

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 interests of Kamloops.

It was claimed that Kamloops presented the most feasible starting point 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 at a third of the cost of anything like as good facilities for trade that have to be handled.

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.

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.

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.

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.

SENT OVER C. P. R.

Supplies for Contractors Do Not Come By American Roads, Mr. Moore Warns

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.

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.

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, was using 151,000 tons of news print paper per annum to arrange with owners of pulp mills for the installation of paper-making auxiliaries.

Logging Engine Wrecked

Vancouver, June 13.—An accident occurred this morning when the logging engine on Narrows arm, Schell peninsula, conducted by E. H. Heaps & Co., of this city, logging 100-moose was hauling a heavy log when a break occurred which allowed the engine, which was on the train, 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 in the Canada Gazette.

Shocked by Lightning

Grand Forks, June 13.—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.

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 is being carried on an extensive scale.

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.

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.

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.

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.

New Farmers' Institute

The Farmers' Institute districts of Cowichan and Methosin, as defined in the act of 1897, have been subdivided by the withdrawal of Shawanigan and existing canneries must secure a licence, costing \$50 per annum.

Appointments Gazette

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

Regulations in Full

The new British Columbia fishing regulations, which appeared in the "Canada Gazette" yesterday at Ottawa, are as follows: The maximum length of fish to be taken shall be 300 yards and depth 60 inches.

Regulating 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.

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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.



- 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
Portugal, per bottle 25c
Persian Sherbet, per bottle or tin 25c

5c SPECIAL 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 13.—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 Albert, 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 Lacognon. The lead which is four hundred yards wide runs back three miles, between the shores of Lake Lacognon and the point on the southern fringe of the Azores. It is about 800 miles due west of Lisbon, Portugal. The only communication between Flores and Horta is by steamer or sailing ship. The distance from Flores to Horta is about 200 miles. There is no record of any balloon missing in Europe. The last balloon to be seen in Europe was held in England on May 20, but every airship in this contest was accounted for.

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 Biele, England, in July. There were 31 competitors. The high scores were made by the following: Eastman, Ohio, 86; Laahner, New York, 85; Lillon, Ohio, 80; Hazy, Delaware, 85; Benedict, Ohio, 81; Martin, New Jersey, 81; Jeffers, Mass., 81. The first ten will constitute the team. The world's record of 1752 points made by the United States at Ottawa, Canada, for the Palma Trophy in September of last year was beaten yesterday.

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. Although universal suffrage was instituted in France in 1848, there always has been a much complaint of the system of the marking of the ballot in public. This enabled the big moneyed and manufacturers and political manipulators to exercise duress on the voters.

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. Senator Ferguson said that the commission was not furnishing the senate with satisfactory replies to questions asked by senators. Senator Ferguson said that the commission was not furnishing the senate with satisfactory replies to questions asked by senators.

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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 Islands—None Missing in Europe

5c Family Cash Grocery and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

ALLOON MYSTERY

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Fayal, Azores, June 13.—A Just been received here Island of Flores which de- 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 created much excitement among the people of Santa Cruz and it was impossible to note all than 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 dis- a huge copper deposit two twenty miles to the north- of Lake Laramie. The is four hundred yards wide three miles, between the ite walls, showing forty copper to the ton. The de- the southern fringe of the land, just across Lake Le- there is a huge coal de- ded by the G. T. P. Old indications are that a sec- has been discovered.

High Rifle Scores

ston, Ohio, June 13.—A new record was made yesterday at Camp Perry, out for a rifle team to re- United States at the com- to be held at Bilev, Eng- ly. There were 21 compe- high scores were made by g. Eastman, Ohio, 864; New York, 861; Lilon, Ohio, Delaware, 856; Benedict, Martin, New Jersey, 851; as, 851. The first ten will the team. The world's re- points made by the United Ottawa, Canada, for the by in September of last year yesterday.

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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 belief. 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 deservedly occupies 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 8. 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 catalogued 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 most 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 from 1858 to 1885, as were the annals from 1885 to 1888. The first unusual interest in 1885 are 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 terra firma ceased, 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 is 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 Solon. In the decree he pronounced, he 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 charitable institution in the city. The sisters were unaware of the case existing, and now feared to be involved in consequence, 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 archives in those early years, is an eloquent appeal on the orphans' behalf, from the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, in the house of assembly. Mr. Cosmos' brief but strong address on the same subject, the highest education for women, which marked the latter years of the last century, touched St. Ann's in the system of education for girls, and prepared it to meet the needs of the twentieth century. For the local convent has ever tried hard to hold its own in the rapid progress of education. It with simpler means and less complete equipment in the past, and this because of the distance from large centers, and the difficulty of procuring materials, the school has fitted itself to meet the needs of the future. The school has already entered its students for honors in music examinations and other tests for the last eight years, and the present high standard set for graduation, viz., a senior matriculation at a well known university in the Dominion, is also likely to be sent. The above, before receiving the school's honors for graduation, means a foot placement in life for many young ladies whether or no she aspires to be some teacher.

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.

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—Had Wife Already

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 Pomeranian. The young lady lived in London, England, and was engaged to be married to an Englishman living in Manitoba. This discarded lover sent her \$400 with which to buy her trousseau and pay her fare from London to Winnipeg. She had about \$400 of this amount which she boarded the Pomeranian. 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 sustained any injury. 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 received from the Colorado since it was reported ashore. The vessel was reported to be in a position to be raised, and the shore line was reported to be in a position to be raised.

