The Semi-Weekly Colonist, VOL. L. NO. 364.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1910.

Lady Laurier to Summer at Banff
OTTAWA, June 22—Lady Laurier
will spend the summer at Banff, returning east with Sir Wilfrid Laurier
in September. Before going west
Lady Laurier will spend a few days
at Arthabaskaville, her old home.

MORF TRO

oney Island Scenic Rallway Is
Scene of Accident—Cars
Lump Track and Drop to Roumania Demands Satisfaction for Indignity Recently ATALLY HURT,

OTHERS SERIOUSLY

Manitoba Elections Interfere
OTAWA, June 22—In view of the fact that the Manitoba elections will be held on Monday, July 11, the meeting in Winnipeg to be addressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on that day has been postponed till the following day.

This will not, however, change the Premier's itinerary.

Offered to Mail Stea.

Carrying Her Flag

MOB INCIDENT

AT THE PIRA Offered to Mail Steamer

Mechanism Goes Wrong W'en
Cars Descend From Hignest
Point—Fall of Sixty Feet
For Occupants

Young Gir Murdered
CUMBERLAND, Md., June 22—The
body of Alice Brown, aged 18, was
found with her throat cut in la clump
of bushes here this morning. Buck
Nolan, 18 years old, with bloodstained
hands and clothes, and the imprint of
teeth on his arm, is charged with the
murder, and Earl Mudge and Lorin
Barringer, both young men, are held
as witnesses. In Case Satisfaction Is Refus-

TO MERRYMAKERS

Coney Island Scenic Railway Is

FOUR FATALLY HURT.

Jump Track and Drop to

These last were the ones most seriously injured.

Five of them, Misses Minnie Cobait, Tessie Ericson and Rose Wilson, all young girls, Richard Raddermaner and Manuel DeColo, are residents of Brocklyn. The sixtn is marty rectangles are reported to be an injury to the brain and the breaking of four ribs.

Work of Artillery and Cavalry aleaned today that the British steamer Manhattan will make two trips on the coast with coal and the Norwegian mends itself to Destinguished inspecting Officer

Carrying Much Coal SAN FRANCISCO, June 22—It was learned today that the British steamer Manhattan will make two trips on the coast with coal and the Norwegian steamer Jethou one trip As the Manhattan carries 11,500 tons and the Jethou one of British Columbia coal to be sent to this port during the next few weeks, in addition to the regular cargoes of the collier Thor.

More and the property of the p

MUCH CASH CUMES

WITH IMMIGRANTS

bill and the consequent completion or contemplated legislation on that subject to the present.

The favorable effect on the tone of the market from the disposition of the late in the market from the disposition of the market from the fact that is passage will be granted the signal disposition of the market from the fact that is pa

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The French bark Marechai de Villars arrived this morning, 180 days from Glasgow, with a cargo of pig iron and coke for Meyer, Wilson & Co. She is under charter to load wheat, barley or merchandise at this port for Europe for account of Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The Villars had a hard time rounding the Horn and lost a suit of saits in the passing. She reports harpooning a swordfish weighing over 400 pounds.

Straits of Delleisle, Likely to Be Total Loss

Some analysis of Delleisle, Likely to Be a subject to a subject to agreement which the anti-trust law marks today between Northamptonshite mach today between Northamptonshite mach today between Northamptonshite mach today between Northamptonshite wickets.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., June 22—The Hamburg line steamer Princ Ongar, Montreal for Rotterdam, which was reported in this state. In 1989, 19

LONDON, June 22—The King *
today created the Duke of Cornwall Prince of Wales and Earl *
of Chester. Tomorrow will be *
the Duke's sixteenth birthday. *

Closing Unauthorized Schools

MADRID, June 22 — The government today closed seven schools conducted by the order of Christian Brothers. The action was taken in fulfilment of the imperial decree of May 31st, which directed that unauthorized religious orders seek immediate authorization under the law of 1887 under pain of dissolution and the closing of their establishments in the event of non-compliance.

Many Conference of Christian Brothers and Conditions A ally Satisfactory all Satisfactory

Many Cattle Will Perish

EL PASO, Tex., June 22—After destroying everything in its pathway for ninety miles or more, causing a loss of millions to mining and cattlemen and costing six lives, the great fire, which swept the Ajo Mountains in Northern Sonora, Mex., is dying out. The cattlemen are in despair, for, deprived of the great ranges, thousands of cattle will perish before the rains begin.

Barrings, both young men, are held as witnesses.

New York, June 12—At least four persons were fatally injured and a down others seriously unit early today, and the first seriously unit of the United States Claim Trees and the persons were fatally injured and a down others seriously united from the care of a "seem of the bit water-heads" and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries and the party, haughing and should be a serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries. The serious proposed to the serious countries and the party haughing and should be a serious countries. The serious proposed to the serious countries

Weekly Reports Sent in By Canadian Pacific Agents Show
That Conditions Are Generally Satisfactory

Injured in Fire

HAILEYBURY, Ont., June 22—
Dave Clay, an Englishman about 40 years old, was probably fatally burned, and Tom Bailey and John Irish were injured by Jumping as the result of a fire which destroyed the King Edward boarding house on Browning street early this morning.

Wheat Reported From Ten to Twenty Inches in Height-Little Damage So Far Done by Drought

French Physician Announces

Discovery of Vaccine—

Medical Men Attack Much Importance to Event

Bere this morning.

Having been shown evidences of the vast resources in other portions of British Columbia, the citizens of Nelson, Trail and Revelstoke and other points visited showed the commissioners the riches of the surrounding districts. They visited the smelter at Trail and also the Coldstream ranch owned by Lord Aberdeen.

MONTREAL, June 22—Hon. R. Dandurand has been appointed a director of the Grand Trunk Pacific Rallway.

Artisans for Canada
LONDON, June 22.—One hundred fitters and engineers emitrate to Canada this week from Liverpool. They all have situations to go to.

Lord Strathcone Goes North
LONDON, June 22.—Lord Strathcona, who keeps in good health, despite
the heavy pressure of business caused
by the Hudson's Bay Co. and other affairs, left London for the north after
attending the metropolitan hospitals
dinner. He received yesterday an honorary degree at Durham University.

Canada Stands Aloof Canada Stands Alcof
LONDON, June 22.—It is stated that
in consequence of Canada's refusal to
participate in the conference in the
ground that the different parts of the
Empire vary too widely, it is probable
that no steps will be taken for the
present in conection with the proposed
uniformity of trade marke and patents.

Two Meetings Yet to Be held at

WINNIPEG, June 20.—While the number of minigrants to the west has passing. She reports harpooning swordfish weighing over 800 pounds.

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WINNIPEG, June 20.—While the number of the first vear, inquiries have elicited the fast vear, inquiries have elicited with the fast vear inquiries have elicited with the fast vear inquiries have elicited with the fast vear inquiries have PARIS, June 22.—Dr. Vincent has informed the French academy that he has discovered an anti-typhoid vaccine and eight from Demiskrika.

Expulsion of Jews.

KIEV. June 22.—Sixty Jews were expelled today from Kiev, 12 from Solenka steamship line and the Marine construction company, who explained to the

COLONIAL WHEAT

Explanation of Unionist Policy Set Forth by Mr. Bonar Law Now in Circulation Among

LOSS OF REVENUE COUNTERBALANCED

Advantage of Free Wheat Supply From Empire Fields-Prospective Increase in Saie of British Goods

LONDON, June 21—An important pronouncement on the Unionist policy, signed by Bonar Law, is in circulation among the Unionists.

It seeks to explain Mr. Balfour's recent declaration in favor of the free entry of colonial wheat under tariff reform.

entry of colonial wheat under tariff reform.

Mr. Law says the proposed two shillings' duty would not be enough to increase British wheat production, and the advantage of colonial free wheat would much more than counterbalance the loss of revenue.

In a very short time the increase of the supply within the empire would be so great as to cause the price to be regulated entirely by the free supply and be quite independent of the duty on foreign wheat.

"Moreover," he continues, "the increased prosperity of Canada and of the other Dominions means their larger purchase of British goods, but wheat is the only foodstuff to be imported free of duty from the colonies.

"The examption applies only to

wo Meetings Yet to Be held at Ontario Points — Maritime Provinces and Quebec to Be Visited

"The exemption applies only to wheat. It is made precisely on the same principle as that on which the colomies now give us a preference. They have a free list for us, with duties on foreign products. Where they give us the advantage of a free list, it applies to articles of which in their opinion, it is not advantage ous to attempt to encourage production at home."

in World—Kaiser Visits Herr

Ballin

The people of the United States have worked themselves up into quite an excitement over the statement of Congressman MacLaghian that Japan can take and hold the Pacific states. For curselves we decline to believe anything of the sort.

TO NOTABLE TRIAL

Case of Frewen vs. G. T. Pacific Town and Development

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t Cover, but about these bly low price at Monday. ook, trimmed Neck and ith fine lace.

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sewife who achine is in .\$19.75

.\$2.75 work and a

regulated.10¢

each. . 10¢ ewives

Tat Scarfs

Fashionable Military Wedding



SUIT EXCITES

MUCH INTER Action of Moreton Fre Against Grand Trunk Pa

MANY PRINCE RUPERT LOTS ARE INVOLV

Development Company (Court at Vancouver

Plaintiff Seeks to Force Cl pletion of Alleged Agreem to Sell to Him and Oth One Thousand Lots

VANCOUVER, June 21.—The tria a legal action which is exciting a light action which is exciting a interest than any other launched years commenced today in the suprecourt before Chief Justice Hun when Moreton Frewen vs. the Gramman Trunk Pacific Town and Developm company was called.

The plaintiff, a representative such large capitalists as John H. Hammond, Sir Edgar Vincent southers, is suing Fresident Charles Hays, of the G. T. P. Railway, who is a president of the defendant compatore of the completion of an allege agreement between the two for transfer of 1,000 lots in the Prince Figer townsite, which Mr. Frewen claim he had the privilege of choosing und Mr. Hay's guidance before the pubhad a look in on the property at the public auction sale of the Gramman. Mr. Hay's guidance before the pubhad a look in on the property at t public auction sale of the G. T. P. to minal property in Vancouver in M. last. The alleged original bargain, verbal agreement. wbs. the blaint says, made between Mr. Frewen an Mr. Hays on a hunting trip in Algo quin park in 1906, and ever since the date the plaintiff has been bending henergies to secure the performance the contract of its acknowledgment the lack and white.

black and white.

The whole of today's hearing was of cupied with the examination in chie of the plaintiff on the stand, togethe with the putting in as exhibits of upwards of 125 copies of lettersjand tele grams, most of which were correspondence over the deal between the twprincipal figures in the trial. Severa of these, documents were interesting the extreme, especially one written by Mr. Frewen to Mr. Hays shortly beforthe writ in the action was issued, and Mr. Frewen to Mr. Hays shortly before the writ in the action was issued, and in which he outlines his many abortive attempts to pin the Grand Trunk, Pacific Development company to seme sort of a definite understanding, closing with an expression of surprise at Hay's action in throwing over such connections as Hammond and Vincent.

The trial will probably occupy another two days:

President Versus Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Abandoning a trip to New Haven to see his son graduate from Yale, and announcing that he would stay in Washington all summer if need be, President Taft today begun his first open fight with the United States senate.

Fatal Auto Collision Fatal Auto Collision
OMAHA, Neb., June 21.—Wm. Krug.
vice-president and general manager of
the Krug Brewing Co., of this city,
was killed. Fred F'. McCormick, of
Denver, and Al Schults. an auto driver,
were seriously hurt and Frank Omaha
slightly injured when their autos collided here today.

