lune Silk Sale

MONDAY

Specials

h style, ali white, colrized fronts and wrist summer wear, the reg-

ed white shirts, ready ms and wristbands. hese shirts would cost ial Friday 25¢



nt Our

we carry have attained of each of their sevamp mattress at \$1.75 at \$35. We enumerate es in our Mattress

with those who desire It is composed of an is made by the newabsolutely pure white grade of floral stripe perial Roll Edge. The ing and in every way cannot be found in "D S" mattresses are

.....\$11

imposed of pure white art ticking, extra good

favorite with all those in the following sizes:\$7.50\$8.00

Fiction

en Published:

MAN IN THE WAY-by VERS—by Gilbert Parker. FORTUNE by White OF THE SNOW-by

ST SECRETARY

ict Range

nall family is the AIlized. This range is d the largest possible h or without legs, and ich it is possible to g or vice versa simply shed with nickel trimproducing the best posamily and a moderate beat. Extra parts are

els in Royal Corsets

The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1908

FIFTIETH YEAR

Room of Tennessee at San Pedro

LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON U. S. CRUISER IN SASKATCHEWAN

ond Reading in the Legislature

jured in Collision Near Annapolis, Md.

on Their Way to Naval

Academy Ball

Steam Pipe Bursts in Engine Government Bill Passes Sec- Fifteen Killed and Many In- Terrific Storm Sweeps Por- Conduct of Liberal Opposition Umbrina and Dora Siewerd Victoria Machinery Depot Altions of Kansas and Nebraska

Homeless People More

in 1896 Recalled to Memory

Alone to Go From Here to Bering Sea

most Totally Destroyed by Conflagration

FOUR MEN DIE INSTANTLY NOT A DISSENTING VOTE A CONFUSION OF ORDERS DEATH LIST WILL BE LONG SALARIES THEN HELD UP TOTAL OF EIGHT VESSELS THE INSURANCE IS LIGHT

More Believed to Be Fa- Leader of Opposition Thinks Many of the Dead and Injured Heavy Rain Makes Suffering of House Gets Into Committee Thirty-Eight Schooners Flying Damage Will Amount to \$150,ally Injured, and Others Suffering

Local Option Areas Might Be Larger

San Pedro, Cal. Jun. 5.—A terrible accident oward the United States armored cruiser Tennessee at 10.88 o'clock this morning, while the slip was steaming at 13 and the state of the state o

Robinson, the navigator, instantly tain on the statesmanilke position he sounded a general alarm and dropped twenty lines of hose ready for instant use in case of fire within the doomed fire room number 3 amidship of the starboard side, which is one of the starboard side, which is one of the sixteen enclosed fire compartments, the surviving seamen were fighting for life.

Reinhold and Meek were stricken dead at their posts. Bogs and Wood crawled into the addoining fire room number 11 and died almost immediate days and wood crawled into the addoining fire room number 12 and died almost immediate ly. The surviving seamen, all of whom received some injuries, acted

and Passes Interior De-

Ottawa, June 5.—When the motion for the House to go into committee of supply was made, Mr. Owen, Conservative member for East Northumberland, attacked Hon. Mr. Paterson

Japanese Flag on Northern Sealing Grounds

Ottawa, June 5.—When the motion for the House to go into committee of supply was made, Mr. Owen, Conservative member for East Northur shall be a second of the House to go into committee of the House the House

Take Pface on the Royal

Yachts at Reval

The business of the country. He called attention to the vacant seats on the ministerial side of the House. Most of the ministers were away electioneering in Cutario and Quebec. He reminded Sir Wilfrid that in 1896 he held up the salaries of the civil service for seven weeks. The opposition of that date had no grievance; this one had.

When the 6 o'clock adjournment arrived the House had not yet gone into supply, Mr. Lennox and Mr. Carvell being the principal contributors to the speechifying.

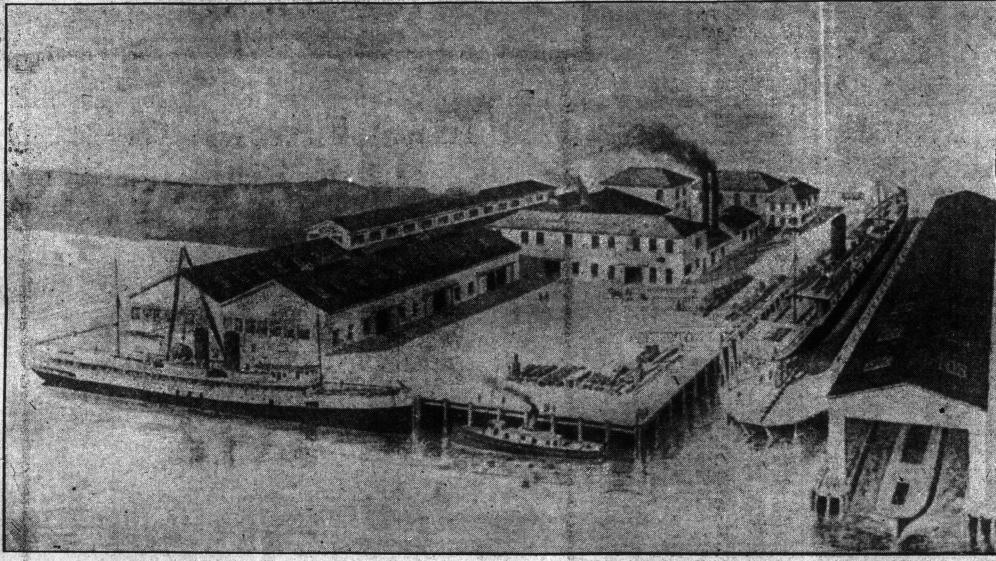
The schooners flying the Japanese flag to hunt seals on the face of the waters in the north Pacific and Bering sea this year will total nearly five times the number of the local fleet. In all, 38 schooners have left the ports of Japan, and of these 35 are dispatched to Bring sea. Seven, mostly in command of former Victoria seal hunters, came across the Pacific to hunt off this coast. As the Japanese are not the still air, and it was a most for the content.

000-Originated in the

Moulding Room

The state of the control of the cont

Havoc Wrought by Fierce Fire



Plant of the Victoria Machinery Depot-All the Buildings to the Left of the Way With the Exception of the Offices Were Destroyed

(Continued from Page One)

enormous crowd viewed the work of

CONTROL CONTROL MARKET DISPOSE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

AID IN RESCUE WORK

held in the blacksmith shop, was enjoyed by his fellow employees. A few hours later but two of the number were able to congratulate themselves as having received the five with

WHICH SUFFERED LOSS

DEPARTURE OF KING

The "KOOKIZER"

A Fireless Cook Stove

With an absolute saving of from eighty to ninety per cent in fuel, to say nothing of the prevention of disagreeable odors and the steam impregnated atmosphere of the kitchen.

The food is better cooked, more tasty, more nutritious, and mor

worry they commonly were.

Warm water can always be had when there is illness in the house and during the summer when fires are not kept up.

Again, the "Kookizer" can be used for desserts, chilling gelatines, freezing moussé, or any other of the frozen tees, puddings, etc., which do not need constant stirring, with a saving of over 50 per cent of ice in comparison with any other method in existence. Once frozen or chilled it will remain so for hours without additional ice or it can be used for an ice cream packer, for the quick icing of milk, tea, conee, beer. Or it can be used in sick rooms where cracked ice and cool drinks are needed constantly.

Just the Thing for Your Camping or Fishing Outfit

Price \$3.50

Ogilvie Hardware, Limited

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's.

It Pays' to Buy Good Groceries

I do not keep second-class goods in stock; you will find none but the purest and best here at fair prices:

OFFICIA

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Jog along
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Stove

the Cooker after being fifteen hours. Meals de-efore not the source of

not kept up.

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or Fishing Outfit

e, Limited

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Family Cash Grocery

es and Doug as Sts. Phone 312

ave town with him and she

Murder Suspected. on, Iowa, June 6.—With head and blood-stained, and throat indicating a fierce struggle, body of a man supposed to be E. Murray of Syracuse, was bday near this place by James a boy. Circumstances point

Count Boni's Jewels. June 6.—Counsel for Madame ould has applied to the civil to grant her a delay in the of \$24,000 to Madame Nemisinger, for a necklace purchaser former husband, Count Boni cellaine, pointing out that her only \$6,000 per month and be impossible to pay so large payment of \$6,000 each six the singer. The court of February last confirmed a of the lower court, ordering Castellaine and ointly to pay Vera Nemidoff, a singer, \$24,000 for jewels count purchased from her

ENNESSEE'S DEAD

Interred at Los Angeles—Two the Injured Men Are Ex-pected to Die

r victims of yesterday's fatal on board the cruiser Ten-ere buried today in the little r cemetery with full and im-military honors, and six uffering from terrible injuries tought to this city and are the Marine hospital, ames of the dead are: A. Reinzorge Wood, G. W. Meek, E. C. and E. J. Burns. e injured at the hospital at o are not expected to recover, axfield and E. B. Carroll, who ed and scalded from head to are suffering from congestion ungs caused by inhaling steam. fficial board of inquiry to de-the cause of the explosion d on board the cruiser today.

nambulist's Fatal Accident. Jaw, June 6 .- J. Kirby, a ler at Morse, died in the hos last night as the result of He was staying at the ho ground, fracturing and dishis backbone. He came here aidstone, Ont.

etersburg, June 6.—A new proinvention of a young scientist named Ovcher the director of the imper ds and other interested persons hat ordinarily requires years.

ington, June 6.—President lt. Secretary Taft, Secretary d Senator Burkett, of Nebrasa general political talk in the tits office today. The most ing and significant development of the conference were the serious development of the conference were the serious development of the problem. sideration given to the problem cting a chairman of the nation-mittee and the fact that Frank cheeck's name was left prac-at the top of the list of those ed as available.

OFFICIALS SURE OF

den, and they appear to the control of the control

EXTRA FIRE WARDENS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SUCCESSFUL MEET HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

Preparations Complete for the Horse Races That Start In Different Parts of the Province Province College Affairs and Other MatUnable to Fulfil His Official ters of Importance Are Duties and Ordered to Take Rest

DISPOSES OF WORK OF LORD TWEEDMOUTH

The only one day intervening before the proving of the june recent the proving of the june and proving of the proving of the june and june the proving of the june and june and june the june and june and june the june and june and june and june the june and june and june and june and june the june and june an

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

June Frocks for Little Folks



At Special Low Prices

Our display of Children's and Misses' Frocks for this season has created universal admiration, we now give an opportunity to turn that admiration into pos-session. It is early to make special prices on juvenile summer finery, but we are doing so during the early part of this week-parents should seize the golden oppor-

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, in dainty English prints, old rose, blue and fawn crash, latest Buster. Brown styles, for children from two to six years, special price 75¢ VERY ATTRACTIVE STRIPED CRASH FROCKS, in pretty blues, old rose, etc., finished with short sleeves and low necks, for children from four to eight years.

Special price 75¢ BUSTER BROWN GINGHAMS, in blue and white, and pink and white checks, short sleeves, low necks, tastefully trimmed with embroidery, for children from four to six years. Special price..... \$1.00

SAILOR SUITS in crash, and gingham dresses in old rose and checks, for children from four to eight. Special \$1.25 STRIPED ZEPHYRS in Buster Brown style with bloomers to match in blue and CRASH COATS, large collars piped with white, blue and red. A big bargain for the

MORE CRASH COATS, a little more elaborate, large collars with insertion and

Children's and Misses' Summer Hosiery and Underwear at Most Moderate Prices

The Ladies' Angus Campbell & Co. 1010

DEVELOPMENT

IN SOUND RATE WAR

Is that Hindus shall purchase property at Chilliwack and there start farming on a scale large enough to provide feed and entertainment in body and mind for the surplus of the millions of the coral strand that have found refuge in Vancouver.

Chilliwack Creamety, per lb.

Strawberries, per box

Oranges, per dozen

Oranges, per dozen

Fas, cooking, per ib.

C. H. Bowes, Agent.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

The first of the control to decorate the control to decorate the control to the control to decorate the control to the control to the control to decorate the control to the control to the control to decorate the control to the control to decorate the control to the control to decorate the control to the c

IN SOUND RATE WAR food and entertainment in body and mind for the surplus of the millions of the coral strand that have found refuge in Vancouver.

Seattle Company Arranging Plan to Cut Into Vancouver.

It's the happiness of the whole hig world.

It's raises loud are heard:
It's made life happy, healthy and bright,
It's mode life happy, healthy and this bright,
It's Rocky Mountain Tea taken at night.

Seattle: June 5.—The Puget Sound

food and entertainment in body and mind of the willows of the millions of take per dozen ... 25 to 55 to 60 Plan to Cut Into Vancouver.

It's made life happy, healthy and bright,
It's Rocky Mountain Tea taken at night.

Seattle: June 5.—The Puget Sound

Agrape Fruit, per dozen ... 25 to 55 to 60 Plan to Cut Into Vancouver.

It's praises loud are heard:
It's made life happy, healthy and bright,
It's Rocky Mountain Tea taken at night.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEINI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

thirty to look around and that when a bachelor passes fifty no woman is likely to want to marry him. Prof. W. B. Elkins, of the state university, thinks motoring shall be punishable, no mat-Elkins, of the state university, thinks the new law is just what it ought to be, although it wilt apply to himself and one hundred and nineteen other members of the faculty. He says:

It is one of my ideas of future civil for the complaint made by the writer.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

at night shedding tears. He may also be not disappointed to find as many A FREE TRADE CONGRESS

Those who imagined that Mr. Asquith would content himself with a

sections are at least the protein content of protein protein protein and protein and protein and protein and the protein and t

It is one of my ideas of future civil government, the regulation of marriage. Truly, no man in good health and mind should remain a bachelor, I only remain single because I have not found my affinity. There are ten dozen bachelors in Columbia, entirely too many. There are twenty dozen fine, handsome, frugal women here of marriageable age. None iof these that would suit me seems to be suited with me, for I would be glad to marry if I could find the right woman. Many of my bachelor friends would do likewise. All we need is the affinity.

Now to many people it will occur that if bacheliors are to be taxed the law should take cognizance of the fact that many maids are not as amenable to the charms of the people of the male persuasion as some of the latter might desire, for there is not much comfort to the young man, who wants to be married but cannot find'a girt to red complaint made by the writer. But the speople of Comox cannot expect to keep their interesting district free from visitors in motors. They have a right tog othere, and they will go. In such localities a law regulating, not the speed, but the manner of riving motors, would be exceedingly useful. But like many other things, this matter cannot be existancially regulated by statute. Very much depends upon the man who is handling the machine. If he is properly regardful of the rights of others he will give very little annoyance. We recall the name of a gentleman who was one of the fact that many maids are not as amenable to the charms of the people of the male persuasion as some of the latter might desire, for there is not much comfort to the young man, who wants were horse in the country was afraid of it, but he was considerate of the tights of others, probably because his

have him, to be assured by Dr. Elkins that in fifty years from now every man will by the time he is twenty-one have discovered his affinity. The doctor is inclined not to trust too much to the affinity business, for he proposes to have a commission appointed to report on all people at the age of twenty-one and condemn to, single blessedness those that are unfit to marry.

While it is admitted that several of the aldermen of Columbia have pretty marriageable daughters, it is denied emphatically that the city council has been actuated by any other object than to replenish the city finances.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

love of speed never got the better of his decent instincts. No one ever had any troubles with him. He would go out of his way to do anything in his day to do anything in his west, which charges him with weakness he secause he has failed to exercise the force of a "bruts" majority and force business through the House, His weakness lies in lack of control. As the First Minister he ought never to have consented to the introduction of the proposed amendment to the Franchise act. As First Minister he should have insisted upon a better showing being made by the various departments and the city finances.

POLITICAL GOSSIP that they respect the rights of others. But we want to emphasize the necessity of observing in country districts

THE MEXICAN SERVICE

Sent postpasia to Canada and the United Kington.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Wildover Johnson writters to the Albary Review, of London, to give a picture of one. He speake of the end-less procession of overcrowded trained by the same postpass. The same has been some portural to the halbary Review, of London, to give a picture of one. He speake of the end-less procession of overcrowded trained by the same postpass. The same postpass was to the great housands of counties a numbers of housands of counties an numbers of housands of trained by the first that the same read of a care as t his friends to rank with the great statesmen of his time, and who un-doubtedly has played a very conspicu-ous part on a large stage of action, he ought to have exhibited that control rid of such powerful colleagues as Messrs. Tarte, Sifton and Blair, and

Trylt Next Wash Day

DY-O-LA

Laundry Bluing

Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way: made in little sheets—a sheet for a tub; 26 sheets in a package. 10c worth will last an ordinary family six months. Get it from

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street

If You Will But Watch Our Windows or Come Inside, You'll See Some

EWNESS YOU'LL LIKE

NEW FURNITURE has been "piling in" on us during the past two weeks, and our third and fourth floors are now laden with a host of new ideas in the furniture way. There is an exhibition of furniture newness such as has never before been attempted by this or any other Western establishment. New Bedroom Furniture, New Parlor Furniture, New Diningroom Furni-

ture-new furniture for every room in the home is now here. A few of the pieces are shown in our Broughton Street windows, and you shouldn't fail to have a look. You'll see some genuinely attractive pieces in parlor Furniture and some in suitable Den or Livingroom Furniture never

before shown in the city. Take particular note of those handsome, carved oak Chairs and Settees, upholstered in leather. They are just about the latest word in furniture. The other Mission pieces are also interesting.

These three pieces of Carved Oak Furniture are specially worthy of your scrutiny. They represent the very newest in the Furniture way shown in the city. You'll find these in one of our Broughton street windows, and you will find many others of the same style on our third floor. Come in and see them.

OAK ROCKER - Handsomely carved oak, finished "natural" weathered, upholstered with genuine Spanish leather. Makes a really attractive chair. Price, each \$50.00

MORRIS CHAIR-Another of those new styles in caryed oak. This is a very fine chair - comfortable and stylish in appearance. Finished to match rocker. Price only, each. \$55.00

match the chairs described, Upholstered in best Spanish leather. Price each, is.. .. \$75.00 Here are a few of the other Mission pieces shown in this window. They are but representatives of the hundreds of articles shown in this popular furniture style. Our showrooms

are loaded with good things in this style of furniture and we extend a warm welcome to visit the furniture store and see this exhibition of furniture goodness. MAGAZINE CABINET-This is a com- 1 RECEPTION CHAIR-This is a chair of bined magazine cabinet and writing desk. Made of Oak in Mission design and fin-

ished in Early English. Price...\$12.50 PARLOR TABLE—A real attractive table style. Dainty in appearance and made and finished in best possible manner. Oak, finished Early English\$8.00

ARM CHAIR—A new style in leather uphoistered Arm Chair, specially suited for Dining Room use. Price, each \$15.00 DINING CHAIR—A splendid Diner in Early English oak and upholstered in leather. Carved back, Price. \$12.00 Side of the leather of the leather. Carved back, Price and the leather of the leather o CELLARETTE — An excellent cellarette style in Early English finished oak. Well arranged. Price with set of glasswars at....

A Few of Our Splendid Pieces for Your Dining Room somest sideboard styles we have yet shown. Has large bevel mirror, two shelves, two cabinets with leaded glass doors and sides, three large and three small drawers. Early English finished oak. Special. \$90.00

ally attractive design. Made of oak carved to

SETTEE-A settee of liberal proportions and unusu-

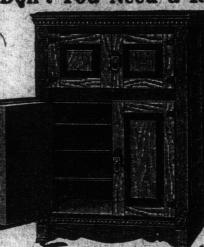
unusually attractive design and makes a very desirable Hall or Reception Chair. Upholstered in leather.......\$9.50 WRITING DESK-A handsomely designed Writing Desk Style. Attractive in design, convenient in arrangement, correct in

price. Early English Oak \$35.00

Is Your Dinner Set a Patchwork Affair? It Shouldn't Be

Of course, we mean what was once your dinner set. If it wasn't an open-stock pattern you very likely bought any old thing to fill in breakages. And, now, it's hard to tell what pieces were of the original set. Why not begin to build up an all-alike set by sticking to one decoration in purchasing your needs? Buy a few pieces today as a nucleus of a quickly completed set to be proud of—from one of our open-stock patterns.

Don't You Need a Refrigerator?



past week cleared } away those doubts as to whether or no there was to be any Summer this year? Perhaps, too, they brought recollections of your troubles with the spoilable eatables during past Summer seasons. A good refrigerator is a splendid

paying investment and good refrigerators are the only sorts we sell-so get yours here. REFRIGERATOR—Outside measurement, 26 x 17 x 40 in. Galvanized lined. An excellent low-priced refrigerator—an ice saver ized lined. An excellent low-priced refrigerator—an ice saver. Price \$12.00 REFRIGERATOR—Outside measurement, 30 x 20 x 54 in. Galvanized lined and conveniently arranged. Excellent value, at, each \$22.50 each
REFRIGERATOR—This style measures over all 36 x 21 x 46 in.
Galvanized lined. The arrangement gives ample storage room.
\$22.50 each.
REFRIGERATOR—This is a splendid refrigerator va
is galvanized lined and measures 32 x 20 x 46 in. REFRIGERATOR-A white enamel lined style of libera tions and marked at a popular price. Measures 32 x inches. Price

REFRIGERATOR—Another of the medium priced styles. white enamel, convenient arrangement, 35 x 22 x Price
REFRIGERATOR—Here is a particularly good value in an anamel lined refrigerator. Measures over all 32 x 56 REFRIGERATOR—A handsome style this. Genuine en handsome nickel plated fixtures. Measures 44 x 58 inc McCRAY REFRIGERATOR—Ice capacity 100 lbs. White ename McCRAY REFRIGERATOR—loe capacity 125 lbs. White tile lined.

lined. Price, each.
McCRAY REFRIGERATOR—Ice capacity 100 lbs. White Price, each. \$100.00

You will find this by far the finest line of Refrigerators ever shown in this city. We should appreciate an opportunity to show you these and to explain some of their undisputed points of su-



Everybody knows there's a certain element of danger in factory-made creams and ices. As a matter of safety, therefore, prepare your own.

With an improved Lightning Freezer, you can prepare any frozen dessert quickly, economically, and with little physical effort.

The secrets of the Lightning's superiority are the patented Twin Scrapers and the famous Wheel Dasher. They alone insure continuous freezing. The scientific way they're geared helps for speed. The Lightning lends more actual assistance in the freezing of ice cream or an ice than any other freezer made. Other noteworthy features of the Lightning are drawn steel bottom cans that can't leak or fall off, electric-welded round iron hoops that won't leak or come apart.



All Sizes-\$2.75 to \$11.00

Summer Furniture

We stock a complete range of Summer Furniture styles and are better equipped to supply your wants in such lines, than any other Western establishment. When you want anything in Camp Furniture, Reed or other outdoor furniture, Hammocks, Screen Doors,

told, none r person no vere not so formed peop beyond all q in the year menian bis is the story was leaving name was saying: "G thou linger? but thou sh bishop said inder the na tized Paul, Crucifixion he lived to from which he had spe would spend and release ancient historic to hear. The or eight h current of a the Crucifix as to why h Several app have been his intervie 1547, when at Hamburg n Jerusaler had stoppe struck Him Jesus said: shalt go on Jew who w

he was pre at Leyden." pamphlets of the Wand seen in Mos of Germany book called 1644, the wr that I cou upon him a offering any so Madam had been a der forever d that so

derer is Joi said to Pet what is the set off on h istence.

Age, and and it is a even those served the count of E for many died, but gone about recall, the ing Jew w papers' had ject, and in cerning hi ner of une time suppo who brough has visited every race. he has plu dered in se Zone; but life and sa speakable, onging fo come until he least

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ome, carved oak it the latest word

of your scrutiny. You'll find these of the same style on

E-A settee of liberortions and unusus attractive design. of oak carved to the chairs described. stered in best Spanather. Price each.\$75.00

They are but reprele. Our showrooms warm welcome to

This is a chair of lesign and makes a Reception Chair. \$9.50 andsomely designed Attractive in design, gement, correct Oak......**\$35.00** om ·

-Another new buffet This one has shaped beor with cabinets with ors and two small and two small and one awer and two cupboards tyle that would do cre-he furnishings of any oom. Reasonably pric-

Shouldn't Be l open-stock pattern hard to tell what

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f the Lightning's superus Wheel Dasher. They ontinuous freezing. The they're geared helps for thining lends more actual he freezing of ice cream any other freezer made. thy features of the Light-n steel bottom cans that fall off, electric-welded ps that won't fall off, and



-\$2.75 to \$11.00

er Furniture omplete range of Sum-

styles and are better pply your wants in such you want anything in Reed or other outdoor mocks, Screen Doors,



AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE WANDERING IEW

Tuesday, June 9, 1908

Of all the strange stories that have ever been told, none is quite as extraordinary as that of the Wandering Jew. Of course no one believes in such person nowadays, but there were times, and they were not so long ago, when a great many well-informed people regarded his existence as established beyond all question. How old the story is cannot be old with any certainty. It was first told in England in the year 1228, by Roger of Wendover, and an Armenian bishop was given as authority for it. This is the story of the Armenian bishop: When Jesus was leaving the Hall of Pilate, the doorkeeper, whose name was Cartephilus, struck Him upon the neck, saying: "Go on, Jesus; go on faster. Why dost thou linger?" Jesus in reply said gently: "I go, out thou shall remain waiting till I return." olshop said that this wanderer had dined with-him: that he had repented of his sins and been baptized nder the name of Joseph by Ananias, who also baptized Paul. The Jew said that at the time of the Crucifixion he was thirty years of age, and that when he lived to be one hundred, he passed into a trance, from which he emerged a young man of thirty, and so he had spent all the intervening years, and so he would spend them until Jesus should come again and release him. The Jew-was sad of countenance, refused all gifts and was given to relating stories of ancient history, which people thronged around him to hear. There is other evidence showing that seven or eight hundred years ago there was a tradition current of an undying Jew, who had been present at the Crucifixion, although they are not all in accord as to why he was doomed to be a perpetual wanderer. Several appearances of this remarkable personage have been reported, but the first potable one after his interview with the Bishop of Armenia was in 1547, when a man calling himself Ahasuerus appeared at Hamburg, and said that he had been a shoemaker Jerusalem, and that on his way to Calvary Jesus had stopped to rest upon his doorstep, but he had struck Him and told Him to move on, whereupon Jesus said: "I will stand here and rest, but thou shalt go on until the last day." In 1662, a book was published bearing the title, "Strange Report of a Jew who was Born at Jerusalem, who pretends that he was present at the Crucifixion of Christ, reprinted at Leyden." During the Seventeenth Century many pamphlets appeared giving accounts of the presence of the Wanderer in different parts of Europe. He was seen in Moscow, Brussels, Madrid, and in many parts of Germany, according to these publications. In a k called "The Turkish Spy," published in Paris in 1644, the writer says: "One day I conversed with him fear of the multitude restrains the magistrates offering any violence to this imposter." In the Eighteenth Century a man appeared in England,

in several languages, and I found him master of all that I could speak. I conversed with him five or six hours in Arabic." The author of the book looked upon him as an imposter, but he says: "The com-mon people are ready to wership him, and the very so Madame Mazarin says, who stated that he had been an officer of rank in Jerusalem, and for an insult given to Jesus had been condemned to wander forever. It was stated that several of the university professors were appointed to examine nd that so reasonable and accurate were his state Eighteenth Century several appearances of this contage were repeated in England. One explanaon of the extraordinary legend is that the Wan-erer is John, the Beloved Disciple, of whom Jesus

id to Peter: "If I will that he tarry till I come, hat is that to thee?" Another account was that he was Joseph of Aramathea, who is alleged to have set off on his wanderings after the Crucifixion, reaching England in the year 65. The tradition has been associated with Judas Iscariot, but principally because it was a Jew named Judas, who is said to have revealed to Helena the place where the True Cross was hidden. It is quite impossible to trace these stories to their origin, even the most plausible of them all, that related by the Armenian bishop, does not profess to be the earliest record of the Wanderer's ex-

An attempt has been made to explain the tradition by classing it with the stories of King Arthur of England, of Yima, the Persian king of the Golden Age, and other more or less mythical personages, and it is a fact that in the mythology of all peoples, even those of the native races of America, there is preserved the story of a deathless hero. We have the same idea of a deathless existence in the Bible account of Enoch and of Elijah. There was current for many centuries a tradition that Moses never died, but really had only fallen asleep, and might awaken, and possibly had frequently, awakened and gone about among the people. As far as we now recall, the last reported appearance of the Wandering Jew was about forty years ago, when the newspapers' had accounts of his presence in Brussels.