FAVOR THE POINT

Councilors of the point today such a man was proposed to take a homestead and consequently should this quota of road tax and Councilor's share of the road tax be paid to pay the tax, not called upon to pay any other tax. On the motion being put, the councilors voted in favor of the proposal. The councilors also voted in favor of the proposal to pay the tax, not called upon to pay any other tax. On the motion being put, the councilors voted in favor of the proposal.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices Wheat Royal Household, a bag \$2.00 Oats, a bushel \$1.20 Potatoes, local, per sack \$1.50 Apples, per bushel \$1.75 Butter, Victoria, per lb. \$0.25 Eggs, per dozen \$0.30

FOR LONG RACE

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

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 was out of control and was running along without control, and received their injuries by the force of their fall into the street.

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 proposing 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 that will meet its 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.

WILL DO NOTHING

In view of the legal proceedings instituted by the council, under the direction of Messrs. McFadden & Mould, that it can do nothing as the matter is now in the hands of the solicitors. In view of the fact that the owners in the vicinity of the slaughter house have, and are still, objecting to the proposed location of the slaughterhouse, and the presence of the place, and legal proceedings are now under way, the council is not in a position to take any course and if necessary set the by-law to see just what powers it has to work the slaughterhouse, and to custom the municipality to custom upon road work a number of men who are over the age of fifty and who have been hitherto exempt from the payment of taxes. The council is not in a position to take any course and if necessary set the by-law to see just what powers it has to work the slaughterhouse, and to custom the municipality to custom upon road work a number of men who are over the age of fifty and who have been hitherto exempt from the payment of taxes.

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ROYAL APPRECIATION

During the eighteenth the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne visited Victoria. The files of the old city papers give lengthy accounts of the visit, and the system of raffles, which is 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 Solon. In the decree he pronounced, he 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:

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 moral and moral progress in buildings, but the progress of the educational feature of their lives. The highest education for women, which marked the latter years of the last century, touched St. Ann's in the system of education for girls, and prepared it to meet the needs of the twentieth century. For the local convent has ever tried hard to hold its own in the rapid progress of education. It with simpler means and less complete equipment in the past, and this because of the distance from large centers, and the difficulty of procuring materials, the school has fitted itself to meet the needs of the future. The school has already entered its students for honors in music examinations and other tests for the last eight years, and the present high standard set for graduation, viz., a senior matriculation at a well known university in the Dominion, is also likely to be sent. The above, before receiving the school's honors for graduation, means a foot placement in life for many young ladies whether or no she aspires to be some teacher.

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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 moral and moral progress in buildings, but the progress of the educational feature of their lives. The highest education for women, which marked the latter years of the last century, touched St. Ann's in the system of education for girls, and prepared it to meet the needs of the twentieth century. For the local convent has ever tried hard to hold its own in the rapid progress of education. It with simpler means and less complete equipment in the past, and this because of the distance from large centers, and the difficulty of procuring materials, the school has fitted itself to meet the needs of the future. The school has already entered its students for honors in music examinations and other tests for the last eight years, and the present high standard set for graduation, viz., a senior matriculation at a well known university in the Dominion, is also likely to be sent. The above, before receiving the school's honors for graduation, means a foot placement in life for many young ladies whether or no she aspires to be some teacher.

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

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 proposing 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 that will meet its 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.

WILL DO NOTHING

In view of the legal proceedings instituted by the council, under the direction of Messrs. McFadden & Mould, that it can do nothing as the matter is now in the hands of the solicitors. In view of the fact that the owners in the vicinity of the slaughter house have, and are still, objecting to the proposed location of the slaughterhouse, and the presence of the place, and legal proceedings are now under way, the council is not in a position to take any course and if necessary set the by-law to see just what powers it has to work the slaughterhouse, and to custom the municipality to custom upon road work a number of men who are over the age of fifty and who have been hitherto exempt from the payment of taxes. The council is not in a position to take any course and if necessary set the by-law to see just what powers it has to work the slaughterhouse, and to custom the municipality to custom upon road work a number of men who are over the age of fifty and who have been hitherto exempt from the payment of taxes.

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 received from the Colorado since it was reported ashore. The vessel was reported to be in a position to be raised, and the shore line was reported to be in a position to be raised.

ROYAL APPRECIATION

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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 was out of control and was running along 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 the high rate of speed. Both conductor and motorman jumped to the street and watched the car as it sped down the street. The car was stopped by a fireman who had been called to the scene. The car was damaged and the passengers were scattered in all directions. The fireman was killed and the other passengers were injured.

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 Queen's Wants Separation THE LOCAL MARKETS

Red Jacket Force and Lift PUMPS Write for descriptive catalogue to The Hickman Tool Hardware Co., Ltd.

NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of GRATES English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25 Short postage to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE ROSE SHOW.

The annual Rose Show will be held in the skating rink, the old Assembly Hall, on Friday next. Arrangements are being made that will render the occasion an exceedingly enjoyable one, and those in charge hope that all persons who cultivate roses, will contribute to the show.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS

The Pan-Anglican Congress, which will be formally inaugurated this week in London, is a notable event in Church history. The Anglican Church throughout all the world, including the United States, will be represented, and a variety of subjects of great importance will be discussed.

MR. LYTTELTON'S VIEWS.

The telegraph brought us yesterday a synopsis of the view of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Balfour Cabinet, upon the immigration of the Oriental subjects of the British Crown into other parts of the Empire, as presented by him in a paper published in the Standard of Empire, and today we are in receipt of a copy of the whole paper. It cannot be said that Mr. Lyttelton has done anything more than state the case, which is indeed all that could be expected, for at present no one can do any more. It is a problem of empire that must first be accurately diagnosed, before we think of applying a remedy.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The cause of woman suffrage is gaining ground in England. What seemed at the outset to be only an abolition of hysteria is becoming formidable. Yesterday ten thousand women walked in procession through London to a public meeting held in the interests of the movement, and were not merely a haphazard collection of people, such as could be got together on any other public occasion, but a gathering from all parts of the United Kingdom, which was really representative and included many women of high reputation and influence. This is a sort of thing that cannot be overlooked. We have on a former occasion said that women would get votes when they really wanted them. Men are not opposed to woman suffrage because they doubt the intelligence of women. As a matter of fact the intellectual powers of women are quite equal to those of men, and if they are not as well able as men to form opinions upon political questions, the reason is that they have had no incentive to inform themselves about them. When it comes down to facts, however, a large percentage of men really form opinions on public questions, for a very large proportion of the voters is sufficient to take that sort of an interest in the affairs of the nation. We are not at all sure that the women are not a measure of doubtful expediency, but if a majority of the women insist on the right to vote, we must give it, and they will have it. From present indications it looks as if the United Kingdom is going to lead in this as it has in so many other great movements.