STEAMER STRIKES

Prince Oscar Meets With Mishap on Way From Montreal to Rotterdam—Passengers Are Safely Transferred

MONTREAL, June 21—The steamer Prince Oscar, Capt. Brambeer, of the Canadian line, which left here on Saturday morning for Rotterdam with twenty passengers and a general cargo, is reported to be ashore at Flour Ridge, near Point Amour. Telegraphic communication is interrupted, but it is known that her passengers were transferred to the Allan liner Sicilian, which stood by all night, but has now proceeded to England. The Prince Oscar's forward hold is stated to be full of water, and her cargo is being jettisoned, but the ship would be in a precarious position in the event of the wind rising, as the spot where she is aground is very rocky. Fog has been dense in the neighborhood, and it is believed that this is the cause. The Prince Oscar struck the ground at 7:45 MONTREAL, June 21-The steamer Prince Oscar struck the ground at 7:45 on Monday night.

Law Student Drowned QUEBEC, June 21.—Alphonse Pou-lion, a law student, was drowned at Indian Lorette by the upsetting of canoe. He could not swim

· Excursion from Bellingham The steamer Chippewa, of the International Steamship Company, reached the company's wharf yesterday soon after noon with 694 excursionists from

Bellingham on board and six heavily laden tally-hos left the wharf soon afterwards carrying many of them. Will Adjust Loss. Will Adjust Loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The actio of V Alaskan, whose cargo in No. 3 hold was damaged by fire Friday night at San Diego is expected to arrive here Wednesday. Johnson, Higgins & Co., adjusters, say there will be a general average on the cargo. The extent of the damage is not yet fully adjusted.

A. G. McCandless, of Vancouver, is as an in the city.

ON, June 20.—A heat boost the mercury much mal is predicted for the

porarily deranged leyers came to was well liked by

POSED ALT CASES

Bought Ore mprisonment

Fines aggregat-by Judge Win-the famous Co-Wilkinson was e from portion He was fined to court refused llowing parties lex. Littlejohn, Paris, \$200 or er, \$200 or six akle, \$100 or on, \$25 or 60

egotiating ite or In-Hotel at

Chas. M.
d Trunk Panorth this

SUIT EXCITES MUCH INTEREST

of Moreton Frewen Against Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company Up in

S CASE

WANDONYS And 21: 757 Grad of the second of the sec

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Abandoning a trip to New Haven to see his son graduate from Yale, and announcing that he would stay in Washington all summer if need be, President Taft today begun his first open fight with the United States senate.

STEAMER STRIKES
ON BOOKY SHORT

Prince Older Medic With Miship on Way From Montree

From Strike Transferred

A. S. Strik

Liberal Re-Elected.

London, June 21.—In the Hartlepeol bye-election yesterday, Sir
Christopher Furniss, Liberal, polled
6,159 votes and the Unionist candidate 5,993. The election was caused
by the unseating of Sir ChristoprerFurniss for bribery by agents.

print Adelination of the excessive heat here today. The maximum temperature was 98 at 3 pm. The lowest for the day was at 4.30 a.m., when the mercury dropped to 73.

NEW YORK, June 21—Three persons are dead and thirty others prostrated as the result of the hottest day New York has had this year. The thermometer registered as high as 98.

OMAHA, Neb., June 21.—Wm. Krug, vice-president and general manager of the day.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Everywhere east of the mountains the country is in the grasp of a heat beave which is smashing June records and promises to continue, with no relightly injured when their autos collided here today.

STEAMER STRIKES

STEAMER STRIKES

Terror of the day.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Everywhere east of the mountains the country is in the grasp of a heat wave which is smashing June records and promises to continue, with no relight injured when their autos collided here today.

STEAMER STRIKES

Terror of the day.

Terror of a heat wave which is smashing June records and promises to continue, with no relight injured when their autos collided here today.

STEAMER STRIKES

Terror of the day.

Terror of a heat wave recorded yesterday in many warring and promises to continue, with no relighter to this afternoon of passing the hundred wave which is smashing June records and promises to continue, with no relighter to the water bureau's official thermometer, shaded by solidings on the street level on Pennsylvania avenue, registered 100 degrees at 3 p.m. From the northwest the weather bureau is getting reports that thermometers registered as high as 105, and crops are in danger.

Former Official Dead

THE VICTORIA COLONIST DUMINIONS RE

Statement of Colonial Secretary in Regard to Canada's

BOSTON, Mass., June 21—Three deaths and eight prostrations were the result of high temperature and humidity here today. The thermometers registered 36 as the high mark of the day.

WENNIPEG, June 21—No relief was surnished this sweltering city last night by thunderstorms, which seemed imminent. The thermometer did not fall below 75, and with sunrise started steadily climbing again, with prospects this afternoon of passing the hundred mark.

Mr. McClure Operated Upon. PARIS, June 21—S, S. McClure, or New York, was successfully operated upon at the Madison Belpsau today Later it was said that the patient was

Vessels to Be invited on Confidential Basis—Follow Admiralty Policy

Admiralty Policy

Admiralty Policy

Corrawa June 21.—Clive Johnson, of Sumas, who gives his age as 21. proved himself a young Lechinvar when, with his sweetheart, Minnie Johnson, also of Sumas, whose father says she is only 14 years old drove all night in pelting rain a distance of sixty miles to New Westminster, and took marriage vows ere the telegram from the father to the chief of police was received.

The mesage arrived just ten minutes too late. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were leaving the residence of Rev. J. S. Henderson when the chief of police was received on a charge of kidnapping.

It is understood that negotiations are now being carried on with a view of avoing the Admiralty consent to copies of the plans being sent out here so that Canadian firms may examine them with facility. The applications are in the hands of Lord Strathcona.

BADLY HUGGED

BADLY HUGGED

Handsome Cloth Suits up to \$50.00,



Handsome Cloth Suits up to \$50.00, \$32.50

NET WAIST SALE TO-

Today, \$2.90



Wash Suit Special

Owing to our special order of Wash Suits arriving ten days later than expected, we offer them to you at a special



They come in Black and White Stripes, Greys, Pinks, Blues, Helios, Tan, Green and White. Pique Collars and cuffs.

TO GET MARRIED

OF NAVY PLANS Youthful Pair From Sumas Evade Parents and Journey to New Westminster-Pro-

Contractors' Building Supplies and

Materials Are Always Promptly

Delivered/by

Raymond & Sons

613 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res. 376

COLUMBIA Double-Disc and Cylinder Records

FOR JULY Just Received

We invite you to hear Will fit any kind of talk-ing machine, and make your machine sound better than ever before.

Double Disc Records 85c. Cylinders, indestructible,

FLETCHER BROS.

1231 Covernment St., Sole Agents in Victoria

Corrig. College

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GOLDNIS

THE INDIAN CLAIM

Mr. R. E. Gosnell writes us very interestingly concerning the claim that has been put forward on behalf of some of the northern Indians. He points out several questions that inmade to state the Indian case in concrete form as respects any particular there was occupation. An Indian and to view with doubt anything that operation or under construction nearly had no land to sell. There was no tribal title recognized among them propose or promise; but we did not selves or by other tribes, but only accepted in the selves or by other tribes, but only accepted in the selves of believe the these things in any spirit of criticism tual possession which was not always statements in its own news columns, and we have not a word to say in hoapose an adaptation of an English form of deed, but he could not, and ly chosen to throw doubt upon the in the eastern profilere. Not long ago he never pretended to give them good faith of the whole proceeding. If the Colonist was advecting the cona title to something that they did not such a course has any effect at all, struction of a line of vallway along His whole correspondence it must be one prejudicial to the wel- the West Coast and to the porth end shows that he treated the land as fare of this city, for if its readers of the Island by way of Albern. To when we rome to speak or title, we only the our have to deal with a matter of fact, cussedness." not one of theory, and still less one of sentiment. To claim that the indians had the ownership of vast areas simply because they roamed over The St. John Telegraph, comment-them in search of game, fished in the ing upon some observations in this

Let it be supposed that a man should get in communication with a band of Indians and secure from them by purchase a part of the land on the Naas, River, for example, or, not to go so far awas, up the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and suppose that another man should apply for and obtain a Crown grant of the same land in the regular way. In whom would the title vest? Will anyone contend that the man who bought from the Indians would be the owner? Yet, if the claim put forward on behalf of the land against all comers? In such a case there would be two sovereignates in British Columbia, which is an untenable position. Is it not clear that, if the Indians own the land of the Province, except such small parts as they have surrendered to the white people, they must hold it under their own laws, be able to transfer it acas they have surrendered to the white people, they must hold it under their to add is that if young New Bruns- ed the advocates of the new measure wickers do not take our contempor- will simply alienate what public sencording to their own customs, and ig. ary's advice and stay at home, we hope they will come to British Columbia.

The National Courts of the Provincial Courts? cial courts? For the Indians are either British subjects or they are not. If they are, they come under British law, and that law does not recognize any such title to lands as the Indians are setting up. If they are not British subjects, and the Crown has no title to the land, they remain an independent people. It is a fundamental principle of British law that the iftle to all land is vested primarily in the Crown, and that subjects can only secure it by virtue of a 27,000 square miles; that is, it is less.

But our contemporary's observations in respect to the development of its in adequacy of the mail service in indequacy of the mail service in indequacy of the province. Unfortunately was abled to be done there. We say it not in any spirit of criticism, but for the purpose of showing the people of this part of the province. Unfortunately considered up at the part of the province. Unfortunately considered up at the part of the province. Unfortunately considered up at the part of the province. Unfortunately considered up at the part of the province of British Columbia to be inconvenited in adequacy of the mail service in that part of the province. Unfortunately considered up at the part of the province. Unfortunately considered up at the part of the province of British columbia to be inconvenited up at the part of the province of British columbia to be inconvenited up at the part of the province of British columbia to be inconvenited up at the part of the province of British columbia to be inconvenited up at the part of the province of British columbia to be inconvenited up at the part of the province of British columbia to be inconvenited up at the part of the province of British at the part of the part o cial courts? For the Indians are But our contemporary's observations

primarily in the Crown, and that subjects can only secure it by virtue of a grant from the Crown. If the Indians are subjects they must hold their land under the Crown, and cannot hold it by any other title.

While we decline to accept the contention made on behalf of the Indians we are fully in accord with those who say that their claims ought not in just set to be brushed aside as though just set to be brushed aside as though just were unworthy of consideration. We have taken possession of the country, our possession has been recognized by all the nations of the consideration. earthy but we find in the country an aboriginal race. We are bound by every instinct of humanity to deal generously with this race. If we should abandon the country to them they would not revert to their former condition for they have tasted the fruits of civilization and could not return, if they wished to do so, to their original savagery. They have not been badly treated. Indeed, they have been used exceedingly well. They have been interfered with as little as essible. But present conditions cannet continue. The inexorable advance of civilization makes that impossible. Our duty towards the Indians, therefore, is becoming more imperative. We must see to it that they do not suffer because of the new conductor of the new conductor. do not sumer pecause of the new con-ditions that have arisen. While we deny their right to land which they cannot occupy to any beneficial pur-pose, we admit in the fullest degree

their right to liberal treatment and trust that it will be accorded to them. The settlement of the dispute that has arisen may not be wholly without difficulty, for the Indians have advisers who seem more defermined on mischief than on justice; but lastice must be done notwithstanding.

THE DAILY KNOCKER.

There is a project on foot for the con-

We venture to suggest to our even-struction of another north and south ing contemporary that it might with line, by way of the valley of the St Last night speaking of what the Col-Railway. Crossing the province at the Last night speaking of what the Colonist had said concerning the despatch of survey parties into the field on Vancouver Island by the Canadian Northern Railway company, our contemporary threw doubt upon this, saying that it did not believe the terms of the contract were fulfilled by "the presence of survey parties in the lance through the centre is the Central." "the presence of survey parties in the field—if they are in 'the field—as the Colonist suggests they are." Then it shore from St. John westward is what made to state the Indian case in concrete form as respects any particular piece of land. It occurs to us that the arguments advanced on behalf of the Indians are plausible and ingenius, but not sound. They are based upon a confusion of things that are upon a confusion of things that are leading local item headed "Surveyors Leave for Up the Island," and it told of the despatch of a party by the Indians to I and as though they were soverned or sinally by the laws of fact we know that they never were. There never was such a things as ownership of land by the Indians; ownership of land by the Indians; there was occupation. An Indian that no land to sell. There was no made in the confusion of things that are leading local item headed "Surveyors to the despatch of a party by the Canadian Northern, adding that this was the second party to enter the seacoast, which is nearly two-thirds of the seacoast, which is nearly two-thirds of the colonist, to discredit Mr. McBride, and to view with doubt anything that operation or under construction nearly 2,000 miles of railway.

