

MEN ARE KILLED ON U. S. CRUISER

Steam Pipe Bursts in Engine Room of Tennessee at San Pedro

FOUR MEN DIE INSTANTLY

More Believed to Be Fatally Injured, and Others Suffering

San Pedro, Cal., June 5.—A terrible accident occurred only a few minutes after the U. S. armored cruiser Tennessee left the harbor at San Pedro...

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN SASKATCHEWAN

Government Bill Passes Second Reading in the Legislature

NOT A DISSENTING VOTE

Leader of Opposition Thinks Local Option Areas Might Be Larger

Regina, June 6.—Without a dissenting voice the new government liquor act passed its second reading this morning...

PASSENGERS DIE IN TRAIN WRECK

Fifteen Killed and Many Injured in Collision Near Annapolis, Md.

DEATH LIST WILL BE LONG

Heavy Rain Makes Suffering of Homeless People More Acute

Annapolis, Md., June 5.—In a head-on collision between two specials of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railway Co. shortly before 8 o'clock...

TORNADO CLAIMS MANY VICTIMS

Terrific Storm Sweeps Portions of Kansas and Nebraska

MEMBERS TALK ABOUT DELAYS

Conduct of Liberal Opposition in 1896 Recalled to Memory

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

TWO SCHOONERS ONLY WILL SAIL

Umbrina and Dora Steward Alone to Go From Here to Bering Sea

THE INSURANCE IS LIGHT

Damage Will Amount to \$150,000—Originated in the Moulding Room

Two sealing schooners are being made ready to go to Bering Sea, the smallest number that has left in June since the City of San Diego first went into Bering Sea over a quarter of a century ago...

ROYAL PARTY STARTS VISIT TO RUSSIA

Exchange of Entertainments to Take Place on the Royal Yachts at Revel

DETECTIVES FIGHT BAND OF ROBBERS

One Bandit Fatally Wounded and a Detective Seriously Injured

Pittsburg, Pa., June 6.—Two men shot one fatally, three under arrest and two escaped, are the results of a desperate battle fought by detectives and a band of alleged bandits who were surrounded in a farm house at Belle Bridge...

REVELSTOKE PEOPLE EXPECT MUCH FROM DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT

Mining Activity in the Big Bend

FIRE DISCOVERED BY THE HINDU WATCHMAN

MARCH OF FIRE WATCHED BY HUNDREDS

Revelstoke, June 6.—A great deal of mining activity in the Big Bend district, north of this city, is expected for the present season...

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, featuring a woman in a corset and text describing the product's quality and fit.



Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, detailing the features and benefits of the product.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, highlighting the craftsmanship and materials used.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, providing information on where to purchase the product.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, emphasizing the comfort and support of the garment.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, discussing the historical significance of the brand.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, showcasing the variety of styles available.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, mentioning the brand's reputation for quality.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, describing the fit and finish of the product.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, providing a list of retailers and distributors.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, highlighting the brand's commitment to excellence.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, discussing the brand's history and legacy.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, emphasizing the brand's quality and durability.

Advertisement for 'The White' brand corsets, providing contact information for the brand.



“MIZER”

... ninety per cent in fuel, to the odors and the steam...

... for Fishing outfit

... Family Cash Grocery

... Family Cash Grocery

... Count Boni's Jewels

... Murder Suspected

... KENTUCKY'S DEED

... Interred at Los Angeles—Two of the injured men are expected to die

... Anaheim, Cal., June 6.—Five of the victims of yesterday's fatal

... Republican Preparations

... Republican Preparations

OFFICIALS SURE OF SUCCESSFUL MEET

Preparations Complete for the Horse Races That Start Tomorrow

With only one day intervening before the opening of the June races, the stewards of the Victoria Racing Association have practically everything arranged and ready for the bell.

... The greatest drawing card is the close proximity to salt water. This is a great boon to owners, who use this remedy for reducing swellings and hardening their horses in general.

... Everything points to a record meet. Not only in the number of days but judging from the interest that is being shown in the racing.

... Count Boni's Jewels

... Murder Suspected

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EXTRA FIRE WARDENS HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

Forty-Six Assistants to Serve in Different Parts of the Province

Forty-six assistant fire wardens have been appointed for the season, by the chief commissioner of the province.

... The appointments were made yesterday and letters of instruction were forwarded to the appointees, of which the following is a specimen:

... The district fire warden for your locality is Mr. —, whose headquarters are at —, and it is desired that you do all you can from time to time to co-operate with him and place him in possession of any necessary or apprehended danger, and advise him regarding the same, as your knowledge of local conditions will, of necessity, be of much assistance to him.

... Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works

... Arrowhead

... Kootenay Mines

... SASKATCHEWAN HOUSE

... Former Millionaire's Plight

... Winnipeg's Bonds

... Hope Lies in Fact That Other Issues Have Fallen Flat at First and Subsequently Succeeded

... New York, June 8.—Geo. Lockner, a seventeen-year-old boy, of Syracuse, N. Y., was the winner of the Irvington-Milburn bicycle road race held today over the famous old twenty-mile course.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISPOSES OF WORK

College Affairs and Other Matters of Importance Are Dealt With

Winnipeg, June 8.—At the session of the general assembly this morning a telegram was read announcing the death of Dr. Finlay, superintendent of home missions.

... At 2:30 the home missions, eastern division, report was presented, and Mr. Chapman then delivered an address.

... The names of the new assistant fire wardens, and the districts for which they are appointed are:

... Arrowhead

... Kootenay Mines

... SASKATCHEWAN HOUSE

... Former Millionaire's Plight

... Winnipeg's Bonds

... Hope Lies in Fact That Other Issues Have Fallen Flat at First and Subsequently Succeeded

... New York, June 8.—Three of the yachts racing from Marblehead to Bermuda were sighted on June 6, at a point about forty miles east of the Namnet lightship by the oil tank steamer Rotterdam, which arrived here today. The names of the yachts could not be ascertained.

MENTAL BREAKDOWN OF LORD TWEEDMOUTH

Unable to Fulfill His Official Duties and Ordered to Take Rest

London, June 5.—The veiled rumors of the physical and mental condition of Lord Tweedmouth, Lord President of the Council, which were held in parliament circles as partly accounting for his inaction in the correspondence with Emperor William with regard to the navy, have been confirmed.

... The appointments were made yesterday and letters of instruction were forwarded to the appointees, of which the following is a specimen:

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Advertisement for Campbell's June Frocks for Little Folks. Includes an illustration of a woman and a child.

Advertisement for The Ladies' Store Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Coy't St. Lists various clothing items and prices.

Advertisement for THE LOCAL MARKETS. Lists various market prices for goods like flour, sugar, and produce.





MEMORIAL WILL GO TO OTTAWA

Shippers Formulate Protest Against Methods of Canadian-Mexican Service

SUBSIDY TERMS INFRACED

Steamers Must Carry 120 Passengers—Lonsdale Can Only Carry 53

A memorial is being prepared by the shippers in Victoria who have been doing business in the past with the Canadian-Mexican steamship line, pointing out the disabilities under which they have been placed since Capt. T. H. Worsnop returned to the management of the steamship company...

NEW ZEALAND ASKS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Tramp Steamer to Be Chartered to Carry Over Heavy Load in July

Vancouver, June 8.—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...

VANCOUVER'S BONDS

Civic Authorities Object to Story Concerning Their Action—Tenders Are Held For

Vancouver, June 8.—The civic authorities were thoroughly indignant yesterday afternoon at the story appearing in the columns of the World to the effect that a secret deal had been made by the council with reference to the city bonds which are still unissued...

FOOD INSPECTION

Vancouver Health Committee Asks for Appointment of Official by the Provincial Government

TRAVEL INCREASES

Many People Taking Advantage of the Low Rates for Holiday Trip to the East

TRAVEL INCREASES

Vancouver, June 8.—Eastward travel in connection with C. P. R. excursions is becoming very heavy and the possibilities are that the advance of the summer many more people will take advantage of the low round trip rates quoted to eastern points...

TRAVEL INCREASES

Next sales of excursion tickets will occur on June 19 and 20, July 6, 7, 23 and 24, and August 6, 7, 21 and 22...

