days from bright sun. Planting in the open garden may be done at any time after May is out, but as the plants will not flower until the following year it is well to put them in a reserve bed and plant in their flowering quarters either in October or at the end of February. Site and situation are not very important matters, as the *Aquilegia* is by no means fastidious; I have found it form good clumps and make a pretty effect on an ivy-covered bank facing north. It flourishes singularly well in heavy soil on the chalk, thousands of self-sown seedlings being annually produced in my garden. At the same time it will grow very well in almost pure sand, also in the shade of a wood or in the open.

Should it be desired to increase any particular variety the plant should be dug up, carefully pulled to pieces with the hands and replanted in well-worked, sandy soil. This may be done in early spring or as soon as flowering is over.—The Garden.

TWO BEAUTIFUL AND EASILY GROWN FLOWERING SHRUBS

It is surprising how seldom one meets with the double-flowered Chinese Plum (*Prunus triloba* flore-pleno) outside large establishments, yet its many merits and few requirements render it a plant eminently suitable for the amateur and small grower. It is one of the most handsome and showy hardy flowering shrubs that we have, and providing a few simple rules are observed in its cultivation, it is a remarkably easy shrub to grow. Although quite hardy it is advisable to plant it against a south wall, owing to its flowering in April, else late frosts are very apt to seriously damage the handsome bright pink flowers. It needs a rich, well-drained soil of medium texture, and on no account must it be allowed to suffer for want of water during the summer months. If flowers entirely on wood of the previous year's growth, hence pruning will consist of cutting close back to the old wood all these growths as soon as they have flowered, which will be the end of April or early in May. If a good mulch of well-decayed manure can be given immedi-

ately afterwards, so much the better, as this will induce strong young shoots to be formed for flowering the following spring. Besides, forming such an excellent shrub for south walls or beds in the open, it is splendid for forcing under glass.

Forsythia suspensa is another shrub whose merits demand that it should be more extensively grown. It is true that one meets with it more frequently than the *Prunus*, but it is always welcome and there is no danger of its being planted too extensively. Like the *Prunus* it is very easy to grow, and it has the additional advantage of the flowers not being injured by frost. Two systems of growing it are adopted, one being to allow the plants to grow naturally and produce long, pendent branches that are covered with bright yellow bell-shaped flowers in April; and the other is to prune the young shoots back hard to the old wood as soon as they have flowered, precisely the same as advised for the *Prunus*. This cutting back will not, of course, be resorted to until the plants have reached the height required to fill the position in which they are planted. Almost any good garden soil suits this shrub, but, where the cutting back system is adopted, heavy feeding by means of mulching with well-decayed manure as soon as the pruning is done

Compared with the afore-mentioned plants, the sight of the *Staphylea* is rare indeed. Yet I venture to say it is equal to either of them for beauty and fragrance combined. Its flowers are pure white, are produced in large terminal trusses and are bell-like in shape. Its lasting quality is also good. Any good garden soil will suit it, but a partially-shaded position will be better than where the hot sun would play upon it.—C. T.

MAKING A ROSE POTPOURRI

One cannot but regret to see the roses shatter and fall, but even in their death they can be made to afford a lasting pleasure of perfume with but little trouble.

When the rose has become full-blown and is about to shatter, clip it off and shake the petals into a jar, sprinkling lightly with fine, dry salt. When eight or nine quarts of petals have been gathered, turn into a colander and press out the brine which will have formed, then spread the petals upon a cloth or paper to dry, tossing them about with the hands so as to prevent lumping. When dry, place in a large bowl and add the following:

Powders: Violet, half an ounce;orris-root, a quarter of an ounce; rose, half an ounce;

yellow flowers and green leaves, while for variation the golden-leaved form may be planted. *S. spectabile* is a tall-growing species that may well find a position at the back of the rockery; its pink flowers will be very welcome during September. *S. rupestris*, *S. spurium* and *S. Sieboldii* are others that are well suited for a hot, dry rockery.

The *Houseleeks* or *Sempervivum* also provide an abundance of sun-loving, shallow-rooting plants, the pretty rosettes of pointed succulent leaves, often surmounted by curious-looking inflorescences, rendering them objects of much interest. *S. glaucum* and *S. tectorum* are two well-known yet handsome sorts that will thrive in the hottest position during the summer months, and the lesser-known *S. montanum* and *S. californicum* will also do well in some localities. *Gold Dust* (*Alyssum saxatile*) is another good subject for a hot position, and the evergreen *Candytuft* (*Iberis sempervirens*) may also be successfully employed if a good rooting medium is provided.

The great thing during the winter is to keep them dry, and to this end they must be provided with very porous soil, one in which a quantity of crushed bricks has been incorporated being preferable. There are many other plants that could be undoubtedly be used for

size. Some of the largest measure 10 to 12 inches across. The colors range from pure white to various shades of lilac and violet, indigo to almost black. The lighter shades are frequently blotched and streaked with other colors. The flowers appear in June or July, large plants often producing upwards of 100 individual flowers. A big bed when in blossom is a sight not to be forgotten. If cut with long stems the spikes are fine for bouquets. Seed are produced in abundance. If planted in outside beds in a moist place or sown in shallow boxes and left outside during the winter the seed will germinate the following spring.

OLEARIA HAASTI

This pretty dwarf shrub is well adapted for growing in towns, as smoke and other fumes do not affect it, and it is especially suitable for small gardens, being dwarf in habit and possessing very free-flowering qualities. It is grown somewhat extensively in the cemetery at Elaina on an exposed situation, but it is quite at home, and the smoke and sulphury fumes from the furnaces do not seem to affect it at all. For the last three years at least the plants have flowered very profusely, being really a sheet of white blossom. I may add that this beautiful shrub is much more hardy than a great many suppose. I have seen old-established plants doing well and flowering very profusely every year at East Lothian.

THE GOOSEBERRY

This is one of the most useful and also one of the most easily grown of our hardy fruits. Although not the first to ripen its fruit, it is the first to produce fruit which can be used for cooking. Many growers begin gathering the green fruit at Whitsuntide; but in warm localities where the effects of late spring frosts are not felt it is customary to do so at an earlier date. A large quantity of fruit may be gathered from bushes which occupy little space; it is, therefore, one of the best fruits the owner of a small garden can grow with the reasonable expectation of a quick return. The Gooseberry is not fastidious as to soil, but it is not grown successfully in stiff clays.

The intending planter should prepare the land by deep digging or trenching, burying a liberal quantity of rotten manure. Bushes may be planted at a distance of 5 feet apart, dig out a hole large enough for the roots to be spread out evenly, fill in the soil carefully and tread firmly. Do not bury the plants too deep or numerous suckers will grow from the base of the plants.

The pruning of the Gooseberry is an important matter if high class fruit is to be secured. Young bushes at the time of planting should have the shoots cut back to one-third of their length. Any weak or crowded shoots should be cut back to 1 inch of their base. Summer pinching, which is often neglected, is a material aid in the production of an abundance of fruit of good quality. The lateral or side shoots should be pinched back to five leaves, but the main shoots or leaders must not be pinched in the summer. These leaders should have the unripened tips cut off at the winter pruning, and the laterals are then cut back to one inch of the base. When the bushes are several years old, some of the best-placed and strongest shoots may be left their full length and a portion of the old worn-out branches cut away. A supply of young vigorous shoots is thus secured, which, with attention to the necessary thinning, will produce an abundance of fine fruit. The Gooseberry is surface-rooting, and deep digging must not be practised between the bushes. The soil may, however, be lightly pricked over with a fork after the winter pruning and a mulch of manure applied.

The cordon system of training the Gooseberry is to be highly recommended. Given thus the plants may be trained to walls, fences, or on a trellis. Fruit for dessert is excellent from cordon Gooseberries, and another advantage is that they are easily protected from the depredations of birds. Gooseberries grown as cordons should have the laterals pinched to five leaves during the summer. The winter pruning consists of spurring the laterals back to 1 inch of their base and cutting off the weak, unripened tips of the leading shoots. The best method of propagating the Gooseberry is by cuttings. Select for this purpose vigorous, firm shoots from 1 foot to 1 1/2 inches in length. Make a clean cut through just below a joint, remove the top bud from the shoot, and rub off all others except the four upper ones. Insert the cuttings 4 inches deep and 4 inches apart in rows 18 inches apart. Make them quite firm by treading the soil around them. There are numerous varieties of Gooseberries. The following are excellent, producing large crops of good fruit: *Crown Bob*, red; *Early Greenage*, green; *Langley Gage*, yellow; *Eagle*, white; *Warrington*, red; and *Thumper*, green, very late. The following have highly-flavored berries, good for dessert: *Champagne Red*; *Champagne Yellow*; *Ironmonger*, dark red; *Whitesmith*, white; *Leader*, yellow; and *Keen's Seedling*, red.

VICTORIA ROSE SHOW

Judging by the number of entries already in, there should be a rare treat in store for visitors to the rose show, which will be held on Friday, June 19, under the auspices of the Victoria Horticultural Society. This being the third show held by the society, it is hoped that those who take an interest in rose culture will attend, as the display promises to be both interesting and instructive.



GARDEN ON ST CHARLES STREET VICTORIA SHOWING TRAINED CHERRY TREE

will be required, the idea being to encourage the formation of strong young shoots. This shrub is also suitable for gentle forcing under glass. *Forsythia viridissima* is also a good species, much like *F. suspensa*, but of more erect habit.

HOW TO GET BIG GLADIOLI

Just previous to the appearance of flower-spikes, fork into the soil a dressing of ground bone and wood-ashes—one part bone-meal to three parts wood-ashes—one or two pounds to a hundred square feet, which is at the rate of about six hundred to one thousand pounds to an acre, or frequent waterings with manure-water may be given.

To get the greatest benefit from the cut spikes of gladioli, they should be picked when only two or three buds have partially opened, and plunged into water; after which they should be set in a cool place and left to develop. The colors of the flowers which open under such conditions are far more brilliant than those which have opened out-of-doors; for the sun will fade the latter.

Spikes of gladioli for house-decoration cut before the third or fourth flower opens, will, as a rule, open nicely in the house without the previous care already mentioned, and the balance of the bud will open if the water is kept rather cool and changed every day. When cutting the flower-spikes of gladioli, some of the leaves should be left to mature the buds.

STAPHYLEA COLCHICA

This is a very beautiful shrub, suitable alike for early forcing in the greenhouse or for outdoor planting, as it is quite hardy. But it is to call greater attention to the former claim that I pen this note. Many amateur and professional gardeners are procuring such plants as *Azaleas*, *Lilacs* and *Rhododendrons* for the beautifying in the near future of their greenhouses. May I suggest a trial to those who have not done so of a few plants of the above?

heliotrope, half an ounce.
Spices: Half a teaspoonful of mace, one-fourth teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful of cloves.
Essential oils: Rose, one drop; bergamot, five drops; alcohol, one dram; eucalyptus, ten drops; chiris, five drops.