ART AND LITERATURE.

Speaking at the Canadian Club in London, the Earl of Crewe expressed the hope that Canada would develop an art and literature worthy of her achievements. Lord Crewe does not require to be told that art and literature are born not made. We cannot put them in a political platform and

the sense that they have older traditions and older families, who are men of wealth, men of cultivation, men of distinguished valor, men who have brought whole armies and placed them at the service of the Queen, and have in times of great difficulty and trouble, such, for instance, as the Indian Mutiny, saved the Empire by their loyalty. In the second class we place the people who would be quite as well known as the white people of South Africa. In the third class he places South Africa, where the white man, and where he has already shown an ability to drive the latter out of certain lines of industry, and these by no means the lowest. He refers to Australia and appears to be of the opinion that the northern part of the continent is better adapted to Asiatics than the people of European origin. He makes no specific mention of the possibility of permitting Hindu immigration and indeed Asiatic immigration generally. In those parts of the Empire, which are as well, or better, suited to Europeans. He thinks there is a British area that can be effectively occupied only by Europeans, and he doubts our ability to maintain the open door in the Orient while pursuing the policy of the closed door in the Occident and in other parts of the Empire.

We therefore urge all who can to send in contributions and to patronize the show when it is opened to the public.

DR. PRINGLE'S CHARGES.

The statements made by Rev. Dr. Pringle before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, regarding the moral conditions at Dawson cannot be passed over lightly, by persons who are concerned with generalities, but give specific facts, and these cannot be disposed of by a mere statement that they are too exacting as to the conduct of people in remote mining camps. The moral standards of such places is robus and not squeamish. Many men and women, of high character and just as lofty ideals as are to be found anywhere, and who have lived in the Yukon, but in a mining camp, and especially a place in a short time and everything is placed at high pressure, it is folly to look for the same moral standards as prevail in other communities. Dr. Pringle recognizes this quite as well as any one else. But to concede that a certain degree of laxity is to be expected, and to connive at it officially, are very different things, while for men of official position to connive at it, in the manner described by Dr. Pringle, cannot be justified by any process of reasoning.

JAPANESE AS FARMERS.

The Vancouver World is distressed because the Japanese now in the country are not engaged in agriculture, but in farming. It fears that this will have an injurious effect on the communities where they are located, for it thinks the white race will not be content to live alongside Japanese neighbors. Our country is a land of opportunity. The weather is glorious, the city is thronged with visitors, the hotels and boarding houses are filled with guests. Mr. Northcott is busy issuing building permits, and there is a revival of interest in real estate. What more could we wish for?

TRILT Text Wash Day

If you desire your clothes to be of peerly whiteness with neither a streak nor spot of blue, use TRILT Text Wash Day. It is a laundry bluing. Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way, made in little sheets, a sheet for a tub; 26 sheets in a package. 10c worth will last an ordinary family three months. Get it from

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist

Government Street Near Yates

on the market to be bought by Japanese because no white man will buy land in a Japanese settlement. That under such conditions property will bring the price it might have brought goes without saying. Exactly that sort of thing has been said by the English-speaking population of New Brunswick and the State of Maine of the French farmers who are pressing southward from Eastern Quebec, and without characterizing the movement in any way, it must be conceded that there is going on a gradual displacement of English-speaking Protestant communities in the East by just such a process as the World reads in the case of the Japanese. That it cannot be prevented is not necessarily true, but it cannot be prevented in the West, where the Japanese may drive out English-speaking and French-speaking, Protestant and Roman Catholic settlements, wherever they may be, in the highest degree desirable that a decision should be obtained from the Imperial Government, so that there may be some authoritative definition of the rights of the province of British Columbia. At the present moment the question of Oriental immigration is not particularly acute, but it is a question that will sooner or later arise, and moreover it is desirable to have the jurisdiction of Parliament and the Legislature defined so that there may be no question of jurisdiction. The question does not affect British Columbia only, for the rights of the province in relation to the matter may be, are neither greater nor less than the rights of the other provinces. On general principles it is unwise to take a question of legislative jurisdiction has been raised, not to press for a final decision by the Imperial Government, but to think that the Government is not only justified in prosecuting an appeal, but that it would have been guilty of a serious error in judgment if it had not done so.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Already the certainty of good crops has had a stimulating effect on the money market in Manitoba. This shall we call a Canadian school? A constitutional convention will be held in South Africa, this year to consider the question of confederation. Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal will be represented. The conference will have to consider the question of confederation. The conference will have to consider the question of confederation. The conference will have to consider the question of confederation.

GLASSES FOR SUMMER DRINKS

Of course, you are all interested just now in the matter of cooling off, and the summer drink is a prominent feature. In summer, particularly, a drink tastes better from a thin glass than a thick one, and is no more liable to break. We carry a large line of thin blown glassware, plain, etched and engraved—suitable for all beverages. You can buy them of us as cheap as is consistent with quality or as expensive as they are made.

