

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN PRAIRIE WEST

Season Has so Far Dealt Most Kindly With the Agriculturist

HEAVY CROP ALMOST SURE

Business Circles Are Generally Feeling Return of Confidence

Winnipeg, July 4.—So far the season has been with extraordinary precision along the high road to phenomenal harvest, early and favorable seeding being followed by a wet June and the opening week of July having given evidence of the advent of a hot, dry month...

DAY HE CELEBRATES

Manager of Royal Alexandra Hotel in Winnipeg Keeps His Decorations For the Fourth

Winnipeg, July 4.—A good deal of the celebration today of the celebration of the fourth. A protest is being made in the press against the action of the manager of the C.P.A. hotel, the Royal Alexandra, in decorating with American bunting...

DAY'S ACCIDENTS IN METROPOLIS

Firecrackers and Pistols Inflict Death and Injury as Usual

SANITY IS STILL ABSENT

Great Heat Promised in Morning Somewhat Relieved by Showers

PARAGUAYAN BLOODSHED

Fighting in Streets of Capital Has Continued for Over Two Days—Government Likely to Fall

CANDID ADVICE TO MR. BRYAN

Editor Hermann Ridder of New York, Asks Him to Step Aside

HUDSON BAY ROUTE

Captain of Company's Steamer Pallan Has Serious Doubts About Its Success

PROFESSIONS ARE BUT VAN TALK

Ministers Shy From Effective Provisions Against Corruption

CLAUSES OF ELECTION BILL

Mr. Borden's Protest Against Delay of Legislative Business

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EXTENDING WAR TO WAGG OVER RUN

Puget Sound Company Promises Competition With G. P. R. Boats

OLD WILLAPA MENTIONED

Expectation That Former Payment of Duty Will Be Sufficient

FATAL COLLISION IN OAKLAND STREETS

Six Dead Passengers and Over Thirty Injured Taken From Wreck

DEATHS AT MICHEL

Death of James Ferguson, Machinist, Instantly Killed Yesterday While Fitting Steam Pipes on the Incline

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INTERNA DRAL CUP COMES TO CANADA

Alexandra Defeated Spirit Yesterday by Two Minutes and Fraction

WAGE DISPUTE

Laborers in Prince Albert Water Works Want Pay Raised to Two Dollars Per Day

LABORERS IN PRINCE ALBERT WATER WORKS WANT PAY RAISED TO TWO DOLLARS PER DAY

Prize Albert, Sask., July 4.—City employees and employees of Contractor McVein, putting in water works extensions, are striking for two dollars instead of \$1.75 per day.

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Black Watch Black Plug The Cheewing Tobacco of Quality.

RED LETTER DAY FOR THE VANCOUVER CLUB

Terminal City Oarsmen Captured Four of N.P.A.A.O. Events Yesterday

Seattle, July 4.—The Vancouver Rowing club has the best of the other crews in the regatta held by the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen and won four of the six races.

The day for the races on Lake Washington was ideal, with smooth water. The junior singles was one of the best contests of the regatta between Allen, of Portland; Sinclair of Vancouver and J. Donaldson, of the James Bay club of Victoria.

The junior fours went to the Vancouver club, they winning easily from Portland by about five lengths. James Bay failed to finish after rowing within sixty yards of the stake boat.

The junior doubles was a close race, Frank Knott and Alex. Poole, of the Nelson Rowing club winning the event from the Vancouver doubles, H. Sinclair and G. Simpson by a length.

The four oared race was the best event of the whole day, and while most of the races were not starting enough to be called exciting, this race between the crews of Portland, Vancouver and James Bay, drew the greatest enthusiasm at fever heat during the whole of the race.

The three crews started close together, Portland having the inside, Vancouver the middle and Victoria the outer place. They caught the water together and rowed neck and neck, but the Vancouver crew at two hundred yards from the finish, pulled and won by a length and a half.

The doubles, Laing and Sewers, of Vancouver, won from the Nelson crew with James Bay third. The James Bay men had hard luck in the regatta, but it may be said in their favor that they had been rowing a little over three weeks before the contests.

Summary of results in N. P. A. A. O. regatta. Junior Events: Singles—1, H. Sinclair, Vancouver; 2, J. Donaldson, Victoria; 3, Portland. Doubles—1, Nelson; 2, Vancouver; 3, Victoria; 4, Portland. Fours—1, Vancouver; 2, Portland; 3, Nelson; Victoria failed to finish. Senior Events: Singles—1, Nelson; 2, Portland; 3, Vancouver. Doubles—1, Vancouver; 2, Nelson; 3, Victoria. Fours—1, Vancouver; 2, Portland; 3, Victoria.

Good Ore at Rossland. Rossland, B. C., July 4.—A four foot ledge that assays \$18 in gold to the ton, has been discovered by Messrs. Evening Star. Shipments of the past week were: Cenero Star, 3,000; Le Roy, one 540; Le Roy two, 350; Curlew 50. Total for week, 5,930, and for year to date, 146,977 tons.

MUST PAY DUTY ON CAR FERRY

Enforcement of Coasting Regulations Affects V. & S. Company's Barge

DO NOT APPLY NORTH

U. S. Shipping Still to Share in Trade to Canadian Points in Yukon

The enforcement of the coasting regulations in restricted sense, for Canadian goods to Yukon points may still be handled by United States vessels, is causing the Victoria & Sidney Terminal Railway and Ferry Company to be made to the government to permit the vessel to be brought in under the coasting register free of duty, but it is doubtful if the government will accede to this request.

The recent order received by the collector of customs at Victoria, John C. Newbury, it is noted, makes the clauses of the coasting regulations of the Dominion which were temporary in advance apply only in connection with steamers trading to British Columbia ports and to foreign ports south of British Columbia.

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A fog alarm building has been erected at the lightstation, consisting of a diaphone, operated with air compressed by an oil engine, will be installed in the building this year.

For Spitting in Car. Vancouver, July 4.—Mr. Simons, of South Vancouver, paid \$10 and costs yesterday, for spitting on the floor of a Robson street car.

Hold-up foiled. Mr. Crosbie's Adventure in Vancouver—Tough Runn When Intended Victim Resists.

Vancouver, July 4.—C. A. Crosbie, supervisor of the Royal Bank, had an exciting adventure with a hold-up man on his way to his home on Burnaby street, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday night.

Another trophy has been offered. International Race For Small Boats Feature of Next Annual Regatta.

Vancouver, July 4.—An international yacht race for small boats is now being planned for the next annual meeting of the Northwestern International Yacht Club.

The section of the Canadian coasting regulations which has been so long suspended and which is now being placed in effect after the beginning of August so far as British Columbia and points south of the province are concerned, was ordered suspended, not by order-in-council as generally supposed but by instructions from Ottawa to collectors in 1898, when the steamer City of Kingston, many years ago sunk by the steamer Glanville near Tacoma, was running between Victoria and Seattle and Tacoma.

Warning against damage to aids. Those Who Injure Beacons or Who Fail to Report, Accidental Damage to Light.

Leebro takes cargo to Estevan lighthouse. The department of marine is circulating the regulations regarding the protection of lightships, buoys, beacons and floating lights, under sections of the Canada shipping act.

Rossland mine sold. Spokane People Purchase Sunset, Located Near Boundary Line—South East Properties.

Water records wanted. New Westminster, July 4.—Dr. Underhill, of Vancouver, has applied to the government agent for a record of 40 miners' inches of water from an unnamed stream, running into the North Arm, Burrard Inlet, for mining and domestic use.

WOULD HAVE TO PAY THE DUTY

Collector of Custom Rules That Steamer Bellingham Cannot Enter Free

FORMER C. P. N. STEAMER

Joshua Green Says First Move to End Rate War Must Come From C. P. R.

The Collector of Customs, John C. Newbury, in answer to the enquiry whether the steamer Bellingham, ex Willapa, would be permitted to return under Canadian register without payment of duty, yesterday stated that his ruling was that the steamer would have to pay duty on a valuation by the appraiser in Vancouver in proportion to the amount of cargo which had previously been made by shipping brokers.

Sunshades For The Garden Party. All \$1.75 to \$3.75. Sale price . . . . . \$1.00. All \$2.75 to \$4.75. Sale price . . . . . \$1.50. All \$5.00 to \$6.50. Sale price . . . . . \$2.50. All \$7.75 to \$9.75. Sale price . . . . . \$3.75.

Thought the Sunset has the makings of a mine. Considerable excitement has been created in Paterson and vicinity by the reason of the sale and considerable prospecting has been in progress since it was known that the sale was made.

The local markets. Royal Household, a bag . . . \$2.00. Lake of the Woods, a bag . . . \$2.00. Wild Rose, per lb. . . . . \$2.00. Calgary, a bag . . . . . \$2.00. Saskatoon, a bag . . . . . \$2.00. Appasqua, per lb. . . . . \$2.00. Beans, per lb. . . . . \$2.00. Egg Plant, per lb. . . . . \$2.00. Three Star, per sack . . . . . \$2.00.

Small lumber cut. Mountain Mills Not Expected to Produce More Than One Third of Their Capacity.

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Campbell's SALE! Tremendous Reductions UNDERWEAR UNDERSELLING. Ladies' Vests, long sleeves, no sleeves, short sleeves, Regular 25c. Sale price . . . 15c. Ladies' Vests, no sleeves or long sleeves, good value. Regular 20c. Sale price . . . 10c. Ladies' Vests, all variety sleeves, lace trimmed, regular, 35c and 40c. Sale price 25c. Ladies' Fine Balbriggan Vests, large sizes, lace trimmed, reg. 75c. Sale price 50c.

Corset Bargains. Children's Mercerized Socks, pink, sizes 4 to 6. Regular 25c. Sale price 10c. Girls' Hose, in black, sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Regular 25c. Sale price 10c. Girls' Ribbed Hose, black, sizes 5 and 5 1/2. Regular 20c. Sale price 10c. Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose, sizes 9, 9 1/2 and 10. Regular 40c. Sale price 25c.

Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Gov't St. Dainty Frocks Reception FROM THE Home of the Dress Beautiful At Sale Prices. WATCH FOR THE WHITEWEAR SALE IT WILL BE THE WHITEWEAR SALE "PAR EXCELLENCE."

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. 59 Victoria Agents 544-6 Yates St. EXPANSION Piston Packing. "DODS" is positively the best piston packing on the market, and is the only one in which the quality of Cross Expansion has been fully developed without burning up the material.

The Ale That Is Good For All Ailments. No beverage is more healthful than the right kind of Ale. Brain-workers often find it invaluable—just the tonic required in cases of insomnia. Machin's Light, Sparkling English Ale. Per dozen pints . . . \$1.10 Per bottle . . . . . 10c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Up-to-Date Grocers 1317 Government St. Lemons, per dozen . . . . . \$5.00. Apples, per box . . . . . \$2.00. Bananas, per doz. . . . . \$2.00. Raisins, Valencia, per lb. . . . . \$2.00. Appasqua, per lb. . . . . \$2.00. Beans, per lb. . . . . \$2.00. Egg Plant, per lb. . . . . \$2.00. Three Star, per sack . . . . . \$2.00.





IMPRISONED MINERS THREATENED BY FIRE

Horror of Russian Colliery Disaster Greatly Increased

Yusovo, Russia, July 3.—The bodies of 214 persons recovered from the Rusovky mine...

TIMBER LICENSES

Renewals to Bear Old Numbers—Returns for Month of June

CUNNING PLAN LAID TO POISON DOCTOR

Authorities Make Public Letters Written by Slayer of Dr. Wilson

Philadelphia, July 3.—Realizing that the man suspected of poisoning Dr. Wm. H. Wilson...

JAPANESE CABINET TO RESIGN OFFICE

Marquis Saionji Takes Umbraige at Criticisms of Colleague

Tokyo, July 3.—It is expected that the cabinet will resign tomorrow morning...

DEMOCRATS ARRANGE CONVENTION AFFAIRS

Sessions Expected to Last From Tuesday Till Friday Next Week

Denver, Col., July 3.—The committee on arrangements of the national Democratic convention...

FATAL EXPLOSION IN CROWDED STORE

Fireworks Cause Nine Deaths in Cleveland Establishment

Cleveland, Ohio, July 3.—Seven persons were killed, two others fatally injured and thirty-seven...