This is for about half a peck of fresh rose petals. The half-peck of fresh petals will be reduced to a quarter-peck in the salt jar. You can have the powders and oils mixed at the drug store, so that it will not be necessary to purchase a quantity of each.

Place the finished mass in open bowls, and the rooms in which they remain will be deliciously scented and sweetened for several years—the potpourri retaining its strength for a surprisingly long time.—Emmet C. Hall, in *Suburban Life*.

ALPINE OR ROCK PLANTS FOR DRY PLACES

It very frequently happens in many gardens that there is a border or corner fully exposed to the rays of the sun nearly all day, with the result that the soil becomes so parched and dry that the owner is at his or her wit's end to know what to plant in it with any hope of success. Happily, Nature has provided many plants that will thrive in such a position, and it is now intended to point out some that are especially adapted for planting on rockeries that are notorious for their parched character during the summer months.

Perhaps the most showy subject of all is the charming dwarf-growing annual *Portulaca grandiflora*. This delights in a sunny aspect, and, providing reasonably good soil is afforded, it will grow and flower with but little attention. Seeds are sown the third week in April where the plants are to flower.

The *Stonecrop* or *Sedum* family is one from which we can select plants for our purpose with comparative freedom. The common little British plant, *Sedum acre*, is charming when draping a large boulder with its bright

a hot and dry rockery did the circumstances demand them, and owners of such positions would do well to experiment with any plants that are of a succulent or woolly character.

THE WINTER ACONITE

This charming little plant is flowering rather late this season, owing to the severe weather we have experienced. Each spring as I watch its lurid yellow buds rising from the damp, and often frozen earth, I wonder why it is not always found in gardens. Even the smallest plot of ground should have a few clumps of this pretty little plant. How delightful it is to see a broad mass of its golden yellow blooms glistening in the bright sunshine. Because of its earliness the *Winter Aconite* is worthy of a place in the garden among other spring bulbs, but it produces the finest effect when naturalized in the turf under deciduous trees or in wild corners. In such situations it seeds itself freely, especially if the soil is not too cold.

JAPANESE IRIS

Although this plant (*Iris laevigata*) is one of the easiest of culture, amateurs frequently fail with it because of overlooking the essential requirement of moisture at all times. If possible select for this plant a place that is naturally continually moist. It should not be under water in the winter, however, for in such a location the plant will rot.

A heavy moist soil is needed. If too poor and sandy, dig in plenty of well-rotted manure and mulch the bed heavily in summer. Plants in the open border frequently suffer from the hot sun and disease. In preparing a bed dig deeply, as the roots often penetrate two feet or more. Planting can be done either in fall or spring; if in the fall, mulch well with straw or manure to prevent the frost lifting the plants out of the ground.

The *Japan iris* blooms earlier than the other species. The flowers are variable in color and

THE SUPPER AT THE CLIFF HOUSE

By D. W. Higgins, author of "The Mystic Spring," etc.

Visitors to the Quadra Street Cemetery will see a headstone of gray sandstone which bears the laconic inscription:

Sacred To The Memory Of JOHN WOOD From His Wife 1864

NLY that and nothing more! Who John Wood was and how he came to be buried at Quadra Street with no explanation as to his birthplace, his age, or the date of his death, it has fallen to my lot to relate. To the casual visitor the cold and barren inscription conveys no meaning and excites no interest beyond the thought that the stone marks the resting-place of another pioneer who has gone to his reward. But, like some others whose remains lie in the cemetery, John Wood was a man of mark in his day, and held vast audiences in Great Britain and the United States in spell-bound admiration and won from them rapturous applause.

Late in the year 1856 there arrived at San Francisco a Mr. and Mrs. John Wood. They were English actors of high repute, who had played in the large cities and in the provinces. They had acted before royalty, and won unstinted praise wherever they appeared. They were popular favorites with the English public for several years, and, yielding to the tempting offer of a large salary, had crossed the Atlantic two years before and were now homeward bound by way of California and Australia.

The pair were received by San Franciscans with enthusiasm. The best theatres were placed at their disposal, and as they had brought a stock company of excellent performers with them they had a long and profitable run. They seemed to possess an inexhaustible repertoire and played all parts with ability and ease.

Mrs. Wood was a very sweet and a very pretty woman. Whatever may have been her disposition in private life, in social circles and behind the footlights she had a charming and amiable personality that delighted and captivated her audiences. She sang and danced and acted divinely. Her talented husband was an able and conscientious actor. He was the leading English comedian of half a century ago. For a long time their names were in every mouth, and Mrs. Wood was the subject of a toast at many convivial banquets. Her admirers were many, and the floral tributes that were nightly laid at her feet were handsome and costly.

One young dandy, who always dressed with great care and precision, occupied a certain seat near the orchestra, where he watched every movement of the adored one's lissom figure, drank in every syllable that fell from her lips, and basked in the sunshine of her engaging smiles. The tribute which he nightly laid at her feet was an expensive bouquet of the rarest flowers from Sontag's hothouses. The pretty actress played with her admirers as a cat toys with a mouse. She was warm or cold—could attract by a soft glance or her expressive eyes or repel with a look that told a man as plainly as words that his suit was hopeless. A soft ray from her effulgent orbs that fell on a susceptible suitor would cause his beating heart to bound with hope and an anticipation of happiness to come, but when she

threw into her eyes an expression of scorn or ridicule, the victim would seem to shrivel up and sink into the lowest depths of despair.

When she came on the stage each evening her eyes would wander over the auditorium until they encountered a familiar face, on which she would dwell for an instant, while a slight smile radiated her mobile countenance, and carried hope to the heart of the man she smiled upon. It was observed that her glance first sought the spot where the young man with the flowers sat, and that the smile she bestowed on him was the sweetest and longest, although there were others present who had bestowed on her richer presents. His gift was peculiar because it was always a bouquet. The others, besides rare flowers, cast gems of rare beauty and brilliancy at her feet. One infatuated fool—a married man—in the exuberance of his passion, sent Mrs. Wood a box containing his wife's diamonds, wedding gifts from her father and mother a year or two before. The wife discovered the loss in a peculiar way. She attended a matinee one afternoon, and saw worn by Mrs. Wood a circlet, brooch and earrings which resembled her own treasures. Upon returning home the wife flew to her jewel-box and saw that every gem had disappeared. In a towering rage she taxed her husband with the theft and told him she had ascertained that he had bestowed them on Mrs. John Wood. She then addressed a note to the actress which explained the situation, and the messenger returned with the jewels and a note of apology, stating that the writer understood the donor was not married and that the brilliants had been recently purchased by him. It will be understood that the wife afterward found a more secure place of deposit for her jewels.

One night, after the curtain had gone down, a leading business man hired two stout porters to carry a mass of rare flowers, as large as a barrel and artistically arranged in the form of temple of Venus, and set it on the stage. It was too heavy for Mr. and Mrs. Wood to carry off, and the supernumeraries had to be called, amid the thunderous applause of the audience. This gift was probably intended as a sarcastic allusion to the young man and his comparatively insignificant tributes, but it did not have the desired effect, for he continued to occupy the same seat each evening and present his bunch of flowers.

As may be imagined, other admirers of the fair lady continued to bestow upon her presents of costly jewels, such as bracelets and necklets, and happy the swain who, at the first performance following the sending of his gift, beheld it adorning her person. The greenroom was besieged each night, and her carriage was followed from the theatre to the hotel by a dozen ardent wooers. But the young man with his simple bouquet, who was a bashful and retiring fellow, and handsome withal, appeared to make the most progress and seemed to be preferred to all others. The swells of that day were a dangerous lot. They invariably went armed, and as shooting was the correct thing when a woman was the object in view, making love to a popular actress was a pastime that was attended with considerable risk.

A noted American writer (Ella Wheeler Wilcox) has said that a man's chivalry consists in protecting a woman from every man except himself; and it was, therefore, not

deemed strange when the suitors at the citadel of Mrs. Wood's heart, made common cause against the modest young man, and resolved, if possible, to get him out of the way. On his way in and out of the theatre he was jostled and his feet trod upon. His reserved seat was taken possession of, and the interloper refused to give it up, even at the demand of an usher, compelling the real owner to take a seat in another part of the house. Every petty annoyance that could be devised was resorted to in the hope that the youth would fight; but all to no purpose. "There's no fight in him," remarked one of his madly-jealous rivals, and at last they contented themselves with scowling and frowning, and putting, when they encountered him.

But, it will be asked, where was Mr. John Wood while these arrangements for the "protection" of his pretty wife were in progress. I regret to say that Mr. Wood had fallen into evil courses, neglecting his stage duties, throwing the weight of acting on his accomplished wife, and frequently disappearing for a day or two at a time.

The head of a financial firm in California at the time was one S. Rogers. He was believed to be wealthy; but he could not have been wise, for he haunted the theatre green-rooms and became a chaser of actresses. One evening he was made acquainted with Mrs. Wood and was at once captivated by her grace and beauty. He became an ardent admirer and pressed his attentions upon her at convenient and inconvenient seasons. He presented her with costly diamonds, which she accepted, but repelled his further advances with scorn.

Several miles west of San Francisco stood a place of popular resort known as the Cliff House. It overlooked the ocean, and visitors watched the surf as it beat on the shore, saw the antics of the sea lions as they gambolled on the rocks, and beheld the great sun as it completed its daily course dip into the ocean depths as if to enjoy a bath before appearing for another round. At this place of resort charming little suppers were often given. A few good people went there, but the demi-monde were largely in evidence, and the general reputation of the house was bad.

One day Mr. Rogers importuned Mr. and Mrs. Wood to join a supper party which he had arranged for a certain evening at the Cliff. Covers would be laid for twelve persons, six ladies and six gentlemen. Mrs. Wood objected at first, but finally consented to go with the understanding that her husband should escort her.

On the evening set apart for the supper, as Mrs. Wood was putting on her gloves, she remarked to a lady friend, "You know, I'm not very well acquainted with Mr. Rogers, but from what I have seen of him I do not think he is a very safe person. By that I mean that he is not a man with whom a lady should trust herself alone. Of course, he is very much of a gentleman when he's made up for company, but, my dear, did you ever see him when he was the worse for wine? I have, and I do not wish to meet him again under similar conditions."

"Is he not very generous?" interrupted the friend.

"Ah! yes; but that doesn't give him a mortgage on me, do I take his presents? Yes; but if he chooses to make a fool of himself it is no reason why I should. I always desire to attend a convivial gathering such as

this with my husband. If he is not available I take a trusted friend with me. Tonight John is helplessly drunk and I have asked Mr. Lord to accompany me in his stead. He is not very bright, but he is safe and I can trust him. Mr. Lord is the gentleman who nightly brings me a bouquet."

