

IN COLUMBIA

Exhibition Tells of Con-Markets and Good.

The recently ap-... for just completed a hand undertaken...

PRODUCE GOLD

orted by Arrivals... -In-ches.

reached Victoria... found in the to produce gold...

of the Discovery... below the pun-ctor Creeks...

and com-... have been work-... much elated...

Porter's creek... are run-... creek level...

of excellent tight... will pan 1 1/2 to 2... In four days...

of Anderson... on their Dis-... head dam...

of another cache... of seventy... and canvas...

of the road and... O. Jennings... been burned...

of the provincial... preliminary ad-... trail construc-

of the road and... O. Jennings... been burned...

of the provincial... preliminary ad-... trail construc-

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Cripple From Rheumatism Now in Perfect Health Thanks To 'Fruit-a-Tives'

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 1, 1910. I am well acquainted with a man...

"I honestly believe that 'Fruit-a-Tives' is the greatest Rheumatism cure in the world."

Mr. E. E. Mills (assistant postmaster at Knowle, Que.) also writes: "I honestly believe that 'Fruit-a-Tives' is the greatest Rheumatism cure in the world."

PREPARATIONS FOR CORONATION

Work Resumed with Greater Energy After Brief Holiday Season—Streets Along the Route are Transformed.

LONDON, June 4.—The Whitnitside holidays gave a brief respite to the coronation preparations...

In Westminster Abbey the structural changes have been completed. For the great coronation ceremonies...

The programme has been fully arranged, and it only remains to hold rehearsals within the coming fortnight...

The overseas troops also will be given a post of honor outside Buckingham palace and around the Victoria memorial on Coronation day.

There has been a lull in entertainments as the king is spending a few days with his troops at Aldershot...

Captain G. S. Cody, an American aviator, in an exhibition flight in a huge aeroplane at Aldershot this evening...

FIRE IN PORTLAND

Three Large Apartment Houses Burned and Others Damaged by Water—Loss \$200,000.

PORTLAND, June 7.—Fire tonight originated in the Hanover, a fashionable apartment house, near the corner of King and Washington streets...

The fire spread rapidly from the Hanover to the other buildings, which form a cluster at the junction of King and Wayne streets...

Nearly all the occupants of the three houses were away from their apartments, most of them witnessing the electric street parade...

The fire started in the boiler room of the Hanover. The fire started in the boiler room of the Hanover.

YOKOHAMA, June 7.—The Pacific Mail steamer Korea is aground near the pier. All her passengers have been landed...

FOUNDED GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Jury Returns Verdict Which Brings Gunner Allen from Within the Shadow of the Gallows.

"We find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter." That sentence, read by Foreman William Drysdale...

Judge Murphy interrupted the expert evidence to protest that the clearly defined insanity as known to law...

Mr. Davis replied that he only wanted to show the relation between alcohol and insanity. Mr. Davis asked witness what he would consider the state of a person...

Asked what his opinion would be if the homicide in question was without reasonable motive, Dr. Hall thought it would tend to the belief that the homicide was the result of delusion.

Question Before Court. Judge Murphy again called attention to the fact that the court was not called upon to decide which doctor was right.

Fortunately the law was quite clear on the definition of insanity. It might be right or it might be wrong but it was the law.

To Mr. Alkman Dr. Hall admitted that eminent doctors disagree on the subject of alcoholism and insanity. Asked if he would say that Allen was insane when the shooting took place...

Dr. Hall described the symptoms of delirium tremens to Mr. Alkman. Mr. Davis signified that the case for the defence was closed.

Mr. Alkman then called Dr. J. S. Helmcken in rebuttal. Dr. Helmcken had been a doctor in British Columbia for sixty years. As doctor at the provincial jail he remembered seeing the prisoner at the jail.

Dr. Helmcken gave his evidence clearly and concisely only occasionally refreshing his remarkable memory from a record book. In answer to a hypothetical question he gave as opinion that it was quite possible for a man in Allen's condition to have committed a murder.

Belief of Accused. Mr. Davis in his address to the jury referred to Allen's relief that the curtain was now about to be rung down on the sad story. The jury would be asked to decide if the accused was capable at the time in question of forming a definite intention and if he knew what he was doing.

Mr. Davis argued from the evidence during and after the crime. He went on to review the evidence in detail and the preliminary hearing, was taken at the trial in documentary form without any proof to show that the witness was not available. Allen was then remanded to his cell to await the trial which began on Monday morning and which ended last night in a verdict of manslaughter.

One of the features of the trial yesterday was the evidence in rebuttal of Dr. John Sebastian Helmcken for sixty years a medical practitioner in Victoria, who celebrated his 64th birthday just before the trial. Dr. Helmcken's evidence was clear and concise and quite convincing to the jury.

There was a curious crowd, including several women, in the court room yesterday morning. The gallery was filled long before court opened and when the accused, Allen, was brought in the entire crowd rose and pressed forward for a view of him.

Mr. Allee J. Fellow, who on August 1, 1910, was Mrs. Alice J. Griffiths, the first witness of the day. She told of seeing Allen in the bar of St. George's Inn, Esquimalt road, on the day of the shooting. Witness was tending bar in the absence of the bartender. Allen came in and asked for brandy and witness served him. Allen did not seem to be drunk in any way suspicious. Allen walked in through the smoking-room and lay down on the lounge.

To Mr. Davis, Mrs. Fellow stated that she had told the bartender that a man was lying on the lounge; that he had had a drink of brandy straight and was lying on the lounge. The bartender then told the man to move on but the man said he was sick.

Later Mrs. Griffiths saw the man disappear across the road.

Mr. Alkman signified that the case for the Crown was all in. Mr. Davis for the defense first called Major Mills, who succeeded Capt. Ellison. Major Mills showed from documents that Allen's time of service would have been up on November 8, 1910.

Dr. Ernest A. Hall, called as a medical expert described alcohol. Formerly it was used freely by medical men in practice but recently rarely because of the real action of alcohol on the entire body. In the majority of cases the first action noticeable is upon the mental process, affecting the brain by poisoning the brain cells.

Insanity Known to Law. Judge Murphy interrupted the expert evidence to protest that the clearly defined insanity as known to law was well known that eminent doctors differed in their theories of insanity.

Mr. Davis asked witness what he would consider the state of a person who had been on a debauch for some two weeks, who had not eaten for nine days and who during that time committed a homicidal act. Dr. Hall stated that he would expect some irregularity of the nervous system, some abnormal condition of the mentality of such a person.

Asked what his opinion would be if the homicide in question was without reasonable motive, Dr. Hall thought it would tend to the belief that the homicide was the result of delusion.

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shown that the man was not in his right mind. There was no evidence...

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Campbell's 75 Smart Wash Suits At Specially Reduced Prices. Our Mr. Campbell has just forwarded us 75 of the smartest Wash Suits imaginable, in pinks, blues, champagnis, etc. Many of these Suits are worth double the price asked, for the original prices were marked up to \$16.50. THE SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES ARE FROM \$9.00 TO \$4.50. The entire 75 are plain styles and unbraided, in other words, they are refined mannish models. All our other lines of Wash Suits have been reduced to meet the above special reductions. And then we've a splendid line of White Serge Coats, worth up to \$12, which have been reduced to \$8.50 and \$7.50. 1008 and 1010 Government Street

FEARS OF PLOT TO KILL MADERO

Mexican Officials and Secret Service Men Active in Search for Men Connected with Conspiracy.

JUAREZ, June 6.—A widespread anti-Madero plot, with ramifications in San Antonio, El Paso, New York and Mexico City, has been discovered, according to Mexican government officials.

The first purpose of the instigators is said to be the establishment in the cities named of juntas, similar to those of the revolutionary party, and then to carry on a systematic effort to hamper Madero and to restore to power a certain political element which was ousted when President Diaz resigned.

Secret service men in various parts of Mexico have been instructed to make arrests in the hope that the movement may be broken up before it assumes any considerable proportions.

Among the points where arrests are expected are Piedras Negras, formerly Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and Chihuahua. Abram Gonzales, provisional governor of Chihuahua, announced today that he had been compelled to postpone his trip to the capital because of a threat on his life. He said he had received word that an offer of \$40,000 had been made to prevent his reaching Chihuahua.

The information came from such a source that he did not hesitate to postpone his trip. In connection with the arrest of Cruz Rey, a former federal jefe politico, who is in jail here, experts today examined the bomb which was seized when about to be taken into the ballroom where Senator Madero was being entertained the night before he left for Mexico City.

The bomb was found to contain two sticks of dynamite, a fuse, a cap and was loaded with 16 pieces of rough iron. "These plots do not detract from the popularity of Senator Madero," said a provisional official. "It is only natural, after so swift a change in government, that there should be many of the old regime reluctant to give up their power, and that they even resort to desperate means."

The plots will soon be wiped out, and within a few weeks Mexico will be entirely rid of them." Before leaving here, Senator Madero in an interview said he intended to deal vigorously with all kinds of plotters when he reached Mexico City.

Granding Madero. SLOAN, GUANAJUATO, Mex., June 6.—(On board Madero's special.)—Al-

FUEL FAMINE AT ACUTE STAGE

Supplies Badly Needed in Southeastern British Columbia for Domestic Purposes and for Industries.

FERNIE, B. C., June 6.—The coal famine in Southeastern British Columbia and Alberta has reached the acute stage. The arbitration board will resume its work immediately. Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) of Winnipeg, its chairman, being now in Coleman.

District officials of the U. M. W. held a meeting at Coleman today, but the result was not known here. The international vice-president is on his way here from Indianapolis.

Scarcity of fuel has led to the closing down of many industries, and people of B. C. and Alberta towns are much in need of domestic supplies.

REV. N. PLASS. Testimony Admitted as to How That Misrepresentation Were Made on Circulars.

BOSTON, June 6.—Testimony intended to support the government's contention that misrepresentations regarding the value of property owned by the Redeemable Investment Company were made in circulars sent through the mails, was introduced today at the trial in the United States court of Rev. Norman Plass, former president of the concern.

Frank S. Yarbrough, treasurer of the Consolidated Iron and Steel company of Cleveland, Ohio, testified that his company owned certain iron and coal mines in New Mexico, which were described in a booklet sent by the Redeemable company to prospective investors as the property of the Redeemable.

William G. Poor, treasurer of the Boston and Canada Wheat-Lands company, admitted that wheat lands owned by the company, which were described in the Redeemable circulars as being free of indebtedness, were in reality heavily mortgaged.

East Grey's Grand Jury in Court. TORONTO, June 4.—East Grey was in a hurry to get to the government house while on a recent visit, and his chauffeur was charged in the police court this morning with speeding his vehicle and endangering the life of a pedestrian. The case was remanded.

The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00 To the United States \$1.50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

CANADIAN SENTIMENT

There has hardly yet been time to develop in the Dominion what may be termed a Canadian sentiment. The area of the country is so vast, and such a large proportion of its people have only lately come to live in it, that a distinctly national sentiment could not very well have been brought into existence. Moreover the Dominion was formed and extended simply as a wise political expedient; it was not born, as was the United States, in the throes of a war waged for a principle. The republic has been different from the Dominion not only in this respect, but because for the first half-century of its history the additions to its population from immigration were comparatively small, and also because the people were substantially of one race, and that what we call the Anglo-Saxon, the members of which have the same point of view on most things lying at the basis of government. Hence it came about that before there was a large influx of new people and before there was any great diversity in the nationalities represented in the States, a national sentiment had had time to crystallize. Moreover, and this also is an important consideration, for the first half-century of its existence the nation witnessed only a very slow expansion of its settled area, although its territory gained almost its present dimensions at quite an early date. In a report prepared by an eminent English professor in 1854 for the government of New Brunswick, intended to form the basis of an immigration policy, the capabilities of the west as a wheat-producing country are spoken of. "The West" of this writer was the western part of the State of New York.

Canada as a Dominion was born not quite forty-four years ago. It consisted of four provinces having little in common, except their allegiance to the United Kingdom, and with not a little antagonism resulting from race differences between Canadians of English and those of French extraction. In five years time the relatively small area included in the Union had assumed continental dimensions, and with a few years railway construction had made the country accessible from ocean to ocean. It would be idle to say that up to the time the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed there had been anything like a community of sentiment between the two coasts of the Dominion. It is also true that the racial differences did not disappear as quickly as patriotic Canadians hoped they would, and we were not a people very strongly united. In sentiment when the great influx of people began a few years ago. There are now in the Dominion approximately 3,000,000 people. Of these about 2,000,000 may be said to be of French extraction, their ancestry having lived in Canada for one hundred and fifty years and upwards; 1,000,000 are either of United Empire Loyalist descent or are sprung from the English settlers, who went to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario before the war of the American Revolution; 2,000,000 are said to have entered the country as immigrants during the past ten years, of whom more than half came from the United Kingdom. This leaves about 2,500,000 to be explained as immigrants or their descendants from the United Kingdom, the United States and to a very small extent from other countries between the years 1783 and 1901, and of these the much greater number would be from the United Kingdom. Assuming the population to be 3,000,000, we would be inclined to classify the population as follows: Of British stock 5,000,000, of French stock 2,000,000, from the United States (chiefly of British stock originally) 500,000, from Continental Europe, Asia and elsewhere 500,000. We make no claim that these figures are accurate, but they will serve as sufficiently close approximations to enable us to consider the nature of the national sentiment that can be developed in Canada.

The inference which we draw from the estimates is that there is no sufficient ground for any apprehension that as Canadian sentiment develops, and it is developing with rapidity, it will not be cordially in sympathy with the United Kingdom. It is not to be forgotten, however, that of the population that is of British stock those claiming descent from the United Empire Loyalists, or from the earlier settlers of British North America represent families that have not lived in the United Kingdom for periods varying from one hundred and fifty to nearly three hundred years, and that many others of British stock have been in the country for several generations. It would be unreasonable to expect such people to have the same point of view upon all questions relating to the Empire as are entertained in the Mother Country or by

persons who came to Canada from the United Kingdom since reaching manhood. This is not a factor hostile to the development of a Canadian sentiment along the lines mentioned. It is only mentioned because it is an element and a very important element in the cause that is too often forgotten in discussions.

