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at \$7.50, \$8.00 and .. \$4.75

at 5.30 p.m.

VOL. L, NO. 145

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1908

FIFTIETH YEAR

**ELECTION BILL  
MAY BE CHANGED**

**Rumor of the Withdrawal or  
Amendment of Obnoxious  
Clauses**

**MR. MONK'S KEEN CRITICISM**  
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch  
Lines Come Under Dis-  
cussion

Ottawa, May 2.—The fourth day of the debate on the Aylsworth bill to amend the Elections act was characterized by a strong defense of the government's position, made by Mr. Crawford of Portage la Prairie, and a speech by Mr. Devin, who took the opposition case as upheld by Messrs. Monk and R. S. Lake. The report tonight is that the clause which is so strongly objected to by the Western Conservative members will be withdrawn, or the government will accept the suggestion of Dr. Roche that the county judges do the work of preparing the lists.

In his speech Mr. Crawford said that while he did not think the bill was as perfect as it might be, he favored it. He defended Mr. Leech of "thin red-line" fame, and said he had been the object of Conservative slanders. He objected strongly to the lists prepared by the Manitoba government.

Mr. Monk said the bill was one of the most infamous and mischievous that had come under his notice since he had had a seat in the House. Its object was to take away from the people the right to elect their representatives in a fair and honest manner. He said that the bill was a desperate attempt to save a moribund government. England a government when it sees that the tide of public approval is setting against it, accepts the situation and makes a party, to await the decision of the people. The province of Quebec had been introduced into the bill simply as a bludgeon, as there was not a square inch of territory in the province which was not municipally organized.

Mr. Leech's speech was a model of the kind of oratory which is to be expected from a large number of members in Quebec who were prohibited from voting under the bill. He thought, however, the bill should pass.

Mr. Leech followed along the lines laid down by Dr. Roche yesterday. In committee of the whole house last night, Mr. Leech moved an amendment to the bill respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific branch lines, by the terms of which the government might take over any or all of the lines. If the price cannot be agreed upon, the railway commission is to fix it, with the right of appeal to any party, to the supreme court of Canada.

Mr. Pugsley claimed the amendment was contrary to provisions of the E. N. A. as a result of the government's action. He was supported by the speaker in the house involving the expenditure of money except upon the recommendation of the governor-general in council.

**FATHER AND SON DROWNED.**

Halifax, May 2.—William Melanson, aged 45, and his son, Rodney, aged 15, of French Beach, were drowned yesterday by the capsizing of their boat in Petite Passage, Digby.

**Search for Private Moir.**

Ottawa, May 2.—The governor-in-council has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Private Moir, the alleged murderer of Colonel-Sergeant Lloyd at London on April 17, or for such information as may result in his arrest.

**Accused on Three Charges.**

Toronto, May 2.—D. B. Findlay was last night acquitted on three charges of having stolen sums of money from his employers, McDonald & Mayhew, cattle dealers. Findlay, however, has a new trial on three other charges of theft.

**Freight Charges on School Books.**

Ottawa, May 2.—The railway commission has issued an order fixing the proper freight classification for public school books throughout Canada. Railways must give third-class rates on books in boxes or cases.

**Plumbers' Strike Ended.**

Toronto, May 2.—As a result of just having signed an agreement with the recently organized Master Plumbers' and Fitters' association, the plumbers' union in Labor temple last night, decided to declare their strike, of 51 weeks, over.

**Killed by Falling Derrick.**

Calgary, May 2.—John H. Thiff, foreman of the General Gas company, was fatally injured by the fall of a derrick, dying at 6:30 last evening. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and came to Calgary from Pennsylvania. He was highly spoken of as a steady and industrious man.

**CHINESE REBELLION  
IS MAKING HEADWAY**

**Rebels Defeat the Government  
Troops in Three Late  
Engagements**

Peikin, May 2.—Alarming news has been received here regarding the progress of a revolutionary movement in Yunnan province, on the Tonkin border.

**FRENCH OGRESS**

**Strangles Boy and Narrowly Escapes  
Lynching—Victim of Infan-  
toidal Mania**

Nancy, France, May 2.—Jeanne Weber narrowly escaped lynching here today at the hands of an infuriated mob after it had been learned that she had strangled a seven-year-old boy to death in a fit of infantile mania.

**EDMONTON PROGRESS**

Companies Developing Gas and Other Natural Resources—Crops Make Good Headway

**TREATY MAKING  
POWER IN CANADA**

**Members of British Parliament  
Give Attention to the  
Subject**

**DESPATCHES WITHHELD**

**House of Lords to Take Up  
Consideration of the  
French Treaty**

Montreal, May 2.—A London cable says it is understood that the ministers will be asked in parliament next week how it comes about that despatches to the Canadian ministers from Sir Edward Grey respecting Canada's treaty-making power have been given by the imperial authority to Canada and withheld from the British parliament.

**House Committee  
ON HODGINS' CHARGES**

**Majority Insists That Major  
Hodgins First Give His  
Statement**

Ottawa, May 2.—The Commons expressed its opinion today on the charges preferred by Major Hodgins in regard to improper classification of work done on the Transcontinental railway between Winnipeg and Superior Junction, opened its inquiry this morning. Major Hodgins was asked to give his statement first.

**OLD AGE PENSIONS  
PLAN FOR BRITAIN**

**Premier Asquith Says Contribu-  
tory Schemes Are Ruled  
Out**

London, May 2.—In his budget speech yesterday, referring to the old age pension scheme, Mr. Asquith has been decided to rule out all contributory schemes and provide the pensions from the national treasury. He said that lunatics, criminals and persons now being relieved should be ineligible under the new system. It had been decided to start with a pension of \$125 a week to persons over 70 years of age in possession of incomes under \$150 a year. The premier estimated that the pensioners will not exceed 1,000,000, and the cost of the scheme would be \$100,000,000. It will come into force in January, 1909.

**MONTCALM STRUCK  
BY C. P. R. STEAMER**

**Dominion Ice-Breaker Resting  
on Bottom of Quebec  
Harbor**

Quebec, May 2.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last night as the Dominion government ice-breaker Montcalm was turning in the river, making for the Albatross wharves, she was run into by the C. P. R. line steamer Milwaukee, which was on her way to Montreal. The Milwaukee struck the Montcalm on the starboard side, about 50 feet from the bow, cutting a bad hole from eight to ten feet wide.

**IRISH COERCION ACT**

**Bill Repealing It Passes Second Reading in House by Large Majority**

London, May 2.—By a vote of 201 to 7, the bill repealing the Irish Coercion Act of 1887 passed its second reading in the House of Commons today.

**PRINCE OF WALES'  
VISIT TO QUEBEC**

**Arranged That He and His  
Suite Will Stay in the  
Citadel**

London, May 2.—It has now been decided that the Prince of Wales and his suite will not remain on board ship in the St. Lawrence during their visit to Quebec, but will stay at the Citadel, the residence of the Governor General, where Earl Grey and his staff will also remain.

**DUNDÉE ELEGTS  
MR. CHURCHILL**

**Scottish City Remains Liberal,  
But By Decreased Ma-  
jority**

**UNIONIST COMES SECOND**

**Suffragettes Make Matters  
Unpleasant for Young  
Minister**

Dundee, May 2.—After a short, sharp contest, Dundee today proved staunch to the Liberal faith which it has held unshakingly for a quarter of a century, returning Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade, to the House of Commons at the head of the poll.

**GOVERNOR HUGHES'  
STRONG CAMPAIGN**

**Wants Anti-Gambling Candi-  
date Elected in Niagara  
District**

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 2.—One of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of the state ended with a meeting here tonight, at which Charles Hughes made his final appeal to the voters of the 14th senatorial district to elect William C. Wallace, the Republican candidate, to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Francis.

**REVERSE FOR THAW**

**Judge's Order Directs That Only His  
Clothes Are to Be Given Up  
By Asylum**

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 2.—Justice Morschauer refused today to sign an order directing Dr. Amos T. Baker, acting superintendent of the Matteawan asylum, to turn over to A. Russell Peabody, as next friend and personal attorney of Harry K. Thaw, all the personal property taken from Thaw when he was received at Matteawan in February last, and since then in the possession of Dr. Baker. The judge amended the order as submitted by Mr. Peabody to apply only to Thaw's wearing apparel. Before doing so, he sent for District Attorney Mack, of Dutchess county, and informed him in the asylum, although brought here in the custody of the court while the habeas corpus proceedings are pending. After hearing Mr. Mack, the court amended the order to apply only to the wearing apparel.

**MINERAL PRODUCTION**

**Shipments From Boundary and Kootenay Agreements Half Billion Tons This Year**

Nelson, B. C., May 2.—Shipments from the various districts of southeastern British Columbia for the past week and year to date are as follows:

**North Bruce Liberals**

Tara, Ont., May 2.—North Bruce Liberals re-committed to the cause of the Commons and C. W. Bowman, M. P. E., for the legislature.

**Presentation to Prince of Wales.**

Halifax, May 2.—A movement has been started to raise a fund for the purpose of making a presentation from the people of this province to the Prince of Wales.

**Fusion Candidate in Hull.**

Ottawa, Ont., May 2.—A sensation was caused in political circles in Hull when a prominent Hull politician resigned from the Conservatives and the Nationalists will unite in the transportation town and support one candidate in the provincial field.

**Horseman's Sudden Death.**

Colborne, Ont., May 2.—John Yocum, a well-known and popular livestockman here, died suddenly yesterday. He was an old horseman and had entries at race meets in all parts of Canada. He was 70 years of age.

**Whiskey and Death.**

Brockville, Ont., May 2.—The body of Nelsak Carl was found on the trail to a lumber camp near Ogdensburg. The head was pilloved on an over-shirt, and standing on one of the logs was a quart bottle two-thirds full of whiskey, which told the story of the tragedy.

**Pitied by Pitchfork.**

St. Catharines, Ont., May 2.—Miss Milian, a young lady of Beechwood, settlement, in Thorold township, was probably fatally injured by the pitchfork of a pitchock in her father's hands, entering her eye and piercing the brain. Her father was coming around a corner of the barn with the pitchfork under his arm, and did not notice his daughter coming.

**Woman Detained on Suspicion  
at Syracuse Proves Her  
Identity**

Laporte, Ind., May 2.—Whether Mrs. Belle Guinness is alive somewhere and subject to arrest for alleged murders committed on her farm one mile north of Laporte, or whether she was burned with her three children in her house, which was destroyed by fire on April 28, is the problem that to-night loomed up most prominently before officers investigating the mystery surrounding the deaths of the ten persons whose bodies have been found buried in the Guinness barnyard and the manner in which the Guinness farm house was burned.

**Officers Divided in Opinion as  
to Murderess Being  
Yet Alive**

Ratification as practiced by the various officers of Laporte county, and political differences among those officers, have led to a division of opinion as to whether Mrs. Guinness is still alive. The majority believe that she was burned to death in the fire that destroyed her house, or that her body was partly incinerated in that fire and that she had been killed by some person outside of the family.

**Another Possible Victim**

All four of the doctors who performed the autopsies on the bodies found in the ruins of the Guinness farm, agree to the conditions of the corpses. One of the doctors to-day: "There is absolutely no indication that the skull of any of the bodies of the three children bore penetrating wounds. It is not possible that any kind of hemorrhage, and the heart and lungs on at least two children revealed the same conditions as those of the woman in the body of their mother. The hearts were all dilated and full of clots, and the lungs were congested. This condition is found in the organs of persons who have died of suffocation. The circumstances surrounding the case are so mysterious that it is not possible to say that Mrs. Guinness has been killed. It is possible that she is still alive, and that she is being held in some place where she can be easily reached by the police.

**PRINCE IN PRISON**

**Nobleman Accused by Editor Harden  
Kept Under Observation of  
Police**

Berlin, May 2.—Prince Philip zu Eulenburg, who was arrested yesterday at his castle at Jochenburg, has been charged of perjury in connection with the allegations of improper conduct made by the editor of the "Daily Telegraph" by Maximilian Harden, is lodged in two rooms of the charity hospital. He is being attended by his own valet, but he is constantly under the observation of the criminal police. He was visited by his wife today.

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Mrs. Guinness is still a mystery. Officers are divided in opinion as to whether she is yet alive. Another possible victim of the fire was identified. The prince is in prison, accused of perjury by Editor Harden. The Guinness family has a long history of tragedy.



ALBERNI ASKS FOR A BETTER SERVICE

All Indications Pointing to a Busy Season on Barkley Sound

Capt. G. A. Huff, president of the Alberni board of trade, is spending a few days in Victoria as a delegate from the board to take up the matter of the postal arrangements at Alberni with the postoffice inspector, and also to go into the question of freight rates with Capt. Troup. The people of Alberni want a daily mail service instead of a tri-weekly one, and the captain claims that the change will not entail a great increase in the mail subsidy. Also the existing arrangements are unsatisfactory, as the mail gets in the evening and goes out again early the following morning, with the result that the large portion of the public which does not possess postoffice boxes cannot answer its correspondence by return mail, as it has not got its letters till the return mail has gone out.

Speaking of developments at Alberni at the King Edward Hotel yesterday, the captain said: "The right of way from Nanaimo to Alberni is finished all but about two miles, in which some work has been done. Some slight changes are being made in the surveying of the mountain section in the way of improvements in the route which may delay the letting of the contract for the grading for a few days, but it ought not to be long before the work is started."

There are a number of timber cruisers in the country, and just before I left it was reported that a big sawmill was to be erected at Nahmint by a company which has a large quantity of timber in that vicinity. There is quite a lot of cruising going on now and some other cruisers went up on the Tees on Friday night to examine some timber their backers have under option. What with the preparations for sawmills that are under way and the docks which are going to be built this summer, we are likely to have rather lively times on Barkley Sound this season.

In Alberni plans and specifications have been drawn for the new bank building, and I understand that the work of construction will commence immediately. Quite a few land hunters have come in too this year. The enquiries have been mostly for fruit lands. Some purchases have been made, and other intending settlers are examining the offerings presented to them. Capt. Huff expects to remain in the city for several days before he returns to Alberni.

WANTS LARGER PORTION

Widow of Daniel Carmody Seeks to Set Aside Agreement With Stepson

Anna Carmody, widow of Daniel Carmody, formerly a resident of Victoria, who died in Seattle August 21, 1907, yesterday commenced an action against John D. Carmody, a son of her husband by a former wife, in which she asks the court to set aside a contract with John D., which she says

was fraudulently obtained, and restore her community rights to \$700,000 worth of property owned by the Carmody estate, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Incidentally she charges George McKay, an attorney whom she consulted, with giving her bad advice, and entering into collusion with her step-son in advising her to sign a fraudulent contract renouncing her community rights. Mrs. Carmody sets forth that she married her husband on October 15, 1902, and that he died in 1907, leaving his property to herself and her son, Carroll, and three children by a former marriage, the estate to be divided equally between them. McKay is alleged in the papers to have advised her that she had a right to one-half the estate, as community property, and later changed his mind and advised her to accept \$5,000, the bonus at 1731 Thirteenth avenue, and one-fifth the estate, which she did specifically in writing, renouncing her community claims. She now seeks to have this contract set aside.

C. P. R. MEN ORGANIZE

Federation of Railway Employees Covers Line From Atlantic to Pacific

Montreal, May 8.—The general committee representing the mechanical organization of the Canadian Pacific railway, which has been in session in the Grand Hotel here for several days, has succeeded in completing organization between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The organization will be known as the Federation of Railway Employees, and takes in fully 5,000 men. Among those present representing the various organizations are: Bell Hardy, Calgary, president of district No. 34 of the International Association of Machinists; J. B. Johnston, McAdam Junction, N.B., chairman of machinists for eastern lines; MacFarlane, Winnipeg, general chairman of boiler makers; W. G. Plesant, fifth vice president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

DOMINION LANDS

Particulars of Alienation in Three Prairie Provinces During Past Ten Years

Ottawa, May 8.—From July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1906 the number of acres of Dominion lands disposed of in the Western provinces was as follows: Manitoba, 3,025,875; Saskatchewan, 19,499,740; Alberta, 7,911,000 acres. Of grazing lands during the same period there were disposed of in Manitoba, 66,564 acres; Saskatchewan, 325,487; Alberta, 1,988,885. Of timber lands in Manitoba, 3,061 square miles; Saskatchewan, 2,269; Alberta, 1,759. Of coal lands, Saskatchewan, 2,720 acres; Alberta, 69,828 acres; Saskatchewan, 499,740; Alberta, 6,875 acres; Alberta, 481,568 acres.

ROSS RIFLE DEFECTS

Woolwich Expert's Report Gives Canadian Weapon a Rather Doubtful Character

Ottawa, May 8.—According to an additional report brought down in the house with reference to the Ross rifle,

the chief superintendent of ordnance factories at Woolwich, England, reported in July, 1906, that the bolt and body of the Ross rifle were strongly constructed and serviceable, but the lock bolt was defective, inasmuch as it does not withdraw. As primary extraction depends upon the moment obtained in first movement of the bolt, the extraction appears to be somewhat weak, being made of sheet metal. The magazine is poorly constructed, being made of thin sheet steel and depending on woodwork mainly for its support. The cut-off is simple and cheap, but unsatisfactory. The construction of the back sight is decidedly weak, the leaf being made of thin sheet metal pressed up to form a rib, in imitation of Mauser's camlock, cut out from solid metal. The strength of the hinge for the leaf is very poor. The slide is poorly fitted throughout, and the main object in this slight appears to have been cheapness of construction. The nose cap is weak in construction, but one that could be cheaply made. The sliding trap in the butt plate is not likely to be very durable, as any blow on the plate would fix it. The stocking of the action is very rough and uneven.

Mangled by Traction Engine

Balmora, N.S., May 8.—Harold Heiste was drawn into a traction engine with which he was plowing yesterday, and was so terribly mangled that he died almost instantly.

New School for Winnipeg

Winnipeg, May 8.—Owing to the large increase in the juvenile population, the school board, after the passing of the six hundred thousand dollar by-law yesterday by the ratepayers, today decided to erect this year six new twelve-roomed schools.

Senator Macdonald's Suggestion

Ottawa, May 8.—In the senate today Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, suggested that the government should invite the former governors-general of Canada and their consorts to be the guests of the Federal government at the Quebec celebration in July. He also suggested that the government arrange a tour throughout Canada of the former governors so that they could see the progress which has been made. Hon. Mr. Scott promised to have the government's attention called to the suggestion.

Killed by Dynamite

Kemora, May 8.—Another fatal dynamite explosion took place yesterday afternoon on the transcontinental road at Dalgle's camp, 19 miles north of here. Dan Milot, a powder man, was tampering a hole, using an iron bar, when the explosion occurred, killing him instantly.

Invoke Lemieux Act

Toronto, May 8.—The street railway employees have been turned down by the management in their request for increased wages. M. Stinchfield, international officer, is in the city, but the railway company refuses negotiations with him as a professional union man. The operation of the Lemieux act will be invoked for arbitration.

VICTORIA IS WANTED TO HELP ENTERTAIN

Large Contingent of American Lawyers to Come Here Next August

Richard Saxe Jones, a well known member of the Seattle bar and chairman of the entertainment committee which has in charge the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the American Bar Association which will hold its annual convention in Seattle on the 25th of August, spent yesterday in Victoria making preliminary arrangements as to the part Victoria will take in the entertainment of the visitors, a large contingent of whom are likely to visit this city. Speaking of the affair at the Empire Hotel yesterday, Mr. Saxe Jones said: "We expect from four to six hundred eastern barristers in Seattle on that occasion, and as many from the western and central states, making with their wives and families a total of probably a couple of thousand visitors. The proceedings proper will be over on Friday the 27th, and we thought that by way of entertainment for those who would like to get in the trip, we would arrange for an excursion to Victoria on Saturday the 28th. Our idea was to charter one or more of the C.P.R. steamers and bring them over to Victoria where they could spend the afternoon looking over the town, sleep the night at Victoria and the next day take them for a steamer ride out to the mouth of the straits and so back to Seattle."

MONEY IS AVAILABLE

Eastern Centres Ready to Furnish Capital When Legitimate Operations Are in View

Vancouver, May 9.—"While speculation has abated there is just as much money as ever in Eastern money centres for legitimate investments," said Henry Howson of Victoria, general manager of the Telqua Mining, Milling and Development company, in discussing his recent visit to New York. Mr. Howson was successful in making arrangements for all the capital he needs in carrying out a vigorous policy of development this summer on the company's mining propositions in the Hudson River country, south of the Bulkley valley, in northern British Columbia. His shareholders comprise prominent capitalists of Butte, Chicago and New York. One of them is ex-Mayor MacGinnis of Butte and a partner of F. Augustus Heinsie in many mining ventures. Mr. Howson will go north in a few weeks. His mining superintendent, F. M. Dockrill, of this city, left for Hazelton on the last boat.

Called Him a "Seab"

Kingston, Ont., May 8.—George Anderson will have to spend forty-five days in jail for pummeling George Barde, a Swedish fisherman, who called him a "seab."

Delays at Elevators

Toronto, May 8.—The grain section of the Dominion Marine association will make an effort to have some arrangements made to obviate the delays in the handling and loading of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur.

Forester's Insurance Rates

Windsor, Ont., May 8.—At a largely attended meeting here, Elliott G. Stevenson, supreme chief ranger of the I. O. F., said that the time had arrived when the I. O. F. must raise the rates of insurance to old members, who were being carried at assured figures, and place the insurance burden on a sound and substantial basis. Three options or plans are

VANCOUVER DEAL

American Concern Purchases Plumbing Part of Boyd, Burns & Co.'s Business

Vancouver, May 7.—A large business deal was put through in Vancouver this week in the sale of the plumbing supplies and steam fittings portions of the business of Boyd, Burns & Co. The purchaser is the firm of R. Crane & Co., manufacturers of valves, steam fittings, etc., which will start a branch here, the first one in Canada. Mr. Crane, the head of the firm, and a multi-millionaire, was in Vancouver several days and himself arranged the details of the deal. The buyers will take charge on July 1. Included in the deal is the brick building and land occupied by the firm at the corner of Alexander and Carrall streets. Next door is a new building which will hereafter be occupied by Boyd, Burns & Co. in the continuation of their business as ship chandlers.

NORTHERN GOLD FIELDS

Finlay River Discoveries Lead Colonel MacGregor to Spearhead Omniscia Experiences

Vancouver, May 9.—Although his placer mining experiences date back nearly fifty years, Col. Donald MacGregor, a Georgian, now in Vancouver, is hale and hearty. He first saw the Cariboo district in the early sixties and survived to be one of the first of the pioneers to enter the rush to the Klondike with the members of a younger generation. The colonel is still young and kittedish. His friends expect to see him hike off this summer, just as a diversion, to the Finlay River country, forty miles from which he made a big clean-up in 1871. "The news of a rich strike in Northern British Columbia caused a stampede of Cariboo miners to the Omnesa country in 1870," said the colonel. "We did not follow the precise route indicated by Neil Gething, but we descended the Fraser river, from Fort George on the Fraser we ascended a small stream to a divide thence we descended the Stuart river to Stuart lake. Securing supplies from Fort St. James, the Hudson's Bay post there, we proceeded to Lake Tutia and made a sixty mile portage to a place called Hoguen on the Omnesa. We then took boats down the river to Jamieson creek, a small tributary, which yielded a splendid return of placer gold. I was part owner in the Payne claim. It was not infrequent to clean up \$100 a day to the shovel, and our profits for a while were \$1,000 a day. Finally the gold was dug out, but for a time Jamieson creek had a population of three thousand. The camp was a jaw-sliding one, as the miners were mostly old-timers from the Cariboo. I still believe the country, which is only forty miles from the Finlay will repay intelligent prospecting. I am convinced that with the application of modern dredging methods a splendid return might be obtained. The gold in places was plentiful, but often owing to the irregularity of the formation and later disturbances it was too scattered to be worked at a profit. The old-timers naturally ran over the country hurriedly, only selecting the richest ground. Today, with improved conditions and with lower costs of living, dirt formerly overlooked would likely pay a handsome return. My sincere opinion is that prospecting in the Omnesa and its tributaries will probably be more profitable than on many of the creeks in the Klondike."