There is a great deal of literature on the sub-ject, and in some of the books the popular beliefs con-

in all manner of unexpected places and at all manher of unexpected times. His appearance was at one time supposed to bring with it disaster. It was he who brought the Black Death into Europe. He has come as the forerunner of many terrible wars. He has visited every part of the world and lived with every race. He has lain starving upon the deserts; he has plunged into the stormlest seas. He has wa lered in search of death into the depths of the Polar Zone; but his remorseless fate brings him back to life and safety. His sadness is described as unspeakable, for his time is spent in an unutterable longing for death, which he himself knows cannot come until Jesus Himself pronounces him released. It is a very strange story. Of course, there is not the least reason why any reasonable person should the least reason why any reasonable person should believe it, yet tens of thousands have believed it, and they have been confined to no single race or country, or, for that matter, to any age since the beginning of the Christian Era. It might not be difficult to propound a theory how the story may have originated. Doubtless among those who witnessed the Crucifixion there were some who survived a good many years and wandered into distant lands, and it is easy to see how in the early days of Christiantic. easy to see how in the early days of Christianity a story may have been woven around such people, which, afterwards becoming coupled with the familiar myths of deathless individuals, shaped themselves into the legend of the Wandering Jew. This is not very satisfactory, but it is about the best explanation that can be offered. Granting the existence of such a legend, it is not difficult to see that imposters. and monomaniacs might assume or conceive them-selves to be the unhappy mortal, who was unable to

MAKERS OF HISTORY

IX. Among modern nations there are few which can trace an unbroken existence back to the dawn of the historical period, by which is meant that stage in human records of which we have various independent eccounts. In one sense of the term, the inscriptions the most ancient monuments are history, but these are necessarily chiefly personal and incomplete. The Deginning of history, as we generally understand the term, is between twenty-five hundred and three

when Cyrus revolted against his grandfather, who was king of Media, and established an independent nation. According to the Book of Kings, a monuten for one of the earlier Mohammedan caliphs. Persian history goes back several thousand years beyond the date of Cyrus, but it is next to impossible to determine what part of the vast mass of stories that have come down from that time is truth and what We know that Media declared herself independent of Assyria about 700 B.C., and later vanquished her former master, extending her sway to

the borders of India. Cyrus was son of a Persian noble, his mother being Mandane, daughter of Astyages, King of Medo-Persia. It was foretold of him before his birth that he would overthrow Media and become the ruler of all Asia, and his grandfather therefore directed him to be put to death. The servant to whom the task was entrusted gave the lad to a herdsman, and he was brought up with rigor. He early displayed masterful qualities. Chosen a king by his playmates, he caused the son of a prominent noble to be severely beaten, for which he was summoned before the King, who recognized in him his grandson, and forebore inflicting any punishment. As the boy grew up he gathered about him many kindred spirits, and the tyranny of his grandfather furnished an incentive to revolt. He was immediately successful, and having reduced his own immediate realms to order, he entered upon a career of conquest, which extended over nearly all of Western Asia. His greatest achievement was the capture of Babylon, the story of which is told in the Book of Daniel. He was defeated and slain in a battle with the Soythians, in his attempt to subdue what is now known as Western Siberia. It was through the instrumentality of Cyrus that the Jews were allowed to return from the Babylonian captivity. All writers agree in assigning to him qualities of the highest order. He was a great conqueror, but far from merciless, and it is said that the countries, which he subjected, always enjoyed greater prosperity under his rule than they had previously experienced. He does not appear to have been very pronounced in his religious beliefs. Indeed, in one of his own inscriptions he takes credit to himself for restoring to the conquered peoples the gods which they had been accustomed to worship.

Cyrus holds a notable place in history, not only because he founded the Persian monarchy, but because he overthrew Babylon, which was undoubtedly the greatest power in the ancient world. His life epoch-making. He ushered in a new era in human progress. He had many able successors. His son, Cambyses, though bloodthirsty and cruel, was a successful ruler, and added Egypt, Tyre and Island of Cyprus to his dominions. Darius pushed his conquests into Europe, subjugating what is now known as Turkey. The kingdom of Persia at this time extended from India on the east to the Adriatic on the west, and from the African deserts on the south to the wastes of Siberia on the north, But with increase of dominion and wealth came de-generacy, and after two centuries of remarkable Macedon, on whose death it became an independent kingdom, eithough greatly, restricted in area. Its subsequent history is one of varying vicissitudes, It has acknowledged the suzerainty of several con-

querors, among them Genghis and Timur. The char-acter of its peoble became greatly altered by an in-vasion of Arabs in A.D. 636, but with all these changes the nation established by Cyrus nearly twenty-five centuries ago has continued as a political en-

As an illustration of the degree of civilization attained by Persia, reference may be made to Persepolis, its one-time capital. This city was in whole or in part destroyed by Alexander, but its ruins give some idea of its former splendor. The greatest single edifice was the Hall of Xerxes, one of the largest and most magnificent structures the world has ever seen. It covered two and a half acres, the roof having been supported by columns of fluted and having been supported by columns of fluted and polished marble sixty feet in height and sixteen feet in circumference. There are fifteen of these columns yet standing and the workmanship upon them is exceedingly beautiful. This hall, with other majestic buildings, stood upon a series of terraces, the ascent to which was by marble steps, so broad and with so slight a rise that one can ride on horseback to the top. The ruins of Persepolis undedbtedly show that the kingdom founded by Cyrus was well advanced in many of the arts of civilization. They also prove that the population of Western Asia must at that time have been far greater than it now is. time have been far greater than it new is.

EVOLUTION IN RELIGION

A correspondent, writing from San Francisco di-rects attention to several passages in the Old Testa-ment, which seem to warrant the claim that the idea of the Fatherhood of God was not unrecognized be-fore the introduction of Christianity. We see no difficulty in thinking that there may have been fore-shadowings of this idea before it became the central feature of a religion. Indeed, if we concede that there has been such a thing as evolution in religious ught, it seems almost inevitable that such should have been the case. But without discussing this point at length, reference may be made to the evolution of the Christian faith. Now let us be quite clear on this point. That Jesus taught the absolute truth, beyond which there can be no advance, may be freely admitted. Indeed, if He is admitted to have been Divine, there is no alternative to conceding the perfection of His teachings; but this point is not material, for what we know as Christianity is the result of the teachings of men "of like passions with ourselves," during the last nineteen hundred years and more. Sufficient stress is not laid upon the humanity of the Apostles, the early Christian Fathers and their successors down to the last fledgling ec clesiastic. Every one of these individuals reads something of himself into the cardinal doctrines of Christianity as laid down by its Founder. There may be, and there doubtless have been in countless cases all down through the history of the Church, pure souls, who were inspired by the loftlest faith and were able "to lay hold on Christ," even though they may not have been able to solve the ineffable mysof the Divine, but when it has come to the formulation of creeds, and the declaration of dogma, the intellectual weakness of humanity and the in-fluence of environment have had their effect. If Paul and Barnabas were men of like passions with those whom they addressed, if they were subject to the same distractions from a perfect comprehension and practice of the principles to which they were devoted, how much more so may we not suppose later teachers to have been? Dissensions arose among the followers of Christ long before those who had witnessed the Crucifixion had died. The ines of cleavage were upon matters, which we today regard as immaterial, but that they existed shows how far short even the Christians of those days came of realizing fully the principles, which they had espoused and were conscientiously advocat-ing. In later years, when Christianity became affiliated with the politics of the time, when it became are necessarily chiefly personal and incomplete. The beginning of history, as we generally understand the term, is between twenty five hundred and three thousand years ago, and in some parts of the world we find a fairly complete record of events during that period. One of these countries is Persia, which first appears as a distinct political entity in 537 B.C.,

ent from the pure and simple teachings of Jesus of

Now there are some very excellent people who will think that such things as this ought not to be said, because, as they will tell you, they have a tendency to "unsettle people's minds." Bless their dear hearts, if they only realized how much people's minds are already unsettled, if they could only appreciate how earnestly thousands upon thousands of people are asking to be told the truth, they would cease endeavoring to luil them to sleep by monoton ous dronings of things which they do not themselves half believe, and meet the inquiry of the day by frankly admitting that it is necessary for the Christianity of the churches to shake itself free from the shackles of mediaeval ecclesiasticism. There is a process of evolution going on steadily in the Christian faith, as taught by the churches, not away from but towards the teachings of Christ, and if the churches would fulfill the duties which they have churches would fulfil the duties which they have assumed, and undoubtedly are endeavoring earnestly in the majority of cases to discharge, they would recognize that all evolutions, whether they are of the lower forms of animal life to higher forms, or of the materials scattered in earth and all into fruit and flowers, or of human thought, are from God. When this recognition becomes general, when teachers cease to impose human authority upon those who are quite as able to determine concerning spiritual truths as they themselves, and probably very much more so than were the ecclesiastics of a dozen or more centuries ago, who were enshrouded in clouds of ignorance, who knew little or nothing of the Universe of God, and yet claimed to be the spokesmen of its Creator, the sufficiency of the Gospel of Christ for human salvation will be better understood. The evolution of Christianity cannot be stayed. It is advancing. If you listen you can hear the sound of its progress. Sometimes the sound is not pleasing to hear. Sometimes its course is red with blood. But let it be remembered that its Founder said: "I have not come to send peace, but a sword." There is no use in crying out, "Peace, peace," where there is no peace possible. There is no use in preachers telling us to stand fast to church tradition and accept im plicitly what has come down from the Past. We donot do so in anything else, and why should we do so in things which pertain to the temporal and eternal welfare of mankind? "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," is as sound a rule now as it was nineteen hundred years or so ago. But it does not follow that what was proof to a Nublan monk or an ignorant prelate in Spain must be taken as proof today; it does not follow that what seemed good in the days of Imperial Rome must be taken as good today. Humanity under the benign influence of Jesus, which all the ambitions, ignorance, superstidone and errors of nineteen centuries have not been able to obscure, has steadily advanced, and Christianity as taught must advance with it. It is advancing; and if its professed teachers do not advance with it, they will find themselves in the position of men groping amid shadows and miasmas, while the masses of manking are enjoying the clear light whose beauty. light, whose beams of Divine Love, shining forth from Calvary, will one day make the world all bright-

> Love Stories of History (N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

eneth every man that cometh into the world." May the day be near when all shall see it as it is.

THE ROMANCE OF MARY TUDOR AND FABIANI

From the Drama "Mary Tudor," by Victor Hugo

Fahiani, the low-born foreigner, the adventurer, the nameless one, had become the favorite of the en. To him had been given Lord Talbot's vast estates. She had created him a peer of England and made him Earl of Clanbrassil. She had invested him with the Order of the Garter, and heaped numerous other honors upon him. In consequence of this. he was a man dreaded and hated by those in authority under him, for in his hands was the real power. So enamored had the Queen become that his wishes were her only law. "At Tyburn," said Lord Clinton in conversation with Lord Chandos, "there seventy new gallows; the funeral pyres are always glowing embers, never ashes; the headsman's axe is sharpened every morning, dull again by night. Every day some once great nobleman is stricken down. Next week Chandes, your time will come, and next month mine. My Lords, my Lords, it is a burning shame, an impious thing, that all these noble English heads should fall to suit the pleasure of an adventurer, sprung from God knows where, and who's not even of this country." Lord Clinton's entiment was the sentiment of all the thinking men of England, and many and deep were the plots laid to fid the country of the curse that was upon it, in the person of the Queen's favorite, Fabino Fabiani. In a shabby house upon the banks of the Thames. inder the shadow of the Tower of London, lived Gilbert, the carver, with his young charge, Jane, an or-phan of whom he had taken care since the time, sixyears before, when a tiny infant, she had been left upon his doorstep. Gilbert and Jane were engaged now and to be married shortly, and Gilbert was a faithful and tender lever, who believed his be-trothed as loving and innocent as he was himself. But Jane had deceived him. A few months before she had fallen a victim to the charms of a young knight, of whose name she had never learned, and whom, as she was aware by now of the wrong he had done her, she loved no longer. This young knight was none other than the Queen's favorite Fabiant, and though he had thought that his meetings with the girl were a secret between her and himself, nevertheless there was one who had been aware from the beginning of Fabiani's visits to Jane. This man, who died at the hands of Fabiani, lived long enough to tell all that he knew to Gilbert, and to give him papers, which proved Jane to be the missing daughter and heiress of the dead Lord Talbot, whose estates

and heiress of the dead Lord Talbot, whose estates had been given by Mary to her favorite.

Gilbert from henceforth had but one thought, to be revenged upon the man who had wronged him and his sweetheart. He gained an audience with the Queen, through the efforts of Simon Renard, the executioner, and he teld her all the infamous story. Mary was loath to believe him, and called upon Jane and Fabiani to prove his statements. Finally she was forced to admit the truth and to agree to Gilbert's demand that Fabiani either be compelled to marry Jane or that the Italian should be put to marry Jane or that the Italian should be put to death, on a trumped-up charge of attempted regicide, so that the people should have no cause to question. But the Queen in return demanded dilbert's life which he unhesitatingly bade her use as she saw fit since death to him would be a blessed release. Accordingly, the Italian, shorn of all his titles and his glory was sent to the Tower in company with the man who had brought about his downfall, for the

man who had brought about his downfall, for the Queen had not offered him the alternative of marriage with Jane.

Meantlime Jane had been reinstated in her place as the daughter of Lord Talbot, but her own safety brought her no happiness. Too late she had awakened to a realization of her love for Gilbert, and she tried by every means in har power to effect his release from the Tower. There she visited him secretly, and there, too, came the Queen in disguise, to see her

one-time favorite Fabiani. Mary's affection for the Italian had proven too strong, and she had regretted her anger and sought now to set him free. In vain did the executioner plead with her, warning her that the people desired and expected his death, and that there would be rioting among the populace and plots among the nobles if she were now to pardon him. The Queen demanded that he be released.

Jane, who had been a hidden listener, suddenly appeared, and to quiet the Queen, and rid herself of Majesty, told her that she held the keys to a secret passageway to the water, and that Fabiani should be released through her instrumentality. Satisfied, Mary left the tower, but Jane did not enter Fabiani's cell; instead she unlocked Gilbert's door, and kneeling at her lover's feet, she told him of her plot to set him free.

Meanwhile, outside the Tower, thousands had gathered. Word had gone abroad that Mary had pardoned Fabiani, and the people, enraged, began to call aloud that he be delivered unto them and taken to execution. Mary was summoned and herself appealed to them from the balcony of the Tower, and was met with cries of "Death to Fabiani! Long live Queen.

The Queen withdrew, and after a brief colloquy with Simon Renard, the latter took her place upon the balcony, and demanded silence in the Qu name. Thereupon he told them that that same night. an hour after curfew, Fabiani, covered with a black veil, gagged with an iron gag, and a torch of vellow wax in his hand, would be conducted by torchlight to the Old City Market, there to be publicly be headed. It was Mary's aim to substitute Gilbert for Fabiani, as the veil would hide all identity.

Hugo keeps us in suspense until the end of the drama. During the last act, while the Queen and Lady Jane watch the ghostly procession, Mary tells the girl that Gilbert's is the veiled figure and that Fabiani has made his escape. Then ensues a pitiful scene between the two women, Jane pleading, imploring; demanding that even now the Queen send a courier with a pardon to set the prisoner free, and Mary, half-distraight, dreading that the executioner may not have obeyed her, but that it is indeed Fa-biant who goes to the scaffold. She calls two jailers; to the first she gives her signet ring, telling him to mount a horse and hasten and overtake the procession, bidding them defer the execution. She com mands the second to go to the Tower and bring to her the prisoner who is there confined.

Meantime the bell continues to toll, telling the

waiting, listening women that the procession is still upon its way. The sudden sound of a cannon shot is the signal that it has reached the place of execution. Mary throws herself upon her knees in an second shot sounds; by this they understand the prisoner is mounting the scaffold. A third—and the vomen know that all is over for either Gilbert or

Suddenly a curtain at the back of the room is drawn open and Simon Renard comes in.
"Madam," he says, in ringing tones to her Majesty, "I have dared to disobey you. I have saved the Queen and England."

Then as he steps aside, another man enters. It is Gilbert the carver, and he and Jane rush into one

THE STORY TELLER

Joseph Richards, the Detroit jockey, complained on his return from Russia of the fail of jockeys' fees. there.

"Of course, they give you reasons for this fall," he said. People always have their reasons. Once a relative of mine went to a fish merchant in Detroit to get some fish, and found that they were selling very high. She complained, and the man said: 'Fish is dear, ma'am; oh, yes, very dear. You see, it's getting so scarce on account of these here aquariums."

A lady took her four-year-old son to the family dentist. He found a small cavity, so the operation began. The burr had no sooner touched the tooth than the child began to scream. At the end of fifteen minutes the mother was deathly pale, whilst the dentist wiped great beads of perspiration from his brow. Tom, however, fairly swaggered across the room: "That didn't hurt," he boasted, with a broad smile. "Then why did you scream so?" cried the exasperated mother. perated mother.
"Because I was afraid it was going to," explained

There is a good stery illustrative of the unapproachable reserve of the elder members of the austere Athenaeum Club, of London. A newly-elected member once cheerly remarked to a senior member that it was a very fine day.

The senior member finished the perusal of his paper. "I think," he said then to the new man, "that you addressed me?"

"Yes," the said there are the said there is the new man, "that you addressed me?"

you addressed me?"

"Yes," the new mar returned with unabated cheeriness, "I said it was a very fine day."

"Ah! well," the elder took time to enunciste, "do not let it occur again." And so saying he returned to the periusal of his pages.

Dorothy. "I am to write a paper for our Home and Hearth Club on the Merry Widow hat. Can you tell me anything of its origin or history? I like to be up-to-date on a wide subject like this."

You have indeed chosen a wide subject, my dear Dorothy. There is nothing more broadching than the study of the Merry Widow headgear. In fact, it is an evolution, beginning with the Sad Spinster turban which was a narrow affair leaving room-for only a few ribbon loops and continuing in the form of the Weary Wife teque, to emerge finally in the glad expanse known to womankind and cursed by mankind as the Merry Widow hat.

Among the older rank of San Franciscans there is a citizen eminent in the world of finance and liberal enough in all large ways, who nevertheless is a little "near" when it comes to trifles. He is ready enough to accept those courtesies which still mark the meetings and greetings of the old-style San Franciscan, but he has rarely been known himself to stand treat. Recently he came upon a crony lottering, as if waiting for somebody, near the entrance to a well-known bar. "Hello, Bob," he said, "what are you doing here?" It was an opportunity long desired and the gentleman addressed made the most of it. "Well, John," he replied, "I'm just waiting for somebody to come along and buy me a drink." "All right," was the reply, "I'll—I'll join you!"

An anecdote concerning the dramatized version of the "Trois Mousquetaires" shows that Dumas knew his public, and could take a point from informal cri-tics.

"Behind one of the scenes," says Dumas fils, "we had seen the helmet of a fireman, who listened to the play very attentively during the first six tableaux. In the middle of the seventh however, the helmet disap-"'Do you see that fireman's helmet?" asked my

father.

"No, it's not there now."

"After the act the author went in search of the fireman (who did not know him), and said:

"Why are you no longer listening to the piece."

"Because that act, didn't interest me as much as "This san!"

WITH THE POETS

Earth's Artists A painter Autumn is, whose brush Shows earth's hot heart in each cool rush, Each bush flames underfoot, each tree—A tossing torch—flares high and free, Each plant would all a flower be.

A sculptor Winter is; his hand With ley chisel carves the land; He bares earth's pureness to the light The sudden goddess, hushed and whit

Earth listens; her Musician, Spring, Afar, and timid, thrills his string; The goddess melts—a girl descends; Those stars, her eyes, on his she bends. And deathless hope his luting lends.

But when the girl a woman turns Within her soul all music burns; Her Poet, Summer, sings the Word Her spirit had but inly heard, And life to know Life's joy is stirred. -Charlotte Porter in The Atlantic for May.

The Vagabonds Ye build you houses of your creeds. Or live in those ye never built;

We go the winds' way; no one heeds. We filch our freedom, risk the guilt,

Ye spin you webs of thin belief. To lure the unthinking from without;

No easy Yes we hold in fief, We are the vagabonds of doubt.

Ye fear all force, or show of might, Ye think Restraint is all life's art;

We learn all weathers, day and night; Behold! ours is the better part! Your roofs will fall, your webs be torn For gazing with unseeing eyes;

Our vigil is for thought unborn, We sentinel the great Surmise.—Atlantic Monthly.

Margaritae Sorori A late lark twitters from the quiet skies; And from the west, Where the sun, his day's work ended, Lingers as in content, There falls on the old, grey city An influence luminous and serene,

In a rosy-and-golden haze. The spires Shine, and are changed. In the valley Shadows rise. The lark sings on The sun, Closing his benediction, Sinks, and the darkening air
Thrills with a sense of the triumphing night—
Night with her train of stars
And her great gift of sleep.

So be my passing?

My task accomplished and the long day done,
My wages taken, and in my heart

Some late lark singlifg.

Let me be gathered to the quiet west,
The sundown splendid and serene,

Death.

-W. E. Henley, (1849-1903.)

Only a Rose

Let this but be my guerdon
As we part.
The flower that lies a burden
On your heart.
Only a rose
Its leaves shall close
Over a thought of you too sweet and fair
To lose itself in perfume on the air.

Ere I break My heart with things unspoken For your sake. Only a rose

It leaves no pain of memories that cry Their vain reproaches while your joy go

Let this be but my passion
Flung away,
The pretty, changing fashion
Of a day.
Only a rose,
Its petals close
Over a smile you gave. If you forget,
My heaven is that I brought you no regret,
—Lewis Worthington Smith in The Bellman.

My days among the Dead are past;
Around me I behold,
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old;
My never-failing friends are they,
With whom I converse day by day.

With them I take delight in weal
And seek relief in wee;
And while I understand and feel
How much to them I dwe,
My cheeks have often been bedew'd
With tears of thoughtful gratitude.

My thoughts are with the Dead; with them I live in long-past years. Their virtues love, their faults condemn, Partake their hopes and fears; And from their lessons seek and find Instruction with an humble mind. My hopes are with the Dead; anon

My place with them will be, And I with them shall travel on Through all Futurity; Yet leaving here a name, I trust, That will not perish in the dust. -Robert Southey (1774-1848).

Last night the fairy boatman came
To waft me o'er the Slumper Sea.
The firefly lit his lamp of flame,
And all the winds slept peacefully;
And swift and far across the deep
To Dreamland sped the fairy barque
Where the faint lotus flowers of Sleep
Unfold their petals in the dark.

And sweet the dreams in that dim land,
Rare odors float from magic flowers,
Blossoms by softest breezes fanned
Sway lightly in the dusky hours,
And music never heard before.
Steals through the dewy gardens sweet,
And on a dim and shadowed shore
The whispering wavelets softly beat.

There blooms the mystic asphodel,
That rare and wondrous flower, unseen
By mortal eyes, which poets tell
In heaven uplifts its silvery sheen;
And pale, pure lilies there unclose
Their blossoms in the fragrant dusk,
And breath of jasmine and of rose
Blends with the orange and the musk.

O, fairyland of rest and sleep,
That lies beyond the gates of Day,
Where youth and love their visions keep.
And pleasure holds its gentle sway,
Your magic music soothes the brain
Worn with the daily stress and strife;
Your lotus-blossoms ease the pain
That comes from all the thorns of life.

MEMORIAL WILL

Shippers Formulate Protest Against Methods of Canadian-Mexican Service

SUBSIDY TERMS INFRACTED

Steamers Must Carry 120

NEW ZEALAND ASKS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Vancouver, June 6.—New Zealand is anxiously appealing to British Columbia for oats, barley and potatoes, not small orders in the usual way of trade, but consignments in thousands of tons, and it is presumed in Vancouver-that the country is suffering from the effects of drought and failure of last season's crops.

A tramp steamer will be chartered to carry three thousand tons of oats and other shipments in July.

Parnie, June 6.—At the assiss the trial of Patrick Mullen for the shooting of Angelo Orlando Iast September came to a close today. The jury returned a variet of guilty of manislaughter, and Mullen was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for twenty years.

Dominion Copper to Resume.

Phoenix, B.C., June 6.—Official information has just been received from headquarters in New York that

MULLEN SENTENGED TO TWENTY YEARS

Tramp Steamer to Be Chart- Jury at Fernie Assizes Finds ered to Carry Over Heavy Prisoner Guilty of ManLoad in July slaughter

THE PARTY IN THE P

Beauty of Form is Superior to Beauty of Face



From the purely animal point of view, there is no doubt that beauty of form is superior to beauty of face. That it has this superiority in the eyes of many is equally indisputable. To paraphrase the old French couplet, which runs





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on the l man star lav. who and and ing out which I ever, fo to return

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Western another as anyth ly prove ors to serve as But a specia boat, m parably a rule the ang will fin their he rich fiel whose botanist of inter

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lies, in white \$1.75

\$2.00

of the Hat Beautiful" Ideas in High-Exclusive Millinery Gloves Morley's Hosiery

larvard style. leasure smile: and old, sold!

CO.

Victoria, B.C.

twelve-day schedule, the two

will be made in Valparaiso, o, Antofagasta, Iquique, Mol-allao, Payla and Panama. Arnts are being made with the p lines at Colon for direct ons so that the run from Valto New York will occupy 1 biding the usual wait in Pana

xpected that this will bring a rt of the traffic from Buenos nd the adjacent East Coast Andes via Valparaiso to New it will be a quicker trip than irect lines

stribution of freight will be short-run steamers from the nentioned. The Pacific Steam on company is expected to run ressel from Guayaquil to Par he liners will stop only at the f the river and just long o receive, and discharge pas-

ORM CASTLE OFF THE OVERDUE LIST Bark Has Been Spoken—Other verdues Taken Off the Market

British bark Galgorm Castle, s from Caleta Colosa for the and reinsured at 10 per cent., n withdrawn from the over-having been engless. The and reinsured at 10 per cent, n withdrawn from the over-having been spoken. The ship Pass of Balmaha and n bark Willscott, both quoted rates, have also been withle former having arrived at from Leith and the latter at ancisco from Newcastle. The t. which has 3256 tons of coat i, is being used as a coal nuit her cargo, owing to the din securing berths for the coal the Golden Gate, where many are still awaiting discharge.

EREWITH are reproduced two excellent photographs of views on James island, one of the

most picturesque members of

the group of islands making

the picture taken just at the

break of day one looks towards

Salt Spring island, with Mount

Vancouver island, in the distance

on the left. In the other picture the gentle-

man standing in front of the boat is Dr. Find-lay, who a short time ago acquired James isl-

and and expended large sum of money in lay-

ing out extensive grounds and ranching land

on the lines of the fine country estates for

which England is famous. Dr. Findlay, how-

ever, found it necessary for private reasons

to return to the Old Country and disposed of

his interests in the island to Mr. H. Wheat-

James island lies about a mile from Sid-

ney and is thus within comparatively easy

reach of the city. It has always been a favor-

ite spot for campers and sportsmen, and has

just now come into special prominence because

the Gulf archipelago. In

considerable time to spend in seeing the "Coal City" itself, before resuming the journey in our company. Our party complete, we again board the City of Nanatmo, which quickly passes Protection island and leaves Departure Bay behind. Away across the Gulf we see the verdure clad hills in the middle distance, whilst above them the snow-clad peaks of the Coast Range, on the mainland, rear their mighty heads. The good ship plows merrily through the waters of the Gulf until we see L'Asqueti, Texada, Hornby and Denman islands in the distance. Gradually we reach the southern end of Denman, where, on a solitary rock, stands the picturesque Yellow Rock lighthouse, and as we pass up the channel leading to Union Bay, the dying rays of the summer sun imparts a rosy tint to the peaks of the Beaufort Range and to the mighty glacier behind Comox lake, on the topmost peak of

which no man has ever yet set foot. As we enter Union Bay itself we see steamers of all descriptions lying at anchor, awaiting the coal which is to take them to all parts

ful vista that opens up before us. Comov lake extends from about twelve miles to the westward, and on its eastern extremity spreads out into a narrow band running almost north and south, which at its northern end faws into the Courtenay river. Our time being live ited, a gasoline launch is waiting to take us up the lake. We pass between ranges of mountains, that rise almost perpendicularly from the bosom of the lake, amidst seens of means all and hearty and it our eyes he keen unequalled beauty, and if our eyes be keen enough we may possibly discern upon the mountain side some of the larger game, such as deer or bears, with which the country

Back again to Cumberland, and after attending to material wants, we ride or drive through thickly-timbered country away to the north, until after six miles we pull up and look down upon the settlement of Courtenay, through which the river of the same name wends its way. But, before investigating it, we turn sharply to the left along the "Lake Trail," for here is something worth coming

bounded by the Beaufort Range. To the east the view is limited by the thickly-timbered islands of Denman, Hornby and Texada, with the mainland mountains rising behind, 'A long sandy spit, euphoniously termed "Goose Spit," practically encloses the whole bay, and forms a natural breakwater, which renders boating, bathing and fishing within the bay perfectly safe, no matter how rough the weather be outside. This spit embodies about fourteen acres of Indian reserve, having at one time been the burial ground of the Comox tribe, but was leased by the Admiralty for the purpose of constructing a rifle range for the use of the warships on the Pacific station. This magnificent range was in use for a number of years, but has now fallen into disuse owing to the withdrawal of the Pacific Squadron from the

Near the Government wharf is a mineral spring, which is said to have very considerable medicinal properties.