A DIVERGENT CONTEMPORARY

It has never been our experience to meet with such a series of deliberate false statements in a political discussion as the evening paper presented to its readers last evening. After some observations utterly misstating how the question of lumber and reciprocity came to be discussed in these columns, the evening paper says: "We propose to state the argument of our contemporary." Then it goes on to say:

"The Colonist says that the duty of \$2 per thousand feet on rough lumber going into the United States has reduced the wages of lumbermen and mill employees in the United States." We will pay a handsome reward to any intelligent person who will discover in the Colonist the slightest reference to the duty mentioned or the slightest expression capable of being construed as meaning that the duty or the importation of Canadian lumber into the United States has had any effect upon wages or anything else in that country, or that will support the allegation that the Colonist has mentioned in connection with reciprocity or the lumber trade at any time during the past ten years the exportation of lumber from Canada into the United States to show directly or indirectly its possible effect upon the prices of lumber, supplies or wages in that country.

"The Colonist argues still further that the only way by which the wages of the Canadian laborer can be kept up to the present scale is by increasing the price of his foodstuffs and increasing the cost of his living." We will pay a similar reward to any intelligent person who will cite a line from the Colonist that will support this absolutely absurd statement.

"The Colonist unblushingly holds the American tariff of \$2 against Canadian lumbermen responsible for the lower wages of lumbermen in the States." A similar reward will be paid for half a line that will support such arrant nonsense.

"It (the Colonist) says the only way to keep the Canadian laborer from starving is to raise the cost of his living." A similar reward will be paid for a single word that will justify the publication of such an absolute untruth.

"The Colonist says that the expansion of our market for lumber will be a bad thing for our industry because it will react upon ourselves." The Colonist said nothing of the kind, but only that this was the result of what its contemporary alleged would take place.

"The Colonist says that the Prairie farmer will keep on buying American cuts at the same price as would pay for No. 1 B. C. hard lumber, in order to force the American millmen to ship their lumber into our country to make a way for their first class lumber over there." As our contemporary failed to furnish a diagram with this nonsense we are not quite sure what it means, but that the Colonist never said anything capable of being construed to have any conceivable meaning that can possibly be put upon this sentence is so palpable, that we will pay a similar reward to any intelligent person who will find a syllable in the Colonist justifying it.

Insanity or untruthfulness or both combined furnish the only conceivable explanation of the astounding article from which the above excerpts are taken. We do not usually care to employ harsh language to a contemporary, but Colonist readers, who have read what this paper has said on the subject of lumber and reciprocity, will admit that we have not spoken too strongly. We confess to feeling very sorry at being forced to this conclusion.

THE LATE S. A. ROGERS

Every one who knew him will be sorry to learn of the death of Mr. S. A. Rogers, of Barkerville. The deceased gentleman was one of the pioneers of Cariboo, and his disposition was of that free, open-handed type that is developed nowhere as in the heart of a mining country. He was generous, hospitable and full of kindness. He enjoyed to the fullest degree the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lived, and also of a very large circle of people in Victoria to whom he was almost as well known as he was among his immediate neighbors. Mr. Rogers represented Cariboo in the Provincial Legislature for a number of years, and was ever watchful of the welfare of his constituents and of the public interests generally. No man was more firmly convinced than he of the great future before Interior British Columbia, when once its resources were made available by efficient means of transportation. In politics he was a Conservative, but his sympathies were broader than any party. The Colonist records his death with deep regret.

Messrs. Vickers, Son & Maxim announce that they have organized a company with a capital of 15,000,000, and have arranged with the Dominion government to erect a great floating dock which is to be located at Montreal. The dock is now being built in England. It will probably be towed across the Atlantic.

There seemed to be a likelihood of a very large immigration of negroes into Canada, chiefly from the State of Oklahoma. The reason of the exodus from that state was that certain serious restrictions had been put upon their exercise of the franchise by negroes. But the law has been amended and the churches are exerting their influence to stop the movement, with every prospect of success. This, combined with the very stringent supervision of our immigration officers is likely to prevent much further immigration of that kind. The objection is not to the negroes as negroes, but to them because many of them are either tubercular or are inclined to tubercular diseases, and it is thought that to allow them to settle in Canada would mean their rapid extinction.

The J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., advertising agency, of Toronto, has furnished an interesting example of what Alexander Dumas has characterized as the height of human wisdom. "Wait and Hope," has apparently been its motto. Towards the end of 1907 the firm was cramped financially. It asked a number of publishers in the Dominion, the Colonist amongst them, to accept stock, which had a par value of \$100, at \$50 per share for the amounts of their various accounts at the time. A number of the newspapers, including the Colonist, accepted the offer, in appreciation of the Gibbons Company's efforts towards the promotion of good advertising. In the following year the publishers who accepted this offer received payment for their shares at the price of \$50 each. Now these same publishers have received the balance due them, circumstances having arisen which have permitted the advertising agency to make one hundred per cent payments on the liabilities which it had incurred. The incident is noteworthy as an illustration of how sound business methods will prevail, if pushed to their conclusion, in spite of any temporary embarrassments which may intervene.

We find the following in an article, entitled "The Forest Resources of Canada," published in the London weekly newspaper called Canada. The author is Mr. H. R. Macmillan, of the Dominion Forest Service. "The Coast Forest is the most valuable in Canada, and the most interesting. It is confined to Vancouver Island and adjacent islands, and to an extremely narrow strip along the coast from the United States to Alaska. This strip lies west of the Coast Mountains, is about 150 miles wide at the international boundary, but is shortly contracted to a maximum width of twenty to thirty miles. Within this strip the forest does not as a rule form a dense, continuous stand, but only reaches its best development in the bottoms of the steep valleys of lakes and rivers. The only large continuous areas of heavy timber are on Vancouver Island. The species comprising the Coast Forest are Douglas fir, red cedar, hemlock, cypress, Sitka spruce, and balsam. The first two are the most valuable, and in exceptionally favored situations form a tremendous forest, containing trees 10 ft. to 12 ft. in diameter, over 200 ft. high, and producing 75,000 to 100,000 cubic feet of clear lumber per acre. Unfortunately, these two species are confined to a limited area, below 2,000 ft. in elevation, and not more than 150 miles north from Vancouver. Higher and farther north the other species predominate. Altogether there are here 15,000,000 acres, carrying about 40,000,000,000 cubic feet of timber." The last figures in the quotation are either a printer's error or one made by the writer. Without raising any question as to the area of the Coast forests, which is possibly not far astray, we certainly feel that we must take exception to the amount given for the standing timber. The estimate of forty billion feet is a little over 2 1/2 million to the acre. The average is nearer 15 million. If the estimate were 240 billions it would be more nearly correct.

To Run in Selkirk

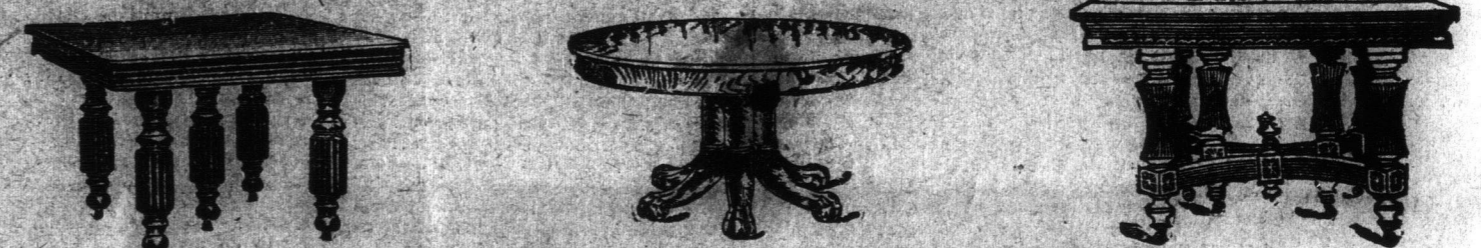
WINNIPEG, June 5.—R. L. Richardson, editor of the Tribune, who favors reciprocity, decided to oppose Bradbury, member for Selkirk at the next election on this issue.

Escapes Again

NELSON, June 5.—Madura, the Italian prisoner who made a sensational escape last week while on his way to Nelson gaol by leaping through a window of the express train, was arrested at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, by Immigration Inspector Davis, but is once more at large. After having breakfast he managed to escape from the lookouts and has not yet been recaptured.

You Can't Get Away From The Fact That Our Prices Are Low Take A Look At These!

You can have a great deal more riches by practicing less false economy. Talking about low prices, we have some dining-room furniture that you ought to see. You can't imagine how well we can please you until you first leave an order and let it be one of these Dining-room Tables. We have chosen three exceptionally good values for you this morning. You can't possibly dodge an offer like this. Just look at these prices and make a visit to our fourth floor. You are always sure of the quality, so you can't go wrong buying at these prices. We are offering you something better than anyone else for the same money. We never disappoint you, do we? Well, it is to your interest to see these interesting pieces of dining-room furniture today. We may say little about these, but what we do say means much, because we sell only goods that are worth buying. We are out-talked often, but we are never outdone. We can sell as cheaply as others buy, for the simple reason that we buy in such large quantities. What we claim to do, we guarantee. Be sure you come some time today. We want you to see them—we are sure you will like them. We know our stock and are proud of it.



EXTENSION DINING ROOM TABLES

Our assortment in Dining-room Tables beats anything ever attempted in this city. We have tables so arranged on racks on our Fourth Floor that they can all be easily seen and in little time. The prices also are marked in plain figures, and you can see at a glance that they are well worth the money. From \$7.50—this table and price ought to suit you.

Extension Dining Room Table, \$25

This is a handsome table, in solid oak, highly polished in the golden finish, and has fine square-shaped legs 8ft. x 48in. round top. At the exceptional price of \$25.00.

DINING CHAIRS TO MATCH ABOVE

Solid oak, golden finish, with real leather upholstered seat. Strongly-made chair, with fine finish. Each \$4.00

Arm Chair to match, also upholstered in any color of leather. Each \$6.00

Extension Dining Room Table, \$27.50

There is a Pedestal style table in Early English finish, with round top 8ft. x 48in. Handsome and solid and has patent pedestal fastener. This price is special at \$27.50.

DINING CHAIRS TO MATCH ABOVE

Solid Oak Dining Chairs, in Early English finish, upholstered in real leather. This is a beautiful, handsome and strongly built chair, at each \$4.00

Arm Chair to match, upholstered in any color of leather. Each \$5.50

Extension Dining Room Table, \$30

This furniture is solid quarter cut fumed oak, and is becoming very popular, and is without doubt exceptionally handsome. 45in. with 8ft. extension, 4 corner legs, with double leg in centre. Beautiful, selected piece of wood. Is specially attractive at \$30.00.

DINING CHAIRS TO MATCH ABOVE

Dining Chairs, solid quarter cut fumed oak, upholstered in real leather, finished with copper nails, selected wood. Each \$6.00 Handsome Arm Chair to match, also upholstered in real leather, at each \$8.00

We Live Through Our Customers and For Them WEILERS BROS We Know How and Do as Well as We Know

TO BE SURE IT'S WARM In The Kitchen, But We Have Remedies

Saves You Miles of Steps Each Day



HOOSIER SPECIAL Price \$40.00

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS

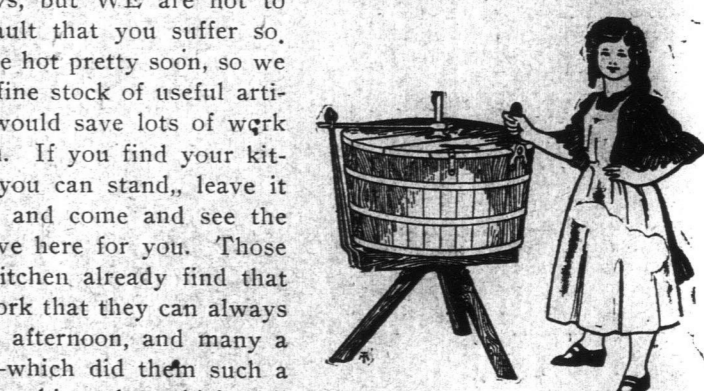
We must just say a word to you about the Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets. It is not necessary to go into detail. Many people in Victoria have one of these wonderful kitchen helps in their home, and now wonder how they ever got along without one. Modesty prevents us from repeating the nice things ladies have said to us about these Hoosiers. Everybody who has one cannot say too much in their praise, and we know that you would be greatly pleased with these which we are displaying on our Fourth Floor. You come in and see them. You will never regret your visit, and if you cannot afford one now, it will not be long before you are able to buy one, because you will make up your mind immediately you have examined them TO OWN ONE. Come today, we will be pleased to explain their merits to you.

LADIES! USE THE REST ROOM ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

We Know Your Want and Have Provided For It

WEILERS BROS We Give You Values That Give You Pleasure

Washing Machine



A Child Can Operate It Price \$10.00

KITCHEN CUPBOARDS

This Kitchen Cupboard has two large glass doors, top section with three shelves, lower section has two good-sized drawers and a large cupboard, with two wooden doors. In golden finish. Great value at \$18.00.

There is a splendid Kitchen Cupboard at the price of \$22.50. The top section has large glass doors to cupboard, two shelves in bottom section, two large roomy drawers and cupboard with two large doors. In golden finish, highly polished—\$22.50.

This Kitchen Cabinet is fine and roomy, and will be a great saving to the housekeeper. The top section has shelf and cupboard with two wooden doors and two shelves and three small drawers with sugar bin below, also shelf. The bottom section with one large cupboard shelf and doors, one knife drawer and bread board with large flour bin. This gives you a very complete cabinet. In golden finish. For \$18.00.