AN ORIENTAL BANK FORMED FOR MEXICO

Chinese Merchants of Victoria and Vancouver Interested in the Venture

The merchants of Victoria, Vancouver and other British Columbia points are not the only ones interested in the development of the Mexican republic. The business men of the Oriental world of the Occident have recognized the possibilities of that country, and members of the Chinese Reform association, true to the motto of their order, which advocates the abolition of the old system of government in the Chinese empire, true to the motto of their order, in its place, of one alive to modern and progressive methods, have formed a bank. The headquarters of this are at Toronto, Mexico. According to recent reports, it is in a flourishing condition, receiving the patronage of all natives of the Flowers of Kingdom resident in that country, who are being numerically and are taking an active part in the exploitation of the natural resources of Mexico. Among the largest stockholders in the new institution are Chinese merchants of Victoria and Vancouver. The majority of these are members of the British Columbia branches of the Reform association. However, they are by no means the only ones who lent their support to the movement. It is said to be very much broader in its scope, having received assistance from members of the same organization through the United States, Canada, South American and South Africa.

Jewelry Thief Confesses

New York May 7.—J. Edward Boeck today pleaded guilty to the larceny of \$200,000 worth of jewelry on various pretenses from Marcelous Pitt & Co. and Edwin W. Dayton of this city. Boeck was captured in California. Most of the jewelry was found in pawn shops in this city.

Reinforced concrete is now being pressed into service for shipbuilding.

A large has been built of this material to the order of the Italian government by Messrs. Gabellini, of Rome. She was built in the military harbor of Spezia, and was so successful that a contract was placed for four more of similar construction. These barges, which are 31 feet in length by 16 feet beam, have double hull forming watertight compartments, and are practically unsinkable. The advantages claimed for reinforced concrete in this connection are simplicity and celerity in construction, low cost, and ability to withstand great strains. They are, moreover, fireproof, and owing to their smooth surface little cleaning is required, while in the case of repairs, filling of concrete or cement is all that is necessary.

MEXICAN A

Canadian teemed Return

"The Mexican men of the English perhaps, if they appear practically a part of the man, the termination of the north, in this the fellow feeling. So remark the firm of the two sentative in of the island the other mentioned, the development of Mexico, his opinion, ment of a of the two con way has been of bringing-ship from a Roen But, Mr. was room for that line. T Columbia at were contro for the build which sold was just aw wonderful sources we in the propo industries only they plit could rected by E was popula masses cation that time indef. In promo relationship Mexico, the people give some those to be stance, he Columbia at shoes it is para a smu have ex much smu tained with States and Car Mr. McPh instic, wh of flowers, He said the ated carrir he was in called in a Paris or to lavably be paraded as president's hound in pofusion, n expendit Another Mr. McPh tioning w known as said this wly paved a row of pe pretty garc were, could improve introduced. The repo minishing lips said, an aroma, no less th constructed had attend he was in favor of thousands still the n Tallor Baltimore prime into the quad the Metho the press the Goucher, c tion, of a mends the committee bishop, a convey to crease, an an invitat with the to the end port, "tha body they tect on a preventing exaiting t port, und for action

OGILVIE'S BIG FIRE SALE Attracts Crowds from All Over the City

Sale of Cutlery and Silverware Goes Merrier On

Entire Stock of Pocket Knives Must Be Sold
Bone Handle Knives, regular 50c now... 30c
Stag " " 75c " " 40c
Stag and Pearl " \$1.00 " " 60c
" " " \$1.25 " " 75c
" " " \$1.50 " " 90c
" " " \$2.00 " " \$1.25
Of course we can only enumerate a few prices here but you will appreciate the low prices more when you see the excellent assortment

Prices Just Half Their Real Value
Everyone will readily see for themselves by reading down these items what this sale means to them by way of a saving
Chafing Dishes
Regular \$9.00 now \$4.00
" " \$7.50 " " \$3.75
Baking Dishes, regular \$4.50 now \$2.25
Nickel Plated Trays, regular \$2.00 now \$1.00
Five O'clock Kettles, regular \$5.00 now \$2.50

Splendid Reductions on Shears and Scissors
Every woman will appreciate the reductions on shears and scissors. We give below a few illustrations:
Embroidery Scissors, regular price 50c now... 30c
Cutting-Out Shears, " 75c " " 50c
" " " \$1.25 " " 90c
" " " 85c " " 60c
" " " 65c " " 40c

Prices on All Silverware will create a sensation among thrifty buyers
For the Man Who Shaves Himself
Ever-Ready Safety Razors, regular \$1.25 now... 90c
Carbo-Magnetic Razors, " \$3.00 " " \$1.50
" " " \$2.50 " " \$1.25
Regular Razors, \$1.50 now 90c Regular Razors, \$2.00 now \$1.25
Razor Straps and Shaving Mugs half price.

OGILVIE HARDWARE CO.
1110 Gov't St. Victoria, B.C.

Screen Doors and Windows on Sale Monday Next
All Table Cutlery Prices Cut in Two
Rogers' Table Knives, regular \$6.00 now... \$3.00
" " " \$3.50 " " \$2.00
" " " \$4.50 " " \$2.50
" Dessert " \$3.00 " " \$1.50
and many other lines too numerous to mention here.



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Merchants of Victoria, Vancouver and other British Columbia points, the only ones interested in the formation of the Mexican Republic...

MEXICAN REPUBLIC A LAND OF PROMISE

Canadian Character Highly Esteemed—A. E. McPhillips Returns From South

"The Mexican merchants and business men generally are sympathetic to the English and Canadians. Although, perhaps, it is not polite to mention it, they appear to treat the possibility of practically being forced to become a part of the United States and, almost to a man, they are opposed to the entertainment of the policy of annexation...

Room for Advancement. But, Mr. McPhillips went on, there was room for great advancement along that line. The business men of British Columbia and of Canada as a whole, were confronted with an opportunity for the building up of a profitable trade which seldom offered itself. Mexico was just awakening. It was a land of wonderful possibilities and its resources were beginning to be exploited in the proper manner...

Canadians in Evidence. Mr. McPhillips noted particularly the extent of the exploitation of the agricultural possibilities of the country during the past few years. He pointed out that large areas of land which had hitherto been allowed to go uncultivated, were now being brought into production...

The Battle of Flowers. In speaking of the City of Mexico, Mr. McPhillips became very enthusiastic. While he was there the battle of flowers, an annual affair, took place. He said that the most beautiful and decorated carriages was something grand.

CHANGES IN WORK AT PRINCE RUPERT

Cuts to Be Made Through Rock Bluffs for G. T. P. Tracks

Prince Rupert, May 11.—Since the arrival of C. C. Van Arsdol, divisional engineer, Grand Trunk Pacific, from Edmonton, several alterations have been made in the plans for construction of the road, which will materially affect Ross & Carlson's sub-contract for the first mile south from the wharf.

When this contract was let, the intention was to cut the first bluff, which contains about 75,000 cubic yards of rock, "clean through to daylight," that is, remove the whole bluff from track-level on the face, and back to the south line on the right-of-way, leaving a clear opening for terminal tracks. Had this been done, Ross & Carlson could have had at least 200 men working, drilling holes along the face of this big bluff, alone, but now that a "through cut" is being made, the work will be reduced to about one track, has been decided upon it will be much slower work, as the drilling will only be done at both ends, the gangs working towards each other.

Admiral Evans Retires. San Francisco, May 9.—Today was the last day of Rear-Admiral Robert D. Evans' command of the United States Atlantic fleet. He is succeeded as commander-in-chief by Rear-Admiral Charles G. Sperry. Physicians who have been in constant attendance on Admiral Evans for months, say his health is steadily improving, notwithstanding his latest attacks. He is in better condition than when he returned from the spring to rejoin the fleet at San Francisco. Admiral Evans, accompanied by his family and members of his personal staff, left the hotel in Canada, and were driven to the depot, where they boarded the train for Washington.

GRADING CIVIL SERVICE

Distinction Proposed Between Public Clerical and Administrative Work

Ottawa, May 9.—One of the principal features of the new civil service act, which the government expects to bring down this session of parliament, will be the division of the whole public service of the Dominion into two classes, those whose work is purely clerical and those entrusted with work of an administrative nature. The former grade will reach a maximum salary of about \$1,300, and will know when they enter the service that only in rare instances will they be promoted to a higher salary. Those charged with administrative work will, of course, be paid higher salaries, and will have to satisfy the board of civil service commissioners of their fitness for the duties to which they are assigned. Hereafter increased salaries will be granted on merit alone, and on the recommendation of the deputy ministers of the respective departments.

Broker's Suicide

New York, May 9.—Isaac Williams, formerly a prominent broker, committed suicide today by shooting in the head at West 142nd street. His friends say that they know of no reason why the young man should have taken his own life. Williams was 31 years old. A brother, William F. Williams, lives at Bristol, R. I. He developed tuberculosis and killed himself a few hours before he was to be married. His bride-to-be is believed to have only had an hour before the time set for the wedding. Williams is said to have sustained losses in the financial stringency last fall.

Missing Ballot Papers

Montreal, May 9.—In regard to the disappearance of the 1908 election papers in the Stansfeld election case, T. C. Casgrain, K.C., who is representing the conservative interests, says that if the papers were taken out of the box it must have been done between the time of Mr. Lamotte's death and the appointment of Mr. Foley, his successor as clerk of the crown in chancery. Mr. Chadwick, the deputy, swore in court that he attended office every day during the interregnum, but he admitted that others besides himself had keys to the door. The disappearance, however, he says, will only delay the case.

New Dredge Launched

New Westminster, May 7.—The new government dipper dredge Ajax was launched in this city yesterday. She will be used for harbor improvement work in British Columbia.

Native Sons Organize

New Westminster, May 9.—A number of prominent young men of this city, who were born in this province, are arranging for the formation of a local branch of the Native Sons of British Columbia, and will ask for a charter in a few days.

Dreamer Gals to Prison

Medicine Hat, Alb., May 8.—Judge Mitchell yesterday afternoon found August Nicman, the young Dreamer, guilty of perjury and sentenced him to two years in Edmonton Penitentiary. Previous to the opening of the court, Judge Mitchell was presented with an address by members of the local bar, congratulating him on his elevation to the bench.

Absolutely All Packet Teas and Most of the Groceries

are now being sold at a profit. The grocer a larger profit can be made. But few of these show as much satisfaction to the consumer.

PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL REGULATIONS

Applied Science Students Need Only Qualify in One Foreign Language

High school students will be gratified to learn that an announcement has been made by the provincial education authorities to the effect that those trying the junior grade high school examinations, and who have included applied science in their course, need only write on one foreign language. They are given the choice of Latin, Greek or French.

It was explained last evening by E. B. Paul, superintendent of schools, that this change has been made in order to relieve the nervousness now pursuing their studies, of some of the weight which the present curriculum imposes. The junior grade classes will be divided into two sections—those who were taking up applied science and those who were going in for the arts branch. Up to the present it had been necessary for both to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with two of the languages referred to and, as a result, the burden on the former students had been considerably heavier than on the others.

The alteration, he considered, was only just. It would give those who had elected to obtain a knowledge of applied science more time to devote to that branch of their work. Hitherto they had to perfect themselves in as well as in all the subjects included in the arts course. Now they could devote the extra time to perfecting themselves as familiar as possible with the applied science subjects.

U. S. RAILROADS TO RAISE RATES

Slight Advance in Freight Tariffs Promised in a Few Weeks' Time

Montreal, May 6.—The presidents and traffic officials of the American railroads, who met in Chicago, have agreed to an advance in freight rates, both as regards class rates and commodity rates. The advance is to be made in the form of a percentage on the present rates. The advance is to be made in the form of a percentage on the present rates. The advance is to be made in the form of a percentage on the present rates.

EXPIRES SUDDENLY

Mrs. James Barber Succumbs to Heart Failure at Her Home (From Sunday's Daily) Stricken with heart failure, Mrs. Hannah Barber, aged 66 years, wife of James Barber, suddenly succumbed to her ailment at her home, corner of Foul Bay road and Fort Street. Deceased was widely known in this city and her sudden death comes as a great shock to her many friends. For the past two days she had been suffering from a slight indisposition but her condition did not seem to be serious. Yesterday afternoon she was called by her husband and he was suddenly taken unwell and collapsed before she could get to her side. By the time a doctor had been called, life was extinct. Dr. Hart was notified, but in view of the circumstances, decided that no inquest was necessary. The late Mrs. Barber was born in England, and came to this city with her husband seventeen years ago. She was a member of the Anglican church, and was actively associated with all measures of charitable nature. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made. Her husband and her few relatives are residing in this province.

JURY DISAGREES IN JAPANESE CASE

Second Man Accused of Attacking Fireman Has Un- decisive Trial (From Saturday's Daily) A budget of communications and routine business was considered by the council of the board of trade at a meeting held yesterday. Matters to be taken up at the monthly gathering, were discussed and the secretary was instructed to prepare reports on the number of questions for submission to the members on this occasion.

Improvements to Local Post Office and Routine Matters Before the Council

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Killed in Runaway

Winnipeg, May 9.—Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, a well-known resident of St. Boniface, was killed in a runaway accident last night.

Hindu Dies of Consumption

New Westminster, May 9.—Budda Singh, one of the horde of Hindu coolies arriving from India last fall, died at the Royal Columbia hospital today, being a victim to the ravages of consumption.

Harbottle's Sentence

Toronto, May 8.—Captain Collin Harbottle, former secretary of the Toronto club, who defaulted to the extent of about \$17,000 or \$18,000 last November, and was arrested a few weeks ago and brought back to Toronto, was sentenced this morning to four years in the penitentiary. Harbottle pleaded guilty to stealing \$14,895 from the club.

Advertisement for Campbell's Dress Suits. The Home of the Dress Beautiful. Costume Creations. Nothing could exceed in grace and elegance the vast array of exclusive costume creations now on view in our showrooms. Fashioned in a great variety of new and exquisite materials, cut and built by master tailors in London, Paris, and Vienna; trimmed in the very latest decorative details, and priced so reasonably that—quality for quality—we defy competition; making a collection of the most charming and attractive summer costumes easily within the reach of every purse. You are cordially invited to visit our showrooms and judge for yourself.

Advertisement for The Ladies' Store Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Gov't Street. The Home of the Dress Beautiful.

Looking for Evidence. George Dow, deputy prosecuting attorney for Pierce county, Washington, yesterday in the city in search of a lead, whose evidence is wanted in connection with a prosecution being brought against a notorious individual whom the police there are attempting to locate. A search of his files failed to locate the lead whom he is believed to have gone on to Vancouver.

Looking for Evidence. The prisoner testifying in his own behalf, swore he drank all night and heard neither the row nor the breaking of the window. He said he did not know he was drunk, suggested a juror, he was drunk, and returned by way of the street to his home. He said he saw the blood stains on the shirt and the hands of Fireman Anderson, who they declared had assisted the police in making the arrest, attempted to awaken the Jap from his drunken stupor.

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Advertisement for W. O. Wallace, The Family Cash Grocery. 1010 Gov't Street. Genuine Ashcroft Spuds \$1.50 Per Sack. The favorite tea at the present time in England seems to be Ridgway's. Put up in exceedingly dainty packages as a good, high-grade tea should be. Have you tried either of these delicious blends? Ridgway's 5 O'Clock Tea, per lb. 50c. Ridgway's Old Country Tea, per lb. 50c. If you'd like to try the best and purest coffee on the market, buy Scullin's Best Coffee (ground here while you live) 25c per pound.

Advances in Salaries of the New Judges. Similar Appropriation for British Columbia and Manitoba Courts of Appeal. The remuneration of members of the British Columbia appellate court will be made the same as that fixed for those appointed to the Victoria Land & Investment company, capitalized at \$15,000, to carry on a printing business; and of the Victoria Land & Investment company, capitalized at \$250,000, to take on Gray, Hamilton, Jones & Johnson the rights in the westerly 32 acres of section 48, Victoria district in 1908.

After further debate on minor affairs, the meeting adjourned. It being found out that they are to be erected at Coquitlam, near New Westminster. It is explained that the plan was approved by the architect, practicing outside the province who will be selected by the government about the 20th of June.

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Deer hunting on the Queen Charlotte Islands is prohibited by an order in council in the official gazette of the present week. This is in line with the recently announced decision to constitute the islands a game preserve. It is announced that the sale of government lots in the townships of Fernie last took place on the morning of the 29th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock.

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Advertisement for Shears. The City. On Sale. Prices Cut. Attention here.







Refrigerators
Screen Doors
Window Screens
At Best Prices

Future

the Tea Cup?
Identically, and
the "Nelros,"
s new pleasure
afternoon tea.

Cart Styles



FOLDING GO-CART
45, C. & P.—Body is read
mattress cushion, lace
Gear is all steel, four
ber tire wheels, patent
sterk. Dark green en-

Cabinets

and Music Cabinets,
and we believe you'll
rings of any furniture

Display

rested in dainty Fur-
'll be pleased with
lay of new styles in
Early English finish-
in our windows to
owing in the Brough-

the window will give
excite furniture
the third and fourth
heartily welcome to
lection of furniture

new style in Mission
Early English, Spe-
\$40.00
pretty style in round
\$25.00
\$35.00
ner wagon style that
turnings of any dining
\$25.00
buffet style. This one
with cabinets with lead-
drawers above and two
\$50.00
e handsomest sideboard
Has large bevel mir-
abets with leaded glass
rge and three small draw-
finished oak. Special
\$80.00

This City

in Canada, outside of the
to this city. Should
side of Western Canada's
is here. Come as often as

Story Here.

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ANTIQUEUR WITH THE EDITOR

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

The author of "The Archaeology of Hither Asia,"
says that in a valley in Persia the remains of a
civilization apparently ante-dating that of Babylon
have been found. Investigative work has not yet
proceeded very far, but they have disclosed sufficient
reason to warrant the opinion that Babylon received
her inspiration to progress from this source. Baby-

ing FOLDING GO-CART
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MAKERS OF HISTORY
Regarded from every point of view, and judged
by all standards, the first place in the list of Makers
of History must be assigned to Abraham, otherwise
known as Abram. Some doubt exists as to the
origin of this name and the reasons for the two ways
of writing it, and this doubt also affects the national-
ity of the patriarch. Philologists say that to find a
name similar to Abraham, we must go to
southern Arabia, where a powerful kingdom once
existed, and from this it is argued that Abram's an-
cestors may have migrated to the north and some-
times the domain of Babylon. The change in the
name is probably due to a variation in the
spelling between the three writers to whom we are

indebted for the account given in the Book of Gen-
esis. These writers are described as the Older
Elohistic, the Junior Elohistic and the Jehovistic.
Their accounts are interwoven so that it is difficult
to pick out with certainty what must be attributed
to each. Speaking generally, the term Elohistic is
applied to those writers, who speak of God as Elohim,
which is a plural word, and the term Jehovistic to
those who use the name Jehovah, which is singular.

THE STORY TELLER
News reaches London Punch from a private
source of the wonderful and satisfactory effect the
Highlanders are having on the Zalkha Khela. No
sooner do the white tribesmen catch sight of the
skirted warriors than with a cry of "Look out—here
come the Surtragers!" they disappear as by magic.

Love Stories of History
IV.
(N. de Bertrand Lugin.)

LAUNCELOT AND GUINEVERE, PAOLA AND FRANCESCA.

When Queen Guinevere was disloyal to King
Arthur, and Launelot had fallen a prey to his un-
worthy love, there began the dissolution of the noble
order established at Camelot, by the king and his
knights of the round table. Once again the "old

THE KINGS.
The Earth swallow all that stands;
Lo, we are kings of the earth.
Men cry, and hurry to be
Cities that soon are all'd
With treasures wrung from the earth.
Yes, we are kings! And the sea
Laughs and opens her deep
And cities rock in their sleep
And down to the bottomless sweep.

WITH THE POETS
Good-Bye
Not less I love you—but you did not come
Unflinching, for, when I craved the right
To walk beside you in the noonday light.
Some strange reluctance of the soul dumb
The voice of treaty, left your heart-strings numb.
And turned you from the venture and the height
My golden years I yielded you; my slight
And silver days must loiter their scanty sun.

of the Talmudic legends. There are other legends.
Some of them seemed to have been compiled by the
worshippers of Mithras, when that cult was revived
many centuries after the death of the patriarch.
Others are clearly the adaptation by Mohammed of
the Jewish traditions, so that they apply to the facts
the promises contained in the Divine covenant. Others
seem to have been current for generations among the
Arabs. These traditions represent Abraham as a
great philosopher and man of science. Among the
things attributed to him are the invention of astron-
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great mythical leaders of mankind, this honor is
claimed for them all. During his sojourn in Egypt he
undoubtedly, like his great descendant Moses, be-
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skirted warriors than with a cry of "Look out—here
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Love Stories of History
IV.
(N. de Bertrand Lugin.)

LAUNCELOT AND GUINEVERE, PAOLA AND FRANCESCA.

When Queen Guinevere was disloyal to King
Arthur, and Launelot had fallen a prey to his un-
worthy love, there began the dissolution of the noble
order established at Camelot, by the king and his
knights of the round table. Once again the "old

THE KINGS.
The Earth swallow all that stands;
Lo, we are kings of the earth.
Men cry, and hurry to be
Cities that soon are all'd
With treasures wrung from the earth.
Yes, we are kings! And the sea
Laughs and opens her deep
And cities rock in their sleep
And down to the bottomless sweep.

WITH THE POETS
Good-Bye
Not less I love you—but you did not come
Unflinching, for, when I craved the right
To walk beside you in the noonday light.
Some strange reluctance of the soul dumb
The voice of treaty, left your heart-strings numb.
And turned you from the venture and the height
My golden years I yielded you; my slight
And silver days must loiter their scanty sun.

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Hold Thou My Hands.
Hold thou my hands a little while in thine—
Thy gentle, restful hands—dear Love benign!
Smooth out their weariness, with soft caress
As mothers do their children's restlessness.
With fondling hands that love and rest combine

THE STORY TELLER
News reaches London Punch from a private
source of the wonderful and satisfactory effect the
Highlanders are having on the Zalkha Khela. No
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ARRANGED STOPPED FOR SEA BURIAL

Sad Incident of Voyage of the Canadian-Australian Liner From Honolulu

CALLED AT SYDNEY ISLAND

"Man Overboard" Drift Afforded Interesting Spectacle—Notable Travelers

On Sunday morning midway between Honolulu and Papeete, the Aorangi... The Aorangi left Sydney on April 14th... The Aorangi left Sydney on April 14th...

SEARCH FOR MISSING MAN PROVES FRUITLESS

No Solution of Mystery Surrounding Disappearance of John Shaw

Lost in Hurricane

Heavy losses were occasioned by a recent hurricane in the Fiji group... The Aorangi left Sydney on April 14th...

SAILING RATES LOW

Windjammers and Tramps Find Poor Business... The old wind-jammer is not having a very gay time just now... The old wind-jammer is not having a very gay time just now...

ABOARD DAVEY JONES

Party From Seattle Visit Victoria on Pleasure Jaunt

A number of Seattle residents spent a few hours in Victoria yesterday afternoon... The party consisted of Mr. Marmaduke, Mr. Marmaduke, Mr. Marmaduke...