Denman and Hornby Islands are particularly well situated for fruit-growing, and large in reach of the working man. It is the only place I know where "any terms you offer" is accepted. All because there is so much land to spare everywhere. The Canadian Pacific company in its land department plan of clearing and making ready for occupancy the ten and fifteen acre plots, is doing tremendous things for the small monied man. So far, oddly enough, it is the Americans and the old country folk who are profiting by this unique offer. I don't think Manitobans generally understand what it means to have a cleared farm ready for crop, "ashins" of timber for lumber and fuel at the door and the chance of growing

one's own peaches at the parlor window. There are seventeen great warships assembled in Puget Sound today, and tomorrow the entire squadron will, representing the flower of the American navy, be received with honors. The Sound cities are in gala dress, and the reception to the "Jackies" will be something to be remembered. Almost at the last moment I felt a strong desige to see just what our neighbors across the line were doing, and there being a rate war on between the C. P. R. and Puget Sound Steamship companies (a jump from \$2.50 to 50 cents), why, there was no resisting the attractions of a cheap



of its new owner's enterprise in importing a number of the famous Chatsworth deer with which he hopes to eventually stock the island.

The accompanying photographs are typical of the scenic beauties which are unfolded to the eyes of all who take the delightful excursion trip through the islands by the pretty little steamer Iroquois. Those in a position to peak with any authority declare that in all Western America there cannot be enjoyed another such scenic feast, and it is as certain as anything can be that this trip will ultimately prove one of the chief attractions to visitors to Vancouver island, and, indeed, in itself serve as no mean magnet.

But to those who can afford the luxury of special craft of their own, a cruise around Vancouver island in a staunch, well-found boat, makes a delightful summer outing, the scenery wherever one may go being incom-parably fine and diversified, and the weather as a rule perfect. The amateur photographer, the angler, hunter and the mountain climber will find unlimited scope for the exercise of their hobbies; the ethnologist will discover a rich field of research among the Indians, whose quaint villages dot the shores; the botanist and naturalist will fall upon a world of interesting subjects, while the geologist will find himself face to face with conditions that may shatter many of his accepted theories and give him food for ample conjecture and

a re-arrangement of his cosmic ideas. Capt. R. Ross Napier, of Comox, has well described the delights of a trip up the east coast of Vancouver island. In one of his articles he writes: Early on Tuesday morning of each week the S. S. City of Nacrimo leaves the capital and wends her way through the beautiful islands of the Guli of Georgia to Nanaimo, but, if time is a consideration, and our Victoria friend conscientiously disapproves of early rising, or does not care to spend the previous night on the steamer, he may take the E. & N. Railway Company's train, which leaves at a more seemly hour, walk of fifty yards round the "dump" and the for the same destination, and thus will have world of industry is forgotten in the wonder-

of the earth. Union Bay is essentially a place of industry, having been established as a port some time after the discovery of coal at Cumberland, about twenty years ago. During the Klondike rush it burst into some prominence as the last port at which stores could be obtained before setting out for the, then comparatively, unknown lands of the north. Here are situated the new machine shops of the Wellington Colliery Co., built since the acquisition of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co., by the C. P. R., some time ago. Recently several large logging camps have started operations in the immediate neighborhood, and, withal, Union Bay's prosperity is great, and her prospects of the rosiest description. Across the Bay we can catch a glimpse of Comox, to which the "City," as the steamer is locally known, will go on in the early hours of the morning; but we will leave the good ship here and reach it by another route.

Alongside the wharf the W. C. Co.'s trainis awaiting, and half an hour or so takes us to Cumberland, and, incidentally, to the mines from which a great part of the Dunsmuir millions has come.

The original settlement when the late Robert Dunsmuir, father of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, located the coal here, about twenty years ago, was called Union, but the newer portion of the settlement has become an incorporate city under the name of Cumberland. Four large mines are in constant operation here, namely, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7. No. 6 is situated immediately outside the city limits just above the old "camp," while Nos. 5 and are situated some distance to the north of the city. We, however, having special privi-leges will first thing in the morning board a coal train and go westward to the largest mine of all, No. 4, which is situated on the eastern shore of Comox lake. We pass the extensive pithead works of the mine, with its mule stables, blacksmith shops, etc., and there a

far to see. Two miles along, past many wellcleared ranches, we ride, until we come out upon a clearing where an old log cabin or two form a melancholy contrast to the more modern buildings in the neighborhood. As we strike into the bush on foot we are aware of a dull roar in the surrounding atmosphere. As we travel onwards, it becomes still louder, although there is no evidence of its cause; until we burst through a mass of brush and look down a warring mass of tumultuous waters. We descend the bluff by a precipitous trail, and, taking up our position on a solitary rock by the shore, are lost in admiration of the scene before us. The run of the "tyee" salmon is on, and not a yard from our feet a king of the river rises to test his strength against the forces of nature. Almost out of the river he rises until two-thirds of his body are clear of the water, his tail moving with the speed of the propellor of a mighty ocean liner as he stems, the tremendous current, until he finally makes up his mind to try a mighty leap to reach the higher portion of the falls. He falls back defeated for the time being, only to have his place taken by another and yet another of his kind. On the far side of the falls there is a ladder to assist the salmon on their upward way, but the kingly salmon seems to despise the assistance of a kindly government, and claims his right to rule the iver as he wills. The sight of the "tyee" run at the falls is one a stranger will never forget, but time presses, and we must away.

As a health resort Comox is ideal, and, with the rapid increase of the population on the coast, it can only be a matter of time until it becomes one of the most populous summer resprts on the Pacific Coast. Photographs give a totally inadequate idea of this beautiful spot. The writer has traveled in many lands, but has seen few places that can compare with, let alone equal, this little beauty spot of British Columbia. Away to the southeast stretch the sparkling waters of the Gulf of Georgia, whilst to the south the land gradually rises until some miles inland it is

quantities are shipped to the neighboring cities every year. On a recent visit to Hornby Island, the writer was shown some apples by an en-thusiastic rancher, the like of which he had no idea even British Columbia could produce. These apples being of the "Maiden's Blush" variety, could not but afford, in a hazy sort of way, some additional argument in favor of the Garden of Eden theory.

VICTORIA IN SUMMER TIME

There appears in the Manitoba Free Press in its issue of May 30, the following interest-ing letter from the pen of Mary Markwell: I came to beautiful Victoria after six weeks outing inland, to find the city and suburban places drenched in the golden glow of Broom grass. The yellow Broom wanders everywhere, peering into private gardens, running over the highways in a wanton delight, and climbing the sea cliffs curling along old ocean's headlands, while the parks and play places which are open to the sky, are yellow, yellow, yellow, with the dross of it and the wealth of it all! The Broom is a beautiful blossom and visiting tourists go away laden with it, because it belongs to all lands, to all climes, and reaches its highest joy in color where Pacific breezes blow.

I am making an inventory of names and homes of prairie folks now resident in Victoria; it is surprising the number of familiar names in the city and suburban districts. Very beautiful are these homes of ex-Manitobans, while some sound Saskatchewan stock have taken land and are learning to accommodate themselves to the dolce far niente air of

the drowsy Pacific. Some soon day I am going to devote a page limit to this list of prairie folk who have come to take rest and recreation after toil; some day I hope to show readers some of the beautiful homes of our old-time friends; and it may not be amiss to state that just now there are to be had houses with from half an acre to five acres, well treed with fruit, for sums with-

rate and the thunder of artillery by Uncie

The run from Victoria is but four hours duration, never leaving sight of land, and the beauty of the straits of Juan de Fuca may not be described, only felt. Passing Port Angeles. Port Townsend and Anacortes in the distance, with the neck of the Sound where are today gathered all sorts and conditions of vessels: and the waterfront approach at night is some-thing to see. Electrical illuminations forming the word "welcome" stand out from the highest buildings, and bunting in red, white and

blue floats from every possible point.

Seattle was our landing point at 9.15 p.m., and we were whirled off to Tacoma (36 miles), by inter-urban cars luxuriating in the term "parlor." the joy of finding Canadian friends at this point may be imagined, and shelter in one of the prettiest homes adds all that one

might desire. The city is all up-hill; the most tremendous heights run from the waterfront some where beyond; and the cable cars skid down with great rapidity. There are steps everywhere, and a morning walk is a continual climb which exercises the muscies of one's legs to a degree that is trying. The splendid swing of the women of Tacoma in their walk tells how this exercise aids one's physical development. In a shopping tour of some hours I met such a number of graceful girls and easyswinging matrons that I put it all down to the hill climbing of Tacoma. To the surf and sea-breezes of the Sound I must attribute the bright eye and rosy lips; but to what must one attribute the horrible habit of gum chewing? It might be classed as a national crime, indeed; for it destroys all the delicacy which one finds in the American girl. The dress of the American woman leaves nothing to be desired; no such spick and span appearing women exist elsewhere. The feet especially come in for comment and of a complimentary kind too; for the pedal extremities of l'Americaine, be she a shop girl or daughter of a mil-lionaire, are dressed well,

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco Rich and satisfying. The big black plug.

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

Weekly Budget of Appoint-ments and Applications For Incorporation

Ultra-Sensational, Incident of Zola Ceremonies at Pantheon

CROWD BEATS ASSAILANT

Disposition to Attribute Affair to Machinations of the Royalists

Paris, June 4.—Just at the close of the ceremonies attending the canon-ization of Emile Zola in the Pantheon today, when the President of France, the Premier and a host of ministers This week's issue of the Provincial Gazette gives notice of appointments as follows:

James Alexander MacKay of Prince Rupert to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Donald McGillivray, to be police magistrate for the city of Chilliwack.

New school districts have been defined at Atlalmer, Black Mountain, Tomer, Nicola, East Oyster, North Oyster and Otter Point. The latter, which is on Vancouver island, will comprise "all that portion of Otter district lying west of Sooke river."

Notice is given by J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, that the application of the Vancouver Exhibition association for leave to incorporate under the Agricultural and Horticultural and Horticultural and Horticultural and Horticultural muck of much mystification, for Gregorl, in-

Licenses Are Being Taken Out Freely on the Skeena—No Sign From the Fraser

There is no sign at present of the threatened opposition to the fishery regulations put in force by the provincial government. There has been a good deal of talk in the columns of the opposition press of all the things the people most interested were going to do in the way of legal proceedings. But up to the present the cannery men and others are going right along taking out licenses and saying nothing.

Fishing on the Skeena is already in full swing, with not a word of com-

Service of the control of the contro

no serious importance is attached to this, as the prisoners are most part in a comparing a comparing an expensive part in the pantheon was the absence of many of the foreign ambassadors. It is undertook the prince of the ceremonies in the pantheon was the absence of many of the foreign ambassadors. It is undertook to induce the members of the diplomatic corps to abstain from goins to the Pantheon. Rumors were aflost of possible trouble, and the feeling to the Pantheon. Rumors were aflost of possible trouble, and the feeling to the Pantheon. Rumors were aflost of possible trouble, and the feeling to the Pantheon. But the feeling to the Pantheon. But the feeling to the Pantheon. But the feeling to the pantheon of the Grand Trusk Pattern and the Skeens river, the canners and fisher man bassador won over the Japanese and the grand trusk pantheon of the grand tru

Vancouver, June 4. Masters Jack Travis and Allen Lackle had a very narrow escape trom drowning on Mon-day in the inlet opposite Moodyville. They were out sailing, and were caught in the therif and their boat was overturned. They were in the water for an hour, and were at last res-

sail yesterday for Salina Cruz. Sne still lies at Esquimalt, where officers still lies at Esquimalt, where officers are being shipped to replace those who resigned, and the crew, which also seeks to leave, is being pacified. Meanwhile, repairs are being effected to a boiler. The steamer has a small cargo, owing to shippers refusing to offer cargo under the existing conditions. There is a shipment of 300,000 feet of lumber, sent by the B. C. Tie and Timber company from Chemainus, and two carloads of box shooks, sent by Porter

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

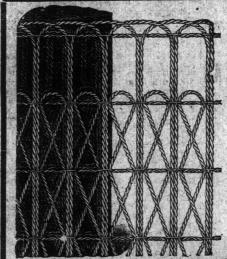
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Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

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VICTORIA, B. C



ORNAMENTAL

Wire Fencing for Residences ELLWOOD Farm, Lawn and Poultry

Farm. Walk and Fancy Gates Barbed and Plain Fence

Fence



And

Denver, Rothschild cigar, in i fountain, sion. Fr mangled woman of cyclist whe Gas from into the from a fat the match.

only med any real g writes. "I of age a ion." "Fruit-

sweeten t 6 for \$2.50. ROCK C

ON T Major Exam

Ottawa, Hodgins c ternoon w ed his cros rins. The Engineer ber 14th., Major's e written or ceived hi September this. He w end of the written til Asked if Intosh wa differen gineers, l so far as it cost as rock. Mr. Mu

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Ottawa figure. 'test of 'c was show for coppe

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Winni sembly o ened its church is was very Rev. D Winnipeg The as devotions the report managem were reconstilled afternooning these devoted to missions.

Sevente year.

STORE

ou money. Mail Or-

OUNG VICTORIA, B. C

NAMENTAL

Wire Fencing for Residences ELLWOOD rm, Lawn and Poultry Fence arm. Walk and Fancy Gates

Wire For Sale by Hickman Tue Hardware

rbed and Plain Fence

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etcher Bros.

NOTICE

MOND&SONS PANDORA STREET

ished Oak Mantels All Classes of **GRATES**

Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. ine of all fireplace goods. Portland Cement, Plas-Paris, Building and Fire Fire Clay, etc., always on



EVERY BIT

VANCOUVER. B.C.

ng and Day School for Girl

mistresses. Building recently Situation in highest and most part of West End." Playand tennis court.

spectus apply to the Prin MISS GORDON

Newnham College, Cambridge.) EENA LAND DISTRICT

ict of Coast-Range V. described land:
ucing at a post planted at the
corner of lot (11) eleven,
one, on the north side of the
vier, about one mile north
at Mawitch, marked E. A. & J.
thence north 35 chains, thence
hains to the beach, thence
point of commencement, conacres more or less ADAMS & JANE NOBLE, Alexander Noble, Agent

y 11th, 1908.

And the Fountain OBJECTION MADE Blew Up

Denver, Colo. — When Dr. Sam Rothschild struck a match to light a cigar, in front of a public drinking fountain, there was a terrific explosion. Fragments of the fountain mangled his leg, almost stripped a woman of her clothes, and upset a bicyclist whose machine was wrecked. Gas from a street main had leaked into the fountain and was pouring from a faucet when the doctor struck the match.

This is almost as remarkable as This is almost as remarkable as the experience of Mr. James Dingwall, of Williamstown, Ont. All his life he had suffered from Constipation. "And the only medicine I ever secured to do me any real good was "Fruit-a-tives," he writes. "I am now over eighty years of age and I strongly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" for chronic Constipation."

Severe and Dignified Rebuke Administered By Sir Ed-

tion."
"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices and tonics in the form of pleasant-testing tablets. They cure Constipation, sweeten the stomach and regulate the liver, kidneys and bowels. 50c a box 5 for \$2.50. At all dealers.

ROCK CLASSIFICATION ON TRANSCONTINENTAL

Major Hodgins Further Cross-Examined—Adjournment

Sir Frederick Borden's Way of Favor-ing Son-in-Law in Matter of Purchasing Copper

with the first part of the mutual and the second of the se

Labor-Socialist Members Indulge in Much Offensive Language

ward Grey

London, June 4.—Violent protests were made by the Socialist and Labor members in the House of Commons this afternoon against King Edward's approaching visit to Russia, in language the offensiveness of which no attempt was made to veil. The speakers drew lurid pletures of the allowed conditions in the Muscovite empire, declaring that while they had no objection to King Edward privately visiting his relative, Emperor Nicholas, they had the greatest abhorrence of the idea of a state visit to Russia, "with its horrors, tortures and persecutions:"

Examined—Adjournment
Till June 15

Ottawa, June, 4.—The inquiry into the Hodgins charges was resumed this adternoon, when Charles Murphy continued his cross-examination of Major Hodgins. The first classification made by Engineer McJutosh was dated September 14th., when according to the Major's evidence it must have been written on September, 18th.

Council asked if the letter was ante-dated because Mr. Hodgins and received his letter of dismissal from Chief Engineer Lumden on Sunday, September, 18th. Mr. Hodgins denied, this He wrote the letter, he said, at the end of the week, but it was not types written till the following Monday.
Asked if his difference with Mr. Mcintosh was not just one of the usual differences of opinion between engineers, he again said it was musuals of ar as Mr. Mcintosh was concerned. The only argument Mr. Mcintosh could but up why the material in dispute should be classed as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave as solid rock was that it cost as much to excave the solid rock was that it cost as much to excave the solid rock was that it cost as much to excave the solid rock was that it cost as much to excave the solid rock was that it cost as much to excave the solid rock was that it cost as much to excave the solid rock was that it cost as much to excave th

Attacks on the personal character of Emperor Nicholas were not justified. If the cabinet advised the King to take up the attitude suggested it might vis, secretary of the militia department, was examined as to the purchase of copper for the Dominion arsenal at Quebec from L. S. Macoun, Sir Frederick Borden's son-in-law. It was shown that tenders were received

Sheriff Seizes Town of Dundas.

Hamilton, Ont., June 4.—The town of Dundas with a population of 4,000 was seized this morning by Robert Stewart, sheriff's officer, because of fallure to observe a judgment of the court for \$3,250 instituted by Mrs. Sutton for the death of her husband, who was killed by a live wire on a sidewalk. A meeting of the town council was called for this afternoon to consider a settlement.

Minnipeg Bonds Fall Flat
Montreal, June 4.—A London cable
says: The public response to the city
of Winnipeg £1,500,000 four per cent.
loan issued by the Bank of Montreal,
at 96 closed today and was limited to
about 25 per cent. of the total. The
auspices were the best possible, the
price seemed right, and the conditions
highly favorable, but the fruth is the
public is not in a mood to respond
freely to new issues just at present.

Plague in West Indies.

St. Thomas, D.W.I., Juhe 4.—The report sent out from here on Monday last that one fatality from bubonic plague had been reported here, and that there were two suspected cases, is erroneous. There is absolutely no bubonic plague here. One fatality has been officially reported at the Port of Spain, and there are two suspected cases there. The two cases were by mistake reported at St. Thomas.

Students' Strike in Austria.

Vienna, June 4.—A strike involving nearly 500 men in all the leading Austrian universities and high schools began yesterday through the renewed activity of Dr. Wayrmund, professor of Catholic ecclesiastical law, whose attitude, as shown by a speech in which he criticized the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church recently led to difficulties with the Vatican.

Baku, June 4.—Thirty bombs, a large quantity of explosives and a collection of arms and ammunition were found in the house of a Swede named wurten. The inmates of the house resisted the efforts of the authorities to search it. A lodger was killed, and Wurten's wife and daughter were wounded.

MONEY AVAILABLE FOR MILITIA CAMPS

Votes for Annual Training and Headquarters Are Being Estab-Quebec Contingents to Go lished for the Various Through

Ottawa, June 4.—Arrangements have been practically concluded, as a result of which the militis camps will not have to be postponed, but will go on this month as originally planned for. About twelve thousand Canadian troops will take part also in the tercentenary celebration at Quebec, including the permanent corps and contingents drawn from every district

Compromise on Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's Bill

Dr. Reid Resents Accusations at Public Accounts Com-

Toronto, June, 4.—Geo. Miller, 15
Toronto, June, 4.—In the house this
morning Mr. McCarthy, member for
Calgary, complained of the government
not having given the city of Calgary
some sixty acres of the townsite, and
Miller gave the little lad his rife,
and the latter, fingering the trigger,
discharged the weapon, the bullet penetrating Miller's lung.

Great Northern Blocked.

Great Northern Blocked. Fooling With a Rifle.

lished for the Various

SOME ESTIMATES PASSED

Greet Northern Sleeked.

Helens, Mont., June.4—A report tonight says that a landsilde at Whiteriah has stalled nine N. P. trains which came in last night and early today and started west on the G. N. tracks. Several hundred persons are on the trains, and it is said there is small prospect to get by the silde inside of 48 hours.

The G. N. tracks were washed out tonight both north and south of Helens.

Greedy Farmer Victimized.

Trouro, N. S., June 4—Blair Hurd and Charlie Quinn were found guilty before Judge Russell here in the suppreme court today of obtaining 3150 under false pretenses from a farmer named Maynard. The victimized farmer said the mea made him believe they would sell him hank notes made secretily by a printer in the bank note office. They put a thousand dollars of this money into a box in his presence, but when the farmer went home and opened the box he found only waste paper.

Charged with Fraud.

St. Paul, Minn., June 4—The federal jury today returned indictments against George A. Wood. L. B. Wood and Forest B. Wood, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud through the medium of the Edwards-Wood company, on a charge of a gainst George A. Wood. L. B. Wood and Grain company, on a charge of a misuse of the United States mails.

POLITICAL WORKERS

GATHER IN CHICAGO

Helens, Month, June 4—Plair Hurd and Charles of the Wissonshi Stock and Grain company, on a charge of a misuse of the United States mails.

Head of the statement in the provincial at the gevernment was determent was a long academical discussion on the question. Mr. Brodeur promised investigation, and the debate was a long academical discussion on the question and the debate was a long academical discussion of the was a less humber of members of Parliament than when it entered confederation. Mr. Turge, of New Brunswick, opposed the proposition, and the debate was some discussion done for the was some discussion done for the was some discussion done from the first provincial and the proposition of the public provincial and the provincial and

The Ariesworth election bill, in the meantime, is being held back until after the elections, and the House is merely killing time.

It was stated this morning that negotistions are well under way looking for a settlement of the contentious classics of the Government Election bill which will be satisfactory to both sides and enable the House to get down to business, with a view to ending the session in another month.

BANK WRECKERS

Up to Our Standard Down to Your Price

Reindeer Milk, per tin......15c Canadian Wheat Flakes, per package......30c Drum and Drum Sticks, containing 6 lbs., excellent starch...........60c McLaren's Imperial Cheese, per jar......25c

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One More Day

OF THE SPECIAL CUTLERY SALE

Pocket Knives, reg. 50c to \$1.00 - 25c

B. C. HARDWARE CO., LTD.

Scissors, all sizes

I Oc

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C. iners and prospectors going into Telkua, Omenica or Ingineca Camps find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my

R. S. SARGENT . . HAZELTON, B. C.

Fine Serge Suits in blue and black Nobby, stylish nifty In black or blue we can fit you With Best Clothes in this City!

River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

\$18.00

For Serge Suits Thursday, Friday, Saturday

ALLEN & CO.

TIDE TABLE. Victoria, B. C., June, 1908. |TimeHt|TimeHt|Time Ht|Time Ht
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14 10 3.0 22 46 8.1 | ...
14 52 3.7 32 48 8.1 | ...
15 31 4 22 58 8.1 | ...

Victoria, B.C.

Lay her i' the Earth; And from her fair, unpolluted flesh, May violets spring. -Shakespeare.

HE day had been one of surpassing loveliness. The great sun had broken through a hazy mist of gold early in the morning and was now hiding behind a glorious gleam of beauty and casting on the distant mountains the colors of purple and crimson peculiar to this latitude, and which painters have so often in vain sought to portray on canvas, and poets to describe in verse. Beacon Hill was dressed in its prettiest garb with the sweet wild roses in full bloom, and the green grass besprinkled with field buttercups and daisies, stars of Bethlehem and Illies-the

whole forming a carpet more gorgeous than ever issued from the weaver's loom. The waters of the Straits were tranquil, the dancing waves laved the shore with a gentle cadence and the silence that had fallen on all things animate and inanimate was deep. On this beautiful evening two young girls

stood on the bank that overlooks the waters of the strait, gazing toward the opposite shore. They were members of the Robinson troupe of actors that then occupied the Victoria theatre. This theatre had been fashioned by the orders of Sir M. B. Begbie from one of the old Hudson Bay Co.'s warehouses, and had a seating capacity for 500 persons. The young ladies were named Susan Robinson and Lulu Sweet. They were handsome, well conducted girls and stood high in popular regard. Both were engaged to be married-Miss Robinson to Smith Jamieson, commander of a steamer that plied between Victoria and Fort Yale, and Miss Sweet to a merchant at Marysville, California. It was given out that upon the return of the steamer from the next trip the ceremony of uniting Miss Robinson to Capt. Jamieson would take place, and preparations were in progress for the wedding.

As the girls gazed toward the distant shore, drinking in the glorious picture that was spread before them, they were reminded by a gust of chill evening breeze that it was time to wend their way to the town. As they turned they saw approaching an oddlooking figure clad in rags and tatters of as different hues as Joseph's coat of many colors. As the figure approached it was recognized as that of Teenie, an old mulatto woman, who was looked upon as a harmless lunatic, and who wandered about the town and suburbs every day. She never asked for alms, but never refused them when offered. Teenie had an odd habit of picking up small sticks, bits of rags and twine and stumps of cigars, and carrying them home. What she did with these "unconsidered trifles," was never known, but day in and day out, late and early, so long as there was light she was seen at her strange occupation. Her dwelling stood on the present site of the nursery at the corner of Cook and Fort streets. It was a slightly built shack and must have been most uncomfortable in the winter weather, with the snow drifting through the loose boarding and the wind rocking the frail building. Many old residents

will have little difficulty from this description in recalling Teenie, who in their childhood was one of the sights of the town. Rumor said that Teenie was once a happy married woman, the wife of one Christopher, a colored man, who drove an express wagon through these streets for many years. The pair, who had been slaves in Florida, bought their freedom before the war. They came here in 1858, where Christopher renounced his wife and married another woman of his own color. Teenie took the separation much to pass from the play-bills forever. heart, and became insane. Her insanity developed into a mania for living alone, wandering about the streets gathering chips, papers and other refuse, for a purpose that no one, not even herself, could explain. When young she must have been handsome, and her figure at the time of the opening of this story was still erect and commanding.

As the woman drew near the two girls shrank from her and were preparing to run. when she called to them.

"Pretty chill'un!" she cried. "Don' want ver fortunes told?" Only two bits. Tell you all about the husbands which yer goin' to get, and yer chillun and gran' chillun The girls paused in their flight, and giggled

as girls are accustomed to do when asked to have their fortunes foreshadowed. "Come, girlies," continued the hag; "gib, me yer han's and I'll tell yer somefin that'll be

wuth knowin.' On'y two bits to know all erbout yerself." The girls hesitated for a moment, and then Miss Sweet laughingly placed a hand in one of the colored woman's.

"Oh! a bonny han'," continued the woman "full of lots of good luck. Oh! a beautiful han! Yer goin to be married soon to a pretty gen'lman and will have lots of money and chillun. You'll go away soon and you'll be happy. What's the matter wid dis odder leddy. Why don' she come up and let Old Teenie tell her fortune for two bits. Is you frightened, honey, or is yer puttin' on airs? I tell you, don't you put on no airs wid dis chile, I won' stan' it. Gimme yer hand," she exclaimed rudely, as she snatched at Miss Robinson's hand, held it firmly in her grasp and examined it closely.

"Dar's lots o' trouble in dis yere han',

teller departed, mumbling as she went some words that were not intelligible. The girls sister of the Yosemite the steamer Washoe were differently affected by the seer's blew up on the Sauramento river. Miss Robin-prophecies, Miss Sweet was happy and buoyant as a lark, and Miss Robinson was correst to which she was attached as leading lady.

demeanor imagined that her heart was oppressed by gloomy apprehensions. Behind the scenes she was often in tears, but in the eyes of the audience her pretty face was wreathed in smiles and her acting was that of a person who had not a care in the world.

In the course of a few days Miss Robinson's sweetheart was again in port with his vessel and it was decided that on his return from the next trip the nuptials should be celebrated, when the name of Sue Robinson would

The steamer sailed hence one evening early in April, 1861, bound for Yale. Miss Robinson went to the wharf to see Capt. Jamieson safely away, and returning discharged her duties at the theatre with more than accustom ed cheerfulness and ability. The memory of the ill-fortune foreshadowed by the negress had almost faded from her mind and in the near approach of what seemed to be a lasting happiness the prophecy failed to disturb the pleasurable emotions of her heart.