FOR ASSISTANCE OF CANADIAN PROJECTS

New Underwriting Corporation Organized in London With That View

Vancouver, July 4.—Details of a new underwriting corporation now being organized by a group of London, Eng. financiers...

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CAPITAL STREETS

Hundreds of People Killed or Wounded in Paraguay Revolution

Buenos Ayres, July 3.—The latest advices received from private sources at Formosa...

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO JUBILEE

At Annual Meeting and Mrs. Haseplanat

(From Saturday) There was a good annual meeting of the Royal Warranted Footwear board of trade building...

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Young's Great July Sale

Housekeeping Bargains for Monday Morning

- Sheets, heavy English Wigan, hemmed ready for use, size 72 x 90 inches, special Sale, pair \$2.90

HENRY YOUNG & CO., - Victoria, B.C.

CROP EXPECTATIONS HELPFUL TO TRADE

Slow Improvement Noted in Canada—Report on Bank Clearings

New York, July 3.—Bradstreet's statement of trade tomorrow will say: Owing to the excellent crop prospects, Canadian trade is improving slowly.

WILL OPERATE HERE

Extensive Lumber and Power Company of the East Looking for Opportunities

Vancouver, July 4.—With a view to extending its field of operations in British Columbia, Charles A. Barclay, president and general manager of the Dominion Lumber and Power Co., Ltd., Toronto, has reached this city on a tour of investigation.

SENTENCED FOR STABBING

New Westminster, July 3.—For stabbing a fellow prisoner, quartermaster Norris and Rowe circus in this city two weeks ago, Robert Long was today sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

KILLED BY A TRAIN

New Westminster, July 3.—William Forbes, a young fireman employed by the Abbotsford Lumber Co. was run over by a freight train while walking on the Victor Road, west of Victoria, today. The body was almost severed.

LOANED TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"CANADIAN" Province of British Columbia. Grand Trunk Pacific Trust and Development Company, Limited, is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Vancouver, July 4.—The one-eyed negro, James Moore, was formally committed for trial yesterday morning on a charge of murdering Patrick Bryan on June 13. Moore had been thing very stolidly, and when asked if he had anything to say for himself, said, "Not now. He has no counsel, but is evidently reserving his defence for the high court. Justices of the Peace C. J. South and W. McQueen, and H. R. Kennedy conducted the prosecution.

PURCHASE OF TIMBER

Vancouver, July 3.—J. B. McArthur of Winnipeg, and J. A. Dewar of Nelson, have purchased 81 square miles of timber between the Kitimat and Cooper Rivers for \$280,000.

WANTED

Wanted—A duly qualified teacher for a school in the Victoria district. Salary \$600 per year, duties to commence September 1st. Apply to Mr. J. Sheppard, Secretary, Cobble Hill, Vancouver Island, B.C.

FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

Summer Suits—just call and see No finer Clothing could there be Allen & Co. sell the best By honest merit lead the rest

SPECIAL—HOLIDAY SUITS

\$12.00 \$20.00 \$30.00

ALLEN & CO.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

1201 Government St. - Victoria, B.C.

SITUATION WANTED

ADVERTISER (28) good worker, practical experience in dairy and fruit, accustomed to live stock and stock raising. Contact 571, Colonist Office 193

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—Choice spring litters, bred by Chas. W. Premier, Grandview's Lord Premier and Baron Duke's Chas. W. Premier, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.

TEACHER WANTED

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# VICTORIA CITY VANCOUVER ISLAND

## CANADA'S GATEWAY TO THE ORIENT



VICTORIANS who have recently returned from world-girdling tours say that they have been amazed to find how well the fame of this city as a beautiful place of residence has spread. In the most unexpected places they have come across people who have been here, and the latter invariably express a desire to return. It is probably correct to say that amongst the thousands who annually visit Victoria there are few who do not hope to repeat the visit on a future occasion. The Colonist is enabled to present today extracts from a letter from a gentleman living in England who paid a brief visit to the city a short time ago, and was much impressed with its attractions. The letter reads, in part, as follows:

143 Louisville Road, Upper Tooting,  
London, S. W.  
12th June, 1908.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Rolston:

I looked today at a note book that I kept while away from home last year, and find that it is just a year ago that my wife and I were at Victoria. Since then I have several times made up my mind to write to you, but somehow or other I have always deferred the writing, with the result that twelve months have slipped by, and you must feel, I am sure, that we had but a passing thought for Victoria. Before we reached your beautiful district we had seen many very interesting places, but none made so great an impression on us as Vancouver Island. Just now here at home spring is fully with us—I am writing this in the garden—and I have never seen the country more delightful. We are in this way reminded of your charming land—Britain on the Pacific—and we have not forgotten nor are we ever likely to forget the glorious broom which this time last year we saw at its best. We are very proud of our gorse, and on the common, only a few yards from our house, it is very fine, but I must let it give way to your broom. I am always sorry that I did not take the trouble when on that still remembered drive with Mrs. Rolston and your daughter to walk the few steps necessary to pay a pilgrimage to the sample—the only one in the neighborhood, I believe your daughter said—of our gorse. We often talk of Victoria and of the pleasant time we spent there—we were very loath to come away—due in so great a measure to your kindness to two wanderers. Speaking of our trip to you at Colwood, I recollect your daughter mentioning gravel while we were going along. I failed to understand her, and she equally failed to understand me when I spoke of gravel as red. I wish that I could send you over one of our red gravel paths—better far than the dirty old stuff she called gravel. I hope that she will forgive my writing in this fashion about our gravel, but tell her it is because I am so jealous of your lovely broom. Her lesson to me on snake fences—that the dogwood tree will not blossom away from your island—the Princess' trail—all are still in mind.

Yours very truly,  
C. T. DRUMGOLD.

An aggressive advertising campaign has been embarked upon by the reorganized Victoria Tourist and Development Association, and the plans for this season's efforts call for the issuing of no less than 10,000 copies of the booklet, "Outpost of Empire," besides advertising in all the principal newspapers of the country.

The booklet, which will shortly be issued from the Colonist presses, has been brought up to date by the introduction of new pictures and letterpress, and it will be found in every way a creditable and worthy production. Some extracts read:

Victoria has a climate devoid of extremes of heat or cold, and much similar to that of the south of England. There are practically but two seasons, spring and fall; zero weather, sunstrokes and prostrations from the heat are afflictions only known to Victorians through newspaper reports from other parts of the world.

The moderate temperature of the summer season makes Victoria the ideal place for holiday seekers. Her proximity to the Pacific Ocean, and the Japan current flowing past her shores, keep the temperature of the winter usually mild. During the summer months the prevailing winds are from the southwest, which, passing over the snow-capped Olympian Mountains and the Straits of Juan de Fuca, are comfortably tempered before reaching the city of Victoria.

The winter climate is the most moderate in Canada, the average winter temperature being 38 degrees (above).

No day is so hot as to be uncomfortable, and no night so warm as to warrant discarding the blanket.

The ideal summer temperature is one where the mean maximum for the month of July during a long period of years is not in excess of 65 degrees Fahr.

The ideal winter temperature is one where the mean minimum for the month of January



AUTOMOBILING ALONG THE OCEAN DRIVE  
OAK BAY

over a long period of years is as high as 35 degrees Fahr.

The ideal all-the-year climate is the one where both of these conditions obtain.

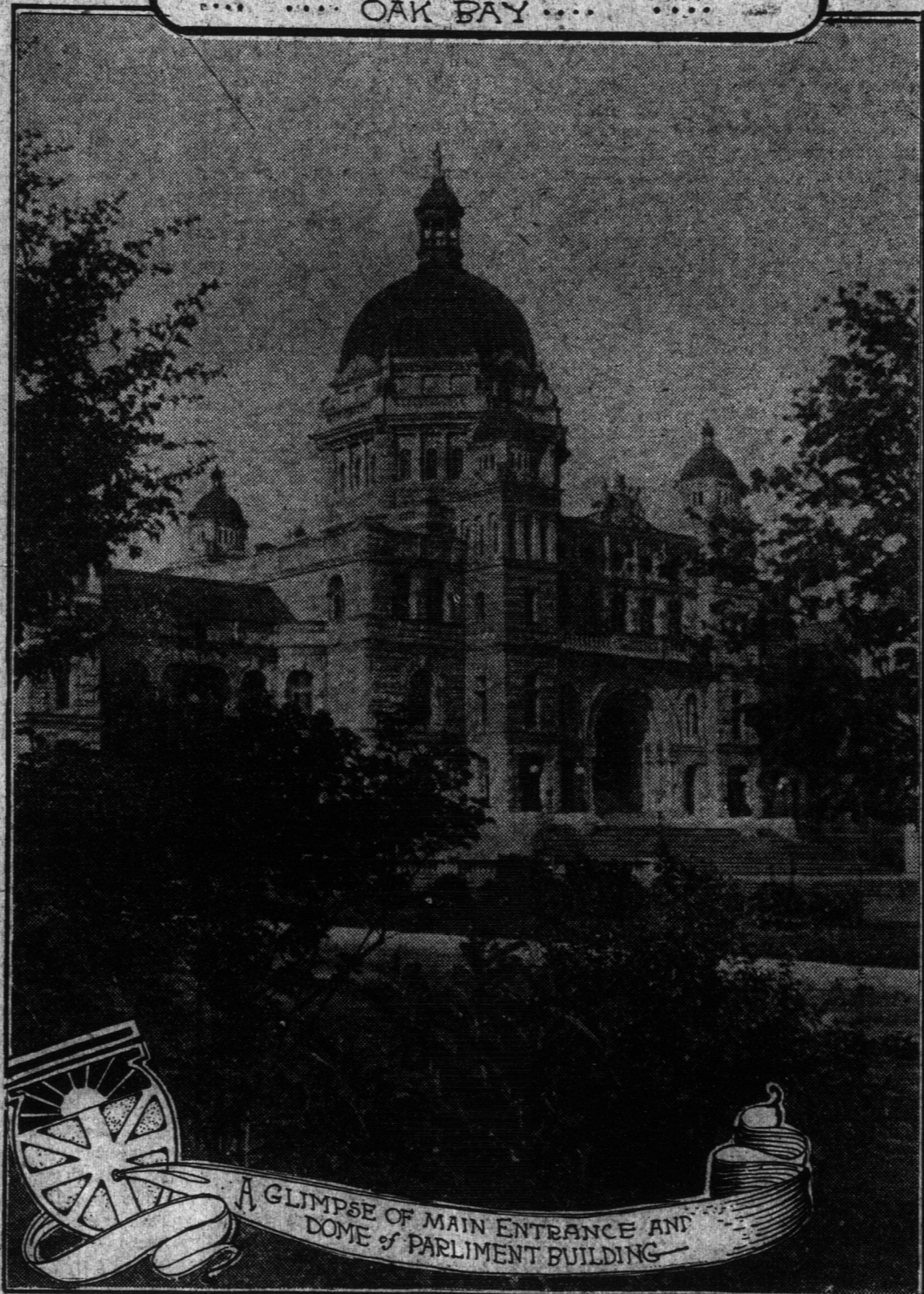
There is only one such spot in the world, and that is at Victoria, B. C.

The United States weather bureau compiles the averages, and has issued reports showing them for the last 30 years. These figures are geographically presented in what are known as Isotherm Charts. The word "isotherm" means equal, and indicates that the places through which line passes have similar temperatures at the same time of year.

The winter isotherm of 35 degrees, starting on the east coast of the continent at Norfolk, Virginia, passes through Oklahoma, Phoenix, Arizona, then angles north in the neighborhood of San Francisco, and passes almost due north to Victoria.

The summer isotherm, starting at Sydney, Nova Scotia, passes northwest to the Hudson Bay, through York Factory, and then further north to Yukon Territory, and then curving south culminates in Victoria, where it intersects the winter isotherm.

This is certainly Victoria's growing time, and she grows in a most peculiar way. Her people do not believe in living in a cramped condition. Her houses are not built upon half-lots, and her people are not existing in flats. They require room to breathe and to enjoy her bountiful supply of fresh air. They must live in homes built upon not less than sixty-foot lots and very often two or three such lots, and so beautiful are its environs that the people are very particular that their homes command



A GLIMPSE OF MAIN ENTRANCE AND DOME OF PARLIAMENT BUILDING

commercial and manufacturing centre; therefore they have bought some very large tracts of land in magnificent locations on the outskirts of the city. Expert landscape gardeners, surveyors and engineers are being employed in laying out one or two more "little Victorias," that undoubtedly will attract large numbers of wealthy people from other places as permanent residents.