THE EAST AND ITS LESSON

NO MOTHER

LOVES HER

1228 Government Street

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

continuous. We are told that Mr. But there is a serious side to this tillty to those who are agitating for Douglas, as he was then, acting for matter, and this is why we refer to additional railways in that province the Hudson Bay Company, recognized it. The Colonist Laying stated and We only hope that they will be able the Indian title and took steps to ex- its own news department having to secure every line that they think tinguish it; but all he really did was brought in the news that the surveys they need. Our reference to the subto pay certain tribes to abandon cer- for the Cahadian Northern were 68. Ject is, as we have said, to show our tain tracts. He used for the puring pushed forward with rapidity, our own western people what is regarded

absolutely in control of the Crown, share in its doubts, they cannot fail this strenuous objection was taken by but even if for the sake of preserving friendly relations he chose to pay but even if for the sake of preserving friendly relations he chose to pay them for not interfering with the settlement of Europeans in the southern part of Vancouver Island he did not thereby give the Indian tribes a title to the remainder of British Columbia. When we rome to speak of title, we When we come to speak of title, we have to deal with a matter of fact, and a still less one cussedness."

Diosting to Victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria: Perhaps at 18 up the west and another up the industry to victoria.

them until they got them. That is them in search of game, fished in the stream, or picked between on the hill-sides, seems an absurdity in the highest degree. All they had was the use of them.

Let it be supposed that a man should get in communication with a coun province. To this advice no true. should get in communication with a own province. To this advice no true will be a tremendous power

is more they would keep agitating for

HEADQUARTERS FURNITURE AND

Wanter Book

CAMP FURNISHINGS AND EVERYTHING FOR THE SUMMER COTTAGE

See These Rich Gift Pieces Sparkling "Libbey" Cut Glass

One of Our Government Street Windows Filled Today

We have one of our Government Street windows filled with sparkling Libbey Cut Glass-beautiful pieces, suitable for wedding gifts.

By all means see this display of "the most welcome of all her gifts"—it offers you an easy solution of "what to give."

For years "Libbey" has led the cut glass world. It is recognized as the finest made anywhere. Go where you will, you'll find no glass that can equal it in quality or beauty. The name is graven in each piece, and it is a mark of quality sought just as "sterling" is on silver.

Choose the wedding gift from our stock of "Libbey" Cut Glass, and you'll send a gift that'll be ap-

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Nappies from, each Bowls from, each		
Bowls from, each Vases from, each	***************************************	\$2.50
- Vases from each		86.00
Sugars and Creams		\$3.50
water lugs from oach		510.00
Water Bottles from, each Decanters from, each		77.50
Decanters from, each Butter Dishes from, each		\$10.00
Butter Dishes from, each Compotes from, each		\$5.00
Compotes from, each Flower Baskets from, each		\$6.00
Flower Baskets from, each Punch Bowls, small size	n	\$10.00
Punch Bowls, small size, Finger Bowls at per doze	at	\$30.00
Finger Bowls at, per doze	"	\$35.00
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Ice Plates at, per dozen	\$45.00
Oil Bottles from, each	920.00
Candlesticks from each	
Candlesticks from, each	***************************************
Loving Cups from, each	818 00
Hair Receivers from	
Large let-cream Plates at	
Tritume Bottles from	

Charming New Sterling Silverware

These Pieces Make Most Desirable Wedding Gifts

Sterling Silver, because it is practically everlasting, should appeal to you as a practical, as well as a particularly dainty, wedding gift. There's no wearing out to it, and it is therefore a gift that will remind the recipient of a "June Day" for many a year.

We have recently added many new pieces that are exceptionally dainty in design. An opportunity to show you these would be greatly appreciated. Come in now-today-and see these in our silverware de-

MONEY.	
	Starling on the start of the st
	Sterling Silver Sugar Tongs at, each 7
100	Sterling Silver Salt Spoons at, each \$1.50 Sterling Silver Butter Spread
No. 10	Starling Sile 3
2129	Sterling Silver Sugar Shells, \$2.50 to \$1.50
	Station City 5 \$1.50
	Det dozen
	Sterling Silver Teaspoons per dozen 6
	Sterling Silver Teaspoons, per dozen, \$20.00 to \$12.00
	Tribute Delly anone and Co of the
	Salt and Renner Shakers sterling silves
	Salt and Repper Shakers, sterling silver mounted cut-glass,
	at; per pair, \$4.00 to
	\$1.00

Vases, plain and etched glass with sterling silver mount-ed, sterling silver spoons, in lined cases, at, per pair, ing silver rim and handle. Very dainty. Price. \$15.00

"1847 Rogers Bros" Silver---Best Plate

The Very Best in Silverplated Flatwear for Table Use

In silver-plated flatware for table use there is none to excel the productions of the famous "1847 Rogers, Bros." factory.

Since away back in 1847 they have been recognized as leaders in the making of silver plate. Quality and design led then, as now. The name "1847 Rogers Bros." stamped on a piece of silver-plate guarantees VESTA AVON LOTUS TIPPED WINDSOR

These are a few of the patterns we carry in 1847 Rogers' Bros. flatware. Come here and choose from our stock of this ware when you require anything in-

TEA SPOONS, TABLE SPOONS, DESSERT SPOONS, DESSERT FORKS, TABLE FORKS

New Curtainings

And Materials for Draperies

Those new curtain materials are ready for you today. Don't fail to see these choice samples of the "dainty and artistic," for they are unusually nice. They come from the hub of the world-London, and

represent the very newest ideas in materials for curtainings and for drapery work inside the home. Many lines and a big choice in each. See what we offer

CRETONNES SHADOW CLOTH CASEMENT CLOTH

TAFFETAS CREPE GLORIA HOPSACK VELVETS

A nice range of materials suitable for your home and colorings and patterns that'll please.

INSIDE CURTAINS AND VALLANCES

For these we show an excellent range of materials that hang in nice, soft folds—materials that drape easily and gracefully. We also stock a big range of linings, trimmings, edgings, bandings, etc.

Let us make some curtains for your home, or, if you prefer, get the materials and make them yourself.

Dinner Services

Almost a Hundred Patterns

A choice of almost 100 different dinner ware patterns makes the matter of choosing a dinner set a very easy work fact is, choosing dinnerware is easier at this store than at

We show a larger assortment and a wider variety of patterns than any other Western establishment, and a range that isn't excelled by any retail store in Canada, and equalled by few, if any. HAVILAND

AHRENFELDT SWEDISH

WEDGWOOD LIMOGES AUSTRIAN

These are but a few of the lines of china dinner services. Many other productions are offered as well as a big variety of splendid sets in semi-porcelain. Prices range from, per set, \$7.50.

See the "Open Stock" Patterns

We have a big variety of patterns in the "open stocks."

This method of purchasing dinnerware—a few pieces at a time—appeals to a great many thrifty homekeepers. No better place to start than right here. Come in and see our

Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders

Send for Our Big Catalogue FREE

C.N.R. COMPLETE

Date Mentioned for Thro Line by President Will Mackenzie in Interview Winnipeg is July 1st, 1

MUCH WORK IN HAND IN WESTERN SECTI

Construction From Edmon Coast Will Be in Progr Next Year-Some Contra Already Awarded

WINNIPEG, June 20 — Preside Wm. Mackenzie, of the C. N. Railw Company, arrived in the city yest day afternoon, the Journey from Henders and twenty minutes over the main line. This is the fastest the ever made on this trip, and establish a new record. The average speed made included all stops. Mr. Makenzie is quite elated over this markable Journey, but stated that hopes when the betterments now progress have been completed that the C. N. R. passenger trains will accomplish the run in the same time.

Mr. Mackenzie is returning from the purchase of the Dunsmuir commines and took possession of the properties. "It is our intention," said Mr. Mackenzie, in speaking of the matter, "to extend the workings and double the present output, which approximately 3,500 tons daily. The coal from our mines is consumed a along the Pacific coast as far sout as San Francisco, and the demand increasing yearly."

as San Francisco, and the demand increasing yearly."

Speaking of the construction of the mountain section of the C. N. R., Mr Mackenzie stated that tenders are now being invited for the construction of sixty miles eastward from opposite the west with the section will be completed this year. This will carry the line through the famous Chilliwack farming district to Hope. Construction is also to be started at once from Edmonton westward, a contract for 70 miles to the McLeod River having been awarded to McMillan Bros. Next year construction will be in progress for the entire distance between the McLeod River and Hope. From the Yellowhead Pass the line will follow the Thompson and North Thompson rivers to Kamloops and then follow the Thompson and south bank of the Fraser to New Westminster. Mr. Mackenzie says that the line as located is a very good one, though many of the problems of mountain rallway building will be encountered. Being asked when he expected to have the C. N. R. completed as a transcontinental line, Mr. Mackenzie replied that July 1st, 1914, had been fixed as the date of opening a through line from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean, and he added that he had every confidence that his company would be able to carry out the programme to the letter.

Respecting work now under way in the prairie provinces the president referred the newspaper man to the local officials of the road, who, he said, where in a better position to furnish information than he. However, he volunteered the information that already this year 200 miles of new road in the west had been laid with steel, and work was being pushed in every quarter.

Speaking of the future of western Canada, Mr. Mackenzie grew most enthusiastic, "Having in view what has occurred in the past quarter of a century, who can foretell what great things there are for us?" he said. "The possibilities seam averwhell."

occurred in the past quarter of a century, who can foretell what great things there are for us?" he said. "The possibilities seem overwhelming. In this rich agricultural country, the best in the world, with wheat at prices which all experts declare will never be lower, the wealth that our land will produce is almost inestimable." Mr. Mackenzie leaves for Toronto

AEROPLANE TRAVELLING

Lady Abdy As Passenger With Gra-ham White Has Rather Start-ling Adventure.

LONDON, June 20.—Graham White, he English aviator, who was near vinner of the London-to-Manchester rize of \$50,000, recently announced that er of the Longui.
er of the Longui.
s of \$50,000, recently announced that
s of \$50,000 recently announced that
would take passengers in his biplane.
Abdy secured the right of first
The Lady Abdy secured the right of flight for £126. The second and flight for £126. The second and third flights were to cost her £14 10s. The first flight was tried on Saturday. Soon after the start the engine of the machine failed and the biplane fell. It happened that it was only about ten feet in the air at the time, and Lady Abdy and White were uninjured. The machine was badly damaged.

SERIOUSLY BURNED

Owner of Trotting Horse Suffers Endeavor to Rescue Animal From Burning Stable.

OTTAWA, June 20 - The Central Canada exhibition buildings were again tonight visited by fire. Mixed alarms delayed the brigade in getting to the scene, with the result that the stables, in which were a number of valuable troiting horses, were destroyed. In attempting to rescue the well known trotter Waterloo, Frank Putnam, the owner, was seriously burned and was taken to St. Luke's hospital. All the race horses, eight, were safely removed. The stables were frame structures, so that the loss will not exceed \$15,000.

King to Inspect Rifle Teams LONDON, June 20.—Bisley rifle eams of the overseas dominions at present in England will be inspec by King George at Buckingham Palace this week.

Crushed by Load of Lumber VANCOUVER, June 20.—E. Phillips, aged 65, a workman, was instantly killed this afternoon by a load of lumber from a flat car slipping and crushing bits.