TRAVEL INCREASES

North Vancouver Debt. At a meeting of the North Vancouver municipal council last night, Mayor J. Mitchell, Lloyd's surveyor, was asked to survey the steamer. He recommended the repairs, which were effected, and it is expected the delayed steamer will be able to get to sea today...

MULLEN SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS

Jury at Fernie Assizes Finds Prisoner Guilty of Man-slaughter

Fernie, June 8.—At the assizes the trial of Patrick Mullen for the shooting of Angelo Orlando last September started today. Mullen's counsel returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and Mullen was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

MULLEN SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS

Dominion Copper Resumes. Phoenix, B.C., June 8.—Official information has just been received from headquarters in New York that the Dominion Copper will resume operations at their mines and smelter in the Boundary on June 15. The Boundary is a small town, located in Phoenix camp, are the principal mines of the Dominion Copper and when operating at normal capacity employ 300 to 400 men and ship 700 to 1000 tons of ore per day...

MULLEN SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS

Club Liquor Test Case. New Westminster, June 8.—Judgment was given by Captain Pittendrigh, alderman, in a liquor test case brought by the city against the Maidland Club, Ltd., in which the city endeavored to prove that the club, although a social club, was in the habit of selling liquor in the club without a license from the city. The magistrate finds that the club is a social club and not a place of public resort...

MULLEN SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS

Britannia Mines. Manager Adams Announces that Work Will Be Resumed as Soon as Possible

MULLEN SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS

Salmon Arm, June 8.—One David Chanin, a dusky man of Indian, appeared before Bevee Evans and W. Leonard, J.P., charged with stealing a watch and a watch chain in the possession of J. D. Cameron. Constable Thompson arrested the man, who through an interpreter, admitted the charge...

MULLEN SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS

Young Salmon Arm Lad Observes Hindu Making Away With His Father's Waistcoat

MULLEN SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS

Pat Feeney's Wedding. New Westminster, June 8.—Pat Feeney, a well-known center fielder of the New Westminster lacrosse team, was married yesterday to Mrs. Mary Bull, formerly Miss M. Fortuque of this city. The ceremony was performed in St. Peter's cathedral by Rev. Father O'Boyle. The bride was attended by Miss Stanfield while Mr. Bern Henry supported the groom.

MULLEN SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS

Smuggling at Vancouver. Vancouver, June 8.—Another violation of the customs laws was discovered last Sunday when a customs officer held up two men who presented an appearance so absolutely ridiculous that they were taken to the police station. One of the men was carrying a small package in his coat which was found to contain a quantity of opium...

MULLEN SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS

Pleaser Ground Near Vancouver. Vancouver, June 8.—Gold has been discovered in what looks like paying quantities on the island of Cadwallader empties into the north arm of Burrard Inlet, about twelve miles from Vancouver. Six claims have been staked and are being recorded by Messrs. McLeod and A. Bradley.

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 "Avec le temps la beauté passe, mais la laideur reste toujours," beauty of face lasts but a short time in comparison with beauty of figure.

A Corset Makes or Mars the Figure—The One Corset to Make the Figure is the "American Lady"

From a 1908 fashion standpoint, nothing is so great an aid to symmetry as this high-class garment. These beautiful and durable designs are suitable for day and evening wear—eminently appropriate for choice dressers who take pride in their stylish appearance and perfect fit of their costume.

AMERICAN LADY CORSETS, prices \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.25, \$5.00 to \$6.75. AMERICAN LADY GIRDLE CORSETS, matchless for those of slender form, or very young ladies, in white and grey. Price \$1.75

SEE THE "SYLVIA"

Mamie Meyer's Celebrated Back and Bust Supporters; reduces the bust from 4 to 6 inches; sizes 38, 40, 42. White. Washable. Price \$2.00

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

Henry Young & Co. Government Street, Victoria, B.C. "Home of the Hat Beautiful" Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery. Dent's Gloves Morley's Hosiery.

BRUTAL COMMANDANT SUITS REACTIONISTS

Makes Life Miserable for Liberals in Yalta District of Russia

BRUTAL COMMANDANT SUITS REACTIONISTS

St. Petersburg, June 8.—The Russia, the organ of Premier Stolypin, today published an article directed against the actions of the reactionist party in the Yalta district, where the treatment of the liberal population has made him the most picturesque and wholly illegitimate of the revolutionists.

BRUTAL COMMANDANT SUITS REACTIONISTS

Battle, Mont., June 5.—Eight inches of snow on the level, washed into slush by a driving rain, but fell from the outer world today. Telegrams of commutation was not stored till late this afternoon. More damage is reported however.

BRUTAL COMMANDANT SUITS REACTIONISTS

Education of Chinese Boys. Pekin, June 5.—The Chinese government is at present engaged in framing a plan for the education of Chinese boys in America. The plan is to send a number of Chinese boys to pay American schools and to study the majority of last period of the Chinese. The plan is to send a number of Chinese boys to pay American schools and to study the majority of last period of the Chinese.

BRUTAL COMMANDANT SUITS REACTIONISTS

Canada Club. Annual Dinner of Organization in London Addressed by Lord Crews and Others

BRUTAL COMMANDANT SUITS REACTIONISTS

London, June 5.—The dinner of the Canada club was held last night, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal presiding. The Earl of Crews, secretary of state for the colonies, speaking on the Dominion of Canada, wonderful progress that Canada today needed to develop literature and art worthy of her other greatness and the Royal family to be side with the greatest nations of the world.

BRUTAL COMMANDANT SUITS REACTIONISTS

Balloon as Target. Rifle Shots Fired at Air Navigators as They Passed Over Village in New York State

BRUTAL COMMANDANT SUITS REACTIONISTS

North Adams, Mass., June 8.—While the balloon North Adams Mass. carrying N. M. Arnold, of this city, as pilot, and C. DeAngelis, of this city, as co-pilot, was passing over the village of Hoosonville, N.Y., today, rifle shots were fired at it, according to Pilot Arnold, who returned here tonight.

WANT RULING ON COASTING LAWS

Question Raised Regarding Announcement of Victoria-Vancouver Service

WANT RULING ON COASTING LAWS

The announcement made by the International Steamship company that it will carry passengers from Vancouver to Victoria in American steamers, getting around the coasting regulations by means of a transfer of passengers at Roche harbor, San Juan Island, raises again the question referred to Ottawa by the Seattle steamship company a short time ago when Mr. Joseph Green endeavored to arrange for the carriage of passengers from the Vancouver run is to be cut to the Vancouver coasting regulations.

WANT RULING ON COASTING LAWS

FLOODS DO DAMAGE. Streets of Frankfort, Kansas, Running With Water Three Feet Deep—Butte Has Snowmelt.

WANT RULING ON COASTING LAWS

Frankfort, Kansas, June 8.—All the streets of Frankfort were running with water three or four feet deep from the overflow of the Vermilion river. People are being rescued from their homes in boats. In many streets, however, the current is so swift that navigation is difficult.

WANT RULING ON COASTING LAWS

GALGORM CASTLE OFF THE OVERDUE LIST. British Bark Has Been Spoken—Other Overdue Taken Off the Market.

WANT RULING ON COASTING LAWS

The British bark Galgorm Castle, 137 days from Caleta Colosa for the Channel and returned at 10 per cent. has been withdrawn from the overdue list, having been spoken. The British ship Pass of Balmain and American bark Wilcoot, both overdue connections so that the run from Valparaiso to New York will occupy 17 days, avoiding the usual wait in Panama.

WANT RULING ON COASTING LAWS

NEW SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE. Combination of Two Companies to Run Weekly Vessels to Panama from Panama.

United States Consul Rea Hanna reports from Iquique that it is stated that the Compania Sud-Americana de Vapores, and the Pacific Steam Navigation company have decided to run weekly liners from Valparaiso to Panama on a twelve-day schedule, the two lines to alternate, details of which follow.