EPWORTH LEAGUE'S WORK DURING YEAR

Reports Submitted at Last Night's Meeting Show Marked Progress

AN UNUSUAL CALL

The Aorangi on this trip made a call on Sydney... The Aorangi on this trip made a call on Sydney...

"Man Overboard" Drift

There were several interesting boat drifts, sports, and a concert in which the Aorangi... The Aorangi on this trip made a call on Sydney...

Dutch Ship Wrecked

News was brought by the Aorangi of the wreck of the Dutch ship Emanuel... The Aorangi on this trip made a call on Sydney...

Presbyterian Missions

Toronto, May 8.—The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Canada... The Aorangi on this trip made a call on Sydney...

SEARCH FOR MISSING MAN PROVES FRUITLESS

No Solution of Mystery Surrounding Disappearance of John Shaw

Montreal-Montana Collision

Montreal, May 7.—Little the worse for his collision with the government tugboat... The Aorangi on this trip made a call on Sydney...

OPENING DAY OF LATE TENNIS CLUB

Pacific Coast Tournament to Open Here Late in the Month of July

NORTHERN ISLANDS ATTRACT ATTENTION

Provincial Survey Party May Be Sent to Queen Charlotte Group

A GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY AT GORGE

Victoria Day Will Be Concluded by Pyrotechnic Exhibition

GAS MEN WRANGLE

Representatives of Rival Companies in Dispute Before New Westminster Council

OLYMPIC RIFLE TEAM

Conditions Under Which American Team Will Compete at Big Game in London

W. F. BARCOCK IS AT DESTINATION

Coke-Laden Sailing Ship Toward Crofton Yesterday by the Tug Lorne

PROFOUND DEPRESSION THROUGH RHODESIA

Rhodesia cannot be a particularly nice place to live in, according to the British Columbia committee... The Aorangi on this trip made a call on Sydney...

More Floods at Belleville

Belleville, May 8.—The copious rains of the past few days have caused serious floods in the lower portion of the city... The Aorangi on this trip made a call on Sydney...

Senate Proceedings

Ottawa, May 8.—In the senate last night Senator Baird moved a resolution... The Aorangi on this trip made a call on Sydney...

A RED LETTER YEAR FOR THE CHINA MEN

Number of Celebrations Projected by Orientals—Statesmen Will Be Welcomed

The Ruined Towns

The chief of the ruined towns I spoke of is Zimwabe, not far from the town of Victoria... The Aorangi on this trip made a call on Sydney...

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CONWARD LINE TO CANADA

Ivernia and Saxonia of Boston Service to Be Transferred to St. Lawrence Route

AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Allan's New Liner Hesperian Enters Service—Thirty Canadian Liners

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THIRD LINE TO CANADA

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OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

New Liner Hesperian

ward line is to have a Carver shortly according to a received by a local shipping man...

A HEAVY DEMAND FOR LOCAL OFFICES

Available Business Quarters Do Not Meet Requirements New Buildings Wanted

(From Saturday's Daily) Office quarters in the business section of Victoria are in a state of...

Electric Light Plant Destroyed

Port Hope, Ont., May 8.—The Port Hope electric light and power company's plant was destroyed by fire...

Montreal's Light

Montreal, May 7.—The city council this afternoon accepted the offer of the Robert Sydney to supply the city with electric light...

WESTERN BREWERS MEET

Association for Mutual Protection Organized at Regina—Eye on the Pacific

Regina, Sask., May 7.—Brewers of the three prairie provinces met in Regina today and organized an association for mutual protection...

Injuries Prove Fatal

Vancouver, May 8.—J. W. Dickinson, a recent arrival from Liverpool, was injured while at work on the new courthouse yesterday...

Will Go to Prince Rupert

Vancouver, May 8.—W. A. Kirby, local manager at Calgary for the Dominion Express company for the past five years, will be transferred shortly to the management of the Prince Rupert office...

Probable Yukon Candidates.

Vancouver, May 7.—Though the political conventions have not yet been held, the probable candidates for the Yukon are said to be George Black, lawyer, for the Conservatives, and P. T. McDonald, former commissioner, for the Liberals.

Stirring up Trouble.

Greenwood, May 8.—The board of trade yesterday afternoon passed a strong resolution against the acts of labor agitators in stirring up trouble between employers and employees...

Ottawa Mine Resumes Shipments.

Sloan, May 7.—The Ottawa mine, which, for several years was Sloan's best shipper, will soon again begin sending down her daily wagon load of high grade silver ore...

Ymin Mine Recovers Ledger.

Nelson, May 7.—It is gratifying to those who take an interest in the progress of mining in the Kootenay to note that the Ymin mine, which has been a dead weight for some time, has again struck the lead for which the manager has been carefully working...

BUILDS WHARF AT FOOT OF JOHNSON ST.

Company Will Bring Sand From Albert Head—Extensive Plant

The British Columbia Sand & Gravel Company, Limited, of this city, which T. A. Johnston, president and managing director, is engaged in building a wharf and bunkers at the foot of Johnson street...

TWO PRINCE RUPERTS

Cautions Sent Out to the Public to Avoid Confusion Between the Towns

Vancouver, May 8.—For the instruction of the public in regard to the two towns named Prince Rupert, the following documents have been sent out to the press under the direction of the Vancouver board of trade...

KETCHELL WON FIGHT IN TWENTIETH ROUND

"Twin" Sullivan Was Outclassed After Ninth Round

San Francisco, May 8.—Stanley Ketchell, of Montreal, knocked out Jack (Twin) Sullivan, of Boston, in the twentieth round at Colma today...

JAPANESE SEALERS FOUND ON ISLAND

Four Men From One of Nipponese Schooners Picked Up From Alaskan Isle

The operations of the fleet of eight Japanese sealing schooners engaged off the Alaskan coast is attracting attention of the customs officials at Sitka...

VADSO LEFT PASSENGERS

Tickets Refused to Workers Bound to Prince Rupert Owing to Overcrowding there

(From Sunday's Daily) The Boscowitz Steamship company has taken a decided step in the Prince Rupert passenger trade for no tickets will be sold by the company for the northern port...

UNUSUAL SALVAGE IS SUCCESSFUL

Sunken Coal-Laden Vessel Raised With Cofferdam Built to Enclose Deck Openings

The London Engineer tells of an unusual salvage operation on a coal laden vessel which sank in the Mersey. The usual practice of closing the

SURVEYING PARTIES HAVE BEEN DELAYED

Scarcity of Horses and Fodder Prevents Departure of Expeditions

Several of the provincial survey parties, which have been instructed to proceed to different sections of British Columbia, are being delayed owing to the scarcity of feed throughout the interior...

CASHIER'S STEALINGS

Official of Pittsburgh Bank Said to Have Taken \$25,000 of Its Funds

Pittsburg, May 7.—Charles Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National bank for over twenty years, was arrested here today on a charge of embezzlement of \$25,000 of the bank's funds...

STEAMSHIP LIABILITY

Montreal Agents Argue Before Senate Committee Against Changing Bill of Lading

Ottawa, May 7.—The senate banking and commerce committee resumed consideration of Senator Campbell's bill to prevent steamship companies using bills of lading which they contract themselves out of liability for damage to goods in transit...

Fine Housekeeping Bargains This Week

Commencing Monday (Tomorrow)

Young's is always a place for close buying, but these are real, genuine bargains for cautious and discerning women—those who invariably endeavor to make a dollar as elastic as possible...

Storm at Niagara

Niagara, May 8.—One of the severest storms in many years raged here last day yesterday. Much damage was done along the water front.

Winnipeg Money By-laws

Winnipeg, May 7.—By-laws were submitted to the ratifiers by the city council yesterday. Only a light vote was recorded, very little interest being manifested by the property owners...

Kentucky for Taft

Louisville, Ky., May 7.—At today's session of the Kentucky Republican convention the Taft men finally won out and elected delegates to represent the state at the Chicago convention.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Royal Household, a bag \$2.00; Lake of the Woods, a bag \$2.00; Royal Standard, per lb. \$2.00; Wild Rose, per bag \$2.00; Calgary, bag covered, by-lb. \$2.00; Hungarian, per bbl. \$7.75; Braxilla, per lb. \$3.00; Almonds, Jordan, per lb. \$1.75; Raisins, French, per lb. \$2.00; Raisins, table, per lb. \$2.50; Apples, each, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Cranberries, per dozen \$2.00; Cherries, California, per lb. \$2.00.

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Henry Young & Company

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.



BROWN TURKISH TOWELS, regularly sold at 15c each, Monday's price . . . . .10c

SILENCE CLOTH FOR DINING TABLES, full width and heavy; regularly sold at \$1.25 per yard, Monday's price . . . . .80c

Allen & Co.

1201 Gov't St. Victoria, B.C.

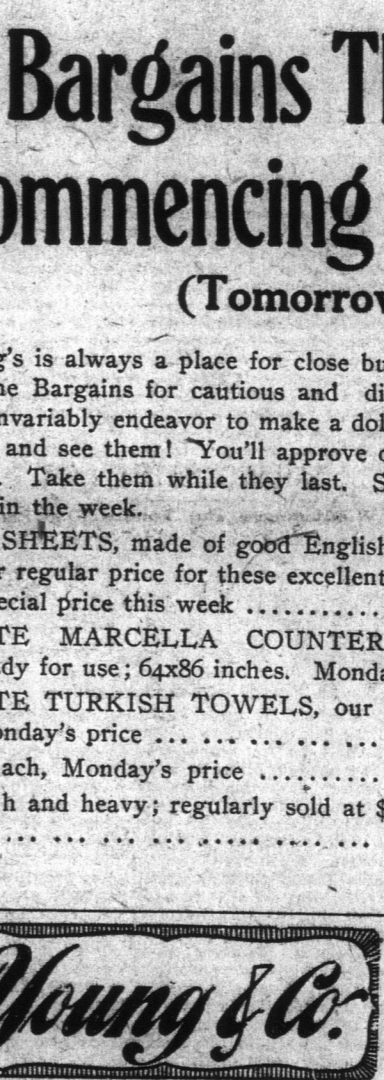
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"Fit-Reform" Clothing is tailored by hand! There's beauty, there's fit and there's wear in that brand.

A Fit-Reform Shoulder means a carriage of grace; There's one store for Clothing, you know the place! It's Allens

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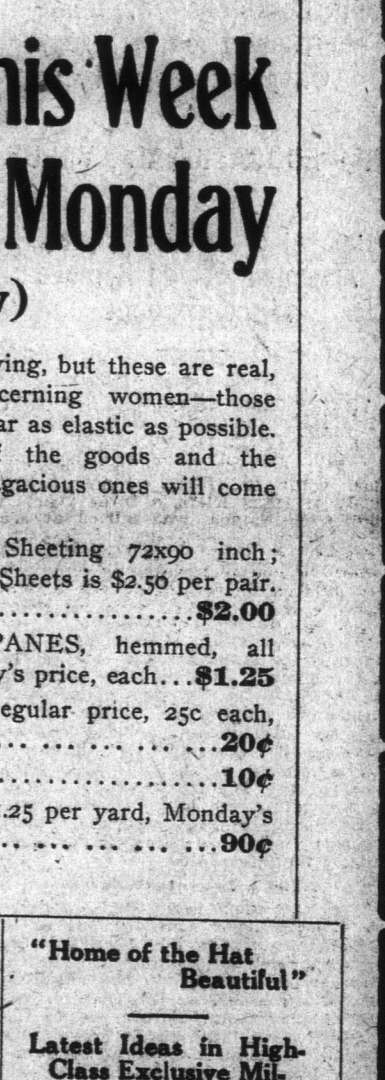
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NO TAMPERING WITH THE LISTS

Opposition Ground Defined by Amendment Offered in House

A MAKER OF AFFIDAVITS

Further Light Thrown on Purchase of Land at St. Boniface

Ottawa, May 7.—In the House of Commons today the resumed debate on the Elections bill...

Dr. Roche read a telegram from Hon. Robert Rogers, saying that several of the affidavits read yesterday by Mr. Boyle had been signed by Mr. Walton, the Liberal organizer...

Dr. Roche concludes by announcing that if the government persisted in going on with the bill, the opposition might refuse to grant further supplies...

Winnipeg, May 7.—The contract for the construction of the Fort Garry Union station in Winnipeg will be eventually awarded within ten days...

Ottawa, May 7.—The Supreme court today was engaged on an appeal from one of the late Justice Burdidge's judgments at Dawson City last January...

Ottawa, May 7.—In the senate last night Senator Casgrain gave notice of an amendment to the railway act...

Black Watch Chewing Tobacco The big black plug.

Toronto Expenditures. Toronto, May 7.—The board of control purposes submitting by-laws on June 27 for a trunk sewer, a filter plant and a sea wall and bridge over the Don river river, totalling \$6,102,000.

Montreal, May 7.—Richard Cahill was acquitted today of the charge of manslaughter. The evidence of witnesses was contradictory...

Ottawa, May 7.—The special pension committee of the Commons met this morning and decided to appoint Prof. Mavor, of Toronto University, Prof. Short, of Queen's University and J. D. O'Donoghue, K.C., legal adviser to the organized labor bodies of the country...

Butte Man Demands Money From Him and is Taken Into Custody. A Butte man named Brennan was placed under arrest today on the charge of endeavoring to blackmail F. Augustus Heinze...

New York, May 7.—At a meeting of the South African Veterans' Association last night it was resolved to forward to the Dominion government a petition for allotment of land in the Northwest to each soldier.

New York, May 7.—The presidents of practically all the leading railway systems east of the Mississippi river were in conference today, considering the question of a general advance in freight rates...

New York, May 7.—Their lives in peril, one hundred men aboard the German four-masted cutter Peter Rickmers, lying ashore at Zach's Inlet, 26 miles from the entrance of New York harbor, are anxiously awaiting rescue from their dangerous positions on the stranded craft...

BRITISH BUDGET LESSENS TAXES

Unexpected Announcement is Made to House By Premier Asquith

SUGAR DUTY IS DECREASED

Old Age Pension Proposal Warmly Attacked by Unionists

London, May 7.—The new budget presented to the House of Commons today reduces the duty on sugar from four shillings and two pence to one shilling and 10 pence per hundred.

London, May 7.—Premier Asquith's pension scheme is hotly attacked by the Unionist newspapers this morning on the ground that Mr. Asquith recklessly started plans requesting millions but left the onus of the cost on the nation.

Edmonton District Has Good Outlook. Greatly Increased Acreage in Crop—Improvements in Around City.

Edmonton, May 7.—Reports received by the Edmonton board of trade up to date indicate that seeding operations are well advanced in the Edmonton district.

New York, May 7.—The lives in peril, one hundred men aboard the German four-masted cutter Peter Rickmers, lying ashore at Zach's Inlet, 26 miles from the entrance of New York harbor, are anxiously awaiting rescue from their dangerous positions on the stranded craft...

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LIST OF VICTIMS IS INCREASED

Body of Another Man Caught in Mrs. Guinness' Net Identified

ENTICED FROM WISCONSIN

Apparent Attempt Made by Men to Tamper with Corpses

Laporte, Ind., May 7.—The identification of another of the bodies dug up on the Guinness farm near here as that of Ole Eudenberg, and also evidence that he, like Andrew Heiglein, of Mansfield, S.D., had been brought into Mrs. Bella Guinness' net through matrimonial advertisements...

Edmonton, May 7.—The lives in peril, one hundred men aboard the German four-masted cutter Peter Rickmers, lying ashore at Zach's Inlet, 26 miles from the entrance of New York harbor, are anxiously awaiting rescue from their dangerous positions on the stranded craft...

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EDMONTON DISTRICT HAS GOOD OUTLOOK

Greatly Increased Acreage in Crop—Improvements in Around City

AWAITING RESCUE FROM WRECKED SHIP

Men on German Vessel Peter Rickmers in Dangerous Position

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NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C. Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omica or Ingines Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at the general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

The Colonist Gazetteer

AND ATLAS of the WORLD

A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe.

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It looks as though the effect of the disturbances will be to completely destroy whatever work the city has done since the last storm. On the island sand pumps have been kept busy daily filling in the holes and washouts made two weeks ago.

Invited to Klondike. Elaborate and costly cards to be presented to Earl Grey, Premier of the Dominion, and President Roosevelt.

Strong East Wind Lashes Water—The Repair Work Around Toronto is Retarded.

Grain Inspection. The amendments to the Manitoba grain inspection act will make provision for the establishment of a central office of a sample grain market, through which millers and others may purchase grain for grinding outfit, according to standard grades.

Refused Admission. Lethbridge, May 7.—Canada Immigration Agent Humphrey refused admittance at Coulters, on the American boundary line, to twenty negroes coming from the United States on a steamer, which is going to do irrigation work at Calgary.

THE GA... Prepare, sowing flow... Planting... especially... for late... flowering... hocks, Clo... Calceolarias... many Green... coll. Bruss... thing requi... Beans, Run... use, Savoy... Winter Kal... brown, Brus... Carrots and... Onion, Cos... Ridgo Cucu... Drummond... tiana, Calc... member, Or... Salsify, Gra...

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to be held in Seattle next making of these "invitation each of which will cost at 00, is being rushed to comple in three weeks' time they in the hands of Mr. Berg, of past Grand trectic Chief of the Brotherhood, who, with dant, will convey them to the s to whom they are ad-

### IGRANT INSPECTION

Officer at Prince Rupert to for Department of Interior at That Point

ver, May 7.—As a result of ensive boundary inspection inaugurated by the Dominion ent between Vancouver and at lakes, further action has en by the Ottawa authorities, week the first step to pre- undesirables from Prince Rup- as taken. The department of rior has sent instructions to oms officer of the G.T.P. ter- ity to take upon himself the ul duties of immigration offi- enforce to the limit the new- ouncil which excludes from ce into Canadian territory all e immigrants not holding urchased by themselves direct e land of their birth or citi- besides all persons morally y undesirable.

cribe for THE COLONIST

# THE SIMPLE LIFE

## A Summer of Sweet Peas

### THE HOME GARDEN

#### THE GARDEN CALENDAR FOR MAY

Prepare, by raking over, the surface for borders for sowing flowering annuals.  
Plant Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Climbers, and especially: Gladioli, Gaillardias, Porethrums (cut back for late flowering), Geraniums, Chrysanthemums, Hollyhocks, Clematises, Ives, Passion Flowers, Dahlias, Calceolarias, Phloxes, Pentstemons, Cannas. Re-pot many Greenhouse and Window Plants, Potatoes, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Celery, Lettuce, Sow: Everything required for succession, Peas, Late, Windsor Beans, Runner Beans, Dwarf Beans, Cabbage for late use, Savoy Cabbage, Cucumber, Radish, Late Broccoli, Winter Kale, Vegetable Marrow, A little Celery, if not sown, Brussels Sprouts, Spinach, Turnip, Best Horn Carrot and main crop Carrots, Parsley, Colewort, Onion, Cos Lettuce, Cabbage Lettuce, Cauliflower, Ridge Cucumber, Mustard and Cress, Parsnip, Phlox Drummondii, Marigold, Aster, Pop-week Stock, Nicotiana, Calceolaria, Primula, Balsam, Cineraria, Cucumber, Ornamental Grasses, Chicory, Everlastings, Salicy, Grass Seed, Scorzera.

#### HOW TO PREPARE A LAWN

HE one feature about our gardens and public parks that immediately appeals to visitors from tropical or subtropical countries is the velvety closeness and verdant hue of the lawns which abound, a feature that has been characteristic of our gardens from the earliest times. Certainly there is nothing more restful and refreshing for tired eyes than a well kept grass plot, no matter what its size may be, and nothing provides a better setting for the highly-colored flowers of many kinds that abound in most gardens. There are two methods of preparing or making a lawn, viz., by laying down turves or by sowing seeds. As the former, to be successful, should be done in early autumn or winter, it will be useless to deal with it now, but seeds are best sown in the spring, say in April, although they can be sown in the autumn with a fair prospect of success.

#### Preparing the Soil

As in every other gardening operation, a good beginning is absolutely essential if success is to crown our efforts, and it is quite useless to sow grass seeds on soil that has only been prepared in a haphazard manner. Although the ground, especially where it is of a heavy or retentive character, is best prepared in the autumn, there is still time to do the work, but it must be carried out at once. Artificial draining is not often required, but if its need it must be done before anything else is seen to. Levelling will be the next task, and this needs a certain amount of care so as to ensure as nearly as possible an equal depth of good soil over the surface. This good soil ought not to be less than 9 inches in depth all over the plot; twice as much is better. If the soil is very heavy or sticky it will be necessary to add such substances as road scrapings, leaf-soil, bird's earth or garden refuse, or even well-decayed old hot-bed manure, so as to render it more friable.

After levelling thoroughly, dig the soil, taking care to remove the roots of any perennial weeds such as Docks, Thistles and Nettles, that may be present. Many opinions exist as to the wisdom of manuring soil for lawns, but, as in most other things, this will be ruled by local circumstances. It is certainly preferable to secure a site that was manured well for some other crop the previous year, but where this is impossible and the ground needs manure, this may be incorporated when digging, taking care to use short material only and see that it is evenly distributed.

Digging finished, the ground must be allowed to settle for a few weeks, or until sowing time, which is, preferably, early in April. By this time, if much levelling was needed at the outset, some parts of the plot will have settled down more than others and some additional levelling will be necessary. Select a day when the soil will not cling to the boots for this work, and after levelling, tread the whole of the bed so as to make it firm but not hard. When this is finished the surface in general should be quite level, and a raking with a coarse-toothed rake is all that will be needed before sowing.

#### Sowing the Seeds

The quantity of seed needed will be the first consideration. To ensure a good thick crop, 1 lb. per square rod is not too much, less may be used, but this is not advisable. Practically all seedsmen of repute supply excellent mixtures of grass seeds, varying the kinds according to the soil, so that it is needless to name the grasses here. A still day must be selected for sowing, and it is imperative to scatter the seeds evenly over the surface. Some sowers prefer to go over the plot twice, using half the quantity of seed each time, working across the first course taken.

After sowing, give the bed a raking over to cover the seeds and then roll it with a light roller, doing this in two directions so as to ensure every portion being rolled. Birds are very fond of many grass seeds, and where the plot is only of medium or small size it is wise to protect the seeds with fish netting or strands of



It must be experimentalists by nature, for whenever any one asks us to try something we always say "surely," and then become swamped in dozens of new and interesting things. Last summer the Sweet Pea Man asked us if we would try some of the new English sweet peas not yet on the market, and our "surely" brought not only these new beauties, but enough already known to make a collection of thirty-one varieties.

"Thirty-one varieties! That means give up half the vegetable garden!" I said.

"Very well," replied the senior partner, "You always said you would have the whole garden in flowers some year, why not start with half of it this year?"

"All right," I said, "here goes. This is the day to start, for it is warm enough to get the soil into condition." Therefore, on March 26th (you will remember last spring was a very cold one) we started planting. The entire plot was forked over deeply, and raked, then trenches made three feet apart. I have been criticised for this wastefulness of room when the rows might be made two and one-half feet apart. I should not object to the narrower planting if I wore men's attire, but, being feminine, my skirts get most awfully in the way when gardening, and three feet is not too much room. The trenches were made fully six inches deep, and a good dressing of wood ashes spread in the bottom of each. Here I must say that our garden soil is a rich black loam, which has been given repeated dressings of manure for several years past, with an occasional sowing of lime, bone meal and wood ashes. If our soil had not been in such good condition, I



The Young Vines Were Trained on Chicken Wire

should have put some well-rotted manure in the trench with the wood ashes.