Victoria has been described as "a bit of England on the shores of the Pacific," which certainly conveys a very excellent idea of what the city actually is, its institutions, buildings, clubs, homes, manners and customs being essentially of English character, and one with any knowledge of England would imagine as he walked its streets, or conversed with its people that he was indeed in a bit of England, and it is these characteristics that make the city extremely interesting to all visitors from the United States.

There is, however, one respect in which Victoria excels England, and that is in the matter of sunshine. There is in this city a much larger average of sunshine than in any country of England or any other part of the United Kingdom.

Sir Edgar Vincent, speaking on this subject before the Victoria Canadian Club, said:

"It has been said that it is like the climate of England. I would not insist too much upon the likeness, for it is like it only as a second edition of a book is like the original—largely revised and augmented. You have revised the fogs and augmented the sunshine." (Laughter and applause.)

**An Important Horse Training Centre.**  
The city has now invested nearly \$100,000 in exhibition buildings, race track and athletic

grounds about two miles from the post office. The annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is held on September 22nd to 26th, inclusive, and is one of the best shows of its kind in the West. The parade of stock is exceptionally good and cannot be equalled in any city twice its size. A day or two before the close of last year the old buildings were swept away by fire, but that could hardly be considered a disaster to the institution, for the old buildings have been replaced by more spacious and modern ones, such as are needed to accommodate the increasing number of entries in all lines. There is a large increase in the number of horse boxes and stalls on account of the great reputation this city has got as a centre for the training of thoroughbred horses for running, and trotting. This is undoubtedly owing to the mildness of our winter, which enables horses to be worked at all seasons of the year. Breeders and trainers in other parts of Canada who have not thought of Victoria in this respect should investigate the advantages to be derived from having their horses trained here. There is scarcely a day in the year when it is not a pleasure to drive a horse in Victoria.

As a tourist and residential city, Victoria is now well established, but somehow the fact has been lost sight of that it is the centre of one of the most beautiful stretches of country in the West, possesses unsurpassed facilities for mixed farming, poultry raising, dairying and especially for fruit growing and the cultivation of flowering bulbs. No organized or systematic effort has been made until recently to thoroughly develop fruit culture; but there is no reason why the districts around Victoria should not develop a business in certain lines equal to any, surpassing that of California.

The Victoria Development and Tourist Association is often asked by people who have a desire to make their permanent home in or near Victoria, what business they can embark in with moderate capital, particularly by people who have some income from other sources. In answer to those enquiries, fruit culture can be recommended as one which offers pleasant occupation with the delights of a residence in the country and a sure and steady income if ordinary care and intelligence is exercised.

The very large average of daily sunshine, the small yearly average rainfall and the almost total absence of frost have made Victoria an ideal location for the cultivation of bulbs and flowers. During the past few years this business has grown very rapidly, although it is undoubtedly true that even these successes can only be looked upon as preliminary experiments, so large and important will the future achievements be in this delightful industry.

The same success has been met with in the cultivation and sale of cut flowers under glass. Last year almost all florists in the city, notwithstanding that they have been steadily enlarging their premises in every way, were sold out entirely, and found it impossible to keep up with their orders that poured in from all parts of the Pacific Coast and Western Canada. Tomatoes and lettuce grown under glass for winter consumption are also important factors in the success achieved in this business. Tomatoes, cucumbers and lettuce are sent from Victoria as far north as Fairbanks, in Alaska, and Dawson, in the Yukon. The prairies also provide a market as far east as Winnipeg.

Although several of the growers measure their glass houses by the acre, it is true that this year all the local lettuce was sold out by the beginning of May, and that the Southern product had to be imported at prohibitive prices.

There is no question that the phenomenal success of this industry is due to the fact that so much more sunshine is experienced in Victoria than in any other part of the North Pacific Coast.

The forest wealth tributary to Victoria is greater than that tributary to any other city in the world. On this island there are at least eight million acres of splendid timber, with an estimated cut of at least twenty thousand feet per acre, although it is not unusual to run up to forty or fifty thousand feet per acre. There are several important mills in the city; while at Chemainus, a short distance from Victoria, there is one of the largest mills on the coast. Alberni, too, the terminus of the new branch line of the E. & N. Railway, will in the near future have a number of large lumber mills, from which the product will go to the Orient and to the South. The development of these neighboring points will all help Victoria, which is the centre of the wholesale and retail business of the Island. The manufacture of pulp and paper will, before long, be a great industry in the neighborhood of Victoria.

The fishing industry is also an important factor in the development of Victoria. There are several salmon canneries established in and around the city, and many traps are located along the shores of the Island near to the city. This salmon industry has always been a great asset of the Province, and British Columbia salmon has always commanded the highest prices in the world, being recognized as being put up in the most cleanly and best condition of all salmon in America.

# Statecraft and Strategy—Britain's Experience

THE military correspondent of the London Times is contributing to that paper a series of instructive articles on "Statecraft and Strategy." The first reads as follows:

War is an act of government. The higher direction of war consequently rests in the hands of statesmen. There is not one of the arts of government which requires longer study and more diligent apprenticeship.

Preparation for war and direction of arms by statecraft are difficult enough in every country, but they are more difficult in England than anywhere else. The extent of the empire is so vast, its circumstances are so extraordinary, its commitments so great, and its points of contact with other states so exceedingly numerous along land frontiers of unequalled extent, that the surface of exposure is very large.

The statesman entering political life with a liberal education has still everything to learn. He must gain personal knowledge of the countries which compose the empire, and must become acquainted with their system of government, their resources, and their needs. He must be content to master the business of administration by practical experience in subordinate posts. He must study foreign countries and must realize the motives which sway their governors and all classes of their people. He must know the actual and the potential military strength of every state in the world, and fix clearly in the tables of his mind the relative values of various combinations. If he is not a little ahead of his generation he will be behind it. Twenty years are not too long a time for the acquisition and assimilation of this knowledge. There is no royal road to statesmanship though many seek it.

But even when all this knowledge is acquired it is practically valueless in a great national crisis unless it can be applied on the firm basis of settled principles, that is to say, unless the art of statecraft directing arms has been deeply studied in the best school. History, corrected and reinforced by exact knowledge of existing conditions, is this school. History alone, or knowledge of present conditions alone, is not enough. The two must be combined. History affords a treasury of principles, and in history alone can the experience of great masters be studied and become known. In our libraries all the most illustrious figures of the world's history become our servants. They stand and wait until we are pleased to condescend to listen to them. Honor though it be to attend a king's levee, it is a greater honor to hold a levee of kings. Without this audience all is vain. But, since the tireless and the Macedonian phalanx are both a little out of date, unless the teachings of history can be rectified by acquaintance with the conditions of modern war and its present means, it may prove a very uncertain and misleading guide.

There is this also to be remembered, namely, that though the policy of splendid isolation and the denunciation of continental entanglements make an effective war-cry for the popular orator, England still stands where she did, and, as in the past she has never been able to remain unconcerned in the present and the future. A policy of insular self-sufficiency, particularly for a nation which evades every form of national service, is exceedingly dangerous. England, as history proves, cannot do everything herself. Entire liberty of action in foreign policy is impracticable. Every government, unless prepared to face a hostile coalition, must accommodate its policy to the general situation and to the measures taken by foreign states. The political engagements, material connections, and vital interests which unite England with all the powers of the world, disallow her to regard without concern the changes in the relations between these powers.

Predominance at sea is for the British empire a question of life or death. On that point every one is in agreement. But the means whereby this predominance has been secured in the past, and may in the future be preserved, have become blurred by the obscurity of dogma. In the wars of the 18th century, after the Dutch power had waned, only two powers besides England possessed navies worth considering—namely, France and Spain. A two-power standard covered everything when there were only two other naval powers. This situation has greatly changed, and there are now so many hungry aspirants for naval power that combinations are possible which were not possible before. Moreover, if a rival's capacity to lay down and complete capital and other ships be adequate, and if his resources prove equal to the strain, every attempt on our part to outbuild him may be met by a corresponding advance on his. What then? Unless diplomacy secures arms, and unless the teachings of history are closely regarded, we may not, even with unimaginable sacrifices equal to those of war, maintain that predominance at sea which is the indispensable condition both of our security and of our existence.

The most successful war we ever waged, the war which made the British empire what it is, was that which ended with the Peace of Paris in February, 1763. It is consequently worthy of study in relation to the foregoing considerations. For the greater part of that war the forces of Britain, whether diplomatic, colonial, naval, or military, were directed by the genius of the elder Pitt. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, whatever his place may be in history as a statesman, was the greatest ex-

ponent of statecraft directing British arms that ever lived. He was a great man in the true sense of the word. No single Englishman ever so completely dominated both friends and foes. His fiery oratory aroused the enthusiasm of the people, and inspired others with his own ardent courage. His majestic presence and fierce invective made every opponent in the Commons cower. His wise and steadfast diplomacy preserved to his country alliances beyond price. His judgment of men and his preference for youth gave his king's forces leaders equal to their mission. He was the earthly Providence of every leader in the field. His strategic grasp embraced the world, while his foresight and preparation made victory secure.

If certain aspects of his conduct of military affairs, namely, his participation in the continental strife and his enterprises against the coasts of France, have been very diversely appreciated by different authorities, we must find the reason in the fact that his strategy has never been adequately examined as a whole, and that the relation of the part to the whole has never been fairly and judicially estimated. The histories of his time, even the latest, are replete with exhaustive accounts of his labors to obtain power and to preserve it. In the maze of domestic intrigue his conduct of war becomes obscured. The silver thread of continuity of strategic and diplomatic purpose, which came down to him from the past, and was handed on by him to his son, runs throughout all his conduct of the war. It is this thread which is not preserved in some of the doctrines of the present day, and is seriously in danger of becoming lost by neglect.

When the Seven Years' war began the British navy was double the strength of the navy of France. When the war ended the British navy was stronger than ever, while the navy of France was half destroyed. But in 1750 the population of our islands was under nine millions, and that of France twenty-five millions. Our revenue was five millions and that of France twenty-two millions. By what means did a nation so greatly inferior in resources contrive to outbuild its rival at sea in peace, and to outlast this rival during a long war? To answer these questions, which are fundamental and have not been answered by some recent writers, we must briefly review the policy of the two countries during the preceding age and throughout the war.

When Louis XIII. died, Cardinal Richelieu laid the foundations of a great colonial empire and a great navy. It was on this foundation that Colbert built but the continental wars which filled the whole reign of Louis XIV. distracted attention from the navy and withdrew from it, from the maritime establishments, and from naval affairs generally, that financial support by which alone they could be made to flourish. The year 1692 was the culminating point of the fortunes of the French navy, and from that year forward, as a necessary and inevitable consequence of the financial exhaustion caused by the preparation for and the conduct of continental wars, the French navy steadily declined. When Louis XIV. died he left France with a debt equal to fourteen milliards of the present French money. He had been forced to melt down and to turn into cash his gold plate, his silver furniture designed by Le Brun, and even the throne of the state room reserved for the reception of ambassadors. As the royal navy of France declined its methods declined also. In place of the squadron warfare in which d'Orville, Tourville, Chateaufort, Coetlogon, Langeron, and others had shone, France resorted to privateering, which, if it made the fame, not to mention the fortunes, of many notable corsairs, and if it caused England losses almost equal in numerical value to her captures, proved also in the long run completely ineffective as a means for securing a favorable peace.

The naval establishments which Richelieu had founded and Colbert had improved were neglected under the regency and during the ministry of Cardinal Fleury. France was unable to resist the naval power of England, and the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle left her with only 22 ships of the line. Maurepas could do nothing for the navy from 1723 to 1749, nor Rohille from 1749 to 1754, and though Machault made an effort from 1754 to 1758, his work was discontinued by Berryer between 1758 and 1761, that is to say, during the critical period of the Seven Years' war. By the natural force of circumstances and events there was no money for the navy. So long as Austria, England's ally, was powerful and possessed territory west of the Rhine, France was compelled to devote her chief efforts to restrain the growth and restrict the influence of that rival state from which the greatest immediate danger threatened.