"How will Mr. Rogers like that arrangement?" asked the friend.

"He will not know of it till the last moment, when it will be too late for him to object. He will fill the seat intended for Mr. Wood. As Mr. Rogers stands for the supper, the wine, the flowers, and the carriages, we can put up with his bad humor for a few hours. Besides, I'm tired of him and wish I were well rid of him. He's getting troublesome and bold."

The supper at the Cliff House that evening was intended to be the richest and rarest of the season. The tables were handsomely decorated and the service and plate were of solid silver. When Mrs. Wood entered the room and looked about her she saw four ladies and six gentlemen, the latter well known about town and decidedly fast. The ladies she did not know, but their heavily-rouged faces and low—very low—necks were not reassuring.

Following Mrs. Wood came Mr. Lord. The host stared. His color came and went, and his eyes shot forth a wrathful expression. He pointed to Lord and asked: "Who is that gentleman?"

"My escort—my chaperone," replied Mrs. Wood, sweetly.

"He was not invited," said Rogers.

"True, but he is here in place of my husband, who was invited, and who is indisposed."

"There are only covers for eleven, and every seat will be occupied without Mr. Lord."

"You must make room for him," persisted the actress.

"I can't, without crowding the rest, and I won't; I can fix up a little side-table for him."

"You'll do nothing of the kind. He'll sit at this table or not at all."

Rogers grew white. In his rage he clinched his fist menacingly and jumped up and down. "By G—," he shouted, "I never heard of such impudence in all my life. To force a contemptible fellow upon my company and then demand that he shall sit where he chooses! If your husband had come it would have been all right—"

"But where would he have sat—where is the twelfth seat that he would have occupied and to which Mr. Lord is entitled in Mr. Wood's absence?"

Rogers made no reply.

"I'll tell you what this supper is. It is a conspiracy to entrap me. You took care that Mr. Wood should not be here. How do I know it? Because you made him helplessly drunk and left him asleep in the rear room of a saloon. I saw you plying him with drink. I knew his weakness and I knew he could not come after he had passed through your hands. You had taken care of that, and you fancied you would have me at your mercy! But you are foiled. I asked Mr. Lord to accompany me and see that I at least had an even chance with you and your—your—friends!"

And she pointed with a dramatic gesture of scorn at the men and the painted ladies who were huddled in a corner as if seeking moral support from each other.

"Come, come, Mrs. Wood," began Rogers, "I have been good to you and am prepared to do still more for you."

"Oh, you are? Well, I decline to accept further favors at your hands, or to have my name linked with yours in any manner, shape or form."

"Ah," said one of the women with a sneer, "after all Mr. Rogers has given you! This is ungrateful, to say the least."

Mrs. Wood turned on her like a tigress at bay.

"Listen to me, you wretched creature," she said, "I don't know who you are, but I know what you are. Mr. Rogers wishes to lower me to your level—to make me the sport, the plaything, the anything of him and his sort of men. He has loaded me down with presents. Tonight he requested that I should wear his gifts. I suppose to remind me of the deep obligations I am under to him. I've got them all on now—the two brilliant rings, the necklace of pearls, the earrings! They are all here! See," she said, as she slipped the rings from her hand, tore the pearls from her neck, and loosened the earrings from their fastenings and laid them on one of the plates, "Do you identify your property, Mr. Rogers?"

"They are not my property—they are yours," he replied huskily.

"Sir, they were never mine. Take them, take them."

The "whited sepulchres" appeared overcome by the scene. The idea of giving anything of value back in that way dumfounded them. They looked greedily at the precious property, and inwardly wished that the goods had been offered to them. They wouldn't have demurred at the price.

Mrs. Wood turned to Lord, who stood by her side. He was very pale, and his lips were compressed. He kept his right hand in his coat pocket and seemed prepared for any emergency.

"Come," she said, "we must be going. Good night, Mr. Rogers, and ladies and gentlemen. I hope you will enjoy your supper and that good digestion will wait on appetite."

With one hand beneath a fold of her ample dress as if she carried there a weapon, the actress, with her escort, backed slowly from the room and passed out into the night.

Only after she was gone did Rogers and his friends recover from their surprise. The host gathered up the gems and placed them in his pocket. The supper was a dismal affair, and Mrs. Wood was not again annoyed by Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Wood gave way entirely to drink, and one day he landed at Victoria to play at the theatre. He was still a great actor, and when he played he played well, but he was frequently intoxicated. One day he experienced a slight stroke of paralysis which confined him to bed. One Dr. De Wolfe was called in and administered a dose of lobelia. The poor man never regained consciousness, and died the next day. He was buried in the cemetery, and "Rare Ben" Griffin, mine host of the Boomerang, wrote his wife, who was then in London. She sent out money for the slab, which I saw yesterday. She could not have said less. She might have said a good deal more of one of the finest comedians England produced in the last century. Seven years ago Mrs. Wood, although a very old woman, was playing young parts in the London theatres, and gaining unqualified praise for the excellence of her acting.

The Real Mr. Asquith

SOMEbody once wrote an article about the eight Lord Roseberys. I propose to write an article about the two Mr. Asquiths. For there are two—there is Mr. Asquith as he seems, and there is Mr. Asquith as he is."

Thus T. W. Stead commences an illuminating character sketch on the "Real Mr. Asquith," which appears in the current issue of the "Review of Reviews."

"The pseudo-Asquith," says Mr. Stead, "is a man who is as cold as crystal and as clever as the devil, whose intellect is of tempered steel, but whose heart is made of the same material. A man without a generous illusion, harsh, hard, rude, unsympathetic. One whom all respect, many fear, and no one loves. A man who repels rather than attracts, without magnetism, incapable of a generous weakness, reserved, forbidding, ruthless, ambitious."

Of this Mr. Asquith Mr. Stead maintains that he only exists on the astral plane, as a forbidding and formidable Thought Form, the coming King Stork of the Liberal party.

Turning to the other Mr. Asquith, "of whose existence millions have no suspicion," Mr. Stead piquantly remarks that there is as much difference between the two Mr. Asquiths as there was between Disraeli and St. Paul.

He comes of a Puritan stock with a rebel strain in his blood, which will enable him to govern with sympathy and justice people who are struggling, and rightly struggling, to be free.

Like Jowett, under whose influence he came at Oxford, he may have had none of the marks of a successful leader, neither of thought nor action, but his character resembles that of Jowett in being a union of worldly sagacity with the most transparent simplicity of nature.

A generosity upon which no call could be too heavy, and a delicate kindness which made the man always ready to give the best hours, either of the day or night, to help those who appealed to him for aid. He is a man capable of ardent affection, of romantic devotion to the woman he loves, an affectionate father, and a devoted husband.

At Oxford, says Mr. Stead, Mr. Asquith left behind him the memory of a genial companion, more devoted to whist and chess than to boating, fond of smoking and of afternoon teas, the centre of "the merry clique," a great reader, a thorough Liberal, and a most effective debater. At the Union, as afterwards in the House of Commons, he distinguished himself by his imperturbable courage, his alert apprehension of the debating point, his lucid exposition and his somewhat unconciliation manner. But he compelled respect: "Asquith will get on," said Jowett, in his squeaky falsetto voice; "he is so direct."

Describing Mr. Asquith's great success as home secretary in 1892, Mr. Stead discloses an interesting political fact:

In the Gladstone-Rosebery administration Mr. Asquith admittedly enjoys the affectionate confidence of Mr. Gladstone, and was so much appreciated by his colleagues that on Mr. Gladstone's retirement the present Lord Tweedmouth was strongly in favor of making him prime minister instead of Lord Rosebery. I well remember my amazement when, on my return from Chicago, Lord Tweedmouth told me that in his opinion Mr. Asquith would have been a better leader than either Lord Rosebery or Sir William Harcourt.

Personal ambitions, of course, stood in his way, nor did Mr. Asquith at that time ever dream of the promotion which Lord Tweedmouth even then regarded as his due. I have sometimes amused myself by speculating as to what would have been the result if, instead of

Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith had been elected as a successor to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Stead thinks that Mr. Asquith possesses in no ordinary degree the patent of the true nobility of leadership—the faculty of controlling the wills of those with whom he comes into contact.

He has always kindled the loyalty and dominated the wills of those who have served under him. His friendship with C. B. stood the strain of the Boer war, and when, shortly after the formation of the Liberal League, Sir Henry was confronted by the sorrow which ever darkened his life, Mr. Asquith more than any other man realized and shared the intensity of his grief. He was the first man to whom C. B. offered office, and he became, as Sir Henry afterwards said, the most loyal colleague a minister ever had. If anything could have reconciled Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to the resignation of his high office, it was the knowledge that he was to be succeeded by Mr. Asquith.

The reins will be held with a much firmer hand now he is in the saddle, Mr. Stead thinks. "I do not believe, for instance, that Mr. Asquith, when once he realized the position of affairs, would allow a British Ambassador to remain at his post who openly flouted and jeered at the policy of the cabinet. Neither do we expect to see that easy-going acquiescence in the quasi-mutiny which has prevailed of late years in the navy."

"Of one thing we may be quite sure—Mr. Asquith will speak with no uncertain sound. He will endeavor to rule his cabinet as he ruled his home office, by rallying round him colleagues who are convinced of his selfless devotion to public duty, and his determination to sacrifice self at any cost."

A spotted eagle, measuring five feet and a half across the wings, has been found dead at Downham, Essex. The bird is a native of North Germany, and is a rare visitor to England.

Unmasking Spiritualists

THE Society for Psychological Research has placed the community under obligations by some recent investigations which prove, thinks the New York Tribune, that it is not a society of gullibles. The incidents and the comment thereon furnished by The Tribune are as follows:

"According to report, one of Dr. James Hyslop's assistants has succeeded in exposing the brazen gang of frauds who hold spiritualistic seances at Lily Dale, a camp near Buffalo. The investigator, a professional magician, named Carrington, spent a fortnight in this dale of dupes under an assumed name and also under a thick disguise of simple credulity. He found a host of famous clairvoyants and trance mediums getting rich quickly by playing stale old tricks oflegerdemain before large audiences of respectable citizens who paid from \$1 to \$5 for the privilege of being gloriously humbugged. At a slate-writing seance Mr. Carrington saw a famous Washington medium 'calmly unfold the messages, read them, and write the replies on a slate concealed in his lap.' Other distinguished fakers were caught using their own hands and feet in manipulating 'magic trumpets,' 'spirit rithers,' 'phosphorescent writing,' and similar marvels. Not the faintest trace of any genuine clairvoyance or other physical mystery could be detected in the entire community."