But to continue, a little earth was thrown over the ashes, and then very thoroughly mixed before the seed was sown. By this process the trench was somewhat filled, so that the seeds were sown about four inches deep, and not too thickly; indeed, the precious varieties, of which I had but few seeds, were sown one and one-half inches apart. The fact is, that sweet peas are generally sown too thick. This thick seeding is done deliberately, with the idea that crowding will give support and shade, while in reality no single plant can either produce its best quality or quantity. Last summer taught me to sow sparsely, and then thin, if necessary.

After the seeds were sown, and each variety marked with a wooden stake, the trenches were filled in to within about an inch of the surface.

On the 21st of April, all the varieties had pushed their heads above ground, and at once I brought out the wheel-hoe with the rakes on it, and gave the whole plot a shallow cultivation. From that time until they bloomed, I cultivated them every few days, sometimes doing nothing more than walking down the row dragging a common garden rake behind me. This was sufficient to break up the earth tubes through which moisture could evaporate, also to keep weeds down.

As soon as the lawn was cut, and there were sufficient rakings, I had this spread above the roots of the vines; on some rows I tried this mulch, others I left bare, giving the almost daily dust-mulch by rake treatment.

The results were almost identical, with favor, if any, on the side of grass mulch, and certainly on that side as far as labor was con-

black cotton secured to sticks a few inches from the surface.

#### After Treatment

The young plants will usually present themselves in three or four weeks, and growth will subsequently be fairly rapid. If the weather is dry copious waterings will be needed or the young plants will quickly perish. The first mowing should be given when the young grass is about 3 inches high, and this operation needs a good amount of care. A sharp scythe is usually better than a mowing machine, but the latter may be successfully employed providing the knives and blades are perfectly adjusted so that the cutting is clean. Close cutting must not be

performed. In regard to this mulch, grass cuttings were put on every week or so, for of course the original layer dried out in a short time. Under the mulch the soil was always moist, cool and friable, while under the dust mulch, moisture could be found half an inch down.

As soon as the vines showed desire to run, portable wire fences were placed at the west of each row; the rows of course ran north and south, to get the most sunlight. These fences were one-inch mesh chicken wire, fastened to sharpened fence pickets every six or seven feet. The pickets were driven into the ground until the wire nearly reached the earth. The next cultivation drew the earth ever so slightly against the vines, to throw them against the wire.

The first variety to blossom was, of course, Earliest of All, the lovely pink-and-white one most common in florists' windows; the next Earliest White. These two varieties are dwarf compared with others, and grow only about four feet high. The stems of Earliest of All are rather short, of Earliest White longer, but their blossoms on June 14th made up for any other deficiency.

Queen of Spain, a new beauty, was the next to bloom on June 25th, and on the 26th, 27th and 28th all other varieties came into bloom, except Brilliant Blue, which flowered on July 2nd.

From that time forward we had sweet peas galore. On July 3rd, we took to one of the large New York hotels 3,000 stems, to be sold the following day. Among these were bunches of red, white and blue; made up of King Edward VII, a rich red; Earliest White, or Mrs. Collier, or Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, or Dorothy Eckford, all of which are pure or ivory-white, and Navy Blue. These bunches were most striking and appropriate for the national holiday.

Our desire was to keep the flowers closely picked, in order to prolong bloom as long as possible. I found it took two of us, with the children's help in counting, full bunches were made up of 50 stems, two hours a day. That was more time than we could give, so about the middle of July we allowed half of each variety to go to seed. Between July 10 and August 11, during which time we had decided to allow half of each of the variety, and all of each new variety, to go to seed, we picked 24,463 stems of perfect blossoms.

The rows were thirty-five feet long—some rows with two or three varieties, others with many more. To give you a still better idea of their productiveness, the Earliest of All occupied fifteen feet; from this we gathered between July 12 and August 9, 2,437 stems. We have from the row, also, an ounce or more of seed.

When the vines began to blossom they were a little more than half way up the fence, and we were glad we had selected the four-foot wire, for we figured that the vines would just reach the top. For once we guessed wrong about our long island soil: the vines soon reached the top of the fence, and began waving around in the air until they were bending over so badly that the flower stems grew crooked.

More old pickets were secured and fastened with wire to those already on the fence; these we raised to a height of five and one-half feet, and ran strings horizontally from picket to picket to give the vines support. Alas! again we figured wrong; for those vines grew so tall I had to reach over my head to pick the blossoms, and I measure five feet seven inches. They grew so bushy and thick that I had to run a string horizontally several feet from the ground, catching it in the wires every once in a while, to keep the rows from closing up.

The new varieties we planted were Brilliant Blue, very similar to Navy Blue; Evelyn Byatt, a strong salmon-pink; Henry Eckford, which is a delicate salmon—so delicate, in fact, it is liable to sunburn, but is exquisite enough to be grown and shaded; Sibel, Eckford, ivory-white flushed with pink; Romolo Piazani, a superb violet; David R. Williamson, two shades of blue, and lovely for those who care for nature's queer mixtures—it is also a most prolific bloomer; Agnes Eckford, a very delicate true pink, which is a shy bloomer but has superb long stems; Paradise, which was one of our favorites—it is an enormous blossom, a good pink with the edges flushed a shade dar-

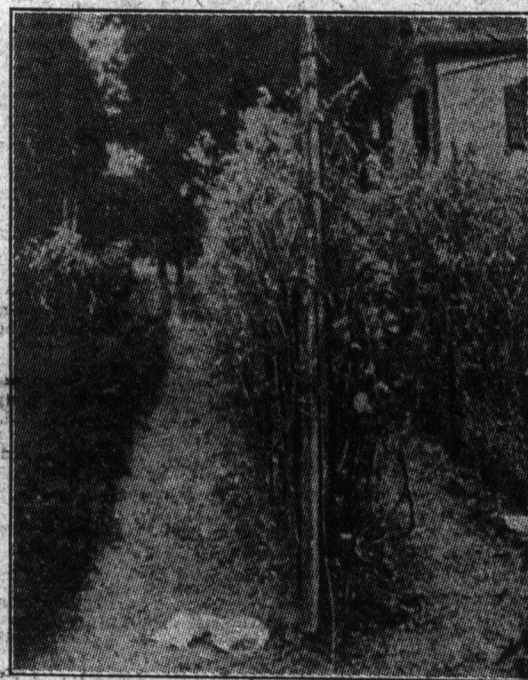
performed, it only being necessary to remove the tops of the plants. Throughout the summer light rollings and mowings will be necessary, and watering must be attended to if the weather is dry. This is most important.

Propagating Hardy Carnations—Layering in summer is the easiest way to propagate carnations. Cuttings of side shoots will strike in heat, but they can hardly be expected to make roots outdoors. In layering, strip off the leaves from a few joints, making an incision on the outer side of the stem and half way through it, and then continue the split at

ker, a free bloomer with long stems; Phyllis Unwin, a good, bright pink; Queen Alexandra, a superb cherry-red, that would make any one pause and look again; Florence Spencer, a close second or a tie with Paradise, both of which are almost orchid-like; Helen Pierce, a soft dark blue flecked with white—a true success; Queen of Spain, a pink of ivory tinge, superb for those who care for the very dainty colorings—very good ivory-white.

The already known varieties which we grew were King Edward VII, dark red; John Ingman, bright pink; Dainty, one of our favorites, white with pink edges; Marchioness of Cholmondeley, pinkish ivory, and one I loved to have large bunches of; Navy Blue, which speaks for itself; Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, ivory-white; Earliest of All, pink and white; Janet Scott, one of the best of the soft pinks and very near to Lovely; Dorothy Eckford, pure white; Mrs. Dugdale, bluish pink, and decidedly not of our kind; Helen Lewis, a fine rich pink, of superb growth, and one that attracted much attention; Earliest White, another self-advertiser; Flora Norton, our pet, a very soft wistaria-blue, truly exquisite; Lady Grisel Hamilton, the big girl's favorite—for it is a light violet, and she is violet-crazy; seedlings of Countess Spencer, which gives every shade of pink one can imagine.

All this work resulted in proving that a



When the Vines Had Reached the Season's Growth

person (especially a woman) who is fond of floriculture, can grow sweet peas at a profit if she is near a good summer market; by this I mean a place where the summer population is great. It is useless to try to market the crop through city commission merchants, for the cities at this time of year are almost empty of the people who purchase flowers. Moreover, the florists will take but three colors, white, pink and violet or light blue, while country folk will be glad of the sweet peas in mixture, or many other shades singly.

All bunches (except in the very early season) should be made up of fifty stems, the extra-early twenty-five stems.

It may take a season to get your flowers established on the market, but, once known, there will be a demand for them. I found a popular grocery store the best place for selling. I provided stone crocks to hold them, sent fresh bunches each morning and brought back all bunches that had been left over from the day before; this was to prevent any possibility of old stock being sold. The selling was done on a ten per cent. commission.

Our great joy was to take our friends into the garden and ask them to pick out the variety they liked best. No one ever succeeded, for each in its turn was so winsome that it was an impossibility to settle on any one bright particular star. If you want "the rainbow come to earth," plant sweet peas in variety, and be blessed with a myriad of butterflies, sprays of orchids, and an ever-present "bow of promise," but, that your time may not be wasted, measure, plant with care in well-prepared soil, and be sure to get the best seeds that grow.—Edith Loring Fullerton in Suburban Life.

right angles upward for about a couple of inches. The stem is then bent down and the free, cut portion is inserted into fine and well prepared soil. The cut portion is covered with soil, the growing tip being left free. The whole thing is then fastened down, usually with hairpins. After the layer has rooted it can be separated from the parent plant.

Pine Needles Kill Grass—Do not allow pine needles to remain on growing grass; they pack so tightly that they kill out anything that is underneath them. Rake off the needles each spring if not oftener.

### A PRETTY AND USEFUL ANNUAL

#### (Collinsia Bicolor)

ALTHOUGH so long an inmate, and a favorite inmate, of our gardens, the pretty little Collinsia bicolor does not appear to have received any generally recognized name. It is well worthy of one, but the generic name of Collinsia comes so readily to English tongues that no other seems really necessary. As a dwarf edging plant for beds or borders this Collinsia is deserving of more attention, for if the soil is well firm after planting the specimens rarely exceed 9 inches in height, and bear a profusion of pretty little delicately-colored flowers. These somewhat resemble a Salvia or Snapdragon in shape, so that they make a welcome change from the general run of summer garden flowers. They are generally white, tipped with blue or bluish lilac, though there is a pure white form called candidissima. The Collinsia is a native of California, but is classed as a hardy annual in this country, and is really so in all but cold and wet districts.

The culture usually accorded to hardy annuals should be given to it, but in view of its possessing a modicum of tenderness sowing should be deferred till the weather gives promise of being fairly warm and sunny, say the end of March or the beginning of April. On light soils and in warm districts autumn sowing will be found to give the best results, the plants forming sturdy and good-sized patches before the heat of the sun urges them into flower. In wet and cold districts autumn sowings generally perish in the winter.

### SCENTED-LEAVED PELARGONIUMS

In the history of gardening there was a time when the scented-leaved Pelargoniums were more extensively cultivated than they are at the present day. The passion for novelties and the enormous number of plants now at the command of the gardener, probably accounts for the change in taste, but, where possible, a selection of the Cape species should certainly be cultivated, for though the flowers are small they are often beautifully and delicately marked, and the fragrant foliage possessed by many is compensation for lack of more showy qualities.

One frequently sees scented-leaved "Geraniums," as they are popularly called, in cottage windows, turning their leaves and flowers towards the light, but in more pretentious places the showy fancy, zonal and Ivy-leaved varieties have displaced them. Some species are worth growing as foliage plants alone for the sake of the form of the leaves, which is often as elegant and varied as are the fronds of some of the most beautiful ferns. These, when well grown, make excellent subjects for table or window decoration, and harmonise in almost any group of flowering plants. A selection of the best varieties most suitable for cultivating as foliage plants is as follows:

P. Crispum.—A slender, much branched species from South Africa, with small fan-shaped leaves crisped at the margins and arranged on the stems in two ranks; sweetly citron scented. The purple flowers are produced in September in two-flowered to three-flowered clusters. The variety majus has leaves beautifully blotched with white.

P. Denticulatum.—A species with finely-cut leaves of medium size, very sweetly scented. The flowers are lilac or rosy purple, the upper petals being two-lobed. The variety majus is usually cultivated, and odoratum is more fragrant than the type.

P. filicifolium odoratum is probably a form of the preceding species, with finely divided leaves, suggesting, as its name implies, the fronds of a fern. It is a very fragrant variety.

P. Radula.—The leaves of this species are cut into many lobes, which have revolute margins; they are rough to the touch on the upper surface, soft and velvety beneath. The flowers are small, pale purple with dark streaks. The plant has a balsamic fragrance, and is cultivated for its essential oil. The many varieties under this name are probably hybrids between P. Radula and P. graveolens, the latter having larger and less divided leaves.

Lady Mary—Leaves of medium size with undulating notched margins; citron scented.

Lady Plymouth—A very attractive variety with deeply cut fragrant leaves, beautifully variegated with white on a green ground. It is one of the best of the cut-leaved varieties.

Little Gem—Leaves deeply lobed with toothed margins; peppermint scented. Flowers bright rose colored.

Stag's Horn—As indicated by its name, this variety has leaves beautifully cut and lobed in a variety of ways, with the margins finely toothed and crisped; a very attractive foliage plant.

Fatten the poultry this fall before selling to the poultry buyers. There is a little sense in selling poor hens as a foul-smelling house.



# John Thadeus Delane, Editor of The Times



LARGE circle, both of men of the world and of men of letters, will welcome the appearance of a life of Mr. Delane. Nearly thirty years have elapsed since his death, and the great majority of those who knew him best, and with whom his active years were spent, have passed away. But many of the younger men who knew him in his prime are still with us, and will find a rare pleasure in renewing their associations with one of the most brilliant and most beloved characters of their remembrance, says the London Times book reviewer. It is a misfortune that the life could not be written by the hand to which it was first entrusted, that of his brother-in-law, Sir George Dasent, who was his colleague till within nine years of the close of his editorial career, and who, as the letters in these volumes show, was throughout on terms of the closest intimacy and affection with him. But, beside other objections, it is clear that insuperable difficulties would have been found in publishing the letters, and revealing the secrets, within Sir George Dasent's life, of distinguished persons then living; and even now the publication of some of the letters and statements in these volumes may be unwelcome in several quarters. It may be wished that the responsibility for the choice of such letters and for the revelation of such incidents had been in the hands of one who would have been capable of estimating the propriety of their publication from Delane's own point of view. Sir George Dasent, moreover, having himself lived through all the critical periods of Delane's life, would have been capable of describing his acts and motives with fuller sympathy than any one else. But, failing the father, we may be glad that Mr. Arthur Dasent, who, from the office he held in the House of Commons, knows something of public life, and who, of course, has had the advantage of the traditions and the private papers of his family.

It will, however, be apparent on the face of the book that these personal advantages are all that Dasent has enjoyed, and that his publication is quite independent of the paper which Mr. Delane edited. The letters which concern his connection with this journal have in fact been published without any consultation with its proprietors; and exception may well be taken to the propriety, if not to the legality, of the publication, without leave asked, of letters written, not in Mr. Delane's private capacity, but in the discharge of his office as editor. It was not simply as Mr. Delane, but as editor of the Times, that he was in confidential communication with the Queen; and though, perhaps, no great harm has been done, the courtesy of consultation with those who are officially interested in such letters might have been expected. It is, moreover, a breach of a well-recognized understanding that, in too many cases, the authorship of particular articles in the Times is disclosed, especially when the names of living persons are thus involved. In letters from Delane which indicate specifically by whom an important article was written, the name of the writer, at all events if living, should have been omitted. That in all cases the reference is more than thirty years old may minimize the offence, and we do not wish to dwell on it. But the fact remains that in too many cases secrets and confidences have been revealed without the courtesy of consulting those who are their present wardens. With this necessary protest, however, it is a pleasure to admit that the narrative is generally marked by credible reserve and consideration, and that much has been properly held back for the present which might have touched living characters and interests too closely. On one point, indeed, more might have been said with due regard to the living representa-

tives of those who have passed away. Delane was, no doubt, during his editorship, the greater part of the Times; but he, was by no means the whole of it. The successive chief proprietors under whom he worked were by no means mere wheels in the machine; and the two managers with whom he was associated were men whose judgment and collaboration were of no slight value. Nor must it be forgotten that he was assisted by a very able staff of leader-writers, foreign correspondents, and others, to whom he would have readily acknowledged his indebtedness. A great part of his power, in fact, lay in his openness of mind and his capacity to use and assimilate the thoughts of others; and though he assumed the whole responsibility of his actions, he would have been the last to ignore the guidance he derived from other minds and other experience.

Subject, however, to these qualifications, and to some omissions which we shall point out, it is a pleasure to recognize that these volumes will afford a fair conception of Delane's career, and of the qualities which rendered it so signally successful and useful. The author, indeed, indulges occasionally in some exaggeration pardonable in a nephew, as when he says of his uncle—

"How great a general or how good a judge, how noble a diplomatist or how far-sighted a minister he might have been, the world will never know; but those who worked with him by day and night knew that in his conduct of the Times he displayed by turns all the characteristics of those noble professions."

We should like to have heard Mr. Delane's own criticism of that generalization. But it is true that the foundation of his success was laid in his general qualities as a man. The author does well to dwell on his early life in the country near Ascot, on his fondness for hunting and field sports, and on the eagerness with which he maintained this love of horses and sporting all through his life. Till near the close of his life he looked much more like a country gentleman in London than like a journalist who worked all through the night. This habit not only maintained his health and vigor, but was the key to his whole turn of mind. He was essentially a man of action, and his literary and journalistic work was merely a means to practical ends. In any crisis he was like a man in the hunting field, and rode straight after the quarry. These habits were, moreover, the necessary condition for the friendly relations he maintained with the leaders of society, and enabled him to be at home, as few literary men could be, in all the great country houses. As the author observes, he never carried his literary associations with him, except as a man of unusually wide and general culture. He was thus above all things a man; and it was the manliness, the decision, the courage, the broad, human sympathy of his nature, which gave its chief character to his whole career.

Starting from this thorough English character and training, we follow him, under Mr. Dasent's guidance, in the rapid growth of his associations with nearly all the leading statesmen and public men of his day. He became editor in 1841, when the Times under the second John Walter and Barnes had achieved a great position, and in 1848 we find him in intimate correspondence with Lord Aberdeen, Sir Charles Wood, the Rothschilds, and soon afterwards with Lord Clarendon, Lord Palmerston, and Disraeli. With Lord John Russell he does not seem to have had any friendly relations, and, though there was communication from time to time with Sir Robert Peel, there was no such free correspondence with him as with the other statesmen. It is remarkable that he seems to have commanded the confidence of all alike, whatever their party views or connections may have been. He and the Times at that day gave expression no doubt to public opinion, or at least to the public

opinion of the constituencies, in a degree never exhibited, perhaps, either before or since; and the object of his ministerial correspondents was partly to learn from Delane the drift of that opinion and partly to influence it; and his importance lay in his extraordinary capacity for divining what that opinion was and was likely to be. A very just remark is quoted from Mr. Moberly Morris on this point:—

"It is these flashes of pure intuition which save him. If he were in the habit of hesitating he would often go wrong. But, being what he is, even when taken entirely by surprise, he rarely makes a mistake."

All this, of course, was dependent to a vast extent on his living in daily intercourse with men of all kinds—men about town like Charles Greville, with whom he was closely associated, members of parliament, men of letters and science, university men and clergymen. A single day would bring him into contact with a vast variety of characters. His horse was brought to his chambers in Serjeants' Inn in the afternoon, and he would ride it slowly down to Westminster and there spend some time in the House of Commons or House of Lords, learning the political situation of the day, then ride on quietly to Lady Palmerston's or Baroness Rothschild's, and catch the tone of social gossip, then come back to the Athenaeum or the Reform club, and learn the drift of opinion there. Besides this he had his hand on the public pulse through the correspondence which reached the papers; and the whole became formed into a clear image in his mind. He is well described by a correspondent in these pages as the best informed man in England, and perhaps in Europe. All forms of opinion gravitated naturally towards him, and his mind was independent enough to sift and balance it. He was rarely, if ever, led away by one clique of opinion, and the saying might well be applied to him that "he saw life whole."

Of course it was in the main his personal character which attracted and secured all the confidences which gave him this insight into public opinion; and perhaps it should be regarded as the grand achievement of his whole life, that which made his career possible, that he commanded such trust from men of the most diverse characters, and sometimes commanded their devotion. The letters of Lord Torrington in these volumes afford, perhaps, the most striking illustration of his power in this respect. They contain the most frank revelations of the feelings of the Court, and are evidently written not as mere interesting gossip, but as materials for the guidance of a man on whom the writer placed absolute reliance. It would seem from them that Delane was the means of conveying to the Queen, from time to time, in a singularly effective manner, the feeling of the country as to her retirement from public life, and in such delicate matters as to her relations between the Prussian and Danish courts at the time of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. Never once, apparently, in the course of these long and intricate correspondence does Delane seem to have compromised his position by a false step. He is, throughout, not merely a skilful editor, but an independent gentleman, who holds his own with dignity and independence in any society and in any circumstances.

Mr. Dasent gives also a fair conception of the main principles by which Delane was actuated in guiding the policy of his paper. There is not, throughout these letters, a single indication of party feeling or party attachment. Perhaps if his personal political position had to be stated, it would be best described in Thiers's brilliant phrase, only possible by a Frenchman in a French assembly, that "the heart of France beats centre left." But his heart beat centre left not from his attachment to any particular set of statesmen, whether Tories or Whigs, but from his devotion to the general welfare of the nation, and his desire to promote every measure which

would advance its interests and the interests of the people at large. At the outset of the Russo-Turkish troubles in 1853 he addressed a letter to the Constantinople correspondent of the Times in a strain which admirably characterizes his unvarying point of view—

"As it would seem that you never take the trouble of reading the opinions of the paper with which you correspond, I must begin by informing you that whatever concern it may have in the well-being of Turkey, it owes a higher duty to the people of the United Kingdom, who are willing to support Turkey as far as they conceive it to be for their interest, but acknowledge no obligation, either by treaty or by implication, to shed their blood or spend their money in its behalf."

No doubt the British ambassador and the handful of English and refugees at Constantinople would find their importance much increased by the exertions their countrymen might make and the millions they might spend on behalf of Turkey, but English statesmen have at least as much reason to consider Lancashire and Yorkshire, Kent and Middlesex, as Moldavia and Wallachia, and owe their allegiance to the Queen and not to the Sultan."

This passage may be compared with Bismarck's declaration that he would not sacrifice the bones of a single Pomeranian Grenadier in the Eastern question. It expresses Delane's settled and paramount point of view, from which he judged every question that arose, whether of foreign or domestic policy, whether the Corn Laws, or Reform, or Army organization, or Lord Shaftesbury's benevolent schemes. It was this which, in addition to a naturally congenial temperament, was the foundation of his close alliance with Palmerston, who was above all an Englishman and made English interests his first consideration. It was the sense that this was the guiding principle of the paper which gave it its commanding influence. Delane was never a cross-bench man, though he was never identified with either party; but he gave his support to each; as the best interests of the country at large might seem to require.