FIT-REFORM. Young men's suits--the Harvard style, Wear that kind, with pleasure smile; Fit-Reform for young and old, Finest clothing ever sold! \$15 to \$35. Sole Agents: ALLEN & CO. 1201 Government St. - Victoria, B.C.

of its number, which he of the eyes sion trip the steam speak v Western another a another y. prove orly to V serve as But a special Vancouver boatman scenery parably a rule, the angl will fine rich ho whose o botanist of intere will find that man and give a re-arr describe coast of articles; ling of leaves th the beat to Nana and outt approved spend they may tak train, w for the

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# VICTORIA CITY VANCOUVER ISLAND

## CANADA'S GATEWAY TO THE ORIENT

**H**EREWITH are reproduced two excellent photographs of views on James island, one of the most picturesque members of the group of islands making up the Gulf archipelago. In the picture taken just at the break of day one looks towards Salt Spring island, with Mount Malahat, on Vancouver island, in the distance on the left. In the other picture the gentleman standing in front of the boat is Dr. Findlay, who a short time ago acquired James island and expended large sum of money in laying out extensive grounds and ranching land on the lines of the fine country-estates for which England is famous. Dr. Findlay, however, found it necessary for private reasons to return to the Old Country and disposed of his interests in the island to Mr. H. Wheatcroft.

James island lies about a mile from Sidney and is thus within comparatively easy reach of the city. It has always been a favorite spot for campers and sportsmen, and has just now come into special prominence because

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 Nanaimo, which quickly passes Protection island and leaves Departure Bay behind. Away across the Gulf we see the verdant, 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. Comox 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 flows into the Courtenay river. Our time being limited, 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 scenes of 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 abounds.

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 winds 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, euphorically 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 coast.

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 desire 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



NORTH END JAMES ISLAND

BREAK OF DAY JAMES ISLAND

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 speak 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 a 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 incomparably 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 Nanaimo leaves the capital and wends her way through the beautiful islands of the Gulf 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, for the same destination, and thus will have

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 train is 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 incorporated 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 7 are situated some distance to the north of the city. We, however, having special privileges 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 then a walk of fifty yards round the "dump" and the world of industry is forgotten in the wonder-

far to see. Two miles along, past many well-cleared 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 propeller 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 river 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 resorts 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 enthusiastic 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 interesting 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 Uncle Sam.

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 something 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 somewhere 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 muscles 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 easy-swinging 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 the American, be she a shop girl or daughter of a millionaire, are dressed well.

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Victoria, B. C.

twelve-day schedule, the two  
alternate, details of which fol-

will be made in Valparaiso,  
o, Antofagasta, Iquique, Mol-  
lino, Payta and Panama. Ar-  
ts are being made with the  
p lines at Colon for direct  
ons so that the run from Val-  
to New York will occupy 17  
iding the usual wait in Pana-

pected 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.  
istribution of freight will be  
short-run steamers from the  
mentioned. The Pacific Steam  
on company is expected to run  
essel from Guayaquil to Pan-  
the liners will stop only at the  
of the river and just long  
to receive, and discharge pas-

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THE OVERSEAS LIST

Bark Has Been Spoken—Other  
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Market

British bark Gairorm Castle,  
from Caleta Colosa for the  
land reinsured at 10 per cent.  
withdraws from the over-  
having been spoken. The  
ship Pass of Balmaha and  
the bark Willcott, both quoted  
rates, have also been with-  
the former having arrived at  
from Loth and the latter at  
inchoo from Newcastle. The  
t, which has 3256 tons of coal  
is being used as a coal hulk  
her cargo, owing to the dif-  
in securing berths for the coast  
the Golden Gate, where many  
are still awaiting discharge.





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ROCK CLASSIFICATION... MAJOR HODGINS FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED-ADJOURNMENT TILL JUNE 15...

Major Hodgins Further Cross-Examined-Adjournment Till June 15... Ottawa, June 4.-The inquiry into...

USUAL OTTAWA GAME... Sir Frederick Borden's Way of Favoring Son-in-Law in Matter of Purchasing Copper...

SASKATCHEWAN I. O. O. F. Grand Officers Elected and Constitutional Amendments Adopted by Grand Lodge...

GENERAL ASSEMBLY... Rev. Dr. Duval, of Knox Church, Winnipeg, Elected Moderator - College Reports Received...

Change in Bermuda... Hamilton, Bermuda, June 4.-Byre...

Part Elgin Burglary... Port Elgin, Ont., June 4.-Burglars...

Winnipeg Bonds Flat... Montreal, June 4.-A London cable says...

Plague in West Indies... St. Thomas, D.W.I., June 4.-The...

Students' Strike in Austria... Vienna, June 4.-A strike involving...

MONEY AVAILABLE FOR MILITIA CAMPS... Ottawa, June 4.-Arrangements have...

BIG PLANT DAMAGED... Establishment of Gordon, Innesides & Fares at Winnipeg Partly Destroyed by Fire...

Change in Bermuda... Hamilton, Bermuda, June 4.-Byre...

For Starving Children... London, June 4.-Contributions...

Green Life Company... Ottawa, June 4.-The common com-

Sunday Train Work... Ottawa, June 4.-The railway com-

Lieman's Fatal Fall... Brampton, Ont., June 4.-Lineman...

Charged with Fraud... St. Paul, Minn., June 4.-The fed-

POLITICAL WORKERS GATHER IN CHICAGO... Headquarters Are Being Established for the Various Aspirants...

OKlahoma Bank Robbed... Tulsa, Okla., June 4.-Robbers...

Train Men Laid Up... Chicago, June 4.-The local...

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STANDARD OF EMPIRE... Table with columns for Date, Time, and other details regarding the Standard of Empire publication.

Table listing various food items and their prices, including Carriage Cream, Milk, Canadian Wheat, etc.

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LOG DRIVERS DROWNED... Table listing details of log drivers who were drowned, including names, locations, and dates.

# How Teenie Read the Girl's Hand

By D. W. Higgins, Author of 'The Mystic Spring,' etc.

Lay her 't' the Earth:  
And from her fair, unpolluted flesh,  
May violets spring.  
—Shakespeare.



**T**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 lilies—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 odd-looking 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 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'um!" she cried. "Don't you want yer 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, girls," continued the hag, "gib me yer han's and I'll tell yer sometin' that'll be wuth knowin'." On'y two bits to know all about 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'leman and will have lots of money and chillun. You'll go away soon and you'll be happy. What's the matter wid dis old leddy. Why don't she come up and let 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 chille, I won't 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 yer 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 he's sorry for what he's done. Yes, indeed, an' there's heaps o' sorrow for you, my pretty. You ain't agoin' to marry de man you thinks you is. That's another man in the way. He won't marry you, eder. You're goin' to trouble soon, an' an—that's all I kin see."

The girls paid the fee and the fortune-teller departed, mumbling as she went some words that were not intelligible. The girls were differently affected by the seer's prophecies. Miss Sweet was happy and buoyant as a lark, and Miss Robinson was correspondingly depressed and unhappy.

That night at the theatre was played a comedy entitled "The Loin of a Lover," in which Miss Robinson took the leading part, and none who saw her bright and happy

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 pass from the play-bills forever.

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 accustomed 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 distinguished 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 most fittingly impressed 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 society characters at San Francisco. Her fame spread from west to east and engagements were proffered by eastern managers who wished to secure her as a star. These offers were declined for the reason that she wished to consider all the details of her profession, were appearing in the presence of a critical audience at the east. As an actress Miss Robinson had no peer on the Pacific Coast and her high character, her sweetness of disposition and amiability made her a social favorite wherever she went.

She was a heroine, too. When in 1866, the sister of the Yosemite, the steamer Washoe blew up on the Sacramento river, Miss Robinson was on board with the theatrical company to which she was attached as leading lady. About sixty passengers were killed outright and many were injured. When the steam had cleared away, Miss Robinson aided in the work of relief, contributing some of the garments she wore for bandages and soothing

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 engagement.

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, Ill., 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 hoodoed," 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 youngest 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 hoodoed 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 comedienne 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 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 glorious career.

Nearly twenty-five years later the writer visited Helvetia cemetery to lay a tribute on the grave of Susan Robinson. The caretaker told him that he was a boy when Miss Robinson 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 American 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 scarcely ever spoke to any one, and the little children who are prone to bait and heckle the weak, defenceless, and grotesque looking, never annoyed this tall, mysterious negress, who, clad in rags and dirt, stalked daily through the streets of the little town.

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 which she was accustomed to delight Victoria 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

**D**R. H. BORNES 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-renewing, not running down as clock does, but acting as a self-winding clock might, the descent of the weight being only a preliminary to an inevitable re-ascend. 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

some blazing star, but some few to find resting place on a body which, like our own earth, has reached the habitable stage in its history. In place of the comparative isolation of man, therefore, Arrhenius claims the universal relationship of all life throughout the vast universe.