The outbreak of the Seven Years' war saw an entire change in the policy of French alliances. Instead of supporting Prussia, the only state capable of keeping Austria in check, France endeavored to destroy her. It is true that the first treaty of Versailles of May 1, 1756, was in the main a defensive convention, since France and Austria, each for her own part, did no more than undertake to supply 24,000 men against any aggressor. Had this defensive attitude on the continent been maintained, France would have been free to dispose of all her military and financial resources against England, and might have left the continental powers to weaken each other as they pleased. But France was the dupe of Kaunitz and his famous queen, who were intent upon Prussia's destruction. Madame de Pompadour, all powerful at the time, contributed

through spite of Frederick to the perpetration of the most signal error of French history, and France became once more immersed in continental strife, and this time on behalf of interests other than her own. By the second treaty of Versailles of May 1, 1757, she engaged to furnish 105,000 men, to pay Maria Theresa 12 million florins a year, and to subsidize the Wurtembergers and Bavarians. By entering at one and the same time upon the maritime contest with England, and upon the continental struggle with Prussia, France attempted to secure two different ends and failed in both.

The French field armies grew to 120,000 in 1757 and to 160,000 in 1761. The latter figure, according to Napoleon, represented the largest army that France, up to that time, had ever deployed on any single frontier. After the defeat of Soubise by Frederick at Rossbach on November 5, 1757, this great French army was contained and kept off Frederick's back to the end of the war by the Anglo-German army, first commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and subsequently by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Ferdinand's fame would stand higher than it does in the general estimation had it not been overshadowed by that of the Prussian king. Mr. Fortescue, and he alone among English writers, has done full justice to it. The Anglo-German army, which Ferdinand led with such admirable prudence and timely daring, was always inferior in numbers to the armies of France. It was paid and maintained throughout by English subsidies, and the largest body of British troops employed throughout the war in any single mass was engaged in this continental theatre. It was not uniformly successful, but the glories of Minden, Emsdorf, Warburg, Vellinghausen, and Wilhelmsthal are still remembered by the regiments that shared in them, and those 22,000 British troops who were with Ferdinand in 1760 remained unconquered to the last. Without them, and the aid of British subsidies, the continental campaign could not have been sustained, and both the French navy and French colonies would not have diverted from them the largest sum of French efforts and resources. America, in truth, was conquered in Germany, as Chatham said, and every attempt to color or explain away the phrase is rendered fruitless by its perfect truth.

The policy of England has always been consistent. This policy, whether the executive agent is Cecil, William III., Marlborough, Chatham, the younger Pitt, or another, is to prevent the overlordship of Europe by any single power, and, if any power either aspires to or begins to acquire a dangerous position of predominance, to use the utmost diligence of statecraft and arms to redress the scales.

An island state, depending on and nourished by the sea, which cannot pretend, by its own unaided efforts, to resist a predominant power, or a hostile combination, and dreads that the sea control may pass into other hands, is bound to occupy the rival power or powers with other entanglements, so that their resources may be deflected from the sea. This policy, to be successful, must have full regard for the interests of allies, must pursue its aims in common with these allies, and must be prosecuted in time of war without truce or rest, to the last breath of man and horse, until the objects of the war are secured. If England, at every period of her modern history, has steadfastly endeavored to devote all reasonable effort to the expansion of her own navy, it is also true that, considering her comparatively small population and revenue in the past, her predominance at sea would have been neither won nor maintained had splendid isolation been her rule, and had rival powers with large resources been able to concentrate themselves upon the sea.

The dangers which confronted England and Prussia alike, at the opening of the year 1756, were very great. Both powers were threatened by a coalition which had it not been resisted by the whole strength of both nations, and had not the war itself been directed by Frederick and by Pitt with tenacity as well as skill, might well have crushed Prussia first and then have concentrated upon England. Whatever may have been the faults of the Duke of Newcastle, that Turk's head of every historian, it was at least his merit, when negotiations with our old ally Austria failed, that he initiated that complicated series of diplomatic acts which culminated in the treaty of Westminster on January 16, 1756. By this treaty the two contracting parties, England and Prussia, agreed to unite their forces to resist any foreign invasion of Germany, and it was on this firm foundation, approved, in the end, almost unanimously by the public opinion of the day, that Pitt subsequently built.

When Pitt, after a brief spell of office followed by dismissal, resumed office and assumed power in June, 1757, the Treaties of Westminster and of Versailles were both in full operation. Moreover, Russia and Austria had become allied against Prussia by the Treaty of St. Petersburg contracted in February of the same year, and the general situation was gloomy in the extreme. Frederick, after a victory at Prague, was badly beaten at Kolin on June 24. Minorca, after a fine defence, had already been captured from us by a French expedition, and Byng had been shot for failing to relieve it. Calcutta had been lost, and the horrors of the Black Hole had occurred. Montcalm had reached Canada, and despite British predominance at sea, French expeditions under Beauséjour, de la Motte, d'Ache, and

Kersaint had left French ports unfought, and had reached Canada, the East and West Indies, and West Africa, carrying reinforcements to the distant possessions of France. To crown all, the Duke of Cumberland, with 40,000 men, was defeated by Marshal d'Estrees with 80,000 at Hastenbeck on July 26, and did not check his retreat from the Weser till he had placed the Elbe between him and his pursuers. The ignominious convention of Kloster-Zeven, concluded by Cumberland at the direction of King George II. without Pitt's knowledge, wound up this record of almost unmitigated disaster.

Pitt had inherited rather than approved the continental war. In opposition he had denounced it, though not consistently. If power and knowledge had confirmed his disbelief in the efficacy of continental pressure, the Convention of Kloster-Zeven would have afforded him an excellent reason for abandoning it. Pitt, on the contrary, determined to repudiate the Convention, to recreate and expand the Anglo-German army under a leader of Frederick's school, and to renew the war by land and sea with the utmost energy and determination. It was not when England's fortunes were at their zenith that Pitt was greatest, but rather at the moment when they were at their lowest depths.

By the Convention of April 11, 1758, Pitt confirmed and extended the Treaty with Frederick, establishing the relations of the allies for the remainder of the campaign. By this Convention Frederick received a subsidy of £670,000 to be used in the common interests of the contracting parties, while the two Powers undertook to make neither pact nor truce with belligerent States except in common. England agreed, besides, to support an army of 55,000 men in Germany and to dispatch a force for the protection of Embden. The Convention was for one year only, since it was supposed that the war would be finished by that time. When this hope was falsified by events, a new Convention was drawn up in nearly similar terms, and was continued year by year until 1760. In all, Frederick received £2,680,000 in subsidies, while the cost of maintenance of the Anglo-German army began at £1,800,000 in 1758 and steadily rose as its number increased, until in 1761 it was calculated that the cost of the continental war to England was between six and seven millions a year.

The great successes and the material gains of England during the war were mainly due to this policy. The preservation of Prussia from annihilation was due to the same cause. Ferdinand held the French at arm's length, and Frederick was no longer troubled by them. The influence of the continental pressure upon British fortunes was even more strongly marked. French troops and French revenue became more and more engaged each year in the continental war, and both the French navy and the French colonies were first starved and then abandoned to their fate. When Montcalm pleaded for support to enable him to withstand the attack which eventually destroyed French predominance in Canada, he was answered in February, 1759, that "it was necessary for France to concentrate the whole strength of the kingdom for a decisive operation in Europe, and therefore the aid required cannot be sent." It was the same in India, where Lally, after a gallant struggle, was overwhelmed for want of support. It was the same in the West Indies and in West Africa. The absorption of France in continental wars caused her to begin the war insufficiently armed at sea and in her distant possessions, and the same cause denied her the power of recovering herself during the campaign.

When Pitt was attacked for having followed when in office a course of action which he had condemned when in opposition, he replied disdainfully that he "had unlearned his juvenile errors," and that "it was especially important to support the allies, since, if one wheel stopped, all others might." He said that "they who talk of confining a great war to naval operations only, speak without knowledge or experience," and after that "Pitt blames nobody but those who are for ending the continental part of the war, concerning whom he speaks with contempt." Pitt knew, as Dr. von Ruville says, that "the chief reason for the continuity of continental policy and for the maintenance of the alliance with Prussia was the necessity for confining the French army to the Eastern frontier," and the German author declares that "the final results in America were for the most part not directly attributable to the events of the colonial war."

If Pitt had merely pursued his continental policy because he had found the Treaty of Westminster in operation when he took office, it would be conjectured that on his return to power he would have changed his methods. The Cabinet Minutes of 1760 tell a different tale. It is therein disclosed that at his very first Cabinet meeting he passed a resolution for forming a Triple Alliance with Russia and Prussia; and that he desired to invite Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and certain German princes to join this league, which was described as a "firm and solid system in the North to counterbalance the great and formidable alliance created by the House of Bourbon." The plan failed because circumstances were no longer the same, and because Chatham, worn out by his distempers, was only the pale shadow of Pitt. The desertion of Frederick by England after Pitt's fall, an act described by him as "insidious, tricking, base, and treacherous," had left Frederick in no mood for an English

alliance but, on the contrary, anxious to pay off an old score. He declined, and gave his reasons, while Russia's alliance could only be secured if the casus foederis were extended to a Turkish war, terms which Chatham considered inadmissible.

Thus at a moment when alert and vigorous minds were directing the policy of France and Spain, and when Choiseul was working day and night to prepare the French navy for that revenge which he had planned, the fatal error of Bute in breaking with the old policy produced its natural and inevitable consequences. It was too late—and but a little while after Chatham's death—the formidable coalition against England, so long and so successfully warded off by the Great Commoner, brought England near to ruin, and was, not certainly the first, but the ultimate and immediate cause of the inadequacy of the British Navy in the day of trial and of the loss of the colonies in North America.

## CONCERNING THE NIGHTINGALE

As is the general but by no means invariable rule with birds which have great gifts of song, the nightingale's plumage is plain and sober," says a writer in the London Times. "It is not difficult to get a view of the bird while it sings; for although it nests in dense bushy places, and sings in the neighborhood of its nest, it is fond of mounting for song to some spray in the upper and clearer part of the thicket, where it can often be watched for some time before it takes alarm and slips back into denser cover.

"Yet in spite of its modest hues of brown above and pale grey beneath, only relieved by a warmer touch of russet about the tail, the nightingale has a certain distinction of appearance. Though it is a good deal smaller than a thrush or blackbird, it has just so much advantage of size over most other birds of the thicket as serves to attract the attention; and the quiet, clean contrast of its plumage is itself attractive. It has also a noticeably large and intelligent head and eye; and this is one point in which it displays its close scientific relationship to the robin and the various species of thrush.

## The Robin and Nightingale

"At first sight the family likeness between the nightingale and the robin is obscured by the difference of their habits; for the nightingale is nearly as retiring, except when it is transported by song, as the robin is confident and obtrusive. Yet when the nightingale is seen lightly hopping among the branches of the thicket, or searching for food along the grassy edge of some woodland ride, many of its movements and gestures are seen to be closely similar to those with which the robin has made us familiar. The close kinship between the two birds is shown still more strongly by a comparison of their nests, eggs, and young.

## Young Birds

"The young birds in their first plumage have in both cases that livery of tawny brown, spotted with dull ochre, which is common, indeed, to many other species in the same group, and is held to represent the plumage of the common ancestor of the tribe before the differentiation of the present kinds. The nest of both birds is a very loose structure, chiefly of dry leaves packed together, but provided with a neat and comfortable central hollow, which is lined, as a rule, with horsehair. The birth of the young nightingales brings the end of the old birds' song, except for a few rare and casual notes. The cocks are regularly employed henceforward in helping to feed the four or five naked nestlings, lifting on waveling necks their gaping mouths and blind, goggle eyes in the direction of any stir that they take for their parents' coming. In contrast with the supreme music which the cock pours forth before the hatching of the eggs his utterance is now almost the slightest and harshest among all the bird-voices of the grove.

## The Birds' Cry

"Even in his time of song he would sometimes utter a low, dull croak to express uneasiness or resentment at an intruder. This frog-like cry, alternated with a short piping note which is almost equally inarticulate, is anxiously repeated by both birds when they consider that the young are threatened, either in the nest or after they have left it. By the time that June is a fortnight old, this dumb undoing has fallen upon all the nightingales, except for a rare straggler or two still occupied with a second nest after his first was destroyed, who utters a few half-hearted snatches among the silence of his rivals of May."—Public Opinion.