Late in the evening of the fourth day after the boat's departure the steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster with direful news. The boilers of the Fort Yale had blown up in Fraser river at a point fifteen miles below her destination, and amongst the lost was Capt. Jamieson, who was at the wheel when the explosion occurred. The sad news was broken to the unfortunate girl, who for a time was disconsolate, but as she was the principal breadwinner of the family, there was little time for tears, and after a brief period she was again on the stage as if nothing had happened. The performance was "Ingomar," and it was given under the distinguish ed patronage of Governor Douglas, family and suite. Between the acts Miss Robinson, who wore across her shoulders a scarf of crepe, sang a ballad appropriate to her recent loss, and her beautiful voice mournfully impressed those present.

those present.

In the fall of the year Miss Sweet went to California to be married and Miss Robinson with the company departed for the then wild region of Washington Territory. At Walla Walla she met and married a man from whom she soon separated. A few years later she appeared in leading comedy characters at San Francisco. Her lame, spread from west to "Dar's lots of trouble in dis yere han, honey—lots of it. Dar's blood, too—no, not blood, but quick death, dat won't gib a man time to say dat hie's sorry for what he's done. Yes, indeed, an't there's heaps o' sorrow for you, my pretty. You ain't agoin to marry de man you thinks you is. Thar's anoder man in the way. He won't marry you, eder You're goin' to trabble soon, an' an—that's all I kin see."

The girls paid the fee and the fortune-teller departed, mumbling as she went some

ant as a lark, and Miss Robinson was correspondingly depressed and unhappy.

That night at the theatre was played a comedy entitled "The Loan of a Lover," cleared away, Miss Robinson aided in the part, and none who saw her bright and happy ments she were for bandages and soothing, cemetery at Sacramento. The funeral cortege was the largest ever seen in that city. The whole town turned out to honor the memory of the promising young actress whose career had been so suddenly cut off in the midst of a part, and none who saw her bright and happy ments she were for bandages and soothing, glorious career.

with gentle words and kindly attention, the sufferers. The papers praised her for her good work on that occasion, and as several members of the troupe had been killed the company was forced to disband for the season.

In 1871, Miss Robinson, having "established a reputation," as the saying goes, decided to go to New York. She accepted an engagement at a theatre owned by the notorious Jay Gould and "Jim" Fiske, and opened at Sacramento for a farewell California en-

Ten years had elapsed since on the afternoon at Beacon Hill Teenie, had uttered her strange prophecy. The girl of fifteen (she was born at Rock Island, Ills., in 1846) had developed into a handsome woman of twenty-five. During the interval she had had many offers of marriage, but had declined all. When pressed for reasons she replied that the man who should marry her would have only ill luck, and, besides, she was wedded to her profession

"I am hoo-dooed," she said. "A negro woman named Teenie at Victoria, told my fortune once, and her prophecies have nearly all come true. My first lover was blown up in a steamboat on the eve of the day set for our marriage. I married my next lover. He turned out to be a scamp and I divorced him. My ungest brother was drowned by the capsizing of a sail-boat off Victoria harbor after I left there and the Washoe explosion killed several of my best friends. So, I'm hoo-dooed and I shall never marry or set my heart on any one or thing again."

The engagement at Sacramento opened under most promising auspices. The company were greeted with overflowing houses, to do honor to the gifted commedienne who was about to submit her claims to recognition as one of the leading actresses of the day to eastern audiences. She was overwhelmed with floral tributes and with addresses of regret at her contemplated departure. Each evening, when called before the curtain she made a neat

little speech. It was the last night of her engagement, and she appeared in the play of "Ixion," one of her best characters. Before going on she complained of illness; but she persevered to the end, winning warm plaudits for the excellence of her acting. When called before the curtain she had to be supported, so overcome was she with weakness, but none in that great crowd realized that they were gazing upon her for the last time—that before noon on the following day she would have passed away! That her pretty face and her willowy, graceful figure would be seen no more; that the sweet voice would be stilled forever-that her virtues would become a memory, a thing of the past, which those who knew her would recall with a sigh and a tear!

The remains were interred in Helvetia

Nearly twenty-five years later the writer visited Helvetia cemetery to lay a tribute the grave of Susan Robinson. The caretaker told him that he was a boy when Miss Robin son died, and that he was accustomed to climb into the gallery to see her act. He said that she was a great actress, to his young mind the greatest ever in California. This was an exaggeration, no doubt, but that had she lived she would have rivaled the best English and Am. erican players of the day was firmly believed by Californians.

"She was a general favorite," continued the caretaker. "Everybody loved her. It wasn't admiration, it was love. But she kept them all off. My father, who was employed as carpenter at the theatre, told me.

"One morning, five or six years after she had died (I was then only a laborer on these grounds) as I entered the cemetery I realized that the earth of this grave had been disturbed and was piled up on the sides. I also noticed a man standing there. I ran up and saw that the man had been busied during the night in scooping with his hands the earth from the grave and that he was then not far from the coffin lid. I seized him and asked what he was doing?

"I'm trying to dig up Sue Robinson," he replied. "If I can get her coffin open she'll come out and walk the earth again. She is not dead-she's only asleep."

The man proved to be an old admirer of the dead actress who had become unsettled in his intellect by her death, and the lapse of years had not cooled his ardor. He is now in the asylum."

"Do many people visit the grave?" I asked. "For some years, the anniversary of her death was observed by many who knew her in life and who came to place flowers on the grave. The visitors gradually fell off until at last only an elderly man and woman came each year. They continued to come for some years and then the woman came alone—her husband was dead, she said. Last year she did not come as usual and I fear that she, too, is dead.

Poor old Teenie died some twenty years ago. To the last she kept up her habit of picking up refuse in the streets, but it is a remarkable fact that after the tragic death of Capt. Jamieson she never told a fortune or uttered a prediction. She scancely ever spoke to any one, and the little children who are prone to bait and heckle the weak, defenceless and grotesque looking, never annoved this tall, mysterious negress, who, clad in rags and dirt. stalked daily through the streets of the little

Miss Sweet married well, as Teenie predicted, and lived to see her grandchildren gather about her knee to listen to her stories of adventure and the pretty ballads with toria theatre-goers. In 1860 Col. Moody, who was at the time Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, named Lulu Island after Miss Sweet, and not after an Indian chieftain, as has been erroneously stated.

Worlds in the Making-The Evolution of the Universe



R. H. BORNS has translated Svante Arrhenius' "World's in the Making— The Evolution of the Universe," and the book is thus reviewed by the London Times:

How did life originate on our globe? How did the globe itself originate, and to what end is it tending? What was the possible beginning, and what is the probable fate of our solar system and of the whole universe? These are questions so profound that it was long before even the most courageous of mankind dare glance into their depths, but so full of interest that, the first glance taken, we are compelled to return again and again, and shall doubtless continue to strain our gaze upon them till the end. That we may never find the complete or the right answer is no reason for our refraining from the attempt to find it; and that very different answers are tentatively given by different philosophers who have earnestly made such attempts rather enhances than diminishes our interest in contrasting them. The contrast is often due to a difference in the observer's standpoint, and in studying questions of such colossal magnitude we do well to occupy many different positions.

The great Swedish chemist Arrhenius has called us to an essentially new point of view. His predecessors have usually directed attention to possibilities of the beginning and end of things; he now asks us to contemplate the universe as eternal, self-renovating, not running down as a clock does, but acting as a self-winding clock might, the descent of the weight being only a preliminary to an inevitable re-ascent. His predecessors have usually asked us to regard life as peculiar to this earth, or, if it exists elsewhere, then as taking forms essentially strange to us. The conception put forward by Arrhenius is that of life universally diffused, constantly being emitted from all habitable worlds in the form of tiny spores which wander through space for years, or for ages, the vast majority of them only to meet with destruction in the fierce rays of

history. In place of the comparative isolation of man, therefore, Arrhenius claims the universal relationship of all life throughout the

"We perceive that, according to this version of the theory of panspermia, all organic beings in the whole universe should be related to one another, and should consist of cells which are built up of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. The imagined existence of living beings in other worlds in whose constitution carbon is supposed to be replaced by silicon or titanium must be relegated to the realm of improbability. Life on other inhabited planets has probably developed along lines which are closely related to those of our

The conception is a fascinating as well as a startling one. It will doubtless be startling to many to learn that the transmission of life across the intense cold of space can be seriously suggested by an eminent man of science, although the idea is not by any means new. Since it was first propounded it may fairly be said that much evidence has been accumulated in its favor. Forms of life have been discovered which survive the intensest cold that can be produced in our laboratories with all available modern facilities. "Professor Macfadyen has demonstrated that microorganisms may be kept in liquid air (at 200 degrees C.) for six months without being deprived of germinating power," and even more wonderful results have been obtained at the Royal Institution, London. Indeed, so far from cold destroying the seeds of life, Arrhenius considers it "not at all unreasonable to assert that the intense cold of space will act like a most effective preservative upon the seeds." A less obvious difficulty arises from the intense light and heat to which the seeds may be subjected by radiation from suns like our own even at a considerable distance; but

some blazing star, but some few to find this also is disposed of on the authority of "all resting place on a body which, like our own the botanists whom" the writer "had been earth, has reached the habitable stage in its able to consult." It may perhaps be remarked that the suggestions here stated with necessary brevity are supported by their author in all cases with closely-reasoned argument and an imposing array of facts drawn from many sources. Few men living have at command a wider scientific knowledge than Arrhenius.

Turning from the biological to the physical side of the argument, we find one of the most striking points made by the author in the suggestion of a self-renovating mechanism for the universe. The orthodox notion at present is that it is tending inevitably to a "heat-death" (Warmetod), when all sources of motion, heat and light will have been exhausted. This view is rejected as implying in one direction or the other something inconceivable; it is boldly asserted that "we must look for conditions for which the entropy law of Clausius does not hold," and we are reminded of Clerk-Maxwell's "sorting demons' as a means of escape from the difficulty. The sources of motion and heat are to be found in the differences which at present exist between various portions of matter and especial-Iv in the different velocities with which the ultimate particles of matter are traveling. We conceive a gas as composed of tiny particles rushing about in all directions with velocities differing considerably in magnitude and direction. The sum total of these motions cannot be altered; only their distribution. The "heat death" contemplated for the universe is not by any means a state of things in which all the particles might be reduced to rest; nor even one in which the movement of every particle was precisely similar; but one in which the general average in any part of space would be the same. There would still be large differences between the velocities of individual molecules, but they would be inextricably involved in a similar manner in every part of the universe. Now Clerk-Maxwell suggested how, even if this state of things were reached the original differences which had been lost

for purposes of heat and life might be recovered. He imagined an intelligent being so small as to be able to deal with the molecules separately; and he furnished him with a trap-door which he could open when he saw a swift molecule coming, so as to let it through while he could close it against a slow molecule. In this way he might separate on opposite sides of a partition the sheep from the goats— the swift molecules from the slow; which, carried to sufficient lengths, is all that is required for restoring the available energy of the universe. Clerk-Maxwell's conception has so far, been little more than a curiosity of thought; but Arrhenius boldly claims that the "sorting" action postulated from the demons is actually going on automatically at the boundaries of the nebulae. The most rapidly moving molecules will escape from their attraction (according to a process suggested in another connection by Dr. Johnstone Stoney), while the less rapid will remain; and we at once see the possibility of applying this result.

to the purpose required. Whether other physicists will accept Arrhenius's reasoning as adequate is another question; there are undoubtedly many portions of the book where he is far from convincing, at any rate on a first reading, and his views are not likely to find either immediate or universal acceptance. But there are books for which we can well afford to be grateful even if we are not prepared to accept them as gospel; and it may be safely said that a reader of the work before us will be grateful for an expansion of his horizon of thought. We disentangle our ideas from the transmels of old prejudice but slowly, and many of us would make no progress at all without outside assistance. It might not have occurred to us, without suggestion, to put aside even for a few moments the ideas of a necessary beginning and end of things. Arrhenius invites us to regard them as an encumbrance from which we may hope to be freed as we have been en-franchised before. "Man used to speculate on the origin of matter, but gave that up when

experience taught him that matter is indestructible and can only be transferred. For similar reasons we never inquire into the origin of the energy of motion. And we may become accustomed to the idea that life is eternal, and hence that it is useless to inquire into its origin." There is certainly freshness and vigor in the thought.

DISESTABLISHMENT BY EVOLUTION

"Nonconformity tends to get a greater and greater grip of successive Liberal Administrations," says the Inquirer. "Mr. Asquith, the new Prime Minister, is traditionally a Nonconformist. Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is a Baptist; Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, is a Congregationalist; Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Education, is a Wesleyan; Mr. Mc-Kinnon Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, is a Congregationalist. Then Sir Henry Fowler is a prominent Weslevan; Mr. Birrell's father was a famous Liverpool Baptist minister, whilst other Nonconformist members of the Government are Sir Samuel Evans, Mr. George Lambert, Mr. A. Pease, Sir W. S. Robson, and Mr. J. H. Whitley. Thus prestige and power as exclusive possessions of the Established Church are

fast becoming things of the past. What legislation has failed to do, evolution has virtually done-brought about a practical disestablishment of the Anglican Church. That Nonconformity, which is a purely voluntary system, based on a love of liberty, and backed by no extraneous support, should have achieved the position it holds in the country today is a wonderful tribute to the power of its principles and its innate vitality.

The defence that claret was a non-intoxicating drink was unsuccessfully put forward by a Boston hotelkeeper, who was fined for supplying the wine to a man who was on the "black list." GAR

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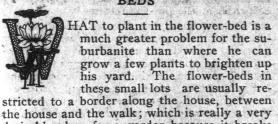
THE HOME GARDEN GARDEN CALENDAR FOR IUNE

Tuesday, June 9, 1908

Plant:—Many hardy border plants if weather suitable. Foliage Plants grown in pots, Bedding Plants, And especially—Gaillardias, Pyrethrums (cut back for late flowering), Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering), Cannas, Christmas Roses, Primroses, Polyanthuses, Bulbs, Spiraeas, etc., that have flowered, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Broccoli

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

PLANNING AND PLANTING FLOWER-



the house and the walk; which is really a very desirable place for a garden because it breaks the line between the house and the grounds, which too often is not obliterated. Such hard lines are not beautiful, and, besides, it is better to hide the foundation wall.

What to plant will depend upon the situation. If there is sunlight all day, or nearly all day, there is a wealth of plants which will succeed and which will brighten the grounds. If the bed is narrow-say two feet wide-such annuals as China asters, marigolds, snapdragons, gaillardias, or such so-called bedding plants as geraniums, heliotrope, ageratum, petunias, or the coleus can be used. In such narrow beds it is better to have only one kind of plant, except in the case of geraniums, when a dwarf-growing plant like the alternanthera, or Madame Salleroi geranium may be used as a border. Even coleus may be used if it is kept well pinched back so that it will not get over six inches in height.

All of these plants are easily grown; they bloom picked from them as soon as they that bloom picked from them as soon as they fade. Geraniums usually succeed better in such a position, because the soil about the foundation of a house is usually quite dry, the moisture in it draining down along the cellar wall. Geraniums grow better in drier situations than most plants. Another excellent plant for such situations if a blaze of color is wanted, is the portulaca; but it must be planted where the sun shines all day, for its flowers will not open when in the shade. It grows only six to nine inches high, and the seeds should

be planted where the plants are to grow. For wider beds, or beds in the lawn, there is a much wider range of plants which may be used. A tropical effect about the house is often desired, in fact, I believe that, around porches and in corners made by angles in the house, the use of such plants as have luxuriant foliage and few or no flowers is to be preferred, as many of our common bedding plants have flowers of a color not suited for hotweather effects. For instance, a bed of flaming red flowers of the geranium or salvia about a light-colored house produces, on a sizzling hot July or August day, an uncomfortable feeling. Upon seeing them, one gasps for breath and thinks how hot it is. The quiet, restful effect of a wealth of green folage is much better. I have, however, seen a porder of red geraniums used about a darkbrown-colored house with good effect. White and pink geraniums may be used anywhere about the house without producing undesirable

A good bed may be made of the castor-oilbean, cannas, and geraniums. The castor-oil plant, as it is tallest, should be planted at the back, if in a border, or in the middle, if in a bed in the open lawn, Next to this, plant some of the taller-growing kinds of cannas, and those growing three to five feet, and then a row of dwarfer cannas-one-half to two and one-half feet high—and edge the bed with a ed situations, and its flowers picked off as fast row of geraniums and another of alternan-

An equally good bed may be made of tall and dwarf cannas, with an edging of pennisetum, a long, narrow-leaved grass, which produces a fountain-like effect, and gracefully sways in the breezes. Another effective edging for the canna bed is the elephant's ear, a coarse-growing bulbous plant, which, when fall comes, can be dug up, dried off, and stor-

ed in the cellar. The red and yellow flowers of the cannas are never uncomfortably conspicuous in the hot summer weather, because there is such a large amount of green with them that color effect is toned down. There are many good cannas which one can use, so that it is hardly necessary to mention them. They can be bought from any nearby florist, already started, or the roots can be secured when the plants are wanted. Better effects can be produced by planting only one kind in a bed, but two, a red and a yellow, may be used. When more shades are combined, the effect is rather unsatisfactory. In such beds as I have described, the castor-oil plants should be set about three feet apart each way, the cannas two and one-half feet, dwarf cannas one and one-half to two feet, geraniums six to nine inches, and elephant's ears one and one-half

In using annuals, such as the China aster, one must always be prepared to replant the bed during the summer, particularly if an early aster is used. Have, in an inconspicuous place, a few growing, to set in the place of those

they will bear a profusion of sweet-scented flowers all summer. The sweet alyssum may be used to good effect in edging beds and borders. It will bloom all summer, and is always covered with a mass of white flowers. For late spring or early summer flowers, pansies and the English daisy are acceptable; but they must be replaced when the hot weather comes by more sun-enduring plants. The pansy will bloom all summer, however, if picked off as fast as they fade.

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A AND A BOOK

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In using annuals, such as the China aster, one must always be prepared to replant the bed during the summer, particularly if an early aster is used. Have, in an inconspicuous place, a few growng, to set in the place of those that die. Petunias are excellent.

They can be used anywhere about the garden in beds, and they will bear a profusion of sweet-scented flowers all summer. The sweet alvssum may be used to good effect in edging beds and borders. It will bloom all summer, however, if planted in shad-

as they fade. Small beds, four or five feet in diameter, may be made very effective if planted with abutilon. In the centre, plant the tall green or variegated-leaved kinds like striatum, Thompsoni and Souvenir de Bonn, edging the bed with Savitzii. The taller ones bloom quite freely, but the flowers are not unduly conspicu ous; the bed has a foliage effect rather than a flower effect.

One of the best combinations I know of is crotons interspersed here and there with the red-leaved acalypha. In the cooler northabout New York and Boston-the crotons do not succeed well, but in the warmer portions, as about Philadelphia, Washington and St. Louis, they succeed better, particularly in seasons when there is considerable humidity. In dry or cool climates they make poor growth,

and are badly infested with red spider. The cacti may be used very effectively as out-door bedding plants, particularly if a formal effect is wanted. They are good house plants for winter, and by summering outdoors the pots plunged up to the rim—the plants will be much more fit for another winter than

if they are left sitting in the house. What to plant about the summer home at the seaside is sometimes a perplexing question; but, unless there is a gardener to do the work, do not attempt planting-for who wants to work when off on a vacation? Maintain a good lawn and be satisfied. However, if flowers are a necessity, and the situation not too exposed, geraniums, portulaca, balsams and periwinkle (Vinca, rosea), and similar heat-

that die. Petunias are excellent. They can be loving, drought-resisting plants, can be used used anywhere about the garden in beds, and to good effect. They will bloom all summer, require little care, and will die with the first frosts-which is after the summer home has been deserted. On walls and formal situations I have seen the century plants and cacti used to good effect; but, somehow, in my mind they never seemed to fit in at the seashore, because there is too much water in sight, and they are always associated with dry situations.

The balsam is a very easily grown annual, and can be sown late—as late as early June, planted in shaded situations, and its flowers after one has arrived at his summer residence, and they will make a good growth and a good,

Daisies may be put in early and supplemented early in the summer with other annuals which do not require a deep soil.

For the shaded side, of the house, I would suggest the pansy, already referred to, and the wish-bone plant (Torenia Fournieri): both are low-growing plants. A taller-growing plant which succeeds with a small amount of sunlight is the tarweed (Madia elegans). A peculiarity of this plant is that the flowers open only in the shade.

Most of the begonias, but particularly the Vernon type, make good bedding in sunny situations. The tuberous-rooted begonia, on the other hand, succeeds in situations where there

is little or no direct sunlight. A begonia of the

Vernon type, which I have seen succeed better

under the shade of trees than in the open, is

Fairy Queen. It grows a foot or fifteen inches

high and is covered all summer with pretty

pink flowers. When grown in the sun, it does

not flower nearly so well, and the leaves

The fuchsia is another plant which will

flower fairly well if planted where it can se-

cure a little sun in the early morning or late

FERTILIZING AND CULTIVATING

ORCHARDS

mal meal, mixed with potash, and clean culti-

vation practised year after year, on sandy

soil, until late in the season. From the re-

sults obtained, the expenditure was not justi-

Some Methods and Results

How best can we fertilize an orchard? The

iswer can be given best by actual experiment.

There are cases on record of apple orchards

on heavy ground, where part had annual appli-

cations of bone and potash, while the adjoin-

ing part had the same treatment as to cultiva-

tion and spraying, but no fertilizer. There

was no apparent difference in the amount or

quality of the fruit; this is an exceptional

On sandy soils, unless we add plant food in

fied by the increase of crop.

HAVE been using limited quantities

of fertilizers, as also have some of

my neighbors. I have seen peach or-

chards which had liberal annual ap-

plications of fertilizers, such as wood

ashes, bone meal, and bone and ani-

afternoon.-P. T. Barnes in Suburban Life.

sometimes burn.

store it than by the use of a liberal dressing of barnyard manure. But if we follow this method too closely, we go to the other extreme, and often obtain rather too vigorous a growth of tree, especially in young orchards, which is not conducive to fruitfulness or profit; even if the trees do bear, the fruit will often ripen a week or ten days later than the normal period of ripening.

The common practice is to use barnyard manure occasionally, especially if the trees are suffering from the strain of bearing, an overload of fruit. This is applied after growth ceases, in the fall, or in early spring.

Clean Cultivation

Clean cultivation is usually given and is best for peaches, cherries or plums. It is best, also, for pears, if one is not bothered with fire blight; if so, pears are left in sod, as the poorer or slower growth does not favor the development of the fire blight to the same extent. This clean cultivation should cease about the end of July, and it is better then to seed the orchard down with a cover crop.

Cover Crops Should Be Used

There are various kinds of cover crops to use. I have used crimson clover, mammoth red clover, hairy vetch, Dwarf Essex rape, rye or even wheat; if the

> the latter will winter all right. To get a good catch of the clovers or vetch, the land must be rich, and kept well cultivated up to the time of sowing, or the clover and vetch may not get a good enough stand to winter well; in this case rye is surer, although rye does not add nitrogen to the soil, as the clovers and vetches do. These are ploughed under as soon as the land is dry enough the following spring; if very heavy, we use a rolling coulter, kept sharp, and a chain, to turn the cover crop under.

land is underdrained,

By the use of suitable cover crops, and an application of bone dustd, for phosphoric acid, and potash, in the form of potash salts, such as muriate of potash, or sulphate of potash, or wood ashes, the land may be kept in good shape. A liberal application consists of 600 pounds of steamed dry bone dust, and a sack of 200 to 225 pounds of muriate of potash, or, if wood ashes are used to supply the potash, from one to two tons an acre, when the amount of bone may be lessened on account of the phosphoric acid contained in the wood

I do not use mixed fertilizers, as the manufacturer charges for mixing, but sow them separately. The bone meal is untreated by acid and, therefore, insoluble; the potash al-

so is not soluble to any great extent; therefore, the danger of loss by leaching is small. If barnyard manure is used and cover crops, the humic acid formed by the rotting of the vegetable matter in the soil will render the phosphoric acid in the bone partly soluble while the cover crops themselves will feed on the bone and potash; then, when these plants rot in the soil, the plant food is again liberated.

We may attribute the poor results often noticeable from using commercial fertilizers by themselves, without cover crops, or not in conjunction with barnyard manure, to the lack of the soil conditions so necessary for the best results. A soil rich in humus has also another advantage; it will hold more moisture during a dry season than one which lacks in humus. As plants take their food in solution, there is a decided advantage in having more moisture, and also the germ life contained in such soil has a beneficial effect.

Apply Fertilizers Properly

We are altogether too prone to condemn artificial fertilizers; whereas the fault is often in not knowing how to use them. An orchard should be kept vigorous, but avoid either extreme, in the matter of fertilization, if the soil contains the necessary plant food. If we give the trees a proper chance, they usually do their part, if they are the proper varieties, and planted on soil adapted to their growth.

From co-operative experiments carried on in connection with fertilizers and certain crops, the summing up of the whole has proved nothing as to any certain conclusions, but individual experiments prove that certain soils may be deficient, and that nitrogen, or again phosphoric acid will give the best results, or another soil may justify the use of some form, the tendency is for the land to become impoverished. When land becomes poor, One thing has been proved, and that is that weeds, especially after a shower.

there is no quicker and better method to re- if the soil is lacking in either phosphoric acid or potash, we cannot hope for fruit of the highest quality, or in any great quantity and, as sandy land is usually deficient in these, it is safe to apply such plant food to bearing orchards.—Ex

FIELD CULTIVATION OF CABBAGE

When setting cabbage plants directly from seed-bed to field, I prefer lifting the plant direct and watering immediately it is set into its new place in the field. Unless compelled to do so, I never set plants in the "dust," or during extremely dry weather. The loss of plants is not only great, but those that live receive a stunt that they recover from slowly, if at all. A rainy, or cloudy day, when the soil is moist, is the time, at any season, to set plants. For a number of years, I have made it a practice to pull my plants a day or more before the time of setting, placing them in a dark cellar, and covering the roots with pieces of old carpet or gunny sacks well moistened. This produces a fibrous growth of the lateral roots such as the plant must make in the field before it can begin to absorb moisture and plant food. This scheme aids the plant considerably in making a start in its new surroundings. The preparation of the field to receive the cabbage plant must be thorough and complete. Where a disc is not available (although no farmer or gardener should be without one) the field must be cross-plowed. Where the disc is used it should be repeatedly run over the field until the soil is finely broken up to the full depth of the furrow and is as mellow and as thoroughly pulverized as the surface, which should be as fine and loose as an ash heap and without the suspicion of a clod.

The feeding rootlet of the cabbage plant is a very delicate affair, the incipient fibrous root being as thin and thread-like as a mold, so that the ground should be made fine enough for this delicate root to penetrate easily. Where possible, plow main-crop cabbage land in the fall or winter, allowing it to become thoroughly "frozen out." Otherwise, plow early in spring and constantly cultivate with the disc from plowing time until plants are set. This cultivation aids not only in the conservation of moisture, but also in the processes of nitrification. If barnyard manures are used, apply after plowing and the cultivation will thoroughly incorporate it with the soil. When commercial or artificial fertilizer is used apply at or shortly before the time of setting. If applied foo far in advance much fertility is carried too deep to be of immediate use, and if applied too late, the plants are not given a quick enough start.

In applying fertilizers, I make up the plant row as follows: The field is lined out with a three-row marker, at thirty inches to three feet. apart, followed by a large single shovel plow to open a furrow about six inches deep, on the bottom of which is scattered a complete commercial vegetable manure at the rate of 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. Where there is excesnger of "club-root I scatter on top of this a ton or more of air-slacked lime. This is mixed with the soil by passing a fine-toothed cultivator tightly closed together one or more times in the furrow, which, partly closes it, leaving a depression in centre of rows. Finish by passing over the field the long way with a heavy plank drag. Before setting the field is either re-marked or a line stretched over the row. The Danish Ball-Head I set from sixteen to eighteen inches apart in the row. Being compact growers with few leaves, this distance is not too close. For the larger and more leafy varieties, from twentyfour to thirty inches is required.

Cultivation is begun immediately after the plant is set, first with small-tooth cultivators to break the crust and to keep the surface constantly loose to retard evaporation and hold rainfall. If other work permitted I would cultivate the cabbage plants every day when the ground was in suitable condition. However, cultivation is repeated as often as possible, to keep the plant in rapid, healthy growth from the time it is set out until it matures.

Use a large-toothed horse-hoe or double shovel for cultivating after the plant begins to throw its leaves toward the heart, continuing such cultivation even when the leaves touch between the rows, as the breaking of such leaves will not interfere with the development of the head. The last cultivations are given to throw a consderable quantity of earth to the row, forming somewhat of a ridge.—R. M. Winans.