"Few people will be surprised at this exposure, which has had scores of equally distinguished predecessors. But there is in the incident some special cause for gratification, at least potentially. Mr. Carrington's adventure seems to indicate what numerous wary citizens have doubted—namely, the firm resolution of the Society for Psychological Research not to believe mysteries unless compelled to by the facts. This resolution alone, if courageously

adhered to in spite of a natural eagerness to reach positive results, justifies the existence of the organization. Whether or not there be spooks and telepathists, there is always the great task of systematically stamping out knaves who thrive off the griefs and yearnings of mankind. For many reasons, not merely financial, the eyes of the credulous ought to be opened to the true nature of professional seers and mystery peddlers. The faithful discharge of this public duty will eventually bring to light whatever unusual mental powers there may possibly be. One of the surest, though slowest ways of discovering what is true is to eliminate what is false. But even if this is to eliminate what is false, the society would still have rendered a valuable service in over-throwing the latter-day magicians and witches whose hocus-pocus keeps alive worn-out superstitions and wrings hard-earned dollars from simpletons."

The tide of immigration from Russia to Siberia is steadily growing. Within the past twelve months 500,000 immigrants have crossed the Urals. For several years up to 1906 the average annual immigration was 60,000 persons. In 1906, 180,000 sought new homes in Asia; in 1907, about 400,000, and this year's immigration is likely to exceed 50,000, as the number registered for removal up to April 1 was 70,000 families, or 420,000 persons. The Government regards this mighty stream of immigration less as a panacea that will help to solve the agrarian question in Russia than as a means of giving to Siberia the population necessary for the development of her vast resources, and to serve as a counter-weight to the immigration of Chinese who are constantly pushing into that country.



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San Francisco

In 1869

FROM the treasure house of his memory of the men who have made American history for the past half-century, and from the wealth of his recollection of stirring events in which he had a part during his life of seventy-two years, Clark E. Carr—soldier, diplomat and author—has selected the most notable personages and the most striking incidents for his recently published volume, "My Day and Generation." Colonel Carr served through the Civil War, and he discusses, intimately, Lincoln, Baker, Sherman and Ericsson; he has been active in the Republican party since 1856, and he writes re-presently of Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin F. Wade, and the Hayes-Tilden campaign. He was United States Minister to Denmark for four years, and he gives us interesting side lights on the Danish court. Californians, however, and more especially San Franciscans, will be attracted to the opening chapter, wherein he describes a journey to this state in 1869. The railway had shortly before been completed across the continent, and his party, which included the war governor of Illinois, Hon. Richard Yates, was one of the first to take the trip.

The curse of unreasonable labor agitation then, as now, was a feature of San Francisco conditions, and Colonel Carr gives us his impressions of Kearneyism in the following words:

"Dennis Kearney was in the zenith of his fame, speaking every night down on the sand lots. He was not what any one would call an able man—neither a profound thinker nor a reasoner. But he was a fluent and impressive speaker, and just the man to move and lead the laboring men who gathered about him. That was the first practical demonstration I ever saw made by organized labor, which has finally extended over the entire country. Before the adoption of this policy there were no distinctive classes such as exist in the old countries. We had no peasants. By crystallizing the laboring men together, they are rapidly becoming a class by themselves, a peasantry under another name. Under the old regime, when we were all simply American citizens, the laboring man of today, by the force of his ability, industry, and initiative genius, became the superintendent, the manager, the 'boss,' and the capitalist of tomorrow."

"The Chinese must go," was the slogan of the labor agitator of 1869, and the author comments on the movement as follows:

"At the time of our visit, the discussion of the policy of keeping out the Chinese, which culminated in the Exclusion act, had begun to be a burning question. I saw many apparently intelligent American laboring men who were gradually drawn into the movement which finally carried everybody with it. I then thought and still think that the Orientals were needed to develop the country. Had they continued to be admitted under limitations and regulations that could have easily been imposed, California would now have rivalled New York and Pennsylvania in wealth all along the Pacific coast. By the exclusion of the Chinese, California, Oregon, and Washington deprived themselves of the thing of all others they needed—labor. In the end the enterprising American laborers would themselves have become employers of that cheap Chinese labor which was such a bugaboo. Instead of California languishing undeveloped for half a century, the wealth of her mines and farms and forests and orchards and vineyards would have enriched her and her people beyond the power of calculation. We later saw literally thousands of bushels of fruit that would have commanded good prices in eastern markets rotting on the ground, because of the inability to get help to take care of it, and still the people of the whole Pacific Coast, led by Dennis Kearney, seemed to be clamoring for exclusion laws to keep out the only available laborers."

The intense personality of William C. Ralston, the ill-fated president of the Bank of California, made a profound impression on the soldier-author and he terms him "one of the noblest and most generous of men."

"The most potential man in San Francisco and on the Pacific Coast at that time was William C. Ralston, called everywhere and by everybody 'Billy' Ralston. Whatever Billy Ralston said went everywhere, and with everybody. The great capitalists, all the 'get-rich-quick' men, the bonanza men who had squeezed vast fortunes out of the Comstock lodes, and all the Virginia City miners, laid their money and stocks at his feet to be invested or hoarded as seemed best to him. He lived like a prince and was the most beautiful entertainer I have ever known. Ralston was of lithe figure, and quick and active in elucidating propositions, in coming to conclusions, and in carrying measures into effect. At our first meeting he told us our drafts would be honored for any amount we chose to draw. 'You are far from home, gentlemen,' he said, 'and must not be troubled about money. Draw all you want.' It was a dangerous offer to make to so young a man as I then was, and it encouraged me to draw more than I otherwise would have done. California was on a gold basis, while our greenbacks were at a discount from gold of about 40 per cent. We had to turn our money into coin, and it was a great hardship for us to get only 60 cents each for our dollars. The smallest coin recognized was the 10-cent piece, which we had to pay for a newspaper even, and nothing was sold for less than that amount."

"San Francisco had just then begun to get the benefits of the vast mineral wealth which

was being developed in the mines, and to realize what it meant to her. Men poor today, tomorrow woke up to find themselves bonanza kings with millions upon their hands, which they had no idea how to dispose of, or even take care of. In this dilemma they turned to Billy Ralston. He managed it all better than any one else could, but in the end it almost overwhelmed him. He bore the burden for some time after we came home, about six years, when we heard that one afternoon, after the bank closed, he went, as was his custom, for a swim in the bay. He did not turn back as usual, but continued on until at last he sank out of sight forever. Mr. Ralston's heart and soul were bound up in San Francisco and the Pacific Coast, to the success and development of which he devoted his whole mind and might and strength."

Open-handed hospitality and lavish entertainment of visitors was characteristic of the bonanza days, as it was when the Spanish-Californians possessed the land. Colonel Carr writes interestingly of an excursion to San Jose:

"We steamed out of San Francisco at eight in the morning on a special train, arriving at San Jose soon after ten. There was a fine commissary department upon the car, with abundant wines—none of them native, however, but of the choicest French vintages. At San Jose a sumptuous breakfast had been prepared at the principal hotel by direction of our host. When we finished our meal, we found carriages in waiting, and now began to see the fruits and flowers of California in all their luxuriantness. I had never before seen such luscious fruits grown in such abundance. The quantity was so great that it was impossible to gather the harvest. Our train moved back to San Francisco, but stopped at intervals at interesting spots, where we always found conveyances waiting to drive us to beautiful rural homes and grounds, with hospitable occupants, who had been warned that we were to visit them, waiting to receive and feast us. We visited dozens of these great places, at every one of which we were expected to partake of their bounty. At our journey's end, notwithstanding all the gastronomic feasts we had already accomplished, we were set down to a table loaded with viands and dainties as delicious as could have been served at Delmonico's. These we were expected to consume, for we were now in our host's own country house, and we must show our appreciation of the entertainment. How we managed to survive all this I shall not attempt to explain, but I heard of no casualties."

Before the advent of the automobile, San Franciscans were great lovers of fast-stepping horses, and the richer residents owned magnificent stables. When the author's party was returning from San Jose their host pulled the bell-cord of the train without warning them of his intentions:

"I just want to show you a barn," he shouted, and we all got out and he led us up through an alley, calling to the sleeping grooms to wake up and let us in. Soon they had the whole building lighted—by gas, for of course it was before the time of electric light—and such luxury! Harness rooms of exquisite plate glass, floors of mosaic, stalls of rosewood and mahogany, everything the most costly that money could buy. The horses—a dozen, I should say—lazily rose from their beds and stretched themselves to show their beautiful proportions. This place belonged to Mr. Hayward, a business man of San Francisco. Mr. Ralston drove back and forth every day to his country home, which was twenty-five miles from San Francisco. He had in his stables—I don't know how many, it was said forty—thoroughbred horses, all constantly worked and kept in condition for fast driving. Between his home and San Francisco on the road he constantly kept several stables with relays of horses. He himself drove four-in-hand at great speed, grooms in two or three minutes replacing his team with fresh horses at each of the relays, thus enabling him to make the drive in a very short time."

The visiting Easterners were invited to attend a meeting of the Pioneers, and the author gives the following description of the gathering:

"To be a Forty-Niner then was, and still is, a distinction. Being a Forty-Niner in California is equivalent almost to a seat in the nobility, a sort of peerage, one may say. These pioneers celebrated the anniversary of their emigration every year. Many had gone to their reward at the time of our visit, but many of them still survived. This year, 1869, was a great event, as it was their twentieth anniversary. Governor Yates was asked to address Forty-Niners, and as many of the pioneers had emigrated from Illinois, he was really delighted to have an opportunity to appear before them. The meeting was held in Metropolitan Hall, which was filled to its capacity by as fine and intelligent body of men as I have ever seen assembled anywhere. I had heard the governor speak on many occasions. He was always eloquent, and I may say brilliant, but I never heard him when he so approached sublimity as in his address to those Forty-Niners. I wish I could do more than faint justice to the splendors of that remarkable address, especially when the orator depicted the possibilities of the future development of the Pacific Coast, as in imagination he believed it would be attained. He told how the great cities of Europe had grown up on the western coast of that hemisphere and predicted similar development on the Pacific slope. When, twenty years later, I visited Los Angeles and San Francisco and

Portland and Seattle, it seemed to me that Governor Yates had been moved by a spirit of prophecy. But the brilliant climax of the oration came when he pictured the possibilities of achievement in literature, art, and science among the peoples that were to come in that region. Toward these ideals, if they have not been attained, the people of the Pacific Coast are rapidly advancing. Governor Yates' auditors seemed to go mad over the oration. They could not contain themselves. They rent the air with shouts, cheering the speaker to the echo. They shouted and laughed and cried as he went on, and at the close there was every possible demonstration of enthusiasm."

Col. Carr's volume will be given a royal welcome by students of the history of American life and statecraft. His estimates of the leading figures of forty years ago must be taken as authoritative. The author has not attempted any grace of style, and is at times almost garrulous, but he has, withal, given us an entertaining book, and one to be thankful for.—Argonaut.