## Not Fair

"Look here, Abraham," said the judge, "it's been proved right here in court that instead of doing something to help support your wife and children, you spend your whole time hunting 'possum!"

"The old negro hung his head.

"Now, Abe, you love your wife, don't you?"

"As suttinly does!"

"And your children?"

"Yas, suh!"

"And you love them both better—"

"Better ev'ry day, judge!" Abe broke in. "—better than a thousand 'possum!"

"Look hyah, judge," exclaimed Abe, with widening eyes, "dat's takin' a coon at a pow'ful disadvantage!"—From The Bohemian magazine for July.



## THE HO GARDEN

Plant: Many Hard-annuals. And aspect (cut back for late in Iris Reticulata, White Snow: Cabbage for growing kinds, Carrot, Green, Dwarf Beans, Turnip, Endive, Early in shade, Parsley, Pr. Radish, Calceolaria, Queen Stock, Antirrh.

## THE FIFTY



## RECE

Time difficult fifty fifty no li very it; a

made it. One plain kind today and as he is sure to forget. But still his list plants unknown to may confirm their which follows does writer's final choice plants which he which he knows can any great amount quite easy, others are inexplicably conditions which garden in the co are chosen first for perfect fitness for for their compar of the larger shr den are included. Some are not rock tries, but all will better in the rock

If the present only one rock plant choose Lithos only two faults—lime in the soil and gate. Otherwise it be. It is a small growth, and for early summer covers sparsely, in the sun in books as often sees poor plants of gardens. The reason will not give it well known, and supplied—but they thrive. It will do south side of the like too hot a place very deeply, and two feet of good and placed so the large rock. Also, and if possible it early spring. When into a bush several as brilliant as can be obtained, and it tings, which are These are usually and consist of fresh old wood, but go April will often ro

An excellent one is Arenaria montiflora. But care enaria does not sn it grows a great p except in deep sh plants are more from seed almost shoot will root qu mixed with Sapon plant, also of bright pink bloss raised from seed, gets leggy. Another est beauty and val cially the finer var like the Lithosae wants. It thrives. same kind of soil must not have e place, but may be the north side of There is some di lime, but it will e difficult to me these take some s shoots grow leggy then the plant will It is beautiful at beauty and scent comparable. It is precious; but this likes disturbance, an exposed position anywhere near the contrast to it is useful of all the several varieties much. It can be creased by offsets likes a rich, light It should be give sette will grow in of course, innume twenty of them p



# THE SIMPLE LIFE



## THE HOME GARDEN

### GARDEN CALENDAR FOR JULY

Plant: Many Hardy Border Plants if weather is suitable. And especially, Pyrethrums, Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering), Callardias, Narcissi, Iris Reticulata, Winter Greens.

Sow: Cabbage for Spring, Colewort, Peas, quick growing kinds, Carrot, Cauliflower, Mustard and Cress, Dwarf Beans, Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onion, Turnip, Endive, Early Horn Carrot in shade, Radishes in shade, Parsley, Frizely Spinach, Black Spanish Radish, Kalecologia, if not sown, Brompton Stock, Queen Stock, Antirrhinums, Cucumber.

### THE FIFTY BEST ROCK PLANTS



RECENT writer in the London Times says that it is not quite so difficult to make a choice of the fifty best rock plants as of the fifty best hardy perennials; but no list is likely to please any one very much except the maker of it; and even he will probably see the faults of it soon after he has made it. One plant will seem the best of its kind today and another tomorrow. Besides, he is sure to forget some of his favorite plants. But still his list may contain some beautiful plants unknown to some of his readers, and it may confirm their liking for others. The list which follows does not pretend to be even the writer's final choice, but it will contain only plants which he has thoroughly tested, and which he knows can be made to flourish without any great amount of skill. Some of them are quite easy, others not quite so easy; but none are inexplicably capricious, and none demand conditions which the ordinary well-made rock garden in the country cannot supply. They are chosen first for their beauty, next for their perfect fitness for the rock garden, and last for their comparative ease of culture. None of the larger shrubs suitable for the rock garden are included among them, and no bulbs. Some are not rock plants in their native countries, but all will look better and probably do better in the rock garden than anywhere else.

If the present writer were allowed to grow only one rock plant, he would without hesitation choose *Lithospermum prostratum*. It has only two faults—namely, that it will not endure lime in the soil and that it is not easy to propagate. Otherwise it is as perfect as a plant can be. It is a small shrub, quite prostrate in its growth, and for some months of spring and early summer covered with brilliant blue flowers, while it often bears again, though more sparsely, in the autumn. It is always described in books as quite easy to grow. Yet one often sees poor plants of it even in pretentious rock gardens. The reason is that gardeners often will not give it what it wants. Its wants are well known, and, except on limy soils, easily supplied—but they must be supplied if it is to thrive. It will do well either on the north or south side of the rock garden; but it does not like too hot a place or too poor a soil. It roots very deeply, and should be planted in at least two feet of good fibrous soil and leaf mould, and placed so that its roots can run under a large rock. Also it should never be disturbed, and if possible it should be sheltered from easterly winds, which often damage it in winter early spring. When it is well grown it spreads into a bush several feet across, and in flower is as brilliant as any gentian. Seed can never be obtained, and it must be propagated by cuttings, which are sometimes difficult to strike. These are usually taken after it has flowered, and consist of fresh growth with a little of the old wood, but good healthy shoots taken in April will often root better.

An excellent contrast to the *Lithospermum* is *Arenaria montana*, which has large white flowers. But care must be taken that the *Arenaria* does not smother the *Lithospermum*, as it grows a great pace. It will thrive anywhere except in deep shade or a bog, and few rock plants are more beautiful. It can be raised from seed almost as easily as mustard, or any shoot will root quickly. It is equally beautiful mixed with *Saponaria ocyroides*, another rampant plant, also of the Pink family, and with bright pink blossoms. This also should be raised from seed, and cut back whenever it gets leggy. Another small shrub of the highest beauty and value is *Daphne cneorum*, especially the finer variety of it called *Mats*. This, like the *Lithospermum*, has certain definite wants. It thrives best among rocks and in the same kind of soil as the *Lithospermum*. It must not have either too dry or too damp a place, but may be grown either on the south or the north side of a sunny open rock garden. There is some dispute as to whether it likes lime, but it will certainly thrive without it. It is difficult to increase except by layers, and these take some time to root. Whenever the shoots grow leggy they should be layered, and then the plant will spread and increase in vigor. It is beautiful at all times of the year, but the beauty and scent of its pink blossoms are incomparable. It has the reputation of being capricious; but this is probably because it dislikes disturbance, bad drainage, sour soil, and an exposed position. It should not be planted anywhere near the *Lithospermum*, but a good contrast to it is *Saxifraga cotyledon*, the most useful of all the rosette Saxifrages. There are several varieties of this, but they do not differ much. It can be easily raised from seed or increased by offsets, and flowers very freely. It likes a rich, light soil, and does not need lime. It should be given plenty of space, as each rosette will grow into large patches. There are, of course, innumerable Saxifrages, and at least twenty of them might claim to be among the best fifty rock plants. We must include one

more of these, and we choose *S. burseriana* major for its extreme beauty. It needs some care and should be grown in a cool, well-drained place, where it gets sun for about half the day. The soil should consist of fibrous loam, leaf mould, and mortar rubble, and the plant should be surrounded with rubble or chips of rock. It is small and must be secluded from all rampant plants. There is the same difficulty with the *Campanulas* as with the Saxifrages. It is hard to make a choice among them. We choose the best variety of *Campanula garganica*, the name of which appears to be uncertain. It has pale starry blue flowers, is easily raised from seed, and thrives in any well-drained open place among rocks and in rich, light soil. There is no *Campanula* more beautiful either in flower or in habit. If a more vigorous *Campanula* is required, we must add *C. muralis*, especially its larger variety, *Portenschlagiana*. This will grow anywhere on the rock garden, and looks its best contrasted with *Silene alpestris*, an exquisite but most vigorous plant, with flowers like those of a delicate little white pink. Both of these should be left undisturbed for some years after they are planted. The *Silene* does not like a very hot dry place. For a contrast to *C. garganica* there is nothing to surpass

stony soil, and to be left alone when once planted. It bears milky white flowers, large for the size of the plant, in late spring, and dies down in the autumn. Another beautiful plant for a cool, well-drained place is *Polemonium Conterium*. This is rare, but can be easily raised from seed or increased by careful division in spring. It has delicate pale lavender blossoms, and is more beautiful even than its white variety, *P. melitum*. It likes a light soil enriched with leaf-mould.

For the hottest places in the rock garden there are no plants better than the *Aethionemas*, and of these *E. grandiflorum* is the most brilliant in color. It is hardy enough to endure most winters and can be easily raised from seed, especially if sown when fresh or from cuttings taken in spring. All the *Aethionemas* like lime and a poor soil. Another excellent plant for the same kind of position is *Onosma Tauricum* (Golden Drop). In a dry place and poor soil this grows to a considerable size, and flowers all the summer. Its chief need is protection from stagnant moisture in the winter. It should be increased by cuttings taken either in April or the autumn. The cuttings must be kept as dry as possible, as they are apt to damp off. The *Erodiums* are all plants for dry places, ex-

cept the beautiful little *E. reichardi*, which is not very hardy. The best of them, perhaps, is *E. guttatum*, neat in habit and with delicate white spotted flowers. It is a very easy plant for sunny rock work and often ripens seed in England. *Geranium argenteum* is the best of the Cranesbills for the rock garden, more beautiful than *G. cinereum* because of its silvery leaves. It should be planted in a deep crevice between rocks looking full south, and must be top-dressed or replanted if it grows out of the ground. It shares this habit with many of the Alpine primulas, among which it is difficult to make a choice. But certainly none is more easy or beautiful than the white *Primula nivalis* (the true name of which appears to be *P. pubescens alba*). This thrives in any cool place in light rich soil, which should be two feet deep at least. All the Alpine primulas like to be surrounded with stones.

Few *Gentians* are quite easy, and not long ago *Gentiana verna* was supposed to be almost impossible in England, chiefly because it was treated as a rock plant. It should be grown in a flat sunny basin where it will catch all the rain. If this is well drained it will not suffer from damp in the winter. The soil should be deep, half loam and half leaf-mould. It is best planted in early spring, and the most important point in its culture is to top-dress it with leaf-mould at intervals through the summer and to water it frequently in dry weather. The plants must be very firm in the soil, and it is well to tread on them whenever they seem to be at all loose. Strong plants should be obtained to start with, and these are best got from Ireland. With these precautions it is easy to grow where the air is pure, and there is no need to speak of its beauty. It should never be disturbed when established.

The culture of *Ranunculus pyrenaica* is now fairly well understood. It is most splendid near a waterfall, but most gardeners cannot provide it with this. It will thrive, however, among rocks where it is placed so that the sun never strikes upon it, and is best planted so that the roots run horizontally into the ground. It likes a rich soil of loam, peat, and leaf-mould, though peat is not necessary, and is not averse to lime. *Rosa alpina* is the only rose suitable to the rock garden, and it is suitable only to large rock gardens. It grows rather more than a foot high and has bright pink flowers. It needs space, as it spreads by suckers and prefers a cool place and rich soil. It is very easily grown. It varies a good deal in size, and pains should be taken to get the dwarfest variety.

There are not many rock plants that flower in autumn, and one of the best of these, where there is space for it, is *Polygonum vacciniifolium*, a perfectly prostrate knotweed with pink blossoms in September and October. It spreads very rapidly, and its shoots take root as they spread. It should be grown in poor soil and in an open position on the north side, if it is to flower well. It can be readily increased by rooted shoots cut off and replanted in spring, but should not be disturbed when established. Other plants that will flower late in the year are *Papaver alpinum* and *Linaria alpina*. These often die after flowering, but if raised from seed in spring in a cold frame and planted out as soon as possible they will come into flower about July and continue to bloom till the frosts. They can also be sown where they are to bloom. They will flourish in any well drained position

*A. argentea* (rightly called *Tanacetum argenteum*). This is beautiful both for its silvery foliage and for its pure white flowers. There is no better plant for the top of the rock garden, and it may be mixed with the *Aethionemas*.