The letter just quoted has the further interest of being a brilliant example of his best epistolary style. In his writing there was never any endeavor after effect, no attempt at epigrammatic expression; but he went straight to the point and hit it hard. Several other examples of his letters to his staff are given here—some which ought not to have been given—and they are all marked by the same characteristics. The one necessity in style on which he insisted was that it should be simple and clear, and he set an admirable example in his own letters. However hastily they might have to be written, they were always so well expressed that they might have been printed as they came from his pen. It is pleasant in this correspondence to be sensible always of the style of a gentleman. There is an elevation of thought and tone in them all which is an agreeable contrast to the carelessness and slang of modern writing. But those who knew Delane well will testify that in no circumstances of strain and pressure, however severe, did he lower the high tone of his thought or conversation. The exchange of a few words with him, even at midnight, added a dignity to the subject in hand. There are few things for which the country and the press are more indebted to him than for the steadiness with which he thus upheld the literary standard of journalism and the dignities and graces of life. He thought, wrote, spoke, and acted like a gentleman, and a gentleman of the best English traditions.

All this is well brought out in Mr. Dasent's deficiencies which we lament. It is strange, for instance, that we have no correspondence to illustrate the active part which Delane took in supporting Mr. Cardwell's reorganization of the army in Gladstone's first

ministry. Cardwell was in constant communication with him on the subject, and Delane entered into the question with the greatest earnestness and thoroughness. But what we most miss in these volumes is any adequate notice—we might say any notice—of Delane's close association with leading men of science, and his staunch support of scientific developments. Mr. Dasent would seem a little dazzled sometimes by the great society in which his uncle moved; and we are rather satiated, if not something more, by pages of extracts which recall how he dined day after day with the duke of this and the marquis of that, and met such and such lords and ladies. All that was part of Delane's business, and he did it well. But we could have spared a good deal of it to have the public told how he followed the great discoveries of that brilliant scientific era, never failed to call due attention to the meetings of the British association, took care that due honor was rendered, at least in public opinion, to men like Faraday, Tyndall, and Huxley, and, perhaps above all, supported the advances that were being made in the science of public health. He was an intimate friend of Sir John Simon, whose privy council reports laid the foundation of the improvements in public sanitation which have conferred such infinite boons on the country. It was Delane who, more than any one else, ensured that due attention should be paid to those reports, and thus that due action should be taken on them. We are sorry, too, to find no notice taken of his action in ecclesiastical affairs, in which he promoted the most moderate and soundest tendencies in the Church. The book, indeed, shows many marks of haste—once or twice in the evidently unconscious repetition of important quotations. But still, on the whole, the general reader may obtain from it a sufficient general view of the character which played so large a part in the life of this country for nearly forty years of the most brilliant part of Queen Victoria's reign.

We cannot conclude, however, without thanking Mr. Dasent for lifting the veil, with fitting reserve, from the home life of the man who was known to the world only as the great editor. One short note reveals the tragedy of his married life. "Owing to a deplorable mental failing the happiness of the union was short-lived, and Mrs. Delane was separated from her husband after a few years of married life, and placed under medical care." Thenceforth he was wedded to his paper, and a great part of the secret of his life is enshrined in that brief reference. "His domestic happiness was with his mother and sister; and a peculiarly beautiful glimpse is vouchsafed to us of his devotion to his mother, and of his desolation when she died. We are told that in the busiest time of his life not a day passed without his writing to her, and the conclusion of a letter to her (p. 197, vol. II.) is one of the most touching things in the book. A note in his diary at the close of 1869 may fitly close, with a touch of true human feeling, our respectful notice of a man whose name must ever be held in affection in this office, and, as we believe, in high honor in the records of English life. "This year," he says, "has been in one respect a most melancholy one for me; but in material respects I have very much to be thankful for. The death of my dear mother after a short illness was a blow which, although in the course of nature, found me utterly unprepared. I seem to have lost in her a mother for living—so much was I accustomed to act as I thought might please her, and to take her into account in anything I said or did. Nobody now cares about me or my aims, or my motives, and that weariness of life I had long felt has been gaining on me ever since." In this frame of mind I meet the New Year, weary both of work and idleness, careless about society, and with failing interests." Sunt lacrimae rerum—tears even in such brilliant things as these.

## A Romance of Badenoch

Of the tourist the romantic Badenoch district presents attractions of rich historical interest. Pre-eminently the Macpherson country, its glens and mountains abound in the legendary lore of by-gone days, and are inseparably associated with the wanderings and adventures of Bonnie Prince Charlie and his unfortunate contemporaries.

In the mighty mountain mass of rock which forms the western extremity of the stern and rugged Craig Dhù, from which the war cry of the Macphersons is taken, one can still see the cave where Cluny of the '46, famous in song and story, lay concealed after the disaster of Culloden. A reward of one thousand pounds was offered for his apprehension, yet so true were his people, and so indelibly strict their sense of secrecy, that not a trace of him could be discovered, or anyone base enough to found to give a hint to his detriment.

When it is remembered that the chief's hiding place was known to upwards of one hundred persons, there can scarcely be found among the most heroic and devoted acts which have been performed under the influence of the sacred principle of loyalty one more worthy of admiration than this display of fidelity.

The cave, which opens in the precipitous and sharply cut face of the rock, was dug during the night by his own people, and the excavated material was deposited in Loch-an-Ovrie, a small lake at the foot of the hill, in order that no vestige of their labor

might appear, and lead to the discovery of the retreat. That the work was admirably performed is evident, as the cave, although now partially fallen in, is still capable of accommodating several persons in comfort.

At that period it must have been some twenty-five or thirty feet in length, and four or five feet wide, with sufficient height for a medium-sized man to stand upright. The entrance to this strangely-devised chamber is concealed by a huge ledge of rock, which would completely deceive any stranger who was not aware of its existence. Both from its position and natural appearance its detection could only be by accident or by treachery. Even should a fire be kindled, the color of the smoke blended so well with the weather-beaten rock that it was almost impossible to detect it after close scrutiny.

Deep fissures in the rocky wall of the cave were cunningly converted into loopholes which, owing to the fact that the interior of the cave was cleverly designed to run parallel with the almost perpendicular precipices, provided a very convenient means of observing the surrounding country. They commanded the only approach to the cave, and with one gentle touch the intruder could easily be precipitated hundreds of feet into eternity. For some seventy or eighty yards the path leading to this stronghold winds along on the sheer edge of the precipices, and except to the initiated is practically undiscernible. Approachable only by one narrow track scarcely a foot wide, and traversable by one person at a time, it can easily be understood that the greatest danger by which Cluny was

encompassed was not a direct attack, but rather the fear of starvation. In his dire need the necessities of life were brought to him under cloud of night by a devoted adherent, who on more than one occasion risked his life in the discharge of this duty. The chief's gratitude is shown by the fact that to this day it is incumbent on the chief of the Macphersons to send his piper to play a pibroch at the funeral of the direct descendants of this brave and devoted man.

Many anecdotes are related of Cluny's ingenuity in eluding the vigilance of the military, but perhaps the most exciting was the incident in which he actually held the horse of the officer in command of the party who were in search of him. Having one day incautiously quitted his hiding place, he encountered a detachment of soldiers and was only saved by his courage and presence of mind. Seeing that escape was impossible, he threw away his shoes and cap, and assuming the character of a herd, held Sir Hector Munro's horse while that officer made inquiries as to the whereabouts of his supposed master. Sir Hector questioned the supposed servant, and asked him if he knew where Cluny was concealed.

"I do not know, and if I did I should not tell you," was the reply of the daring chief, who was rewarded by Sir Hector for his fidelity.

In this picturesque locality Prince Charles Edward Stuart spent a portion of the time he was a fugitive on the grassland. "I didn't want the whole-skin to slip by without my having made a motion of some kind."—Philadelphian Ledger.

## The Horrors of Child Labor

previously. Shortly afterwards he left Scotland for ever, leaving behind the rich treasury of memories which poetic genius has woven into innumerable soul-stirring and imperishable songs. To France the refuge of all Jacobite fugitives he followed, and later by Cluny, who died there in 1764.—John Campbell, in Edinburgh Scotsman.

A young man happened to sit in church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, and was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible (open) with a pin sticking in the following text: Second Epistle of John, verse fifth: "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse tenth: "Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, 'Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing that I am a stranger?'" He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth verse of the first epistle of John: "I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee, but I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face."—Exchange.

HERE from the coal comes from the mines there are a weather-beaten wooden buildings, scaffolded structures, shaken by the vibration of coal-crushing machinery within, writes Edward A. Steiner in New York Outlook. From their third or fourth storeys young boys sit before troughs, along which the coal rushes and rumbles and tumbles. Nine hours a day, in an atmosphere black as night from coal dust, sitting in a cramped and unnatural position, the breaker-boys pick slate from the falling coal by the light from amoky oil lamps directly under their nostrils. Nine hours of this, and many of these boys, mere children, although sworn to be the legal age, which is fourteen, walk homeward like old men. They look so weary, so old, so wizened! They surely are not "Friedsam."

An old man climbs down the breaker. He, too, is now a breaker boy. Only about fifty-six years of age, unfit for the harder work in the mine, he picks slate from the large lumps. He clings to a bit of broken fence as soon as the fresh air strikes him. He coughs so violently that his paroxysm shakes the fence. The boys stand about, jeering; but when a clot of blood comes from the old man's mouth, and another, followed by a stream, the boys take to their heels.

"Frach, the dust got into my lungs," the Slovak miner says. "It can't last much longer." Looking after the boys, and then pointing to himself, he adds,

"The beginning and the end of the breaker-boy."

I shall never forget the pain written on that man's face as he told me that he came to this country as a young Slovak boy from a village by the River Waag, strong and full of health. He is giving his life-blood drop by drop, for our enrichment, is unable to walk home; so I lead him. Home! This is his home. A gray, weather-beaten hut, one of thirty standing on a slant of the hillside, surrounded by culm piles, black and forbidding. There is a street, deeply sunk in mire; for there is no sewerage, and a sickening green scum has gathered in front of every house. I say there is no sewerage—there is not even a decent ditch which might carry the foul stuff away.

The hut has three stories, the lowest one built into the hillside with windows only to the front, the rest of the rooms are damp and cold, not even fit for the storing of vegetables. In one of these holes lives the old, consumptive breaker-boy. Surely this suggests nothing "Friedsam." There are thousands and tens of thousands of such "thomes" in Pennsylvania, the way from Pittsburgh to Whiskey Hill. Each one of them brings rich revenue to somebody, and all of them reap a rich harvest of death. Six, eight and ten dollars rent a month is paid by these miners for a place in which they often die by inches.

Let me take you into one home—and I came upon it more often than you may think. The room is freshly papered, the work done by the miser's wife, and not ill done. The floor is scrupulously clean; gorgeous pictures of the saints hang on the wall; there

is a sewing-machine, and a woman busy at her task of making shirts for her miner husband.

There are two rooms, occupied by a family of five and four boarders. I know the home of this woman in Hungary, and the very village in which she comes. I know the clean, straw-thatched cottage, the broad, dusty street, and the waving poplar back of the house; and I ask, "How are you getting along on Whiskey Hill?" This is the woman's reply: "Chala Bohu dobre." Thank God, very well. I have never seen a more beautiful and grateful smile pass over a face, and have never heard a sentence which more fully suggested "Friedsam"; but suddenly her face grows dark; she hears the noise of hurrying horses, and the beating of wheels against the rocky street. "The ambulance!" O Virgin Mother, protect me! she cries; for the ambulance stops at her door, and they bring in the mangled body of her husband.

Every day there are funerals, and after the funeral a feast, and after the feast a glorious spree. The sickle-ones not only outnumber the churches; they outnumber the stores, schools, churches, undertakers' shops, and culm hills combined, and a man might make a living by picking up the empty beer barrels that lie in the street. There are enough empty bottles lying in the runs to clog the flow of the creek in the spring, and the current becomes strong enough to make its way through the ooze and slime. No one on Whiskey Hill tries to curb intemperance by teaching the Hunkey the hurt of it to his bank account, to his body, to his chances of coming alive out of the mine.



the matter. A sense that of what was police office to various Rochette v. The exami the investi ascertain the relations, these visit impression step had r report wh by an offic matters. other estab as was su transaction Justice act was the t controversies ties that t to question of latitude and police. Among these occas allusions alleged to going on strange as good deal friend of a friend in his against a seemed cler rest had v before the turned the account, that fully it to oth But all th Called Franco-Si er, but th



Barlow as the most his count at the siet tion that Norman's he will alv lieutenant siege whc more tha was only the post o Force, bu dence rep developed Truly Ind among the warrior though t episode i fought at frontier e He was a and conti Mutiny of him to fo had a lar the India ca and C honor to marshal v employ, v brave old actions. terest of to the ce very wise nurable r. The stor man wou a record, so honou as possib and in a biograph are nece of the g man's li

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# Stranger Than Fiction—An Imprisoned Banker

**T**HE case of M. Henri Rochette, the imprisoned Paris banker, continues to attract much interest, and fresh sensations are of almost daily occurrence. Complications continue to arise and instead of getting simpler the matter is getting more complex.

A sensation has been created by the fact that, of course, without the faintest sign of what was coming, a dozen magistrates and police officials were sent to pay surprise visits to various financial establishments with which Rochette was believed to have had dealings. The examining magistrate who is conducting the investigation into the affair was curious to ascertain the precise character of these business relations, and, as may readily be imagined, these visits and searches produced quite an impression at the Bourse. It seems that the step had been decided on owing to a certain report which was presented a few days ago by an official who is well versed in financial matters. In this report various banks and other establishments were indicated as having, as was suspected, been engaged in suspicious transactions with Rochette. So the Palais de Justice acted accordingly. This new departure was the topic of considerable discussion and controversy, it being argued by different critics that the legality of the measure was open to question. As a matter of fact, any amount of latitude is given in such cases to the judicial and police authorities.

Among the gossip which is inevitable on these occasions may be mentioned mysterious allusions to a couple of politicians, who are alleged to have known too much of what was going on. These very vague insinuations, strange as it may appear, are giving rise to a good deal of curious speculation. A former friend of Rochette is described as having said that in his opinion action would soon be taken against a certain number of financiers, as it seemed clear that the fact that Rochette's arrest had been decided on was known to some before the event took place, and that they turned their secret information to profitable account. This person added that he suspected that fully a dozen had "the tip," and had given it to others for a substantial consideration. But all this is, so far, mere gossip.

Callers continue to be frequent at the Franco-Spanish Bank and at the Credit Mier, but the great majority simply go there for

the purpose of obtaining information about the situation.

### A Touching Meeting

Rochette continues to clamor for a release of a few hours so that he can meet his shareholders, but the examining magistrate firmly declines to grant his request. "You are to remain in prison," he exclaimed in reply to Rochette's last vehement appeal. It was in vain that the financier argued that there was nothing to justify his detention in custody, adding that he wanted to know immediately the facts on which the accusations brought against him were based. Why was he not questioned at once if these charges were really serious? As the examining magistrate kept on postponing his interrogation, while constantly ordering further searches, it looked as if he was seeking, said Rochette, for some justification of his arrest. "I know my business, and do not need you to teach it to me," was the magistrate's answer, and it put an end to the argument.

Rochette has seen his wife. A young woman of elegant appearance, and very tastefully dressed, was waiting about in the lobby outside the examining magistrate's office, at the Palais de Justice, when suddenly Rochette appeared, escorted by two municipal guards, and before they could intervene she had flung herself into his arms with the cry, "My poor husband!" Rochette embraced her tenderly, and they clung to each other, weeping for a while, for the municipal guards, like the kind-hearted men that they are, did not interfere, although it was distinctly against the rules, as the examining magistrate had given strict orders that Rochette should not be allowed to communicate with any one. But even the magistrate was moved. It so happened that he came across the couple as he was leaving his office to confer with the public prosecutor. He started when he beheld Rochette and his wife clinging to each other, and mingling their tears; but an instant later he walked on as if he had not perceived them, smoking his cigarette, and probably meditating on the steadfast affection which the financier, in spite of his trouble, retains among all who know him—family, employees, and even shareholders.

Madame Rochette was able to have a quarter of an hour's conversation with her husband, and towards its close two of his cousins,

who had accompanied her, were permitted to join them and to take part in it. Rochette was then led into the magistrate's office for another interview with him; while his wife, after drying her eyes, took her departure with their two relatives.

### A Romantic Story

London Truth has an interesting sketch of Rochette from its Paris correspondent, who writes:

The career of M. Rochette, now in La Sante prison, but ten days back an aspirant to high presentations at Biarritz, is one that no novelist with a care for probability could have brought into the main chapters of a work of fiction. I hear him spoken of as a Napoleon in the financial sphere, but object to the epithet as misleading, on the ground that he gave no evidence of genius, and has been chiefly remarkable for gumption, push, daring, and excessive sharpness in selling at high prices rotten paper yclept scrip and shares. His being a pattern man in his home life ought not too much to influence one's judgment or turn attention from the fact that his ethics, as proved in his career, are rather below those of the fox that plunders the poultry yard, or of the wolves that chase the traveller across the Russian steppe. I am not aware that fox ever preys on fox, or that wolf ever eats wolf.

What is so remarkable in Rochette is the speed with which he emptied the pockets of his fellow-men of, at a very moderate computation, six millions of pounds sterling. He attained this result in three years and four months, during which time he has been going on from one bubble to another, and finding the means of inflation and flotation in the type-written circular, the press, and the showy aspect of his different banks.

Rochette is the son of a small farmer near Melun, in which neighborhood, by the way, the country chateau of Mme. Humbert lies. Mme. Rochette mere took daily milk, eggs, and garden stuff in a little wagon to Melun for house-to-house sale. The whole family had a good name, but nothing above the common. The sons went to the public school of Melun. There the one now in La Sante rose above his fellows as a bright, willing lad, and a good scholar, getting quickly through the standards. In the last year he had risen to the post of monitor, which entitled him to twelve months' extra instruction, and would

have opened to him a high government school had he been in less haste to follow his vocation, which was to make money and see life away from the parental farm. To this end he, though his wife's family now denies it, against the affirmation of all Melun and much particular evidence, obtained the place of buttons in the Hotel de la Gare. There he beat all the touts in drawing strangers to that hotel. The touts, porters, and cabbies combined against the wide awake youth to make his situation too hot for him to keep it. He became a hair-dresser's assistant. Obliging ways—a victory of his head over his natural humor—quickness, address in giving the hair and beard of a customer the right cut, made him a favorite. In the face of a denial from his wife's family, M. Mauvriat, a grocer at Melun, asserts that Rochette served him as salesman and then in helping to keep the accounts. He left it to serve his three years in the army. There he became secretary and accountant to the colonel, and on the sly turned a penny in furnishing articles on military subjects and local gossip to a journal of the town where his regiment was quartered. He also wrote a little farcial play for the soldier to act on the name-day of the colonel, and thereby won high favor with the wives of the officers.

### Beginning of His Fortune

He left the army with a good character and returned to Melun. A miserly aunt left him, because she thought him the member of her family best qualified to render her legacy fruitful, her whole fortune of 55,000 francs. This called into play the faculties that led him so soon to fortune. The young Camille studied the subject of investments, consulted with bank clerks, notaries' clerks at cafes, with notaries and avoués in their offices, and then determined to place it at low interest and go to Paris to live on what he could earn, investing all the interest. He did make money, and saw how peasants deal with their savings in running after high interest. One of the cafes, known as Le Magot, or the little hoard—the proverbial hoard of the old stocking—is near Mouffetard, and frequented by country folks who come into town with the products of their gardens, poultry yards, and patches of ground. Rochette left this Magot to serve in another with the same nickname near the Madeleine market, and in the centre of the big alimentary shops of La Rive Droite. To

complete his education, into which mineralogy has never entered, or civil engineering, he joined a shorthand and typewriting class, and also availed himself of the tuition by correspondence, which the "Commercial Pigier University" affords. The tale of his falling in love with a beautiful young typewriter, the daughter of poor but honest parents—a floor polisher and a femme de menage—is a fiction, probably to excite interest. He did not court any young lady who studied at this "University" long, and pour le bon motif. He only thought of marrying when he had an immediate prospect of fortune. The match was made up in the usual French manner by friends. Mme. Rochette belongs to the minor bourgeoisie. Her father gave her a dot of ten thousand francs. She had been educated in a convent, had fine eyes, good features, an interesting face, musical tastes and talents, and so captivated Rochette at first sight that he never since has had eyes to see good looks in any other woman.

At the time of his marriage he had been secretary to a financier whose bank came to grief. Rochette had directed the section concerned in mines, la publicite connected with that section, and had learned the ins and outs of Bourse business at an outside broker's. He had gone on a financial tour in Spain with his banking principal. No doubt he then learned the magnificently irresponsible situation in that country of the directors of financial companies. He would have also heard much talk about the underground wealth of Spain, the mines of copper that, with capital, could not rival Rio Tinto; the zinc, the coal, and even the tin mines that lie hidden away in Galicia.

At any rate, the ideas he picked up made him, when the bank in question foundered, set about saving from the wreck L'Industrie Miniere section. A certain M. de la Fremoise believed in him, and in advancing what money he wanted to float, in 1904, Le Credit Minier (capital 5,500,000 fr.), set Rochette's foot in the stirrup. He has since been proving his faith by assisting him with sums making a total of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, and embracing his and his mother's entire fortunes. They still regard Rochette as the victim of vile jealousies, intrigues, and resentment at his attempts to "bear" the Petit Journal shares in order to become the directing shareholder.

# A Hero of the Mutiny

**R**EVIEWING the memoirs of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., just issued, the London Times says:

When Sir Henry Norman lay dying in Chelsea hospital, Sir Thomas Barlow asked him what service he regarded as the most useful he had been able to render to his country. Norman replied, "Without doubt, at the siege of Delhi." There can be no question that he spoke the simple truth. Sir Henry Norman's services were many and varied, but he will always be best remembered as the young lieutenant who played so great a part in the siege wherein the fortunes of England in India more than once trembled in the balance. He was only thirty-one when he was thrust into the post of adjutant-general of the Delhi Field Force, but he was thrice worthy of the confidence reposed in him. Like so many of the soldiers who figured in the epic of the Ridge, he developed great qualities in a great emergency. Truly India bred men in those stormy days, and among them there was no more modest, knight-warrior than Henry Norman. Yet Delhi, though the greatest episode, was still only an episode in a long career. He had already fought at Chilianwala and Gujaret, in several frontier expeditions, and in the Santal rebellion. He was at the relief and capture of Lucknow, and continued in the field until the close of the Mutiny operations. In later years fate called him to forsake the sword for the pen, and he had a large share in the task of reorganizing the Indian army. He was governor of Jamaica and Queensland, and refused the great office of viceroy of India. He had the unique honor to be promoted to the rank of field-marshal when he had been forty years in civil employ, and none deserved it better than the brave old soldier who had fought in scores of actions. But the glamor and the dramatic interest of his Mutiny services cling about him to the end, and Sir William Lee-Warner has very wisely devoted the greater part of his admirable memoir to those tragic, glorious years. The story is very simply told, exactly as Norman would have wished it to be. The book is a record, and not a eulogy. There was no need to rhapsodize over a career so admirable and so honorable. Sir William Lee-Warner, so far as possible, lets the facts speak for themselves, and in this respect is an entirely adequate biographer. No long adventitious comments are necessary to enhance the burning interest of the great siege, as revealed afresh in Norman's hurried but vivid letters to his wife.

Although Sir Henry Norman had been soldiering for thirteen years in India when the Mutiny broke out, although he had seen much fighting, although he was a zealous, able officer who had the confidence of his native troops, although the native officers of his regiment vaguely warned him of what was coming, yet he had no suspicion of the truth. It is a peculi-

arity of most Englishmen in India, which has not disappeared today, that they are loth to read signs of trouble. Very often it is not that they are unable to do so, but that they are unwilling. Norman in after years attributed the Mutiny to three causes—first, the general service order and various changes that worried the soldier; secondly, the annexation of Oudh; thirdly, political intrigue; "the three causes together creating a spirit of discontent that flared up when the new cartridges gave rise to the cry that the Indian faiths were assailed." Sir William Lee-Warner shrewdly remarks that "some of the influences which led to that catastrophe are liable to recur." We may add that the lack of prescience which marked the British administration immediately before the Mutiny is equally liable to be reproduced today. Not many years ago an exalted Indian official cabled home in all good faith that a certain great city was thoroughly peaceful; and within twenty-four hours guns were being trained down its main streets.