"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 earth."

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 preservative upon life is 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

this also is disposed of on the authority of "all the botanists whom" the writer "had been 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-renewing mechanism for the universe. The orthodox notion at present is that it is tending inevitably to a "heat-death" (Wärmetod), 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 especially 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 can once see the possibility of applying this result to the purpose required.

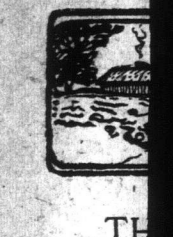
Whether other physicists will accept Arrhenius's reasoning as adequate is another question; there are undoubtedly many portions of the book where he is far from convincing, at any rate on a first reading, and his views are not likely to find either immediate or universal acceptance. But there are books 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 trammels 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 enfranchised 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. McKinnon Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, is a Congregationalist. Then Sir Henry Fowler is a prominent Wesleyan; 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. J. 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 unnecessarily put forward by a Boston hotelkeeper, who was fined for supplying the wine to a man who was on the "black list."



**PLANTS**  
Carrot, Broccoli, Turnip, Beans, Peas, Hard-pantry, Parsnips, etc.  
Sow:—  
Carrot, Broccoli, Turnip, Beans, Peas, Hard-pantry, Parsnips, etc.  
not sown.

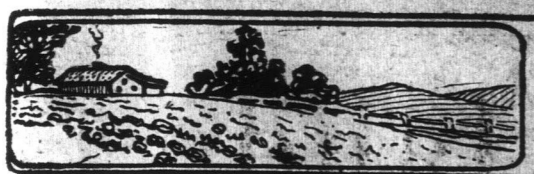


**PLANNING**  
What is the best way to plan a garden?  
The best way to plan a garden is to plan it in a way that will be both beautiful and useful.

**PLANTS**  
The plants in this garden are...  
The plants in this garden are...  
The plants in this garden are...

**PLANTS**  
The plants in this garden are...  
The plants in this garden are...  
The plants in this garden are...

**PLANTS**  
The plants in this garden are...  
The plants in this garden are...  
The plants in this garden are...



# THE SIMPLE LIFE



## THE HOME GARDEN

### GARDEN CALENDAR FOR JUNE

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

Sow:—Any required for succession, Aromatic, Early Carrot, Beccolli, Mustard and Cress, Endive, Lettuce, Cus and Cabbage, Ontario, Radish, Spinach, Colewort, Turnip, Melon on hotbed, Quick Growing Peas, Dwarf Beans, Hardy Annuals for Autumn, Primula, Shirley Poppy, Chineria, Hardy Perennials, Calceolaria, Hardy Biennials, Columbine, Coreopsis, a Little Celery, Parsley, if not sown, Polyanthus, Cucumber, Wall-flower, Parsley, Calceolaria, if not sown, Primula if not sown, Winter Stocks.

### PLANNING AND PLANTING FLOWER-BEDS

**W**HAT to plant in the flower-bed is a much greater problem for the suburbanite than where he can grow a few plants to brighten up his yard. The flower-beds in these small lots are usually restricted to a border along the house, between 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 Salleron 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 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 hot-weather 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 foliage is much better. I have, however, seen a border of red geraniums used about a dark-brown-colored house with good effect. White and pink geraniums may be used anywhere about the house without producing undesirable effects.

A good bed may be made of the castor-oil-bean, 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 dwarf cannas—one-half to two and one-half feet high—and edge the bed with a row of geraniums and another of alternanthera.

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 stored in the cellar.

The red and yellow flowers of the cannas are never unobtrusively 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 feet.

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

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 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 planted in shaded situations, and its flowers picked off as fast as they fade.

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Small beds, four or five feet in diameter, may be made very effectively if planted with abutilon. In the centre, plant the tall green or variegated-leaved kinds like striatum, Thompson and Souvenir de Bonn, edging the bed with Savitzii. The taller ones bloom quite freely, but the flowers are not unduly conspicuous; 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 acahypha. In the cooler north—about 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 outdoor 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-

loving, drought-resisting plants, can be used 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, after one has arrived at his summer residence, and they will make a good growth and a good showing.

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

there is no quicker and better method to restore 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 land is underdrained, 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 for the following spring; if very heavy, we use a rolling coulter, kept sharp, and a chain, to turn the cover crop under.

By the use of suitable cover crops, and an application of bone dust, 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 ashes.

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 is soluble; 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 potash, or, perhaps, any combination of these. One thing has been proved, and that is that

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 it or shortly before the time of setting. If applied too 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 excessive acidity in the soil or danger 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 twenty-four 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 considerable 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 water—occasionally with coal oil emulsion or whale oil soap.

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 weeds, especially after a shower.



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al favorite." continued the dy loved her. It wasn't ne. But she kept them who was employed as tre, told me.

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ENT BY EVOLUTION ends to get a greater and sive Liberal Administra- tor. "Mr. Asquith, the id is traditionally a Non- yd-George, Chancellor of Baptist; Mr. McKenna, imiralty, is a Congrega- man, President of the is a Wesleyan; Mr. Me- mentary Secretary to the is a Congregationalist. ler is a prominent Wes- ther was a famous Liv- ver, whilst other Noncon- the Government are Sir George Lambert, Mr. A. Robson, and Mr. J. H. ige and power as exclu- Established Church are of the past. What legis- a practical disestablish- a Church. That Noncon- urely voluntary system, berty, and backed by no should have achieved the e country today is a won- power of its principles

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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 sometimes burn.

The fuchsia is another plant which will flower fairly well if planted where it can secure a little sun in the early morning or late afternoon.—P. T. Barnes in Suburban Life.

### FERTILIZING AND CULTIVATING ORCHARDS

**I**HAVE been using limited quantities of fertilizers, as also have some of my neighbors. I have seen peach orchards which had liberal annual applications of fertilizers, such as wood ashes, bone meal, and bone and animal meal, mixed with potash, and clean cultivation practised year after year, on sandy soil, until late in the season. From the results obtained, the expenditure was not justified by the increase of crop.

### Some Methods and Results

How best can we fertilize an orchard? The answer can be given best by actual experiment. There are cases on record of apple orchards on heavy ground, where part had annual applications of bone and potash, while the adjoining part had the same treatment as to cultivation and spraying, but no fertilizer. There was no apparent difference in the amount or quality of the fruit; this is an exceptional case.

On sandy soils, unless we add plant food in some form, the tendency is for the land to become impoverished. When land becomes poor,

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.

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# Lady La Tour, the Heroine of Acadia

By Effie M. Ross, in Toronto Globe

AMONG the chief factors in the early drama of Canadian history, few names merit greater praise and recognition for their courage and unflinching devotion to duty than that of the heroine of Acadia—Lady La Tour.

A daughter of a Huguenot barber in Lyons, France, Frances Marie Jacqueline married Charles de St. Etienne, Seigneur de la Tour, who with more than half a century of 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 belief, 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. Louis, 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 hundred men.

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 place of ground known as the "Old Fort" or Carleton was the site of the original Fort La Tour, and the Duval maps in the editions of 1653 and 1664 place it on the west side of the harbor, opposite Navy 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 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 the falls.

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 re-fortified 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 predilections to prejudice the French Court against him, and after years of successful intrigue, 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 withdrew 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 to seek further help, where also proceeded Charnisay, more than ever determined, since his defeat, to master the river. 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, embarked in the month of February in the armed ship of three hundred tons that had brought him 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 St. La Tour would be instantly lowered at his summons.

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 compassion 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 battlement 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 Sables Point, and the result of this engagement was but the loss of twenty of his men, with thirteen badly wounded.

During the progress of this siege 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 his arrival at the mouth of the St. John Charnisay seized it, placed Grafton and a few men with him on an island, and finally set them adrift in a leaky sailboat.

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 became 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 settler in the garrison, and on the "four 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 besiegers were repulsed with a loss of twelve men killed and many wounded.

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 long-coveted stronghold, and discovering how feeble 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 hangman 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 carriage, 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 executed, 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 followers, and it is little wonder that this outrage, in addition to the ruin of her husband and the 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.

Hooligan—"O! 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' pintin' chery."—Judge.