SUPPORT MR. ROOSEVELT

President Taft is Pro-dorsement of his sor for President ation Next Year.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Taft in his candidacy for re-nomination in 1912 the unqualified endorsement of President Theodore Roosevelt will be uttered just as it was prior to the campaign. This is the best political Taft has received in his life. It comes to him in a leaves no doubt as to it. The information that, well, under no circumstances low his name to be pro-republican nations, as conveyed to the White House days ago, but it did not until tonight. That Col feels the Taft administration be continued was brought as the result of the conference between the two men at the White House in Baltimore. The Roosevelt approval of Taft will go far to secure the former president into an active stump speaker, and that the former president would be with Taft. This fact is to prove pleasing to many, have made no secret of bringing Colonel Roosevelt formidable rival for the nomination. Many of these republicans will refuse to abandon Colonel Roosevelt him announcing his positive breaking the silence of administration which he has maintained since he left his African hunt. The information that Taft will be found present rather than again brought directly to Mr. Roosevelt by a mutual friend, official life, who was of both the Roosevelt and Taft to gain and retain the fact the warm personal both.

NOT BRIBERY

Evidence in Wapenstain to Show That His Obtained Legitimate

SEATTLE, June 6.—The case of former C. Charles W. Wapenstain, accepting bribes from houses, sought to show large sums of money. Wapenstain in Seattle, the state alleged came from the testimony of Mrs. Wapenstain, who testified that her husband, John F. Dore, a lawyer, Washington, and law of Wapenstain, was witness for the defense, that beginning early in tending to August 3, he stein sums ranging \$1,500. This was money had loaned him in 1908, counted for the \$5,000 Mrs. Wapenstain February the day the grand jury her husband conveyed. The previous day his sister him on the 10th inst. and told him that her likely to be in trouble, that he immediately to cash from his private brought the money to gave \$5,000 to Mrs. Wapenstain, who deposited the remainder credit.

William F. Anstie, of corroborated Benn's testimony the taking of money from February 14. He said Benn's office and saw his sum from the safe, was shirt and place it in a several witnesses were impeach the testimony of per. One of the alleged John F. Dore, a lawyer newspaperman, who took part in the Gill campaign of the recall election, was that Tupper told him that would be willing to "sne Job Wapenstain."

TUMBO'S CO

Deal Pending Whereby Pass Into Possession of Fish Syndicate

It is altogether probable large and promising coast to exist on Tumbo and lands as a result of the test drilling conducted wards of two years past. It is understood that the engineer in charge, that the Tumbo and S measures are a certain of those that have made famous in all parts of the principals are now read news in consequence, and has left for London with consummating negotiations. The property consists of Tumbo and S. Heppburn syndicate contains approximately 2,000 acres and is

GETS SUPPORT OF MR. ROOSEVELT

President Taft is Promised Endorsement of his Predecessor for Presidential Nomination Next Year.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—President Taft in his candidacy for the presidential nomination in 1912 will receive the unqualified endorsement of former President Theodore Roosevelt, which will be uttered just as cordially as it was prior to the campaign of 1908. This is the best political news Mr. Taft has received in many months, and it comes to him in a manner that leaves no doubt as to its authenticity. The information that Colonel Roosevelt, under no circumstances, will allow his name to be presented to the republican national convention, was conveyed to the White House several days ago, but it did not become known until tonight. That Colonel Roosevelt feels the Taft administration should be continued was brought out partly as the result of the cordial greeting between the two men at Cardinal Gibbons' jubilee in Baltimore. Whether the Roosevelt approval of Mr. Taft's candidacy will go far enough to take the former president into the campaign as an active stump speaker is problematical, but that the force of his personality would be with the president is assured. This fact is not expected to prove pleasing to republicans, who have made no secret of their desire to bring Colonel Roosevelt forward as a formidable rival for the 1912 nomination. Many of these republicans no doubt will refuse to abandon hope until Colonel Roosevelt himself is quoted, announcing his position, and thus breaking the silence concerning the administration which he has maintained since landing in New York from his African hunt. The information that Colonel Roosevelt will be found allied with the present rather than against him, was brought directly to Mr. Taft from Mr. Roosevelt by a mutual friend high in official life, who was connected with both the Roosevelt and Taft administrations in a capacity that enabled him to gain and retain the confidence, in fact the warm personal friendship of both.

NOT BRIBERY MONEY

Evidence in Wapenstein Case Intended to Show That His Cash Was Obtained Legitimately.

SEATTLE, June 8.—The defense in the case of former Chief of Police Charles W. Wapenstein, accused of accepting bribes from disorderly houses, sought to show today that the sums of money reported by Wapenstein in Seattle banks, which the state alleges came from bribe-givers, was received by Wapenstein in a legitimate manner. E. B. Benn, former mayor of Aberdeen, Washington, and a brother-in-law of Wapenstein, was the principal witness for the defense. He testified that beginning early in April and extending to August 3, he paid Wapenstein sums ranging from \$500 to \$1,000. This was money Wapenstein had loaned him in 1908. Mr. Benn accounted for the \$5,000 deposited by Mrs. Wapenstein February 15, 1911, the day the grand jury that indicted her husband convened. He said that the previous day his sister had called him on the long-distance telephone and told him that her husband was likely to be in trouble. Mr. Benn said that he immediately took \$10,000 in cash from his private vault and brought the money to Seattle. He gave \$5,000 to Mrs. Wapenstein and deposited the remainder to his own credit. William F. Anstie, of Aberdeen, corroborated Benn's testimony regarding the taking of money from Aberdeen on February 14. He said that when Benn's office and saw him take a large sum from the safe, wrap it in an old shirt and place it in a small valise. Several witnesses were introduced to impeach the testimony of Gideon Tupper, one of the alleged bribe-givers. John F. Dore, a lawyer and former newspaperman, who took a prominent part in the Gill campaign at the time of the recall election last winter, said that Tupper told him that he therefore would be willing to "spend \$10,000 to job Wapenstein."

TUMBO'S COAL

Deal Pending Whereby Measures Will Pass Into Possession of English Syndicate.

It is altogether probable that the large and promising coal seams proven to exist on Tumbo and Saturna Islands as a result of the continuous test drilling conducted during up wards of two years past by Mr. William Blakemore of this city, acting for Mr. A. E. Hepburn and associates of Vancouver, will ere long pass into the possession of an English syndicate, for whom the property was sold. The syndicate, headed by Mr. Blakemore, was examined by Professor Galway, the renowned Cardiff expert. It is understood that Professor Galway's report fully confirmed that of the engineer in charge, to the effect that the Tumbo and Saturna island measures are certain continuation of those that have made Manulna coal famous in all parts of the world. His principals are now ready to do business in consequence, and Mr. Hepburn has left for London with a view to consummating negotiations for the sale. The property controlled by the Hepburn syndicate contains approximately 2,000 acres and is estimated to

BAGDAD RAILWAY

Alternative Route Proposed for Far Eastern Line of Communication.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.—The difficulties raised over the terminal section of the Bagdad Railway, although it is hoped they may be overcome, have caused alternative schemes to be devised, and among those the one which appears likely to find the most favor is a line from Gaza in the extreme south of Syria across the Arabian desert in almost a straight line to the Persian Gulf opposite the island of Bahrain. Such a railway would constitute much the shortest mail and passenger route to India. From Brindisi to Gaza would be only an hour or two longer than to Port Said, and from Bahrain to Bombay would be days shorter than the present voyage through the Suez canal with its heavy dues, and down the Red Sea to Aden and through the Indian Ocean. The distance from Gaza to Bahrain is only about 900 miles, or twice as long as from Baghdad to Kowat. The terminal of Bahrain would be practically if not actually in British territory. There are no engineering difficulties on the proposed route, which after the first hundred miles to the south of the Dead Sea would run across an almost dead level. Water has already been found at many banks along the proposed route.

MR. S. A. ROGERS DIES AT BARKERVILLE

Ex-Member of Legislature, Known as 'King of Cariboo,' Had Successful Career in Province.

Hosts of friends not in Victoria alone but in all parts of British Columbia and of Canada, will learn with sincere regret of the death of Mr. Samuel Augustus Rogers, one of the foremost pioneers of the Cariboo district, and a member of the provincial parliament of British Columbia during three terms of that body, which sad event occurred suddenly and unexpectedly at his home in Barkerville on Sunday last. The late Mr. Rogers was at the time of his death, perhaps the foremost figure in the business life of his district and one of its most influential and best respected citizens. Born in Ireland in 1840, the deceased studied law in London, and came to Canada with his parents, who settled in Prince Edward county, Ontario, where the son grew to manhood, obtained his education, and made his entry of a business career, in which he very soon displayed exceptional aptitude. Following the star of settlement and industrial development, he came to the Pacific coast in early manhood and established himself in Cariboo, where he achieved conspicuous success in business, and for a time filled with credit the office of sheriff, at that time a post which was in every way the reverse of a sinecure. At the urgent solicitation of many friends he announced himself as a candidate for the representation of Cariboo in the local House in 1880, winning his seat with ease, and being re-elected four years later. He was not so successful in 1898, but in 1900 he was again returned to the legislature, where he continued to represent Cariboo until 1903. A man of wide information, marked geniality, great kindness of heart and a ready wit bespeaking his Irish extraction, it is no more than truth to say that he was proudly regarded as a friend by all who enjoyed the honor of his close acquaintance. A great lover of horses, it was his pride and pleasure annually to drive from his home in Barkerville through to the coast and on his yearly visits to Victoria, until this spring, he brought his team of thoroughbreds with him, and he and they were a familiar figure on the Vancouver island roads radiating from this capital city. It is only a few weeks since Mr. Rogers left Victoria for home, at which time he declared himself as feeling better and stronger than he had for months past. His death, details of which are yet to be received, must therefore have occurred with surprising suddenness.

PROBABLY DROWNED

Military Aviator Who Started on Flight From Rice to Corcoran, Was Disappeared.

NICE, June 8.—It appears probable tonight that Lieut. Bague, the French aviator, who met the fate of Cecil Grace, the Englishman who was lost in the North Sea while attempting a flight from Calais to Dover last December. Lieut. Bague, who holds the overseas flight record, left Nice in his aeroplane for a trip to Corsica. The distance is about a hundred miles. When nothing was heard from the aviator, torpedo boat destroyers were sent to seek him. The destroyer Arbatel returned here this evening from Corsica and reported that it could find no trace of Bague. Other naval vessels are continuing the search, but it is feared it will prove fruitless. The aviator took carrier pigeons with him, and it is supposed that the aeroplane capsule would probably have been unable to set them loose. On March 5 last, Lieut. Bague made a sensational and daring flight over the Mediterranean from Antibes to the little island of Geogona off the Italian coast. He covered a distance of more than 124 miles, and established a new record for over the sea.

EXTRME HEAT AT MANY POINTS

Another Hot Wave Strikes the Southwestern States, With Temperatures Ranging to Over 100 Degrees.

KANSAS CITY, June 8.—Hot weather continued throughout the southwest today. Few government weather stations reported the temperature to have been less than 90. At Junction City, Kas., the high mark of 104 was reached. High temperatures at other points were: Muskogee 95, Topeka 97.3, Joplin and Wichita 94. Shortly after four o'clock the mercury climbed to 93 local. Prostrations were reported from Muskogee and Wichita, but there were no fatalities. At Kirksville, Mo., the temperature reached 105 in the shade. The same degree of heat was recorded at Phillipsburg, Kan., where rain fell accompanied by hail. DES MOINES, Ia., June 8.—High temperatures prevailed throughout Iowa today. Burlington and Oskaloosa reported 102 degrees. BAXLEY, Ga., June 8.—Six persons were injured and considerable property damage done by a severe wind and rain storm which swept this section this afternoon. Mrs. H. J. Parker was shocked by a bolt of lightning. The others injured were young men, who were caught in a garage which was demolished by the storm. INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—Three persons were killed by lightning in Indiana this afternoon. Mrs. O. C. Kelley of Linton was struck while she was feeding chickens, and John Gant was killed while he was mowing the lawn at his home near Bunker Hill. James Purton, a coal miner, climbing through a barbed wire fence near Hymera, was electrocuted when lightning struck the fence. The storm followed high temperatures at Mount Vernon the government thermometer registered 104 degrees.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

The major portion of the militia of British Columbia is now in camp at Kamloops. Canadian Northern Pacific surveyors are now in camp at China Creek on the Alberni Canal. The report that the C.P.R. had purchased the townsite of Midway is officially denied. Work has begun on a new \$20,000 building for the Canadian Pacific at Courtenay on the Salmo Arm. Smallpox is epidemic in the Carlin district, and the school has been closed. Loan bylaws aggregating \$1,370,000 are to be submitted to the ratepayers in Vancouver on Saturday next. Delta, Richmond and Vancouver business men are actively agitating for a direct tram line from Vancouver to Ladner. The whalers at Rose Harbor are enjoying a most profitable season. They have already taken one hundred whales this season. Fitz Poulsen, formerly a well known contractor on the Kettle Valley line, has just died in the Sisters' Hospital at Spokane. Pention has struck a tax rate of 18 2/3 mills for all residents within the fire limits, and 18 mills for all living outside the radius. The management of the Kootenay steam laundry is advertising that that institution is prepared to launder harem skirts free of charge. The crops throughout the Lillooet district are looking exceptionally well, and from all appearances there will be a heavy yield this season. Provincial Land Agents have resigned from the service to engage in private business, and has been succeeded by Constable A. O. N. Daunt of Ashcroft. Building permits in the amount of three-quarters of a million dollars were issued in a single day last week from the city building inspector's office, Vancouver. A young lawyer employed in the office of B. F. Whittemore, Vancouver, had a close call for life on Monday through swallowing a pin which struck firmly in a vocal chord. The Fraser river is rising fast at Lillooet and disastrous floods in the valley of the Lower Fraser are feared. Cariboo creek jumped to a record high water mark within three days. Aligned forged cheques aggregating \$1,100 in face value have recently been floated in Vancouver. No fewer than forty, each drawn for \$27.50, were cashed by sundry quillible hotel-keepers. The bush fire in the vicinity of Arrowhead has been brought under full control after sweeping an area about one mile and a half long and a quarter of a mile wide, burning 100,000 feet of logs and one small bridge. Vancouver proposes on the advice of Medical Health Officer Underhill to require that vendors of milk take out licenses in the same manner as dealers in intoxicating liquors. A meeting of the Vancouver Licensing board is to be held on Tuesday next. Practically all present holders will apply for renewal of their licenses and a number of new applications will also be considered. It is regarded as extremely improbable that any of the latter will be allowed in connection with the numerous important undertakings of the Western Canada Power Company has just occurred, one of the workmen, S. Saunders, being accidentally drowned at Stave Lake. Plans for the proposed Second Narrows bridge have been submitted to the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge

MR. JOHN DILLON BADLY INURED

Irish Nationalist Member of Parliament Hurt When Automobile Dashes into Culvert—Thrown Out.