THE COST OF RUNNING GERMANY

"The disappointment which is felt by educated Germans at the poverty of the imperial exchequer, while the political position of the empire has been so greatly aggrandised, is beginning to produce a new consequence," writes the Spectator. "They are discussing quietly the question whether the empire might not be organized upon a cheaper basis. They will support it whatever it costs, but they are weary of the weight of the taxes."

"They will not abstain from increasing the fleet, though they are more doubtful than is imagined in this country as to its ultimate utility, and they will not reduce the army, which, as they perceive quite accurately, is the secret of the immense respect felt for them in the Foreign offices of Europe; but they are asking whether their federal system does not necessarily involve a needless extravagance of expenditure."

"Here are thirty or forty little dynasties with separate ministries, cabinets, and paid parliaments, and therefore a total outlay in official salaries which, say those who favor the idea of complete unity, is more than the annual deficit, the prospect of which so greatly shocks economical financiers. If Germany were made one for all purposes, as she now is for purposes involving international dispute, the deficit would be made good, the taxes might be made lighter, and the work of administration would be greatly simplified. One influential publicist makes the suggestion 'in the plainest fashion, in a way, indeed, which he would never venture to employ if he were not sure of support among a strong section of the official world. To cut down expenditure, say, by forty or fifty millions without limiting the fleet or refusing the additions to the army so constantly demanded strikes many reflective Germans as a great triumph, and one which is not beyond the range of political possibilities."

"If the civil governments yielded to the suggestion, there is certainly little chance of forcible resistance. The local armies would not be ready to defy such a proposal at the cost of civil war, for they have already contracted the feeling of devotion to the national flag, and are more or less accustomed to endure a discipline essentially Prussian, a discipline, too, which public opinion in a united empire might gradually render more lenient. As for external opposition, it is scarcely to be feared. The powers are already aware that if resisted by Germany in any project they will be resisted by the whole of the empire, and complete unity would no more irritate Austria or Italy or France than federalism does."

"The Hohenzollerns, who under the constitution are hereditary chiefs of the empire, are understood to desire the change for the sake of new energy in their foreign policy as well as of the imperial treasury; and the little kingdoms, principalities, and grand duchies have already learned to believe that unity is part, an unpleasant part it may be, of their future destiny. If, therefore, the common opinion of the masses included within the empire could be gradually reconciled to unity, the object might be achieved, and the taxation consequently lightened, without any effort likely to alarm or astound those who have already seen a change even greater successfully accomplished."

"The project seems to outsiders exceedingly attractive, more especially as the German empire is now the only one in Europe which acknowledges itself to be federal. In Great Britain Home Rule is a word of menace rather than of hopefulness. In Italy 'regionalism,' as it is called, has ceased even to be discussed. In Austria, though it exists, it is not acknowledged, and is regarded by the Hapsburgs as a scheme of organization which would ultimately destroy the monarchy. In Russia, though it may prove the key of the future, it is condemned, not only by the dynasty, but by the bureaucracy, with a sort of horror, which displays itself, oddly enough, in incessant attacks upon the partial independence of Finland, which has always existed, and hitherto has been always found, consistent with the practical autocracy of the Czars. Finally, in France, even the idea of Federalism is regarded with horror as a step backwards towards the evil system which was ground to pieces under the resistless weight of the political steam-roller described as 'the Revolution.'"

A story is related of a young man who was recently married to the daughter of a wealthy merchant, says The Tattler. The groom did not have a penny, but he was honest. He was so honest that he would not even prevaricate in the marriage ceremony. He was repeating what the minister said:

"With all my worldly goods I thee endow," read the minister.

"With all thy worldly goods I me endow," repeated the groom.

H. Begbie's Home

Jean Isabel Nesbitt, in Toronto Globe

AS that clever and highly-interesting book, "The Priest," is becoming widely known throughout Canada, the author, Mr. Harold Begbie, needs no introduction, least of all in Toronto. It was a glorious autumn day in the latter part of September when I left Bournemouth by the early morning train to visit my friends in Hampshire, just eight miles from the old cathedral town of Winchester. The booming of the guns in Portsmouth Harbor, distinctly audible in Bournemouth, was the farewell salute as the train glided out of the station, and one could easily imagine the training ships drawn up in the Solent for target practice; indeed the incessant reverberation as of distant thunder might lead one to imagine that a bombardment of Portsmouth was going on.

There is positively nothing worse than a slow English train. It stops at myriads of stations with unheard-of names, sidetracks itself in the most obliging manner for "specials" to thunder past, and finally leaves its despairing passengers on the platform of some wayside village station to wait for the next "local." My journey to Eastleigh was by such a train, but fortunately through one of the most beautiful bits of country one could possibly wish to see—that is, through the New Forest, which, you remember, was laid out as an extensive hunting ground by William the Conqueror after his seizure of the English Crown in 1066. The "local" train only runs to Brockenhurst in the New Forest, and here one must wait for another "local" to Eastleigh, which is liable to be still slower than the first. Not far from Brockenhurst is the "Rufus Stone," which is to mark the spot where William Rufus, the brother of the Conqueror, was murdered while hunting.

There are about fifty stops, chief among these being Southampton, before Eastleigh is finally reached. I found on arriving there that I had been two hours traveling a distance of twenty-two miles! The carriage was waiting for me, and soon we had left station and town behind, and were bowling along the dusty country roads between hedges which had arrived at an appearance of hoary old age from four weeks' lack of rain. This part of the country is intensely interesting. The scene of Thackeray's great historical novel, "Henry Esmond," is laid in this neighborhood. Castlewood, the country seat of the Marquis of Esmond, which withstood the besieging forces of Cromwell's Ironsides, is not far from here, and Winchester, one of the most historical towns in England, is just eight miles distant.

We presently passed through the little village of Fair Oak, and a few more turns in the road brought us within sight of my destination. The sound of approaching wheels had brought my host and hostess into the garden, and as we drove up to the entrance they came across the lawn to meet me. Upon alighting from the carriage I found myself the centre of a merry little group of Indians—the author's three little daughters, who, out of an enthusiastic admiration for Longfellow's Indian legend, call themselves "Hiawatha," "Minnehaha," and "Loon Heart." They escorted me into the quaint little house, and after I had laid aside my wraps we proceeded all six into the garden, and thence into the fields belonging to the estate to see the animals.

One or two dogs had joined our numbers now, and we were quite a gay party as we went through the adjoining meadow and climbed the first fence into the field by the brook, at the other end of which, picturesquely grouped, stood some three or four splendid horses, with heads erect and manes and tails streaming out in the wind. They had been calmly watching us climb the fence, and as we landed on terra firma the favorite hunter came gracefully towards his master, ears forward and nostrils distended—no doubt in expectation of the sugar which might be lurking in the right-hand coat pocket. The four beauties, one of whose was a long-legged prospective hunter three months old, were all duly admired and petted, then bidden "good-bye" at the gate as we passed into the next field.

Later we went into the garden and thence into the road. This road is one of the bits of rural scenery which makes one wish the camera could reproduce color as well as form; it is hawthorn-hedges and elm trees; the interlacing branches of the latter form a lattice to the blue above, and send a dancing carpet of checkered light and shade upon the path below. A brook which comes from haunts of coot and heron makes "a sudden sally" just here and crosses the road, and the rustic bridge completes the beauty of the scene. About five minutes further along the road, around a curve, we came to the little church which dates back to the time of Cromwell and the wars of the Cavaliers and Roundheads. In front of the church is one of the most magnificent yew trees I have ever seen; the girth is tremendous, and the myriad branches form a forest in themselves; a branch of the road opposite the church gate leads down into the valley, and it is a true story handed down among the people in the neighborhood that Oliver Cromwell came galloping up this road with a party of his Ironsides, alighted and tied his horse to the yew tree, then directed his soldiers to sack the church.

It is rather wonderful to stand here on a calm morning in the year nineteen hundred and seven and picture what may have happened over two hundred years ago. The little church has scarcely altered at all in the last hundred years; the quaint old bell-tower is just as it first stood and even the nave, which is com-

paratively new, is so dubious-looking that Mrs. Begbie said she wondered every Sunday when they sat in their seats (just under the corner of the nave) if the stones would come showering down on them before the service was over. In the churchyard, among the stones, moss-grown and tottering, one reads the parish history:

"Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

One might, in fact, quote the entire "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" of Gray and find it entirely fitting. Among the newer graves in a distant corner is a somewhat more pretentious memorial stone. It marks the resting-place of the late Sir William Jenner, the favorite surgeon of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Jenner estate joins the churchyard, and, passing through a little rustic gate, we entered the neighboring meadows of the estate; a short but thoroughly delightful walk along a path which grew more and more beautiful at each turn soon brought us to the brook again. The dogs, nosing along the bank for a shallow ford, spied a rabbit, and then ensued a furious chorus of short, sharp barks, and with yelps of mad excitement they all tore after the hapless animal in hot pursuit. The rabbit, however, must have discovered a lucky hole in the bank of the stream, for the dogs joined us in the garden some minutes later—hot, tired and unsuccessful.

After luncheon we went upstairs to the cosy sitting-room of the landing and listened to the "Melba" records on the gramophone. The gramophone was chosen for Mr. Begbie by Madame Melba herself just after she had sung into the recording instrument Gounod's "Ave Maria," with violin obligato by Jan Kubelik. Mr. Begbie had been one of those invited to the London gramophone rooms to hear Melba and Kubelik make this famous record, and he told us (while searching among the pile of records for this particular one) that when he asked the great singer after the trial was over how she felt while singing that glorious song into the black depths of the gramophone's funnel she replied: "I felt as though there was a huge eye at the bottom which slowly and maliciously winked at me out of the darkness." It was with a sensation of nothing less than awe that I listened to the preliminary buzzing before the first tones of the pianoforte accompaniment heralded the beginning of the song. Then the first low notes of that glorious voice sent a thrill through me as I realized it was the voice of Melba!

Later on we played cricket on the lawn. I may here mention that one of Mr. Begbie's neighbors is C. B. Fry, the famous cricketer, and he at one time presented the author with a bat which had "knocked up" many a world-famous score at Lords'. I cannot say whether it was the overwhelming associations of the bat and its former owner, or the swift bowling of my host, which took away my nerve, but certainly the score resulting from my efforts that day is not likely to become "world-famous."

The sanctum sanctorum where those great books, "The Priest" and "The Vigil," were written is full of interest. Books, pictures, and objects d'arts abound; the writer's favorites are Shakespeare and Honore de Balzac; every known translation of the latter's works is to be found on the shelves which line the walls of the study; the table, where the writing is done, is placed across the end of the room, where long, bow-windows open onto a lawn of verdant green and velvet smoothness; close to the window is a huge pine tree, whose lowest branches sweep the path which runs past the windows—in fact, the entire surroundings hold naught but inspiration for the artistic and susceptible nature of the poet and author.