## Death of Great Irish Scholar

THE Irish Times, in its issue of January 11, 1908, said: We deeply regret to announce the death, which took place yesterday at his residence, Clarendon, 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 make 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 unwearied 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 1852. He graduated B.A. in 1858, M.A. in 1860, LL.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 Celtic-Irish 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 the Latin work of "Hermathena," the well-known journal in which, of whose pages many of his contributions to 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 manuscript before him when preparing his interpretation, but although Professor Atkinson never ascertained 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 "ni" for "ni" and "di" for "di" he at once made apparent, and other material opportunities had fallen. This was an excellent Professor of Trinity College said, one of the most satisfactory proofs that a good edition of an ancient manuscript. In the opinion of many of our best scholars, this was one of the greatest achievements of

the kind ever recorded. His knowledge of Sanskrit, Tamil, Telegu, and other Indian tongues, so difficult of acquisition, and one would think so difficult to retain, was such that, when he was asked, by those to whom they had never known better. One of the most striking features of his connection with him was that, whereas it is of extremely rare occurrence to find a man possessing a deep knowledge of Oriental languages at the same time the Romance languages, Professor Atkinson was not only an expert in these widely different branches, but his philological acumen enabled him to combine this and co-ordinate knowledge in a remarkable degree. Professor Atkinson was a man of striking personality. His long flowing beard imparted to him a venerable and what one might call Druid-like appearance. He was a charming and versatile scholar; 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 illing for the past year, but only relinquished his duties six months ago, when he died. 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 his duties of his professorship. Professor Atkinson's final break-up in health was rather sudden, a paralytic stroke followed, and his friends and relatives then realized that his death might occur at any time.

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, Professor Atkinson possessed an intimate acquaintance with the theory and practice of music, and indeed, he seems to have possessed all the accomplishments that can lend a charm to the life of a scholar, a man of culture and refinement, and also a very practical and clear-sighted man of the world. The public are more familiar with his epideictic achievements, his well-known power of conversing with the peasants of many lands, using their own patois, and his gift for seizing, tracing, and locating provincialisms, and other more easily understood indications of origin and versatility. But those who knew him well were more impressed by the quality rather than the quantity of his knowledge. He was, for example, an 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 official civilities. He edited the "Fifty Book of Lecan" long before his other achievements were known, and his essay of the "Four Masters" gave Celtic scholars much of the foundation on which they have subsequently built. His work on Irish coinage is probably the most enduring monument 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 it was known to his country, he had mastered it in theory and practice, while his achievements as a pistol-shot suggested almost uncanny shrewdness. Only a man of an amazing versatility and the widest interests could have developed a personality so forestal, many-sided, and unique. He was indeed, the man of Turcor: homo unus; nihil humanum a me alienum puto.

## TWO PREACHERS CONTRASTED

"Though there is probably not a preacher alive today who has had the power of stirring up a world-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 wide part of the Anglo-Saxon world. I refer to Rev. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) of Winnipeg, and Rev. R. J. Campbell of London." Such was the opening remark of the speaker, Mr. Hutcheon, M.A., at an eloquent and interesting sermon he delivered recently in the Unitarian church on Jarvis street, Toronto. The contrast between the two men," said Mr. Hutcheon, "is the more remarkable when we consider that they represent the two great divisions within the Christian world of today. Today is trending. Mr. Gordon represents the evangelistic type, who sees the salvation of mankind to be brought about only by the charges 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 uncertain 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 equally worthy of respect, is in a completely different direction. Mr. Campbell boldly embraces all scientific knowledge and modern thought, and hopes to direct them to the furtherance of the Christian faith and teachings. His programme, however, 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 IMPOSSIBLE

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 superb physique, and who lives a clean, sane life. It thrives on the weakness of a man. It is not a very difficult thing to make worry impossible. Many people make it impossible for most things that they have to do, 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 cannot gain a footing in our brain. Our resisting power may be so great that it would be impossible for our enemies to gain an entrance into the brain of 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 have the door open to all sorts of trouble, there are to be so great that it would be impossible for our enemies to gain an entrance into our system and attack us at our vulnerable point.—O. S. Marden, in Success Magazine.

## Lectures on the Commons

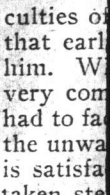
PROFESSOR J. HOWARD B. MASTERMAN, professor of history in the University of Birmingham, delivered the other day the first of a course of four lectures on "The House of Commons: Its Place in National History." These lectures are being given under the auspices of the University of London Extension Board, 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 the proceedings, said that there was no greater mistake than to suppose that one could deal with any political question of importance without some knowledge of the past as well as of the present. If any attempt was made to do this, 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 corresponded in any way to the difficulties of the present and how they had been met. From the times thought that knowledge of that sort and that studies of that character tended to produce indecision and a lack of boldness in action. His own belief was that any student of the history of our institutions could entertain that fear, rather, if he desired to progress, he should have a full 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 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 creation of early English local government. After the beginning of the 13th century, however, the 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 growing into the form in which it still existed. The 14th century was the great period of the growth of the nation, 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. After the end of the 13th century there was a sufficient amount of peace and order 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 Commons did not take exactly the form of the Assemblies on the continent. If it had taken that form it probably

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 1254 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 minority of the counties were exceedingly unwilling to pay it. The obvious thing to do was to see whether they would be more willing if the knights of the shires were asked to come up; but it was the first time that the knights of the shire met in a central assembly at all. Henceforth it was a matter of course that the knights of the shires met in the House of Commons, the lecturer said that the word commons, of which it was another form, was not merely a House that represented the people, but a House that represented the people organized into local, or municipal, groups. The great commons is the local assembly of the shire, the commons of the town, Court, the local assembly of the people of any particular district, organized into a definite self-conscious group. 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 commons into a central body did not come earlier than it did. It came exactly at the time when England was growing into the consciousness of its national character. Had there been an assembly representing the local communities of any earlier time it would have been far too sectional in interest and far too little conscious of any common interest. This organization did not begin to come into existence until England had become a self-conscious body, realizing its common interests and the common destiny which belonged to it as a nation. The lecturer dealt with many other points in the subsequent history of the House of Commons.

A number of questions were asked after the lecture. One was as to why payment of members ceased. Professor Masterman, after consultation with Sir William Anson, replied that there was an instance in the reign of Charles I. of a man's suing his constituents for the amount due to him and getting it. Lord Campbell, in his Lives of the Chancellors, said that he had seen a copy of a man's suing his constituents for a member to sue his constituents for payment. Another question was put by a lady, who asked the lecturer whether women were ever voters. This question was received with loud laughter. Professor Masterman replied that at one time undoubtedly women sat and voted in the House of Lords, but so far as he knew no constituents had any share in the operation in the Middle Ages.

At Emerson's dinner table one day there was mentioned a woman well known as a lion-hunter; and in speaking of her, Mrs. Emerson used the word "snob." Emerson objected, the word was too harsh; he didn't like that ugly class of word beginning with "sn." His wife inquired how he would characterize the class. "Our own House of Parliament did that," he said. "I should say, 'very slowly'—'she is a person having great sympathy with success.'"