THE WEDDING GIFT STORE

There is an abundance of gift things here, of every kind and description and at every sort of price. In small and medium priced things—the showing is unusually strong. Mostly sensible things—useful as well as decorative. Cut glass, Fancy China Articles, and decorated glassware in the newest forms and designs, over a hundred suggestions, at just the price you wish to pay. Come in and look them over to your heart's content.

RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART

No. K. 58, U. & P.—Body is reed, varnished, sides upholstered, has mattress cushion, lace parasol. Gear is all steel, four 12-in. rubber tire wheels, patent wheel fastener, foot brake, patent folding cross reach. Dark green enamel finish. Enamelled push bar. Price \$15.00

FOLDING GO-CART

No. K. 31.—Body is steel and hardwood, varnished. Gear is all steel, four 10-in. rubber tire wheels, patent wheel fastener. Dark green enamel finish. Price \$3.75

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If You Young People Get Your First Furniture Here, It Will Still Be Good Furniture When You Celebrate

Your Golden Wedding

YOU, young people, who may this month start "Housekeeping," are invited to consult us freely. You are asked to make use of our experience in the furnishing of homes, and expert suggestions will be given to aid you in planning for the home decoration and complete furnishing, freely and with pleasure. In considering the furnishing of a home, and, especially, your first home, it is of real importance that you consult some competent homefurnishing establishment. Such an establishment must understand the requirements of such a home as yours should be. It should be a store of character—reliable—selling only "quality" furniture and furnishings. You don't expect to keep house only a few months—you expect it's a matter of a life time. Home furnishing is no "side line" with us. We devote our entire time and energies to this most important business. We have been of immense service to hundreds living in both humble and grand homes, and this service and the excellent quality of our goods is being more fully appreciated every day. If you young people will but furnish at "Weiler's," when the Golden Anniversary comes around you'll bless the good judgment that prompted you fifty years before.

Dainty Vases for the Rose Show

The June Show in Roses will soon be here, and you'll need some dainty vases to properly exhibit your "beauties." We are prepared for you with a complete range of plain and fancy styles, and have provided one of the most interesting collections of both foreign and domestic kinds you have ever been asked to look at. Prices vary according to make, style and size, but all are fairly priced. Come in and see the beautiful things for yourself and you'll appreciate our assertion that no better values in vases are to be found anywhere. Shown on first floor, and you are welcome to come any time.

Glasses for Summer Drinks

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This is Headquarters for Go-Carts—The Best Sort

You'll find in this store's offerings the finest assortment of Go-Carts and Baby Carriages ever shown in the city. We have a splendid choice ranging in price from each \$35.00 down to \$3.75

RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART No. K. 58, U. & P.—Body is reed, varnished, sides upholstered, has mattress cushion, lace parasol. Gear is all steel, four 12-in. rubber tire wheels, patent wheel fastener, foot brake, patent folding cross reach. Dark green enamel finish. Enamelled push bar. Price \$15.00

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Fill Your Linen Wants From Our Stock

Better Qualities, Better Assortments, Better Values Offered Here

WE claim the best Linen Store in the city. The finest linens from the foremost looms of the world are offered you at prices we believe will compare most favorably with those asked by most houses for goods of much inferior quality. We go direct to the large makers and buy in quantity for spot cash. This enables us to quote most interesting prices on these lines. Come in and see our linen stock on second floor.

WEILER BROS. HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B.C.

Following and the Sun a theology, the ecclesiastical which obstruct life which these practical bearing up of human life, which of them? He said the for suits that he condition of so there are of and indefin out next and good, and e subjected to the know possesses a imparted to fact. We see what it because we then, should out next and over a man nature of those w plain: "It is a demonstration of the human liv its retain soul shin or woman fect that t We treat argumen cal librar The W the world." what it a there is i we treat- ment to a make for When you somali- cesterly talk of check the theer, and thely position of c fluence? rose to b how to b develop ing for a theonism, just as a develop the reser- sta history. Three theology flint: "y you can't that you is a de- kingly li U, and b plain to

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, 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, specifications, forms of tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Chamberlain Building, Calgary.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the amount of the amount of tender must accompany each bid, which will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to execute the contract and be returned to the unsuccessful bidder when the contract is not accepted.

J. G. WATSON, Chairman Waterworks Committee, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

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.

Sir Edward Strachan, representative of the board of agriculture in the House, on behalf of the board, denied that the operations of the so-called Zink trust tended to raise prices. On the contrary, he said, the policy of the trust in bringing dead meat into the country in preference to live cattle, is an economical method tending to lower the prices.

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. Napkula, Man., June 13.—Wm. Southern, a man living north of Napkula, 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 and Attorney General Clegg.

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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 runaway which resulted in the escape of the driver, who never relaxed his hold on the reins.

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. He will make another tour before finally deciding.

PLANS IMMENSE COAL STATION AT HONOLULU. Hawaiian Shipping Firm Preparing for Business Coasting Ship 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 features, 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.

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' table 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 valid.

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. J. E. Madden's entries, Fairy and Gay, ran one, two, in the Tremont stakes, worth \$12,500 to the winner.

It is understood that three test cases which will be acted upon next week at the discretion of Assistant District Attorney Elliot of King's County, are being prepared.

It is understood that the plan is to bring before the grand jury the cases through the higher courts, if necessary, to establish three points which are agreed to be important: First, as to the legality of betting or marking prices on a programme.

Second, as to the constitutionality of the law in its application to those who make bets between themselves without recording them.

According to the construction of Assistant District Attorney Elliot and the police who are acting under his instructions, any bet, whether recorded or not, is a violation of the new law.

Buffalo Considers. Buffalo, June 13.—The stockholders of the Kenilworth race track held a meeting tonight to consider the situation created by the enactment of the anti-gambling law.

Rochester Council. Rochester, N. Y., June 12.—The officials of the Crittenden park racing track meeting scheduled for the next four days in July has been called to order by the passage of the race track bill.