The prominent part which Norman played in the changes in command before Delhi has not hitherto been generally known. When he saw that General Reed was too ill to continue in command, he took the serious responsibility of sending his views in a letter, written in French, to Sir Hugh Wheeler at Cawnpore. Of course the letter was never delivered, but he also telegraphed and wrote to General Gowan at Lahore, who consented to assume military command in the Upper Provinces. The problem of the command of the Delhi field force still remained, and it was Norman who had the courage to suggest to Reed that the next two senior officers should be passed over, and the control of the force given to Archdale Wilson. Sir William Lee-Warner offers a strong vindication of Wilson's abilities, mainly on Norman's own testimony. Norman afterwards wrote:

"He (Wilson) first organized our defensive arrangements so that we ceased to have professed and useless control in the suburbs, and then initiated arrangements for an active siege, so that on the arrival of a siege train we were in a position to assault, did assault, and captured Delhi. This involved a strain upon his mind and body at a time when he was in very bad health. Above all, he inspired a confidence in the troops that was most needed at this period."

Norman's evidence is in very significant disproof of the popular belief that a council of war was held, at which was discussed the question whether or no an assault should be made. According to him, the famous "council" was simply the usual gathering to explain the plans of attack and allot posts. Norman apparently held, and Sir William Lee-Warner evidently agrees with him, that Nicholson's dying threat was based upon vague camp rumor. The records left by Norman state that, although he was constantly near General Wilson, he "never

heard him breathe a word about retiring." At the same time, it seems clear that there was a period when Wilson needed stiffening. It is admitted that he wrote to Sir John Lawrence that "unless speedily reinforced, this force will soon be so reduced by casualties and sickness that nothing will be left but a retreat to Karnal."

The letter was sent off before Norman saw it. When he was shown a copy, he at once pointed out to Wilson "the fearful effect that would be produced by our falling back," and urged that retreat was impossible. The general acquiesced after a short conversation. Norman subsequently took the view that Wilson simply used strong language in order to induce Lawrence, who at that time did not fully appreciate the difficulties before Delhi, to send all the aid he could. Sir William Lee-Warner speaks of Wilson's letter as a "rhetorical suggestion." We think the balance of evidence, especially of Norman's conversation with Wilson, shows that it was something more, but at the most was probably a momentary weakness. If the fear expressed in the letter to Lawrence was not real, it is a fresh proof of the danger of writing what one does not mean; for it has always cast an unfortunate blench on Wilson's reputation. On another incident about which there has been much contention, Sir Henry Norman's views are of great interest. He believed that Hodson shot the three princes "because he believed they deserved death, and was apprehensive if he brought them in alive their lives might be spared." He stated bluntly that he did not believe there was a menacing crowd at Humayun's Tomb, and that Hodson "did what I think in the highest degree wrong"; but he made generous acknowledgement of his fine qualities as a soldier. One is tempted to tinger over these records of the Delhi days, because they, after all, must always constitute Sir Henry Norman's strongest claim to the grateful remembrance of his countrymen. His own steadfast spirit never faltered. He never doubted what the issue would be. During the dreary weeks of waiting for the siege train he wrote to his wife at Simla:

"We shall go successfully through the business, and be stronger in India than we were before. I have never ceased to feel entire confidence that Providence would help us through if we helped ourselves and kept stout hearts, and we shall live to quietly look back on times such as the world never saw in our age, and probably may never see again."

He returned to England a brevet lieutenant-colonel and a Companion of the Bath; and was invited to dine and sleep at Windsor while "still regimentally a lieutenant in a Sepoy regiment." It was at this time that the Duke of Cambridge first honored him with a friendship and esteem which was never afterwards withheld. Though Norman never again saw active service, so competent a judge as Lord Roberts believed that he had "many of the qualities needed in a great soldier." Sir William Lee-Warner deals concisely with his later years, though discussing in sufficient detail his long period of work in the Indian secretariat,

# A Reverent Skepticism

**A** CONSIDERABLE time ago (at far too early an age; in fact) I read Voltaire's "La Pucelle," a savage sarcasm on the traditional purity of Joan of Arc, very dirty, and very funny. I had not thought of it again for years, but it came back into my mind this morning because I began to turn over the leaves of the new "Jeanne d'Arc" by that great and graceful writer, Anatole France. It is written in a tone of tender sympathy, and a sort of sad reverence; it never loses touch with a noble tact and courtesy, like that of a gentleman escorting a peasant girl through the modern crowd. It is invariably respectful to Joan, and even respectful to her religion. And being myself a furious admirer of Joan the Maid, I have reflectively compared the two methods, and I come to the conclusion that I prefer Voltaire's.

When a man of Voltaire's school has to explode a saint or a great religious hero, he says that such a person is a common human fool, or a common human fraud. But when a man like Anatole France has to explode a saint, he explains a saint as somebody belonging to his particular fussy literary set. Voltaire read human nature into Joan of Arc, though it was only the brutal part of human nature. At least it was not specially Voltaire's nature. But M. France read M. France's nature into Joan of Arc—all the cold kindness, all the homeless sentimentalism of the modern literary man. There is one book that is recalled to me with startling vividness, though I have not seen the matter mentioned anywhere, Renan's "Vie de Jesus." It has just the same general intention; that if you do not attack Christianity, you can at least patronize it. My own instinct, apart from my opinions, would be quite the other way. If I disbelieved in Christianity, I should be the loudest blasphemer in Hyde Park.

And I must say that the historical method seems to me excessively unreasonable. I have no knowledge of history, but I have as much knowledge of reason as Anatole France. And, if anything is irrational, it seems to me that the Renan-France way of dealing with miraculous stories is irrational. The Renan-France method is simply this: you explain supernatural stories that have some foundation. Suppose that you are confronted with the statement that Jack climbed up the beanstalk into the sky. It is perfectly philosophical to reply that you do not think that he did. It is (in my opinion) even more philosophical to reply that he may very probably have done so. But the Renan-France method is to write like this: "When we consider Jack's curious and even perilous heredity, which no doubt was derived from a female green-grocer and a profligate priest, we can easily understand how the ideas of heaven and a beanstalk came to be combined in his mind. Moreover, there is little doubt that he must have met some wandering conjurer from India, who told him about the

tricks of the mango plant, and how it is sent up to the sky. We can imagine these two friends, the old man and the young, wandering in the woods together at evening, looking at the red and level clouds, as on that night when the old man pointed to a small beanstalk, and told his too imaginative companion that this also might be made to scale the heavens. And then, when we remember the quite exceptional psychology of Jack, when we remember how there was in him a union of the prosaic, the love of plain vegetables, with an almost irrelevant eagerness for the unattainable, for invisibility and the void, we shall no longer wonder that it was to him especially that was sent this sweet, though merely symbolic, dream of the tree uniting earth and heaven." That is the way that Renan and France write, only they do it better. But, really, a rationalist like myself becomes a little impatient and feels inclined to say, "But hang it all, what do you know about the heredity of Jack or the psychology of Jack?" You know nothing about Jack at all, except that some people say that he climbed up a beanstalk. Nobody would ever have thought of mentioning him if he had not. You must interpret him in terms of the beanstalk religion; you cannot merely interpret religion in terms of him. We have the materials of this story, and we can believe them, or not. But we have not got the materials to make another story.

It is no exaggeration to say that this is the manner of M. Anatole France in dealing with Joan of Arc. Because her miracle is incredible to his somewhat old-fashioned materialism, he does not therefore dismiss it and her to fairyland with Jack and the beanstalk. He tries to invent a real story, for which he can find no real evidence. He produces a scientific explanation which is quite destitute of any scientific proof. It is as if I (being entirely ignorant of botany and chemistry) said that the beanstalk grew to the sky because nitrogen and argon got into the subsidiary ducts of the corolla. To take the most obvious example, the principal character in M. France's story is a person who never existed at all. All Joan's wisdom and energy, it seems, came from a certain priest, of whom there is not the tiniest trace in all the multitudinous records of her life. The only foundation I can find for this fancy is the highly undemocratic idea that a peasant girl could not possibly have any ideas of her own. It is very hard for a freethinker to remain democratic. The writer seems altogether to forget what is meant by the moral atmosphere of a community. To say that Joan must have learned her vision of a virgin overthrowing evil from a priest, is like saying that some modern girl in London, pitying the poor, must have learnt it from a labor member. She would learn it where the labor member learnt it—in the whole state of our society.—London Illustrated News.

# Wives

as in constant communion with the subject, and Delane with the greatest thoughtfulness. But what we prize is any adequate plumes is any adequate notice—of Delane's leading men of science, port of scientific development would seem a little dazed great society in which we are rather satiated, e, by pages of extracts lined day after day with the marquis of that, and rds and ladies. All that business, and he did it have spared a good deal lic told how he followed of that brilliant scienti- to call due attention to vance of science in the sh association, took care d, and in public Faraday, Tyndall, and above all, supported the eing made in the science was an intimate friend whose privy council reion of the improvements hich have conferred such country. It was Delane one else, ensured that be paid to those reports, tion should be taken on, too, to find no notice n ecclesiastical affairs, in the most moderate and n the Church. The book, marks of haste—once or y unconscious repetition ons. But still, on the ader may obtain from it a w of the character which t in the life of this coun- ars of the most brilliant ria's reign.

clude, however, without for lifting the veil, with the home life of the man the world only as the short note reveals the ed life. "Owing to a de- ing the happiness of the d, and Mrs. Delane was husband after a few years placed under medical he was wedded to his art of the secret of his life brief reference. His de- s with his mother and rly beautiful glimpses is his devotion to his mo- lation when she died. We suest time of his life not at his writing to her, and letter to her (p. 197), vol- ost touching things in the diary at the close of 1869 a touch of true human ul touch of a man whose held in affection in this lieve, in high honor in the fe. "This year," he says, spect a most melancholy material respects I have ankful for. The death of er a short illness was a h in the course of nature, prepared. I seem to have for living—so much was as I thought might please into account in anything dy now cares about me or tives, and that weariness h has been gaining on me In this frame of mind I weary both of work and out society, and with fail- lacrimae rerum—tears at things as these.

# Labor

ing-machine, and a woman her task of making shirts for husband. There are two rooms, occupied by a five and four boarders. I home of this woman in t, and the very village from he comes. I know the clean, attached cottage, the broad, feet, and the waving poppy- k of the house; and I ask, are you getting along on Hill? This is the woman's "Chala Bohu dober." Thank y well. I have never seen a utiful and grateful smile pass ace, and have never heard a which more fully suggested m"; but suddenly her face rked; she hears the noise of horses, and the beating of against the rocky street. "The ace! O Virgin Mother, pray she cries, "the ambulanc- at her door, and they bring angled body of her husband. day there are funerals, and e funeral a feast, and after a glorious spree. The sal- not only outNUMBER the s, they outnumber the stores, churches, undertakers' shops, n hills combined, and a man take a living by picking up the beer barrels that lie in the There are enough employ- living in the runs to clog the creek in the spring, when cent becomes strong enough to a way through the ooze, and No one on Whisky Hill tries intemperance by teaching the the hurt of it to his bank ac- to his body, to his chances of alive out of the mine.



# THE DARK DAYS OF CALIFORNIA

A Martyr to Principle—By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," etc.

"But whether on the scaffold high,  
Or in the battle's van,  
The fittest place where man can die  
Is where he dies for man."  
"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."—St. John, xv, 13.

CALIFORNIA in 1849 and for many succeeding years drew to its shores a heterogeneous population from all parts of the globe. This population, thrown hurriedly together, in a community where there were no homes, no social restraints, few good men and women, and no churches, needed the strong arm of the law to keep it in check and moderate its tendency to go wrong. Unfortunately the administration of the law was confided to weak and often bad men, whose instincts, if not vile and corrupt, at least led them to act as apologists and confederates of the evilly-disposed. The moral conditions when the writer landed at San Francisco were deplorable. The police judges and policemen had been drawn from the criminal classes. The magistrate was an convict from an Eastern penitentiary, who sold his judgments to those who paid the most for them. The mayor, the sheriff, the chief of police, and a majority of the aldermen were steeped in corruption if not crime. The coroner, if legitimate business was dull and bodies were scarce, when an unknown corpse came into his hands, by an ingenious change of its clothing and location, would drop the corpse into the harbor and "find" it over and over again, and hold inquest after inquest on the same "remains" as long as they held together, collecting big fees in every case. Murders and robberies were of night and day occurrence. Gambling was carried on openly. The doors were swung back to enable the passer-by to see what was going on within, and the crash of German brass bands or the more refined music of piano and violin lured people inside and often to their ruin.

In the mining camps conditions were even worse than at the cities. Women as well as men dealt three-card monte and faro and played poker, twirled the deceptive roulette, and tilted the mysterious chuck-a-luck box with its loaded dice. Large sums of money were lost nightly by the victims, whose complaints of foul play were often silenced with a bullet or a whack on the head from a sandbag or bludgeon, or with the less noisy dose of knockout drops, which stupefied where they did not kill the person for whom they were prescribed.

It was from communities which were ruled by the dangerous classes that the administrators of the law were elected by popular vote. The police authorities, the magistrates and the judges were elected for short terms, and to insure their re-election they leagueed with the worst elements of society and dealt out law in accordance with the wishes of the criminals and their friends.

The first chief justice of the Supreme court was named Hugh C. Murray. He was either a Scotchman or the son of a Scotchman, and was a very able man, well versed in the law, eloquent, plausible and attractive, but not the slightest confidence was felt in him, because he was a drunkard and an habitual gambler, and his associates were of the vilest. Cases were often "hung up" for months because the chief justice was on one of his too frequent sprees, and litigants were severely mulcted in costs in consequence.

At last the inevitable occurred. Murray died, and was succeeded by David S. Terry, a Southern gentleman of fair repute. Under the new chief some of the abuses that had grown up in Murray's time were removed, and confidence in the court was re-established. Terry, as I have said, was a Southerner. When a very young man he had invaded Texas, then a state of Mexico, and assisted in wresting it from its rightful owners and transferring it to the American republic. Educated for the church, Terry, after his Texan experience, abandoned the pulpit and became a member of the bar of California, where he rapidly rose to distinction and the Supreme Court bench. His wife was a lovely woman and noted for her piety and good works.

California at that time was racked by two opposing elements—Northerners and Southerners. David C. Broderick, an able and astute politician from New York, headed the Northerners, while Terry led the Southerners. The Northerners were known to their opponents as "Mudsills"—so called because in congress a member from the South had invented the phrase. At the door of every house in the South there is a sill on which visitors are expected to scrape their boots before entering. The inference drawn from the speech was that men from the North were created for the Southern people to wipe their feet on. The insult cut to the quick. From all over the North indignant protests came, and the bitterness which three years later led to a long and disastrous war, as a result of which the South was subjugated and the negro slaves freed, was increased.

The first and only time that the writer saw Judge Terry was when he was being driven in a carriage through Montgomery street, San Francisco, surrounded by an armed guard. He had been taken prisoner by the vigilance committee, which had been formed to purify the city by hanging and expelling rogues and murderers. Upon inquiry it was informed that the chief justice had arrived from the interior and had issued writs of habeas corpus for the bringing before him certain men who were prisoners in the committee's hands.

The court messengers bearing the writ were

stopped at the entrance to the committee's rooms and the papers were returned to the judge unserved. Terry then proceeded toward the militia armory, accompanied by a federal official named Maloney, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued by the committee. Maloney took refuge within the armory, and Terry, who carried a musket, placed the weapon across the doorway to prevent the vigilante's entrance. A man named Sterling A. Hopkins, who headed the vigilante police, seized the musket and was immediately stabbed in the neck with a bowie knife by Terry. The wound was deep and dangerous, and the blood spurted up as from a fountain. The judge's party took refuge in the armory and barricaded the doors. The alarm was given and several hundred armed men with a fieldpiece were rushed to the armory, forced the doors and seized Terry and Maloney. The prisoners were placed in cells at Fort Vigilance. Had Hopkins died, Terry would have been hanged; but Hopkins' life, which seemed to hang by a thread, after some weeks of anxiety was saved, and Terry was liberated. Hopkins with his wife came to Victoria in July, 1858, and remained here a short time.

Terry's arrest caused a tremendous sensation throughout the United States. So long as low-down criminals were dealt with there was but little opposition to the actions of the committee; but the arrest and confinement of the chief law authority with his existence hanging on the issue of the life or death of Hopkins, the contemptuous disregard of writs of habeas corpus, and the threats that were heard to "hang Terry anyhow," caused a general feeling of alarm lest the committee should go too far and eventually commit acts that would amount to a rebellion against federal authority and the withdrawal of California from the Union. An American man-of-war anchored in the harbor in a position to command with her guns the rooms of the vigilance committee. The committee laughed at these preparations and threatened if fired upon to blow up the war vessel. After Terry's release the committee disbanded, having hanged four malefactors, banished forty or fifty others and restored San Francisco to a condition of lawful prosperity and peacefulness.

The leader of the Mudsills was, as I have said, David C. Broderick. The year following the formation of the vigilance committee the Mudsills at an election carried California. Two United States senators were to be chosen by the legislature, which body Broderick controlled. He procured his own election, for the

long (or six years) term, and persuaded his followers to vote for and elect W. M. Gwin, a Southerner, for the short term, with the written understanding that Gwin would acknowledge Broderick as his leader. The bargain was no sooner made than Gwin betrayed Broderick. The warfare which had been stayed by the agreement broke out afresh, and the Southerners made a dash for the federal patronage, and got it.

Broderick and his friends were deeply chagrined at Gwin's deceit. Personal altercations between members of the rival political parties were frequent, and the feeling grew in intensity and bitterness as the months rolled on. The climax was reached in the summer of 1859, and it was a bloody one. Terry was still on the bench. He had never ceased to take an active part in the political contests, and to speak with contempt of the Mudsills, who were only fit, as he expressed it, for the Southerners to wipe their boots on.

At the International hotel, San Francisco, one morning in the summer of 1859, Senator Broderick and two friends were breakfasting. At an adjoining table sat D. W. Perley, a lawyer, and a native of St. John, New Brunswick. Perley came to California in 1849 and became a citizen of the United States. He took a warm interest in politics, espousing the cause of the Southern party. In the course of conversation one morning, Broderick referred to Terry, in a voice loud enough to be heard by Perley, in uncomplimentary terms.

Perley took fire at once, but said nothing for awhile, and Broderick, in a still louder key, referred again to the chief justice, employing offensive epithets to express his meaning.

"Senator," exclaimed Perley, rising, his face aflame and his figure trembling with excitement, "I cannot sit still and hear you talk of my friend in that manner without rebuking you."

"Well," retorted Broderick, "if you wish to take it up, you may do so."

"No," said Perley, "I have no quarrel with you. But I shall convey your words to the chief justice."

"I shall be pleased if you do," returned the senator. "I spoke so that you might hear me, and I knew that you would carry the news, like the sneak that you are."

Perley left the room and proceeded to Sacramento, the capital of the state. The result of his visit was a hasty trip by Terry to San Francisco. Upon his demand for an apology, Broderick refused. Then followed a challenge, which Broderick accepted, naming pistols as

the weapons, and the two with their seconds and surgeons met on a piece of farming land not far from San Francisco early the next morning. Accounts differed as to the demeanor of the two men. One account had it that Terry was as cool as an iceberg and displayed the utmost unconcern. Another account said that Broderick was as pale as death and nervous, that the hand in which he held the pistol shook violently, and he was altogether unstrung. This statement was always doubted by his friends, who pointed to the fact that in 1852 he fought a duel with a man named J. C. Smith. Six shots were exchanged without results, when the parties shook hands. It was contended that Broderick on that occasion manifested the utmost bravery and showed no concern for his safety. I am inclined to think that if, when he met Terry, he showed nervousness, it arose from a different cause than fear—not from drink, certainly, for he was a total abstainer.

The ground was paced off—sixty feet—the width of a Victoria town lot. Terry won the choice of position by the flip of a coin. This placed Broderick at a serious disadvantage with his face to the morning sun, that was just peeping over the eastern hills, as if to gaze on the tragedy which was about to be enacted beneath its rays.

At the word "Fire!" Broderick's weapon went off first—before, indeed, he could raise it to a line with Terry's body. The ball tore up the ground at his antagonist's feet. Terry, who took deliberate aim, fired three seconds later. His ball, winged with the pent-up malice and hatred of a vindictive nature, found its billet in Broderick's body. Broderick sank slowly into the arms of his friends. From the first it was seen that the wound was mortal. He was conveyed to a neighboring farmhouse, where he breathed his last.

All San Francisco was plunged in grief. Flags were set at half-mast. Houses and places of business were hung with crepe, the newspapers turned their rules as a manifestation of their sorrow, and the distinguished remains were borne along an avenue lined with weeping spectators to the cemetery. Over his resting place was erected a handsome monument, which was standing when the recent earthquake laid it low.

John Ferguson, a gifted orator and member of congress, delivered the funeral oration over the remains as they lay in state in the Plaza Park at San Francisco, before a congregation that numbered 50,000, who showed by their falling tears and their sobs how much

they were moved by the scene and by the eloquent words that fell from the lips of the matchless orator. I can only recall Ferguson's peroration, which was:

"Brave warrior, faithful friend, noble martyr, angelic spirit, may the principles you have planted take root and become a great tree beneath the sheltering branches of which the oppressed of all nations shall find protection and rest. Hail and farewell!"

The oration, which has been favorably compared with that of Marc Antony over the body of Julius Caesar, while eulogistic of the dead man, was a severe arraignment of the slave party. A year later Ferguson himself fell in a duel at the hands of George Penn Johnston, a Southerner, and his body was accorded similar honors to those that had been given his friend Broderick. It was said that the Southern party never forgave Ferguson for his funeral oration, and that Johnston was put forward to insult, challenge and slay him. This programme (if the statement be correct) was carried out, but at what a terrible cost! Ferguson dead, Johnston never held up his head again. He was a proud, handsome, chivalrous man, who on one occasion had declined a challenge, asserting that he did not recognize the code. His friends and family "cut" him as a coward, and it was believed that to restore himself in their favor he consented to go out with Ferguson, who undoubtedly lost his life as the result of a conspiracy formed to punish him for his remarks at the funeral of Broderick.

Broderick's death created a great sensation everywhere. It occurred scarcely two years before the revolt of the South against federal rule. The rebellion was forced by the slaveowners in the South, who resented the encroachments upon their peculiar institution by the Northerners, of whom Broderick was the mouthpiece on the Pacific coast. That rebellion caused the loss of at least one million lives and several billions of money; but it freed the blacks.

When in New Orleans ten years ago, I was shown the block on which niggers stood when they were offered for sale by auction; the slave pens in which they were huddled as cattle and dogs and sheep are confined on our wharves to day, until it came to their turn to be bid upon, and the bar at which buyers and sellers refreshed their clay after each transaction. At intervals in the pens were iron rings set in stout posts, and from these rings depended body chains and leg shackles. To those posts human beings whose only offense was that they were black were chained to insure their safe-keeping. In many instances the men, women and children were nearly white, but if they had a dash of the negro in their blood they were "chattels." Fathers had been known to sell their own offspring by colored women and not lose social-caste in consequence. When placed on the block, the good qualities of the slaves were extolled by the auctioneer and the buyer was allowed to examine the teeth, the hair and the bodies of the "chattels" as horses are examined. In fact, the wretched victims of the odious system were treated with every indignity, and the feelings of delicate women were shown no more consideration than if they had been dumb animals.