NOTES

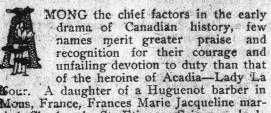
Spray roses once a week with potassium sulphide, one ounce to two gallons of wateroccasionally with coal oil emulsion or whale oil

Spray apple trees with Bordeaux mixture containing paris green or arsenate of lead. The Bordeaux mixture will prevent fungus diseases and the paris green will kill whatever bugs are liable to eat the leaves.

Train the tomatoes over trellises or tie to stakes so as to have clean fruit. The best way is to set the plants two feet apart and train them up to single stems. This takes a little more work, but makes a much better show in the garden.

Cultivate the surface of the soil once a week to conserve the moisture and keep down the

La Tour, the Heroine of Acadia



Mons, France, Frances Marie Jacqueline married Charles de St. Etienne, Seigneur de la Tour, who, when a mere boy, had come with his Huguenot father in 1609 to Acadia, on the loss of their family estates during the civil wars which devastated la belle France prior to the reign of Henry IV.

In spite of their Huguenot training and belicf, which prejudiced the French Court against them, the De la Tours rapidly prospered in the new world, and the year 1631 found Charles de la Tour not only in possession of Fort St. Lquis, or Fort Lomeron, at Cape Sable, but rewarded for his faithfulness to France by his appointment as the King's Lieut.-General in Fort Lomeron, and its dependencies, and commandant in Acadia: while stores, men and munitions of war were sent out to give him solid power behind this honor. In addition, Charles and his father, Claude de la Tour, had received a more than princely grant of 4,500 square miles along the Atlantic coast of Acadia from Charles I. of England, through Sir William Alexander, besides both being created Knights-Baronets of Nova Scotia on May 12th,

1630, and November 30th, 1629, respectively.

Having received Sir William Alexander's permission to occupy the grant of 450 square miles on the River St. John given him by the French King, Charles de la Tour built a fort near its mouth, and in 1635 removed thither his force, leaving his father in charge of Fort Lomeron. This new fort, known as Fort La Tour, was a strongly palisaded structure, 180 feet square, with four bastions guarded with cannon, while from its rounded turret waved in the breeze the proud flag of France. Though not large, the fort was well and compactly built of stone and provided with a stone vault for ammunition, a well, a mill, a great stone oven and a storehouse for beaver and other skins, and afforded ample accommodation for the garrison, sometimes numbering two hun-

The exact site of this important stronghold of our early history has long been a matter of dispute, and "where doctors differ" one can merely state the two places around which contention centres. Hannay, the historian, insists that the peice of ground known as the "Old Fort" at Carleton was the site of the original Fort La Tour, as the Duval maps in the editions of 1653 and 1654 place it on the west side of the harbor, opposite Navý Island. On the other hand, a third edition of this map, issued in 1677, shows an unnamed fort on the east side of the harbor, and, arguing from Denys' description of its situation, W. F. Ganong, Ph.D., who has devoted much time and

thought to the subject, has decided that Fort La Tour was on the east side of the harbor, and identifies it with an important French fort known to have once existed on Portland Point. It has also been asserted that Fort La Tour was at Jemsec, about 70 miles up the river, in spite of the fact that in the second mortgage of the fort to Major Gibbons on May 10, 1645, it is minutely described as "situe pres de l'embouchure de la riviere de St. Jean," and as it would have been impossible for Charnisay to bring his large ship of war past a cataract which is just above the mouth of the river, the fort must of necessity have been situated below

Wherever the precise location of the fortification, we know that on the death of Isaac. de Razilly in 1636, Acadia was left under the divided headship of De la Tour, as Lieutenant of the French king, ruling the half of Acadia as an absolute master, while directly across the Bay of Fundy, at Port Royal, dwelt the ambitious and crafty Chas. de Menou, Sieur d'Aulnay Charnisay, who governed the centre and western portions of Acadia. Having rebuilt and refortified Port Royal, he aimed at making money by trading in furs, and thus considerably adding to the large portion of De Razilly's estates and privileges, to which, as his lieutenant, he had fallen heir. Two such men, governed largely by motives of self-gain and lust for power, and naturally jealous of the other's possessions, soon came into conflict. Each lived in semi-state as a feudal lord in his own particular stronghold, surrounded by his soldiers and retainers, while Charnisay watched with envious eyes the ever-growing prosperity of his rival.

De la Tour, with his fund of wood-lore and knowledge of the Indian's habits gained during his wild early life as a trapper with Biencourt, had built up such an extensive fur trade that his vast territories, it is said, yielded him annually about 3,000 moose skins, besides large quantities of beaver and other furs. Charnisay, who was a relative of the great Cardinal Richelieu (at that time the all-powerful Minister to Louis XIII.), finding himself impotent against his rival in Acadia, took advantage of his Huguenot predilictions to prejudice the French Court against him, and after years of successful intriguing, at last obtained an order from the French King revoking De la Tour's commission, and demanding his presence in France to answer the many charges preferred against him. La Tour, on receipt of this command, which deprived him of his means of livelihood, naturally refused obedience, and dared his rival to arrest him, but Charnisay, fearing to risk an assault on the strong battlements of Fort La Tour, decided that "discretion was the better part of valor" and with-drew to Port Royal, while each prepared for the struggle that was plainly inevitable.

Aided by the great Cardinal's influence in

Paris, Charnisay easily received assistance, but

De la Tour was mainly dependent upon the Huguenot merchants of La Rochelle, who equipped and sent out the Clement, by which he and his wife escaped to Boston to seek further help. From these Puritan allies he hired four vessels, well manned and armed with thirty-eight pieces of cannon, to augment his original force, which thus enabled him on returning to inflict such loss on the enemy's ships that Charnisay had to retire precipitately before the onslaught. Had it not been for the scruples of the Bostonians, De la Tour would have completely crushed Charnisay's power at that time; but they, satisfied with their rich booty, insisted on the virtues of moderation, and forced him to cease the combat when the work was only half done.

While still strengthening his defences, in the conviction that the fight would soon be renewed, De la Tour sent his wife to France seek further help, where also proceeded Charnisay, more than ever determined, since his defeat, to master his rival. Unscrupulous in all his acts, he endeavored to have Lady la Tour arrested in France, accusing her of being the cause of her husband's disobedience to the king's orders; but, fortunately, being warned in time, she managed to escape to London, where she equipped a ship with provisions and ammunition for Fort La Tour. Early in 1644, this intrepid and undaunted woman set sail once more for the new world, destined to be her farewell to Europe—and after a prolonged voyage, beset with perils and an attempted capture by Charnisay en route, in September of that year Lady La Tour at last found herself landed in Boston, instead of at Fort La Tour, according to the agreement made on leaving London. For this breach of contract she brought an action, based on the original charter, against the person who freighted the ship, and, obtaining a verdict of £200, seized its cargo, valued at £1,700, and immediately hired three vessels in Boston to convey her to Fort La Tour, from which she had been absent more than a year.

In the winter of 1644-5 La Tour, on his wife's advice, went to Boston to seek supplies and procure a Protestant minister to preach to his people; and at the same time made the offer that, if the authorities would help him to overcome Charnisay and conquer Acadia, he would share the conquest with them. During his absence, while his wife was left in charge of a small garrison of but forty-five men to defend the fort, Charnisay seized the opportunity to make an attack, and, mustering every man about, Port Royal, em-barked in the month of February in the armed ship of three hundred tens that had brought from France, crossed the Bay of Fundy and anchored in a small harbor, a league from St. John, in the expectation that the flag of Fort La Tour would be instantly lowered at

In this anchorage he lay two months, being

joined in the meantime by another ship and pinnace from Port Royal, and only resolved to make an attack on receiving the report of his two spies, who, on being discovered in the fort, would have been speedily hanged from its ramparts, had not Lady La Tour, in her compasion and kindness of heart, simply driven them in contempt from her gates, to carry the news to Charnisay that their food was low, the powder nearly gone and the garrison too weak to stand assault. His battleship at once moved up beneath the walls and opened fire, but the garrison, fired by the courage of their fair leader, forced the enemy to withdraw with battered ships and diminished forces. His own vessel was so shattered by the fort's cannon that, to prevent her from sinking, Charnisay ran her ashore below Sand Point, and the result of this engagement was but the loss of twenty of his men, with thirteen badly

During the progress of this seige De la Tour had persuaded the Boston merchants to send one Grafton to Fort La Tour in a small vessel loaded with provisions, and bringing a letter to Lady La Tour, saying her husband would join her in a month; but on its arrival at the mouth of the St. John Charnisav seized it, placed Grafton and a few men with him on an island, and finally set them adrift in a leaky

On Holy Thursday, April 14th, of this eventful year, Charnisay again advanced to the attack with a much larger force, and after landing two pieces of cannon to batter the fortress on the land side, and bringing his largest ship within pistol-shot of the water ramparts, he summoned the garrison to surrender. They answered sharply with volley after volley of shot and shell, hung out the red flag of defiance, and, according to Charnisay's reporter, shouted "a thousand insults and blasphemies." Towards evening a breach was made in the wall and Charnisay ordered a general assault, but, animated by the example of their intrepid mistress, the sturdy defenders fought with desperation, and killed or wounded many assailants, though not without suffering severe loss in their own ranks. Inside the walls Lady La Tour not only personally directed operations, but tended the wounded. cheered the women and children and inspired the soldiers, who had pledged themselves at the beginning of the fight to defend the fort for herself and husband; but their numbers be-came gradually diminished to twenty-three men and one officer during three days and nights of able defence.

This brave and resourceful woman had also to contend with treachery in her camp, for Charnisay had found means to bribe a Swiss sentry in the garrison, and on the "jour de Paques" (Easter Sunday), the fourth day of fighting, while the men were either at prayers or resting from their arduous tasks, this traitor let the enemy approach without giving warn-

ing, and were already scaling the walls when observed. Lady La Tour, even in this extremity, opposed the assault at the head of her force with so much vigor that the beseigers were repulsed with a loss of twelve men killed and many wounded.

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Despairing of ever capturing the fort by assault, Charnisay proposed terms of capitulation to Lady La Tour, who, knowing how low were her supplies and the impossibility of resisting a long siege, accepted his offer of life and liberty to her garrison on their surrender and both names were signed to the agreement On his entrance to take possession of this coveted stronghold, and discovering how for the force which had so long and successfully resisted his attacks, the baseness of Charnisay's nature was suddenly revealed by his repudiating instantly the terms of capitulation, and ordering all the garrison to be immediately hanged. His offer to save the life of one of the garrison, on condition that he act as handman for his comrades, was indignantly spurned, and the brave soldiers made but one plea to their despicable enemy, namely, that they might be accorded death by shooting, rather than to be hanged like dogs.

Lady de la Tour, still beautiful in her black Huguenot gown, with a broad kerchief of white lace draped over her shoulders, and wearing the close cap which added a widowed appearance to the natural dignity of her cariage, pleaded long and steadfastly for the lives of the garrison, in return for all the money, plate, jewels, furs and stores of the fort handed over according to the terms of surrender. The man who could not defeat her in actual warfare, however, now mocked her entreaties, now that she was in his power, but forced his reluctant men to bind a noose about her neck, so that she presented the appearance before her force as of one who should have been executd, but who by favor was reprieved.

Bound like a felon, and supported by an unwilling soldier, Lady La Tour was compelled to witness the execution of her courageous ollowers, and it is little wonder that this outrage, in addition to the ruin of her husband and he destruction of her home, caused her death within the next three weeks, during which Charnisay was repairing the fort for his own use. Thus died, in 1645, of a broken heart, this woman of marvellous resource and unusual calibre, whose body was laid to rest along the banks of the River St. John, which had been the scene of so many hardships and dangers during the strenuous life of the heroine of Acadia—Lady La Tour.

Hodligan-"Oi do be wonderin' how th' number av min in church compares wid th' wimmin?" Hinnessy-"About th' same as th' wimmin compare wid th' min in th' pinitinchery."—Judge.

Death of Great Irish Scholar

HE Irish Times, in its issue of January 11, HE Irish Times, in its issue of January 11, 1908, said:

We deeply regret to announce the death, which took place yesterday at his residence, Clareville, Rathmenes, of Professor Robert Atkinson, for many years Professor of Sanskrit and of the Romance Languages in Trinity College, Dublin. The late Professor Atkinson was not only one of the most notable men whom Trinity College has produced, but he was a scholar, who in the department of study which he had made his own, held a position unique and acknowledged, in which no one else can succeed him, though the area of selection were widened to embrace every seat of learning now in existence. Indeed, if we are to find his peer we must go back to the Admirable Crichton, who certainly did not surpass him in the ease with which he acquired knowledge, or, perhaps, a more adequate comparison would be to Cardinal Giuseppe Mezzofante, of whom it was said that he knew fifty languages. Professor Atkinson's range was probably greater than Mezzofante's; the accuracy and detail of his knowledge was incomparable. He had, in the most exact sense of the words, a positive genius for languages.

In his young days Professor Atkinson was, like the Admirable Crichton, an enthusiastic fencer, and an accomplished athlete. Serious work, however, soon absorbed him, and for the rest of his long life he devoted himself with unwearying zeal to the study of languages and literature. His accomplishments in that respect were astonishing, both in their variety and completeness. A native of Yorkshire, he became a Scholar of Trinity College in 1862. He graduated B.A. in 1863, M.A. in 1866, L.L. D. in 1869, and D. Litt. in 1891. Over forty years ago, on the 27th June, 1867, he was appointed Professor of Romance Languages.

and completeness. A native of Yorkshire, he became a Scholar of Trinity College in 1862. He graduated B.A. in 1863, M.A. in 1866, L.L. D. in 1869, and D. Litt. in 1891. Over forty years ago, on the 27th June, 1867, he was appointed Professor of Romance Languages (French, Spanish, and German), and on the 28th January, 1871, he was appointed Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology. He was also prepared to lecture on the Cekic-trish language, but, it is said, no pupils ever asked for his assistance in that respect. His study of languages commenced with his Classical Scholarship in the College during his student days; and from this on, first one and then another of the modern languages, as well as the obscure dialects of the East were studied and thoroughly mastered. His knowledge of Indian dialects was perhaps unequalled by any other philologist, and in the Continental languages he was equally well versed. A notable instance of his love for language study is shown by the fact that not long ago, with a zeal that recalls Cato, he set himself to the task of acquiring Icelandic. Perhaps the most brilliant individual feature of his work, in the sphere of textual criticism, was a long article which appeared from his pen in the first number of "Hermathena," the well-known journal in the pages of which many, notable contributions from scholars of Trinity College have appeared. The article in question was a clever and original criticism of an old French manuscript which had been published by Dr. Luard, of Cambridge. The latter had the manuscript before him when preparing his interpretation, but although Professor Atkinson never saw the original, his knowledge of old French was so accurate that he restored the text of the interesting, but by no means easily understood, manuscript in a score of places. In these he showed that the manuscript had been hopelessly misread by the translator. Such mistakes in interpretation as "m" for "n" and "d" for "d" he at once made apparent, and made the manuscript perfectly intelligi

the kind ever recorded. His knowledge of Sanskrit, Tamil, Telegu, and other Indian tongues, so difficult of acquirement, and one would think so difficult to retain, was such that men who had read with him in them frankly avowed that he was a teacher than whom they had never known better. One of the most extraordinary facts in commection with him was that, whereas it is of extremely rare occurrence to find a man possessing a deep knowledge of Oriental languages, and at the same time the Romance languages, Professor Atkinson was not only proficient in these widely different branches, but his philological acumen enabled him to continue and co-ordinate knowledge in a remarkable degree. Professor Atkinson was a man of striking personality. His long flowing beard imparted to him a venrable and what one might call a Druid-like appearance—a man of Merlin-like knowledge and wisdom. He was a charming and versatile conversationalist; took a profound interest in the social and economic questions of the day; and held strong opinions on all of them, which he delivered with an incisiveness of style and vigorous manner of speaking which were a delight to his friends as they were a terror to his opponents in controversy. He had been alling for the-past year, but only relinquished his duties six months ago. His position in Trinity was filled by a substitute up to the end of last term, when he realized that his health would not again be equal to the strain of teaching, and he tendered his resignation to the College authorities. This was accepted with regret, and so great was the board's appreciation of his work in College during his lifetime that a pension was awarded to him nearly equal to the full amount of his salary in the discharge of the duties of his professorship. Professor Atkinson acted for five years as Secretary to the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, and afterwards for a like term filled its presidential chair.

Amongst his many other accomplishments that can lend a charm to the life of a scholar, a man of culture other more easily understood indications of amazing versatality. But those who knew him well were more impressed by the quality rather than the quantity of his knowledge. He was, for example, an eminent authority on Dante, and an equally eminent authority on the ancient literature of Ireland. In this connection he was sometimes involved in controversy, for his outspoken expressions of opinion took no heed of local exclusiveness. He edited the "Yellow Book of Lecan" amongst his other achievements in Irish, and his glossary of the "Four Masters" gave Celtic scholars much of the foundation on which they have subsequently built. His work on Irish, indeed, will probably be the most enduring manument to his fame, for though it has been surpassed by modern scholars, much of their labor would have been impossible without his as a foundation. Amongst other incidental indications of his versatility it might be recalled that, long before ju-jitsu was known in this country, he had mastered it in theory and practice, while his achievements as a pistol-shot suggested almost uncanny cleverness. Only a man of astonishing virility and the widest interests could have developed a personality so forceful, many-sided, and unique. He was indeed, the man of Terence: homo sum: nihil humanum a me allnum puto,

TWO PREACHERS CONTRASTED

"TWO PREACHERS CONTRASTED

"Though there is probably not a preacher alive today who has the power of exerting such a wrold-wide
influence on the imagination as did Henry Ward
Beecher or Charles Haddon Spurgeon, still this generation has two extremely interesting young men,
who, by means of the novel and book of theology,
have caused their names to be known throughout a
considerable portion of the Anglo-Saxon world. I
refer to Rev. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) of
Winnipeg, and Rev. R. J. Campbell of London." Such
were some of the opening remarks of Rev. R. J.
Hutcheon, M.A., at an eloquent and interesting sermen he delivered recently in ahe Unitarian church on
Jarvis street. Toronto. "The contrast between these
two men," said Mr. Hutcheon, "is the more remarkable when we consider that they represent the two
great divisions into which the Christian world of
today is trending." Mr. Gordon represents the evangelistic type, who sees the salvation of mankind to
be brought about only by the churches going back to
a system of Christian propaganda at present largely
abandoned. The old evangelization, Mr. Hutcheon
declared, centred round the story of the life of Christ
on earth, but now that the historical significance of
these events has by inquiry become dim and uncertian to a growing multitude of people, it is not likely
that Mr. Gordon, though his work for good is by no
means valueless, will succeed in rejuvenating the old
theology. Rev. Mr. Campbell's programme, on the
other hand, though parallel to some extent with Mr.
Gordon's, branches after a time in a completely different direction. Mr. Campbell boildly embraces all
scientific knowledge and modern thought and hopes
to direct them to the furtherance of the Christian
faith and teachings.

"Mr. Campbell believes that to improve the individual, we must improve the environment in which

faith and teachings.

"Mr. Campbell believes that to improve the individual, we must improve the environment in which the individual lives, we must take away the uncertainties of the struggle for existence, and make him a higher type of man." And," continued the speaker, "Mr. Campbell's zeal is hopeful, his face is towards the east, and without endorsing all the principles he advocates, we can at least face in the direction he is facing, and our course will then be directed towards the consummation of our high ideals."

THINGS THAT MAKE WORRY

Good, robust health is a great enemy of worry. A good digestion, a clear conscience and sound sleep kill a lot of worry.

Worry is but one phase of fear, and always thrives best in abnormal conditions. It cannot get much of a hold on a man with a superb physique, a man who lives a clean, sane life. It thrives on the weak—those of low vitality.

It is not a very difficult thing to make worry impossible. Many people make it impossible for most kinds of disease to get a hold on them because they have such strong disease-resisting force. Disease always attacks us at our weak point.

The great desideratum is to keep one's physical mental and moral standard so high that disease germs, the worry germ, the anxious germ, cannot gain a footing in our brain. Our resisting power ought to be so great that it would be impossible for our enemies to gain an entrance into the brain or body.

brain or body.

To keep ourselves perfectly free from our worry enemies, everything we do must be done sanely. No matter how honest we may be or how hard we may try to get on, if we are not sane in our eating, in our exercise, in our thinking, in our sleeping and living generally, we leave the door open to all sorts of trouble. There are a thousand enemies trying to find a door open by which they can gain entrance into our system and attack us at our vulnerable point.—O. S. Marden, in Success Magazine.

Lectures on the Commons



ROFESSOR J. Howard B. Masterman, professor of history in the University of Birmingham, delivered the other day the first of a course of four lectures on "The House of Commons: its Place in National History." These lectures are being given under the auspices of the University of London Extension Board, in co-operation with the Workers' Educational Association, in the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster, which was almost filled by an audience consisting of hundreds of men and women.

Sir William Anson, M.P., presided, and, in opening

Sir William Anson, M.P., presided, and, in opening the proceedings, said that there was no greater mistake than to suppose that one could deal with any political question of importance without some know-ledge of the past as well as of the present. If one wanted to readjust or to amend any part of our constitutional fabric it was essential that one should know the history of the institution with which it was proposed to deal. It was essential that one should know the history of the institution with which it was proposed to deal. It was essential that one should know how it began, what purpose it was intended to serve, what difficulties had arisen in the past, whether they correspond in any way to the difficulties of the present, and how they had been met. It was sometimes thought that knowledge of that sort and that studies of that character tended to produce indecision and a lack of boldness in action. He did not believe that any student of the history of our institutions could entertain that fear—rather, if he desired to press forward any change, his courage would be confirmed and strengthened by a fuller knowledge of the subject with which he had to deal, and by the assurance that he possessed that full information which a reasonable man would require for forming a judgment on a matter with which he had to deal.

Professor Masterman devoted his first lecture to a

Professor Masterman devoted his first lecture to a review of the rise of the House of Commons. He traced its beginnings to the primitive Teutonic assembly. To our forefathers, in their northern German homes, life presented itself as a struggle through which a man must win his way by the strength of his own right hand, and so they were saved from the great danger that did most to sterilize political action—the danger of fatalism, which fell upon many of the great nations of the ancient world and permanently hindered their political progress. When once a man had determined to give up the struggle and accept what life brought him with what resignation he could that man was lost to the progressive forces and the upward progress and advance of mankind. From the Teutonic assembly the lecturer passed to the consideration of early English local government. After touching on the shire court, the lecturer said that about the beginning of the 13th century there were two important principles clearly recognized in English local life. They were, first, that a body might act through representatives elected by that body; and, secondly, that the finances of the kingdom were a matter of consultation between the Crown and its faithful subjects. Thus we came to the 13th century, the great period when our Constitution was really stowing into the form in which it still existed. The 13th century was the great period of the growth of Constitutions, not only in England, but throughout most of the other countries of Western Europe—a growth which, he thought, was largely the outcome of the conditions which had followed on the greater peace in Europe for industrial life to grow up. Thus we had the beginning of life in towns and the political activity of the towns tending to develop. The result of all this was a growing tendency to consult about political questions. Our own House of Parliament did not take exactly the form of the Assemblies on the continent. If it had taken that form it probably Professor Masterman devoted his first lecture to

would have shared the same fate and have gradually decayed and left no trace of itself behind. Under Henry III. there was the introduction of a new element in the development of the institution. It came in through a rather curious incident. In 1234 a war was going on in Gascony. The King wanted money. He called the barons and asked them if they would provide the necessary funds. The barons said they would be most glad, but that unfortunately the minor gentry of the counties were exceedingly unwilling to pay it. The obvious thing to do was to see whether this was so by getting the minor gentry to speak for themselves, Accordingly the King sent to ask that two knights from each shire might be sent to consult with him. This was a very small change indeed from the condition of things which had prevalled before. It merely meant that, instead of sending some one down into the counties the knights of the shire were asked to come up; but it was the first time that the knights of the shire met in a central assembly at all. The Commons refused to grant anything in the way of a subsidy, and the King was obliged to fall back on the expedient of getting money from the church. Turning to the meaning of the term House of Commons, the lecturer said that the word common, like the word commune, of which it was another form, brought out a point of great interest and importance about our national institutions. The House of Commons was not merely a House that represented the people—it was a house that represented the people organized into local, self-conscious, political groups. The great commune is the local assembly of the shire Court or the town Court, the local assembly of the shire Court or the town Court affects. It was not a question of the mere counting of heads.—It was a most fortunate thing for English life that this beginning of the organization of the common interest and far too little conscious of any common interest and far too little conscious of any common interest and far too little conscious of any common interest

At Emerson's dinner table one day there was men-tion of a weman well known as a lion-hunter; and, in speaking of her, Mrs. Emerson used the word "snoh"

"snob."

Mr. Emerson objected; the word was too harsh;
he didn't like that ugly class of words beginning with
"sn." His wife inquired how he would characterize the lady.
"I should say"—very slowly—"she is a person having great sympathy with success."



scaling the walls when Tour, even in this exassault at the head of h vigor that the beseigers loss of twelve men killed

er capturing the fort by oposed terms of capitular, who, knowing how low d the impossibility of reaccepted his offer of life irrison on their surrender. signed to the agreement. ke possession of this longnd discovering how feeble so long and successfully he baseness of Charnisay's revealed by his repudiatis of capitulation, and orrison to be immediately save the life of one of the in that he act as hangman indignantly spurned, and ade but one plea to their imely, that they might be looting, rather than to be

still beautiful in her black ith a broad kerchief of ver her shoulders, and p which added a widowed atural dignity of her carnd steadfastly for the lives return for all the money. stores of the fort handed terms of surrender. The defeat her in actual warnocked her entreaties, now power, but forced his rea noose about her neck. the appearance before her should have been executd. as reprieved.

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INDIA AND THE FRONTIER PROBLEM

recalled his turbulent subjects from the Indian border, and has directed his officials to prevent Afghans from crossing the frontier. It is said that he has explained the diffi-

culties of his position, and expressed regret that earlier information was not received by him. While the Ameer's regret will be shared very completely by Great Britain, which has had to face some alarming possibilities through the unwarrantable incursions of his subjects, it is satisfactory to learn that he has at last taken steps which were urgently necessary. We have steadily deprecated any premature attempt to lay direct blame upon the Ameer for not restraining the impetus and impulsive border clans. His difficulties have probably been far greater than we can at present discern with any clearness. His feudatories are known to be very troublesome, and Habibullah is believed to be reluctant, and perhars unable, to display the iron resolution with which his father crushed all opposition. The voice of faction has made itself heard at Kabul and doubtless the Ameer does not always find it easy to control the intriguing influences invariably prevalent in an Oriental court. His presumable embarrassments have certainly had the accidental effect of giving the British authorities a very anxious week or two. So long ago as the middle of April strong lashkars led by fanatical mullahs were crossing the Ka-bul river at Lalpura, with the announced intention of entering tribal territory. Men were hurrying to the frontier from points within thirty-five miles of Kabul. 'The Ameer's district officials have at any rate been unpardonably lax, and we have some right to insist that they should not escape severe reproof. Though we are ready to make every allowance for the Ameer's preoccupations, his tardy action is by no means exempt from criticism. If, however, his orders are now effective, and his loyal adherence to his obligations continues to be demonstrated, we may very well refrain from questioning his attitude too closely. That his silence produced great perplexity was only natural. This is not the first time during the last decade or two that Great Britain has had to complain of the introspective inattention of Kabul in moments of great emergency. We ought not to have to wait for the Ameer's tervention until the menacing forces of his people have been scattered by our guns.

Though the Afghan assemblage has now disappeared, we hope permanently, the government of India are not yet at the end of their troubles on the frontier. The Mohmands have refused to make their submission. Some sections of the tribe seem repentant, but others are defiant, and Sir James Willcocks is under orders to march against them. It will be a trying movement for the troops. An advance into the Mohmand territory in the middle of May is a severe ordeal, even for a force marching in very light order. Water is scarce and bad, and the bare, rugged country to be .. this season. The brigades concerned will doubtless endure heat and thirst and fatigue with cheerful alacrity if only they succeed in coming into close contact with the enemy. The trouble is that the Mohmands are the most unsatisfying and elusive of frontier foes. No one quite knows where their territory begins or where it ends. Some of them live within the British administrative boundary, others in the stony Alsatia beyond, and many are unquestionably under the nominal dominion of the Ameer. The dividing line has been drawn on a map, but never demarcated on the spot. Several of the Mohmand sections have very hazy ideas about the sovereign to whom they owe allegiance, and there is little exact knowledge either in Simla or Kabul concerning their political status. Doubtless the difficulty of effectively punishing the tribe has been duly considered by the government of India, who would hardly have ordered the advance at this period had they not regarded it as imperative. We trust that in any case it may be possible to confine the operations to the Mohmands, though that seems by no means certain. The Indian newspapers, we . note, do not confirm the reassuring statements received by cable about the quietude of Waz-

HE Ameer of Afghanistan has at last iristan; but, on the other hand, a telegram published today shows that the Afridis are remaining faithful to their pledge.