DUBLIN, June 8.—John Dillon, Nationalist member of parliament, was dangerously injured about the head and back in an automobile accident last night near Dundalk. It was at first thought Mr. Dillon was dying, and a priest administered the last sacraments. The injured man rallied, however, and was removed to a Dundalk hospital, where he is in a serious condition. The automobile dashed into a culvert and Mr. Dillon was thrown through the glass screen. Although his condition is serious, Mr. Dillon's own doctor, who was summoned from here, hopes for his complete recovery, but will not permit the removal of the patient from Dundalk for several days. Mr. Dillon suffered a severe concussion of the spine, which deprived him temporarily of his power over his limbs. He also received a severe cut on the forehead, which required several stitches. Apparently in a fit of despondency and temporary mental relapse, James Warren Jones, for several years a well known mining man and timber cruiser, familiarly known as "Black" Jones, yesterday at noon ended his existence by shooting himself through the body in Beacon Hill park, near Heywood avenue. The bullet from the Winchester rifle which he placed against his breast with the intention of shooting himself through the heart, penetrated clear through the body, emerging between the shoulders at the back. The report of the rifle was heard by John Belford, 938 Heywood avenue, who saw Jones fall to the ground and watched him in his death throes. Mr. Belford rushed to a nearby telephone and notified the city police. The patrol wagon was rushed to the spot. Jones was still alive but he died on his way to the hospital. The suicide did not take the trouble to enter the thick underbrush which at this point covers the park grounds. Where he committed his act was on a small grass plot in full view of residents on Heywood avenue. Jones has been a resident of Victoria off and on for several years. He was a member of the first contingent which at this point covers the park grounds. Where he committed his act was on a small grass plot in full view of residents on Heywood avenue. Jones has been a resident of Victoria off and on for several years. He was a member of the first contingent which at this point covers the park grounds. Where he committed his act was on a small grass plot in full view of residents on Heywood avenue.

BUILDING WARSHIPS ON PACIFIC COAST

Special Committee Submits Interim Report to Council of Board of Trade—Victoria and Vancouver Co-Operate.

It was reported at the regular meeting of the council of the Board of Trade held yesterday that a special session had been called recently to consider a statement appearing in the Colonist that no tender had been submitted by any Pacific Coast shipbuilder for any part of the proposed Canadian naval construction. To this was added the assertion that there was no arrangement for the building of war vessels on this coast. After the question had been discussed at length a special committee, consisting of President Wilson, Messrs. J. Kingham, and J. J. Shallock, had been appointed with power to act. They, after spending several days in an endeavor to arrive at the facts, had dispatched a telegram to Sir Wilfrid Laurier but up to the present date had not received a reply. The fact that the premier had been at sea, en route to the Coronation at the time the wire was sent, doubtless accounted for this. Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Mines, however, had acknowledged the receipt of a copy of this message and had given his assurance that the question was not overlooked and that it would continue to receive attention. He did not anticipate any definite conclusion for some time. The Vancouver Board of Trade had been informed of the Victoria organization's action and, at a special meeting, had fully endorsed the steps taken by the local body. They had so informed Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This, it was explained, was merely an interim report. The committee was still actively engaged on the matter.

CORWIN ICE BOUND

Steamer Held Back from Nome by Six Miles of Ice—Is Awaiting a Lead

NOME, June 7.—The steamer Corwin, which arrived off Nome on Monday, has been unable to land her passengers on account of the shore ice nearly six miles wide and a heavy sea which is running. The Corwin sailed from Seattle May 10 with 123 passengers, four of whom were women. Unable to land at Nome the Corwin moved over to try landing at Solotom, but was equally unsuccessful there and has returned. She is drifting off shore waiting a lead. Nome is without staple food and suffering is beginning. Portland's Pageant. PORTLAND, June 6.—The electric pageant "Oregon the Wonderland," the crowning feature of Portland's annual rose festival, from a spectacular point of view took place tonight and the sixteen electrically lighted floats, in design and beauty excelled all anticipation by far the largest crowd that ever witnessed a parade in this city. For the mile and a half of downtown streets that the pageant traversed, the thoroughfares were packed far outside the danger lines stretched by the police department and time and again it was necessary to halt the parade, the police being almost powerless to open a passage through the throngs. The floats were of various designs and were most attractive. They were headed by the "Oregon the Wonderland" float, which was a most attractive one. It was followed by the "Oregon the Wonderland" float, which was a most attractive one. It was followed by the "Oregon the Wonderland" float, which was a most attractive one.

SEARCH FOR BRIDE

Wealthy Porcupine Miner Meets With Disagreeable Adventure on Moonlight Journey

NEW YORK, June 6.—Detectives are turning New York inside out today, in search of the bride of Francis Du Bois, wife of Francis Du Bois, a wealthy copper miner, of Porcupine, Ontario. The miner and his bride left Porcupine on Sunday morning for New York, where they were to sail for their honeymoon to her old home in Copenhagen. When their train stopped at the little town of Caluz, 12 miles from Toronto, Mr. Du Bois got out to stretch his legs and the train starting suddenly, left him there, while his luggage and wife went speeding on. Two hours later he got a train for Toronto, where the police told him his wife had gone straight through to New York. Arriving in New York he found her luggage with his at the station, but the bride was nowhere to be found. Body Found in Ditch. WHITTIER, Cal., June 7.—The body of Eugene M. Anderson, a retired farmer, was found in an irrigation ditch here yesterday. His valises also were discovered there and soon came here some time ago from Hartford, Wis. A son resides in Seattle. MONTREAL, June 6.—The second-class passengers of the Granby, which arrived in port this morning, were the guests on Sunday night of the officers of the vessel at a reception tendered to five young Scotch women by the Granby crew. The women were to their sweethearts, who had preceded them from the Old Country to prepare their homes. Investigation has been ordered into the engineering department of Prince Rupert's city service.

DE J. Collie Browne's Choroalms

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, COUGES, COLIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

TAKES OWN LIFE AT BEACON HILL PARK

James Warren Jones, Mining Man, Shoots Himself in Full View of Nearby Residents.

Apparently in a fit of despondency and temporary mental relapse, James Warren Jones, for several years a well known mining man and timber cruiser, familiarly known as "Black" Jones, yesterday at noon ended his existence by shooting himself through the body in Beacon Hill park, near Heywood avenue. The bullet from the Winchester rifle which he placed against his breast with the intention of shooting himself through the heart, penetrated clear through the body, emerging between the shoulders at the back. The report of the rifle was heard by John Belford, 938 Heywood avenue, who saw Jones fall to the ground and watched him in his death throes. Mr. Belford rushed to a nearby telephone and notified the city police. The patrol wagon was rushed to the spot. Jones was still alive but he died on his way to the hospital. The suicide did not take the trouble to enter the thick underbrush which at this point covers the park grounds. Where he committed his act was on a small grass plot in full view of residents on Heywood avenue. Jones has been a resident of Victoria off and on for several years. He was a member of the first contingent which at this point covers the park grounds. Where he committed his act was on a small grass plot in full view of residents on Heywood avenue.

PLEASANT OUTING

Fire Underwriters of British Columbia Hold Convention at Shawigan Lake

Shawigan lake was the scene of the annual convention of the members of the Fire Underwriters' associations of British Columbia last week, and reports are to the effect that everyone enjoyed the thoroughly pleasant outing. They made their headquarters at the Strathcona hotel, where Managers Lucas and Sweeney received them with open handed hospitality. From Friday until yesterday they enjoyed the scenic and other charms of the resort, but the features of the event were the sports of Saturday afternoon and the banquet of the same evening. The former consisted of a baseball match between the delegates from the mainland and the island, and fourteen competitions, which included a potato race, a three-legged race, and so forth. Those who sat down to the tasty repast referred to, followed: Richard Hall, A. W. Ross, H. P. Killard, H. B. Lenty, F. A. Burgess, H. K. Page, J. Taylor, L. V. Conyers, R. A. Power, S. Johnson, J. Coyne, P. Francis, W. A. Fraser, W. Dolby, H. T. Barnes, Thos. Faradis, H. L. Underwood, W. B. Richards, E. C. Stevenson, J. F. Lamont, J. A. MacLaren, John Hart, J. M. Lawson, S. Burke, E. J. Davis, Carl Schlinghyden, W. H. Billings, A. H. Lowder, D. M. Malin, W. V. Johnston, W. Thompson, A. D. Seymour, H. E. Holland, Geo. W. Cripps, W. A. Ragdale, T. E. Atkins, F. W. Rounsfell, R. Jackson, T. Hammen, J. Whitworth, H. McKenzie, W. A. Lawson, W. G. A. Shearer, M. Riley, J. J. Mulhall, F. W. Walker, W. B. Hood, A. M. Pound, F. H. Godfrey, J. H. Taylor, G. I. Clegg, C. A. Morrow, C. A. Philpotts, D. Von Cramer, F. Seley, P. E. McCarter and S. Johnston. Washington House Busy. WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House of Representatives authorized \$25,000 for the investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company; directed an investigation into alleged inadequacy of the taxation assessments in the District of Columbia; turned over to the judiciary committee the question of a change in the extradition laws; and discussed many other subjects in a full day's session today. The Employers' association of Vancouver is seeking an injunction to prevent any further work being done on the erection of the new Lord Selkirk school at Cedar, claiming that the contract was not awarded to the lowest bona fide tenderer.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910—SEC. 49

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

BIRTHS MARRIAGES DEATHS

BORN. HANCOCK—To Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hancock, Jr., at 1848 McDonald street, Vancouver, B. C., May 30th, 1911, a son. MONTAINE—On the 3rd instant at St. Joseph Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mountain, a daughter. MARRIED. LEIGH-FRAMPONT—On Friday, June 2nd, at St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, by the Rev. R. Connell, Arthur A. Leigh of Parkstone, Dorset, England, to Cecil Frances Jessie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Frampont of Richmond, Surrey, England. CAMERON-NUTE—In this city, June 1st, 1911, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nute, 943 North Park street, by the Rev. H. H. Nute, Miss K. Nute to Mr. Clifton K. Cameron, Vancouver, No Cards. MACFARLANE-BURNETT—On the 6th June instant, at "Phoenix" the residence of Mr. P. DeNoe Walker, Dallas Road, Victoria, by the Rev. Dr. John Campbell, Pearl Alimira Burnett, daughter of Captain B. F. Burnett, of Denver, Col., to Joseph William Macfarlane, C. E. of Bella Cooda, B. C. DIED. DOANE—Margaret Doane, only daughter of the late Captain Doane, died at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Doane, at 10 o'clock Friday morning. HOORON—At North Saanich, on April 19th, 1911, Francis Evan, son of Evan and Frances Lawson Hooron of North Saanich Island, and grandson of Mrs. Henry Lawson, aged 2 years, 10 months. FAWCETT—At his residence, 515 Gorge road, Edward Fawcett, age 78 years. Funeral from above address Thursday, June 1, 1911, at 2 p. m. No flowers. WILLIAMSON—On the 19th of May, 1911, at Omineca, Wapinitia, the late William, younger daughter of the late Surgeon Major George Williamson, M.D., and Mrs. M. J. Williamson, of Rossa Williamson of Devonshire, England. WHITTIER—On June 1st, at 340 Vancouver street, George McIntyre Whittier, of Winnipeg. HOULIHAN—At the residence, Gordon Health on June 2nd, James Houlihan, aged 58 years and a native of Croom, County Limerick, Ireland. GRIMM—At the family residence, Boleckim road, on June 4th, 1911, Frank John, fourth son of William and Ann Grimm, aged 12 years and 9 months. A native of Victoria, B. C. THE LOCAL MARKETS. RETAIL Foodstuffs. Bran, per 100 lbs. 1.60. Shorts, per 100 lbs. 1.75. Middling, per 100 lbs. 1.80. Feed, per 100 lbs. 2.15. Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs. 1.85. Barley, per 100 lbs. 1.75. Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. 1.85. Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. 1.85. Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. 1.85. Morley's Best, per 100 lbs. 2.00. Hay, Fraser River, per ton. 25.00. Best Prairie Hay, per ton. 22.00. Alfalfa Hay, per ton. 25.00. Eggs—Fresh Island, per dozen. 40. Eastern, per dozen. 39. Butter—Victoria Creamery, per lb. 15. Canadian, per lb. 15. Cream, local, each, per lb. 16. Neufchatel, each. 10.00. Bitters—Albion, per lb. 35. Best Dairy, per lb. 15.00. Victoria Creamery, per lb. 15.00. Cowichan Creamery, per lb. 15.00. Comox Creamery, per lb. 15.00. Salt Spring Is. Creamery, per lb. 15.00. Flour—Royal Household, bag. 1.80. Pillsbury, per 100 lbs. 1.80. Royal Standard, bag. 1.80. Wild Rose, per sack. 1.80. Robin Hood, per sack. 1.80. Calgary, bag. 1.80. Morley's Best, per sack. 1.80. Drifted Snow, per sack. 1.80. Best Star, per sack. 1.80. Snowflake, bag. 1.80. Fruit—Apple, local, per box. 4.75. Raisins, per 100 lbs. 1.00. Lemons, per dozen. 1.00. Bananas, per lb. 15.00. Grape Fruit (California), per lb. 10.00. Strawberries, per lb. 10.00. Vegetables—Tomatoes, per lb. 25.00. Artichokes, Globe, each. 15.00. Artichokes, Jerusalem, per lb. 15.00. Parsley, per bunch. 10.00. Celery, per bunch. 10.00. Cucumbers, each. 15.00. Potatoes, per sack. 2.50. Cauliflower, each. 15.00. Cabbage, new, per lb. 10.00. Lettuce, per head. 10.00. Garlic, per lb. 15.00. Spanish Onions, per lb. 15.00. Onions, 4 lbs. for (10 lbs.). 15.00. Beans, per lb. 10.00. Peas, per lb. 10.00. Asparagus, new, per lb. 15.00. Meats—Beef, per lb. 15.00. Mutton, per lb. 15.00. Mutton, Australian, per lb. 15.00. Veal, dressed, per lb. 15.00. Chicken, per lb. 15.00. Turkey, per lb. 15.00. Geese, dressed, per lb. 15.00. Ducks, dressed, per lb. 15.00.