THE "ELECTRIC GUN" AGAIN

The reappearance of the plan to throw projectiles by electric power—this time in England—elicits a sarcastic word of comment from The Western Electrician (Chicago, May 2). Most of the scientific journals do not notice it at all. Says the paper just named:

"An old friend presents itself in the electric gun, which is attracting some attention in the English papers. This time the claim is no modest one. The gun is to hurl a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds to a distance of 300 miles. The inventor, or shall we say the re-inventor, is Mr. W. S. Simpson, 'the well known English metallurgist.' Mr. Simpson has great faith in his gun. He is quoted in a London paper as follows:

"Electricity has not been used in this special direction yet; its possibilities are so great that it will be difficult to suggest when or where its application will reach perfection. There is, in fact, no limit to the powers of electricity. It is quite as easy for my weapons to project 50 shells of 500 pounds each per minute as to throw 50 of 500 pounds each, and to stop a shot at 100 miles distance as at 100 yards; distance is practically no object. Its cost will be cheaper than the existing artillery, while its life will be at least a hundred times longer than the best weapons now in use."

"Mr. Simpson is right in one thing; electricity has never been used as the propelling force in guns. He might have added that, although the theory was broached twenty years ago or more and has cropped up at intervals since, it has never had any practical development, simply because it won't work."

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Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt"—A Criticism



MODERN Egypt, by the Earl of Cromer, affords fascinating reading to all who are interested in Anglo-Oriental government, whether in Egypt or in India. His Lordship's remarks show a profound knowledge of Eastern habits of thought. Lord Cromer has been able to go deep into the Oriental mind, on different lines from those taken by Sir Alfred Lyall, whose Asiatic Studies have long been regarded as a very high authority on the subject. Though it is not impossible to detect, I venture to say with all respect, an occasional flaw in the arguments used in dissecting the Oriental mind, the two volumes ought to be carefully studied by every Anglo-Indian administrator. There is a very great deal of practical common sense in these pages, of "supreme sanity" such as is not always in evidence in the British-Indian administration. Lord Cromer's remarks on Anglo-Egyptian difficulties apply with redoubled force to Anglo-Indian administrative problems.

"Nevertheless (writes Lord Cromer), the difficulty of arriving at a true idea of the under-currents of native opinion is probably less considerable in Egypt than in India. Notably, the absence of the caste system, and the fact that the social and religious fabric of Islamism is more readily comprehensible to the European mind than the comparatively subtle and mystical bases of Hinduism, diminish the gulf which in India separates the European from the native, etc."

The reticence of Orientals, as Lord Cromer points out, when speaking to anyone in authority adds to the difficulties of Anglo-Indian administrators.

From a careful study of Modern Egypt it is easy to arrive at the conclusion that Lord Cromer, though a keen politician, is by no means a political partisan. As a practical statesman he is not carried away by what his lordship calls "the catchwords which sometimes attach themselves to what, from a party point of view, is called a Liberal policy in England." The regenerator of Egypt does not, for instance, believe in the most hackneyed catch-phrase of the Liberal party—"the freedom of the press." His Lordship gives instances of the abuse of the freedom of the press in Egypt, and shows how in the East freedom of the press checks freedom of speech. This may appear paradoxical, but nevertheless is true. It is perhaps more true in India than in Egypt. In India it is a common occurrence for a half-educated native editor to publish utter, unmitigated nonsense through the medium of a fifth-rate weekly print, with the object of overwhelming the thoughtful leaders of the millions. The result is that the British administrators only hear the views of the professional agitator, and are unable to gain the insight into the under-currents of native thought which they ought to acquire for the proper understanding of Anglo-Indian problems. Lord Cromer has no hesitation in saying that a large number of the members of the Legislative Council in Egypt "would welcome the enactment of a rigorous Press law as a measure calculated to free them from the moral shackles which now hamper their liberty of speech and action." It is with a similar laudable object in view that some of the native princes of India appealed to the government of India against the so-called freedom of the press in the various cantonments and British jurisdiction in native states. They made out such a strong case against the licence of the press that in 1891 they practically forced the government of India to issue a circular in the foreign department altogether stopping the printing of newspapers in British jurisdiction within all native states. The punishment of the editor—European or native—for violating this circular is instant deportation. The native Durbars now enjoy a freedom of speech and action which is the envy of the native high official in British India. There are newspapers in native states, no doubt, but they do not enjoy the licence allowed to the press in British India. The licence of the Vernacular press in British India appears to the native mind as not only a comedy but a screaming farce. Every shrewd Anglo-Indian administrator knows that, at every turn of the political wheel in India, actual facts clash with sacred Liberal theories. Racial and religious antipathies clash with a so-called freedom of the press and land the Anglo-Indian administrator on the horns, not of a dilemma, but of a "trilemma"—the resultant of the irreconcilable Hindu, Mahomedan, and Christian forces brought to a climax. The Moslem is the antithesis of the Hindu, and both are more or less incomprehensible to the average Anglo-Saxon mind. To make the situation more complicated, the home-staying Anglo-Saxon unwittingly gives the other forces a sharp sword in the shape of a free press, with which they mercilessly attack both their English protectors and their native fellow-subjects.

Throughout the pages of these two volumes can easily be discerned the strong practical common-sense, and the scorn for theory, of the master mind behind them. The defect of the Radical mind is that, once having got hold of a principle which has proved sound in the West, it often rides it to death, regardless of the past history and the present circumstances of an Oriental country. The untravelling Radical mind is soothed by plausible generalities, though often fallacious. The Radical doctrinaires expect their agents in India to reconcile two irreconcilable policies—the licence of the Vernacular press and the preservation of peace in that vast continent with a heterogeneous

population representing one-fifth of the entire human race. The elementary difference between the ideas of the Occidental and Oriental masses is forgotten. While the Occidental ruler is supposed to govern according to the will of the people, the Oriental people are anxious to know, as a guide of their conduct, the will of the king, who to them represents Divinity on earth. It is not statesmanship to be blind to such obvious realities, simply to make everything harmonize with preconceived theories. Facts, however unpleasant, cannot in the long run be altogether ignored. Facts are bound to assert themselves, though catch-phrases may for a time serve as a tinsel covering to hide glaring and dangerous fallacies. The justification of the application of Western methods to the Oriental mind generally fails unless it is in reference to some service. A free press appears to the Indian mind as Wagner's music, which it has not been trained to appreciate. Even in Europe the press is a curious mosaic which is not always a safe guide. Lord Cromer, with characteristic frankness, says "the praise or blame of the British parliament and press was a very faulty standard by which to judge the wisdom or unwisdom" of any measure.

In the Anglo-Indian body-politic, as in Egypt, "the unseen is often more important than the seen. The Indian "patriot" indulges in inflated rubbish when he talks of free institutions suited to a caste-ridden country. It would be easier to make a pyramid stand on its apex than to make the proud Brahmin treat the pariah as his equal because both are human beings. Free institutions pre-suppose the idea of equality, which does not exist in India. This is a fact which even those who sometimes emit flashes of true statesmanship forget when they want to try all sorts of Western experiments on Eastern people. Radical doctrinaires should remember Lord Cromer's most significant words: "Contact with Europe has led to the adoption of the forms and incorporation of much of the jargon of Western civilization, but has been powerless to make the East imbibe its spirit." Unless and until the East imbibes the Western spirit, the free institutions of the West will continue to be among the undesirable Western experiments on Eastern people. It is not wisdom to plant an acorn on a soil where it can never grow into an oak. The soil should be prepared first for foreign plants. "The masterpieces of the statesman's art are for the most part not acts, but abstinences from action," says Sir John Seeley. "I had to check the reformer," emphasizes Lord Cromer, "when he wished to push his reforms so far as to shake the whole political fabric," etc. It is the so-called reformer who is at the root of most of the Anglo-Indian troubles of the present day. The Radical reformers lack the idea of true proportion. They find plausible reasons for arriving at conclusions which fit in with their pet theories. Before introducing Western methods it is essential to ascertain facts, without which political sympathies and pet theories are likely to lead to conclusions which are dangerously fallacious. A far-sighted statesman not only abstains from unnecessary "reforms," but acts as a check, as Lord Cromer did, on the activities of missionaries and other busybodies. "Any danger from religious fanaticism may be mitigated," observes Lord Cromer, "and perhaps altogether averted, by imposing some reasonable and salutary checks on the freedom of action of missionary bodies." If the average Anglo-Indian administrator had shown as much prudence and moral courage in dealing with missionaries in India, the gulf between the rulers and the ruled would not have been so wide as it unfortunately is today.

Any attempt towards too rapid progress is very properly condemned by Lord Cromer. If the Oriental hates anything, he hates sudden change. No doubt he himself changes, but unless the change proposed to him is so imperceptible that he does not feel it, he objects to it.

The intellectual phase through which India is now passing [writes Lord Cromer] stands before the world as a warning that it is unwise, even if it be not dangerous, to create too wide a gap between the state of education of the higher and of the lower classes in an Oriental country governed under the inspiration of a Western democracy. High education cannot and ought not to be checked or discouraged. The policy advanced by Macaulay is sound. Moreover, it is the only policy worthy of a civilized nation. But if it is to be carried out without danger to the State, the

ignorance of the masses should be tempered pari passu with the intellectual advance of those who are destined to be their leaders. It is neither wise nor just that the people should be left intellectually defenceless in the presence of the hare-brained and empirical projects which the political charlatan, himself but half educated, will not fail to pour into their credulous ears. In this early part of the twentieth century there is no possible general remedy against the demagogue except that which consists in educating those who are his natural prey to such an extent that they may, at all events, have some chance of discerning the imposture which but too often lurks beneath his pertivend eloquence and political quackery.

The above ought to be the golden maxim which should guide the Anglo-Indian administrator. But unfortunately the Government of India are often at the mercy of untravelling British Radical reformers who are unable to form a correct estimate of the main factors in an Oriental political situation. The task of the Government of India is twofold. They are in the capacity of teachers in respect to people above them as well as those below them. They have to explain to the Home Government—that is to a democratic Parliament—what India really is they have to enunciate the first principles of Western government to Orientals to whom the very idea is foreign. The Radical reformer lays too much stress on the will of the people, which has yet to be brought into existence in India. To smash an old fabric—political or social—which, however tottering, may yet last long enough for gradual reform,

impartial judgment." As Lord Cromer points out, "half the evils of the world come from inaccuracy." It is the inaccurate appreciation in England of the effects of the licence of the Vernacular Press in India that is responsible for the present unrest in India. The Anglo-Saxon ear, after centuries of freedom, is not inclined to hear anything that has not got a ring of complete freedom about it. It is difficult to place plain Oriental facts before the British public in a form to which they are accustomed. It is jarring to the Anglo-Saxon ear to hear that there is no immediate room in the East for their most cherished institutions. Anglo-Saxon impatience prevents them from carefully preparing the soil. The result is that Oriental weeds of thousands of years in the form of custom choke the growth and kill the exotic plants of free institutions.