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 runaway which resulted in the escape of the driver, who never relaxed his hold on the reins.

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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.

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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.

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

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.

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

Vancouver, June 12.—The Province today instituted inquiries into the Japanese immigration question. Late this afternoon, the special correspondent of the Great Canadian, who sent the following dispatch:

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

The message was not worded in the form of a complaint, but is a request that the Japanese government should take steps to restrict the number of Japanese immigrants.

Japan is faithfully observing her obligations. I am informed that R. L. Drury, the Canadian government representative in Japan, has given testimony to the great care exercised by the Japanese government in issuing passports.

Impersonation or the issuance of bogus passports is out of the question, owing to the precautions adopted. Virtually all immigrants who have landed in Canada since the early months of the present year received their passports in 1907, before the agreement with Hon. R. Lemieux was concluded.

The Province comments: "The so-called Lemieux understanding, in virtue of which the Japanese government agreed to restrict Japanese immigration to the Dominion to a total of 2500 persons, is a mere arrangement of shreds and patches. Its provisions have been violated with the most flagrant disregard."

Senate Proceedings. Ottawa, June 12.—In the senate today the bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act was read a third time. The bill to amend the Great Canadian Act was considered in committee and progress reported.

For Selling Liquor. St. John, N. B., June 12.—Police Commissioner Hon. L. H. Kerris, of the G. T. P. today line. Baptyline Therault \$50 or three months in jail for each of seven counts for selling liquor to Italian workmen of the Transcontinental.

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.

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.

The German consul, Dr. Holtzman, has arrived with Hafid Taab Tas, a brother of Mohammed Tan, Adel Aziz, minister of finance, who has promised to support Mulai Hafid, and has promised to support Mulai Hafid, and has promised to support Mulai Hafid.

He has a letter from the German legation at Tangier stating that Mulai Hafid enters Fez Germany would recognize him as Sultan, and the other powers would follow suit.

Tangier, June 12.—The news of the entry of Mulai Hafid, the insurgent Sultan, at the head of an army into Fez, has been received here from Tangier, where Mulai Hafid has been driven here from that city, appointing El Menebbi, the former Moroccan minister of war, his representative in Tangier.

Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea should be a toilet necessity of every lady of social prominence. Makes bright, happy dispositions, perfect complexion. The greatest blood and skin remedy, at 25c, Tea or Tablets, H. B. Bowes, agent.



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.

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

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.—Trapped while trying to dispose of \$1,600 worth of stolen diamonds, Otto Sussdorf, 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. Sussdorf was captured.

The diamonds were stolen from Frank Brock, a well known brewer, six weeks ago. Last Monday a man called at George Swane's saloon, opposite the postoffice, and offered to sell \$1,600 worth of diamonds at a low figure.

Swane made it appear that he would take the jewels, meantime notifying the police. Detectives Lynch and Burkhart were stationed at the postoffice door at noon today, at which time Swane had appointed time. Sussdorf was with him.

A prearranged signal was given and the detectives rushed in. The men while trying to dispose of \$1,600 worth of stolen diamonds, Otto Sussdorf, 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.

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TO BE P... Fastest Leave AFTER R. M. S. Held

Tomor... the latest... in the Pa... Yokohama... is expect... Pacific, w... been held... Tom... won. T... steamer... having m... and... her lines... much so... well in... the Emp... teen year... records a... press of... The be... the fact... being th... of Japan... ago from... Empress... vessel a... do on th... cific Ma... bapa, M... years as... Siberia... Pacific... line... being o... picked u... her time... 29 minu... more th... the tim... Empress... the adv... for the... her-by... Korea's... and... The T... rect to... difficult... er's tim... Yokoham... trip ac... Tenyo... Maru, f... two year... sel will... Maru... Japan's... Mitsu... Works... 65... depth i... 54 inter... sons ty... cylinder... The de... cargo c... to the C... taken a... In its... yards, ... Tenyo... eastern... dertully... point a... faring... medical... insular... the boat... On the... govern... her lar... welcom... imple... by min... Tenyo... approc... vision f... ago, sh... rise to... her ow... largely... the rap... done i... mariner... the en... name o... plished... delin... congra... success... future... great... AM

Jumped to Death. Watertown, N. Y., June 12.—C. B. McCormick, attorney, brother of H. J. McCormick, former New York Central claims agent, under arrest for embezzlement, jumped from a five story office building this morning and died this afternoon. He was arrested last night in connection with the railroad frauds and released on bail.

No Steel Combination. London, June 12.—The doubts expressed as to the truth of the announcement in the Iron and steel trade journal that a great combination had been effected in the 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 and they accuse Remio Antoni, the saloon keeper, of having done the shooting. The police and sheriff are searching for Antoni.

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 here last night to take steps to secure an estate of over a hundred

million dollars which it is claimed belongs to them. It was decided energetically to press the claim. That a big part of the city of Philadelphia was named by him. It is also claimed that 800 acres of land in Pennsylvania belongs to the heirs.

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

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, 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, specifications, forms of tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Chamberlain Building, Calgary.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the amount of the amount of tender must accompany each bid, which will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to execute the contract and be returned to the unsuccessful bidder when the contract is not accepted.

J. G. WATSON, Chairman Waterworks Committee, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

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GOOD TIMBER FOUND ON KITIMAT RESERVE

Extracts From Report of R. C. Lowry on Nature and Resources of Land

The provincial government recently sent R. C. Lowry, a civil engineer, up the coast to report on the land reserve at the head of Kitimat Inlet.

The tract referred to herein reaches to ten miles on either side of Kitimat arm (at the entrance thereto), the southeasterly and northwesterly boundaries being parallel and the line running about southeasterly and northwesterly, said line being distant ten miles from the mouth of Kitimat river.