MADERO'S VISIT TO MEXICO CITY

Grand Reception is Planned for Revolutionary Leader on his Arrival at the Capital Tomorrow.

MEXICO CITY, June 5.—No citizen of Mexico was ever given a more enthusiastic reception than that which is planned for Francisco I. Madero, r. when he enters the capital on Wednesday. Soldiers of the army which he has been leading since November 20, 1910, will line the streets. In his honor military bands will play and the police, whose duty it once was to arrest those men who cried "Viva Madero," will join in the ovation.

The revolutionists in Cuernavaca are to have no part in the celebration. This was decided today, for, fearing that the presence of so many armed men not accustomed to the discipline of the regular army might result in trouble, the government officials have deemed it wise to refuse their plea for participation. Throughout the city troops will be placed, but in this disposition of armed men there is a double significance. It is not altogether certain that the throng which will welcome the people's hero will preserve complete order throughout the day, and the authorities are determined that the celebration shall not be marred by any over indulgence in enthusiasm.

De Villiers Out on Bail

EL PASO, June 5.—Daniel De Villiers, charged with complicity in a plot against Francisco I. Madero, Jr., today was released from custody upon furnishing bonds in the sum of \$2000. General J. B. Viljoen, who is pushing the case against De Villiers said today that letters from Monterey in his possession indicated some former high Mexican officials were implicated in the alleged plot.

Train Service Resumed

JUAREZ, Mex., June 5.—For the first time in three months train service throughout northern Mexico was resumed today. A train arrived in Juarez direct from Mexico City by way of Chihuahua. The last previous train that came through was in February. The reopening of the road will enable federal troops to evacuate Chihuahua and the insurgents to take possession.

To Set Up Republic

LOS ANGELES, June 5.—"General" C. A. Price, commander of the Mexican Liberals in Lower California, who has been in Los Angeles for several days attending the hearing with the Mexican Liberal party and arranging for the despatch of supplies to his forces at Tijuana, departed today. He announces that he was returning to assume command of the Tijuana forces. Price repeated his intention to set up a republic in the Lower California peninsula.

Cientifico Leader

NEW YORK, June 5.—It was learned here tonight that Rosendo Pineda, the leader of the Mexican Cientifico party, who was reported on his way east with other leaders for a conference here, has already reached New York. He arrived on the Ward line steamer Espiranza last Saturday according to the passenger list of that steamer, but he could not be located at any of the hotels tonight. Pineda is a close friend and adviser of former president Diaz, his arrival adds substance to the reports of a meeting of the leaders here, but it could not be learned that others had yet arrived.

WORK ON MAINE

Examination of Battleship Wreck Likely to Be Delayed for Weeks—Cofferdam is Strong

HAVANA, June 5.—The preliminary stage in the work of exposing the wreck of the old battleship Maine was completed this afternoon, when repairs to the caisson ruptured two weeks ago were finished by the driving of the last interlocking piles.

Present indications are that some weeks must pass before a complete examination is possible. The lowering of the water level this afternoon merely gives a clearer view of the after deck than has been possible heretofore, showing it to be encumbered with harnesses and other marine growth.

The most important feature of the removal of the water so far is the strong indication that the main cofferdam will fulfill all expectations of the army engineers by resisting the maximum water pressure from the outside.

West-French Also

MONTREAL, June 5.—The city council today passed a vote of censure on the Grand Trunk railway for placing a slight on a proportion of the population of the city by not posting information in French at the Bonaventure station, where there were notices in Italian, German, English, Hebrew and Chinese on the walls.

Baby's Narrow Escape

NELSON, B. C., June 5.—To see a tot of two and a half years of age knocked backwards by the pilot of the heavy freight engine attached to the Great Northern freight train, and in that manner saved from death beneath the wheels of the train, was the nerve-racking experience of Engineer Smith, in charge of the Spokane freight, at a point near the eastern boundary of the city limits. The pilot struck the child on the right shoulder, and he rolled over on the cinder track beside the rails and got up and walked away apparently unhurt.

The Cranbrook Entertainer has just celebrated its first anniversary.

IRON PRODUCTION

Statistics of United States Plants Show Heavy Curtailment for Month of May

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—The curtailment in the production of coke and anthracite pig iron throughout the country was very noticeable in May, says the Iron Trade Review. "Statistics collected from the various blast furnaces show a total output in May of 1,858,915 tons, compared with 2,044,904 tons in April, a loss of 187,988 tons in May, although it had one more working day than April. The daily average output in May was 58,900 tons, compared with 68,143 tons in April. "Further confirmation of the curtailment figures is found in the reduction of the number of active blast furnaces, there being 220 stacks active on the last day of April and 207 on the last day of May, a loss of 13 stacks from the active list.

CORWIN IN ICE

First Steamer of Season Finding Difficulty in Reaching Shore at Nome—Seven Miles Out

NOME, Alaska, June 5.—The steamer Corwin left Seattle for Nome with 104 passengers on May 10, arrived on the roadstead at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and is bucking the ice floes in an effort to reach the solid shore ice and make a landing. The revenue cutter Bear is standing by the Corwin and is aiding her in fighting the ice. The shore line is solid seven to ten miles out. It is feared that even should the Corwin succeed in reaching the shore ice today, the crust will be found too unstable to support a landing party, and the unloading of the steamer may be delayed several days.

The Corwin, for years the first boat to reach Nome after the opening of navigation in Bering Sea, is loaded with green stuff. The news that the steamer was approaching spread rapidly and brought the whole town down to the waterfront to welcome her when she makes a landing.

French Warship Hits Rocks

HALIFAX, June 5.—In the thick weather this morning the French warship D'Estrees, commanded by Captain Prohet, struck on George's Island, one of the forts in Halifax harbor. Six hours later she floated off without assistance and having sustained no damage whatever. The accident was due to the pilot mistaking his position in the fog.

Winnipeg Bricklayers Strike

WINNIPEG, June 5.—At a mass meeting tonight seven hundred union bricklayers decided to strike, as the report of the arbitration board was unfavorable.

Americans Still in Prison

EL PASO, June 5.—Governor Gonzales, who is now in Juarez, received information today that the 17 American prisoners captured at the battle of Casas Grandes on March 4 have not yet been released from prison in Chihuahua. He says they will be released upon his arrival in that city, within the next few days, paid off and sent back to the United States.

On Behalf of Prisoners

MONTREAL, June 5.—That a big load of prisoners who were on their way to the courthouse from the penitentiary were jostled and bumped by a car striking the "Black Maria," is the claim made by the attorney general of the province in an action against the Montreal street railway. The amount of damages sought for is \$2077.45, for inconvenience to the prisoners. Mr. Justice Lafontaine took the case on delivery.

GIFTS TO MCGILL

Lord Strathcona Donates Another \$100,000 for Medical Building—Doctor Gives \$25,000

MONTREAL, June 5.—At the annual convention of McGill today announcement was made that Lord Strathcona had donated another \$100,000 for the completion of the equipment in the new million dollar medical building. Doctor James Douglas has also donated \$25,000 for research work.

CONTROLLERSHIP IS TRANSFERRED

Superintendent Scott is Given Supervision Over Chinese Immigration, in Place of Mr. O'Hara.

OTTAWA, June 5.—As one of the results of the recommendations of Judge Murphy, who investigated the frauds in Vancouver, an order-in-council has been passed transferring to Superintendent of Immigration Scott, the duties of controller of Chinese immigration, heretofore exercised by Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce F. C. O'Hara.

This will be effective October 1. It is considered that control should be centralized under one department.

Canadian trade with New Zealand totalled \$1,404,538 in the fiscal year, an increase of \$404,625. The trade in automobiles has developed largely, one firm selling 329 cars.

May Be Cholera.

BERLIN, June 5.—A woman was taken to a hospital today suffering from suspected cholera. An examination by bacteriologists is being made.

Polo Game Postponed.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Interest in the international polo cup series with the American defenders in possession of the first game by a close score, is stretched over at least another 24 hours because of rain. The teams hope to play tomorrow afternoon provided the weather does not again disappoint them. As the coronation of King George V. draws closer, and all the English officers have assignments at that event, every day's delay means fewer hours between the two remaining matches. The third match probably will be played either on Thursday or Friday.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE

Proposition of President of the Board of Trade in Regard to Employment is Opposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

LONDON, June 5.—A report issued this evening concerning the proceedings of the imperial conference shows that R. Hon. Sydney Buxton, the board of trade president, moved that the overseas dominions consider in conjunction with the Government some means for the utilization of the national labor exchanges for the purpose of securing employment for those desiring to go to the colonies.

Premier Laurier opposed the suggestion, declaring that Canada did not favor direct promotion of emigration from Great Britain or elsewhere. Friction would result between the employer and employee in the Dominion if this course was adopted.

SAN FRANCISCO DISPUTE

Consent Over Position of Chief of Police to be Subject of Further Argument in Court

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The war in San Francisco's police department, in which D. A. White and John F. Seymour are contenders for the office of chief of police, was re-opened late today. Chief Seymour was served with an order, issued by Superior Court Judge J. M. Seawell, summoning him to court at 10 o'clock tomorrow, to show cause why the writ of habeas corpus should not be dissolved and set aside.

The court order was made on two motions by the attorneys for the police commission, who are seeking to set White's motion aside. White is allowed, the writs and orders will be dissolved and White will take office, pending Seymour's trial. If not allowed, they will be argued on Friday, the date previously set.

The effect of the order is to give the police commissioners an additional hearing of their side of the case.

TOFUA GROUNDS NEAR SUVA PORT

Union Company Has Trouble With Another Steamer—Divorce and Wife Desertion Increase in Australia.

MELBOURNE, June 5.—News has been received from Suva of the grounding near that port of the steel twin-propeller steamer "Tofua" of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. The vessel, which carried a large number of passengers, remained fast, and an attempt by tugs to tow it off caused a remarkable accident, the victim being the third officer. As a tug was straining at its hawser the line parted and the recoil catching the third officer round his ankles, cut off both his feet. The steamer finally was refloated.

A naval skiff capsized in the harbor at Sydney. Seven of the bluejackets who were aboard leaping to the craft while the squall which passed it lasted and they were rescued by boats. Two of the men, however, attempted to swim ashore. One reached land safely but nothing has been seen of the other.

The Australian officers on the steamer Levant assert that they have discovered a sure method of banishing cockroaches from the cabins of vessels. They assert that they place a young turtle in the staterooms in the darkness and the cockroaches disappear as if by magic. The turtle, they assert, is on the increase in Australia, according to the opinion of those in a position to know.

A member of the high court of the Commonwealth asserts that the moral character of the young is not as robust as formerly, and suggests that overmuch freedom is allowed both boys and girls nowadays. He advocates as a remedy a revival of the old system of parental control.

BRIBERY IN OHIO

Member of Legislature Confesses to Acceptance of Bribes and Promises Much Information

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—What Prosecuting Attorney Turner and Attorney-General Hogan have been hoping for, happened today, when a member of the legislature confessed in open court that he had accepted a bribe and declared his willingness to go before the grand jury and make a clean breast of all his knowledge concerning legislative corruption.

The legislator is Owen J. Evans, representative from Stark county, and a member of the House calendar committee, which was the object of much criticism immediately preceding the bribery disclosures.

Evans spent the day before the grand jury, and will be a witness again tomorrow. A new and large list of indictments is predicted as a result of his confession.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has opened a branch at Golden. The Placer mines on Wild Horse creek, Cariboo, have resumed operations.

STRIKERS DEMONSTRATE

Vancouver Crowd Endeavors to Force Men to Leave Work—Order Kept by Mounted Policemen

VANCOUVER, June 5.—Several demonstrations of a more or less peaceful character marked the progress of the strike in the city this evening. A crowd of four or five hundred men gathered in Cordova street near the waterfront and endeavored to induce a number of workmen engaged on a building to leave their occupation.

A force of mounted police kept the strikers on the move, however, and beyond a few scuffles and the making of several arrests no disturbance took place. The mounted police are patrolling the streets tonight with a view of dealing with any possible outbreak. At present all is quiet.

Intimation has been received from the International Typographical Union refusing the members of the local union permission to take part in the strike, as they had requested.

No disturbances were reported to the police tonight. The special precautions were taken to prevent crowds gathering at street corners. In all seven arrests have been effected. The men will be brought up in the police court in the morning. At midnight the city was quiet.