If the gravity of the situation on the fron-tier is diminishing, it cannot be said that the news concerning the internal condition of India grows less serious. Every fresh telegram from Calcutta points with increasing clearness

bombs known to be distributed about the country are used with deplorable results. The freedom of the Indian press has degenerated into unrestricted licence; and it is useless to to the existence of a revolutionary plot with more evil sowers of sedition are able to dis-

cite the populace to murder and destroy, it will not be surprising if there are early repetitions of the Muzaffarpur outrage, and if the ed to have been made in official quarters, that the usual influx of Indian politicians into London, bent upon their favorite enterprise of "seeing Lord Morley." One of them, Mr. the strength of the white battalions in India might be reduced for purposes of economy, will now be withdrawn. Such a reduction would be exceedingly inappropriate at the arrest the makers of bombs if the infinitely present moment. The conditions now shown to exist forbid it. The unrepentant Mr. Keir

London, bent upon their favorite enterprise of "seeing Lord Morley." One of them, Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, says without deprecatory comment, that crime is sure to increase until "a large measure of self government is granted"; but he also says that "these outrages are based upon a feeling which is not national so much as local." Are we to understand, then, that the desire for self-government which produces crime is local also? Mr. Gokhale has arrived as the emissary of the remnants of the National congress, which at Surat gave so signal a demonstration of the manner in which Indians manage their own affairs. He comes almost straight from a congress gathering at Allahabad, which had the unusual discretion to hold its wrangles about its future aims behind closed doors. It is not the wordy ideals of the congress, but its methods and the political character of its members, that are of chief interest at this juncture. There are no signs that the Moderate leaders have the slightest real inclination to sever themselves from the Extremists. The very substitute who was appointed to undertake the joint secretarial duties during Mr. Gokhale's absence was certainly at one time in intimate association with the acknowledged leader of the Extremist party. The congress is willing to spend days in quarrelling about such paltry points as whether its statement of objects shall be designated a "creed" or a 'goal" or an "aim"; but we wait in vain to learn that it has summoned even its provincial or local committees together to express any disapproval of the bomb-throwing conspiracy or the alleged dangerous enterprises of one of its own delegates, Mr. Arabinda Ghose. Not one word of reprobation of the new revelations of anarchy and outrage has been officially forthcoming either from the leaders of the congress or from its ardent adherents in London, though they are ready enough to rush to the telegraph office when there is any chance of assailing constituted authority in India.

A BRAVE JURY

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"The Penn, Mead and Jury Commemoration Committee have, with the consent of the Corporation of London, erected the tablet as proposed in the new Central Criminal Court, close to the spot at the Old Bailey where Penn and Mead were tried in September, 1670, and have issued to the subscribers as a memorial volume a reprint of the first edition of the account of the trial published in the same year, says the Christian World. "The facsimile title-page runs: 'The People's ancient and just Liberties asserted in the Tryal of William Penn and William Mead at the Sessions held at the Old Baily in London, the first, third, fourth and fifth of Sept., '70, against the most arbitrary procedure of that Court.' The frontispiece represents the tablet. The inscription begins: 'Near this site William Penn and William Mead were tried in 1670 for preaching to an unlawful assembly in Gracechurch Street. This tablet commemorates the courage and endurance of the Jury, Thos. Vere, Edward Bushell, and ten others, who refused to give a verdict against them, although locked up with-

out food for two nights, and were fined for their final verdict of 'Not Guilty.'"

Preaching at St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, W., last Sunday, the Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., said, "I have before me, and am permitted to use, his lastletters and messages addressed to those nearest and dearest to him at a time when he was under no delusion as to the near approach of death, and I am glad to tell you-and it is a great testimony—that his one solace and support in these testing hours was in the religious faith which was his heritage from his fore-

fathers in the land of his birth.
"It was his 'only refuge,' he said. He was perfectly resigned to whatever God willed for im, and had faith in His tender mercy.' And. again, in his last message, just before the end. he caused it to be written down that he was quite glad to leave everything in the merciful hands of God.'

SCALE OF MILES 0 40 20 30 STANFORD'S GEOG! ESTAB! LONDON. British Administrative Bdy.

India has two frontiers on the northwest. One is its administrative frontier, shown in the above map by a line of crosses. The other is the political frontier, more commonly known as "the Durand line," shown above by a line of dots and dashes. Within the administrative frontier, the country is governed in accordance with the usual system prevailing in British India; but in the region beyond, as far as the Durand line, there is practically no administrative control. It is this region that is inhabited by the numerous Pathan tribes, who are nominally under our political sovereignty, but otherwise are largely independent. All that the Government of India asks of them is to keep the peace and abstain from raiding. The present period of trouble on the frontier began with the despate of a punitive force against the Zakka Khel, a branch of the great Afridi tribe located south of the Khalbar Pass. Their headquarters are at Chinar. Then came the rising of the Mohmands. It will be seen that the Mohmand country is severed in half by the Durand line. The Mohmands crossed into British administrative territory, and an action was fought with them near Shabkadr. Their principal village is usually considered to be Jarobi, quite close to the political frontier. The Afghan lashkars which subsequently menaced Landi Kotal came for the most part from the Ningrahar country. Men are known to have marched as far afield as Gandamak and Jalalabad, while many assembled in the districts round Lalpura and Dakka. While one lashkar was threatening Landi Kotal, another force, under the Sufi Sahib, a fanatical mullah, endeavored to enter the Bazar Valley through the Satsobi Pass. Both movements have now dwindled away. Tirah, south of the Khalbar, the principal scene of the 1897 campaign, is now reported quiet, and so is Waziristan, the stretch of tribal country towards Baluchistan. Swat and Dir, in the north, are also said to be comparatively free from unrest.

widespread ramifications, and equipped with all the deadly instruments of Anarchism. The almost incredible new feature of the position is that a notorious journal, the Yugantar, is being permitted to publish articles praising the persons implicated in the plot, and de-ploring the intervention of "the cursed Feringhi" which prevented its fulfilment. If vernacular journals are still to be allowed to in-

seminate their nefarious advice with impunity. The government of India must deal without delay with the obscure printing presses and the professional preachers of revolution, if they hope to check the movement at its source. There must be an end, too, of the easy facility with which the ingredients of high explosives appear to pass into the hands of irresponsible and disaffected persons. We

Hardie, in an unusually foolish speech at Newcastle, has suggested that "the secret police of India were the agents provocateurs of the whole business." A little sober reflection, if he is capable of it, may lead Mr. Hardie to fealize that it is not the police who have incurred the odious responsibility of helping to fan the flames of revolt in Bengal. Meanwhile, we are evidently about to encounter

Prof. Larmor on Lord Kelvin

The Friday evening lecture at the Royal Institution, London, was given by Professor Joseph Larmor, whose subject was "The Scientific Work of Lord Kelvin." Lord Ray-

leigh was in the chair. The lecturer said that the general impression at first produced by the four volumes of Lord Kelvin's collected works was a somewhat vague notion of desultory, though profound, occupation with the ideas that were afterwards to be welded by more systematic expositors into our modern theoretical knowledge of mechanical and electrical and optical philosophy. Closer attention, however, compelled the conclusion that the results of his activity in the early period from 1845 to 1856 were, perhaps, unprecedented in modern scientific annals; at any rate, there were few parallels since Newton and Huyghens and their great predecessors. Kelvin's only peer in general physics in those early days, as also later if his disciples were excluded, was Helmholtz. By the time the latter's essay on the conservation of energy had reached his hands he had himself worked, with Joule's assist-

ance, along the same lines, and he had, in fact already dug down, on the inspiration derived from Carnot, far into the true foundations of the doctrine of energy as available and recognizable to men, evolving from it ideas of revolutionary significance as regards both dynamical science and cosmic evolution. In the opinion of the lecturer, the share of Lord Kelvin was much larger than was usually understood in the great modern doctrine of physical and chemical equilibrium. The other aspect of his principle of the dissipation of available energy, relating to cosmical evolution, was the one which recurred most often in his own writings, and with which he was usually associated. When he was finally converted to accept fully Joule's proofs that all kinds of energy were convertible and that no energy was ever lost to the universe, his acceptance seemed to have carried with it the conviction that all energy was at bottom mechanical. This had colored much of his work in the science of dynamics, and, in particular, he tried hard for many years to discover some type of material constitution that would fit the luminifer-

ous ether. He was thus led to a wider grasp of the dynamical effects of rotational momentum. The theory of latent motions, developed by himself with practical illustrations from the behaviour of gyrostats, was, perhaps, the main advance chieved by the science of dynamics in its physical aspect since Lagrange.

The lecturer, with the help of Sir James Dewar, illustrated by experiment some of the main branches of Lord Kelvin's work, such as his verification of the prediction made by his brother James that pressure would lower the freezing point of water, his investigations with Joule on the cooling effect obtained by passing compressed gases through a porous plug, and his work with gyrostatic phenomena. Some of the apparatus employed was that which Lord Kelvin had actually used in the original experiments, and in the library was a further display of his apparatus and inventions, including nany of his electrical measuring instruments, his crystallographic models, and the only example of his harmonic analyses yet made,

"And what do you do when you have a cold, doctor?" "Just cough and sneeze, madam."-Flieg-

Lord Curzon and Democracy

Lord Curzon, accompanied by his father, every man was educated, and it was the ob-Lord Scarsdale, some few days ago opened a working man's club at Litton, a small village in the Peak district of Derbyshire. Lord Scarsdale is the chief landowner there, and gave the site for the club, as well as funds to-

wards the building. Lord Curzon, after declaring the club open, said he should like for a moment to regard that club as a local illustration of that wider movement of the emancipation and education of the working classes that was going on in every part of the country. He was not yet 50 years of age, but he had lived long enough to see a most astonishing change in the position of the working classes. They were now infinitely better housed, with good water sup-ply and efficient drainage, than when he was a boy. They were also better educated. He could remember the time when a scholar, or "scholard," as he was called, was a rare exception in the villages. He was looked upon with some suspicion, and perhaps some respect, by the rest of the people. But now

ject of all of them to lift their children to a higher scale of education and material advantage to that they had enjoyed. The working classes also now had a voice in the local government of the area in which they lived. The railways, too, had worked wonders. All these advantages were enjoyed by the working classes. They were not accidental. They were neither a generous gift nor the reluctant concession of wealth to poverty, nor capital to iabor. If democracy was to live its leaders must be educated men, and if the leaders were to go straight they must have a cultured, thoughtful public opinion behind them. He believed the working classes of this countrydesired to be true, straightforward, and honest in the management of the affairs committed to them, and that they did not desire to use their power for any party, selfish, or class interest, and that all institutions of that kind (the working man's club) might be regarded as evidence of their desire to improve themselves and make themselves worthy of the rights conferred upon them. (Cheers.)

MEMOIR OF LIFE OF VISCOUNT LAKE

EVIEWING the book just issued from the pen of Colonel Hugh Pearse, "Memoir of the Life and Military Services of Viscount Lake, 1774-1808," the London Times says: Lake, like other great soldiers of

his period, has suffered in reputation by being a contemporary of the great Duke. Wellington so much overshadowed all other British commanders of his day that neither the public of the time nor subsequent historians have done full justice to soldiers who would have stood on pinnacles in almost any other age. Lake, too, has been peculiarly unfortunate, in that his great campaign was being waged when in a neighboring part of India, at Assaye, young Arthur Wellesley was winning the first victory which brought his name to the front. Nevertheless there are several biographies of him by men of his own profession which show full appreciation of his greatness in the field. The chief authority for his Mahratta campaign. is the graphic "Memoirs of the War in India," published in 1818 by Sir William Thorn, who served under him during that period. Malleson also has done him full honor, and more recently Colonel May has contributed an appreciation of him to a volume of essays on great commanders. Colonel Pearse, however, has been well inspired in recalling him again to public notice in this volume entirely devoted to his career. He gives some interesting details as to the previous family history of the Lakes and traces the fortunes of the first Viscount's numerous descendants, while the main facts of his life

are treated with a soldierly directness and a sober judgment, the effect of which is the highest possible tribute to his achievements. To soldiers Colonel Pearse's military knowledge will make this book of great value as a lesson in strategy and tactics, while to the still wider public who are interested in the qualities of the men who won and maintained for us our Indian Empire it will appeal as strongly. Some small defects we may notice in the book. The list of works consulted is not as useful as it might be owing to the confused method of indicating the titles of some of the books quoted, while to one book, "The Campaigns of Lord Lake," (Major H. Helsham-Jones), we can find no reference either in the British Museum or the London Library catalogues. The index also is defective. Thorn, for example, who is often quoted or alluded to in the text is only referred to once in the index; and there are other omissions. Turning to the narrative, we find a few more points to criticize. It is hardly true to say that France's attack on Frederick the Great in the Seven Years War was primarily initiated to punish him for scornful treatment of Mme. de Pompadour, that the Duke of Cuinberland was "an inexperienced commander" in 1756, or that Prince Ferdinand was appointed to command our army in Germany because Amherst and Wolfe could not be spared from America. Again, Thorn, who distinguished himself at the battle of Laswari, and to whom the author is chiefly indebted for his facts on that whole campaign, should have been mentioned for his bravery. But these are minor

points and do not impair the telling effect of Colonel Pearse's simple and straightforward account of one of our greatest Indian generals.

Lake learned his military science in the best possible school, for he entered the army at a time when the elder Pitt and Frederick the Great were each in his way proving that victories can only be won by a vigorous offensive and a calculated rashness. Nor did his own more immediate superiors, Prince Ferdinand and the gallant Marquis of Granby, fail to drive these lessons home. Young Lake himself, however, hardly needed such teaching. From the first he showed the quality of dash and almost reckless audacity which was his leading characteristic through life. At eighteen years of age in the battle of Wilhelmsthal he stayed a momentary panic in his regiment by waving the colors which he carried that day, and standing firm with a few men until the rest rallied round him. In his next campaign, as a colonel at Yorktown, he displayed the same spirit in leading a forlorn hope. In the Duke of York's expedition to Flanders in 1793 Lake, then a major-general, by his omptness in attacking the defeating a force of 5,000 French soldiers with 1,100 Guardsmen at Lincelles, was responsible for the most brilliant exploit of the campaign. In the Irish rebellion of 1798 he had less opportunity of distinguishing himself, but his appointment to the command in India, under Lord Wellesley in 1801, allowed him the best chance of giving full scope to his genius and his courage. Never were two men better fitted to work together in the interests of England than the

great governor-general and his commander-inchief, for each appreciated and encouraged the other's enterprise, nor did any shadow of iealousy ever interfere with their harmonious working. "I am persuaded that many lives have been saved by the early sacrifice of a few brave men, whose gallantry has struck terror into the hearts of the enemy" is a sentence from one of Lord Wellesley's despatches, which might equally well have been written by Lake himself; and is a key to the character and success of both. Indeed in this biography of a gallant soldier no episode is more attractive than the account of the relations between these two men, and their generous tributes to one another's merits.

For two years Lake had peace, but like all true fighters he was all the time preparing for war. And when the war came he had a welltempered sword with which to deal his rapid and unerring blows. He loved his men, and was beloved of them, so that they would follow him anywhere; and no man has ever left India with such an extraordinary testimony of affection as Lake received from all classes. In the Mahratta war of 1803-6, which secured for us the centre of India, Lake displayed the merits which, above all others, have won for the English "Sahibs" the respect and loyalty of Indians. He never avoided a battle, but sought it even against overwhelming odds; as never left his enemy time to recover, but pursued him, and harried him until he had brought him to his knees. Always making a gallant show at the head of his troops, he loved good cheer for himself and for them when opportun-

ity served; but when they were starving himself was content with a few grains of ri or corn munched in the saddle. Unlike most commanders he always led his charges him self, and by his open contempt for person danger added tenfold to the enthusiasm of troops. The only privilege he claimed for white regiments over their colored comra was to give them the toughest work in hottest corners of an engagement. In timating his success it must be remember that the Mahrattas were no undisciplined hordes, but trained to war by good French in structors. Nevertheless in the first war, against Scindia, in a space of two months, with a force never exceeding 8,000 men, he destroed thirty-one of his adversary's best batallio captured the cities of Algirah, Agra, and Delhi. besides 526 pieces of cannon, and won four victories in the field, including the decisive battle of Laswari. But his unwearying pur suit of Holkar in the succeeding war, though less dramatic in its results, was an even more striking achievement. Lake had what is perhaps the greatest quality in a general, an intuition for the right stroke rendered even more acute by the excitement of battle, joined to the bold and quick decision necessary for utilizing his intuition. Pitted against the best European troops, he might perhaps have been found wanting in science, but even defeated he would always have been redoubtable from his power of rapid recovery. In the roll of Indian generals he is second to none, for the temerity which might possibly be laid to his charge is not in the east a defect, but the highest merit.

Canadian Steel Industry

contributes the following article to a re-cent issue of the Engineering supplement contributes the following article to a recent issue of the Engineering supplement of that paper:

Recently compiled official figures show that between 1896 and the end of 1907 the Dominion government disbursed \$13,039,273 in industrial bounties. Of this sum \$1,204,135 went to the refiners of petroleum, \$742,843 to lead-mining companies, \$30,000 to silver-mining concerns, and \$94,601 to the manufacturers of binder twine. By far the larger part of the total of \$13,000,000, however, went to the iron and steel companies in the provinces of Nova Scotia and Ontario. Thirteen of these undertakings are now on the bounty list of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. Three of these concerns—the Atikokan Iron Company of Port Arthur, the Lake Superior Iron and Steel Company, and the Ontario Iron and Steel Company, and the Ontario Iron and Steel Company, of Welland—came on the list only in the closing months of 1907. They were paid in Fespect of only \$1.95 tons of pig-iron and 3,618 tons of steel ingots. This was the total production of these three plants in 1907, so that nearly the whole of the \$10,947,690 distributed in iron and steel bounties between 1896 and 1907 went to the larger and longer-established companies, whose plants are at Sydney and Londonderry, Nova Scotia, and at Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton, and Midland, Ontario.

CORRESPONDENT of the London Times

Although the bounties distributed are now so large and in the case of the older plants have been granted since the first Dominion Bounty Act was passed in 1883, it is possible to trace in the Stock Exchange annuals of Montreal and Toronto the dividend payments of only three companies that participate in them. These are the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, whose plant is at Sydney, the Lake Superior nusis of Montreal and Toronto the dividend payments of Only three companies that participate in them. These are the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, whose plant is at Sydney; the Lake Superior Corporation, of which the Algoma Steel Company, whose plant is at Sydney; the Lake Superior Corporation, of which the Algoma Steel Company, which owns the plants at North Sydney and at New Giagow. Nova Scotia. During 1907 the Dominion Company drew \$1,223,200 in bounties on pig-Iron, steel ingots, and wire rods. It has received nearly \$5,000,000 from the treasury at Ottawa since it first went on the bounty list in 1900. The company is capitalized at \$335,000,000 -\$10,000,000 in first and second morrgage bonds of \$5 and 6 per cent respectively; \$5,000,000 in preferred shares; and \$20,000,000 in common shares. Interest has been regularly paid on the bonds; but the only dividends ever received by the shareholders were for the years 1901.3. During these two years dividends were paid out of capital, under an Act of the Nova Scotia Legislature which untorized such payments while the company was completing its plant. The plant was not complete until July, 1904, when the rail mill was ready for work. Dividends to the preferred shares and so far the history of the company no dividends have since been paid on the preferred shares and so far the thistory of the company no dividends have been paid to the holders of the \$20,000,000 of common stock.

The plant has been a unit since July, 1904. The rail mill has been a lant since July, 1904. The rail mill has been a durit since July, 1904. The rail mill has been a durit since July, 1904. The rail mill has been a durit since July, 1904. The rail mill has been a durit since July, 1904. The rail mill has been a durit since July, 1904. The rail mill has been a durit since July, 1904. The rail mill has been a durit since July, 1904. The rail mill has been a

Nova Sectia Steel and Coal Company—This company is capitalized at \$9,338,800—in ordinary shares \$4,970,000; eight per cent. Cumulative preferred shares \$1,030,000; 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, \$2,338,000; and consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, \$1,500,000. This company, unlike the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, has from its inception been an exclusively Canadian undertaking. No American financiers were associated in its promotion, and there are no Americans on its directorate. Under one form or another the Nova Scotta Company has been on the the Nova Scotia Company has been or

bounty list since the early nineties. For the year 1907 it was paid \$63,343 in respect of its tonnage of plg iron, and \$115,867 for steel ingots, as total for the year of \$179,210. Interest has been paid continuously on the bords. In recent years also the preferred shareholders have received their 8 per cent. dividends; and during this period dividends on the common shares have ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. The last dividend on the common stock, which was declared on Pebruary 17, was at the rate of 6 per cent. For the year 1907 business was larger with this company than during any year of its existence. The increase was exclusively in the iron and steel department, because, as compared with 1906, there was a falling off in the company's coal business and in the exports of iron ore from its mines on Wabana Island, Newfoundland. The law calls for no return to the Department of Trade and Commerce of the business and profits of the companies which are the recipients of the iron and steel bounties. Payments are made on certificates of production which are signed by an official of the department, who is the representative of the Dominion Government at the plant. In the case of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the published statements of accounts give only the total profits from the iron and steel and the coal and ore business. The aggregate profits so set out for 1907 were \$944, 790... Included in this amount was the sum of \$179,210 aggregate profits so set out for 1907 were \$944. Included in this amount was the sum of \$179,210 received in bountles.

Algoma Steel Company—The sum of \$556,286 was paid to this company in bounties in 1907. The plant is at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and only rails are made. It has been on the bounty list since 1902; and since the rail mil was got to work in the summer of 1904 its receipts from the Treasury at Ottawa have ranged from \$280,000 for the fiscal year 1904-5 to \$556,000 for the calendar year 1907. The Algoma Company is a subsidiary company of the Lake Su-Company is a subsidiary company of the Lake Superior corporation. This is a holding company organized under the laws of New Jersey. In 1904 littook over what was known as the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, also an American promotion, which was a holding company for eight or nine railway, street car, and industrial companies, all established in the neighborhood of Sault Ste. Marie. The older company was in difficulties before the new holding company was organized—difficulties so serious that the Province of Ontario had to become guarantee for two years of an issue of its bonds. The capital of the Lake Superior Company is now some \$50,000,000, and as yet holders of ordinary shares in the steel company have received no dividends on their investments. The disposition of the Canadian Government and people to foster and protect home industries, and in particular the iron and steel industry, has, however, been gratefully acknowledged in the annual reports of the Lake Superior Company.

Hamilton Steel and Iron Company—This is the

Hamilton Steel and Iron Company-This is most obviously prosperous of all the bounty-supported iron and steel enterprises. Its shares are locally held, most of them in Hamilton and To onto, and medicalls of the company are given in the annual finandetails of the company are given in the annual finan-cial review which is published by the Houston Com-pany of Toronto. A year or two prior to 1907 no dividends were paid on the share capital, which in that year stood at \$1,513,000. But at the end of 1907 dividends were paid on the share capital, which in that year stood at \$1,513,000. But at the end of 1907, during which year the company received \$224,546 in bountles, arrears of dividends were paid, and there was a reorganization of the company. It was capitalized at \$5,000,000, and when the shares were distributed each shareholder received three of the new shares for every share that he held in the old company. In this way a stock dividend which amounted to 200 per cent. was distributed. In the meantime a new 250-ton blast furnace had been added to the company's plant, so that in 1908 the company's call on the bounty fund at Ottawa will be larger than at any time in the history of the Hamilton undertaking. It was the third or fourth plant in Canada to come on the bounty list. Its growth and prosperity have put the shareholders among the most fortunate investors in iron and steel enterprises in the Dominion. They have received in dividends and stock didends some two fundred and thirty or forty per cent. on their original investments. This obvious prosperity, however, has had its drawbacks for the Government at Ottawa; as since the dividend in stock was distributed, it has been insisted in many of the Oniario newspapers, without regard to party affiliations, that this Hamilton dividend was proof that bounties should have come to an end at the tariff revision in 1906.

have come to an end at the tariff revision in 1906.

Canada Iron Furnace Company—There is a 30-ton furnace making charcoal iron at Radnor, in the Province of Quebec, and a 125-ton furnace making pigiron at Midiand, Ontario. The Radnor furnace uses Canadian ore—bog ore found in the neighborhood. It is accordingly paid on the higher scale of bounty, and last year received \$12,850 from the Dominion Treasury. The Midiand furnace uses American ore. It is on the lower scale, and last year earned \$32,571 in bounties. The company is practically a private one controlled by two or three large capitalists of Mentreal. Its dividends are not published in the Houston Annual Review. But it is apparently prosperous in its way as the Hamilton Company; for it is now adding a second furnace at Midhand of 250 tons capacity. Similarly, no details are published concerning the Londonderry Iron and Mining Company, which received last year \$43,534 in bounties, or concerning the Maciougall Company, which has a charcoal furnace at Drummiondville, Quebec, which in 1907 received \$5,200 in bounties. During the present year much interest will centre on the operations of the Atikokan Company's furnace at Port Arthur, Ontario. This furnace came on the bounty fist nearly at the end of 1907, and drew only \$17,210 in bounties. This year its call on the bounty fund will be very much larger; for it is the only modern turnace in the Dominion specially equipped for treating Canadian ores. It draws all its supplies from the Atikokan ore deposit in Northern Ontario; and although the capacity of this new

furnace is only 100 tons, it can earn in bounties as much as a 200-ton furnace which is run on Newfoundland or other imported ores. The bounty rates this year are \$2.10 a ton for pig iron from Canadian ore, \$1.10 for imported ore, \$1.65 a ton for steel ingots, and \$6.00 a ton for wire rods, which as yet are made only at the plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney.

CABLE COMPANIES AND CODES

The International Telegraph Conference, now in session at Lisbon, will have under consideration and for decision a question of more than usual importance to the commercial world and to cable and telegraph companies, that is, how far Clause 8 of the London Convention governs the use of code words, writes a correspondent of the London Times. Concisely stated, this clause admits the use of words of not more than ten letters as one word, provided they are pronounceable in any one of the eight selected languages. Before the London Convention only good or dictionary words were admissible. The change opened up a wide field in code-making by allowing the construction of artificial words, admitted of great economies in coding, and thereby encouraged much freer use of the cable, and unquestionably largely augmented the income of the cable companies. It is stated that the cable companies will endeavor at this convention to have Clause 8 rescinded and the old restriction to diofionary words reinstated. This would seem a curious course to take in view of the great ficrease in coded cablegrams, were there not an explanation forthcoming. The companies state that the letter and spirit of clause eight have been violated, and that they have to handle a large and increasing number of code words which are not pronounceable, but are simply an aggregation of ten letters without regard to the distribution of consonnounceable, but are simply an aggregation of ten letters without regard to the distribution of consonants or vowels; that they are, in fact, required to accept and transmit for the price of a pronounceable

nounceable, but are simply an aggregation of ten letters without regard to the distribution of consonants or vowels; that they are, in fact, required to accept and transmit for the price of a pronounceable word ten arbitrary signs, pronounceable or not; that this abuse of Clause 8 entails upon them a lengthened time in transmission and an amount of labor in the shape of repetitions not contemplated when the Clause 8 privilege was granted. Their claims are easily supported. There are unquestionably in use at the present time codes in the compilation of which no regard has been paid to the question of pronounceability of words, and, still more, probably from ignorance on the part of the compilers, telegraphic synonyms abound in them. They thus not only entail delay in the initial handling, but multiply risks of errors in transmission and necessity of repetition. This means extra cost to the companies, and it means also, very often, inconvenience to users of codes made up in strict agreement with clause eight, as when the cables are fully occupied it is the difficult message, slow of transmission, which regulates the speed of the whole.

The understood intention of the cable companies to move for a return to the ante-London regulations—thus accounted for—has naturally caused a great alarm in commercial circles, and chambers of commerce and commercial obdies in different parts of the world have passed resolutions protesting against the proposed change, but unfortunately, some of them, the London Chamber of Commerce among the number, have not been content with this, but have asked that Clause 8 be altered so as to remove all restrictions as to the unpronounceability of words so long as they do not exceed ten letters. They are thus playing directly into the hands of the cable companies in mphasizing the latters' grievances. It is argued that to change it in the direction of making ten letters a word the only restriction in the complication of a word goes to the other extreme. A strict emforcement of the pronounceabil

There may at times be a difference of opinion as to what is and what is not pronounceable, but there can be only one opinion regarding words with an unlimited use of consonants without a vowel to break their continuity. Upon that the convention may decide, and should its ruling be confined thereto, both the great body of code users and the cable companies would probably be satisfied.