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C.N.R. COMPLETE IN FOUR YEARS

Date Mentioned for Through Line by President William

MUCH WORK IN HAND

Already Awarded

Already Awarded

Winniped, June 20 — President Winniped, June 20 — President Company, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, the journey from Edmonton being made in twenty-two hours and twenty minutes over the main line. This is the fastest time ever made on this trip, and establishes an new record. The average speed made included all stops. Mr. Mackenzie is quite elated over this remarkable journey, but stated that he hopes when the betterments now in progress have been completed that the Lorent Mr. Mackenzie is returning from Victoria, B.C., where he consummated the purchase of the Dunsmuir coal mines and took possession of the properties. "It is our intention," said Mr. Mackenzie, in speaking of the matter, "to extend the workings and double the present output, which is approximately 3,500 tons daily. The coal from our mines is consumed all along the Pacific coast as far south as San Francisco, and the demand is increasing yearly."

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LONDON, June 20.—Rumor has it hat a well-known Canadian and ormer member of the Briffish parliament will be included among the mights in the next honor list.

Mackenzie in Interview at London, battlefields to the Canadian battlefield e historic pageant at the ain tercentenary at Quebec in MR. JOSEPH MARTIN

Construction From Edmonton
Coast Will Be in Progress
Next Year—Some Contracts
Already Awarded

Good Weather for Crops
CALGARY, June 20.—A deluge of rain followed by warm sunshine has gladdened the hearts of Alberta farmers. Rain threatened all yesterday afternoon, showers commencing in the evening and being followed by an exceptionally heavy downpour at an early hour this morning.

again tonight visited by fire. Mixed alarms delayed the brigade in getting to the seene, with the result that the stables, in which were a number of valuable trotting horses, were destroyed. In attempting to rescue the well known trotter Waterloo, Frank Putham, the owner, was serfously burned and was taken to St. Luke's hospital. All the race horses, eight were safely removed. The stables were safely removed. The stables were farme structures, so that the loss will not exceed \$15,000.

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King to inspect Rifle Teams

LONDON, June 20.—Bisley rifle teams

Crushed by Load of Lumber

VANCOUVER June 20.—E Phillips, aged 65, a workman, was instantly killed this afternoon by a load of iumber from a flat car slipping and crushing in plans and specifications for a standard elevator. These, it is expected, will be ready in a few days.

A Bureau of Information is to be established at Kelowna.

TO EARL GREY

lis Excellency Attracts Attention of English Business Men to Commercial Possibilities of This Country

IN OPEN REBELLION

Canadian Northern Stock on London Market - Bankers Frown on Second Class Securities from Canada

Canada's Representative

Prepare to Build Road in the Portland Canal District—Lo-cal Man Clear First Section that Canadian promoters with second-class securities to sell might as well stay at home and save their money, as they cannot sell them here. Bankers ridicule the fiamboyant campaign in the newspapers to boom British Comments of prospective profits are largely exaggerated.

St. Lawrence, Challenger for Inter-national Cup, Expected to Take the Water This Week.

O

French Lingerie Dresses



For Summer or Evening Wear

These exquisite Parisian-designed One-Piece Dresses are all ready to put on-a new consignment we have just placed in stock. Many of them are exceedingly choice and dressy, and therefore suitable for evening or theatre wear.

Fortunate indeed will be the purchaser who comes early and

PRICE \$7.25-Mull, in pale blue, helio, pink, fawn and white. Princess style, beautifully trimmed with val. lace and insertion.

PRICE \$10.00 - Semi-Princess models of mull, in shades of champagne, pale pink, pale blue and white, very daintily trimmed with lace and insertion.

PRICE \$12.50—Charming semi-Princess designs in mull, colors old rose, helio pale pink, pale blue and white, elegantly made. Trimmed with white lace and insertion

PRICE \$13.00-Also in mull, pale blue, pink and helio, handsomely flounced skirt: Trimmed profusely with all-over lace and insertion and fine pin-tucks.

PRICE \$17.00—The most charming Princess Models, exceedingly dressy, exquisitely made, and trimmed with cream all-over lace and insertion. These come in pale blue, pale pink, white and helio. Best quality of mull. Several other lines, no two alike. Prices to \$29.00

Dress Goods and Dressmaking a Specialty. large and expert staff.

Thomson's Glove Fitt-

1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street

Morley's Hosiery. Dr. Deimel's Linen M

FIT-REFORM

Will Serve You Quickly and Well

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe puts a man in A I TAILORED APPEARANCE for every sort of work or play that belongs to mankind.

It will fit him for a long vacation trip with the same readiness that it will array him for his wedding or any social function, and his FIT-REFORM TWO-PIECE SUIT will have the same superiority as the cool Worsted or Serge Suit he buys for Business

The Fit-Reform system of sizes assures absolutely perfect fitting garments, delivered to your home the same day you select them, if desired.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

ALLEN & CO. 1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

Purity and Perfection in

OSS **Provisions**

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

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Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

While We Want To Help Everybody

We want Everybody to Help Us. Patronize the Anti-Com-

COPAS & YOUNG

It's the One Firm that made up its mind to run Its Own Business and Succeeded. Boost It! Did You Notice Flour Was own? Everything of the Best at Live and Let Live Prices. We Guarantee We Save You Money

ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER-4 packets for .. 25¢

CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR-

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AT THE LOWEST PRICES

Patronize the Store of the People

Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Our Hobby Again

Phones 94 and 95 Quick Delivery

Proud of our fine All-Woot English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

Call or write for prices. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD SOS TATES STREET.





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TURNER CARLOW-CLARK—On Tuesday, June 21, 1910, at St. James church, by Rev. J. S. Sweet, Turner Carlow to Mrs. M. Clark, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

GRANT—In this city on the 16th inst., at the family residence, 1405 Ferriwood Road, Ivor Noel MacGregor, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald A. C. Grant, aged 11 years, and a native of Victoria.

CHAN TONG ORK—At Victoria, B. C. on the 17th day of June, 1910, Chan Tong Ork (of On Hing Bros.) aged 62 years. A native of Canton, China. Funeral from 552 Fisguard street, on Sunday, June 19th, at 10 a. m.,

The six men of Prince Rupert sworn y Coroner McMullen heard all the de-

as their verdict the following:

"We the undersigned jurors having heard the evidence touching the death of the deceased Alexine Bianca, do hereby believe that the deceased came to her death by a shot fired by the comment that the persons named in the evidence, Cavalini and Martini, be dealt with as by law provided for intimidation and blockmall on the firm and blockmall on the first should be sh tion and blackmail, as we fully be-lieve such caused her to commit this owne

There was little circumstantial gener

WOMEN

rs Adopt Heroic Foil Quarry Own-Vould Oust Hus-

.-With heroic resoen at Mery-sur-Oise ies on the railway the removal of some edient was certainly was used with pan going on for some d ceased for a week, was so serious that quarries refused to iterviews with the was resumed nd that a number of th building stone, standing idle for a hauled away. A lo 200 strikers ing and the railway on the rails. Their ed them, some car-in their arms and em along in peran

ed, and started to took their babies n the track. "Dar out the steam like ne women neve nearer and neare he engineer would the infants. The quietly, but he did engine had come ards of the babe squad of police n employees par rikers and their of no use. on became riotous ers smashed th al quarries, about unable to hold the brakes on the approached the resorted to their and threw them with their chil

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great cheer went kard shook hands arrival. Jeffries m Berger, were oynski, Jack Jef-nager Berger, Bob Cornell, Farmer of newspapermen, tards motored out inspect the new ffs was in splen-the trip.

s. Deaths

at St. James S. Sweet, Turner lark, of Douglas,

HE NAME IN THE PROPERTY OF THE

Disease - Breeding Dirt

(hococococococococococococococococ "Nictitans," in The Englishman. "Martin, if dirt was trumps, what hands you would hold!"—Lamb's Suppers.

Some such reflection as this passes through the mind of every school doctor and every knowledgable person who investigates the children of some of our elementary schools. Custom cannot stale the horror of the grossness of the dirt, nor familiarity breed contempt in the breast of the onlooker; but alas! how different the attitude of the dirty one.

To the school doctor the subject of dirt is not a matter for reflection merely; he is actively engaged in combating it, for it is wedded to his arch enemy, disease. He speedily finds that his work is essentially a branch of education, a necessary part of a liberal education, if you please; and he becomes an apostle of cleanliness. Day in and day out, at every school and in every class-room, he becomes a teacher of the prime necessity of cleanlinessclean bodies, clean air, and, by no means least, a powerful, if only indirect, teacher of the necessity for clean homes.

In this article I wish to outline some of the conditions incident on dirt which have come within my particular view in school work; to remark on school and home conditions which affect cleanliness; and to suggest the powerful influence that modern school work may bring to bear upon the rising generation for the betterment of the general habits of the com-

Just before school medical inspection began to exert any influence on London schools I examined the children of thirty public ele-mentary schools in the Hackney division of London. The children ranged from seven to thirteen years of age. The schools were sub-sequently classified, as I judged the general situation of the region, the housing and the condition of the children favorable to their well-being. Thirteen schools were found in which the children reached a fair average of cleanliness, three schools were above average, and fourteen below.

The eye conditions of these children worked out as follows:

Cleanliness. Cases of Disease. Percent. Above average 19 in 2,174 Average 134 in 9,463 1,416 Below average 197 in 10,256 1.92

Totals 350 in 21,893 1.608 The "clean" schools were situated in the north of Hackney, where good housing and many open spaces are found; the "dirty" schools in Hoxton, Haggerston, and Bethnal Green, where are miles of mean streets crowded with humanity. The schools above the average of cleanliness had an incidence of disease of about one-half that found for the schools below the average cleanliness; yet it must be remembered that no one of the best schools was without some dirty and ill-kept children, for in every part of London is found some "slum" street which breeds its quota of dirtiness.

If we look into the eye conditions which make up the 350 cases found in these schools, we shall have a fair idea of how dirt influences their causation.

Conjunctivitis accounted for 37 cases. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis, being associated with nasal catarrh, septic teeth, bad feeding, and general malnutrition, accounted for

Blepharitis, almost exclusively a dirt disease, accounted for no less than 260 cases, or, roughly, 75 per cent.

I have said blepharitis is almost exclusivea dirt disease. I think the description is justified. It is true that its acute onset is often associated with measles or other exanthem, and that its chronic form is almost always associated with some error of refraction, some visual defect in the eye, that tires the eyes and inflames the lids, but the fact remains that this sort of eye disease is not seen amongst clean folk, except in its most elementary form. In other words, cleanliness keeps down its manifestation, but dirt increases it. Cleanliness reduces the microbe that set up the ulceration of the irritated eyelids, dirt increases their number and fosters their activity. The final effect of this simple disease is disgusting in the extreme; the subject is permanently disfigured by red, flabby, lashless eyelids. No wonder Jacob loved not Leah with her "tender"

Now I will give you some much more deli-cate indications of the influence of dirt on the susceptibility of disease. Everyone knows the role of micro-organisms, and in particular the action of micrococci and bacilli in the production of disease. The succeeding notes will show how far cleanliness and dirt affect the number of these organisms about the eyes of children, and consequently their chances of eye

The conjunctiva frequently harbors microbic parasites. These I collected by suitable means, and incubated in the usual bacteriological manner. Two schools were selected, one situated in the north of London, newly built, well-situated, amid comfortable dwellings, filled with clean and well-cared-for scholars; the other, situated in the densely-populated district of Bethnal Green, an old building, within a district of poor cottages, "model" dwellings, and workshops, and filled with ili-kept scholars. The one school was above the average of cleanliness, the other was below the average. The head teachers selected groups of children as their average scholars who presented clean, healthy conjunctivae. In each school fifty children were examined, twentyfive boys and twenty-five girls. They were chosen of ages of five, seven, nine, eleven, and

thirteen years, of each five children. The weather on several days preceding the inoculations had been wet in the extreme, so that one common source of conjunctival infection

one common source of conjunctival infection in towns, street dust, was entirely absent.

Of the 100 'conjunctivae examined 23 were sterile. Of the 50 "dirty" children only 3 were sterile; of the 50 "clean" children 20 were sterile. The totals of the colonies of organisms grown in all cases show very well the difference in the incidence of micro-organisms in ence in the incidence of micro-organisms in dirt and cleanliness. "Dirty" group 789 colones; "clean" group 262 colonies.