"Order and good government" first, "liberty would follow afterwards" is Lord Cromer's enunciation of sound political doctrine. A paper reform and a practical reform are two different things. In the East, as Lord Dufferin wrote, "a mild ruler is more likely to provoke contempt and insubordination than to inspire gratitude." The truth of this remark is apparent to the most casual observer in India. The Indian peasant has more regard for the strong Rajah than for the British Government, because he "instinctively craves for the strong hand of a master." It is a curious sight to see on the Congress platform the Brahman politician, though himself the living embodiment of despotic power in its most extreme form, demanding ultra-constitutional free institutions.

Under the commanding influence of the subtle Brahman the free institutions of the great Buddha flourished in India. Unless a reform is bound to succeed, it is worse than useless to introduce it, for when it fails the professional agitator points it out as a convincing proof of the perfidy of Albion. He takes good care that no one should say that a clash of conflicting interests was the cause of the failure. Anglo-Saxon enthusiasts who dream of a Hindu Utopia help in creating a popular sentiment against the English. As Lord Salisbury observed, "it is easier to combat with the rinderpest or the cholera than with a popular sentiment." The Government of India do not think it their business to guide native opinion. The result is that the professional agitator is master of the situation. His political opinion is often connected with some personal grievance or motive.

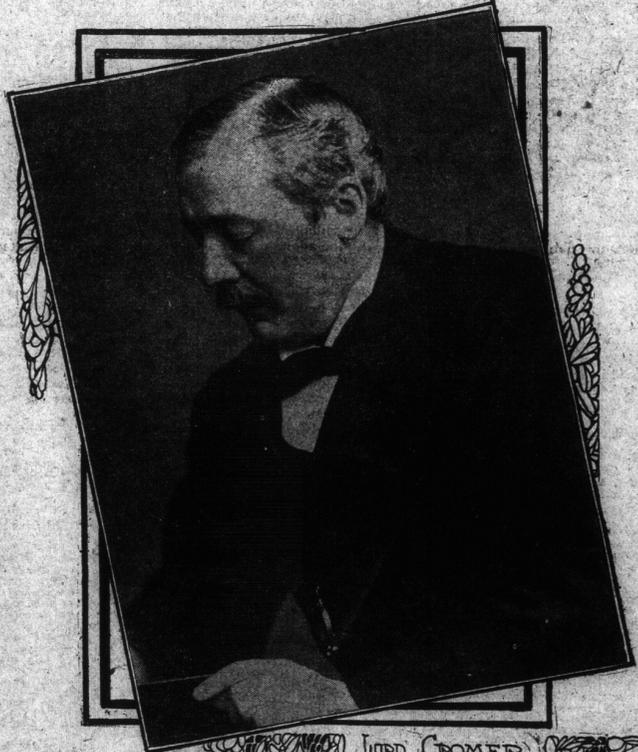
Lord Cromer's remark on the educated Egyptian applies with equal force to the educated Indian. The anglicised Indian, with very rare exceptions, is only a good imitator. He adopts "the letter, the catchwords and jargon," but not the spirit of the Western systems. The Indian, like the Egyptian, has little power of imitation. In short, the average anglicised Indian is a bad copy of the original. He is generally more tainted by European vices than influenced by European virtues. In the East, as Lord Cromer very frankly admits, "the material benefits derived from Europeanization are unquestionably great, but as regards the ultimate effect on public and private morality the future is altogether uncertain. European civilization destroys one religion without substituting another in its place." The Europeanized Indian, like the Europeanized Egyptian, is an agnostic, and his intellectual ballast is as light as that depicted by Lord Cromer of the Europeanized Egyptian. European civilization has so far failed both in training the mind and in forming the character of the Indians. A Europeanized Indian first picks up the European vices, such as drinking and gambling. Afterwards he argues with himself whether it would pay him to imitate European ideas of equality, etc. In nine cases out of ten he continues to be Oriental in other respects. It is no wonder that European civilization stinks in the nostrils of orthodox Indians. Such being the case it is very necessary that proselytizing associations should carefully ponder over the actual results of Europeanization in the East. His Lordship's remark should not only be used for home consumption, but should be exported to Anglo-India.

The unpopularity of the British race in the East is due to the arrogance of some Englishmen. They "sometimes make the British race unpopular by their bad manners and self-assertion," writes Lord Cromer. "It is a mistake to employ second or third rate Europeans," observes Lord Cromer, "for 'they do more harm than good.' But the open door of competitive examinations is broad enough for

the low European to enter. As long as India was governed by sons of English gentlemen there was no general unrest. But nowadays every Englishman in India is not a gentleman by birth or behavior, and the political result we all know. Though the Indian has respect for a strong master, he prefers one who can assert his authority without bluster, and who can be firm without being unconciliatory. The more he is careful to avoid wounding Oriental susceptibilities, the more is he likely to prove a successful Oriental administrator. The Oriental is a master in the art of passive obstruction, and woe to the English administrator who, through want of tact, makes the Oriental use his best weapon. In Modern Egypt, the Anglo-Indian administrator will find pertinent remarks which equally apply to India. Writing about the Egyptian native army, Lord Cromer says "it should never be forgotten that an army composed of Moslems and officered to a considerable extent by Christians is a singularly delicate machine, which requires most careful handling." This remark applies equally to the Indian native army. In India the combination of the Judicial and the Executive functions in the district officer seems anomalous to theorists. In Egypt the combination of the Legislative and the Judicial duties satisfies the present requirements of that country. "Fiscal relief had a prior claim to administrative reform," observes Lord Cromer. "It was essential to alleviate the burthens which weighed on the masses of the population" before spending the poor taxpayers' money in Radical reform.

The Occidental, however discerning, is seldom infallible in matters Oriental. How can he be? The Oriental is liable to err in dealing with Western questions. Somehow the Occidental manages to obtain only a partial view of the mechanism of the Oriental mind. The explanation is simple. No Western man, however experienced in Oriental matters, knows all the circumstances which regulate the action of the Oriental mind. The result therefore is a rather inaccurate generalization and unsatisfactory inference. No impartial Oriental can go through the pages of Modern Egypt without being struck with Lord Cromer's wonderful insight into Oriental characteristics. But it cannot altogether be denied that even so shrewd an observer, after thirty-five years' (1872-1907) Eastern experience, has not always an exhaustive explanation to offer in matters which puzzle an ordinary Englishman. Lord Cromer gives an instance of an Englishman asking an Egyptian to point to his left ear. The Egyptian touched his left ear with his right hand. The Englishman, the informant of Lord Cromer, used that fact as an argument against the intelligence of the Egyptian. Apparently it did not strike the Englishman that there could be another and more reasonable explanation for touching the left ear with the right hand in preference to the left hand, which was nearer. Is it not true that both the Mahomedan and the Hindu associate the right hand with everything honorable and dignified? Neither the followers of the Prophet nor those of Brahma may eat with the left hand. No Hindu or Mahomedan may offer a book or a pencil to his superior in position or senior in age with his left hand. Such being his custom, it is only natural that the Oriental should use, in preference, his right hand when doing anything for the white man to whom he, for the time being, wants to show his regard. I am more inclined to think that it was the sentiment of respect and not want of intelligence that prompted the Egyptian's distant right hand to move towards the left ear. To bring the generalization within the domain of mathematical accuracy, the Englishman should have asked the Egyptian to touch his right ear. If he had touched it with the left hand, then certainly it was a question of want of intelligence, but if he touched the right ear also with the right hand, then it was perhaps conclusive proof that the Egyptian used his right hand to touch his left ear simply to show his respect for the Englishman. It is no doubt very difficult for an Englishman to understand the regard which both the Hindu and the Mahomedan associate with the right hand. It is a convention sanctioned by their respective religions. After centuries of practice it has grown into a habit which is unconsciously followed. The right hand is held in some esteem by Englishmen also, for, when an Englishman wants to pay a compliment to his colleague or clerk, he calls him his "right-hand man."

Modern Egypt teems with illustrations of the distance and division between Oriental facts and Western ideas. Of all external factors the East is admittedly the greatest in British politics and commerce. These two volumes are therefore most valuable to every educated man who values the entente cordiale between the East and the West, on which the peace of the entire human race depends. Lord Cromer has performed a service of the highest importance to the British government and to the government of India, not only in stating the truth as to the Egyptian history of nearly thirty years, but also in placing on record the quasi-Oriental, an experience of Oriental and Englishmen of the present generation have had the opportunity of acquiring, and if his book leads responsible British politicians to be more careful in advocating and adopting Radical reforms, and all persons connected with the East, whether in the administration or in trade, to be more thorough in mastering the facts with which they have to deal, it will take rank as one of the most widely beneficial works of the age.—S. M. Mitra, in the Nineteenth Century.



LORD CROMER

me

ubious-looking that Mrs. ered every Sunday when (just under the corner nes would come shower- re the service was over! among the stones, moss- me reads the parish his-

ms, that yew tree's shade, in many a mouldering heap, forever laid, the hamlet sleep."

quote the entire "Elegy of Churchyard" of Gray ting. Among the newer ner is a somewhat more one. It marks the rest- Sir William Jenner, the er Majesty Queen Vic-

joins the churchyard, a little rustic gate, we ng meadows of the es- roughly delightful walk ew more and more beau- brought us to the brook ng along the bank for a abbit, and then ensued a t, sharp barks, and with nt they all tore after the t pursuit. The rabbit, scovered a lucky hole in n, for the dogs joined us minutes later—hot, tired

went upstairs to the the landing and listened ds on the gramophone, chosen for Mr. Begbie erself just after she had ng instrument Gounod's olin obligato by Jan had been one of those a gramophone rooms to belik make this famous (while searching among this particular one) that eat singer after the trial while singing that glori- c depths of the grama- plied: "I felt as though e at the bottom which ly winked at me out of as with a sensation of e that I listened to the before the first tones of animent heralded the be- Then the first low notes sent a thrill through me ne voice of Melba!

d cricket on the lawn. I at one of Mr. Begbie's y, the famous cricketer, esented the author with cked up" many a world-'. I cannot say whether ing associations of the ner, or the swift bowling ok away my nerve, but esulting from my efforts ly to become "world-

IC GUN" AGAIN
of the plan to throw pro- wer—this time in Eng- stic work of comment. Electrician (Chicago, e scientific journals do Says the paper just

ents itself in the electric ng some attention in the time the claim is no n is to hurl a projectile s to a distance of 300 r shall we say the re- S. Simpson, 'the well urgist,' Mr. Simpson has n. He is quoted in a ws:

ot been used in this s possibilities are so difficult to perfect when on will reach suggestion. mit to the powers of of 500 pounds each per of 50 pounds each, and miles distance as at 100 ctically no object. Its an the existing artillery, at least a hundred times eapons now in use." ight in one thing; elec- used as the propelling ight have added that, was broached twenty d has cropped up at in- iver had any practical, because it won't work."