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# INDIA AND THE FRONTIER PROBLEM

THE Ameer of Afghanistan has at last 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 difficulties 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 impetuous 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 perhaps 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 laskars led by fanatical mullahs were crossing the Kabul 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 intervention 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 traversed is the abomination of desolation at 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-

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 frontier 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 to the existence of a revolutionary plot with

the populace to murder and destroy, it will not be surprising if there are early repetitions of the Muzaffarpur outrage, and if the 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 arrest the makers of bombs if the infinitely more evil sowers of sedition are able to dis-

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

need hardly say that, under the existing circumstances, we presume the suggestion, stated to have been made in official quarters, that 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 present moment. The conditions now shown to exist forbid it. The unrepentant Mr. Keir

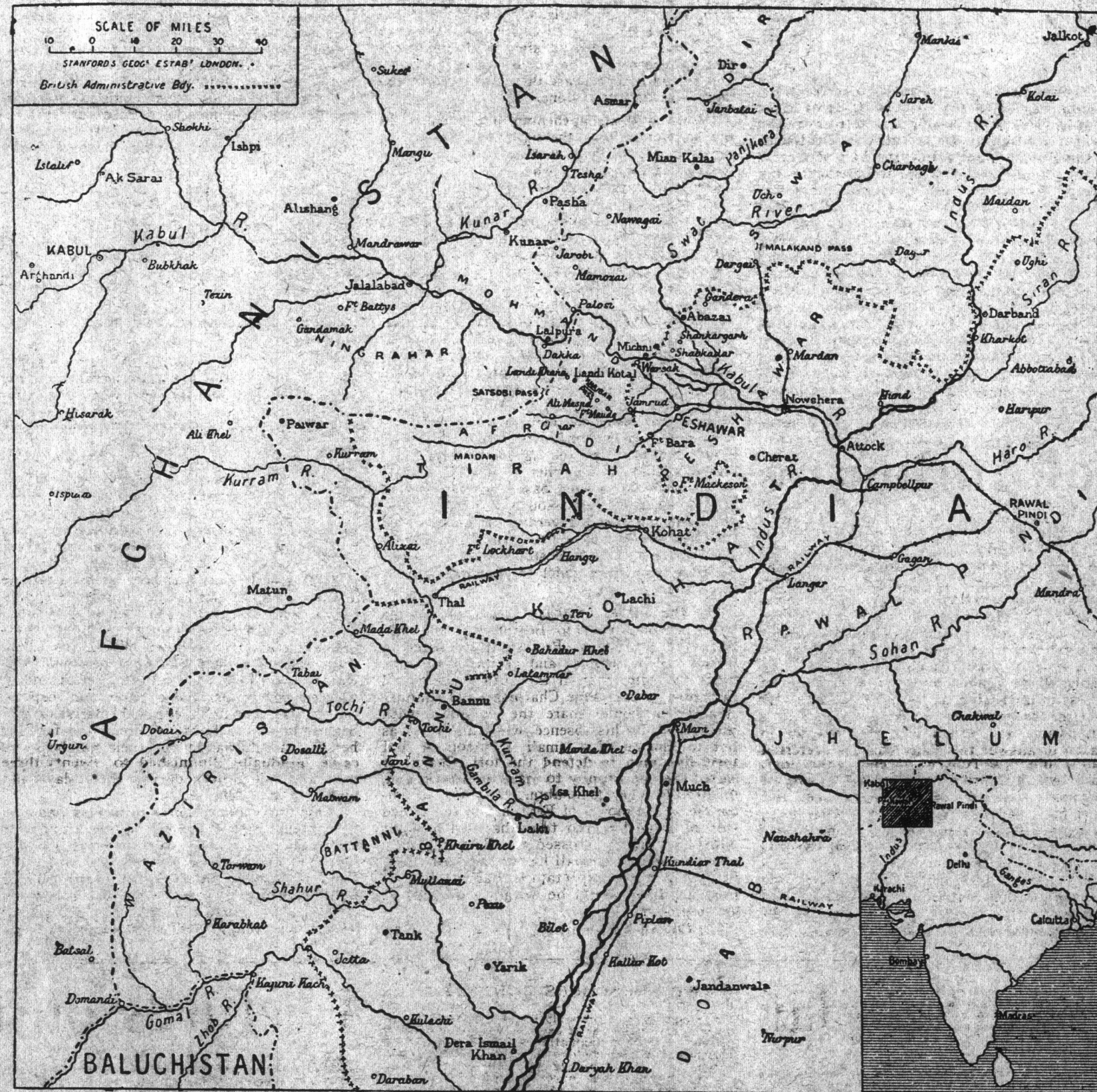
the usual influx of Indian politicians into London, bent upon their favorite enterprise of "seeing Lord Morley." One of them, Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, says without deprecatory comment, that crime is sure to increase until "a large measure of self government is granted"; but he also says that "these outrages 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 words 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

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 Trial of William Penn and William Mead at the Sessions held at the Old Bailey 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 without 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 last letters 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 forefathers in the land of his birth."

"It was his lonely refuge," he said. He was perfectly resigned to whatever God willed for him, 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."



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 despatch of a punitive force against the Zakkai Khel, a branch of the great Afridi tribe located south of the Khyber 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 Shabkadar. Their principal village is usually considered to be Jarobi, quite close to the political frontier. The Afghan laskars which subsequently menaced Landi Kotal came for the most part from the Ningrahar country. Men are known to have marched as far as Gandamak and Jalalabad, while many assembled in the districts round Lalpura and Dakka. While one laskar was threatening Landi Kotal, another force, under the Sufi Sahib, a fanatical mullah, endeavored to enter the Bazar Valley through the Satsoli Pass. Both movements have now dwindled away. Tirah, south of the Khyber, 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 deploring the intervention of "the cursed Fenigini" which prevented its fulfillment. 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 realize 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 Rayleigh 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 achieved 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 many 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."—Flegende Blätter.

## Lord Curzon and Democracy

Lord Curzon, accompanied by his father, 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 towards 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 supply and efficient drainage, than when he was a boy. They were also better educated. He could remember the time when a scholar, or "scholar," 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

every man was educated, and it was the object 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 labor. 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 country desired 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.)

lia

ly scaling the walls when a Tour, even in this assault at the head of which vigor that the besiegers a loss of twelve men killed

er capturing the fort by proper terms of capitulation, who, knowing how low the impossibility of re-accepted his offer of life arison on their surrender, signed to the agreement, ke possession of this long- and discovering how feeble so long and successfully the baseness of Charnisay's revealed by his repudiat-ns of capitulation, and or-ns to be immediately save the life of one of the n that he act as hangman indignantly spurned, and ade but one plea to their amely, that they might be shooting, rather than to be

still beautiful in her black with a broad kerchief ver her shoulders, and p which added a widowed atural dignity of her card-eadfastly for the lives return for all the money, d stores of the fort handed the terms of surrender. The defeat her in actual war-ocked her entreaties, now power, but forced his re- a noose about her neck, the appearance before her should have been executed, as relieved.

on, and supported by an dy La Tour was compell-ecution of her courageous little wonder that this out- the ruin of her husband and er home, caused her death ee weeks, during which ring the fort for his own 1645, of a broken heart, vellous resource and un- e body was laid to rest the River St. John, which of so many hardships, and renous life of the heroine e Tour.

to be wonderin' how th' church compares wid th' "About th' same as th' id th' min in th' pinitin-

mmons

same fate and have gradually ace of itself behind. Under he introduction of a new e of the institution. It came ous incident. In 1254 a war y. The King wanted money, d asked them if they would nds. The barons said they at unfortunately the minor ere exceedingly unwilling to ng to do was to see whether the King sent to speak for the King sent to speak for the shire might be sent to consult very small change indeed from which had prevailed before. Instead of sending some one the knights of the shire were it was the first time that the in a central assembly at all. to grant anything in the way ng was obliged to fall back- ing money from the church. of the term House of Com- tions. The House of Com- House that represented the at represented the people it-conscious, political groups, the local assembly of the white t, the local assembly of the t district, organized into a group. It was not a question heads. It was a most for- h life that this beginning of omunes into a central body an it did. It came exactly at was growing into the cons- character. Had there been ng the local communities of have been far too sectional tle conscious of any com- rganization did not begin to England had become a self- its common interests, and ch belonged to it as a nation. many other points in the e House of Commons. ns were asked after the lec- when payment of members man, after consultation with ed that there was instance of a man's suing his coun- due to him and getting the Aves of the Chancellor, said 'Bill it would probably have to sue his constituents for tion was put by a lady, who her women were ever voters. ved with loud laughter. Fred that at one time unpar- led in the House of Lords, but on-stituents had any share in lile Ages.

table one day there was mem- own as a lion-hunter; and, Emerson used the word

d; the word was too harsh; class of words beginning with how he would characterize slowly—"she is a person, hav- success."



# "Unrecorded"—An Interesting Short Story

By Chris Sewell, in M. A. P.