TOLSTOY AS SCHOOLBOYS' FRIEND

Count Tolstoy recently gave his ideas of education and they are not without interest. To a certain extent his method would follow the ancient Greek curriculum. Languages would correspond to the Greek's rhetoric, modelling, and sculpture, and music and singing would correspond to the Greek's "music;" in addition, he urges that some trade be learnt. The subjects of religion and morality, he believes, can be taught to children only by precept at home, but all the others are for the schools. But at this point Count Tolstoy advances a singular plan. The instructor must, indeed, fix and regulate the hours, "but the pupils should be at liberty to come to school or not to come." The Count's theory is that the pupil must be left absolutely free to study or not to study, just as man is free to eat or not to eat.—Harper's Weekly.

Franco-German Relations

HE Paris correspondent of the London
Times, writing under date of May 5, says:
I have purposely refrained from mentioning in my correspondence the few isolated manifestations, promoted chiefly from the other side of the frontier, in favor of a Franco-German rapprochement.

from the other side of the frontier, in favor of a Franco-German rapprochement, because they lacked entirely anything in the shape of popular sanction and had not even the significance of the visit of the English journalists to Berlin. I should have made no reference to them even now had it not been that authorized French writers of all shades of opinion, apparently apprehending that an importance which they do not possess would be attached to these manifestations abroad, are beginning to warn the public opinion of their own country as to their true nature, that is to say, that they are more German than French. Indeed, such is the ostentatious activity displayed, by the Germans at this particular moment to convey the impression that a rapprochement is within sight that impression that a rapprochement is within sight that many people believe it to be in view of the French President's approaching visit to England. If only the idea could be conveyed to the unsophisticated British mind that their French friends are getting lukewarm in their attachment to the entente cordiale if would deprive M, Fallieres's visit to London of half its importance.

portance.

Let me hasten to add that there is not the faintest trace of any such fickleness on the part of the French people or their government. The visit of M. Clemenceau was unmistakable proof to the contrary had any such evidence been required. There has been from the beginning in certain cosmopolitan or rather Franco-German financial circles a disposition to afford Germany financial facilities on the French market for which some show of a rapprochement was indispendent.

the beginning in certain cosmopolitan or rather Franco-German financial circles a disposition to afford Germany financial facilities on the French market for which some show of a rapprochement was indispensable. But in society and among the masses the enter cordiale is more popular than ever, and there has at no time been less chance of its being succeeded in the affections of the French people by a rapprochement with Germany, even if it be thought desirable that normal relations with that country should be maintained. Among the Unified Socialists, of whom M. Jaures is the leader, internationalism is a primary article of faith. M. Jaures advocates a course of foreign policy highly approved of in Germany but souted as scarcely French in his own country. The French professor M. Andler, who recently took a party of students on a visit to Berlin, is stated to be a Unified Socialist and a friend of M. Jaures. A frigid reception in Paris may be safely predicted for the German visitors who are coming here on behalf of the rapprochement scheme. They appear to count upon some leading French politicians for the furtherance of their ends, but it may be safely stated that such co-operation will be conspicuous by its absence.

The Press opinions which I subjoin are of special and important significance.

M. Robert de Caix, the able and well-known contributor on questions of foreign politics to the Journal des Debats, who was one of the most prominent Frenchmen at Algedras, writing in the review Questions. Diplomatiques et Coloniales, plainly states that every time an entente with Germany has been spoken of on this side of the Vosges, great indifference has been affected on the other side. The objects of exchange proposed had no value. Those who were most seduced by the Illusion of an agreement with Germany came back disappointed and convinced that in Berlin they had not abandoned the idea which prompted all the brutality of 1905—namely, that of making France pay for Morocco by the abandonment of her political independence a

"The most practical and efficacious manner of con-The most practical and efficacious manner of contributing to an agreement destined to put an end to the occasional and gratuitous difference that has arisen between France and Germany concerning Morocco is to show the Germans by firmness, mingled with courtesy but none the less absolute, that they too have every reason to wish for an entente, as without it they will obtain nothing which it depends upon us to refuse them."

Referring to a statement made in connexion with the visit of the French students by a German writer to the effect that the cordiality of the welcome accorded them was due to the desire of the Germans to show how gladly they would love the French if the latter would consent to be leved by them, L'Opinion, the moderate Republican weekly, says:

"Ces tendresses sont touchantes, but they are not in any case political arguments. The whole German nation, from its Emperor down to the smallest shop-keeper, has always believed that conversations with France on strictly European questions might be purchased by some floral wreaths and honeyed compliments. La France vaut un peu cher. Before speaking of the future it is necessary to discuss the past, and every conversation must be either retroactive or be abandoned altogether. Without a radical revision of previous facts, the German entente in the European sphere would be merely a disguised vassalage. Elle ne s'impose pas a coup de fieurs. But outside

this vast and dangerous domain there is room for precise, limited, and necessary conventions, a fact which M. Pichon has understood."

precise, limited, and necessary conventions, a fact which M. Pichon has understood."

The distinguished and brilliant Academician and Deputy M. Maurice Barres, who has made himself the incarnation of the patriotic sentiment of France in the question of Alsace-Lorraine, repeats the same warning in an eloquent article in the Echo de Paris, entitled Le voyage des treite-et-un maladroits. He declares plainly that in any form of entente sentimentale between France and Germany the French would inevitably be diped. He lays down, as a general rule for Frenchmen speaking abread, that they should always remember the existence of a ministry for Foreign Affairs in Paris. It is from there alone that conversation with Germany should be carried on. M. Barres himself one day received a request from a very courteous German general that they should join in speking a means of reconciliation between Germany and France. After the receipt of the general's second letter he felf that it was necessary to break off the correspondence. "It is only at the Quai D'Orsay and nowhere else that such a conversation could be carried on." M. Barres continues:

"In presence of the immense German army, that is to say, of that powerful and grasping race, each one of us must keep his place in the ranks and leave it to those in authority to speak, as neither you nor I, nor Andler (the professor at the Sorbonne who organized the students visit) are aware of the exact position of the negotiations between France and Germany, Russia and England. Besides, and this is the essential feature of my idea, we run the risk of inspiring France with unfounded hopes by lending ourselves to vain embraces. . Only yesterday the Prussians manifested the most terrible insolence towards us. Remember the overthrow of Delcasse and the nuit historique of Casimir-Perier. They now per-

wards us. Remember the overthrow of Delcasse and the nuit historique of Casimir-Perier. They now perhaps resume their theme of the day before yesferday, and, without taking any engagement, give us to understand that they could, in certain undefined circumstances, restore to us Metz and the surrounding region. All this talk constitutes a sort of rocking chair in which their brutal and knavish diplomacy is pleased to daze us."

TRYING TOBACCO ON THE DOG

ed to daze us.'

Recent French experiments on the effects of to-bacco-smoke when inhaled by animals are described in The Revue-Scientifique (Paris). This paper notes that recently Messrs. Fleig and De Visme have experimented on animals subjected to the direct influence of tobacco-smoke, as well as its products of condensation or dissolution in various liquids, such as salt water, blood serum, alcohol, ether, etc. These authors administered to guinea pigs, rabbits, rats and dogs in the natural state tobacco-smoke by inhalation or by insuffiction in the tissues. We read further:

"Desiring to reproduce the conditions of ordinary tobacco-smoking exactly, they administered the smoke both by pulmonary inhalation (the case of the smoker who inhales his smoke) and by bucco-larnyngeal inhalation (the case of the smoker who does not inhale).

"The authors are stated to a single part of the smoker who does not inhale."

inhale). "The authors experimented on three kinds of to-bacco: (1) ordinary caporal, (2) Maryland, and (3) sweet caporal, which is said to be deprived of its

sweet caporal, which is said to be deprived of its nicotin.

"Wishing to check their experiments with scientific rigor, they caused the animals experimented upon to inhale also the smoke of lucerne.

"With a dog the results were as follows: After the bucco pulmonary inhalation of several whiffs of tobacco, there was an acceleration and increase of amplitude of the respiratory movements. Sometimes this increase was preceded by a momentary stoppage of breath. Then, little by little, the respiration resumed its normal type.

"The arterial pressure underwent a great and sudden fall, which was proportional to the quantity inhaled. At the same moment the heart slowed up extremely. After a short interval the pressure rose much above the normal, and the heart began to beat abnormally fast. Then, little by little, the pressure returned to the normal, or sometimes a little below.

"While the blood pressure was failing the kidney underwent an intense vasoconstriction, followed by dilatation, and the brain went through inverse variations.

"Bucco-laryngeal inhalation (without taking the

"Bucco-laryngeal inhalation (without taking the smoke into the lungs) gave the same results with less intensity. Lucerne smoke produced no vasomotor effects, and with sweet caporal the effects were clearly less intense."

DEVELOPING FORMOSA'S SUGAR IN-DUSTRY

There is, says the United States Consular and Trade Report, much activity at present in South Formosa in the erection of large modern sugar mills. Machinery for five mills, representing an outlay of several millions of dollars, is at present lying on the beach in Takao Harbor, awaiting transportation to the sugar plantations. Experts declare that the soil and climatic conditions of Formosa are peculiarly well adapted to the growing of sugar cane. The Formosan government is doing everything possible to encourage the growing of cane in the island. Furthermore, the Japanese government is determined that Formosa, which at present supplies but 20 per cent. of the Japanese consumption, shall supply the entire consumption, as well as eater the markets of China and the rest of the Far East. That capitalists in Japan have every confidence in the sugar Industry of Formosa is attested by the fact that, in face of a financial stringency during the past year, over \$10,00,000 has been subscribed to sugar manufacturing companies in Formosa.



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nense German army, that is and grasping race, each one ce in the ranks and leave it speak, as neither you nor I for at the Sorbonne who orsit) are aware of the exact ons between France and Ger-nd. Besides, and this is the nd. Besides, and this is idea, we run the risk of insimir-Perier. They now per-of the day before yesterday, engagement, give us to un in certain undefined circum etz and the surrounding tutes a sort of rocking chair knavish diplomacy is pleas-

CCO ON THE DOG

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"Unrecorded"—An Interesting Short Story

HE thin man hesitated, turned his face nervously left and right, and made two steps forward. The latest millionaire was prov-

erbially careless. He was American, but not of the artificial, mechanical Northern States variety. He was a Californian of the Californians. There, where might is right, and man deals with man as the need arises, burglar alarms, watch dogs, and even an over-careful manipulation of locks are considered a little childish.

The latest millionaire banked largely, but he also kept considerable sums haphazardly in bureaus and safes in his own opulent London mansion.

It was on record that twice policemen had aroused him in the small hours to tell him that he had left his study window unlatched. It was also on record that he had laughed thereat thrown a light curse at them, and a heavy tip, and told them he could look after himself, and a murrain, or something worse, be upon the knock-kneed pavement-trotter who dared to break his sanctuary.

This being so, the thin man with cheeks which burnt very hotly beneath his black cloth mask, and lips which twitched against the high turned-up collar of his seedy top-coat, was not so very surprised to find a window not only unfastened, but open a little way as

He pushed it wider and stole like a shadow over the sifl. In his hand, he held a small dark lantern, but he managed it in an uncertain amateurish way, so that it constantly cast shadows in the wrong places. At the top of the staircase which led into the massive hall he

The place was in outer darkness-not, a sound but his own hurried breathing was discernible.

The millionaire and his household were evidently in bed. Caution and a few agile movements and with luck the thin man would be out in the deserted road in ten minutes, his desperate mission accomplished.

He tip-toed on, casting his weak rays on a dancing marble nymph which grinned uncannily down at him out of the dense blackness of the staircase.

On he went into the study-the room which he had watched and the position of which he had mapped out when he had prowled round the mansion for three successive nights, spy-ing. He stopped for an instant—held his breath-listened, and went in. He slipped over to a bureau which stood in a corner, and putting down his lantern set himself to search systematically. And as he searched his long, hin fingers shook.

"There's nothing there!" A voice spoke suddenly out of the dark-

convulsive start, and would have cried out hoarsely, but kept a check on himself.

Staring through the sockets of his mask he saw the shadowy outline of a woman's figure. She was thin and slight and young, and appeared to be wearing an opera cloak, with a hood drawn over her head and a veil of some thick material across her face.

A daughter—a niece of the house late home from a dance, perhaps-a plucky girl who would tackle him single-handed and rise to the situation as only an American woman can rise. So ran his thoughts. He stood up and turned the lantern away, so that the shadow should more entirely conceal his face.

Possibly she hid a revolver beneath that cloak; American women are built that way. He felt suddenly impotent and feeble-the little pluck which despair had given him evanesced.

A horrible impulse assailed him to burst into tears then and there, and to fall upon his knees and to crave for mercy.

"I-I beg your pardon," he began. He disguised his voice as much as possible, but coming muffled from his wraps it needed little

"Don't apologize to me," the woman whis-"Why?" he asked, scarcely knowing what he said.

"Because I'm on the same errand," and she ughed a harsh laugh. "I'm a thief too!" 'Great heaven!" uttered the man's sheer

"I've searched this room," she went on in a dead weary tone; "there's nothing-absolutely nothing here. I'd gone into the drawing oom hoping for better luck, but my candle was blown out by a draught, and I'd left my matches in here. So I groped back, and then I saw your light, and I guessed what you were after. We'd better join forces and be systematic, hadn't we? It's more sensible than quarreling over it."

"What do you mean?" he asked helplessly. This whispering, shrouded figure from the shadows frightened him-frightened him hor-

"You're new to this kind of work?" she

"Yes, oh! yes," he said, his sensitive face twitching under its hot covering. "I only mean to borrow—it's to save a life. I must have money-I-"

"Curious," she said, interrupting him, "mine to save a life, too-the most precious life in the world; and I mean to pay back. It's no self-deceptive boast; if I work my fingers to the bone, I'll pay back, so help me God!"

"I know-I know," he said softly and sympathetically, and suddenly his fear left him, and he felt curiously drawn to this fellowness at his elbow—a soft, emphatic voice—a criminal of his—the woman whom despair and woman's voice calm and arresting. He gave a poverty had rendered as hopeless as it had

rendered him. Was it a beloved mother, he wondered, whose chance of renewed health lay in the carrying out of this desperate extremity; or did a delicate sister's future perhaps hang on this night's work? Or maybe it was a lover? Her outline was so young and slight that, though he could see no hint of her face, he decided it must be a lover. Will a woman, and a good woman (he felt sure in spite of everything that she was good) break laws human and divine save for the man she loves? It was a strange fate, he reflected, that had driven them here together. An infinite pity welled into his heart. He felt at all costs he must protect her-must show her again, though her instinct had already discovered it, that he was no common marauder-must tell

her his pitiful tale and must hear hers. 'This darkness stifles," he breathed. "There are plenty of electric lights-can't we turn on

"No," she answered, "it would not be safe: besides, I would rather you never saw me, just as I am sure you would really rather. I never saw you. The world is small-we

might meet again—we might—"
"Come, then," he muttered, cutting short her sentence, "there's no time to lose; we must go elsewhere.'

He took up his lantern, and walking very softly before her, reached the door. Click-click!

In a second the whole room radiated with dazzling light! The housebreakers were too blinded for the first moment to see that in the doorway stood

the short, thick-set figure of a man. His eyes gleamed under bushy brows. He smiled an unpleasant smile of victory. And in his big right hand he held a revolver.

"So," he said slowly, and his voice was rough with the burr of the Southern States, "the police dew not exaggerate the lawlessness of this astonishingly pious community. So you bring your women up to burgle herewal! it's a new idea."

The two burglars were so entirely dumbfoundered that for a short space there was a dead and absolute silence. They stood blinking and peering before them and trying to see their accuser. Then all at once, acting on impulse, the woman threw herself on her knees. "For the love of Heaven and the mother who bore you," she implored, "listen!" "Wal?"

"I wanted money wanted it as no woman has ever wanted it before." "They mostly dew, I ser'pose," the little

man said dryly-"drive on." "My little child's life-my only little child -depended on fifty paltry pounds. She is desperately ill, but a certain course of treatment costing fifty pounds would cure her Without that treatment she will die. My husband is a journalist-he has been unfortunate. We have nothing-my friends

couldn't help me; we live near you, and I could see this window from our lodgings; and often and often I've watched you casting money about so carelessly. You cannot realize what it was, sir, when so little would have made all the difference between hope and despair to us."

"Git along with the narrative, young woman; don't let's have any flourishes." "Yes-yes-I will. As the child grew worse, it became a hideous temptation, and today I reached the climax! That's the truth. sir; don't charge me, or my child will die without me-don't-

sprang suddenly to her. He had stood back shaking and confused, while she had been telling her tale. He cried: "Mary!" She drew back. "How do you know my

And then even as she spoke the thin man

name?" He took off his mask and threw his arms

around her. "Look!" he cried. "It was for the child I came too. I left you watching, as I thought safely, and I came because I was desperate. I'd watched this window as wellit seemed the only way."

She put a shaking hand on his shoulder,

searched his face and understood. "Fred, how could I know, how could I

suspect?" she gasped. The millionaire still held his revolver, and still he smiled disagreeably. "Seems I've struck a pretty average cool gang this time,' he remarked, "with no limelight effects left out. I'll get you to spin that yarn to a con-

stable if you've no objection.' The man threw back his head with a little gesture of amazed pride. His arm was still round his wife. Somehow, even though in this most desperate situation, it had never struck him that his word could be doubted. "It's true," he said, "every syllable, and we only meant to borrow; before God, we only

meant to borrow-for the child. "Say, that kid's kinder useful, isn't it?" said the millionaire dryly. "I'd like to see it."
His sneer was entirely thrown away on the

oman. She took him at his word. 'Will you come?" she said, "Oh! will you? It's only a few steps—one of those lodgings at the back there. Hold your revolver to our backs if you're afraid we'll escape, only come."

There was that in the woman's face as she made this request which the most finished actor on earth might emulate in vain. It carried such irresistible conviction that the millionaire lowered the muzzle of his weapon at

'I'm darned if I don't!" he said. He herded them both out of the room, and

made a pretence of buttoning the revolver in his coat. In reality, when their backs were turned

he softly laid it down on a table.

Upon a kind but distracted neighbor who

watched the pale face of a little child and listened, quite unable to arrest its whimpering cries, broke the unexpected vision of the child's parents, with a strange, short, thickset man of weatherbeaten appearance following. At first the neighbor thought he was another doctor, which the mother had fetched as a forlorn hope.

The child opened heavy eyes, and stretched out its arms directly they entered.

"Oh! Mummie—I'se wanted you so-Oh! Mummie, stop zee pain-go 'way, man." The last part of the sentence referred to the sudden appearance by the bedside of the

short thick-set stranger. The short, thick-set stranger did not answer, but remained for some time gazing down

at the mite's face. "Go 'way, man," said the little girl feebly again; and then, seeing something, maybe that it is not given save to the clear vision of per-

fect innocence to see, she suddenly stretched out a small weak hand. "Poo' man," she said in a different voice.

There was dead silence in the room. And then the miracle happened which was none the less a miracle because it took the commonplace form of two slow large tears which splashed down the hard cheeks of the

Tatest millionaire.
"What's the damage?" he asked fiercely of the child's father as he timidly touched the child's hand with his rough forefinger.

"It's her heart," the father told him miserably: "there's some treatment in a foreign spa that would cure her—if she could be taken there within the next fortnight. The doctor said at her age it's a certain cure, if great care

can be taken on the journey." The latest millionaire loosed the child's hand very gently, and extracting a pocketbook from some inner recess of himself counted twenty five-pound notes down on the table.

"I had a kid once, 'bout the same age," he said; "before my luck came, it was. was no one anxious to chuck these kinder things at me, and I hadn't the dern'd pluck to go an'—an'—help myself to 'em, so she died. Your child won't die now, I take it. Good night!"

He stumped away without another word and was gone before her father could recover himself sufficiently to answer him-gone before the mother could lay the child back on the top pillow and follow him-gone, banging the door after him.

The neighbor, who, like all neighbors, had her share of curiosity, could suppress it no

She tied on her bonnet and made ready to leave. "A very open-'anded gent," she remarked as she wriggled into a seedy black jacket. "I suppose he's an old friend?"

The man and woman looked at each other across their child's bed. "Er-not exactly," they said .- Chris Sewell.

Stories About Gladstone

Gladstone that have yet seen the light is contributed to the Cornhill Magazine by a writer under the

initials C. R. L. F. The old statesman was in residence at Oxford for a week in teenth century it was much the greatest February, 1890, and he talked at large on all manner of subjects, falling back from time to time on Homer or political reminiscence, as it were for refreshment, and then dashing off on some new scent. The common-room was greatly favored; the diarist benefitted by a momentary misapprehension as to his identity: but it must be said that Mr. G. was most fortunate in his diarist.

The mention of the impossibility of recovering marriage fees leads him to interject, "It's the same with doctors," which was a mistake, but he goes on:

"Now my doctor, Sir Andrew Clarke, he's a very clever man and a very hard-working man. Eight hours a day? Sir, he works more like sixteen. He often gets no fees, though he has made a fortune larger than any doctor ever made. People send for him long distances into the country, and then give him nothing or the ordinary fee. He takes what. he can get. He is utterly unmercenary. But you would be surprised to hear that no less a person than Dr. Hawtrey told me that I would never believe it if he were to give me the names of people who never paid their sons'

"H. H. H." asked him: "Do you expect London to go on growing?".

Mr. G: "Yes, continually. In another century London will have ten millions of people." H. H. H.: "But will not the decay of the docks and all the industries depending on them

affect London very much?" Mr. G.: "We can't tell yet. London is not like the great towns of the north where there are a few great industries liable to suddenly upset. Why do we never hear of great distress at Birmingham? Simply because its industries are so subdivided. Small industries are preferable to great ones for the prosperity of a town. Now everything is made at Birmingham, all the sham Oriental curiosities you buy as you jump ashore through the surf at Madras (Why Madras-he's never been in India, has he?) are made there. But the whole system of Lancashire industries will be upset by the Manchester Ship Canal. That great fortunes, and enumerates three ways of

NE of the most delightful collections of gossip of and about Mr. Wr. Gladstone, says the diarist, "has the Mr. Gladstone, says the diarist, "has the prettiest way of turning round to people and changing the address of his conversation. To an old Westminster boy he put a string of questions with the comment: "In the sevenschool in England: Eton only took the lead from the time of the Walpole family." the butler who always poured out his tea he

said, "Oh, thank you, thank you." "Yet he could be sharp, too. He quite politely, but firmly, shut up one of us who, with singular want of tact, tried to draw him about the reasons of the unpopularity of the London county council. 'Indeed, he had not heard of that-was not much in the way of hearing current gossip.' Again, when some of the Junior Fellows tried to draw him about the Ionian islands, "there was a momentary and very characteristic lifting of that well known right eyebrow; and then, with perfect courtesy, he rose, saying: "And now I think it would be pleasant to see the moonlight in the quadrangle.'

"C. R. L. F." speaks of Mr. Gladstone's Lancashire accent, and his laugh, "a deep gurgling sort of chuckle." He gave a lecture on Homer and modern Assyrian studies. The Union "wondered what it was all about," but "got the real thing" in "ten minutes of genuine

oratory" in reply to a vote of thanks. "Tennyson," Mr. G. declared, "was the greatest poet of the century. Swinburne, yes, great, but rather tame." W. R. A. depreciated Swinburne. G. to a certain extent stood up for him, and also spoke of the extraordinary sale of Lewis Morris's works: all depreciated

W. R. A.: "Have you read Bryce's book on America?"

Mr. G.: "Not all of it. I can't say all, but enough to see what a valuable and laborious book it is. The Americans are astonished at

"The development of milionaires in America is extraordinary. Now there's Carnegie. Carnegie began at four shillings a week and is now making £360,000 a year. He wrote a book about it which I did my best to have disseminated in England, but without success. but I got him to write an article in the "-Magazine," which I regarded as most remarkable. He there argues for the duty of making

spending them. Two are bad-one is good. The bad ones—mind I don't go with him here—not in the first one—not for a moment—are (1) bequeathing it to your wife and children; (2) bequeathing it to anything else—in fact,

to charitable institutions. There I agree with him, every word (slapping his hand hard on the table). The good one is (3) giving it away in your lifetime. He's always giving away, in England as well as in America, giving £50,000 to a public library in America every now and then. Extraordinary thing the number of public libraries in America; they say there are over two thousand of them; there are no circulating libraries there.

"I dined with him (Carnegie) not long ago at the Hotel Metropole, but no pomposity, all very simple and nice. Yes, but a mere leveller, a mere leveller in politics; quite seriously, I dislike his politics. He has been taken up by someone whom I won't mention, in the political world, who had made use of him and floated a newspaper. No. I never see that sort of newspaper.

He thought Mr. Morley had failed to do full justice to Cobden-"a noble character, so simple and so strong." "There isn't a country in Europe that has a sound system of finance except England." "The English people are extraordinarily difficult to work up to excitement on any question." The chapter is full of these obiter dicta.

The whole of the woman element in modern Oxford was profoundly distasteful to him. "T. R." further elucidates this point: "He spoke kindly of efforts to improve the education of women; one of his own daughters was a tutor at Newnham, Cambridge; but college for women at Oxford!-a deep 'Ah' indicated that Mr. Gladstone has misgivings. When Mrs. Gladstone was in Oxford a lady spoke of her visit as a 'pleasant surprise'; "Not at all, not at all, ma'am,' said the old man in a tragic voice, "there are far too many ladies in Oxford already."

Ernest Flagg, the New York architect who designed the Singer building, peculiarly enough, is of the belief that skyscrapers are not justifiable outside of New York. A statement to this effect is brought out at this time by the introduction of a skyscraper in Springfield, Mass., by the Massachusetts Mutual Life. In New York, Mr. Flagg points out, area is contracted and land values have been adjusted to the right to build high and the great pressure for floor space makes it desirable or necessary to "resort to expedients for which there would be no excuse elsewhere."

Wright Bros.' Aeroplane

EW YORK, May 29.—What purports to be a complete description of the Wright brothers' successful aeropiane is published here today. The description is taken from drawings and description filed with the French patent office when application was made for patents which the French government issued last January. To

the partial description of the invention given by the Wrights themselves only one new fact is advanced, the plan by which the aviator is enabled to maintain the equilibrium of the aeroplane despite sudden and variable cur-This is accomplished by means of building

the main planes in three sections, the center one of which is rigid while the wings are so pivoted that a turn of a wheel at the operator's hand causes one wing to lift slightly while the other is correspondingly depressed, thereby increasing the angle of resistance in wing and decreasing it in the other, the effect of which is to return the machine to an

To prevent a rotary movement being given to the machine by the action of the air currents on the wings, a "fish-tail" rudder is set at the rear of the machine which is connected cables with a similar rudder on the front of the machine by the manipulation of which the rotary movement is prevented. A horiozntal rudder is also fixed to the front of the

This is the only portion of the machine which is not described by Orville Wright, who is quoted as follows:

"Approximately it consists of a boxlike frame 40 feet wide, 7 feet long and 7½ feet deep, made of spruce and ash. At the center and top front is a front rudder, a feature which the Wrights introduced and which has proved superior to the old method of a rear

"In the center to the rear, is the tail of the machine, approximately twelve feet in length, less than one-third the length of those on French flyers. This consists in different models of one or two vertical cloth-covered

At the rear, balancing the machine and near the center as possible, are two propellers. Below the framework and toward the rear is a skid, similar to the runners of sleds. This is used for landing and differs in this

particular from the French machines, which are equipped with wheels. For a portion of twelve feet at each end the upper and lower framework is provided with a surface of strong

cotton cloth. In the center of the machine at the bottom is a small double-wheel truck, which, running on a monorail, is used while the machine is acquiring speed enough to leave the ground. The monorail is easily movable in any direction. The Wright machine weighs about 800 pounds, and, in addition to its own weight, including a four-cylinder motor of between twenty-five and thirty horse power, devised and made by the Wright brothers, the machine can carry two men and fuel enough to drive the machine 300 miles. It can carry enough fuel with one man aboard to travel

Paris, May 29.—Wilbur Wright, the aeronaut, one of the Wright brothers of Dayton, O., arrived in this city today from America. The European representative of the Wrights, M. Hart O. Berg, of Philadelphia, says the purpose of Mr. Wright's visit here is to demonstrate in Europe the capabilities of their machine. The preliminary arrangements for the demonstrations are complete, a suitable inclosure two miles square having been secured in western France. Parts of the aeroplane shipped here from America last year will be put together at the location selected. The model to be used has been constructed here after the same model used by the Wright brothers in their experiments in the United

Several weeks probably will be required to get the machine in order. The important features of the invention have now been protected by European patents. If certain tests are fulfilled at the coming experiments it is undersood a company will be formed for he purpose of exploiting the machine in Europe.