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There is, generally, a fringe of fairly good timber, not more than one-quarter mile wide, along both banks of the Kitimat. I have seen some trees here that would give individually 5,000 feet.

The minimum winter temperature appears to be about zero at tide-water and the maximum in summer is over 100 degrees F.

The area of unappropriated agricultural land available (which is all in the Kitimat valley) is about 20,000 acres. For the land has some heavy timber on it; but if fairly divided up on no single quarter section would the average quantity of timber per acre be 8,000 feet.

CHILDREN MAY GIVE TO BATTLEFIELD FUND

Circular Will Be Issued by the Provincial Department of Education

(From Saturday's Daily.) On the reassembling of the schools after the holidays, circulars will be sent round to all the teachers instructing them to tell their pupils about the plan of the National Battlefields Commission for raising money for the preservation of the Heights of Abraham as a national park.

There is no desire to put a burden on any of the children or to place any of the parents in a difficult position. The idea of the department is that as many of the children as possible should contribute five cents apiece, and thus they will feel that they have a share in what is to be a great national memorial.

PRINCESS MAY FROM SKAGWAY

First of the Yukon Steamers Reaches White Horse After Long Trip

(From Saturday's Daily.) The steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, reached port yesterday morning from Skagway, with passengers, among them being Kenneth Munro of Prince Rupert.

The winds that cause most disturbance in the valley of the Kitimat arm come from the south and southeast, but the winds caused by these winds are, however, not so heavy as in Seattle harbor and San Francisco bay.

TYEE COMPANY LEASES GRAFTER COPPER MINE

Takes Over Property for a Period of Ninety-Nine Years

(From Saturday's Daily.) According to notices received by the steamer Princess May yesterday from White Horse, the Tyee Copper Company has acquired the Grafter copper mine, one of the best properties in the district adjacent to White Horse. The White Horse Star on June 5 gives particulars of the mining deal.

JUDGE IRVING ILL

Goest East at Once—May Be Special Sitting of Court in September

Mr. Justice Irving, who has been enjoying the best of health lately, has been ordered by his physician to Rochester, Minn., to consult the Drs. Mayo, the famous surgical specialists, and he leaves for the east at once.

OF BYGONE AGE

Skeleton of An Early Settler in the Yukon is Discovered

News was brought by the steamer Princess May, which reached port yesterday from Skagway, of the finding of a skeleton at Ten Mile Point, near the Yukon from Carcross, seemingly that of a resident of the country before the goldseekers came. There were the remains of an old flintlock rifle and a dog's skeleton nearby.

STANDARD OIL FOUND GUILTY AS CHARGED

Total Fines of \$800,000 Possible in Case Tried at Rochester

Rochester, N. Y., June 12.—"Guilty as charged in the indictment," was the verdict brought in by the federal grand jury in the Standard Oil company's case here at 6 o'clock this evening.

AMUR BROUGHT NEWS OF ISLAND MINES

Rich Strikes on Copper and Gold Properties of the Queen Charlotte Islands

(From Saturday's Daily.) Bringing news of the taking of options, purchase and deals for several mining properties on the Queen Charlotte Islands the steamer Amur, Capt. Locke, reached port yesterday morning from Gold Harbor.

SEVERAL CASES TO GO TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Indian Reserves and Water Rights Questions to Be Decided

The provinces will appeal to the privy council the decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia upon the Immigration act passed at the last session of the legislature.

CANNERS ORGANIZE

Association to Be Formed to Embrace All Salmon Cannery Interests of the Province

Vancouver, June 12.—The formation of an association embracing all the interests of the salmon cannery industry in British Columbia, including the Yukon and the northern coast has been launched here.

COLONIAL EXCLUSION OF ASIATIC RACES

Former Secretary Lytton Gives His Views in Standard of Empire

(From Saturday's Daily.) The Right Hon. Alfred Lytton, secretary of state for India, has contributed to the issue of the Standard of Empire, which will arrive in the city tomorrow, an article on the immigration of British Asiatics to Canada and the other dominions.

SCOWLOAD OF LIME ON FIRE IN GULF

Incoquo Brings News of Sides of Destruction of Lime-Laden Craft

(From Saturday's Daily.) News was brought to Sidney yesterday by the steamer Incoquo, of the burning of a scow loaded with lime.

OKANAGAN DEALS

Two Large Transactions Recently Completed—Part of Ellison Property Reverted to Syndicate

Vernon, June 12.—An important land deal was put through this week by C. G. Guy & Co., whereby the 25-acre fruit farm of Ellison, near Okanagan Falls, was sold to a syndicate.

TOWN SITE PLANS TO ARRIVE TODAY

Mr. D'Arcy Tate Bringing Them to Submit to Provincial Government

(From Saturday's Daily.) Mr. James H. Bacon, the G.T.P. engineer-in-charge of the provincial extension operations, will arrive today at the Empress, coming over on the morning boat.

DRUGGISTS MEET

Annual Gathering of Provincial Pharmaceutical Association Held at New Westminster

New Westminster, June 12.—The druggists of British Columbia gathered here yesterday afternoon for their annual meeting at the Empress Hotel.

EXPORTED MORE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

Customs Returns for Puget Sound Districts Show Big Business With This Province

During May, according to customs returns for Puget Sound districts, the cities of the Sound exported more goods to British Columbia, chiefly to Victoria and Vancouver, than to any other place, and the imports from British Columbia to Puget Sound were second only in quantity and value to those from Japan.

KAMLOOPS UPHOLDS THE THOMPSON ROUTE

Deputation to Wait on Government and Put Forward Its Claims

Kamloops, June 12.—The Kamloops board of trade and the city council are sending a deputation to Victoria tonight to urge upon the government the claims of the North Thompson route to Tete Jaune Cache and the Yellow Head Pass.