Twenty-eight different varieties or organ-

isms were distinguished, in most cases they were common parasites; diphtheroid organisms were found 36 times, and staphylococci, pus organisms of the mildest virulence, 43 times. times. Some pathogenic organisms were found, and these almost exclusively amongst the "dirty" group, thus: The Bacillus Koch-Weeks, the cause of epidemic muco-purulent catarrh, was found in one; the Bacillus Morax-Azenfeld, the cause of angular conjunctivitis, in three; the pneumococcus in one and streptococci in four.

These examples are eloquent of the effect dirt on disease; but before we leave the subject let me give you one more example in which two indicators of dirt and ill-condition are compared together.

"Follicular conjunctivitis" is to the conjunctiva what enlarged tonsils and adenoids are to the throat and nose. All three conditions indicate some general lack of health. Seeking to discover the variations in the incidence and size of these lymph follicles in the conjunctiva, I made a systematic examination of over 1,000 children in a fair average London school, noting at the same time the visual acuity of each and both eyes, and also in the girls the condition of the hair on the head, of whom 80 per cent had nits in their hair.

I found that the incidence of the lymph follicles in boys and girls agreed from the ages of three years to nine years, but from then the girls increased over the boys by 30 per cent. This sudden and continued excess among the girls was inexplicable until I chanced to place alongside the charts the curve of the incidents of nits in the girls' heads; then it was seen that the curve of incidence of the nits was similar to that of the follicles in the girls. There is a fair average level between the ages of four and nine years, and then a sudden rise of 20 per cent in the tenth year, followed by a slow decline in subsequent years. Inquiries amongst the teachers showed that about the age of ten the girls were expected by their mothers, most of whom were working women, to take their share in the home duties. With this responsibility came the liberty to look after their own toilets and the like, hence the increase of the nits, an indication of neglect of the person, and with this an increase in the lymphatic struc-tures as indicative of diminished good health. When personal pride comes in as a factor the person becomes cleaner, the curve of nits falls, and with better cleanliness and health the curve of the follicles also declines. Let it be clearly understood my suggestion is that these two conditions are dependent upon a common cause, dirt or lack of care of the body, and not that nits cause conjunctivitis or vice versa.

Fighting Dirt So much for my main thesis. Dirt is a foe just as much as the full blown manifestation of lisease. So it is dirt we have to combat. To this end the recent progress of medical inspec-tion of school children has been an inestimable boon. The visits of the school doctor and the school nurse have awakened an interest and intelligent judgment on the subject that has already borne much good fruit.

Dirt reigns rampant upon the schoulders of three giants: Ignorance, Indolence, and

Poverty. That people should be ignorant of the dangers of dirt, and even of the state of dirt in which they and their children repose, is not to be wondered at. Cleanliness is essentially a modern virtue. It may have blossomed in well-favored communities in the past, but never to the degree and extent found today. Within but a few generations of our own the fashionable beauty was not ashamed to carry a back-scratcher wherewith to relieve her body from the torment of the hosts that overran her bejeweled person; in fact, she dallied deliciously with the instrument in public, for was it not fashioned delicately, and enriched with gems? What was an apparently normal state formerly is now an indictable offense in the school world! Is there no progress, oh ye pessimists?

Ignorance must be dispelled. People do not know what dirt is until with the eyes of intelligence they regard it apart from themselves. I remember a cultured young lady bringing me a head-louse which she had found on her comb during toilet operations, she showed it to be as a curious natural history specimen, all unaware of its significance! The nimble flea she would doubtless have known and crushed with vindictive anger and disgust, but of this creature she was ignorant. With the poor there is less of this sort of ignorance, but more of a kind that asserts that it is a state of nature, the "weakness" or the "strength" of the child, as occasion may suggest, "breeds the thing"!

Next to these, poverty is the giant upholder of dirt. It costs money to be clean. Water, soap, towels, and heat are not the gifts of the gods, but of the strong, right arm of the worker, and without these prime necessities of cleanliness, or the chance to get them, dirt cannot be vanquished.

Man is not necessarily a dirty animal. Circumstances may make him so, but in my experience the opportunity for cleanliness is

eagerly seized. In South Africa I saw on more than one occasion groups of negroes washing their bodies at the river banks, not merelbathing on a warm day, but diligently clean-ing themselves. In many parts of the Trans-vaal water is precious and hard to come by, so the Dopper Boer was by circumstances not a frequent and liberal user of water; but when in charge of a company of them as prisoners-of-war on a transport ship. I found they seized the opportunity for washing with eagerness, the neck of the ship was alternately a vast bath-house and a busy laundry.

It was not long ago that the epithet of the "great unwashed" was hurled at our own poor. And so they are. But whose fault is it that they are unwashed? Can they wash and be clean in cramped, over-crowded quarters, in regions where bathing facilities are conspicuous by their absence? How can a family living in a single room bathe their bodies? Decency forbids them to be decently clean! There is a forbids them to be decently clean! There is a sense of delicacy common to the people which is a thing to be fostered. In one of our great provincial cities, where courts abound, there were formerly common privies for a whole court, with the result that the younger women suffered habitual constipation; they would not, and then they could not, use the common

Again, to wash and be clean is easy and pleasant in a well-appointed bath-room, where taps labelled "hot" and "cold" gush forth their sparkling fluid to a turn of the wrist. But how can you wash children in the cold, and when their is no warm water and good soap to remove the dirt?? I can remember the lack of interest the bath presented when encamped upon the high veldt, when the water gathered ice upon its surface, and a keen cold wind blew though any crevice of a thin canvas screen. It was better to be warm than clean! If cleanliness he next to godliness, why has not each church its bath-house attached, with its doors as freely open to the poor as the door of the house of prayer? Is the baptistry dead?

Lastly, an enlightened board of education should foster, not hinder, the spread of cleanling the shilless of whom it is the

ness amongst the children of whom it is the official guardian. The present-day cloak-rooms of schools are an abomination, a general exchange for the livestock of the child community. How can a hard-working mother keep her children clean when her child is compelled to hang its outdoor clothes side by side, nay, fold on fold, with those of a dirty and verminous child? Is it fair to handicap the best endeavors in this way? In some schools the clothes are hung on pegs on the walls of the staircases and landings, exposed to the dust and dirt, and the repeated contacts of the stair traffic. How can clothes be clean under such conditions? If the school cannot directly help cleanliness, at least let it not spread dirt.

In one instance I know of, the superior educational authority placed a direct handicap on an effort to attain cleanliness. By a co-operation of the local health and education authorities, verminous children were sent to the public washhouses during school hours (the time when alone arrangements could be made certain) for a very necessary cleansing. But the superior authority disallowed the mark for attendance at school. To the credit of the local authority, let it be said, they preferred to lose the mark for attendance than forego the cleansing of the children ing of the children.

The influence of the teacher, the nurse, and the doctor is not limited to the children immediately under their care. The influence spreads far and wide. Remembering this, we should endeavor to direct it along lines that will ultimately promote public order and clean-

The street pavements, those excellently ordered ways of modern life, are defiled hourly by the inconsiderate spitting of men who were recently school children. Let anyone examine the footways where workmen congregate during the dinner hour, their state him. Time was when the street was the com-Will disgust mon kennel into which every manner of filth was pitched irrespective of the risk to the passer-by; now such an offense is at the peril of the doer. May the time soon come when spitting will be no less an offense.

It is a sad thing to note that the ancient Hebrew lawgiver had to give specific directions to the man on his conduct when he passed the bounds of the camp in response to nature's call, when the very dog has an instinct that needs no teaching. A pity it is that the law-giver did not lengthen the decalogue by one more "Thou shalt not-"

Thou shalt not spit, or cast refuse upon, or in any way defile a public place; for he that defileth the city, the habitation of his brethren,

shall not go unpunished."

Public opinion, backed by the occasional olesale stimulus of a smart fine at the hands of a wideawake magistrate, will do much to lessen the evil; but those who control the training of children can do much by engendering such a habit of mind as will induce a decent

habit of body. In conclusion, let me add that we doctors. say these things in no spirit of harsh criticism; we do not yearn to pluck out the mote from our brother's eye, not regarding the beam that is in our own eye. Rather, in the spirit of the friend of John Gilpin, we exclaim:

"But let me scrape the dirt away That hangs upon your face."

SOOTHING

"But those extremely violent women lunatics-how do you manage to keep them so "That's an idea of the new superinten-

"Yes?" "Yes; he has the straight jackets made up in the peek-a-boo style."-Puck.

Doctor, my wife has lost her voice. What can I do about it?" "Try getting home late some night."

Flying to North Pole

The question of reaching the North Pole by aeroplane is one which has been considerably discussed since it became evident what the possibilities of the machine were. As might have been expected, however, not much enthusiasm has been aroused among the aviators, although there are many who believe that the ourney could be accomplished. Among the latter is to be found no less prominent an authority than Henry Farman, who says:

To make a dash from Spitzbergen to the Pole and back would be out of the question, as the distance separating the two points is, I believe, between 750 and 800 miles, making a total of 1500 to 1600 miles. But with the little aerial craft heavier than air the voyage might perhaps be effected in stages. If I had to un-dertake it, which by-the-by I have no intention of doing, I should probably organize a fleet of fifteen or twenty aeroplanes capable of carrying a heavy load in addition to the pilot. These aerial vessels could certainly convey all the tools needed to construct a snow hut, and could also carry sufficient essence and oil for the motor and provisions for the crew for many days. An advanced post could thus be established, and, by making several journeys for-wards and backwards, all the scientific instruments and a large stock of provisions could be accumulated. While that was being done a couple of aeroplanes could push forward to the next spot to create a second depot. As the distance between those depots should not be more than fifty or sixty miles, the voyage between the base of operations and the first depot would not take more than an hour and a half at the most. It could therefore be made two or three times in the course of the twentyfour hours, and, as there is no night during the summer months in those regions, advantage could be taken of every propitious state of the atmosphere. As far as I am aware there is no great danger of hurricanes in that part of the world in the summer season, and nowadays aeroplanes are constructed to fly if necessary in a gale. With the aerial fleet constantly bringing up supplies I calculate that the head of the expedition should reach the Pole within three or, at most, four weeks after starting from the base of operations.

"It would be necessary to prevent the aeroplanes plying between the depots from going astray. With that object I should advise the hoisting of a big flag over each of the depots and the planting of two or three flags between them. The poles would probably have to be brought by the expedition, but bamboo is light and could be easily strapped to the framework of the aeroplane. Each flagstaff, made in two or three pieces, giving a total weight of twenty or thirty metres (65 feet or 98 feet), would be fixed firmly in the ice and held in position by wire stays. If the distance between these flags did not exceed twenty miles it would be astonishing if the pilot flew so wide of the mark as not to catch a glimpse of the flag in front, even if he failed to see it before losing sight of the one he would have left behind him. However, it seems to me indispensable that each detachment of the aerial fleet should be led by an aeroplane carrying not only the pilot, but a captain seated beside him to direct the course of the vessel. Without the service of a captain each aeroplane would have to be provided with a mechanism enabling the pilot to start the motor from his seat, and that would entail considerable extra weight. The aerial fleet would travel at a fair altitude above the snowdrifts and icebergs, so as to distinguish the flags and to avoid local currents. It goes without saying bound regions would not require wheels to get up speed to rise into the air, and that skis, so useful for alighting on a rough surface, would suffice. The suppression of the wheels lightening the aerial craft would enable it to carry considerable additional weight. As to the housing of the aeroplanes at the depots, I think that the construction of shelters for them would be superfluous. The aeoplanes employed for the expedition should be built in such a manner as to be easily taken to pieces and put together again, and, above all, the bearing surfaces should be made with canvas laced and not glued or sewn on the framework. It would be easy to take off the canvas and to leave nothing but the skeleton of the machine with the motor, which could be protected against inclement weather by a piece of sailcloth. The apparatus in that condition would not be injured even by a gale of wind or a heavy snow storm, especially as it could be attached to the

ground by an iron peg and a wire. "Bold and experienced pilots would be required, and I doubt whether there are at present a sufficient number of them available for a Polar expedition. But as every day adds to the number of brave men who learn to pilot aeroplanes, time, and probably a short time, will remove that difficulty. It would be useless to attempt to indicate the best type of flying machine for a Polar expedition, because improvements are being made in aerial craft every day. The aeroplanes which were delivered to the French Government the other day flew easily during the official trials, carrying a weight of 210 kilogrammes (462 lb.), including the pilot, essence and oil. This shows that flying machines, even in their present imperfect condition, can transport a fairly heavy load. As for the motor, it should be air cooled, for frost would paralyze a water-cooled motor. In conclusion, I may say that it strikes me that a spot further north than Spitzbergen might be selected for the starting point of the aerial fleet. Franz Josef Land, for instance, is much nearer the Pole.