Few of the dwarf *Hypericums* are quite hardy; but *H. reptans* will survive most winters if planted in a warm place where its roots are protected by large rocks, and it is the most beautiful when in flower. It likes a rich, light soil, and may be increased by cuttings taken in spring. Near it may be grown *Edraianthus serpyllifolius*, a little bell flower of a brilliant purple color, not at all difficult to grow in fissures of the rocks and in light, rubbly soil. This is also best increased by cuttings taken in spring. One of the earliest of all spring flowers is *Iberis saxatilis*, the smallest of the Candytufts, and not always easy to obtain true. It likes a limy soil and a fissure between rocks looking south. It is quite prostrate, and the largest plants are only a few inches across. *House-leeks* are innumerable in variety, but the best for the rock garden is *Sempervivum arachnoides* and its larger variety *S. laggeri*. These are quite easy in any high and dry sunny place. They like a fissure where they can spread out over the face of the rocks.

All the plants mentioned in this list are only suggestions, and could be matched with other plants as beautiful. The writer chooses them because he has tried them all and knows their beauty and that they can be grown with a moderate amount of skill and pains. He could make another list almost as much to his taste—and perhaps more to the taste of others. There are now too many rock plants, and the beginner is apt to be bewildered among them. But if he stocks his rock garden with the plants we have mentioned, he will have nothing worthless and nothing that he need despair of growing.

### ABOUT DEUTZIAS

One of the hardiest deutzias is the species *parviflora*, a native of Northern China. A native of China and Japan is *deutzia scabra*, usually sold in nurseries as *deutzia crenata*. It varies in height from 6 to 10 feet, according to conditions, with stout yellow branches. The upright spiced white clusters come into bloom in June and last until July. There are a good many forms of this deutzia in cultivation, differing in semi-double, double, and purple and rose-tinted blossoms.

*Deutzia watereri* has a large rose-tinted flower, which is very showy. *Deutzia discolor* is a native of China, a graceful shrub growing three to four feet tall, with white flowers tinted with pink on the outer side of the petals. It needs protection from frost. *Deutzia kalmiflora* is a beautiful shrub with large white distinct blossoms slightly tinted with rose, but should be well protected in winter.

A large number of hybrids have lately been sent out by French producers in which the percentage of *leutzia gracilis* on one side has been largely used and which are conspicuous for rose tints, large bell-shaped blossoms and more conspicuous clusters.

### CELERY FOR PROFIT

The soil for celery should be a deep peat, with plenty of natural moisture. It should be drained to the depth of two and a half feet, so that there will be no stagnant water lying in the ground. Next break the sod with a good, deep furrow. Turn it over well in the fall, and disk, and as early as possible the following spring. Disk it again, and apply about five hundred pounds of some good fertilizer per acre, with about forty bushels of lime, fifty bushels of wood ashes, and half a ton of salt an acre. Disk it every week till time to plant.

Sow the seed in an open bed, as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. In peat soil the frost is usually all out by the middle of April. Give extra care in well lifting the soil for the seed bed. Do not cover the seed too deeply. Tramp the soil very firmly with the feet before sowing, and roll after with a hand roller. Do not sow the seed too thick, as the plants will be slim if this is done. About one hundred plants per square foot is a good stand for first-class plants. Keep the plant beds well weeded, so that the plants will be strong and bushy.

When the plants are about two and a half inches high, start to plant in the field. Set the plants six inches apart in the rows, and have the rows four feet apart. Stretch a line straight across the field, then walk on the line and you will have a good plain mark to plant by. Make the "holes" with a pegger. Great care should be taken to press the soil firmly about the roots, and see that the tap root of the plant is straight, or else your plant will be a failure. After planting keep free from weeds and cultivate the same as any other crop of roots till large enough to bank up for blanching.

Use fertilizer whenever the plants need it. If you are getting excellent results without its use, it does not seem essential that you apply any. At the same time a slight dressing, as a mulch, is always good. However, if the ground is sufficiently rich, a fertilizer may cause the canes to run to wood and destroy the fruiting qualities.

On Saturday, June 27th, Mrs. Sutton, of Jessie Street, Victoria, brought into The Colonist office a box of large sized, full flavored, ripe raspberries. Pretty early, even for Victoria, considering the quality.



*Asperula Hirta*, a little woodruff with delicate pink flowers, that looks as if it would be difficult, but is almost as easy as *Aubretia*. But even more beautiful and worthy of the best position in the rock garden is *Asperula athoa* (or *suberosa*), a downy little plant with flowers like pink coral, which it bears all through the summer. This is not difficult, but should be planted in a dry fissure between the rocks in full sun and looking south, in a compost consisting mainly of mortar rubble with a little fibrous soil and leaf mould. It is not a plant for a cold climate, but may be easily grown in the south of England, and can be increased by careful division in spring or by cuttings taken at the same time. It should also be planted in spring. Of all rock plants the Pinks are the most valuable genus, and if one species is to be chosen among them we choose *Dianthus neglectus*. It is not the easiest, but easier than *D. alpinus* or the wonderful *D. callizonus*; and it is perhaps the most beautiful of all. It can be easily raised from seed, but hybridizes too readily with other species. Some seedlings will probably be inferior, some true, and some may turn out splendid hybrids, finer even than the species. It is a small plant with grassy leaves and brilliant pink flowers washed with yellow on the underside of the petals. It thrives best in fissures between big rocks looking south and in poor, rubbly soil. It certainly likes lime.

The *Androsaces* are a difficult family, but *A. carnea* is not more difficult than *Dianthus neglectus*, and as beautiful. It should be planted in a cool, well-drained position, as it can endure neither drought in summer nor stagnant moisture in winter. In a hot rock garden it will do best with a northwest aspect. The soil should consist of fibrous loam, silver sand, and leaf-mould. It grows best in a level pocket, if it is sharply drained, and cannot endure lime. It should be top dressed with leaf-mould and silver sand in the spring. It can be raised from seed, if this is sown when fresh, and it often ripens seed in England. Near *A. carnea* may be grown the exquisite *Oxalis Eneaphylla*, a much easier plant. This likes a rich, light,

not too dry and seed themselves profusely. Both are extremely beautiful.

Few of the *Pentstemons* are true perennials, but *P. Claber alpinus* lasts as long as any, and is a true rock plant. It varies in color, but the best varieties are a beautiful glassy blue. It can be easily raised from seed or increased by cuttings. Of the *Columbines* *Aquilegia pyrenaica* is the dwarfest and a very beautiful plant. It is easy to grow in a cool well-drained place, but difficult to get. *A. alpina* is never seen in its true beauty in England. It seems to deteriorate in cultivation. Of the low-growing spring *Phloxes* there are many varieties, but none so beautiful or compact as the white *Phlox nelsoni* and the pink *P. vivid*. These should be mixed among bold rocks and in a light rich soil. In damp or shady places they are apt to die off in winter. If they are top-dressed with leaf-mould the shoots will root, and this is the best way to increase them.

There are several Alpine *Ranunculi*, but none more beautiful or vigorous than *R. amplexicaulis*, which likes a cool place and a soil of loam and leaf-mould. Of all the *Violas*, the new *Viola gracilis* from Greece seems the most valuable for the rock garden. It appears to be hardy and vigorous and has bright but delicate purple flowers. It should be grown in a warm place and light, rich soil, at least until its capacity for standing our winters is better known. Among *Veronicas* we choose *V. saxatilis*, among *Potentillas*, *P. alba*—both most beautiful plants not so often grown as they should be. *P. alba* flowers for six months of the year, and will grow almost anywhere. In a large rock garden space should be found for *Nierembergia rivularis*, which in England thrives best in a flat, sunny, well-drained place and should be top-dressed with leaf-mould when it starts into growth in spring. It increases at a great pace, and flowers for a long time. *Dryas octopetala* also needs a large space; and flowers most freely in full sun when it is protected from drought by large rocks. It likes a strong dose of lime in the soil. There are many good *Achilleas* for the rock garden, all liking a dry, sunny situation, but the best is

# AN ADDRESS BY MR. D. R. WILKIE

**A**T the annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada held on May 27th, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, president and general manager, delivered an address, in which he dealt fully with the financial situation in Canada during the past year. The prominence of Mr. Wilkie in banking circles makes his comments of special value, especially in view of the recent fiscal crisis in the United States. The speech was as follows:

### Mr. Wilkie's Address

The President.—The bank note circulation of the Dominion as on the 30th April, 1906, was \$66,713,000, as compared with \$72,841,000 on the same day in 1907. This is the direct result of the crop failure throughout the Northwest provinces and is not to be wondered at; the grain output of the three Northwestern provinces in the year 1907 being nearly fifty millions of bushels less than the yield of 1906. Our very latest reports from the Northwest indicate the existence of the best weather conditions and the probability of a very large yield for 1908, which will, we believe, compensate for the disappointment of 1907.

The acreage under crop in the three Northwestern provinces in 1906 was 7,900,000 acres, in 1907 it was 8,300,000, in 1908 is estimated at 9,500,000; but the yield in 1907 was only 165,000,000 bushels, as compared with 212,300,000 bushels in 1906. Fortunately the price of grain was much higher in 1907 than in 1906, but notwithstanding this there was a falling off in the net cash receipts from the crop of about \$20,000,000. These figures refer only to grain and do not provide for the reduction in the value of cattle exported during the year, which I am informed amounted to nearly two millions of dollars.

The reduction in the value of the Western grain crops has been in some measure compensated for by the increase in the output of minerals throughout the Dominion, which has grown in value from \$79,000,000 in 1906 to \$86,000,000 in 1907. The shipments from the Cobalt district alone have increased in value

from \$136,000 in 1904 to over \$6,300,000 in 1907.

### Deposits

There has been a falling away in deposits in all the banks in Canada during the year, equal in the aggregate to about 4 per cent. of the amount on deposit in 1907. The reduction in our deposits did not reach that proportion and, moreover, was occasioned, mainly, by the liquidation of deposits at the credit of provincial governments required for development purposes; on the other hand there has been an actual increase of several thousands in the number of our deposit customers. There has been a reduction in the average balance at the credit of each individual depositor traceable to the disappointing harvest in the Northwest (with which we are so closely identified), to strikes, lock-outs, and other labor troubles, and to the cheapness of securities which induced depositors to increase their fixed investments. The increase of over 7,000, in the number of our savings depositors, in the total number of depositors, on the other hand, very promising and will bear fruit under normal conditions.

### Reserves

We have throughout the year maintained large cash reserves. We have held ourselves prepared for every contingency; we have kept strong beyond criticism and in a position to take advantage of any improvement in trade conditions. We have maintained an average actual cash reserve in gold, government notes and cash balances with other banks at home and abroad of nearly 26 per cent. of our liabilities, of \$1,000,000 more than during any previous year, in addition to which our other liquid assets by way of call loans, government, municipal and railway securities equalled another 22 1/2 per cent.

### Pension and Guarantee Funds

You will have noted that in addition to the ordinary annual appropriations to guarantee and pension accounts amounting to \$7,500 we have charged to the profits of the year the special contribution to the pension fund of \$25,000, which, under by-law 28, you were

good enough to grant at the last annual meeting.

The pension fund has now a substantial existence and we are in hopes that before long the accumulations from the annual grants from the bank and from contributions from the staff will enable us to put into operation the policy, which you have approved of, of providing for aged and other members of the staff deserving of consideration.

### Shareholders

The number of shareholders has increased steadily. In 1906 there were 956 shareholders; in 1907 there were 1,113 shareholders, and in 1908 there were 1,278 shareholders. The increase during the past year has been, I think, greater than in any previous year.

### Immigration and Crime

In the year 1907 the native born of Canada represented about 86 per cent. of the total population of the country; those born in Great Britain and its possessions represented 8 per cent. of the total; the proportion of foreign born, including United States Americans, was about 6 per cent. The number of those born outside of the British empire has increased very largely during the past few years, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that the proportion of British and Canadian born to the whole has held its own. It is estimated by the Census office at Ottawa that on March 31st, 1908, the total population of Canada was then 6,863,500, as compared with 5,371,000 in 1901.