FOREST FIRES

Dry Season Brings on Some Conflagrations in Neighborhood of Vancouver—Wardens Busy

Vancouver, June 12.—W. C. Gladwin, Chief Provincial Fire Warden, reported yesterday that the heavy bush fires at North Vancouver, Point Grey, Wilson Road and Burnaby Lake seemed to have burnt themselves out to a considerable extent and were fairly under control.

LUMBER SCARCE

Prairie People Will Need Much Material for House Building During Coming Season

Roseland, June 12.—L. A. Campbell, general manager of the West Kootenay Power and Light company, returned early in the week from a five weeks' tour in the east.

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Advertisement for B.V. featuring a large 'B.V.' logo and text: 'Take Now... Apply for... Following...'. Includes contact information for B.C. and various notices.

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

LUMBER DEALS

Vanover, June 15.—For a considerable time J. S. Emerson has been busy disposing of a half interest in his extensive business for Quarter Million

SIR FREDERICK KIND TO HIS SON-IN-LAW

Convenient Arrangement Secures Him Profitable Agency

THE ODDFELLOWS

Grand Lodge in Session at New Westminster Electing Officers for the ensuing year

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

FORESTERS' AFFAIRS

Toronto, June 15.—A most interesting condition of affairs has developed in connection with the scheme to increase the rates of insurance of the I. O. F. and the contrary, has been decided upon.

LOOKING FOR ROBBERS

Montreal, June 15.—Detectives are busy at work in Terrebonne county hunting for two men who are believed to have robbed the bank of St. Joseph, Delisle, St. Archa, of \$3,500 on Monday night.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE

Heavy Express Train Comes Near Plunging Over Embankment to City Street

GLADIATOR COLLISION

Portsmouth, June 11.—The naval cutter Gladiator as a result of her collision last April with the liner St. Paul was resumed here today.

WANDERERS IN FAR NORTHERN WOODS

Quebec Find Evidence of Human Flesh Being Eaten

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.

BEST GARDEN HOSE ON THE MARKET

B. C. Hardware Company Limited

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

GROCERIES

COPAS & YOUNG

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

VICTORIA FORTY YEARS AGO

in of Steamer Tango Maru Early Visitor to This Port

R. Swain, the master of the liner Tango Maru, which was on Wednesday from Hong-Japanese ports and proceeded to Seattle, was in Victoria when the far different from it is at the present time.

Swain's wife, who came here to see her sister, Mrs. Wain, is a sister of Mrs. Wain, who was the former superintendent of the steamer side-wheel which was founded by Blanco when bound to San Francisco from Victoria to be docked at the wharf.

NUMBER SCARC

People Will Need Much More for House Building During Coming Season

June 12.—L. A. Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Light company, returned last week from a five weeks' tour of the province.

about the lumber outlook Campbell said that a large number of millers have arrived in the province this year, and coming in.

As a result of the expected demand and the lack of mills on the part of millmen of logs, Mr. Campbell says to see a regular lumber shortage in the province this year.

The exceptionally well on both the line, and a large amount for. In the Northwest the crops will be assured by there are a month or two more years, and the outlook is for an unusually prolific

CROFTON HOUSE

Highly qualified and trained staff of English mistresses. Building recently enlarged. Situation in highest and most healthy part of West End. Playgrounds and tennis court.

THE LIFE OF CAMP IS A GOOD

Graphophone

Fletcher Bros.

1231 Gov't. St.

TAKE NOTICE

that 30 days after date I intend to apply to P. S. Hunter for a renewal of license for the Desau Lake Hotel, Desau Lake.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

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

FOR SALE—Billiard Table in good condition, cheap. Apply: Fratris Hotel, Saanich.

MONUMENT TO FATHER MILLER

In Juneau, Alaska, where he outfitter for his trip into Atlin in 1862, where the town of Discovery now stands. The claim turned out to be a rich one, and he made a good deal of money out of it before selling out to the Powell-Cotton Pine company.

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. News of the fatality was brought to Vancouver today by Blakeslee, who accompanied the body of the dead man to this city on the steamer Cassiar.

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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), *Cammar*, *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*, *Pansy* 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

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 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.

"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 over-coming 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."

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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 the outcome should be the discrediting of all spiritualistic phenomena, 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.

With ships, cruisers, and private armaments, tonight's night-raid on the coast of the British markah the resupply to two battleships, guns to Dreadnoughts, latest in the navy, and the "out-Dr" broadside more to great a though.

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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.

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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 feats 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 graces 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 Brahman 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.