These relics of the past furnished an interesting study, and a romantic, imaginative mind easily converted the silent rooms into a busy mart, and heard the auctioneer as he called, "How much am I bid, gentlemen, for this likely negro man (or this handsome, light-colored wench, as the case might be), warranted sound in wind, limb and body, and worth \$1,000 of any man's money. How much, gentlemen, as I bid?"

I am not a very old man, although old enough to be a good deal better; but I can recall the days when advertisements appeared in the American press, with the picture of a runaway slave, carrying on his back a stick from which depended a little pack that was supposed to represent the poor devil's change of clothes or a meagre lunch. The advertisements ran in this way:

"Walked away, too lazy to run, a negro. Answers to name of 'Josh.' Flat nose, very dark skin, deepset eyes, big hands and feet, and a constitutional liar. On his right leg is a scar caused by a bullet. On his off shoulder there is branded the letter 'S.' Fifty dollars will be paid for the return of the negro to J. Castle, his owner. Any person harboring him after this notice will be dealt with as the law directs."

Just think of it! Within the lifetime of men and women still living, human beings were bought and sold as chattels and branded with hot irons as cattle and horses are branded on the Western prairies and in British Columbia today! Some of my readers will doubt the correctness of this hideous practice; but it is too true. It was against a continuance of this vile, debasing traffic that Broderick protested in the United States Senate, and in support of the principle of the abolition of slavery, he laid down his life. His language to Perley which provoked the duel, was indiscreet; but bear in mind that he was the son of a poor Irishman, and self-educated. He had risen, like our own Alexander Mackenzie, from the position of a stone-cutter, to be the leader of a great party and the embodiment of a great principle by his own exertions, and might have urged in extenuation of his indiscretion, with Othello:

"Rude am I in my speech,  
And little blessed with the soft phrase of peace."  
In my next I shall sketch the further career and miserable end of Terry, the gifted jurist and exponent of slavery.

## Review of "The Duke of Gandia"

REVIEWING the book "The Duke of Gandia," by Algernon Charles Swinburne, the London Times says: "The Duke of Gandia is not a name that will convey much to most people. His father, his brother, and his sister are among the most famous, or rather the most infamous, names in all history. Till human beings have ceased to feel the horrible fascination of enthroned vice enjoying itself in the luxury of an omnipotence of cruelty and pride, not Nero himself is more sure of being remembered than the three frightful Borgias, Alexander, Lucretia, and Caesar. But who remembers Francesco, the elder brother and victim? Yet, strangely enough, Mr. Swinburne has chosen for his new poetic drama, in which Alexander and Caesar are on the stage all the while and Francesco only for a moment, not the name either of the Pope or of the Prince, of world-wide infamy, but that of the weak, amiable, short-lived, and obscure Francesco, Duke of Gandia."

It is a curious choice. It is true that the play turns on Francesco's murder, as a certain play of Shakespeare's turns on the murder of Julius Caesar, and that Shakespeare has also called his play by the name of a character who appears but little in it. But the parallel is only superficial. The "mistery" Julius, alive or dead, is ever present from the first word to the last of Shakespeare's play; he is its dominant spirit. Everything centres round him in life and after death: men love him or hate him, but no one pretends to be his rival. It is the exact opposite with Francesco Borgia. The central event of the play is certainly his death at the hands of his brother's agents. But that does not make him its central personage. Death dignifies him for a moment, as it dignifies us all, and murder gives him its inevitable flash of apparent importance; but that is all. It is soon seen that dying or living, he is a person intrinsically of no consequence. His life only mattered because it stood in Caesar's way; his death only interests us as an episode in the rise of Caesar's fortunes and as the occasion of severe retribution to the destroyer of his own conscience. The play deals not with Francesco as an individual, but with his death as an affair in the history of the Borgia family; and, though it is true that that "affair" provides the only action of the piece, it is action which he does nothing to make us either desire or regret, action, in fact, of which he is neither the cause nor the pivot, but only the unprinted and uninteresting victim.

The real interest of this short play lies elsewhere. It lies principally in the study of Alexander VI. Mr. Swinburne has, of course, shrunk from nothing. "The Genius of Evil," as Synonides called him, "whose sensuality, as unrestrained as Nero's, were relieved against the background of flame and smoke which Christianity had raised for fleshly sins" makes no pretence here of being anything else. Some readers will find that no dramatic considerations can prevent their feeling his language—and still more Caesar's—intolerably and painfully profane, as in parts of that speech of Caesar to his mother, which is given thus:

And what hast thou to do with sin? Hath he  
Whose sin was thine not given thee there and then  
God's actual absolution?

Throughout the play we see both Caesar and Alexander as they were, naked and unshamed. The Vicar Christ, severe censor of orthodoxes, as he was officially, has no pretence of faith when he is talking to his son, has no certainty even that he possesses such a thing as a soul.

Wherein, I know not—by my faith—  
Be—I believe it.  
says the Pope; and a little further on his son replies to the question why he slew Francesco:  
Not for hate or love,  
Death was the lot God best him draw, if God  
Be more than what we make him.  
The spirit of both is the same; the spirit of the Renaissance paganism. There is no earnest atheism or sceptical sancticism. The detail is more practical

than theoretical; the notion of a God had proved too useful to these lords of Christ's heritage to be given up on any intellectual grounds. Italy was still waiting for the north to teach it that it was possible to believe and not to believe at the same moment. For the present, for some twenty or thirty years longer, the Pope could still say what Alexander says here in his quarrelling sons:

God or no God, man  
Must live and let man live—while one man's life  
Galls not another's. Fools and fools are men.  
Who play the mend that is not. Why shouldst thou,  
Girt with the girdle of the church, and given  
Power to prove us spirits or thirty years longer,  
Clothed with the glad world's glory—priest or prince,  
Turn on thy brother an evil eye or deem  
Your father God hath dealt his doom amiss  
Toward either or toward any? Hath not Rome,  
Hath not the Lord Christ's Kingdom, where his will  
Is done on earth, enough of all that man  
Thirsts, hungers, lusts for—pleasure, pride, and power  
To satiate you and to share between you? Whence  
Should she, the holiest man's habitation,  
Discord, leave us her blessing's gain?  
Between love's Christian children—love's? Hath God  
Cut short the thrill that glorifies the flesh,  
Called the sharp rapturous pang that burns the blood,  
Because an hundred even as twain at once  
Partake it? Boys, my boys be wise, and rest,  
Whatever ye take hold upon your flesh,  
Whatever dream set all your life on fire,  
Friends.

This speech will be enough to show that Mr. Swinburne's hand has not lost its cunning in the art of making verses, nor taken to any new method of making them. The Duke of Gandia is the work of the author of Chastelard and Bothwell and Mary Stuart; which is no contemptible list. The play is unfortunately quite as conspicuous in this. The play is inconceivable on the stage. It has no dramatic moment, nothing, except perhaps the bringing in of the body of Francesco to the Pope, that could possibly produce any effect on the stage. And that single action of the piece is related in a way that leaves its details in considerable obscurity. Curiously enough the most effective dialogue in the play owes its effectiveness to a brevity and terseness, a pithy and pregnant irony, which one would not have looked for from such a master of abundance as Mr. Swinburne. It is that which opens the final scene between the father and son:

Alexander. Thou hast done this deed,  
Caesar. Thou hast said it,  
Alexander. Dost thou think  
To live, and look upon me?  
Caesar. Some whilst yet.  
Alexander. I would there were a God—that he  
might hear.  
Caesar. 'Tis pity there should be—for thy  
kindred.

Alexander. Willst thou slay me?  
Caesar. Why?  
Alexander. Am not I thy sire?  
Caesar. And Christendom's to boot.  
Alexander. I pray thee, man,  
Slay me.  
Caesar. And then myself? Thou art crazed,  
but I  
Sense.  
Alexander. Art thou very flesh and blood?  
Caesar. They say,  
Thine.

Alexander. If the heaven stand still and smite  
Thee not,  
There is no God indeed,  
Nor thou nor I.  
Caesar. Know,  
I could pray to God, that God  
might be,  
Were I but mad; thou hast;  
I do not pray.

And so it continues to the end, and closes almost on a note of interrogation. The cynical self-assurance of the son is gaining, perhaps, on the father's fear and remorse; but it has not yet conquered them; the curtain falls on a moment of transition, or rather of uncertain balance; there is no solution of the plot of the drama, but only a suspension of its action and of its words. Such interest as the play has lies in nothing strictly dramatic, not that it is, in the inter-act of the characters, but in the study of the most famous of all infamous families, and especially of the father and son, who were the most perfect embodiments of its horrible genius. The book has also, of course, a literary interest in the simple fact that it is Mr. Swinburne's, and possesses a good many of the qualities which belong to him alone and have for forty years or more been the delight of those who care for English verse. The blank verse is his and could not come from any one else; its well-managed pauses, its strangely-placed negatives, its astonishing use of his own monosyllables, following each other one by one, arresting the attention, giving an air of suspense which makes us listen in curious wonder to the argument, and yet for all their number never becoming monotonous, so cunningly are their pauses and their very sounds varied. There is a speech, for instance, of the Pope in the first scene, in which of the first eighty words all but five are monosyllables. Who but Mr. Swinburne could have done that without producing the slightest effect either of monotony or of affectation? One other thing only. The play has but one lyric in it, and there are only four lines of that, and nothing in them that Mr. Swinburne has not put into his poems many times before. But yet all lovers of his verse will come with pleasure upon the page which gives them a thing so purely Swinburnian as the verse which Francesco is singing as he walks out to his death:

Love and night are life and light,  
Sleep and wine and song  
Begin and slay the halting day  
Ere it live too long.

Caesar. Most holiest father, no  
Thy brain is not so sick yet. Thou and  
God Friends? Man, how long would  
God have let thee live—  
Thee?

Alexander. Long enough he hath kept me, to  
behold  
His face as fire—if his it be—and earth  
As hell—and thee, begotten of my  
loins,  
Satan.

Caesar. The first fruits of thy fatherhood  
Were something less than Satan. Man  
of God,  
Vaunt not thyself.

Alexander. I would I had died in the womb.  
Caesar. Thou shalt do better, dying in Peter's  
chair:  
Thou shalt die famous.

And so it continues to the end, and closes almost on a note of interrogation. The cynical self-assurance of the son is gaining, perhaps, on the father's fear and remorse; but it has not yet conquered them; the curtain falls on a moment of transition, or rather of uncertain balance; there is no solution of the plot of the drama, but only a suspension of its action and of its words. Such interest as the play has lies in nothing strictly dramatic, not that it is, in the inter-act of the characters, but in the study of the most famous of all infamous families, and especially of the father and son, who were the most perfect embodiments of its horrible genius. The book has also, of course, a literary interest in the simple fact that it is Mr. Swinburne's, and possesses a good many of the qualities which belong to him alone and have for forty years or more been the delight of those who care for English verse. The blank verse is his and could not come from any one else; its well-managed pauses, its strangely-placed negatives, its astonishing use of his own monosyllables, following each other one by one, arresting the attention, giving an air of suspense which makes us listen in curious wonder to the argument, and yet for all their number never becoming monotonous, so cunningly are their pauses and their very sounds varied. There is a speech, for instance, of the Pope in the first scene, in which of the first eighty words all but five are monosyllables. Who but Mr. Swinburne could have done that without producing the slightest effect either of monotony or of affectation? One other thing only. The play has but one lyric in it, and there are only four lines of that, and nothing in them that Mr. Swinburne has not put into his poems many times before. But yet all lovers of his verse will come with pleasure upon the page which gives them a thing so purely Swinburnian as the verse which Francesco is singing as he walks out to his death:

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Sleep and wine and song  
Begin and slay the halting day  
Ere it live too long.

An odd and not unmelodious musical instrument may be constructed of ordinary glass bottles partly filled with water. It consists of two broom handles resting on the back of two chairs, from which the bottles are suspended by means of strings tied to the neck.

Of course it takes a good ear for music to "tune" the bottles, which is done by putting more or less water in each. It is said that all the tones and their octaves, including the sharps and flats, may be thus reproduced.

The instrument is played by means of two sticks, drum sticks are best, with which the bottles are struck. Two parts of an air may easily be played, and there may be two performers, one playing on each side.

A similar arrangement may be made with glass tumblers, as is well known, but this bottle device is more unique and striking. The notes are soft and melodious, and pleasant to listen to.



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# MR. BALFOUR AND THE PRESS

the scene and by the eloquence from the lips of the man who can only recall Ferguson's words:

"Faithful friend, noble martyr, the principles you have become a great tree whose branches of which the oppressed shall find protection and well!"

It has been favorably compared to the body of the eulogistic of the dead arrangement of the slave Ferguson himself fell in a George Penn Johnston, a body was accorded similar had been given his friend aid that the Southern party for his funeral oration, was put forward to insult him. This programme (if correct) was carried out, but not at the head of the man, who was chivalrous man, who on a challenge, asserted his right to the code. His name was a coward, and to restore himself in their to go out with Ferguson, at his life as the result of to punish him for his role of Broderick.

It created a great sensation occurred scarcely two months of the South against rebellion was forced by the South, who resented the entire peculiar institution by whom Broderick was the Pacific coast. That rebellion of at least one million lives of money; but it freed the

pleans ten years ago, I was which niggers stood when sale by auction; the slave were huddled as cattle and confined on our wharves to their-turn to be bid upon, which buyers and sellers refer each transaction. At were iron rings set in from these rings depended shackles. To those posts only offence was that they chained to insure their safe instances the men, women early white, but if they had to in their blood they were had been known to sell by colored women and not consequence. When placed good qualities of the slaves auctioneer and the buyer mine the teeth, the hair and chattels" as horses are ex-wretched victims of the treated with every indignities of delicate women were consideration than if they had

the past furnished an inter-romantic, imaginative mind silent rooms into a busy auctioneer as he called, bid, gentlemen, for this likely handsome, light-colored might be), warranted sound body, and worth \$1,000 of How much, gentlemen, as

ry old man, although old deal better; but I can re-advertisements appeared in, with the picture of a run-on his back a stick from little pack that was supposed or devil's change of clothes. The advertisements ran in

too lazy to run, a negro. An-fish." Flat nose, very dark big hands and feet, and a On his right leg is a scar On his left shoulder there "S." Fifty dollars will be of the negro to J. Castle, person harboring him after dealt with as the law directs.

Within the lifetime of men living, human beings were chattels and branded with and horses are branded on and in British Columbia my readers will doubt the hideous practice; but it is against a continuance of this ic that Broderick protested Senate, and in support of abolition of slavery, he laid a language to Perley which was indiscreet; but bear in the son of a poor Irishman. He had risen, like our own, from the position of a the leader of a great party, out of a great principle by his might have urged in ex-discretion, with Othello:

am I in my speech, with the soft phrases of peace, shall sketch the further career of Terry, the gifted jurist slavery.

In London, on April 11th, Mr. Balfour was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery at the Waldorf hotel. Mr. G. E. Leach presided, and among others present were Dr. Macnamara, M.P., Mr. Younger, M.P., Mr. Goulding, M.P., Sir A. Jacoby, M.P., Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., Mr. J. MacVeagh, M.P., Mr. J. S. Sandars, Mr. Bernard F. Bussy, Mr. C. Moberly Bell, Mr. A. A. Brodrick, Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, Mr. Fabian Ware, Sir Douglas Straight, Mr. E. E. Peacock, Mr. Aaron Watson, Mr. J. Nicol Dunn, and Mr. Gilbert Watson (hon. secretary.)

Lord Rosebery, in a letter expressing regret at his inability to be present, wrote: "My indebtedness to the Press Gallery is very great. I do not, indeed, in these days tax them heavily, but in former years I fear I afflicted them sore; and I never view them at their labors without a feeling of the most profound compassion. For on the rare occasions when they are reporting a very good speech they are not able to enjoy it; and on the innumerable occasions when they are reporting a very bad one they must undergo a torture too great for words, besides remorse for waste of time, and a consciousness that they are reluctantly preserving that which on every ground ought to perish instantaneously. I think that you ought to be able to reckon on Mr. Balfour's attendance, because he seems to give more employment to the Press Gallery than any other two men in Parliament. But the reporting of his speeches must always be a pleasure, if reporting and pleasure can under any circumstances be associated."

After the loyal toasts, Mr. E. E. Peacock related that twenty years ago, during a period of Cabinet reconstruction, he called at Mr. Balfour's residence at 1 a.m. Mr. Balfour, in dressing-gown and slippers, received him with great courtesy, and gave him all the information he wanted. (Cheers.)

Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes proposed "Our Guests." He said they welcomed Mr. Balfour, not so much as the trusted and distinguished leader of a great party in the State, but as one of their assets. Mr. Balfour might not know it, but there was no newspaper man who had not been personally indebted to him on more than one occasion. He was the raw material of a great industry. (Laughter and cheers.) Some wrote of him as a source of pride of every true Briton, others wrote what was evil concerning the right hon. gentleman, while others were engaged in the more arduous task of attempting to explain the right hon. gentleman's position on certain questions. (Laughter.) It was easy to praise public men, and it was easy to blame them, but it was hateful to have to explain them. (Laughter.) The other guests of the gallery were Sir A. Jacoby, chairman of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons—who might well be described as the Minister for the Interior—(Laughter)—Mr. Sandars, Mr. Balfour's private secretary, and Mr. Bernard Bussey, who until lately was the "Father of the Gallery," and had recently retired after an honorable and distinguished career. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour, who was loudly cheered on rising to reply, said: "I think any politician who is the guest of such a company as that which I see assembled before me must necessarily come before them with some feelings of diffidence; not because he has nothing surprising in the way of oratory to give them—they must be sick to death of his methods. (Cries of "Not of yours.") At all events, he has nothing new to tell them as to his methods of speech or as to his powers of stringing

words together. My diffidence, at any rate, is dissipated both by the kindness of such interruptions as that which has been courteously made, and by the two speeches which have been made this evening. The first speaker narrated an anecdote the substance of which, I confess, I had forgotten. The general purpose of it was that any person connected with our leading newspapers who calls upon me at 1 a.m. for the purpose of obtaining important

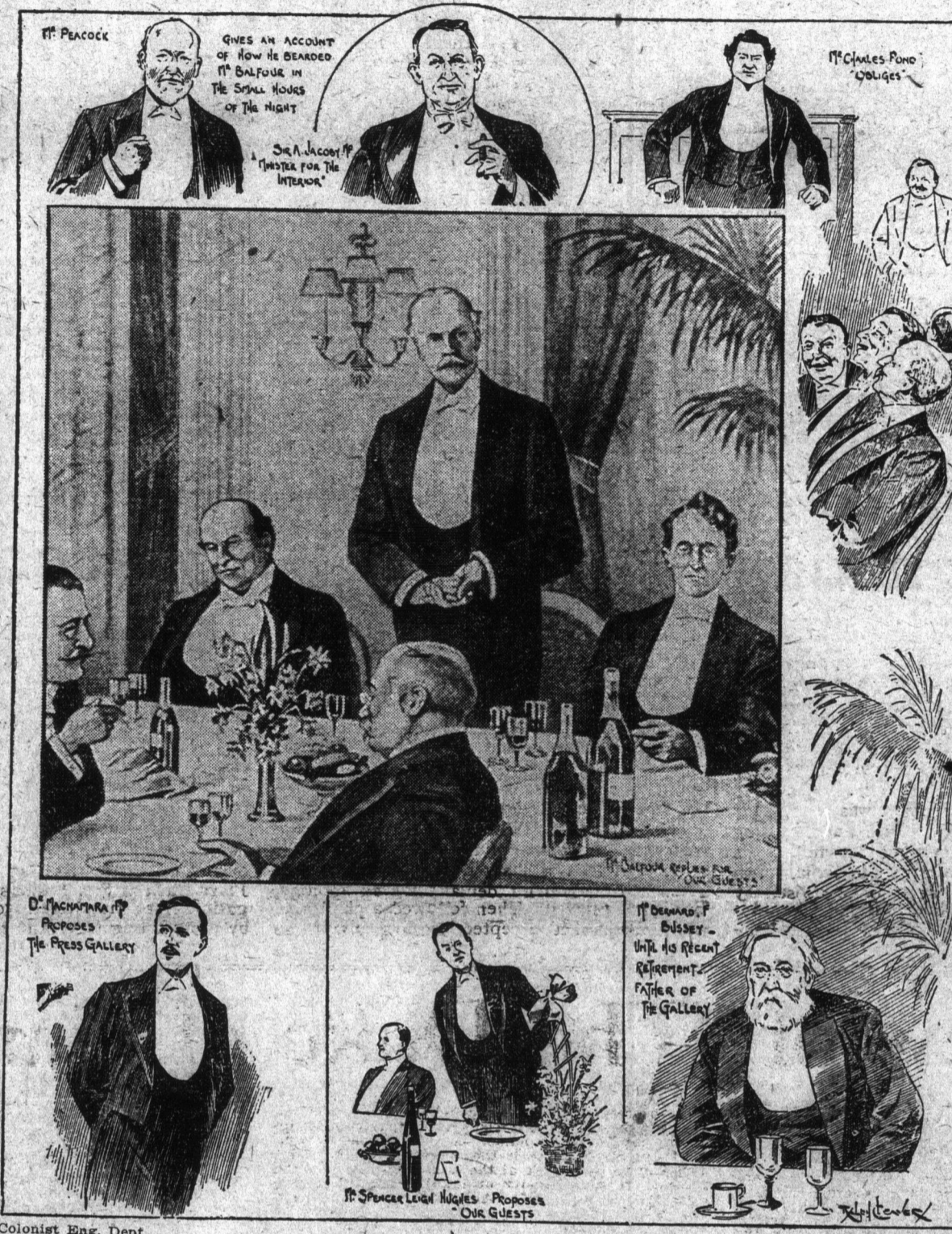
information I expressed was that holidays should begin early and last long. That reference to my opinion is a happy illustration of that consistency between a politician's opinion when he is in office and a politician's opinion when he is in opposition which might be a model to all my kind. I do not know whether I ought to say anything with regard to that part of the proposer's speech which referred to the other guests who are present here. There is the chairman of the Kitchen Committee, a very old parliamentary friend of mine. He watches over our material interests, and no doubt under his guidance and that of his predecessors the well being of all those who are connected with the work of the House of Commons is admirably looked after. It was apparently well looked after in earlier days. I read a story today of a distinguished gentleman who reported in the Press Gallery just about 100 years ago. He had not the advantages we now possess, but he had dined well at Bellamy's, and he came into the gallery of the House of Commons having had an excellent dinner, washed down with excellent wine. He was bored with the debate. (A voice, "Not when you are speaking.") He was weary with the superfluity of rhetoric, which, in spite of what pessimistic critics say, prevailed quite as much 100 years ago as it does now. At any rate, getting bored, he asked the Speaker for a song. (Laughter.) The anecdote is, I believe, perfectly true, and it derives a great deal of humor from the fact that the Speaker was Mr. Addington, a gentleman who was nothing if not proper. The whole House except the Speaker was convulsed with laughter. The Sergeant-at-Arms was appealed to. He went to the gallery, and he inquired for the culprit. The culprit retained the presence of mind to point to a respectable Quaker sitting below him, and this gentleman was actually taken into custody as the author of the outrage. If I may say so, that is an anecdote which the chairman of the Kitchen Committee should

except perhaps the last. I am sure I am always more or less happy when I am being praised, and not very uncomfortable when I am being abused; but I have moments of un-ter.) But that I suppose is common to all mankind. We all of us like to explain ourselves, and we are all of us equally resentful when there are people so extraordinarily per-son I expressed was that holidays should begin early and last long. That reference to my opinion is a happy illustration of that consistency between a politician's opinion when he is in office and a politician's opinion when he is in opposition which might be a model to all my kind. I do not know whether I ought to say anything with regard to that part of the proposer's speech which referred to the other guests who are present here. There is the chairman of the Kitchen Committee, a very old parliamentary friend of mine. He watches over our material interests, and no doubt under his guidance and that of his predecessors the well being of all those who are connected with the work of the House of Commons is admirably looked after. It was apparently well looked after in earlier days. I read a story today of a distinguished gentleman who reported in the Press Gallery just about 100 years ago. He had not the advantages we now possess, but he had dined well at Bellamy's, and he came into the gallery of the House of Commons having had an excellent dinner, washed down with excellent wine. He was bored with the debate. (A voice, "Not when you are speaking.") He was weary with the superfluity of rhetoric, which, in spite of what pessimistic critics say, prevailed quite as much 100 years ago as it does now. At any rate, getting bored, he asked the Speaker for a song. (Laughter.) The anecdote is, I believe, perfectly true, and it derives a great deal of humor from the fact that the Speaker was Mr. Addington, a gentleman who was nothing if not proper. The whole House except the Speaker was convulsed with laughter. The Sergeant-at-Arms was appealed to. He went to the gallery, and he inquired for the culprit. The culprit retained the presence of mind to point to a respectable Quaker sitting below him, and this gentleman was actually taken into custody as the author of the outrage. If I may say so, that is an anecdote which the chairman of the Kitchen Committee should

take to heart. He should remember that he have to be careful in these matters, and that, in spite of the happy increase of temperance in the last 100 years, it would be very unfortunate if Mr. Speaker were now asked for a song, great as is the difference between the present occupant of the chair and the respectable gentleman who occupied it 100 years ago. (Laughter.)