An analysis of the number of persons convicted of offences and crimes throughout the country indicates that a very large proportion of the crimes have been committed by those born outside of the Dominion. This may be the result of enforced or encouraged immigration of criminals to Canada at the instigation of foreign governments, and perhaps even of British justices, but even then the frequency of crime amongst the immigrants is out of all reasonable proportion to their numbers. Greater care and supervision should be, and I understand is being, exercised in excluding

from the Dominion the undesirables of other countries.

During the year 1906 there were 8,692 persons convicted of crime in the Dominion, of whom fully 28 per cent., or 2,395 per cent. (the birthplace of 45 per cent. is not given, but a large proportion of these were probably outsiders), were born outside of Canada, the percentage of those born outside of the Dominion being only 14 per cent. of the total population.

It may be interesting to state that the population of the Northwest provinces increased from 419,512 in 1901 to 808,863 in 1906; of the latter 70.21 per cent. were British (including Canadian) born, 11.22 per cent. were born in the United States and 18.57 were born elsewhere.

### United States Fiscal Crisis

During the year we have had to contend with a great fiscal crisis in the United States, which resulted in an almost universal suspension of payments by the banks of that country, accompanied by extreme stringency in the money markets of London and other European financial centres, and by depression in the value of government, municipal and railway securities, necessitating, moreover, the maintenance of larger and comparatively unproductive reserves.

The decline in the value of the bonds of 15 leading railways of the United States during the last two years, amounted to an average of nearly 16 points, a greater decline than occurred during the depressions of either 1893 or 1896, and 1893 witnessed the most severe crisis and industrial depression the United States has ever suffered.

We have throughout the year pursued a conservative policy, placing more value upon a permanent reputation as a strong vigorous institution, in readiness to meet formal and abnormal conditions, than upon one more brilliant for the moment, but acquired by the realization of large profits upon underwritings, speculations and other "thin ice" performances which sooner or later have their day of reckoning.

Our banking system has had a severe test; weak institutions have been wiped out none

too soon. We may, I think, look upon the stringency and depression as a blessing in disguise. If so-called prosperity and expansion had continued much longer the destructive, if not ruinous, effects of the failures which have occurred would have been still more disastrous and more widespread.

### Special Appropriation

In setting aside \$100,000 out of the profits of the year as a fund to provide for actual and possible reductions in the market valuation of our investments as distinguished from ordinary loans and discounts, we have followed the example of the great English banks, and we think we have done a wise thing. During the past year the sum of £1,300,000 was set aside by eleven English banks and applied in writing down the valuation at which consols and other reserve securities were held on their books. The shrinkage in values for which we have provided is not likely to last and, with improving conditions, we look for a reaction and a recovery in values, which, we think, will later on place the fund at our disposal.

I take this opportunity of stating that, notwithstanding the condition of the money market and the terrible shrinkage in values of almost all government, railway and industrial securities which form the collateral upon which call and time loans are made to brokers, we have not lost nor have we had occasion to provide one dollar even in anticipation of loss through our loans and advances on the security of stocks and bonds to brokers and others.

### Conclusion

There is every indication of a magnificent harvest throughout the Northwest. Nothing would be of greater service to us and to every Canadian banking institution, and we hope that we meet you next year to demonstrate that we have not only been able, but also willing, through our own resources to avail ourselves of the opportunities to take our full share of the increased trade which must follow upon agricultural prosperity. Our most recent information is from Winnipeg, dated only yesterday, and to the following effect: "9,500,000 acres are under crop this year. Crop prospects are most favorable."

## Eugene Field as a Poet

THE Journal of Education publishes the following from the pen of Kate Louise Brown:

Born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3, 1850. Died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3, 1895.

"I don't like poetry, but they all do," said little Helen when she was asked to recite some of her bookcases and selected two little volumes. "I think you'll find something here to like," she replied, modestly.

"Away, I won't if it's poetry," said Kenneth scowling. "I like 'The Owl and the Pussy Cat' and the 'Alice in Wonderland' things, but they ain't 'no' poetry, 'no' jingles."

"Look them over and see," coaxed Aunt Helen.

"'Spose I got to," groaned Kenneth. "Miss Hallam she just comes in our room every day and has her teacher, and there's 'the stinger' teacher, and 'drawin'—four women we have to have round. 'Spose I got to, 'cause Miss Hallam she says, 'Kenneth, I shall expect to hear from you next time.'"

"Look on page eleven of the blue book," Kenneth turned to page eleven, and began—

"Father calls me William, sister calls me Will"—

"Hum! nothin' 'bout 'Footprints on the sands of time' here, 'tis ain't 'no' poetry."

"Don't say 'aht,' Kenneth, just go on."

Kenneth proceeded, his round face gradually gathering a delight he knew he was not to have, a boy feels," he remarked at the end. "Any more like it?"

He was referred to "See'n' things at night," "The Duel," and "The Delectable Ballad of Waller Lot," and read all three with much relish.

"But it ain't 'no' poetry," he insisted. "Guess I've had enough to know."

"Read the 'Rocky Lady,'" suggested the wily relative.

"That's more like it," he said respectfully, "and very good for that sort of thing."

"Read 'Little Blue Eyes.'"

"Yes, that's all right, but only babies have to be rocked to sleep."

"Now, read 'Little Boy Blue.'"

Kenneth began the selection indifferently, but somehow the tender pathos penetrated even his practical boy's heart, and there was a tear in his eye before he finished. "I suppose the kid died, didn't he?" he inquired half-shamefacedly. Somehow the liddle did not lay down the book, but went on reading. He learned "See'n' things at night" and many another, which he was often heard crooning at in his play. We cannot claim this small boy as an instant convert to "poetry," but Eugene Field proved an easy and charming gateway into a land of future delight. It did not take long for him to find out that there were selections among all the poets that he could understand and enjoy.

"I just wish I could know that man," was his frequent cry.

And the many bliss that to privilege will never cease to be grateful.

If Eugene Field gained admiration for his witty and brilliant newspaper articles, his tender and exquisite lyrics of childhood, and his able and finished essays upon general literary matters, he will be equally cherished by many because of his noble and lovable character.

People of the most varying dispositions loved him; the grave and the gay, the cheerful and the morose, the strong and the weak, mature men and women and little children, the wise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, those who knew him intimately, and those who sometimes saw but never spoke to him.

He blessed and brightened every human life that touched his, and as one of his near friends has said, it is safe to assert that he never did harm to a living soul.

He came from good stock on both sides of the family, his ancestors, male and female, being distinguished for their fine mental gifts. John Field, the noted astronomer, was an intimate friend and fellow worker with Copernicus and published the first tables ever known in England based upon his calculations.

Martin Field, the grandfather, was a brilliant lawyer and skilled musician. In late life he devoted his leisure to scientific studies, and collected what was considered at that time the rarest and most extensive cabinet of minerals known in the state. This was later presented to the Middlebury College of Vermont.

Eugene's father, Roswell Martin, was a very remarkable man, and graduated at Middlebury College at eleven and graduated at fifteen. He represented his town in the legislature for several seasons, and was state attorney for a time. He also wrote an able report in favor of doing away with the common law

supposed to express the yearnings of his pet dog, "Dooley."

"Oh, had I the wings of a dove, I'd fly  
Away from this world of seas;  
I'd fly all around Miss Emerson's yard,  
And light on Mrs. Emerson's head."

Later, as his appreciation of childhood grew to a passion, he was to be seen, as he was called, the most exquisitely beautiful lyrics ever dedicated to the little people came from his pen. He was his own master, and he wrote as he felt, and he wrote playfully, writing the most charming and deliciously absurd letters to them when absent. His most lovely verses, those that have been so widely quoted, remained, only two were "Mary French" or "Polly," the second child, and "Baby Ruth" or "Sister Gray." "Baby Ruth" was written for three terms, and while, technically, Mr. Roosevelt has been Chief Executive for only a term and a half, he felt himself bound not to take advantage of what might be termed a quibble.

### The Unwritten Law

The constitution of the United States is a written document, and it contains no reference to the matter of a third term; but there is growing up in that country an unwritten constitution also, and it is this unwritten constitution that declares eight years long enough for any President. It was in the time of George Washington, the first President of the United States, that the question of a third term was first raised. Washington refused a third term, but there is a reason to believe that he did so more because he felt himself unqualified to undertake a second term, than because he considered a third term improper in itself. Moreover, the father of his country may have had misgivings as to the wisdom of a second term, but he was not prudently killed the third time, only one year out of his infancy. Since that time, only one President of the United States, with the exception of Mr. Roosevelt, has taken a hold on the hearts of his countrymen as to warrant a movement to give him a third nomination.

### Grant, the Hero

That President was Ulysses S. Grant. After the Civil War Grant was the national hero. In 1875 and again in 1876 he was the unanimous choice of the Republican party, and on each occasion he was elected by an overwhelming majority. His second administration was marred by several scandals, but, according to Frederick J. Haskin, in the Newark Evening News, popular opinion did not hold Grant responsible. The blame was put on his colleagues, with whom Grant's relations were strained, and with the public mind, which remained loyal to the great man of the Union. Strange to say, the Southern States also approved of his conqueror, for his magnanimity toward the surrendering rebels could not be forgotten. Like the Northerners, did not old Grant personally accountable for the "casket bag" case, when he left on his famous tour of the world, after his second term of office, there was no reason to believe his hold upon the imagination of his countrymen was not as firm as ever.

### The Man Who Hated Blaine

That tour, moreover, served to still further popularize him, for wherever he went he was treated almost as a royal visitor, and the Americans saw their own estimate of this hero approved and certified by the nations of Europe. Therefore, when he returned on the eve of the campaign of 1880, all the omens were propitious. The General appears to have demurred at first to becoming a candidate, but his scruples soon vanished, and he announced his willingness to stand. The announcement found a hearty response from the people, and there can be little doubt that they would have elected him again, if the opportunity had presented. There remained, however, the politicians at Washington, with whom Grant was not strong. There remained also the fact that the masses of the people were using him merely as an instrument to destroy John B. Payne.

"The Man From Appomattox."

Grant's chief backer was Roscoe G. Conkling, of New York, one of the ablest and most successful politicians the country has developed, and Conkling hated Blaine with all his strength. His nominating speech is reckoned only second to Col. Robert Ingersoll's nomination of Blaine four years before, in which the celebrated "Blimey knight" phrase occurred. Conkling began his appeal in the words—

"When asked what State he hails from  
Our sole reply shall be  
He comes from Appomattox,  
And its famous apple tree."

His eloquence caught the convention, but his hatred of Blaine caused Conkling to go too far, and his concluding sentences made every Blaine man in the hall grit his teeth. The balloting began, the first vote showing Grant with 84 and Blaine with 84. Grant had only 14 votes more, but vote after vote was taken and he could never rise above 113.

## Law of "No Third Term"

ALTHOUGH the Chicago Republican Convention remained firm in the face of hysterical attacks to stampede it, and in the end nominated Secretary Taft, it is a fact that President Roosevelt could have had the nomination if he had so desired. It was a mystery to many people why any American citizen, let alone one of Theodore Roosevelt's temperament, should refuse a chance to be President. The truth is that there is a generally accepted tradition to the effect that no man should be elected for three terms, and while, technically, Mr. Roosevelt has been Chief Executive for only a term and a half, he felt himself bound not to take advantage of what might be termed a quibble.

### ANNUAL REJOICINGS AT ZURICH

The great summer festival of Zurich, the Schachtelteste, is one of the prettiest Continental festivals. It marks the ceremonial entry of spring and the farewell to winter with its icy grip. All Zurich shares in the rejoicing of the event, which takes place the second Monday after Easter. Winter, says the Rev. C. W. A. Brooke, writing in the "World of Travel," is hailed as a high and noble deity, which is made of wood covered with cotton wool, being stuffed with combustibles, oil, powder, etc., and placed on a high chair, or a basket as a hat, his eyes are "black as coal," his pipe is in his mouth, and a beam is his staff of office. The equipped, captive Winter is prepared to start his travels through the town with the distant air of one who possesses the true fire of a martyr's spirit, surrounded indeed by mocking clowns rejoicing at the event, whose scoffing he stolidly disdain to notice.

"Spring," who takes "Boggs" in captive procession, is a figure of wax, and carries a wealth of flowers. She, too, is attended by a host of gaily maddens, her retainers in office. Much has to be done about the house, which commences at 8 a. m. with the hoisting of the national and cantonal flags from the twin towers of the Grossmünster, the place of honor being above the niche in which the statue of Charlemagne sits, gilt-crowned, and wearing a crown of gold. Then commence preparations for the procession of children, with bands and representative cars, the residents of the surrounding districts, many other groups, representing ideas on topical events of the last year are introduced.