"This is but a rough sketch of my plan for what may be called the establishment of communication with the North Pole. In studying

the problem thoroughly I might modify it, especially if I waited a year or two, because I am convinced that ere long aeroplanes will have been so much improved that to reach the North Pole will be a much less arduous task than it is today. I am quite conscious of the great difficulties of the enterprise, but I repeat that, in my opinion, the most practical means of surnting them is the creation of depots on the route. The greater their number and that of the intermediary flags the greater would be the safety of the expedition and the chances of its

New French Army Dirigible

La Liberte, the semi-rigid "dirigible" built for the French Government by MM. Lebaudy, has had no difficulty in passing the tests required by the authorities, and showed itself in every way an improvement on the ill-fated La Republique, which before the disaster scored such a conspicuous success at the French manoeuvres. After the loss of La Republique the authorities decided not only to replace the metal propellers of the new airship by wooden ones, but also to adopt extensive modifications. The chief modifications consisted in the replacing of the single motor carried by La Liberte by two motors, and necessarily involved the laying up of the airship for an indefinite period, as, among other changes, it was indispensable to enlarge the gasbag. It was decided that, as far as possible, La Liberte should be kept ready for commission at the shortest possible notice, and that the old car with the single motor should be preserved intact, while the work of enlarging the envelope should not begin until the car and motors were ready. The motors are still unfinished, and the authorities have now decided to put La Liberte into immediate commission with the old car and single motor. The airship, which was stored at the Lebaudy Works at Moisson, has already been handed over to the military authorities and will shortly be ready for service.

Hard on Aviators in Germany

The achievement of the young German-American aviator, Robert Frey, in flying across Berlin in a Farman biplane has brought to light the amusing fact that navigation over German towns in a flying machine, like so many other things in the Kaiser's realm, is "verboten"—prohibited. It appears that Hubert Latham committed a misdemeanor when flew from the Tempelhof Field, Berlin, to ohannisthal last autumn and had to pay a fine of \$37.50. Another aviator, the young Alsatian eannin, was mulcted to the tune of \$12.50 for a similar offence three weeks ago. If fines are measured by distance, Mr. Frey's violation of the law last Monday evening would cost him \$75, and Pauhan's London-Manchester flight, it had taken place in Germany, would have enriched the police treasury to the handsome extent of \$1,125. The theory of the police is that aeroplaning is still too undeveloped a science to permit men to fly about at will above the heads of law-abiding citizens. Flights for the present, therefore, are considered a danger to public life and security and are punished accordingly. The German Flying-Machine Engineers' Society proposes to petition the Reichstag for remedial legislation. The members declare that such archaic police regulations are designed only to retard the progress of aviation in Germany. Mr. Frey went to American when a young man and acquired a sufficient competence. This enabled him to return to Europe and educate himself in aviation more or less as astime. Another fact which has just come to light is that until the papers told of his brilliant achievement of flying across Berlin his mother in Wurtemberg did not know what he was doing.

Prize for Smallest Aeroplane

The practical utilization of the aeroplane is the object toward which the efforts of all constructors and experimenters are directed. In furtherance of the same object, the French National Aerial League offers two prizes for small and easily managed aeroplanes. One prize, of-fered by Rene Arnoux, through the agency of the league, will be awarded to the first aviator who shall succeed in starting from a selected road, bordered with trees, and in landing on the same road after making a continuous flight of one kilometer (five-eighths of a mile) or more. The other prize, of \$200, will be awarded to the owner of the smallest aeroplane which shall make a continuous circuit of one kilometer. The size of the aeroplane will be estimated by multiplying together the three maximum di-mensions of the machine. The competition will close July 16, 1910. A complete copy of the rules governing the competition can be obtained by addressing La Ligue Nationale Aerienne, 27 rue de Rome, Paris.

Little Brother (who has just been given some candy)—If I were you, I shouldn't take sister yachting this afternoon.

Ardent Suitor—Why do you say that Tom-

"Well, I heard her tell mother this morning that she feared she'd have to throw you

"Henry, how do you like my new hat?",
"Well, dear, to tell you the truth—"
"Stop right there! If you're going to talk
that way about it, Henry, I don't want to
know!"—Chicago Tribune.

"How could Maud descend to marrying a mere circus contortionist?" "She wanted a man she could twist round her finger."-Boston Transcript.

NOTES AND COM

(Richard L. Poc The Deputy Game The Government has not pointment to fill the vacancy resignation of Mr. D. Gillespi of game warden for this dist meanwhile the duties are bein Mr. G. a Beckett Terrell, dep den from Vancouver, a capal enced officer who is already sl energy in his efforts to deter the doing of evil to our game appointment to this district of a day or two ago he has alr lot of ground and reports gr wherever he has been. In the from here to Sooke Harbor broods of Hungarian partridge condition, a piece of news whice gratifying to all of us who ar

the shooting on the Island. The Opening of the Shootis Although an Order-in-Counc shooting season has not yet bee understood that it will practicall as last year, and that the opening game shooting will be October is, however, the intention to kee shooting closed except in the I

Summer Shooting of Wild

The few remarks in last Sports' page relating to summer wild pigeons brought interestin and opinions from a number of r are hereby acknowledged with facts about the reward of a thou seem to be that this reward ar nest of the Passenger pigeon w lieved to be extinct, full inform. obtained on this point from Pr head, Macdonald College, Quebec ately, however, the chance of any naturalists and sportsmen earn ward appears to be very remote, as we have here in considerable through the summer and early aut the Passenger pigeons, conclusive the extinction of which or the opposited—hence the reward. Thes banded or band-tailed pigeon. The tle is known of them by the local must apparetnly be admitted, but do breed here is undoubted, the they make their nests, if indeed any nest at all, seems still uncert been suggested by some that, being to travel from one place to anot the period of incubation in order sufficient food of the sort which the they actually carry their eggs with place to place, laying them on so place as the top of a stump expos heat of the sun.

This may appear extravagant to ary man who has not read very d the pages of the book of Nature, are many wonderful things reveale book no less out of the ordinary than the student of Nature is continually of new marvels in her ways of proher children, As an example, something which I learnt for the only a few days ago, and which see to be just as wonderful as would be ing of eggs by a bird from place I quote from Pycraft's History of B

"The sand-grouse . . . are dy arid deserts, and consequently have long journeys night and morning to water. During the time the young less their drinking water is supplied cock, and this in an absolutely unique After having slaked his thirst at the ary drinking pool, generally many r tant from the feeding ground and proceeds to wallow in the water a fashion of a bird dusting its plumage, ing until the feathers of the underp thoroughly saturated. As soon as thi attained he makes all speed back agai he calls loudly to the young, who run him. As soon as he alights they thru heads among the breast feathers and tail coverts, and, drawing them through beaks, suck out the water they contain ing to fresh places as the supply beco

SOME FREE FISHING, AND AN GORY

Only too readily, alas! flock mem waters, far off or near, whose harvest appointment, and very little else. Soft time, these mental pictures have a tend lose their cruel outlines, and only rigit ers of diaries realize how utterly bar some of the days of our pilgrimage. am inclined to think I have found sor speciai in this line. For some consi time I have had, and still have, certain over a stream, fair to look upon and trout that when hooked send one alo bank with the sensation of a tug that th bled rod and screaming reel cannot aver yet I have never landed, nor do I now to land, a single fish. Before they come net I-awake! Not to crack the wind eral poor phrases, my river is a phant illusion, and I visit it in dreams only. At the same time, it is a perfectly d

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

(Richard L. Pocock.) The Deputy Game Warden

The Government has not made any appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. D. Gillespie from the post of game warden for this district, but in the meanwhile the duties are being carried on by Mr. G. a Beckett Terrell, deputy game warden from Vancouver, a capable and experienced officer who is already showing zeal and energy in his efforts to deter evildoers from the doing of evil to our game. Although his appointment to this district only took place day or two ago he has already covered a lot of ground and reports grouse plentiful wherever he has been. In the course of a trip from here to Sooke Harbor he saw two broods of Hungarian partridges in excellent condition, a piece of news which will be very gratifying to all of us who are interested in the shooting on the Island.

The Opening of the Shooting Season Although an Order-in-Council opening the shooting season has not yet been issued, it is understood that it will practically be the same as last year, and that the opening day for all game shooting will be October the First. It is, however, the intention to keep all pheasant shooting closed except in the Duncan's elec-

Summer Shooting of Wild Pigeons

The few remarks in last week's Field Sports' page relating to summer shooting of wild pigeons brought interesting comments and opinions from a number of readers which are hereby acknowledged with thanks. The facts about the reward of a thousand dollars seem to be that this reward applies to the nest of the Passenger pigeon which is believed to be extinct, full information can be obtained on this point from Prof. J. Lochhead, Macdonald College, Quebec. Unfortunately, however, the chance of any of our local naturalists and sportsmen earning this reward appears to be very remote, as the pigeons we have here in considerable numbers all through the summer and early autumn are not the Passenger pigeons, conclusive evidence of the extinction of which or the opposite is desired—hence the reward. These are the banded or band-tailed pigeon. That very little is known of them by the local naturalists must apparetnly be admitted, but that they do breed here is undoubted, though where they make their nests, if indeed they make any nest at all, seems still uncertain. It has been suggested by some that, being compelled to travel from one place to another during the period of incubation in order to obtain sufficient food of the sort which they require, they actually carry their eggs with them from place to place, laying them on some such place as the top of a stump exposed to the heat of the sun.

This may appear extravagant to the ordinary man who has not read very deeply into the pages of the book of Nature, but there are many wonderful things revealed in that book no less out of the ordinary than this, and the student of Nature is continually learning of new marvels in her ways of providing for her children, As an example, here is something which I learnt for the first time only a few days ago, and which seems to me st as wonderful as would be the carrying of eggs by a bird from place to place. I quote from Pycraft's History of Birds:

"The sand-grouse . . . are dwellers in arid deserts, and consequently have to make long journeys night and morning to procure water. During the time the young are helpless their drinking water is supplied by the cock, and this in an absolutely unique fashion. After having slaked his thirst at the customary drinking pool, generally many miles distant from the feeding ground and young, he proceeds to wallow in the water after the ashion of a bird dusting its plumage, remaining until the feathers of the underparts are thoroughly saturated. As soon as this end is attained he makes all speed back again, when he calls loudly to the young, who run to meet him. As soon as he alights they thrust their heads among the breast feathers and under tail coverts, and, drawing them through their beaks, suck out the water they contain, moving to fresh places as the supply becomes ex-

SOME FREE FISHING, AND AN ALLE-GORY

Only too readily, alas! flock memories of waters, far off or near, whose harvest was disappointment, and very little else. Softened by time, these mental pictures have a tendency to lose their cruel outlines, and only rigid keepers of diaries realize how utterly barren are some of the days of our pilgrimage. Still, I am inclined to think I have found something special in this line. For some considerable time I have had, and still have, certain rights over a stream, fair to look upon and full of trout that when hooked send one along the bank with the sensation of a tug that the doubled rod and screaming reel cannot avert. And vet I have never landed, nor do I now expert to land, a single fish. Before they come to the . net I-awake! Not to crack the wind of several poor phrases, my river is a phantom, an illusion, and I visit it in dreams only.