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- Independent Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
- St. Charles' Cream, small size, per tin 5¢
- Maple Flavor Syrup, large gallon tin 90¢
- Clark's Pork, Beans and Tomato Sauce, 3 tins .. 25¢
- Calgary Rising Sun Bread Flour, per sack .. \$1.65
- Finest Granulated Sugar, 20-lb. sack \$1.15
- Ogilvie's Famous Rolled Oats, 8-lb. sack 35¢

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- Comox Creamery Butter, per lb. 35¢
- Wild Rose Creamery Butter, per lb. 30¢
- 14-lb. Box Good Creamery Butter \$4.50
- Alberta Dairy Butter, per lb. 25¢
- Farmers' Dairy Butter, per lb. 30¢
- 2-lb. Tin Westminster Creamery Butter \$1.00
- Tub Dairy Butter, per lb. 25¢
- Local Fresh Eggs, per dozen 40¢
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The Wide World in a Page

PRISON LIFE PAGEANT

When an interesting demonstration of the social work of the Salvation Army had come to a finish at the Albert Hall, London, some days ago, General Booth said: "Some people question the efficacy of our methods and our statements without troubling to come and look; we must show them our methods, and let them hear others' statements."

The demonstration was a replica of many of the phases of the army's daily operations. At one time by means of a swift arrangement of canvas screens and wooden frames the arena was converted into the semblance of a convict prison, equipped with all requisites. From the north and south exits of the loggia wardresses led female prisoners into the cells. Then a brigade of sisters, with warrants from the home secretary, saluted the wardresses on guard. There was a rattle of keys, the doors of the cells were swung open to allow the entry of the sisters, and the scene ended in the "capture" of the prisoners.

In less than a minute the arena was invaded by relays of scene shifters, who, as if by magic, pieced together an emigrant ship, a Canadian Pacific Railway prairie express, and an emigration bureau. To the music of the band two or three hundred typical emigrants streamed down the aisles, and after handshakings, embraces, and tears boarded the emigrant ship. The work of the industrial and land colony at Hadleigh was shown, and a striking scene was provided when 50 girls of tender years, neatly dressed and wearing sandals, trooped into the hall and formed themselves into a zariba. Each child represented a background of social horror. Here was a child, who was the spectator of a domestic tragedy; yonder a waif whose parents are in prison. But now one and all are sheltered in the nest at Clapton.

Between 500 and 600 men who had been recruited from the embankment demonstrated the treatment in the shelters and in the Sparrow elevator, as the paper-sorting workshop is called. It was, however, the nursery and school work which earned most applause.

PASTOR'S SECRET

An extraordinary scene took place at the Hungarian village of Okany during morning service in the Protestant church.

The pastor, a young and brilliant preacher named Alexander Ekel, addressed his congregation on the subject of the duty of forgiving injuries. He spoke with such eloquence that there was not a dry eye in the church when he completed his sermon. He concluded with a most touching peroration and proceeded to the altar, walking as if in wrapt contemplation. A woman who had been sitting at the back of the church had come to the front without anyone noticing her. She threw herself at the pastor's feet, saying: "You preach forgiveness and reconciliation. Now forgive your poor wife, who does not know what wrong she has done you, and let her return to her home!"

The pastor was struck dumb at the sight of the wife whom he believed to be far away, and the congregation, who had believed that he was unmarried, crowded round to see the woman who claimed to be his wife.

The pastor declared coldly that she knew that he had sent her back to her parents after a few weeks' marriage, and that he would not take her back on any condition.

KING DAVID'S CITY

Captain Parker, the head of the British archaeological expedition working in Jerusalem, who has just returned to England, said with reference to the charges of theft from the holy places in Jerusalem: "It is absolutely untrue that any member of the expedition has removed any treasure. All the antiquities we found have been left in the hands of the Turkish government in the village of Siloam."

"Our quest was based on a cypher discovered by a Swede which purported to show the exact position on Mount Orphel (or Mount Moriah) where lay buried old treasures of Israel, including vessels of ritual, ancient manuscripts, etc. At this moment it is not possible to say how far the cypher is correct. We have found beyond all doubt that the ancient city of David was not on Mount Zion, as is usually accepted, but on Mount Orphel. Much of the pottery found dates back as far as 3,000 B. C., and is unique."

INCOMES AND MARRIAGE

Writing on the question, "Why Women Don't Marry," Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, K. C. B., says:

"I have put the question to various acquaintances of both sexes, and the most frequent reply I have received from the 'lords of creation' has been that as there are, out of a population of 44,000,000 or 45,000,000 in the United Kingdom, more than a million more women than men, and as polygamy is not the custom in Europe, it follows that a large number of women not only do not marry, but do not have the chance of doing so."

"This apparently logical reason is supplemented by the usual comment upon the increased luxury of the present day compared

with that of 50 years ago, and the impossibility of making both ends meet on an income which our grandparents thought quite sufficient to marry upon."

FROM WEALTH TO WORKHOUSE

After a life of strange vicissitudes, Robert Day Melhuish has just died in Grimsby Workhouse. Once the port's greatest fish merchant, he ended his days as a pauper.

When Mr. Melhuish first arrived in Grimsby, the fishing industry was being revolutionized, as a result of the introduction of steam trawling. Mr. Melhuish was only a poor lad, but he was not afraid of work, and soon gained a prominent position. He created the biggest private business in the industry and amassed a huge fortune, but his success was his own undoing.

He spent money as fast as he earned it. His generosity was lavish and reckless. He gave huge sums for every form of charity, and would often send his carts laden with choice fish to the poorer parts of the town, where his men distributed it freely.

His popularity was unrivalled. When he was nominated for election on the school board he headed the poll with a majority of 6,000 over his nearest opponent, and after the declaration he was dragged round the town in a landau by scores of men, and cheered to the echo.

Later he fought Grimsby as a parliamentary candidate, but was defeated in a three-cornered contest. Then adversity overtook him, and he became an inmate of the workhouse. His friends did not desert him. They took him from the union and found him a cottage in the country in which to end his days, but he drifted back to the workhouse, where he died.

K. G. FOR PRINCE OF WALES

When the King invests the Prince of Wales with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter, the ancient ceremonies in connection with the investiture of a knight (which were dispensed with many years ago) will be revived.

The ceremony will take place at Windsor Castle on June 10, and will be a stately one, as the King has directed that there shall be a service in St. George's Chapel and a grand procession from the Castle.

The procession and service will be similar to those in the reign of Charles II., and if the weather is fine the procession to and from St. George's Chapel will be a fine spectacle, as the gorgeous Garter robes will be worn.

After the service the Prince will be conducted into the stall over which his banner will be hung.

MILLIONS OF WASTED DAYS

How great is the wastage caused by strikes is shown by the following figures regarding trade disputes in the United Kingdom contained in an "Abstract of Labor Statistics," just published:

Persons involved	1909	1910
Days wasted	300,819	508,538
One hundred principal trade unions had a membership of	1,422,299 in 1909, an income of £2,560,430, and an expenditure of £268,416.	2,773,986 9,722,800

DWARF HUSBAND'S JEALOUSY

Euklides Jondim, a Brazilian dwarf, 3 ft. high, aged 31, tried to kill himself by jumping from his second-floor flat in Berlin in a fit of jealousy in regard to his German dwarf wife Frau Martha Schwarz, who is 2 ft. 8 in. high. Jondim married his Lilliputian bride in Chicago only five months ago, and was particularly jealous of the attentions paid to his tiny spouse. Jondim is an acrobat by profession, and his life is not thought to be endangered by his fall on the asphalt pavement.

TWO MIRACLES

Two miraculous cures of cripples, attributed by the faithful to the intervention of the Virgin Mary, are reported from Puerto Real and Seville. In the first case a woman who had been a victim of paralysis for eight years suddenly recovered the use of her limbs, and in the second a man who entered a hospital eight months ago suffering from paralysis has apparently been restored to health.

GOLDFIELD IN SCOTLAND

A goldfield in Scotland, on the estate of the Duke of Sutherland, at Kildonan, is to be opened up this month. An expert gold miner from Klondyke has reported favorably on the prospects of finding gold in the district, and a picked body of men has been organized to see what can be found. The duke is taking keen interest in the experiment.

11,000 MILES IN 30 DAYS

Eleven thousand miles in 29 days 12 hours is the record just made by a business man. He left the Mersey on the Pacific liner Orpesca, landed at Monte Video, caught the Transandinian Railway with a few minutes to spare, crossed South America, joined the liner Ortega at Valparaiso, and finally arrived at Iquique his destination.

OPERA IN LONDON

There has arrived in London Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, who stated that he had come to England "for good" in connection with his new grand opera house in Kingsway.

"There is much to do," he said, "before the place could be opened in November, and not too much time."

"The scenery, all of which is to be done in London, will cost £80,000, and opera will be produced on a scale never before contemplated in England. I have already settled the repertoire; but that, of course, I cannot make public at present. Every week I am making engagements, and I shall introduce to the musical world some fresh talent worthy of the best traditions of opera."

"Remember," he added, "I am not looking to make money by my venture. The production of opera pleases me. For that reason I am doing it."

EXPLOSION OF 17 TONS OF DYNAMITE AT SEA

The explosion of 17 tons of dynamite off the coast of England, near Yarmouth, recently presented a spectacle that gave onlookers an opportunity of learning what would happen if all the magazines on a big man-of-war were to blow up at once. In this instance, the dynamite was exploded deliberately for the purpose of ridding the seas of a water-logged ship, the Mystery, the hold of which contained the ex-



Blowing Up a Shipload of Dynamite

plosive. The Mystery collided with another vessel and a hole was stove in her side that caused water to flow in and made her a dangerous derelict. It was decided to blow up the ship and cargo. Fuses were fixed, electric wires attached, and the crew embarked in a small boat. When a mile from the ship, the circuit was closed and the big charge was exploded. The explosion threw a huge column of water hundreds of feet into the air, of such volume that the boat was completely obscured. Nothing remained of the Mystery but bits of wreckage.

SHOT IN SEVEN PLACES

Details of a fight on Christmas Eve between gun-runners and men of the cruisers Fox, Hyacinth, and other vessels on the East Indies station were obtained on the arrival at Plymouth of the cruiser Hyacinth.

This ship has been four years on this station, which is the least attractive of all, and the men were obviously delighted to be back again.

The Christmas Eve fight took place near Dulai. Six men of the Hyacinth were killed and a number injured. Of those wounded four came home in the Hyacinth, among them being Able Seaman Williams, who was shot in no fewer than seven places, both hands, jaw, foot, shoulder, arm and neck.

NO GERMS ON GOLD

Many wonderful scientific facts and discoveries were exhibited recently at the annual conversation of the Royal Society at Burlington House. Among them were specimens of the footprints of early man, grains of radium bromide giving forth a blue fluorescence, a model of the plague flea as big as a rabbit, and X-ray photographs showing the internal structure of animals.

A new device, which can be attached to miners' safety lamps, was shown by Sir Henry Cunyngame and Professor Cadman. It enables the presence of dangerous gas in the mine to be detected at once.

It was also shown that on certain metals disease germs cannot live. Gold is one of these.

LAUNCH OF PRINCESS ROYAL

The armoured cruiser Princess Royal, was successfully launched by the Princess Royal recently from the Naval Construction Works of Messrs. Vickers (Limited), at Barrow-in-Furness. The weather was rainy and miserable in the extreme, but all Barrow was making holiday, and large crowds gathered to

watch the arrival of the Princess, who traveled by motor-car from Furness Abbey to the shipyard through the main streets of the town, which were decorated for the occasion.

The Princess Royal was accompanied by the Duke of Fife and the Princesses Alexandra and Maud.

The launch took place a minute or two before half-past 10, and the time occupied by the ship in sliding down the ways, from the moment she started till she was water-borne, was 57 1-2 seconds. Much of the armour and some of the machinery being on board, the launching weight was well over 11,000 tons, and it is noteworthy that this advanced stage of construction has been reached in an actual working time of 8 1-2 months, allowance being made for the delay caused by the lock-out in the autumn. The length of the ways was unprecedentedly great for a warship, the distance from the bow of the ship to the water being 720 feet, while the width of the ways on each side was 6 1-2 feet. Owing to this fact and to the length of the cradle the pressure on the ways did not exceed 1-6 tons per square foot. Some 700 tons of chain drags were employed to stop the vessel after she was afloat, and in fact she was brought gently to a standstill in less than 100 feet.

THE NEW CHINA

A friend of mine says a writer in the Times, has just returned to Peking from Yunnan by way of Burma; sends me the following interesting note on the condition prevailing in that part of Yunnan which adjoins British territory, and to it he had added a reference to the Chinese in Burma, with whom he has had recent opportunities of intercourse. He writes with exceptional knowledge, having been stationed in Yunnan in an official position for several years.

"Even in far western Yunnan the desire for reform and the idea of patriotism are penetrating. The disappearance of opium from the province can only be described as wonderful. Prohibition has caused less distress to the agricultural population than was generally anticipated. From the beginning, the cultivators were wise enough to recognize that the officials were in earnest, and, abandoning opium, they turned their attention to the possibilities of less profitable crops—chiefly buckwheat and different varieties of beans—with encouraging results. Everywhere the soldiery are being regularly drilled on more modern methods; and, in place of the old style, slovenly dressed ruffian, wearing a coat that was once red, and armed with an umbrella and an opium pipe, who formerly acted as escort to the foreign travelers in Yunnan, one now gets an alert, active individual, who carries a Mauser rifle of recent pattern, and knows more or less how to use it.