I do not think it would be proper that I should terminate a speech of thanks in reply to this toast without saying, on behalf of all the members of the House of Commons present and absent, how much we recognize what we owe to those who watch and report our proceedings. There may be some kind of collision of interest. The man who did more than any one else to promote parliamentary reporting about 100 years ago is said to have summarized his opinion in this short sentence: "The members of the House of Commons never thought the report of their speeches too long, and the public never thought them too short." There is, no doubt, that perennial difference of opinion between the makers of speeches and those who first report and then print them. Nevertheless, although reporting is contrary to all the standing orders of the House, and is a gross breach of our privileges, it must be admitted that the reporting has been and is admirably done in this country. In the first place, it is, as far as I know, absolutely impartial. (Hear, hear.) I do not say that of the accounts of the debates. I think if you compare the general consensus, the general picture of a debate drawn in one journal with that in another of a different political complexion, you will probably find some difficulty in reconciling conflicting views (Laughter.) But the reporting of what is actually said is, I believe, absolutely impartial and excellent. Moreover, most of us who have to make speeches—and I am told that, judged by the number of columns, I make more speeches than anybody else in the House of Commons—suspect that the speaker owes more to the reporter than, perhaps, we are always prepared to admit. I do not go to the length of saying that all the good things are put into a speech which the speaker never uttered, though that has been done. (Laughter.) Lord Brougham is said to have republished a speech of his into which the reporter had put a good many quotations from Cicero. I give public notice that if any speech of mine appears with Latin quotations in it those quotations are due to the reporter, and are not due to me. (Laughter.) At all events, the classic languages apart, we all of us owe to the kind attention of the reporter the excision of many superfluities, not always, perhaps, regarded as superfluities by the orator, the correction of many gross errors of grammar, and an improvement of our oratory which we may be reluctant to admit, but which is nevertheless there. In the name, therefore, not only of your guests this evening, but of that large body of loquacious gentlemen of which it appears I am the most loquacious, I beg to tender to this society my warm thanks, not merely for the hospitality which we have received from you this evening, but for the work which you have done to improve our oratory, to spread our opinions, and to make clear the opinions (laughter) which we conceive, at any rate, and in all these capacities, I beg to thank you, gentlemen, most warmly and most heartily for your hospitality this evening. (Cheers.)

Dr. Macnamara proposed "The Press Gallery," and Sir A. Jacoby supported the toast. The Chairman replied, and, on behalf of the members of the Press Gallery, made a presentation to Mr. Bernard F. Bussy and Mrs. Bussy.



Colonist Eng. Dept. Courtesy of The Graphico.

not know that I have suffered more than my species generally, and I bear my sufferings, I hope, with adequate philosophy. Mr. Hughes also referred to a speech of mine in which my opinion on holidays was referred to. I had forgotten that statement, but it is my good fortune to be a consistent thinker, and, therefore, I am never dismayed or embarrassed when previous utterances of mine are referred to. (Laughter.) Mr. Hughes said the opin-

ion I expressed was that holidays should begin early and last long. That reference to my opinion is a happy illustration of that consistency between a politician's opinion when he is in office and a politician's opinion when he is in opposition which might be a model to all my kind. I do not know whether I ought to say anything with regard to that part of the proposer's speech which referred to the other guests who are present here. There is the chairman of the Kitchen Committee, a very old parliamentary friend of mine. He watches over our material interests, and no doubt under his guidance and that of his predecessors the well being of all those who are connected with the work of the House of Commons is admirably looked after. It was apparently well looked after in earlier days. I read a story today of a distinguished gentleman who reported in the Press Gallery just about 100 years ago. He had not the advantages we now possess, but he had dined well at Bellamy's, and he came into the gallery of the House of Commons having had an excellent dinner, washed down with excellent wine. He was bored with the debate. (A voice, "Not when you are speaking.") He was weary with the superfluity of rhetoric, which, in spite of what pessimistic critics say, prevailed quite as much 100 years ago as it does now. At any rate, getting bored, he asked the Speaker for a song. (Laughter.) The anecdote is, I believe, perfectly true, and it derives a great deal of humor from the fact that the Speaker was Mr. Addington, a gentleman who was nothing if not proper. The whole House except the Speaker was convulsed with laughter. The Sergeant-at-Arms was appealed to. He went to the gallery, and he inquired for the culprit. The culprit retained the presence of mind to point to a respectable Quaker sitting below him, and this gentleman was actually taken into custody as the author of the outrage. If I may say so, that is an anecdote which the chairman of the Kitchen Committee should

both religions view with dismay the rapid spread of crude materialism amongst the younger men of their communities, and Hindus and Mahomedans have both complained within recent years that European education is undermining amongst their people some of the virtues they most highly prize. The great faiths of the East teach devotion to the family, chastity amongst women, veneration and love for parents, and respect for the powers that be. Those are habits of inestimable value to the community and to the state. It may be said that, in the case of some of these creeds, at least as they are taught to the masses and are practised by them, their lessons are contaminated by much that is depraved and degrading. That, no doubt, is true, but even in their lowest forms, these faiths afford to many millions of human beings binding systems of social relationship and definite guidance for conduct. To sap the systems and to impair the authority of the guidance, without the command of better and more effective influences to put in their place, is plainly to imperil the foundations of that social life of which the state is the guardian. Some even of those moral ideals which appeal least to the mind and to the feelings of the modern European may not be without their uses, in the eyes of the statesman, amongst the races which honor them. None, for example, is held in greater reverence by the chief religions of the East than the ideal of asceticism. There are few which are more alien to the modern West. The spread of European

## Question of Western Education and Eastern Morals

On Good Friday, the day which all the churches of the West devote to the commemoration of the great cardinal fact of their common faith, it seems not inopportune to consider a problem that is beginning to press with growing insistence upon the civilization which that faith profoundly leavens, says the London Times. What is the action of the civilization of the West upon the religions and the morals of the peoples of the East? What developments does that action suggest as not impossible amongst ourselves? In the East the problem is imminent, for East and West are now brought into closer touch in the domain of belief and of ethics than at any period since the speculations of Averroes penetrated the courts and the schools of Europe from Palermo to Oxford. The nations of Europe with dominions in Asia, ourselves at their head, have undertaken to introduce European learning amongst their Asiatic fellow-subjects. One great Asiatic state, by a feat without compare in the history of mankind, has appropriated the whole body of Western knowledge of the material universe, and in its public relations it has also taken over from us the more essential of our views of right and wrong. Reformers in other Oriental lands seek more or less earnestly to imitate the example of Japan, and all of them regard the acquisition of European learning as the indispensable means to the achievement of their ambitions. But, while we impart our learning to Orientals, we cannot impart to them, and they will not accept from us, our civilization as a whole. In its modern form it is the pro-

duct of many factors, two of which stand prominent—our traditional Christianity and our growing knowledge of those laws which regulate the physical universe. It is the compound in varying proportions of the two which mainly determines the moral character and the habits of thought that give our civilization its distinctive stamp. We inculcate the mind of the East with the one element; it is not receptive of the other. We have to fill the void with such makeshifts as we may. Lord Cromer, in his recent book, has given expression, in some passages of singular weight and pregnancy, to the anxiety which the result of this one-sided initiation of the youthful Eastern mind upon European thought has long caused the more philosophic of our Oriental statesmen. He speaks primarily of the phenomenon as it presents itself in Egypt, but there is plenty of evidence to show that it exists in slightly different shapes wherever European instruction is suddenly poured in upon the immature minds of Asiatic students. Sir Alfred Lyall has published some acute and suggestive observations upon it, in the form in which he and others of our Indian administrators have observed it amongst the races whom they have ruled. French statesmen have noted it with concern in the French colonies and dependencies, and our well-informed correspondents in China have often drawn attention to its rapid development in the Far East, and to the social and political dangers which it seems to threaten there.

Lord Cromer describes the religious and moral effects of European instruction upon the young Egyptian Moslem very bluntly. It

destroys his inherited religion and it substitutes no other for that which it destroys. "He loses his Islamism, or, at all events, the best part of it. He cuts himself adrift from the sheet-anchor of his creed. He no longer believes that he is always in the presence of his Creator, to whom he will some day have to render an account of his actions." He despises and hates the religion, which he has cast aside, and with that religion go the only effective moral restraints upon him. "Cynical self-interest" becomes to him the sole guide of life and conduct. In India it is to be feared that the first fruits of European learning are very similar. The ordinary run of natives who have imbibed European ideas of proof as applied to the material universe find these ideas to be incompatible with fundamental principles of their ancestral religions. The effect of the unbalanced study of the positive achievements of European progress is even more overwhelming upon the vague pantheism of the more intellectual of the Hindus and upon their emotional nature than it is upon the monotheistic faith and the sturdier character of the Mahomedans. But Hindus and Mahomedans alike tend to become sceptics intellectually, though, partly from social and family reasons, and partly from mental habits which may continue to exercise over them a sway of which they are themselves unconscious, they do not often repudiate publicly the creeds in which they are born. Everywhere the shock to the old beliefs would seem grievously to impair the moral precepts which those beliefs inculcate. The older thinkers of

both religions view with dismay the rapid spread of crude materialism amongst the younger men of their communities, and Hindus and Mahomedans have both complained within recent years that European education is undermining amongst their people some of the virtues they most highly prize. The great faiths of the East teach devotion to the family, chastity amongst women, veneration and love for parents, and respect for the powers that be. Those are habits of inestimable value to the community and to the state. It may be said that, in the case of some of these creeds, at least as they are taught to the masses and are practised by them, their lessons are contaminated by much that is depraved and degrading. That, no doubt, is true, but even in their lowest forms, these faiths afford to many millions of human beings binding systems of social relationship and definite guidance for conduct. To sap the systems and to impair the authority of the guidance, without the command of better and more effective influences to put in their place, is plainly to imperil the foundations of that social life of which the state is the guardian. Some even of those moral ideals which appeal least to the mind and to the feelings of the modern European may not be without their uses, in the eyes of the statesman, amongst the races which honor them. None, for example, is held in greater reverence by the chief religions of the East than the ideal of asceticism. There are few which are more alien to the modern West. The spread of European

thought tends to bring it into contempt. Can it be brought into contempt without removing a real restraint upon wild passions for which we have no bridle but the criminal law? It must be borne in mind, in the examination of this whole problem, that there is a profound difference between the state of mind of the European who has given up the dogmatic beliefs of his forefathers and that of the Asiatic who has taken the same fateful step. The European still clings to those portions of the Christian code of morals which most directly affect his conduct as a good citizen. He is enveloped on all sides by institutions and by traditions which spring from that code, and he retains in every fibre of his nature instincts and feelings which survive from his Christian inheritance, and which, indeed, in no small degree survive from the yet older civilizations, that Christianity absorbed and transformed. The upper classes of the Japanese have found a somewhat similar preservative against the subversive moral effects of a renunciation of their traditional creed in their not less traditional system of honor and of chivalrous duties. But, with the members of other Asiatic races, the moral disorganization caused by the rejection of their ancestral religions is usually complete. They have thrown overboard the only compass which they possessed, and there is nothing henceforth to direct them on their course. Appetite and interest are almost the sole motives which actuate them, and able, cultivated, and influential classes whom appetite and interest guide are a manifest danger to their fellows and to the state.





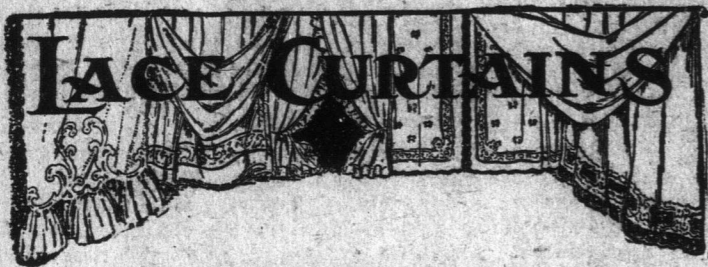






# Items That Will Make Monday Interesting

At The Big Store. In the various lines mentioned there is sure to be something that will appeal to you, we have another splendid costume offer, also a particularly good blouse special. The gloves mentioned are an exceptional bargain and the curtain special will be good news to many. We have the values here to offer you, no store anywhere is better equipped for close buying and close selling than we are, and you are always sure of courteous treatment and the best service from us.



## Lace Curtains at a Bargain

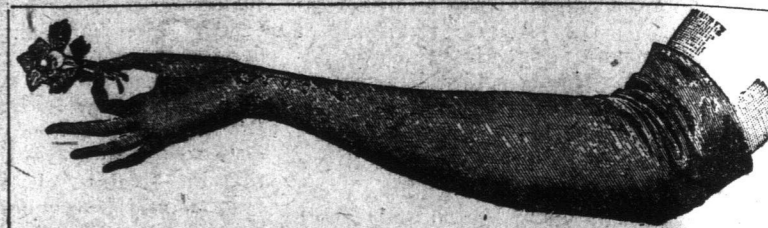
Regular \$3.50 to \$5.50 Qualities Monday \$2.50  
 Nottingham Lace Curtains. This is a cleaning up offering of 100 pairs of good lace curtains. They are the best quality Nottingham lace in a wealth of rich and pretty designs, comprising floral and conventional, also many with plain centres and pretty borders. The special is most opportune as many people are making changes about the house and curtains like these would come in handy. They would also be useful in fitting up the country house, especially at these special prices. Regular values \$3.50 to \$5.50. On sale Monday at..... **\$2.50**  
 See window display, Government Street

## On Sale Monday 185 Muslin Blouses

There are some beautiful Waists in this lot. Our reason for offering them is that they are oddments—lines that we are sold out of in some sizes. Some of them are also a little mussed in handling but the values are there, and that is the main thing. They are made of fine lawns, mulls and organdies.



They are richly, handsomely and tastefully trimmed, some with laces, some with embroideries, others are made of all-over embroidery of the best quality. It is impossible in an advertisement to convey any idea of the beauty of these Waists, but you can see for yourself when you come. There are a few that sold for more than \$6.75, and many that sold for that price, but on Monday you can have your choice while they last at **\$2.90**



## A Special Glove Offering for Monday Silk and Lisle Gloves for Less

This is a new, fresh stock of Fabric Gloves that we will offer for sale Monday. They are shown in long and short lengths and in various colorings, and this offer is really an exceptional one on new goods like these, coming just at the time when this class of gloves is useful. Note carefully the savings this offer makes possible.

### LONG TAFFETA AND LISLE GLOVES

BLACK GLOVES. Regular 75c. Monday..... **50¢**  
 WHITE GLOVES. Regular 75c. Monday..... **50¢**  
 WHITE GLOVES. Regular \$1.50. Monday..... **75¢**  
 NAVY GLOVES. Regular \$1.00. Monday..... **75¢**

LONG SILK GLOVES, in black. Regular \$1.25. Monday..... **75¢**  
 Regular \$1.50. Monday..... **1.00**  
 Regular \$1.75. Monday..... **1.25**

## Something New in Rubberized Dust Coats

These Coats are the latest productions of a New York house devoting themselves exclusively to the making of novelty high-grade waterproof goods. These garments are extremely handsome and very stylish. The cloths used are all new and novel. These coats are indispensable to automobilists, as they make the most perfect dust coat, and being rubberized and guaranteed waterproof they are just the thing to have in case of a shower.

- SHEPHERD'S CHECKS, in black and white, and brown and white, rubberized, full length coats, at..... **\$14.50**
- CHECKED SILK, in handsome grey and black check, rubberized full length coat, at..... **\$30.00**
- PLAIN SATIN, rubberized, beautiful shades, including the new tan, black and Copenhagen, at..... **\$35.00**
- MOIRE SILK, rubberized, quite the handsomest Waterproof Coat that we have ever shown. Colors green, blue and tan, at..... **\$45.00**

## Women's Summer Waists

A beautiful new assortment of Fancy Waists, in Japanese silk, richly and handsomely trimmed with silk applique and laces. A splendid lot of patterns to choose from and no two alike in the lot, these being imported models. The prices range from \$12.00 to..... **\$5.00**  
 Some very handsome Waists in chiffon taffeta silk in trimmed and tailored styles, also Brussels Net Waists, some genuine beauties in the lot, some plain net, others pretty embroidered patterns. Many of these are also models of which we have only one, prices range from \$12.50 to..... **\$4.75**  
 See Window Display

# 69 Women's Stylish Costumes at a Great Price Concession

No Suit Worth Less than \$25. Any Suit in the Lot will sell on Monday for **\$13.75**



\$35.00 Suit Monday... **\$13.75**



\$30.00 Suit Monday... **\$13.75**



\$27.50 Suit Monday... **\$13.75**



\$25.00 Suit Monday... **\$13.75**

This offering of Suits contains some of the most desirable styles that we have shown this season. There is the exceedingly popular "Merry Widow," which probably is the leading style in popular favor. Then again there is the appropriately named "Prince Charming," a very jaunty, fetching style that is pressing the "Merry Widow" for the honor of being most worn. These Suits are from one of the best women's tailors that we do business with, and are beautifully made and perfect fitting; and certainly as smart as any Costumes we have yet shown.

### Only 69 Suits in the Lot

They are made of very fine French Panama and fine Chiffon finished Broadcloths, in blues, greens, black; a splendid range of brown shades running from the new light tans to the dark brown shades, and some very snappy light tweed effects. The coats are lined throughout with silk—just to think of buying a suit with the coat silk-lined at this price, and a new and stylish suit at that—and some are neatly trimmed with braid and with collars and cuffs of taffeta silk. Skirts are some of the full pleated style and others are cut circular and nearly all are finished with bias fold, some of which are edged with silk braids. No suit worth less than \$25.00. Many worth \$35.00.

**ALL ONE PRICE MONDAY, AT \$13.75**

## Women's Warm Weather Wearing Apparel

Every day sees additions to our already large assortment of Women's High-grade Outside Garments for Summer Wear. We have lately opened Pongee and Rajah Silk Coats, some very attractive models, also Linen Coats, just the thing for warm, dusty weather. Rajah Linen Suits, tailored styles, in plain colors; White Linen Suits, beautiful styles, some richly embroidered and trimmed; Muslin Suits, in both Princess and Shirtwaist styles, in white and colored; Washing Skirts, both white and colored, in ducks and linens; also some very stylish and attractive Shirtwaist Suits in plain and fancy summer silks, fancy checks and other neat patterns, and all the newest plain colors. These different lines are worth a careful inspection. This is a special White Linen Suit, made of good quality linen, in the shirtwaist style; the waist is prettily strapped with blue duck, the skirt is cut very full and is also neatly strapped with blue. This Suit is marked **\$6.50** at the very special price of..... **\$6.50**  
 See Window Display of Wash Suits

## Women's Dainty Neckwear

At present our assortment of Women's Fancy Neckwear is most complete. A beautiful showing of rich silk and chiffon styles heads the lot. These are shown in white and colored effects. Also a fine lot of Washing Neckwear, the most useful and economical that a woman can wear. These are to be seen in some really handsome styles in both fancy and plain tailored ideas. The assortment we have at present is extensive enough to please anybody and the prices are very attractive. Some particularly nice neckwear specially priced at..... **50c**

## Children's Washing Coats

- LINEN CRASH COAT, a serviceable coat for one not caring for white. This coat is made in the Buster style, of good linen crash. Price..... **\$1.00**
- WHITE PIQUE COAT, made of good quality pique with square collar trimmed with Swiss embroidery, different sizes. Price..... **\$1.75**
- WHITE MUSLIN COAT, made of spotted muslin with square collars with frill, also frill around the bottom, different sizes. Price..... **\$3.75**

## Furniture Facts

You can always find much to interest you on visiting our Furniture Showrooms on the Third Floor, but particularly now, when nearly every day sees a new lot of goods opened up. This department at the present time is looking at its best, and there is certainly nothing more attractive than artistic furniture. We have many new things, especially of the Early English and Mission types, that are sure to please anybody on the lookout for odd pieces for the den or library. We solicit a visit to this department.

## Millinery Novelties in Abundance



Our Millinery Department is in splendid shape to supply your millinery needs, as we are constantly opening new lines. Just as soon as a new style of hat is shown in the style creating centres, models are forwarded to us. In all cases we are able to offer you new models just as soon as the larger eastern cities, allowing for the difference in the length of time it takes them to reach here. You are always sure of getting exclusive and stylish millinery here, as we have a millinery department that is equal to any that you will find anywhere.



## Stationery Department Items

- PENCILS, good lead, at per doz. 2c and..... **10¢**
- BETTER QUALITIES, at per doz. 75c, 80c, 90c and..... **40¢**
- PENHOLDERS, 2 for 10c, and each..... **5¢**
- OTTO VINOLIA, per box..... **1.00**
- FLORAL VINOLIA, per box..... **60¢**
- PREMIER VINOLIA, per box..... **40¢**
- COLD CREAM AND OLIVE OIL, per box..... **75¢**
- SPENCER'S SPECIAL SOAP, per box..... **25¢**
- ERASERS, green, blue and red, each..... **5¢**
- PENCIL BOXES, each 2c, 10c and..... **5¢**
- SCHUBELING PADS, Spencer's special, each..... **5¢**
- RUBBER SPONGE BAGS, prices ranging from \$1.50 to..... **25¢**
- RUBBER DRESSING CASES, prices ranging from \$2.00 to..... **75¢**
- New assortment of BRUSHES, ebony, satin and ivory backs. Prices ranging from \$3.75 to..... **85¢**

## Corsets for the Summer

In making the changes to the lighter garments that the warm weather will necessitate, the Corset must not be overlooked. Don't be uncomfortable in a pair of heavy winter corsets when you can get the nice light weights in the new models for summer. Possibly the styles mentioned would be what you want. If not, we have many others.  
 ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS, in a nice quality of light weight batiste, very suitable for warm weather wear, at \$2.00 and..... **\$1.75**  
 Another make in very light weight, also made of batiste, in a new model, extra good value at..... **\$1.50**

Queen Quality Shoes for Women

**DAVID SPENCER, LTD**

Keith's Konqueror Shoes for Men

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