## MAKING

they were starving, he with a few grains of rice the saddle. Unlike most says led his charges him-contempt for personal to the enthusiasm of his privilege he claimed for his their colored comrades the toughest work in the an engagement. In es- it must be remembered were no undisciplined to war by good French less in the first war, space of two months, with ing 8,000 men to destroy- dinary's best battalions, Algrah, Agra, and Delhi, of cannon, and won four including the decisive But his unwearying pure succeeding war, though results, was an even more Lake had what is per- ality in a general, an in- stroke rendered even more of battle, joined to the on necessary for utilizing against the best Euro- perhaps have been found but even defeated he been redoubtable from recovery. In the roll of second to none, for the t possibly be laid to his ast a defect, but the high-



**H**E thin man hesitated, turned his face nervously left and right, and made two steps forward. The latest millionaire was proverbially 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 bureaux 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 unfastened. It was also on record that he had laughed thereat through a light curtain at them, and a heavy tip, and told them he could look after himself, and a murmur, of something worse, he upon the knock-kneed pavement-trotter who dared to break his sanctuaries.

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 well.

He pushed it wider and stole like a shadow over the sill. 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 paused.

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 tiptoed 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, thin fingers shook.

"There's nothing there!" a voice spoke suddenly out of the darkness at his elbow—a soft, emphatic voice—a woman's voice calm and arresting. He gave a convulsive start, and would have cried out loudly, 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 beg your pardon," he began, but dis- guising his voice as much as possible, he con- vulsively muffled from his wraps it needed little disguise.

"Don't apologize to me," the woman whis- pered.

"Why?" he asked, scarcely knowing what he said.

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

"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 room 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 system- atic, hadn't we? It's more sensible than quar- reling over it."

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

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

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

"Curious," she said, interrupting him, "mine is 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 sym- pathetically, and suddenly his fear left him, and he felt curiously drawn to this fellow- criminal of his—the woman whom despair and 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 ex- tremity; or did a delicate sister's future per- haps 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 some?"

"No," she answered, "it would not be safe; besides, I would rather you never saw me, just as I am sure you would 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 lawless- ness of this astonishingly pious community. So you bring your women up to burgle here— wall it's a new idea."

The two burglars were so entirely dumb-founded that for a short space there was a dead and absolute silence. They stood blink- ing and peering before them and trying to see their accuser. Then all at once, acting on im- pulse, 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 treat- ment costing fifty pounds would cure her. Without that treatment she will die. My husband is a journalist—he has been unfortu- nate. 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."

"Get 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—"

And then even as she spoke the thin man 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 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 well—it 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 woman. 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 car- ried such irresistible conviction that the mil- lionaire lowered the muzzle of his weapon at once.

"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, thick-set man of weatherbeaten appearance follow- ing. 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—Ise 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 perfect 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 latest 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 pocket- book 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. There 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 longer.

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.

## relations

domain there is room for necessary conventions, a fact understood. The brilliant Academicien and Gros, who has made himself a patriotic sentiment of France se-Lorraine, repeats the same article in the Echo de Paris, trente-et-un maladroits. He any form of entente seriffe and Germany the French. He lays down, as a gen- speaking abroad, that they the existence of a military Paris. It is from there alone Germany should be carried on. ay received a request from a general that they should join reconciliation between Ger- and the results of the general. It is only at the Quai d'Or, that such a conversation could continue.

munese German army, that is and grasping the facts, dis- in the ranks and leave it speak, as neither you nor I for at the Sorbonne, who or sit) are aware of the exact ones between France and Ger- and. Besides, and this is the idea, we run the risk of in- founded hopes by leading sea. . . Only yesterday the most terrible violence to the overthrow of Delcasse and stimit-Ferrier. The day of the day before yesterday, engagement, give us aoun- in certain undecided circum- metz and the surrounding re- tutes a sort of rocking chair a knavish diplomacy is pleas-

## COON THE DOG

ments on the effects of ments by animals are described (Paris). This paper-notes and De Visme have ex- subjected to the direct ne, as well as its products on in various ligand, such as alcohol, ether, etc. Guinea pigs, rabbits, rats and tobacco-smoke which in- tion tissues. We read further ce the conditions of ordinary y, they administered the ty inhalation (the case of the smoke) and by bucco-laryn- of the smoker who does not mented on three kinds of to- (1) Maryland, and (2) said to be deprived of their experiments with scien- the animals experimented up- ke of lucerne.

ts were as follows: After the tion of several whiffs of mation and increase of any movements. Sometimes ted by a momentary stoppage by little, the respiration re- underwent a great and proportional to the quantity moment the heart slowed up- rt interval the pressure rose and the heart began to beat little by little, the pressure or sometimes a little below sure was falling; the kidney saecum contracted, followed by went through inverse varia- ation (without taking, the ve the same results with less produced no vasomotor ef- oral effects were clearly

## FORMOSA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

United States Consular and ty at present in South For- large modern sugar mills, representing an outlay of is at present lying in the awaiting transportation to Experts declare that the soil of Formosa are peculiarly of sugar cane. The For- cane in the island is, there- ment is determined, that nit supplies but 20 per cent tion, shall supply the entire enter the markets of China the Far East. That ere every commodity in the oosa is attested by the fact al stringency during the past s been subscribed to sugar s in Formosa.

## Stories About Gladstone



**N**E of the most delightful collections of gossip of and about Mr. 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 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 benefited 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' bills."

"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

will cause a stupendous industrial revolution."

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 seven- teenth century it was much the greatest school in England; Eton only took the lead from the time of the Walpole family.' To 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 lighting of that well known rictus 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 guttural 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 him.

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 it."

"The development of millionaires 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 remark- able. He there argues for the duty of making great fortunes, and enumerates three ways of

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 leveler, a mere leveler 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 Newham, 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



**N**EW YORK, May 29.—What pur- ports to be a complete description of the Wright brothers' suc- cessful aeroplane 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- rents.

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 one wing and decreasing it in the other, the effect of which is to return the machine to an even keel.

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

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 rudder."

"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 frames.

At the rear, balancing the machine and as 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 500 miles.

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 States.

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 understood a company will be formed for the 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.

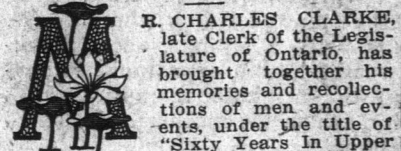
Teacher—If a hundred men work a hundred days at a dollar a day, what do they get?

Small Fred—Get mad and go on strike, I guess.

# Meanings of the Changes Made

### SIXTY YEARS IN UPPER CANADA.

Charles Clarke, of Ontario, Presents Some Interesting Recollections.



CHARLES CLARKE, late Clerk of the Legislature of Ontario, has brought together his memories and recollections of men and events, under the title of "Sixty Years in Upper Canada." The political and military developments of the province naturally receive considerable attention. Journalists will find here a storehouse of interesting material. Mr. Clarke states that he has known personally nearly all the men of whom he writes, and that his narrative is as accurate and faithful as careful study could render it, says the Montreal Witness.

Mr. Clarke was born in Lincoln, England, in 1825. Here his parents lived, their home being an historic old building, the Stan Bow (or Stone Bow), which spans the High street, and which was built by the second Earl of Lincoln. His father was city clerk and inspector, and he was sent to the government every school of the day, the "riding school" of Lord John Russell's regime making it necessary for a crew from one of Her Majesty's ships then lying at Quebec, and the writer of these notes being ordered to the shore for a week, where as diverting as one of Jacob's sailor stories. The book is an excellent one, and it is not too much to say that it could not be found in any of the bookshops.

Students of our political history will find the chapters dealing with the first legislative assembly in Ontario of great interest, more especially as Mr. Clarke gives us many pictures of the men who composed it. The present of Sir Oliver Mowat in the political life of Ontario is sympathetically portrayed. "An honest man and earnest worker," he writes, "he had a strong hold on the people. It was not only an added interest, but he had all the qualities of the originator, and brought about legal changes because he believed in them, and he was called upon to do so. He had a very strong hold on the people, and it was said by him that he was never idle during his waking hours, and that he thought of some needed reform when he was in bed. He was a Sotsman's cautious and every forward step, and a Canadian's love of his country, making it his duty to do so."

At 1844, at the age of eighteen, he arrived in New York, after a voyage of six weeks in the Superior. Potatoes and dog biscuits were the only provisions for his arrival in New York. With but a few borrowed pounds in his pocket, he started on his journey, and he occasionally found it necessary to study his fellowmen with a view to getting on in the world. He had not yet arrived, however, desirable his advent, when complete detachment from his home, and his constant attitude of an earnest worker.

MR. TESLA'S VISION How the Electrician's Leap of Aladdin May Construct New Worlds.