"But the change that will tell most for the good of the province is the spread of the educational movement. In the Tali and Yungchang Prefectures many new schools have been opened, where teaching is being conducted on new principles. Formerly any dirty little cubicle served as a schoolroom, and a crowd of unkempt youngsters, presided over by an ill-paid, bespectacled pedagogue, produced appalling discord by reciting—at the top of their voices and each in a different key—passages from the Classics. Now one enters a spacious, well-lighted room, with orderly rows of desks, where sit the boys poring more or less silently over their tasks. Only five years ago a Yunnanese girl who could read was a rarity, one who could both read and write a phenomenon. Now, in every town one or more buildings bear outside the legend in Chinese, 'Elementary School for Girls,' and any morning one may meet bevy of little maidens bound thither clad in long, dark-blue gowns, and with their hair in neatly plaited queues. None but girls with natural feet are admitted to these schools—a sensible rule which the officials are determined to maintain. For the foot-binding custom is dying hard in Yunnan. There are two simple reasons for this. In the first place, none of the women of the hill tribes—who are regarded as savages by the Chinese—bind their feet. Again, all families with any pretensions to social rank own one or two slave girls, who strict custom—based on convenience—demands should go barefooted. If, therefore, the Yunnanese mother continues to practise foot-binding, it is chiefly with the idea of distinguishing her daughters from her handmaids.

"Other reforms are also being instituted. In the larger towns there is usually some sort of police force; the streets are lighted after dark; and the sanitation is being studied with useful results. Nor is the material welfare of the people being overlooked. At Yungchang, for example, experiments in cotton-planting, the seeds for which were obtained from India, Egypt, and the United States, are being carried out under official auspices, and improved methods of cultivation generally advocated. There is also an institution for teaching the manufacture of straw braid, and samples that I have seen compare favorably with the best Shantung varieties. Genuine interest is being taken by the officials at Tengyueh to encourage the native silk industry. They have imported cocoons from Manchuria, and are successfully rearing the wild silkworm on the oak

scrub which is indigenous in the locality. Of course, the prosperity—both present and future—of West Yunnan is largely bound up with that of Burma; for it is essential that the farmers of the Yunnan uplands should have a ready market for their spare produce. A light railway between Bhamo, in Burma, and Tengyueh, in China, would greatly assist trade, and would pay, I venture to think from the commencement.

"At the time of the Mahomedan rebellion in Yunnan thousands of Chinese poured into Upper Burma. Many of these took to themselves Burmese wives, and settled down in Mandalay, where they have prospered exceedingly, as they do everywhere under fair government. Into Lower Burma there is a steady influx of Chinese by sea, coming mostly from Amoy or Canton. They are very numerous in Rangoon, where they form the richest and most influential section of the community, and where they are treated with the respect which they have commanded by half a century's excellent behaviour and good citizenship. Many of them are of mixed Chinese-Burmese parentage and have never visited China. But in Canton and Amoy, whence their fathers came, are the graves of their ancestors, which is equivalent to saying that they are bound to China by the strongest ties. It is, indeed, surprising to find with what sentiment and affection the Chinese in Burma regard the land of their fathers. One sees them often referred to as loyal (British) subjects; they should be more truthfully regarded as highly desirable and public-spirited citizens.

"The reform movement in China is being closely followed by the better-informed Chinese of Rangoon. At the time of my visit the doings of the Tzu Cheng Yuan (Senate) in particular, were exciting the keenest interest. Every imperial decree and official change or shuffling of posts were the subjects of intelligent criticism. The proposed boycott of British goods, which was then being discussed in the papers in connection with the Pienma frontier incident, left them indifferent. They could not see what all the fuss was about. Some opined that a boundary commission would be necessary, and expressed a hope that the Chinese government would select competent surveyors for the work. They considered that the time is now past when any illiterate old general, without even a rudimentary knowledge of such matters, may be entrusted with the delimitation of the frontier between two great empires. Another topic of interest was the status of Chinese in the Dutch colonies. The Chinese I met seemed keenly to resent the wrongs of their countrymen in Java and Sumatra, and talked of starting a subscription in aid of a movement towards securing for them fairer treatment from the Dutch authorities.

"Altogether, I was much impressed by what I saw of the Chinese in Burma. On rather curious circumstance dwells in my memory. I noticed that the queue was generally worn and inquired of some Chinese friends what they thought of the movement that was on foot in China to discard this so-called badge of servitude. The purport of the reply was that unless they adopted some equally distinctive dress it would be unwise for them to discard the queue. Its disappearance might bring in its train certain inconveniences, such as the being confused with some other and less law-abiding of the many people who go to make up the population of Rangoon. The fact of being a Chinese in Rangoon is sufficient to ensure a certain amount of respect from, for example, the native police, so that—irony of circumstance—there is, at any rate one country where the queue is the emblem of liberty and equality."

NURSES FOR DOGS

The luxury in which some dogs live was strikingly exemplified at the championship show for toy dogs just held at the Crystal Palace.

Many of the tiny creatures actually had kennel maids to attend on them, some of these being dressed in the regulation attire of nurses. Most of the dogs' cages were decorated with silk or satin, and cushions were provided for the pets.

FOUR NEW PLANETS

It is believed by the officials of the Transvaal Observatory that four new planets have been discovered. So faint are the traces produced by the light from them that the photographic plates used required four hours' exposure.

The same observatory recently reported the discovery of new planetoids in the vicinity of Jupiter.

FINED AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS

A man named Rogers was charged at High Wycombe England, with being drunk and disorderly in May, 1867. He went away fourteen years ago without answering the charge, and only returned last month. The magistrate ordered him to pay 9s. costs.

HIGH PRICES

Not long ago a picture of the Old Country was no prize and no little demand there is here of work which she had heard of the world and supposed, but for really merit would be a large of they express appreciation pictures and are very or their children paid the price is somewhere thirty-five or forty interest in the subject less than that asked her shoulders slight opinion of those who expression betrayed with her. The West yet at which one re beautiful in art. Th this, and we shall g the first place, art-w long to the leisure c pily engrossed in li to try to cultivate a ent is satisfied with us—a loveliness that boundless beauty of and then again, for unsettled people. V they are transient ho today, tomorrow, and know what it means the trees of which grandfathers planted several hundred year which are part of ou sinew, the sale of w sacrifice as bartering tors. It is all very for a picture or a port know it will hang fore of others, which, if have at least the hor old age, but to give t lars for something th associates and no pa be made, its shrine— inconsistent about it and to hesitate is usu tive, and to "have one

But happily enough women whom God ha who have cultivated serve they have bec majority of mankind learned to understand we read that the othe scrap of a panel 27x \$60,000, and that ano brought only \$10,000 that the price of some sears is really far abo who bought the sec for a second, and ano "Nativity of the Savi to him for \$10,000. which we speak the pictures totalled near But, after all, the best in art as in ever ceiving the remunera tion voiced, it is sim that we have done o the case are would be dent long ago, for only that has come creators in painting, kindred arts, and yet ing, just as compelling hundred years ago.

WITH THE P

Arthur S The Human Will tainly only nothingne sists this passing int is indeed just the wil selves are, as it is our annihilation so greatl pression of the fact will life, and are nthin nothing beside it. Bu from our own needi tion to those who ha in whom the will, ha self-knowledge, found then freely denied itse wait to see the last t body which it animat restless striving and e stant transition from v joy to sorrow, instea and never-dying hope life of the man who peace which is above calm of the spirit, t violable confidence an flection of which is t phael and Correggio h entire and certain gos mains, the will has va

Thus, in this way, life and conduct of sain rarely granted us to experience, but who are by their written histo of inner truth, by ar dark impression of the

Literature Music Art

HIGH PRICES FOR BEAUTIFUL PICTURES

Not long ago a portrait painter from the Old Country was heard to express much surprise and no little dissatisfaction at the small demand there is here in the West for the class of work which she makes her specialty. "I had heard of the wealth of this part of the world and supposed," said she, "that the market for really meritorious portrait-painting would be a large one. But people, though they express appreciation at a display of my pictures and are very eager to have themselves or their children painted, when they learn that the price is somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty-five or forty pounds, suddenly lose all interest in the subject and yet, the amount is less than that asked at home." She shrugged her shoulders slightly and did not voice her opinion of those whom she discussed, but her expression betrayed her, and we frankly agreed with her. The West has not attained the age yet at which one really appreciates the most beautiful in art. There are a dozen reasons for this, and we shall give only two or three. In the first place, art-worshippers, as a rule, belong to the leisure class, and we are too happily engrossed in living the busiest of lives to try to cultivate a taste which for the present is satisfied with the loveliness round about us—a loveliness that surfeits the eyes in the boundless beauty of earth and sea and sky; and then again, for the most part, we are an unsettled people. We have our homes, but they are transient homes. We may sell them today, tomorrow, and build again. We do not know what it means to live upon an estate, the trees of which our great-great grandfathers planted, the house of which is several hundred years old, the traditions of which are part of our blood and bone and sinew, the sale of which would be as great a sacrilege as bartering the bones of our ancestors. It is all very well to pay a large price for a picture or a portrait and hang it where you know it will hang forever along with a few score of others, which, if not great works of art, have at least the honor of an unquestionable old age, but to give two or three hundred dollars for something that will have no worthy associates and no particular niche which can be made its shrine—well, there is something inconsistent about it which makes us hesitate, and to hesitate is usually to decide in the negative, and to "have one's likeness took" instead.

But happily God has blessed with talent and who have cultivated it until with Him they serve they have become co-creators, the vast majority of mankind in the older nations have learned to understand the value of art. When we read that the other day in London a little scrap of a panel 27x33 inches sold for over \$60,000, and that another a few inches larger brought only \$10,000 less, it is quite evident that the price of some works of art to connoisseurs is really far above rubies. The admirer who bought the second picture paid \$30,000 for a second, and another painting, Botticelli's "Nativity of the Saviour" was "knocked down" to him for \$10,000. At this particular sale of which we speak the prices paid for all of the pictures totalled nearly \$350,000.

But, after all, the delight of doing one's best in art as in everything else is not in receiving the remuneration or hearing appreciation voiced, it is simply in the consciousness that we have done our best. If this were not the case are would have become wholly decadent long ago, for it is posthumous fame only that has come to most of the greatest creators in painting, poetry, music and all kindred arts, and yet genius is just as inspiring, just as compelling today as it was a few hundred years ago.

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Arthur Schopenhauer

The Human Will.—Before us there is certainly only nothingness. But that which exists this passing into nothing—our nature—is indeed just the will to live which we ourselves are, as it is our world. That we abhor annihilation so greatly, is simply another expression of the fact that we so strenuously will life, and are nothing but this will and know nothing beside it. But if we turn our glance from our own needy and embarrassed condition to those who have overcome the world; in whom the will, having attained to perfect self-knowledge, found itself again in all and then freely denied itself, and who then merely wait to see the last trace of it vanish with the body which it animates; then instead of the restless striving and effort, instead of the constant transition from wish to fruition and from joy to sorrow, instead of the never-satisfied and never-dying hope which constitutes the life of the man who wills—we shall see that peace which is above all reason, that perfect calm of the spirit, that deep rest, that inviolable confidence and serenity, the mere reflection of which is the countenance, as Raphael and Correggio have represented it, is an entire and certain gospel; only knowledge remains, the will has vanished.

Thus, in this way, by contemplation of the life and conduct of saints—whom it is certainly rarely granted to meet with in our own experience, but who are brought before our eyes by their written history, and with the stamp of inner truth, by art—we must banish the dark impression of that nothingness which we

discern behind all virtue and holiness as their final goal, and which we fear as children fear the dark; we must not even evade it like the Indians, through myths and meaningless words, such as reabsorption in Brahma or the Nirvana of the Buddhists. Rather do we freely acknowledge that what remains after the entire abolition of will is, for all those who are still full of will, certainly nothing; but conversely, to those in whom the will has turned and has denied itself, this our world which is so real, with all its Suns and Milky Ways, is nothing.

On Books and Reading

In regard to reading, it is a very important thing to be able to refrain. Skill in doing so consists in not taking into one's hand any book merely because at the time it happens to be extensively read. Consider rather, that the man who writes for fools is always sure of a large audience; be careful to limit your time for reading, and devote it exclusively to the works of those great minds of all times and countries who o'er top the rest of humanity—those whom the voice of fame points to as such. These alone really educate and instruct.

You can never read bad literature too little nor good literature too much.

Bad books are intellectual poison, they destroy the mind.

Because people always read what is new instead of the best of all ages, writers remain in the narrow circle of the ideas which happen to prevail in their time; and so the period sinks deeper and deeper into its own mire.

On the Value of Personality

No one can get beyond his own individuality. An animal under whatever circumstances it is placed, remains within the narrow limits to which nature has irrevocably consigned it; so that our endeavors to make a pet happy must always keep within the compass of its nature, and be restricted to what it can feel. So it is with man; the measure of the happiness he can attain is determined beforehand by his individuality. More especially is this the case with the mental powers, which fix once for all his capacity for the higher kinds of pleasure. If these powers are small no efforts from without, nothing that his fellowmen or that fortune can do for him, will suffice to raise him above the ordinary degree of human happiness and pleasure, half-animal though it be: his only resources are his sensual appetite—a cosy and cheerful family life at the most, low company and vulgar pastime; even education on the whole can avail little if anything for the enlargement of his horizon.

For the highest, most varied and lasting pleasures are those of the mind; however much our youth may deceive us on this point; and the pleasures of the mind turn chiefly on the powers of the mind. It is clear then that our happiness depends in a great degree upon what we are, upon our individuality; whilst lot or destiny is generally taken to mean only what we have, or our reputation. Our lot in this sense may improve; but we do not ask much of it if we are inwardly rich; on the other hand, a fool remains a fool, a dull blockhead to his last hour, even though he were surrounded by hours in Paradise. This is why Goethe in the "Westlicher Divan" says that every man, whether he occupy a low position in life or emerge as its victor, testifies to personality as to the greatest factor in happiness.