The French government, it is stated, has offered to buy the exclusive European rights for three years, provided the machine, carrying the weight of two men, flies thirty miles, returning to the point of departure.

Teacher-If a hundred men work a hundred days at a dollar a day, what do they get. Small Fred-Get mad and go on strike, I

ings From the Exchange Table



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HTING CONSUMPTION.

Organization Society of N.Y. ging An Unceasing War

ODAY in America nearly one-third of the deaths be-tween twenty and forty-live years of age are dueonsumption. This high as it is, stood a little higher a generation ago. In 1882 Dr. Koch dis-In 1882 Dr. Koch discovered the microbe whose tion in the human body also dread disease. He, and unother great physician, ght some such antitoxin as h so successfully arrests the microbe. Thus far their been in vain, so that for the othing remains but to adopt sible mode of refusing a footnessumption germs; or, where nsumption germs; or, where seized a victim, to fight skill and persistence. rk, with its vast and overopulation, its dirty streets a dreadful showing with resumption, one in every her people suffering from

state, usually with a fatal re-st of the patients are poor; ive falling below the grade of and quite one-half of them skilled laborers. Two in five le to have a separate sleeping and are therefore especially communicate infection. With communicate infection. With s in view a committee on the n of tuberculosis has been vorking co-operatively with ty Organization society. The is made up chiefly of phy-ninent in standing, with a. of public-spirited men and long experience in good of all, by means of hand-bills,

ards, pamphlets, newspaper the committee places before e eye the facts of consump thus: "Consumption causes aths than any other disease. It especially those who live in or badly ventilated rooms. on is caused by the poison the consumptive's spit; this and goes as dust into other ungs. Stop spitting, excepting ons or into gutters; you may sumption and not know it. A tive who coughs and spits e and everywhere is a danger community. He poisons the plives in. If he will not stop he should be reported to the health as a dangerous nuis-

nsumptive should spit into a paper which can be burned, and fresh air kill the poison consumptive's spit. In dark, corly ventilated rooms, the emains for months a source of Rooms which have here of emains for months a source of Rooms which have been oc-by a consumptive should be ally cleaned and then disin-y the board of health." that you have fresh air in omes, especially in your bed-and in your work shops." suspect that you have conbeing troubled by a slight, cough, with a gradual loss

th and slight fever, go at once amily physician, or if you are to do that, go at once to the nearest your home. or money on patent medi 'consumption cures.' They re. Consumption may be cur-ken in time, but usually not se. Its treatment is simple: ir all the time; as much rest ble; plenty of plain, wholesome Medicine as prescribed by a m, will help, but it is not so nt. Avoid alcohol in all its nd remember that vice, which the strong, kills the weak."

s giving such lessons as these physicians of mark, who go th and breadth of the city r stereopticons, model safety, , and other well-tested safe-At the close of his remarks a always stands ready to answers, and give what advice and can to all seekers. In favorather some of the lecturers go oors, unfurl a sheet across a oroughfare, and accompany its with informing comment.

m of the committee's work is tive than its traveling ex-This is set up, a month at in one great centre of popula-er another, and its object lesbear fruit. Here in large models are tenement houses or deadly. The deadly sort arge proportion of sunless, airms, inviting a consumption just the breeding ground multiplies quickest and stays Contrasted with these dens of are the bright and cheery of well-designed tenements. indow open to air and heaven, so, are models of tents which pitched upon a city roof, or set suburban backyard, if that be ough. An array of photo-akes clear how infection is spitting and coughing. Close lustrations of wrong ways of with dry brooms, in contrast right method of using a wet vith either moist sawdust, leaves or the like. Dusting ather duster is especially conand proper methods of dus ond proper methods of dus-by damp cloths are shown, w exhibits of sanitaria, ela-simple, from the splendid one sees dotting the Adironnter could put together in

g ago, as 1897 the New York health instituted compulsor ion of consumption patients the law was much evaded te scheme for municipal hos-treat consumptives, is being ed, and, taking a broad view hole situation the scrutiny of f herds throughout the state, hree years ending with 1906, per cent. of the cows were iffering from tuberculosis. To afety all milk, just before use. heated to 185. degrees

derstand he has entered the matrimony."

yes. He is travelling in From the May Bohemian.

The History of Twenty-Five Years

O the great regret of all who knew among those who had handled the same themes, Sir Spencer Walpole did not live to give the final touches to the last instalment of his "History of Twenty-Five Years," of which we reviewed the first two volumes in these columns on March 25, 1904, writes the London Times book reviewer. The book was designed as a sequel to the same writer's work on the "History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War of 1815. to 1858," but for adequate reasons expounded by the author himself it received a distinctive title and was constructed on somewhat different lines. He said, as Sir Alfred Lyall reminds us in his preface to these concluding volumes, which Sir Alfred has edited with conspicuous skill and fidelity:

Tuesday, June 9, 1909.

"That during the next following period—from 1857 to 1880—the connection of England with foreign affairs was of predominant interest, and that the importance of domestic affairs was comparatively secondary. Accordingly in these volumes he allotted long chapters to continental events and transactions, and to the policy of the British government in relation to them. It will be seen that in the two volumes now published he has followed a similar plan. The first opens with a chapter on the Treaty of London and the Genoa award, while the second contains chapters on the eastern question and on the important part taken by the British government in the negotiations connected with the Russo-Turkish war and the Berlin treaty."

Sir Spencer Walpole was undoubtedly well advised not to attempt to carry his great history of sixty-five years of the last century beyond the period so well marked as a decisive and separating moment by the fall of Lord Beaconsfield and the triumph of his great rival. It is all the more to be regretted that he did not live to complete it fully up to that epoch-marking date. "It was," as Sir Alfred Lyall tells us in a final note, and as must have been inferred from the conspicuous absence of the chapters in question, "Sir Spencer Walpole's intention to include in this volume a chapter on the events and transactions of the annexation of the Transvaal, the Zula war, and the campaigns in Afghanistan during the years 1878-1881. He purposed also to review in a separate chapter the condition of the working classes and the successful efforts made by their leaders to enforce their claims and improve their position. But these parts of his plan he did not, unhappily, live to carry There is thus inevitably and most regrettably some restriction of wonted scope and some lack of

completeness in these concluding volumes. him and of all who appreciated Sir Spencer Walpole was never more happily those fine historical gifts which inspired than when he paused occasionally in gave him an easy pre-eminence his narrative to investigate the origin, to record the progress, and to interpret the significance of this or that movement of the national mind which marches concurrently with the external phases of events, and profoundly influences, though it may never at any moment dominate, the course of their sequence and evolution. There is an admirable chapter in the fourth volume on "Ritual and Religion," which illustrates this characteristic. projected but unwritten chapter on the condi tion of the working classes would, no doubt have illustrated it not less happily; and the other projected chapters on South African affairs and Afghanistan are none the less to be desiderated since their absence leaves, as it were, "half told the story of Cambuscan bold." -in other words it truncates and severs in twain the author's trenchant survey of the earlier and chequered phases of imperialism as conceived and interpreted by Lord Beaconsfield and his disciples. This, however, is the decree of fate, not the shortcoming of the historian. For the rest of the general character of the work, of its purpose, method, and execution we can only repeat what we said four years ago in reviewing the first two volumes -due recognition being made of the fact that Sir Spencer Walpole did not live to give it its final revision and full completion. Sir Spencer Walpole had himself determined from the outset not to carry his history beyond the year 1880. In his concluding paragraph he wrote: "I doubt whether the time has come to tell the history of the country for the quarter of a century that followed 1880." We had already anticipated and endorsed this judgment, giving as our reason the high conception of his method and purpose which the author had en-

tertained and justified throughout:-"Beyond that point it is perhaps impossible to go for the present. . . . Party feeling still perhaps runs too high to allow the historian to be impartial unless he is content to be little more than a chronicler. Sir Spencer Walpole aims higher than this, and therefore he is compelled to follow the course of events at a distance of at least twenty-five years. The advantage of this adjustment of perspective is manifest throughout these volumes. It is not merely that we learn much that could not be looked very different at the time, but we get outside and beyond the passions and personal antipathies of the moment and are enabled to perceive some of the true characters and mo-

their merits. There is no bitterness in Sir Spencer Walpole's judgments. There is none of the rancour of mere party antagonism. He has his sympathies and antipathies like rest of us, but, though not suppressed, they are never unduly obtruded, nor do they prevent his doing a large measure of historical justice to policies and personalities which least accord with his own predilections."

Not, indeed, that universal assent will be given to Sir Spencer Walpole's judgment on such crucial instances of policy as the Treaty of London, whereby at the crisis of the war of 1870 Russia was released, or rather released herself, from the Black Sea restrictions imposed on her by the Treaty of Paris, and the face of England was savedy somewhat ignominiously as he represents it, by the solemn declaration that the conference assembled to consider the question was not to be regarded as merely registering "a foregone conclusion" -though every one knows now, as every one knew at the time, that the conclusion was as much foregone before the conference met as any diplomatic conclusion ever has been in this world; or as the Geneva award, whereby the Alabama claims were finally and on the whole satisfactorily settled, though not without some politic surrender on our part irritating to the national pride at the time, but infinitely conducive in the long run to the re-establishment and maintenance of cordial relations between this country and the United States; or as the policy of Lord Beaconsfield in relation to the Eastern Question and the Treaty of Berlin, whereby this country was very nearly induced once more to put its money on the wrong horse, as Lord Salisbury afterwards said of the Crimean war, and perhaps was only saved from that misfortune because when it came to the point Lord Beaconsfield was prepared to hedge and did hedge, as Sir Spencer Walpole thinks, with a cynicism which hoodwinked his followers for a time, though it probably never deceived himself. We are probably still too near to those exciting episodes of latter nineteenth century history for any historian who was contemporary with them to disengage himself from the atmosphere of party predilection which surrounded them. Nor can the critic who has passed through the same experience pretend to be much more impartial. Except where history has subsequently disclosed secrets. known to contemporaries, and are enabled to , which were not known at the time, we are all discern some of the true causes and trace apt to think of these matters as our party pre-somewhat of the real sequence of events that possessions and affinities at the moment inclined us to think of them; and such a phrase as Sir Spencer Walpole uses in relation to the Treaty of London to the effect "that history will probably record" this or that conclusion

the Treaty of London, perhaps the best that can be said is what Bernal Osborne said of it at the time, that "the settlement was one at which every one was glad, and of which no one was proud." The question was not very skilfully nor very firmly handled; but the forces wielded by Gortschakoff and Bismarck were more than a match for Lord Granville's facile and face-saving diplomacy, and Mr. Gladstone showed more than his usual capacity for paying himself with words and ignoring palpable, but unwelcome, facts. The thing had to be done, and it was done. How it was done does not greatly matter now. We. had put our money on the wrong horse, and we had to cut our losses with as much dignity as we could command and as much pretence as the occasion needed. As to the Geneva award, again, if we look to the thing done and its ulterior consequences we must, as Sir Spencer Walpole acknowledges, regard it from that point of view as exceedingly well done; yet the manner of doing it was by no means acceptable at the time to a high-spirited na-tion, and can perhaps best be defended on the ex post facto ground that the end has abundantly justified the means employed to attain it. We have long ago forgotten the annoyances and the hazards of the settlement, though the impartiality of history compels Sir Spencer Walpole to record them. Its results remain, and to those who secured these due credit must be given. Lastly, as regards the Jingo period of 1876-8—we use the word Jingo" in no invidious sense, but merely as a convenient descriptive epithet — the historian must acknowledge that Lord Beaconsfield's policy, regarded in the light of the event, was rankly opportunist, and manifestly inconsistent with itself. Sir Spencer Walpole shows this with merciless and yet unerring analysis.

impartiality of the historian of the future. Of

"Lord Beaconsfield (he tells us) has conferred a debt on the whole English-speaking world by conferring on it some of the most delightful literature in the language. But in the realm of his romance there is nothing more romantic than his two speeches in the House of Lords, which preceded and succeeded his mission to Berlin. An interval of one hundred days separates the two in point of time. The distance which separates them in argument is not to be expressed by the ciphers in which unimaginative man notes the immensities of time and space," In this brief interval of time, we are told

on a subsequent page:-"He unlearned all that he thought he had established as true about Turkey itself, and about Kars, Bessarabia, and Batoum, and he learned a great deal about these places which tives of men whom their contemporaries seems to indicate that he scarcely regards him- was not to be discovered from the ordinary either censured unworthily or extolled beyond self as having attained to the serene and final text-books. If he had secured leisure to pur-

sue his studies a little further, it is possible he might have ascertained from the teachings of history that he could not possibly divorce the Bulgaria of the north from the Bulgaria of the south by the childish device of giving it a new name. He might have learned from the lessons of geography that the occupation of Cyprus could not control the caravan road between Trebizond and Tabriz. The historian, however, who rejoices that Lord Beaconsfield learned so much, has no right to complain that in so few weeks he did not learn more. If it were, indeed, legitimate even to speculate on what might have been, he would be disposed to regret that the information which Lord Beaconstield acquired in June he had not obtained in the previous February. For if in February Lord Beaconsfield had realized that the exclusion of the Turk from two-thirds of European Turkey was not an act of partition; that Bessarabia was only a very small portion of territory, occupied by 230,000 inhabitants; that Kars was a fortress which Russia had already taken three times, and was certain to take again; and that the important harbor of Batoum would hold only three considerable ships-what evils, what dangers, what anxieties might have been avoided! The cabinet might have remained compact; the reserves might have been left to fulfil their domestic duties at home; the British fleet might have neither passed nor repassed—nor passed or repassed again-the Straits of the Dardanelles; the Indian Sepoys might not have been brought to Malta; the Exchanges of Europe might not have been perturbed by rumors of war; and the people might have joined their chosen minister in congratulating themselves on the excellent arrangements which had been made at San Stefano, and which were happily to be sanctioned at Berlin.'

All this is true, and perhaps no one would now care to dispute it. But it is not all the truth, nor does Sir Spencer Walpole pretend that it it. It is the function of history not merely to record the facts with due accuracy, and impartiality, but to discern their meaning and tendency, to disengage the ideas which underlie them. Lord Beaconsfield's policy, misguided in many respects as the event has shown it to have been, tortuous and inconsistent, as no one can now deny it to have been, was at least inspired by a great and fruitful idea-the idea of Imperialism, which to many seemed a folly in those days, but which no one can now repudiate without wilfully blinding himself to the destinies and responsibilities of his country. Sir Spencer Walpole lashes the faults of the jingo policy and its author with an unsparing hand. But he cannot, and does not, attempt to deny that it left an indelible mark on the political mind of his countrymen, and inspired it with new and fruitful ideals.

Health an Important Factor to D 1:4: Success



EALTH is one of the elements to be considered in calculating the career of a publican, and I have career of a publican, and I have always predicted an eminent career for Ferrars because, in addition to his remarkable tal-

ants, he has apparently such a fine constitu-Ferrars was, of course, a purely fictitious character-not even a portrait drawn from life. But, in laying this stress on the part played by physical strength in political achievement, Lord Beaconsfield was, for once, not indulging his fancy but stating a plain and rather dismal truth. A "truth," indeed, yet not a truism. Many a man, lacking this one qualification for political service, has not only marred his career and destroyed his peace, but curtailed his life, in the endeavor to keep abreast with men perhaps intellectually his inferiors but in physical force his betters. The great Lord Grey at the most critical moment in the fortunes of the first Reform Bill was protesting with an almost excessive vehemence that his only inducement to remain in office was the hope of rendering some service to the State; and, in enforcing this point, he extemporized a magnificent misquotation. Dryden had written-

Punish a body which he could not please, Bankrupt of life, yet prodigal of ease.

Grey, applying the same thought to his own case, exclaimed:

What else could tempt me on these stormy seas, Bankrupt of life, yet prodigal of ease? Again and again that generous prodigality, accelerating the final and fatal bankruptcy, has been exhibited on the stage of our political life. Thus was Sidney Herbert, the fine flower of physical and moral beauty-infinitely the most gracious and attractive figure in the group of Peelites—who died at fifty, worn out by the labors and sorrows of the Crimea. "My health," he used to say, "has thwarted me in everything I undertook. Whether it was fox-hunting or politics, the strong fellow always beat me.' Ten years later there was Henry Winterbotham, "the young martyr-statesman," as Liddon called him in a sermon at St. Paul's, whom many will still recall as the rising hope of the stern and unbending Radicals—killed by official work in his thirty-seventh year. And in more recent times the meteor-like career and disappearance of Lord Randolph Churchill showed, even more startlingly, that even the most exceptional combination of political and

parliamentary gifts is only a snare if the physical constitution is unequal to the strain. John Bright was, I should imagine, a man of considerably more than average strength; yet even he broke down, even to the point of having to leave the Cabinet, under the stress of official work; and, even in his fullest vigor, he was never equal to a very laborious post. Gladstone, though in his marvelous old age, he seemed to be, as Mr. Morley said, "encased in a frame of pliant steel," began public life with the reputation of delicate health, and was menaced in the very prime of life by serious lungtrouble. That he became the marvel of physical strength which we all remember, and was able down to the verge of ninety years to work like a man of thirty, was due, no doubt, to the wonderful regularity of his disciplined and ordered life-due most specially, as he himself eagerly declared, to the saving grace of Sunday. "Sunday I reserve, with rare exceptions, for religious employments. It is Sunday, I am convinced, that has kept me alive and well, even to a marvel, in times of considerable labor. It is impossible for me to be thankful enough for the exemption (from illness) which I enjoy, especially when I see far stronger constitutions—constitutions truly Herculean—breaking down around me." Perhaps the most remarkable instance of a feeble constitution, preserved by care through a long period of public, life, was that of Lord John Russell, who on his eleventh birthday weighed 3 st. 12 lb., who when he entered the House of Commons was warned by his doctor that he could not live through a single session, who was twice Prime Minister, filled all the most laborious offices of State, and spent sixty years in the activities of political life. If an "interviewer" from the Lancet had asked Lord John the secret of his longevity, the answer would have been something like this: "As I had a bad digestion, I lived on very simple food. As there was consumption in my mother's family, lived as much as I could in the fresh air. spent a good deal of my time on horseback, and never fussed." In illustration of this lastnamed and most important habit, Lord John might have quoted his own laconic account of his conduct at a perilous conjuncture—"Seeing that nothing was to be done that night, I left the Cabinet and went to the opera." Of course the ideal constitution for a political career was that of Palmerston, who died Prime Minister at 81 after a lifetime divided between the exacting labors of the House of Commons and the scarcely less strenuous pursuits of so-

shooting long after his eyesight was too dim to take correct aim, and persevered in his other outdoor pursuits. Twice during the last year of his life he rode over from Broadlands to his training stables at Littleton to see his horses take a gallop on Winchester race-course. He rode down in June to the Harrow speeches, and timed himself to trot the distance from his house in Piccadilly to the head master's door, nearly twelve miles, within the hour, and accomplished it." To be sure, he had the gout from time to time, and eventually it killed him; but that was, so to say, all in the day's work. Gout was rather specially the statesman's disease; Walpole endured it. Chatham died of it. Althorp killed himself by trying to stave it off. It drove the great Lord Derby out of office. It diminished the vigor, though it never could spoil the temper of Lord Granville. And, in spite of all warnings to the contrary, the habitual victims of gout flattered themselves with the venerable delusion that it was "a safetyvalve to the constitution" and "kept off worse things." Even Lord Beaconsfield was not exempt from that superstition; and I have read a letter in which he extols the "renovating ferocity" of his last attack. Putting on one side the case of such invulnerable heroes as Lord Palmerston, perhaps the sort of constitution which Lord Beaconsfield possessed is as good an equipment as any for parliamentary life. It was a constitution which did not incite its owner to physical effort, yet never interfered with mental alertness, and was capable of prolonged endurance; which did not imperatively demand fresh air, but throve in the fusty atmosphere of Downing street and the House of Commons, which shrank instinctively from excess, and inclined by nature to temperance, moderation and self-control; and, above all, was absolutely proof against excitement, worry and nervous wear-and-tear. It was, in a word, constitution not exceptionally strong, but absolutely sound, and exactly adapted to the requirements of official life. When a friend urged the septuagenarian Palmerston to believe that a course of active Opposition would suit his health better than the labors of office, he replied: "No, no; that stirs up the bile and creates acidity. Ask Disraeli if it does not." And certainly that remarkable man was never so healthy and so happy as when he was leading the House of Commons and governing the empire.

ciety and sport. "He used to go out partridge- the happy days when statesmen were not expected to appear on public platforms. If a man in high office addressed his supporters once between one general election and the next, he was thought to have discharged everything in the way of oratorical duty which the most exacting constituency could require. John Bright, who made an annual address at Birmingham, was censured for setting an example of dangerous activity. Mr. Gladstone, by his early crusades in Lancashire, by his orations at Blackheath in middle life, and by his later pilgrimages of passion to Midlothian, created a precedent which since his day has killed many a weaker man. In 1874 Lord Shaftesbury wrote in his diary: "It is a new thing, and a very serious thing, to see the Prime Minister 'on the stump.' Surely there is some little due to dignity of position. But to see him running from Greenwich to Blackheath, to Woolwich, to New Cross, to every place where a barrel can be set up, is more like Punch than the Premier." But even this activity, novel and in some respects perilous as it was, did not in those distant days extend beyond the limits of his own constituency. It was not till a considerably later period that the 'old man eloquent' began to take the whole world as his parish, and to harangue the electors of every borough which he touched on his northward journeys, and every county through which he passed. It was this startling innovation on the more reticent habits of his predecessors which in 1886 drew down on Mr. Gladstone a royal remonstrance, and elicited a characteristic de-

"Mr. Gladstone must state frankly what it is that has induced him thus to yield to importunity for speeches. It is that, since the death of Lord Beaconsfield, the leaders of the Opposition have established a rule of what may be called popular agitation, by addressing public meetings from time to time at places with which they were not connected. This method was peculiarly marked in the case of Lord Salisbury as a peer, and this change on the part of the leaders of the Opposition has induced Mr. Gladstone to deviate on this critical occasion from the rule which he had generally or universally observed in former years. . . Your Majesty will be the first to perceive that, even if it had been possible for him to decline this great contest, it was not pos-But all the instances which I have quoted duct it in a half-hearted manner, or to omit the of healthy and long-lived politicians belong to use of any means requisite in order to place

(what he thinks) the true issue before the country.

The official and constitutional propriety of these orations by leading statesmen, outside the boundaries of the place which they represent, has now passed beyond the sphere of discussion. The habit of making speeches all over the country has become a recognized and inevitable part of a statesman's duty. That the platform has its uses no one will deny, but it makes a tremendous addition to the fatigues of political life. A cabinet minister has spent and exhausting week in London, sitting up each night in the House of Commons, perhaps piloting a bill through committee, and busy all the forenoon and afternoon with the regular work of his office. He has promised, at the requestof a friend or by the advice of the whips, to address a meeting in Lancashire or Devon-shire. He must hurry to the station, dine in the train, travel for four or five hours, address a crowded audience, in a hall as hot as Tophet, for an hour and a half, drive out three miles into the country, meet the local leaders at a heavy supper, go to bed late and dog-tired, rise early, get his breakfast while he is dressing. and catch the express for London in time to meet an important deputation at one o'clock. The effect of all this on nerves, circulation, and digestion can be imagined by us all, but accurately described only by a doctor examining for life insurance. If it had not been for the Colston banquet at Bristol on Nov. 13 last, the Liberal party would not today be mouring the retirement of its loved and honored leader.

HOW LONDONERS LIVE

Here is an indication of how some Londoners live, taken from the Christian World. "The number of women and girls availing themselves of the hospitality of All Hallows Church, London Wall, from 6.30 a.m. till 9 a.m. was last year 12,000 more than in 1907. A great number of men meet in the men's hall. The church is warmed and lighted, books are provided, sewing is permitted, and a service is held at 8 for the women and 7.30 for the men-The men and women are those who, from motives of economy, are obliged to go to London by the cheap workmen's trains hours before their places of business are open. Mrs. Montague Fowler, the vicar's wife, has organized a working party, which made last year 300 garments for the poor. The men's hall has now entered into competition with the women taking away material and returning it in the form of finished articles."

Carpet Week--Carpets at Great Savings--Starting Tomorrow

Starting Monday at 8.30 a.m. and for the balance of the week only, we will offer a large and well assorted range of Axminster and Brussels carpets and our entire st.ck of Carpet Squares at great reductions from the regular prices If you are interested incarpets, if you want any now, or will want any soon, this is a chance that you should take advantage of. The values are exceptionally good and when you consider the assortment you have to select from, and the money you can save on carpets for any room in the house, 'you will see that it is to your own advantage to participate in this bargain offering. These prices are for this week only.

\$1 and \$1.25 Brussels Carpet for 65c

We are going to clear Thirty Rolls finest grade English Body Brussels Carpet, in about twenty different patterns, comprising two and three toned and combination colorings in fawns, greens, reds, blues and Orientals, with five-eight border, and some with three-quarter stair to match. Rég. per yard, \$1, \$1.25.

\$16.50 Tapestry Squares for \$12

Fifty Balmoral Tapestry Carpet Squares, in chintz, floral and Oriental designs, on grounds of fawn, red, blue and green, very durable squares for living room, dining room or bedroom, in three sizes, as follows:-

9x12, reg. \$21.00 \$15.75 9x10-6, reg. \$18.50 \$14 9x 9, reg. \$16.50 \$12 PRICE. SALE PRICE.

\$17.50 Brussels Squares for \$11.90

Fifteen Brussels Squares, best quality material, in some splendid patterns, about fifteen different designs in the lot, covering a large variety of floral and conventional patterns in the very best colorings, comprising greens, blues, reds and fawns. The squares are one of the best bargains, size 9 x 9. Reg. \$17.50. \$11.90

85c Tapestry Stair Carpet, 25c OO YARDS TAPESTRY STAIR CARPET, neat deeffects, 2-4 and 3-4 up to 85c, for CARPET WEEK PRICE 25c

Axminster Carpet Squares at Reductions

Our entire stock of Axminster Carpet Squares to clear at most substantial reductions off regular prices. These squares are all new this season. Beautiful parlor and dining designs in every required tone and shade, ranging in sizes from 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. to 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. o in. Regular \$75.00 \$17.75 to \$21.00. CARPET WEEK PRICES \$63.75 to.

Fine Showing of Bedroom Furniture

We wish to call particular attention to our showing of furniture for the sleeping room, we have a splendid assortment of all kinds of beds. dressing tables and bureaux, the very newest and best styles are to be seen in our showrooms. We wish to call particular attention to our display of brass and iron beds. We illustate a few designs in brass trimmed enameled iron beds of which we have an extensive range. In brass beds we have a really beautiful assortment, we do not believe there is a store in Canada that can show a better range, or more handsome designs. We solicit an inspection of these lines.



All Wilton Carpets at Great Price Concessions

All Wilton Carpet Squares are marked to clear at great savings from the regular prices. These carpets have a richness and effect that cannot be produced in any other carpet. They come in twotoned effects in blue, greens and crimson. Also in beautiful combination colorings in scroll, floral, oriental and conventional designs, in sizes from 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. to 9 ft. x 9 ft. 0 in. Regular \$67.50 to \$24.50. CARPET WEEK PRICES \$20.75

Wool Carpet Squares Underpriced

SCOTCH INGRAIN CARPET SQUARES, an extra large assortment of designs in neat conventional and floral effects, in all the wanted colorings, the most suitable and most desirable bedroom carpet that can be procured, in six sizes.

Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	Regular \$13.25 to \$9.50	CARPET WEEK PR \$10.50 to \$7.5
Size 9 ft. o in. x 9 ft. o in.	Regular \$15.75 to \$11.25	\$12.50 to \$10.0
Size 9 ft. o in. x 10 ft/6 in.	Regular \$18.50 to \$13.25	\$14.75 to \$10.5
Size 9 ft. o in. x 12 ft. o in.	Regular \$21.00 to \$15.00	\$16.75 to \$12.0
Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	Regular \$24.50 to \$17.50	\$19.50 to \$14.0
Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	Regular \$27.25 to \$19.75	\$21.75 to \$15.7

Monday Sale of Fine Cloths

At About Half the Regular Value

N Monday we will place on sale a special purchase of FINE DRESS GOODS. These goods are the staple broadcloths and Venetians a considerable quantity that we picked up at a bargain. You will say that they are a bargain when you see what we are showing for these prices, as these are the finest French goods.

\$2.50 Broadcloths Monday \$1.25 | \$1.25 Venetians Monday 75c BROADCLOTHS, all wool, rich, lustrous finish, durability and color guaranteed. Correct for tailored suits, in brown, car-

dinal, wine, moss, myrtle, light, medium

and dark navys, 50 inches wide. Reg. \$2.50. Monday...\$1.25

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