The following letter appears in the New York Times—From a report in my attention, I notice that some marks I made on the occasion referred to have been made by you in your own making. It is my duty to make a correction.

When I spoke of future warfare, it meant that the world would be conducted by direct application of electrical waves instead of by the use of soldiers, or other implements of destruction. This means, as I have pointed out, would be a war of the future, not a war of the past. It would be a war of the future, not a war of the past. It would be a war of the future, not a war of the past.

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There were more convincing in the hall than in the forum, and the lawyer-like reasoning of Macdonald appeared more effectively to the casual observer than the average everyday man.

Upon one point they were ever in unison. They saw, as a disconcerting rapidly approaching, a galaxy of provinces now shining over the broad Northwest, and had full confidence in the still greater brilliancy and potentiality of a grand Canadian constellation. . . . George Brown had little of what the word terms humor. John A. Macdonald bubbled over in his manifestations of it. Brown was a fair though scarcely patient listener to any man who had a grievance or a new idea. Macdonald was such a consummate actor, with a strong desire to please, that he was able at all times and opportunities to assume the role of the intensely interested spectator.

Of the Fenian invasion, that raid of a horde of marauding American soldiers, and how they were driven back, Mr. Clarke writes in an interesting and novel way. He tells of the Fenian invasion, that raid of a horde of marauding American soldiers, and how they were driven back, Mr. Clarke writes in an interesting and novel way. He tells of the Fenian invasion, that raid of a horde of marauding American soldiers, and how they were driven back, Mr. Clarke writes in an interesting and novel way.

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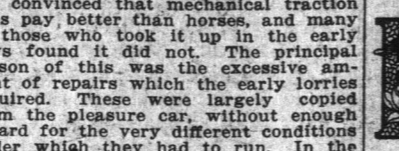
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### SIR ROBERT HART.

Few More Remarkable or Romantic Careers Than His.



ASTONISHING story preserves the record of many careers more remarkable than his own. The official record of the career of Sir Robert Hart, who served as the chief of the Chinese Customs Service for thirty years, is a record of many remarkable careers.

The story of Sir Robert Hart's career is a record of many remarkable careers. He was born in 1845, and he served in the British Army before joining the Chinese Customs Service in 1870. He spent the rest of his life in China, where he rose to the rank of Inspector-General.

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TOURNAMENTS HARD TO FIEED Mining for Gems Is a Constant Gamble With Nature in India.

Nowhere does the miner gamble with nature to a greater degree than in the rocky mines of Burma, where the search for diamonds is a constant gamble with nature.

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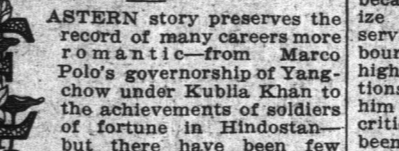
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### ITILEROY IN SOUTHERN STATES

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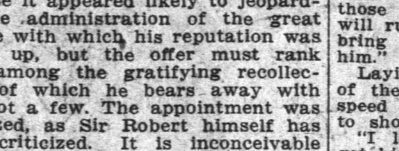
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### DESPERATE CHANCE

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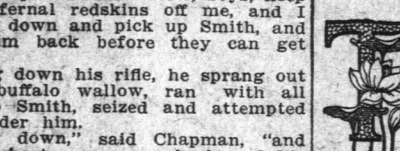
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### DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF JAPANESE SHELLS

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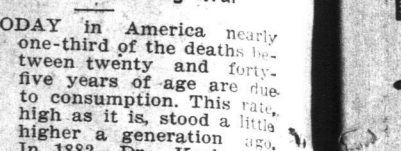
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### FIGHTING CONSUMPTION.

Charity Organization Society of N.Y. Waging An Unceasing War.



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did not live last five years. Five years ago, the writer of the book was from the U.S. to 1857. The book was written by the author and is a collection of stories and adventures. The book was written by the author and is a collection of stories and adventures.





# 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 stock of Carpet Squares at great reductions from the regular prices. If you are interested in carpets, 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. Reg. per yard, \$1.1.25.

CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **65c**

## \$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:—

9 x 12, reg. \$21.00 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$15.75**  
 9 x 10-6, reg. \$18.50 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$14**  
 9 x 9, reg. \$16.50 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$12**

## \$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.

CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$11.90**



### 85c Tapestry Stair Carpet, 25c

200 YARDS TAPESTRY STAIR CARPET, neat designs in reds, greens and floral effects, 2-4 and 3-4 widths. Regular up to 85c, for CARPET WEEK PRICE **25c**

## 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.

CARPET WEEK PRICE  
 Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 0 in. Regular \$13.25 to \$9.50 ..... **\$10.50 to \$7.50**  
 Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in. Regular \$15.75 to \$11.25 ..... **\$12.50 to \$10.00**  
 Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Regular \$18.50 to \$13.25 ..... **\$14.75 to \$10.50**  
 Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in. Regular \$21.00 to \$15.00 ..... **\$16.75 to \$12.00**  
 Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. 0 in. Regular \$24.50 to \$17.50 ..... **\$19.50 to \$14.00**  
 Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. Regular \$27.25 to \$19.75 ..... **\$21.75 to \$15.75**

## \$21.00 Velvet Squares for \$13.50

30 WILTON VELVET SQUARES, beautiful drawing room designs, rich floral patterns in soft green and fawns, all woven in one piece. Three different sizes.

Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in. Regular \$27.50 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$18.50**  
 Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Regular \$24.50 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$15.75**  
 Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in. Regular \$21.00 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$13.50**

## 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. 0 in. Regular \$75.00 to \$21.00. CARPET WEEK PRICES \$63.75 to **\$17.75**

## 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 illustrate 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 two-toned 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 \$57.25 to **\$20.75**


## Monday Sale of Fine Cloths

At About Half the Regular Value

ON 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, cardinal, wine, moss, myrtle, light, medium and dark navys, 50 inches wide. Reg. \$2.50. Monday **\$1.25**  
 VENETIANS, fine all wool, smooth finish cloth, suitable for tailored or shirtwaist suits, in grey, light brown, dark brown, wine, cardinal, Alice, navy, fawn, moss and myrtle, 46 to 52 inches wide. Reg. \$1.25. Monday **75c**

## Brussels Carpet Squares Very Much Reduced in Price



About 500 Brussels Carpet Squares in eight different sizes, all new designs and colorings, reduced as follows:

Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. Regular \$35.00 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$29.75**  
 Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 0 in. Regular \$27.50 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$23.25**  
 Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in. Regular \$24.50 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$20.75**  
 Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in. Regular \$20.00 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$17.00**  
 Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Regular \$21.00 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$17.75**  
 Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Regular \$16.50 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$14.00**  
 Size 9 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in. Regular \$15.50 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$13.25**  
 Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 0 in. Regular \$12.50 CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$10.50**

## Axminster and Brussels



### \$2.00 Axminster Carpets for \$1.25

Twenty to twenty-five distinct designs in finest grade Axminster Carpet, a large range of well blended colorings, in greens, blues, reds and fawns, in patterns of floral, scroll, conventional and oriental effects. Quantities of each pattern large enough to cover double parlors, dining room, and hall with 5-8 border to match. Regular, per yard, \$2.00. CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$1.25**

## \$1.40 to \$1.85 Brussels Carpet \$1.00

Forty-five different designs in BEST GRADE ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPET, beautiful colorings in two and three-toned effects in greens, blues, reds and fawns, and combination colorings, in conventional, floral and oriental patterns. No difficulty in selecting from this large assortment a design and color suitable for any room, with 5-8 border and some with 3-4 stair to match. Regular, per yard, \$1.40 to \$1.85. CARPET WEEK PRICE ..... **\$1.00**

## Linoleums—Printed and Inlaid

We have a fine assortment of all the different qualities of Linoleums at present, inlaid in all the best designs and the newest patterns in the printed kind, and a nice range of Oilcloths.

INLAID LINOLEUMS, a well selected assortment of designs, at, per yard, \$1.25, \$1.10 and ..... **85c**  
 PRINTED LINOLEUMS, a wealth of desirable and useful patterns, at, per yard, 65c, 50c and ..... **40c**  
 PRINTED OILCLOTHS, a nice quality and good patterns, at, per yard, 35c and ..... **25c**

Wall Papers at Special Prices This Week

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Special Values in our Wall Paper Department

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