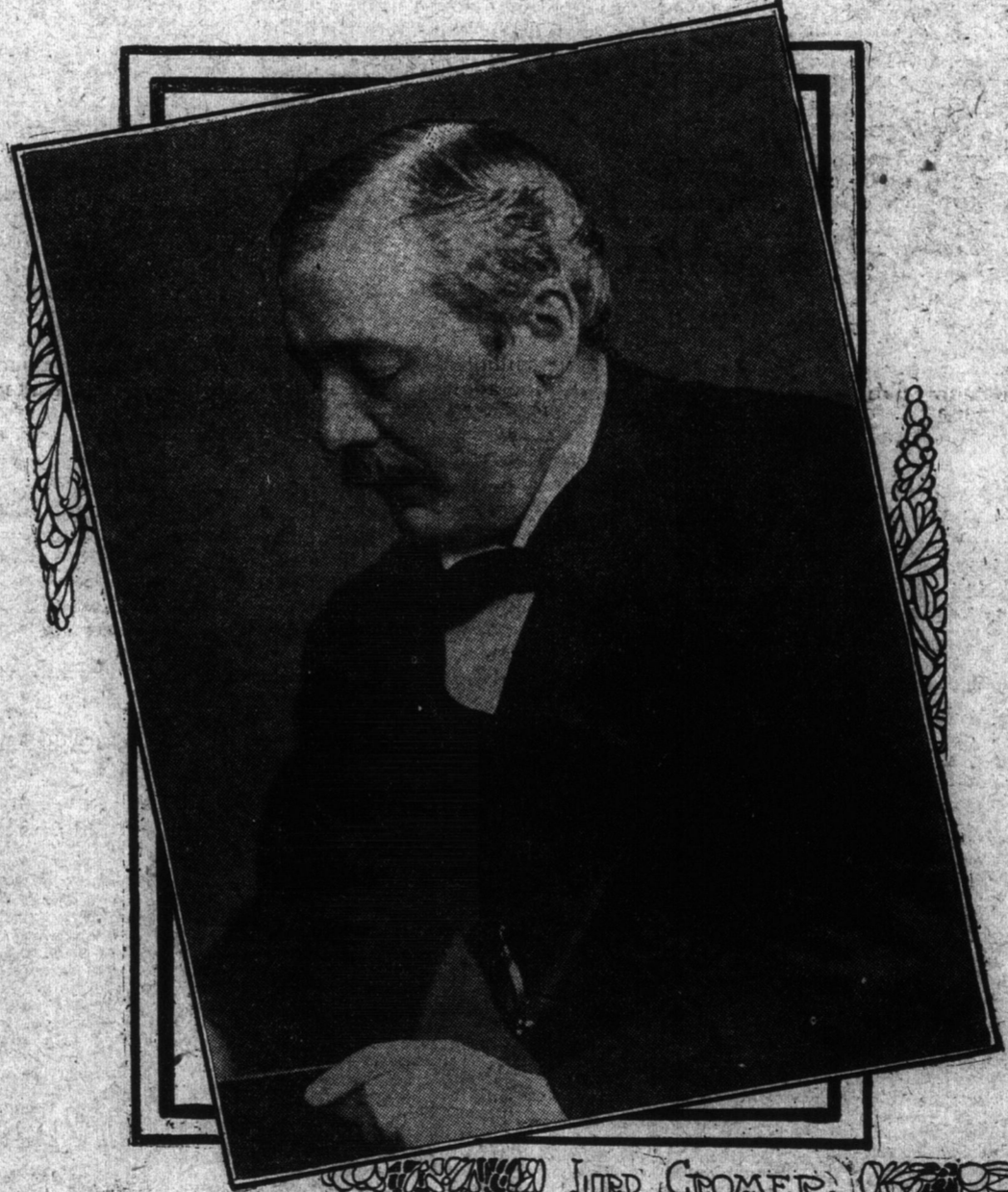
Lord Cromer's remark on the educated Egyptian applies with equal force to the educated Indian. The anglicised Indian, with very rare exceptions, is only a good imitator. He adopts "the letter, the catchwords and jargon," but not the spirit of the Western systems. The Indian, like the Egyptian, has little 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 officers of 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 results of his own experience of Oriental and quasi-Oriental, an experience which few 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 pek 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, presented 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-

orum where those great and "The Vigil," were est. Books, pictures, and d; the writer's favorites Honore de Balzac; every the latter's works is to ves which line the walls ble, where the writing is s the end of the room, dows open onto a lawn velvet smoothness; close ge pine tree, whose low- ne path which runs past the entire surroundings ation for the artistic and the poet and author.

"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 g 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 burgist,' Mr. Simpson has n. He is quoted in a ws:

ot been used in this its 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- ever 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

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

A full line of Mourning Note Paper.

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

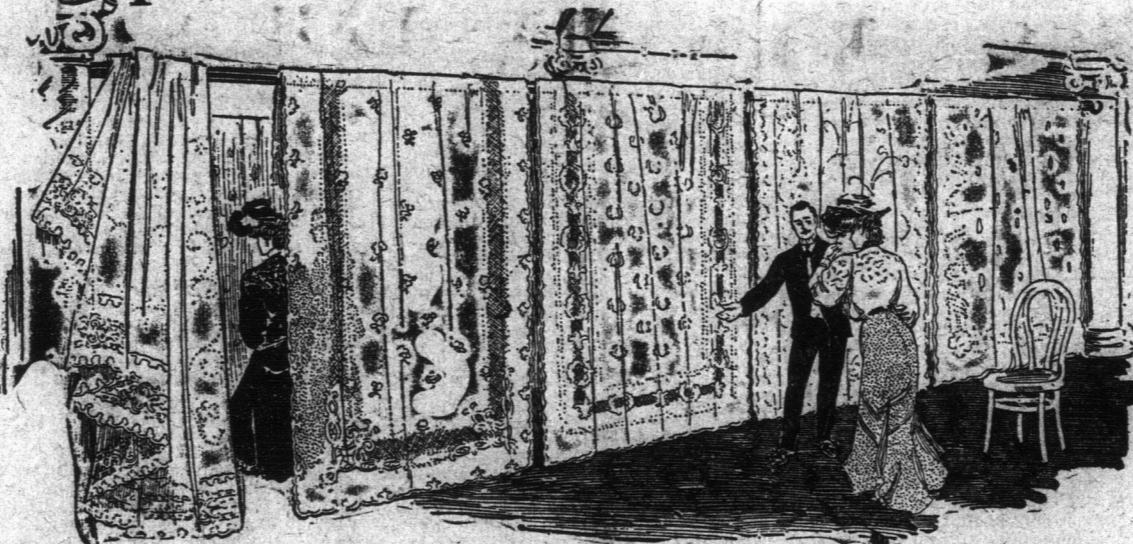
Opened successfully on Saturday with an orchestra and a big crowd of people. This new venture will no doubt prove very popular with the public. We intend that it shall be conducted in the best possible manner. It is nicely situated and beautifully furnished, and everything served will be of the best 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.

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