At the same time, it is a perfectly distinct had been no rise as yet and that a few dark. The blue should predominate at the shoulder,

and individual piece of water. If it happens actually to exist anywhere, I should recognize it without a moment's hesitation. Were I an artist, I could reproduce at least half a dozen scenes from its banks. I know of certain spots that remind me of others I could indicate on the map, and certain spots that resemble nothing with which I am at present acquainted. Nor does it at the last turn into an

ocean or an inkpot or something equally foolish, as is the distress fashion of most dreams. It is, I fancy, attached to some hotel; at any rate, other anglers are somewhere about the premises, and one hurries and worries to be beforehand wih them. There is one particular stretch invariably haunted by this trouble. It is straight and canal-like, and, knoiwng perfectly well that it will not fish except in a breeze, I hasten and suffer many things by the way. The bank at this point is level with the water and boggy, whilst, exactly opposite, a road winds uphill, protected by stout rails painted white, near by is the field with the public path running through, and there I cast feverishly, in dread of some one coming along and either getting hooked or else putting down my fish.

Can it be, that we have fished these rivers some previous existence? If so, I deserve better sport than my present incarnation is

The learned in such matters tell us that a dream runs its course in something like no time at all. It is (we will say) a September dawn, and one, returning from the bathroom, batters hilariously at your door. From within comes an indignant protest, actually mingling with the din, so closely does it follow. And yet in the interval you have risen, hooked, played, and probably lost, the salmon of a lifetime that came up on the gurgling spate now roaring towards the sink. On my water, contrariwise, things are sometimes so slow that, conscious of a feeling of boredom, I wander off into another dream altogether, or involve myself in the old familiar tangle of absurdities from sheer lack of interest in the present proceedings.

Occasionally, however, one is able to rescue a fragment. . . He was a curious-looking old chap—lean, grizzled, autocratic. His garments, laced and pinked in the oddest of fashions, became him well, and a pair of hawkish eyes glittered from beneath a great hat and plume.

"Gadzooks!" he cried, staring at me in amazement and some contempt. "What in

Heaven's name have we here?" Never yet saw I the like," he pursued.

"Perhaps you will particularize," said I,

'Particularize! Why, man, dost think to take aught heavier)than a minnow with that

He pointed to my 6-oz, split-cane in such scorn that I wondered it did not warp before our very eyes. Involuntarily I glanced at the rod lying across his own shoulders, and I gasped. It was at least 18 feet long, spliced of several woods in one piece and very pliant, as it shivered delicately in the grip of a hand that age, and perhaps the bottle, had rendered a trifle unsteady.

"Toy or not," I said, reddening, "it will kill any trout we are likely to come across today.

With a laugh, he took my weapon and tested it gingerly. Then he fell to examining it more closely.

This wheel now," says he, tapping the latest thing in aluminum winches. "Aye, I have heard of them; but they are sorry things. Were I not man enough, without the aid of clockwork-"

"I fear you do not quite follow," I said as politely as possible. "I do not know what your methods may be but, speaking for myself, so fine and delicate is my tackle, so tiny the hold of the hook, that an instant's failure in meeting the strain would be fatal."

He pondered over this and his brows knitted. "Given a short stiff stick"-he mused. "I grant you, some contrivance is indeed a necessity, but why not the rod and a ready wrist to meet the strain and give you joy in the handling thereof?"

"It you will kindly observe," I said, "the extreme lightness of my fly and that part of the cast appertaining to it, you will, I think, agree that it is not fitted to such a-to such your rod in fact." I ended somewhat hastibeing minded to break a witticism but finding small appreciation of humour in his

He considered the fly and for once something like admiration dawned upon his face. "Faith!" he said, "Tis marvelous small and marvelous pretty and-marvelous foolish! Think you that this conceit of the natural fly (for it is indeed very like a small insect I have seen upon the water at this season, think you that such will allure a feeding trout? Why man, the flies he seeks, being half-drowned, bear scant likeness to this piece of fopperv."

"That is where we differ," said I, blandly The proper, and indeed the only civilized way to angle is with the nearest possible imitation of the natural insect, treated with a cunning preparation of oil so that it will not sink, and representing the newly hatched fly before its wings have so much as touched the

"What hast killed this morning?)" asked the old man, suddenly.

I pointed out somewhat coldly that there

noticed that he carried neither creel nor bag.

His answer was a shrill whistle, followed by the appearance of a small, but heavily laden boy, most conspicuous being a net that would have landed any ordinary member of the Fly Fishers' Club. The ancient angler shook his head. "I doubt whether it be not too late," he said, "this hatch you babble of comes at the end of the feast and yet-I may but try. Come hither, boy!"

The mighty rod bent to its work with an unholy swishing and the flies (four of them!) worked their way slowly up the stickle. Suddenly there was a yellow gleam and a great fish was struggling desperately, merely to get from under the hoop that held him so relentless. I knew that he must be well hooked and very soon the net was his portion.

At a gesture, the boy tipped the contents of the basket upon the sward. There they lay—three-pounders, two-pounders and others—in a glistening heap! It was a season's catch

'Well done!" said I, involuntarily, dreadful though the slaughter seemed.

This somewhat mollified him. "You are but young for an angler and

may yet learn,")' he said.
"My eldest boy," I remarked with dignity,
"has already landed his first trout, although I made him return it (being taken down stream) lest he should be tempted to think that the killing of fish was the angler's aim." "And what otherwise?"

"Beguilement," I said promptly. killing of a brace or so is a survival of the dark ages and fast falling into disrepute." This finished me. Whatever lingering doubts he may have retained concerning my sanity dispersed into thin air at this.

"The Saints be praised!" said the old man, joyfully and irrelevantly. "Mine head was beginning to buzz so that I feared the shrewd buffet it took years ago at Worcester fight was stirring again, as hath before happened. Now I know for a certainty that thou art but an utter madman, and I would that thou wert on safer ground, for yonder pool is 10ft. deep. Good master madman! Go, prithee, to the middle of this fair field) and cast for the thistles thou seest there. Many a stubborn fight have they given me and I would fain join thee but my dinner waits and the physician hath warned mes to be particular in such matters.'

So saying, the stiff old cavalier shouldered his rod. Long I watched him, striding away into the mellow distance with his satelite laboring respectfully in the rear. But precisely how long I had been awake, or just where I awoke, I must not say.-W. Bernard Tonkin. (Baily's.)

THE "DUBLIN FUSILIER."

To those who do not profess and call themselves anglers the thousand and one other joys over and above the actual capture of the quarry are matters wholly vain and incomprehensible. Their sole criterion of the measure of our happiness is the weight of our bag; a blank day is to them a lost day—a day gone uselessly out of our oh! so few days on this excellent earth. For though most of us will agree with the late Professor Huxley that it night have been a better world, we must even concur with him that it might have been inexpressibly worse. On the pleasantest fishing trip I ever spent my bag for the week was a blank, but-however, as Weedon Grossmith used to say in "The Duke of Killie-

On one never-to-be-forgotten day of bright sunshine and low water, I was lying prone peering into a salmon pool as a friend's line came sweeping round in the endeavor to see what amount of movement was imparted by sinking and drawing the hand to a fly at the end of twenty yards of line. My friend was experimenting with a clumsy creation of my own tying. As it came into view a shadow seemed to detach itself from the bottom, rise slowly, and sink again with as leisurely a movement. "And then and there was hurrying to and fro," while the sun ,instead of the lamps, "shone o'er fair women and brave men." Needless to say, my fair friend annexed that fly, "We must invent a suitable name for it," she said; casting a last look at a lilac and silver 14-pounder before it was taken up to the house; "something very killing and fas-"That sounds like a Dublin cinating." Fusilier," said I, with commendable modesty. And so it was christened on the spot, and its health drunk out of a tiny silver flask bearing the inscription "Any port in a storm, but a vintage wine after dinner." This had been given, however.

So with slight modifications was evolved a fly which on a recent very successful expedition accounted for exactly as many fish as the whole of the rest of our flies put together. Doubtless we used it more, doubtless went in first, even as its namesakes did into Ladysmith; but even so the result was remarkable. Now, the Dublin Fusiliers were made out of the East India Company's Madras and Bombay European regiments, wherefore the tag of Indian crow must not be omitted. with the topping for the tail. Their uniform is scarlet, with gold lace; so the body of the fly must be tied very tight of scarlet silk, with ribboned gold tinsel. The hackle in their busby is of Patrick's blue and a dark rich green.

olives were but just coming down." Have fining off into the green, but the hackle must you done much?" I asked spitefully, for I on no account be run down the body. In honor of their Modern of their Madras origin a strip of Madras jungle cock lies along each side of the wing. This leaves Bombay still unpresented, so our thoughts naturally 'turn to Bombay duck. It is rather difficult to tie this excellent bird into the wing, so I substitute two strips of gled, or buff turkey. This with a few heron's fibres in the wing and a peacock herl head for a busby, completes the dressing.

I gave one to that great angler who plays Jonathan to my David. Examining it critically, he remarked, "I hope nobody will make rude remarks about the Dublin Fusilier and the hook." "No fear," I replied; "it is their enemies that take their hook, my boy!"

BREEDING CANADA WILD GEESE IN CAPTIVITY

In the years gone by when game was abundant all over the land it hardly seemed possible that it would even be necessary to refrain from slaughtering it from morning until night or to require a bag limit in order to stop its extermination. Even farther from the minds of the majority of our sportsmen was the necessity of keeping up the supply of game birds by breeding them in captivity.

In my own experience of nearly thirty years of continuous experimenting in the breeding of wild water fowl, and especially the Canada or common wild geese, I am frank to confess that at the outset it was the mere love of wild life that prompted the undertaking. This article is necessarily the personal experience of the writer, and as such it must perforce coincide with the experiences of others, but I hope to touch upon some points which heretofore have not been mentioned by writers.

It was some time in the seventies that my brother called my attention to an advertisement of a party in Fort Dodge, Ia., in one of the sporting magazines who offered Canada wild geese for sale. Geese were then nesting plentifully in parts of that State, and those offered for sale were goslings captured from the adjacent slough. I mention the pair which we purchased because of the frequent statement made that wild geese mate for life. Undoubtedly this is ordinairly true, but there are exceptions. This pair never, and we finally bought another male and two females. The Iowa gander promptly selected one of the new females for a wife, and they raised young for years, while he drove his former mate out of sight at all times. She never mated again and was evidently a harren goose, and the gander undoubtedly was aware of it.

In 1892 I obtained a large wild gander shot from a passing flock. Several years afterward he mated with a goose which laid and began sitti g. He then went across the ravine and escorted another goose to a promising site, where she made a nest and also laid eggs.

About this time I obtained a goose from my neighbor, Mr. George E. Walker, and turned her out in the lots. Imagine my surprise when the old Mormon took his third wife, and they raised young ones the same season. This mate he kept for years, and she was evidently his

The present season I purchased a fine eight-year-old pair of mated Canadas from a party on the Atlantic coast which were until two weeks ago contentedly planning to raise their young. They sat by the hour on a hummock and arranged the nest then all at once there was a disagreement in the family. The old fellow had driven his wife from his bed and board and will not allow her near him. She sits disconsolate by herself or wanders away to the vicinity of the pen in which are the unmated ganders, which run squawking to the fence to meet her. Except in the three instances above cited I never knew the mated pairs to be unfaithful among the full bloods, although at the present time I have one old Canada gander who has two wives-both tame geese-which have separate nests, and the old fellow puts in all his time guarding first one then the other.

In the nesting season it is imperative that the geese have water deep enough for them to swim, otherwise the eggs will not be fertile. In small enclosures it is also necessary to have a light but close fence between each breeding pair since the ganders are exceedingly pugnacious, fighting all others near them and sometimes dragging the females off their nests and driving them away. It is rarely that they begin laying until three years old, although I have known of one or two in recent years which nested when two years old and raised young. The first year wild geese lay cent years passing over, high in air. But we, four or five eggs, generally five, and as they get older they will sometimes gradually increase the number laid to six or eight eggs.