IN THE BOOK WORLD

Phrynette in London

This story is like a glass of champagne, delightfully reviving, evanescently inspiring, easily assimilated, soon forgotten. It is well worth reading, it is needless to add, a pleasant little interlude in the day's work, and all such little diversions do good simply by diverting. For the rest Phrynette is a vain, unmoral, warm-hearted, fascinating little piece of humanity, frankly frivolous and naively philosophical. That she is a French girl goes without saying, and she comes to live in London at the house of a thoroughly conventional English aunt. Her criticisms of London life are delightful, the mistakes that she commits through incomplete knowledge of English customs and the English language no less so.

Here is a little bit of Phrynette's philosophy: "How very, very happy my childhood must have been, and I never knew it. It gives me no retrospective happiness to think of it now. People speak of 'sweet memories'; there are no sweet memories, the sweeter the things remembered the more poignant the regrets. Memory is responsible for half the discomforts of heart and mind. I have a horror of everything that is yesterday's—from cold mutter to dead flirtations."

This is an impression of the London streets. "Nowhere have I seen poverty under such a pitiful aspect as in London. The pauvre honteux does not seem to exist here. The poor seem unconscious that patched rags, buttonless boots and unwashed faces add to one's degradation. Their ghastly finery, too, renders their poverty more poignant—the women with their velvet jackets under which shows the lining, their pathetic hats with their spectral feathers; the men with their bowler hats and remnants of frock coats. There seems to be no class distinction in the matter

of clothing, and this renders the aspect of the poor more ignoble. Judging by her silk fur-bowls torn and stained, the old dame who sells you matches at the street corner might be a down-at-heel duchess. This does not apply only to the "submerged" thousands; the shopgirl, the artisan's wife, the little slavey, all display naively this love of false elegance. We passed hundreds of shopgirls going to lunch, not a few were pretty, but hardly any looked neat, at least what we call bien arrangee."

Foreigners are struck with the hushed melancholy like a moral fog, hanging over London and its inhabitants. But for the traffic the streets would be almost silent—no laugh, no song, no impetus. Imagine dolls with the spring inside them broken and you will have a good idea how London first appears to the stranger. And the stranger seeing all those people with the sober faces, say to himself, "This is indeed a serious race." The stranger is wrong. They are not a serious race, they are a resigned race. I am not speaking of the wealthy or the aristocracy. They cannot be called Londoners who spend only three or four months in town—

Here is Phrynette's account of her first proposal. "Who would have thought it? I have received a proposal, my first, isn't it enchanting? But by Monty, of all men. I haven't recovered from my astonishment yet. It was yesterday morning when we were playing croquet together, he had been watching me for some time, and then he said in a funny raucous voice:

"Phrynette, will you stop it a moment, please, I want to speak to you."

"Oh, I know what you are going to say, but you are quite mistaken. I did not cheat, only your ball was—"

"No, it is not about the game. I only wanted to say I love you. And will you marry me?"

It came as such a shock I had to sit down on the grass. The idea. Picture the scene, standing there in the broiling sun, playing a stupid game, and then being asked in marriage without any warning. It quite took my breath away, but still I was very glad, and I became all red with surprise and pleasure.

"Do you really mean it?" I asked.

"Mean it, I have wanted to ask you for ever so long—I remember very well when I first began to love you, it was at the Zoo opposite the lion's cage."

"Perhaps it was my contrasting mildness," I suggested.

"Oh, don't talk that! Every time I saw you I thought 'Now I'll tell,' but you never gave a fellow a chance; you always laughed at everything I said. But I am going back to town tomorrow, so I had to risk it today. I have no wish to play the dog in the manger like—like some fellows."

I clasped my hands. "Oh, Monty, I am so glad, but do you know, I save not a penny."

"Yes, I don't care." I have quite a beastly lot of money myself—

"And that I am very fond of pretty clothes and things; in fact that I am rather expensive."

"So much the better. I hate dowdy girls."

"And do you know I am not at all domesticated though I am a French girl?"

"Oh, what next? I don't want you to cook my dinner for me."

"Then you know all my drawbacks, and you want to marry me all the same? Monty I adore you."

"Then it is, 'Yes?'"

"Certainly not. Oh, Monty, don't look like that. You are an angel, but it is 'No.' I haven't the slightest wish to marry—" which was not true, but one does not expect girls to be truthful, only to be womanly.

"But you seemed so pleased when I proposed—"

"And so I am. Its very nice of you, and very chivalrous, and its a pity you are not a girl, because I would kiss you. No, please don't, you are not a kiss you see, and it might be misinterpreted. Don't be sad, bon ami, you'll fall in love again one of these days, and you'll forget all about me, but I shall never forget my first proposal."

Phrynette and London.—Marthe Trolly-Curtin.

Macmillan & Co., Toronto, Can.

FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE DUCHESS DE GALLYNAUD

A little book of great interest has recently appeared in London and Paris, from which we quote a few extracts. The first one strikes a very modern note.

"Last evening, Sept. 21, 1831, I was at Holland House where the ministry seemed to be in a state of consternation. I think it feels a little guilty, for, if this country is threatened with revolutionary scenes, it is through its own fault.

To intimidate the House of Lords and snatch the reform bill from it, the ministry brought on the agitation and the threatening movements which are in preparation.

Now for an account of a dinner party given by the king, which could only have been related by one who was present. Any number of healths were proposed by his majesty, who addressing the Duchess of Kent, gave that of Princess Victoria, as being the only one who, by divine providence and the laws of the land, ought to succeed him, and to whom he meant to leave the three kingdoms, with their rights,

privileges, and constitution intact, as he had received them.

Everybody wondered whether he intended to please or to wound the Duchess of Kent, "who was as pale as death," or whether this was aimed at the Duke of Sussex, who had been forbidden the court.

M. and Madame Thiers

A little sketch of M. Thiers' early married life. This was in Paris, in December, 1833. The writer had dined, in the company of Talleyrand, with the Thiers.

Madame Thiers, who is only 16, looks 19. She has a pretty complexion, fine hair, an elegant figure, big eyes, as yet without expression, a disagreeable mouth, a graceless smile, and too prominent a forehead. She does not speak; she hardly answers; and she seemed to find us all a burden. He has no manners, no training, for society; but all this may come, and she will, perhaps, be more anxious to please others than her little husband, who is very loving and very jealous, absurdly so, as he has confessed to me. His wife looks very coldly at him. She is not shy, but wears a sulky expression, and absolutely no style.

Comments on men and things are diversified with gossip, not invariably good-natured. Here is a sample:

People are amusing themselves with spreading the report that Lord Palmerston is going to marry Miss Jerminham. She was at the Russian embassy yesterday, decked out as usual, and was the object of the mockery of Madame de Lieven, who could not help inviting her. Perhaps to average herself for this she said rather loud that Miss Jerminham reminded her of an advertisement in the newspapers, running, "A housemaid wants a situation in a family where a footman is kept." Not bad, but uncharitable. She added complacently that the comic papers had dubbed Lord Palmerston "the venerable Cupid."

Some kind lines on the Duke of Wellington: He has a very exact memory, and never quotes incorrectly. He forgets nothing, and exaggerates nothing, and if his conversation is a little dry and military it attracts by its fairness and perfect propriety. His tone is excellent, and no woman has ever to be on her guard against the turn that the conversation may take. In this respect he is much more reserved than Lord Grey, although the latter has in many ways had a much more careful training and has a more cultivated mind.

A queer tale about Lady Londonderry, "well known for her oddities," who, making sure that her baby would be a boy, "orders a little hussar costume, the uniform of her husband's regiment." When giving the order she says to the tailor, "For a child of six days."

"Your ladyship means six years," the tailor replies. "Not at all," she answers, "for a child six days old, and to be worn at the christening."

Here is an opinion by that excellent judge, the writer, which is well worth noting. She expressed admiration of springtime in London, with the verdure of its squares, parks, and balconies, and related her impression of a drawing-room held by the queen.

It is the fashion to reproach Englishwomen with lack of style. They do not walk well, it is true, but when in repose there is grace about their nonchalance. They are usually well made, less pinched in than French women. Their figures are more developed and finer. They sometimes dress without much taste, but at least they follow their own inclinations; and there is a diversity in their toilettes which brings each one out better. The girls' bare shoulders and long tresses would be out of place in France, where the very young persons are nearly all small, black, and lean. And I am tempted to apply what I say about the gardens and the beauty of the women morally to the English men. . . . I should like the English women never to attire themselves according to Paris fashion books. . . . Detestable caricaturists when they copy, the English are excellent when they are themselves.

Now for an amusing account of a drawing-room, at which the Princess Victoria was present.

Her manners are perfect, and some day she will be agreeable enough to be almost pretty. She will, like all the princesses, have the gift of keeping a long time on her legs without fatigue or impatience. Yesterday we women all succumbed in turn, except the wife of the new Greek minister, who is accustomed to long standing at church, and therefore well endured this ordeal. She was, moreover, kept up by curiosity and surprise. She is astonished at everything, puts naïf questions and makes comical remarks and mistakes. When she saw the Chancellor pass in a grand robe and a wig, bearing the embroidered bag containing the seals, she took him for a bishop carrying the gospels, which applied to Lord Brougham, was particularly amusing."

MUSICAL NOTES

Coronation Choir and Orchestra

The choirs of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Chapel Royal, St. James, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, form the nucleus of the choral force; but representatives from the principal London churches, country cathedrals, and the choirs of several colleges of Oxford and Cambridge are included, as well as some members of the Bach Choir and the madrigal societies. Several well-known professional singers have given in their names, among them Mr. Edward Lloyd, who, though

he has retired for some years, asked to be allowed to end the career begun as a chorister of the Abbey by singing there in the Coronation choir. Sir Frederick Bridge has arranged that Mr. Lloyd shall sing the short solo in the Homage Anthem.

The orchestra will consist of the King's Band, that of the Royal Choral Society, and members of other London orchestras, and the whole will be conducted by Sir Frederick Bridge, with the single exception that Sir Walter Parratt, as Master of the King's Music, will conduct his own composition and some of the orchestral pieces.

Coronation Music

The service opens with Psalm cxxii., from which the words of the anthem "I was glad" are taken. This Psalm is set to a chant by James Turle, a former organist of Westminster Abbey, and as an alternative to it Sir Hubert Parry's anthem with which the King is to be greeted on his entrance to the Abbey is offered. The Litany follows to Tallis' music, but with regard to this it is worthy of notice that the arrangement differs in some important points from the better-known one which was sung at King Edward's Coronation. In editing this, Sir Frederick Bridge has followed an old set of books in the library of the Abbey choir, which make use of some beautiful modifications in the melodic inflexions, the rhythm, and the harmony. The setting included in the Form of Prayer is for four voices, that in the Coronation Service for five, but the two are exactly similar in respect to these modifications, and it may be remarked that Jebb believed this to be the original form of Tallis' Litany. The fragment from Purcell, "Let my prayer come up into Thy presence," which forms the Introit to the Communion of the Coronation, is included in the Form of Prayer. This, too, is simplified into a version for four voices, but it has been possible to do this without any serious sacrifice in the harmony, and Sir Frederick Bridge has restored several of the composer's most characteristic harmonic effects which had been altered in corrupt modern editions.

In the Communion Office the Nicene Creed by Merbecke, the "Offertorium" by Sir Edward Elgar, the "Sanctus" by Dr. W. G. Alcock, the Lord's Prayer by Merbecke, and the final "Amen" by Gibbons are all included, just as they are to be sung at the Coronation itself, but instead of Sir Charles Stanford's "Gloria" and Sir Hubert Parry's "Te Deum," both of which might be considered too elaborate for the purpose, settings by Stainer (in F) and Smart (in F) are given. One other musical feature is found in this book which is not a part of the Coronation Office—namely, Dr. Armitage Robinson's hymn "The King, O Lord." For this Sir Frederick Bridge has arranged a vigorous tune which occurred in the march written by Mr. Percy Godfrey for the Coronation of King Edward, and which won the prize offered by the Worshipful Company of Musicians. A similar prize was offered this year; but out of about 200 compositions sent in the judges were unable to find one which deserved the award, so the use of the older tune requires no apology.

Somebody ought really to compile a list of musical "howlers" that find their way by accident into newspapers. For some of them that useful but not infallible invention, the telegraph, is responsible. For example, it must have puzzled not a few music-lovers who followed the doings of the Sheffield Festival last week to read that the choir's "entrees" were excellent. A reference elsewhere apropos of the "Ring" to the "White Maidens" music must surely have given some readers a furious tingle; while the admirable Sheffield chorus surely rejoiced when they read that their singing was of the "virtuous" kind. And who can have resisted a smile in lightning upon an allusion to Wagner's "trill" music from "Parsifal"? It reminds one of the criticism which said that every note ever written by Mozart was "immortal."

It is announced that Max Reger, whose new String Sextet (Op. 118) was recently produced at Leipzig, has definitely accepted the conductorship of the famous dual orchestra at Meiningen, the appointment to date from December 1. For some five years, from 1880 to 1885, the Meiningen Court Orchestra was under the control of Hans van Bulow, who won for it a world-wide celebrity. During his regime a frequent visitor to Meiningen was Brahms, who conducted there on special occasions. It was in this town of many musical memories that Richard Strauss first made his mark as a chef d'orchestre, for he lived there for some years as a pupil of Bulow, who, in 1885, appointed him assistant Musikdirektor."

SMART DETECTIVE

"You're late!" exclaimed the bucolic inspector in an awful voice. "Very late! Half an hour late! Too late!" He glared fiercely over his spectacles. "Why didn't you bring me your report at eleven o'clock, as I told you to?"

"I'm sorry, sir," said the defaulting detective; "but I—I didn't know the time."

"Didn't know the time?" shouted the inspector, very red in the face. "Nonsense, sir. You must have known the time! A detective should know everything! And, besides, you have your watch!"

"Pardon me, sir, but I haven't!" stammered the detective. "One of the thieves I was shadowing stole it."