Good Specials for Monday's Selling

The specials we offer for sale tomorrow are so good that it is hardly necessary to say very much concerning them. The Clearance Sale of Coats and the Curtain Sale offer fine chances to save money. The Shirt Waist offering is also exceptional, being without doubt the best of the season. As our business enlarges and develops, it must be apparent to all, that you have in this establishment, a store that is second to none in Canada for general excellence, for completeness of stock, and most important of all, for moderation of price.

Women's Tub Dresses

Special Values in Wash Suits



Another shipment of Women's Washing Shirt Waist Suits is just to hand. These suits are made of Fancy Scotch Zephyrs and Fancy Ducks. Also White Linens, in some very prettily made styles. The weather we are having makes dresses of this style a necessity. You can be comfortable at small cost when you can buy suits like these at these prices, which range from \$4.50

to... **\$6.75**

WOMEN'S WASH SUITS, in blue and white and black and white duck zephyr. Blouse made with tucked front piped with white, 3-4 length sleeve with cuff, roll collar, cuffs and collar finished with embroidery. Skirt pleated with bias fold 2 inches from the bottom. Price..... **\$6.75**

WOMEN'S WASH SUITS, in white duck with black spot. Blouse made with clusters of small tucks with stitched straps piped with black between tucks, roll collar and cuffs. Skirt circular cut and finished with 2-inch fold. Price..... **\$6.75**

CLEARANCE SALE OF SHORT COATS

On Monday we will clear the balance of our stock of hip length coats at great reductions. These coats are the jaunty short coats so popular this season, they are shown in Covert Cloths and Chiffon finished Venetians in navy, brown, black and fawn. In a place like Victoria where the evenings are usually cool, a coat is a necessity and one of these at the attractive prices mentioned would certainly be a good investment. Only 40 coats in this lot.

12 Coats, were \$11.50. At **\$6.75** | 2 Coats, were \$15.00 At **\$9.75** | 6 Coats, were \$25.00 At **\$13.50**
7 Coats, were \$12.50. At **\$6.75** | 11 Coats, were \$17.50 At **\$9.75** | 1 Coat, was \$27.50 At **\$13.50**

WOMEN'S HIP LENGTH COAT, in fine covert cloth, tight-fitting back, with stitched straps, roll collar and cuffs, outside pockets. Regular \$12.50. Monday..... **\$6.75**

WOMEN'S COAT, in the Merry Widow style, 27 inches long, semi-fitting back, single-breasted, cut-away front, with side pockets, lined throughout with silk. Colors black, brown and navy. Regular \$17.50. Monday..... **\$9.75**

WOMEN'S COAT, in very fine quality of floral covert cloth, hip length, with fitted back, 3-4 length Butterfly sleeve with deep cuff, collar and cuffs inlaid with silk and fancy braid, single-breasted cut-away front with large fancy buttons. All seams finished with double stitching, giving a very smart tailored effect. Silk lined throughout. Regular \$25.00 and \$27.50. Monday..... **\$13.50**

June White Sale Offer

Muslin Blouses up to \$9.75 for \$2.75

Our June White Sale this season has established a record for value giving that will be hard to excel, but this offering of Shirt Waists is without doubt one of the best, if not the best offer made during the sale. The offer embraces our very highest grades in Muslin Shirt Waists, and the public know what that means. Some of the most beautiful waists we have had this season will be found in this lot.



These Shirt Waists are made of the finest lawns, mulls, organdies and Swiss muslins. They are trimmed with the finest French Valenciennes laces and insertions. Also Swiss embroideries and allovers in the finest makes. There is scarcely a waist in the lot worth less than five dollars and many worth twice that amount, and you can have your choice of the lot on Monday, values up to \$9.75 for **\$2.75**

See Big Window Display

Beautiful Summer Muslins

At the prices mentioned we have a most beautiful assortment to offer. They are in all kinds of dainty effects, Organdies, Mulls, Fine Lawns, Spotted Swiss, Voiles and other makes, representing all that is new in the high art of printing. We have grouped all our best makes and marked them at this very special price. Many makes in the lot are worth much more, but all are marked at... **45c**

Black Taffeta Waists

A New Lot Just Opened

We have just received a new assortment of Black Taffeta Silk Waists. These waists are of the plain tailored style now so much worn, they are made up on the very latest ideas used in this class of waist. There is probably no style of waist made that carries the same amount of refined dressiness that the plain tailored garment does. We have had many people looking for these tailored waists lately, and to them we would say, that we now have a nice assortment starting at... **\$5.00**

The New Tea Room

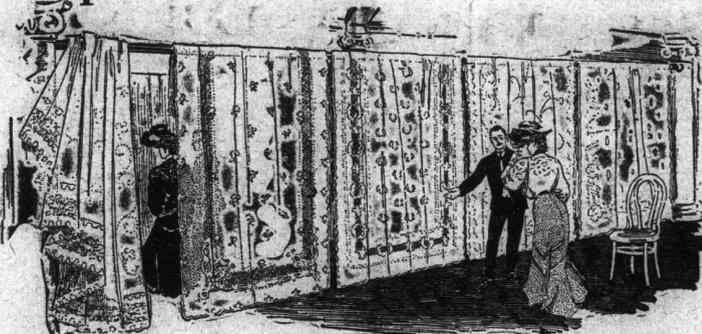
Opened successfully on Saturday with an orchestra and a big crowd of people. This new venture will no doubt prove very popular with the public. We intend that it shall be conducted in the best possible manner. It is nicely situated and beautifully furnished, and everything served will be of the best quality and served in the best possible manner. When tired with severe shopping or oppressed by the heat, come in and have a rest. You will find it delightfully cool and very attractive.



Artistic New Furniture

A visit to our Furniture Department on the third floor will always repay you for the trouble taken. We are now showing one of the best assortments of high grade and exclusively designed furniture that has ever been in our show rooms. All the newest ideas in Artistic Furniture are shown in our assortment. Many handsome suites, rich and beautiful bedroom furniture, and many beautiful and quaint odd pieces for the den and library. We solicit an inspection of this department.

Important Sale of Curtains



On Monday we will offer for rapid clearance, a large lot of Lace Curtains. These curtains are in both Nottingham and Swiss makes. There will be an exceedingly large range of patterns to select from, in all the best designs. Curtains suitable for any room in the house will be found in the lot, and at the great reductions quoted they will no doubt clear quickly, so it will not do to delay if you intend to buy.

Nottingham Curtains

About the most serviceable curtain made. The different lines are shown in a wide range of patterns, including floral, conventional, panel and other good designs, in colors white, cream and ecru.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50. Monday..... **\$1.00**

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. Regular \$3.00. Monday..... **\$1.50**

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. Regular \$3.50 to \$4.75. Monday..... **\$2.50**

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. Regular \$5.00 to \$7.50. Monday..... **\$3.75**

Swiss Curtains

No curtain carries the same amount of rich beauty that the Swiss make does. This assortment is a very large one, in all the most desirable patterns in white, cream and ecru.

SWISS LACE CURTAINS. Regular \$2.50 qualities. Monday..... **\$1.50**

SWISS LACE CURTAINS. Regular \$4.00 to \$5.00. Monday..... **\$2.50**

SWISS LACE CURTAINS. Regular \$6.00 to \$6.75. Monday..... **\$3.75**

SWISS LACE CURTAINS. Regular \$7.50 to \$8.75. Monday..... **\$4.90**

SWISS LACE CURTAINS. Regular \$10.50 to \$12.50. Monday..... **\$6.75**

For Out of Town Shoppers

Our Mail Order Department is most helpful. It will be found to be a great assistance to those living at a distance. By careful attention to this branch of our business we have made it one of the most, if not the most, important department that we have. We maintain a competent staff under expert supervision, whose sole duties are to see that mail orders are properly attended to. You are sure of just as good attention being paid to your order as though you were here personally. The many hundred new mail order customers we get every year testifies to the satisfaction this department gives. We issue a most complete catalogue containing prices, illustrations and much useful information, which we will gladly mail on request.

Stationery Items

We devote considerable space to the many excellent values that our Stationery Department offers. It will pay you to notice carefully what we mention.

- INLAID STATIONERY, with embossed initials, 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes in box. Per box... **35c**
- INITIAL TABLETS... **25c**
- TULLE CHIFFON AND HIGHLAND LINEN PAPER, 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes. Per box... **35c**
- VICTORIA LINEN, Textile Linen, Hillcrest Linen, Mousline De Paris, Princess Linen, Swiss Linen, Linen Finished Papers, 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes. Per box... **25c**
- MAYPOLE AND ARCADIAN LINEN PAPER, 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes. Per box... **15c**
- LINEN PAPERS, at per quire. 30c, 20c, 15c and... **10c**
- LINEN ENVELOPES to match, at 30c, 20c, 15c and... **10c**
- SPENCER'S VICTORIA CAMBRIC LINEN. Per lb... **25c**
- ENVELOPES to match, 10c. 3 packages... **25c**
- LOUISINE PAPER. Per lb... **35c**
- ENVELOPES to match. Per pack... **10c**
- LOUISINE PAPER, gentlemen's size. Per lb... **35c**
- ENVELOPES to match, 15c. 2 packages for... **25c**
- LADIES' VISITING CARDS. Per pack, 30c, 20c and... **15c**
- GENTLEMEN'S VISITING CARDS. Per pack, 25c and... **15c**
- TABLETS, Royal Scottish Linen, plain. Each... **25c**
- TABLETS, New York Linen, letter size. Each... **25c**
- TABLETS, smooth ivory writing tablets, letter size, plain or ruled. Each... **25c**
- TABLETS, Foreign Mail, letter size. Each... **25c**
- TABLETS, Spencer's Ibernian, linen finish, letter size. Each... **25c**
- TABLETS, Spencer's cambric, linen finish. Each... **25c**
- TABLETS, Spencer's Special, letter size, plain, 30c. Note size... **15c**
- TABLETS, Spencer's ruled, good paper, with picture on cover, letter size, 10c. Note size... **5c**
- ENVELOPES, good business envelopes. Per box... **50c**
- COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES. Per box of 500... **\$1.00**
- ENVELOPES, blue lined. Per box of 1,000... **\$1.50**
- SQUARE ENVELOPES. Per box, of 250... **50c**

A full line of Mourning Note Paper.

Midsummer Millinery

Millinery for the hot weather, that is what is required now. White hats and light weight millinery now has the call. We are well prepared to fill the wants of everybody along these lines. Our assortment is large and varied, and the prices most attractive, as we have had a buyer in the market all the time this season, who has picked up bargains that we could not get under the usual circumstances. Many good millinery values were included in these special purchases.



Summer Models in Royal Worcester Corsets

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Summer Models in Royal Worcester Corsets