The period of incubation is from 28 to 30 days, depending somewhat on the weather. When hatched the old goose keeps the goslings in the nest until the morning of the scond day, when she leads them out and carefully guides them to where they can pick the fresh grass or weeds. No feed is required for the goslings at any time if there is a pasture or grass lawn over which they can roam, from the fate of the buffalo and the passenger While I feed them grain it is merely to make the geese gentle and to teach them to stay Sportsmen. about closer.

All my young geese are pinioned when small. If this is done before the wing feathers begin to grow there is scarcely any bleeding from the operation. There are three periods



Sportsman's Calendar

JUNE

Trout, salmon, grilse.

The best month for Sea-trout fishing. *********************

each year in which the domesticated wild geese are disposed to wander away. Each spring and fall as the flocks pass over in their migrations my birds answer to the call of the wild. Gathering at one side of the enclosure, they stretch their necks to the utmost. Slowly they give out their guttural notes, which radually are sounded faster and faster until inally, with discordant cries and a beating of the air with their wings, they sweep to the farther side of the pasture. Not deterred by the failure to rise, they walk back and the performance is repeated again and again.

There is another period when they seem impelled to travel and this is in July, provided there are any broods of goslings. Otherwise they do not seem to desire to go. Many times have I watched them walk round and round hunting for a loophole, and tight indeed must be the fence if they do not find

At this season their direction of travel is north-easterly, and I never found them going in any other. Why they take this direction at

this time has never been clear to me. Wild geese are exceedingly afraid of dogs and will not do well where disturbed by them. I once had one sitting on seven eggs when a small dog came into the yard and began running in circles, each one larger than the one before. Finally, in one grand rush, the goose was just in line and the dog, which had not seen her until the last moment, jumped clear over her. The dog was so scared he ran home, while the goose flapped screaming from her nest and began running at top speed. She continued running and squalling for almost a day and a half until she fell exhausted and died in a few minutes. This goose was raised in captivity and used to dogs all the 19 years of her life, yet the sudden fright was more than she could stand.

In recent years I have found that one can get a second clutch of eggs if the goose is shut out from the first nest for a few days just when she begins to feather it. It is thus possible to double the number of young raised each year, which is indeed quite an item where space and the number of birds kept does not permit of the slower way of increasing the flock.

Notwithstanding the fact that few geese are brought to bag by the gunners of the present day, they are steadily decreasing in number, although they are a long-lived bird. My Canadas range in age from three years up to an old mated pair that are 24 or 25 years

Mr. J. W. Whealton of Chincoteague Island, Va., whom I consider the greatest breeder of Canada geese at the present time, has made a complete success of it, and some of his old mated pairs have been breeding for more than 50 years. It is a matter of record that one old gander in one of the New England States was 80 years old when the owner killed it because it had become "mischievous."

In 1907 the writer spent the entire summer in Alaska, and the geese were breeding by the thousands in the swamps near the mouth of the Copper River. They young were ruthlessly slaughtered by the Siwashes, eaten by the vermin, which abounds there, and otherwise destroyed in large numbers before they could fly. Some day in the very near future we will see the great V shaped flocks no more.

Who has not felt a thrill as he read the lines of Bryant in his "Ode to the Waterfowl?" "All day at that far height thy wings have fanned the cold, thin atmosphere," yet how few of the younger generation east of the Mississippi River have seen them of reare fortunate in that these noble game birds will increase in captivity and still retain their health and all their wild characteristics year after year. There is no reason why under the wise provisions of the proposed "breeders' law" they should not be found all over our country, both for ornamental use, for sport and for the market. Such legislation certainly will not decrease our game, but was greatly increase it. Let every one join the ranks of those who are striving to save game birds pigeon.-Warren R. Leach, in the Amateur

"What is it?" "Can a Rear Admiral go to the front?"- We Make Window Blinds to Order. Ring Up the Drapery Department.

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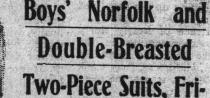
The Champion Interchangeable Gas and Coal Range, Which We Have Always Sold for \$65.00, to Go on Friday, at

thing wrong with them. Our reason for making such an Champion Interchange Ranges are widely and favorably

A most remarkable offer indeed. Don't think for a moment that there is anything wrong with them. Our reason for making such an astonishing offer is to close them out in order to make room for other lines. Champion Interchange Ranges are widely and favorably an instant from a gas burner to a coal or wood burner, or vice versa. They have a large warming closet, as is shown in the accompanying cook on the entire surface. You can bake, can boil, and keep dishes warm in the warming oven all at the same time. In fact, it is the ideal

THIS OFFER IS FOR FRIDAY, ONLY

And strictly cash. If you are in need of a range, this is the opportunity to get one that is reliable, at a price that means true economy.



day, \$2.75. Regularly Worth, \$3.75

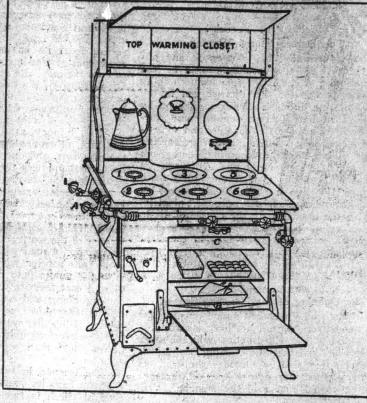


Men's Suits, Usual \$12.50, Friday, Choose One at \$10.00

True Economy in Boys' Shoes, Friday, at per Pair,

\$1..75

Buying Boys' Shoes here Friday means true coopony in every sense of the word. They are exceptionally well made and excellent value. Every mother who has half an eye to economy should be here on Friday. A specially low price is set on each pair of



Dress Goods Marked, to Sell Quickly, at 75c. Reg. Value \$1.25 and \$1.50

This line comprises all the newest weaves and shades, in stripe and herringbone effect.

Our 50c Dress Counter is adding more odd lines of high-grade lines.

Extra special lot Friday. It will pay you to visit this counter

Friday.

Also Black Goods

Also Black Goods

Silks. Reg. Values to \$1.25, Friday, 75c

A Friday Sale of Corsets at 50c, 75c, \$1.25 and \$2.90

On Friday we intend clearing out a duplicated order of Corsets which in some way was shipped us. In order to make this clearance the prices are kept down so low that it is really surprising. These are being shown in our Government whole shipment being D. & A. make.

No. 440, in sizes 18 to 25. Friday.

No. 449, in sizes 18 to 25. Friday	
No. 540, in sizes 18 to 30. Friday	
No. 483, in sizes 18 to 26. Friday	Teld
No. 609, in sizes 21 to 30 and 35 to 36, a Diva Reducing.	Friday



Beautiful Pattern Hats at \$5.00

The \$5.00 Hats now being shown represent the limit of honest value. They consist of imported patterns, in exclusive styles and shape. Large and small, made to suit all faces. Very prettily trimmed with feathers, wings, flowers and tion to our \$5.00 Hats.

Friday and Saturday Smallwares Sale



Axminster and Wilton Carpets. Reg. \$2.25 for \$1.15

Belts for Friday

Stylish Skirts for Women, Friday, at \$4.90 Values to \$9.00

New Hair Rolls

44 The Non-Collapso Pompadour Hair Rolls, lightest, sanitary, clean and cool, in all shades of brown. 12-in, each, 15c; 18-in., each, 25c; 24-in., each, 35¢

Secretaire Desk, Special, Friday, \$4.90

Secretaire Desk, in surfaced quarter cut oak, fitted with pigeon holes for stationery. Has top book shelf, also shelf beneath, and one full length drawer. Strongly built and best finish. Special\$4.90

Book Case, in surfaced oak, golden finish, fitted with 3 shelves and brass rod for curtain. Special\$4.90

Special Sale of Wall Papers on Friday, at 10c per Roll

Our Wall Paper Department will afford every opportunity for saving money on Friday. We are placing on sale 1,000 rolls, wall, ceiling and forder to match. These come in a large range of designs and colorings, suitable for parlor, dining room, bedroom, in fact every room in the house can be made beautiful on a very small outlay. It will pay you to inspect our Broad Street windows. Special, per single roll, 10¢



VOL. L. NO. 365.

, PRINTING BUREAU THEFTS LAF

Missing Purchasing Ager in Nearly Half Million Do Supposed to Have Gath by Crooked Work

HIS WHEREABOUTS NOT NOW KN

Part of Grafting Done in to nection With Article of tionery Intended to Pre Frauds

OTTAWA, June 25.—Efforts of Dominion police to locate E. G thritte, purchasing agent of the ernment Printing Bureau, have s failed, but a description circu has been sent to all the cities o United States, and they hope to of his capture soon.

In the absence of an official sment no acurate estimate can be en of the loss sustained by the life treasury through the gra operations in the bureau, but it possibly run as high as half a lion dollars. Gouldthrite, who a salary of \$2,300 a year, live the rate of about \$6,000, but we generally understood to have ma small fortune in Cobalt stock thorough re-organization of printing burea will follow the ent clean-up of dishonest officia

typewritten statement to the from the press taking credit to himse having of his own initiative sean investigation into the affaithe bureau soon after he took as secretary of state, and for his visited the United States and unearthed evidence of graft. But however, fattering to the minist but half the truth. Suspicio crookedness was first aroused investigation of Canadian firms the causes which underlay the manage of those responsible for purchase of stationery and supplies for goods of certain A can concerns. The discovery of invdices followed, and when the had been made practically checomplaint was made to the secrof state. The extent of the gleanings of the officials has not fully developed, but that it must been large is beyond surmise portunity for rake-off was only ited by consideration of what nowithout arousing immediate su ion, have been granted from an an expenditure of about \$700,000.

Gouldthrite had complete charthes stationery department and purchase of all paper and static supplies was under his superv. The wrongdoing, it is said, occupincipally in connection with purchase of supplies from firm the United States. The govern

thrite and his accomplices.

It is a curious fact that one of frauds was connected with a statiery article that was introduced so years ago to prevent fraud in all partments. As the result of defaltions a few years ago an order vassed that all government chequitions a few years ago an order vassed that all government chequitions a few years ago an order vassed that all government chequitions a few years ago an order vassed that all government chequitions as few york firm for a time that the order was subsequent ransferred to another New Y. firm. It has been discovered the this latter firm has been supplying fictitious safety paper, worth vocal descriptions of the safety paper, worth vocal descriptions which Gouldthrite has been authoring payment. Mr. Murphy made special trip to New York in countion with this matter. However, government will suffer no loss, as happens that the same firm has ready furnished to bureau a larquantity of other supplies which has not been paid for. Payments will in be withheld until there has been general adjustment. In other cases is stated the government has be mulcted to the extent of 40 per cereal country and the same for the same for the property of the state of the extent of the per cereal country and the same for the property of the per cereal country and the same firm has ready furnished to bureau a larquantity of other supplies which has been general adjustment. In other cases is stated the government has be mulcted to the extent of 40 per cereal country and the same firm has been mulcted to the extent of 40 per cereal country and the same firm has been mulcted to the extent of 40 per cereal country and the same firm has t

JOHN L. RECEIVED

IN JEFFRIES CAN

RENO, June 25.—John L. Sulliv
came out to Jeffries' camp again todand found the latchstring off. It wa decided contrast to his experience
vesterday.

yesterday.

James J. Corbett today greeted to old champion with a hearty handshal and when Sullivan went into the rubing room where Jeffries was stretch on a slab the big fellow held out hand and John L. took it warmly, saing, "Hello, young fellow. By heave you're looking fine."

"And I am strong," said Jeff. The two former champions had an afable talk, after which Sullivan rurned to Reno.

turned to Reno.

"Insults" French President.
ARIS, June 25.—President Falli

challens comary morning walk was disturb
for \$500 other day by a comic incider
h is narrated by the "Echo
As the President was strolling to the composition of the co

Michael Murphy's Threas solemn
BRYSON, Que., June 24.— Ar. dagger of Murphy was today found guilt about hitreatening to leave the town in bler giving and ashes and was bound over to ke peace one personal surety of \$300 at two others of the same amount. Nidecision has been reached in the cas of Mrs. Murphy.