Altogether over a thousand children in costume take part, traversing streets on both sides of the river crowded with throngs of sightseers. At last the procession returns about midday to the head of the lake, where "Boggs" is left to be raised on scaffolds, around which the funeral-bonfire is to be built. Meantime the children have a ball in the Tonhalle. In the afternoon there is the procession of city guilds, or rather several processions, as the different guilds go separately on their different routes. They are dressed in the costumes of their respective trades of the country, and as they proceed they throw into the crowd emblems of their work, delighting in the scraps which follow, and enticing youngsters to the fire for the procession. Tailors will throw buttons, laundresses soap pellets, bakers doughnuts, butchers cup-tup sausages, confectioners chocolate, flowers, real and artificial, with confetti, are showered on all sides, and students harangue with mock orations.

Towards six o'clock all roads leading to the burning wharves at a rapid pace from the "Boggs," almost all Zurich seems to assemble. The head of the lake, a few minutes before six, a solemn silence falls over the expectant crowd, and at the first stroke of the hour the flames are given and the "fuer" is started. The flames soon lick their way up the sides of the wharves, and the fire, which is very high, is anchored and attack the figure, who first burns and then is blown up from the powder inside. Meantime the flames are reflected on the waters of the lake, and this seen at a great distance. From the wharves on either side other bonfires are lit, all directed towards the burning wharves, and the various tides, while fireworks are let off from the various passing boats that crowd the waters. Thus is the "Boggs" ceremony accomplished, and about half-past six the place of burning wharves is no more till another summer has passed and gone.

"Does your father ever complain about the prices he has paid for your hair?" I asked, and I was very economical about my clothes. Then he changed the subject, and after he had departed she looked angrily at the chair he had occupied, and said, "I wish I hadn't told him that—the stupid thing!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Sigh no more, Men weep no more, One foot in two shoes."



HE one evening read less and as a result whom, unfortunately, subscribed no fitting punishment at all. I tell of taking the precaution of allegedly true actors who may have heard the story fifty years ago, was then fresh, as narrated as a page

One of the crew or tragedy was a Brewer. He had Southern States, from bondage. In the year 1840, a handsome octogenarian. They were Brewer having started a small tentative, and professed of a few years. He built a handsomely accomplished with a generous hand. were not all of his sons being entered.

The couple Brewer. She was never seen her father that there was The girl was well singing fairly, her black and straight dark olive, and he as night and deep expression of dream-darlings to stir the fellows of that manner.

With wealth of ers gave out that had a touch of t of pure Indian st therefore entitled equality with white idea and invited parties she was n parents kept nud many a man dance supper under the white.

Brewer continued grew and the bala was large. Then that the stableman daughter marrying out that if a suitable sent himself a dow him and the coup the old man's wife but for some time the qualifications future son-in-law pear. One day a appearing young Frank Ellard, pres with a letter of in him over, question or credentials, an his home. The stranger at first sight was seated next to talker, witty, and way into the affect visits were frequent money in entertain friends. In the room was made. accepted. The matter, and the doves hands. The gifts There was a grand started on their h

Such an event colored girl was society, which turned Baptist church to variously moved favored the match, feeling of languid condemned it as a Nature by mixing "I tell you," she squirted tobacco-g good will come of never was and the city for it. The \$10,000 and as soon Down south, do We'd gather 'em slaves." The couple were an interested throw were thrown and

# Black and White The Misfit Marriage

By D. W. Higgins, author of "The Mystic Spring," etc.

"Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,  
Men were deceivers ever,  
One foot in sea and one on shore;  
To one thing constant never."  
—Shakespeare.



THE story I am about to relate is one of the most remarkable that ever came under my observation. If true it presents to the reader incidents of a most heartless, not to say tragic, character, and stamps two of the actors as consummate fools and a third as an abandoned rogue for whom, unfortunately, the law at that time prescribed no fitting punishment, or, rather, no punishment at all. I do not vouch for its correctness. I tell the story as it was told to me, taking the precaution to substitute fictitious names for allegedly true names, lest pain should befall actors who may still be alive.

I heard the skeleton of the story more than fifty years ago, while visiting at Toronto. It was then fresh in people's minds, and was narrated as a painful fact of recent occurrence.

One of the chief characters in the drama of tragedy was a mulatto whom I shall call Brewer. He had been born a slave in the Southern States, and had made his escape from bondage. He appeared at Toronto about the year 1840. His female companion was a handsome octoroon much lighter than the man. They were an exemplary couple, and Brewer having a good knowledge of horses started a small stable. He was polite and attentive, and prospered exceedingly. In the course of a few years he was regarded as rich. He built a handsome house, where he and his accomplished wife dispensed hospitality with a generous hand. His companions and guests were not all of his own race, many white persons being entertained.

The couple had one daughter—Mary Brewer. She was so light that those who had never seen her father and mother did not suspect that there was African blood in her veins. The girl was well educated and could play and sing fairly, her figure was faultless, and she had charming manners. Her hair was long, black and straight. Her complexion was a dark olive, and her lustrous eyes were as black as night and deep as a well. They had an expression of dreamy languor which proved effective in stirring the hearts of amorous young dandies to their depth, and not a few white fellows of that day were affected in like manner.

With wealth came ambition and the Brewers gave out that while it was true the father had a touch of the "tar-brush," his wife was of pure Indian stock, and their daughter was therefore entitled to associate on terms of equality with whites. Not a few accepted this idea and invited the girl to their houses. At parties she was made a good deal of, for her parents kept prudently in the background, and many a man danced with her or led her in to supper under the belief that she was a pure white.

Brewer continued to prosper. His stable grew and the balance to his credit at the bank was large. Then it became rumored about that the stableman would only consent to his daughter marrying a white man! It was given out that if a suitable white person should present himself a dower of \$10,000 would be paid him and the couple would be remembered in the old man's will. The offers were many; but for some time a candidate who possessed the qualifications which Brewer thought his future son-in-law should possess did not appear. One day a respectably dressed, well-appearing young man, who gave the name of Frank Ellard, presented himself at the stables with a letter of introduction. Brewer looked him over, questioned him, examined his papers or credentials, and ended by inviting him to his home. The girl fell in love with the stranger at first sight. At the dinner-table he was seated next her, and as he was a good talker, witty, and withal modest, he won his way into the affections of the old people. His visits were frequent, and he spent much money in entertaining the family and their friends. In the result a satisfactory arrangement was made. The man proposed and was accepted. The marriage took place shortly after, and the dower was paid into Ellard's hands. The gifts were numerous and costly. There was a grand supper, and the couple started on their honeymoon.

Such an event as a white man marrying a colored girl was a rare occurrence, and society, which turned out in full force at the Baptist church to witness the ceremony, was variously moved by the spectacle. Many favored the match, others regarded it with a feeling of languid indifference, and still others condemned it as a wicked attempt to pervert Nature by mixing the two races.

"I tell you," said an old Southerner, as he squirted tobacco-juice through his teeth, "no good will come of this 'ere transaction. There never was and there never will be any necessity for it. The young fellow is after the \$10,000 and as soon as he gets it he'll make off. Down south, do you know what we'd do? We'd gather 'em both in and sell 'em as slaves."

The couple were followed to the station by an interested throng. Old boots and slippers were thrown and rice was showered upon

them until the car moved off, leaving the father and mother sobbing in each other's arms, while the crowd cheered. Mr. and Mrs. Ellard stopped at the best hotels, and their fare was most expensive. They visited Niagara and Saratoga, and in the course of a few days arrived at New York City. Here the bridegroom began to show an indifference which comforted badly with his pre-nuptial professions of attachment. He stayed out late at night and became impatient and irritable. Before company he was all that could be desired; but when the company had gone he was most unpleasant in his manner and remarks. He had all along boasted of his high connections in New York; but the only men whom he seemed to know there were ill-bred, vulgar-looking fellows, who wore bogus diamonds, ate with their knives, picked their teeth at the table, and drank liquor until they were helpless. He had a few "lady" acquaintances, but the least said of them the better. The bride received them with scant courtesy.

A two weeks' stay at New York opened the eyes of the bride, and she began to suspect that her white husband was meaner than any negro who ever lived. They had frequent quarrels, and Ellard was often in liquor. The couple went to Washington, where they saw many objects of interest. They drove to Arlington. On their way to and from Arlington they passed over the ground that before many years was destined to become sodden with the blood of thousands of men, slain in a titanic struggle for supremacy between the North and South.

Early in June the couple reached the far southern city of Jacksonville, Florida. It was a glorious day. The air was laden with the sweet fragrance of the flowers from which Florida takes its name. They strolled slowly through a beautifully laid out garden that was attached to the hotel, admiring the plants, with the names of which Mrs. Ellard was familiar, and which she translated to her husband. They wandered through the orange groves, and the girl went into raptures over the stately oleander, which attains perfection in Florida.

At dinner that evening Mrs. Ellard met with a great surprise. They occupied a private dining room and her husband informed her that their funds were running low, whereupon the bride remarked,

"You can't have got rid of all that money already."

"Well, no," he replied. "Not all, but nearly all."

"That cannot be, Frank," his wife said. "We have bought very little. To be sure, we have lived pretty well, but we have not spent one thousand dollars out of the ten thousand."

"I tell you," he said, "I have not enough money left to pay our bill here, and you will have to write to your father for more."

"That I'll not do," she returned hotly, "unless you first tell me what you have done with the \$10,000 which was my dowry."

"It's none of your business," he retorted, "and it was my money, not yours. I earned it by marrying you. I'm your white husband," he added with a sneer.

The girl rose from the table and said, "I believe I know where the money has gone—you've gambled it away!"

"Well," he replied, "I have played a little poker. All Southern gentlemen play poker."

"But you are not a Southerner, and I begin to doubt that you are a gentleman," she replied tartly.

"What?" he shouted, "you dare to hint that I'm not a gentleman? Take care! I surely did sacrifice my gentility by marrying you, but if the good Lord will forgive me for that I'll promise never to repeat the act."

"I'll write to my father," the girl said, as she burst into a flood of tears, "and ask him to come and take me home."

"Your father?"—Ha, ha! That's a good one," the man replied. "Why, he's a runaway nigger. He dare not put foot anywhere in the South for fear he will be seized and sent back to his master. Your father! That's a good idea. Let him come! His old master is here and anxious to get his hands on him."

The poor girl retired to the bedroom and locked herself in. When later on that evening Ellard knocked at the door she refused to admit him, and he went away swearing vengeance.

In the morning he appeared penitent and craved forgiveness, and after a short time spent in tears, the girl relented and the two went to breakfast quite reconciled. At the table the man's brutality showed itself again in a marked manner. When his wife asked Ellard if his mother did not reside in Jacksonville he replied, "Yes, she lives here."

"Then why don't you take me to see her—you promised me you would," she said, timidly.

"Before we were married I did promise

something of the sort. But now things are different, since I know all about your father's origin. Let us change the subject."

"No, I want an explanation. Why have you not taken me to see your mother? Can you give a good reason?"

"Do you think for one moment that I would introduce you to my mother—she's a lady."

"Well, so am I," the girl retorted bitterly.

"Indeed! Do you insist upon my telling you the truth?"

"Yes, I insist—I demand!"

"Well, if you will have the truth, here it is! I do not take you to my mother because I do not want her to know that I have married a nigger!"

The man spoke in slow, measured, cruel accents, but he seemed not entirely lost to shame, for he averted his face and did not allow his eyes to meet hers.

With a low cry like that of a wounded animal, the girl sprang to her feet. Her beautiful eyes burned with a fierce light and shot out rays of hatred and ferocity. The room swung wildly round and round, and all things within the range of her vision turned red—a deep, rich, blood color. The carpets, the portieres, the walls, all seemed bathed in blood. She looked at her hands. They, too, were red! A river of blood seemed to flow through the room. On the opposite shore she could see her vile husband, regarding her with a wicked sneer on his cold lips. She raised her hand to her brow and tried to collect her wandering thoughts. She acted as if a demon possessed her and was counselling her to do murder—to murder the man who had deceived, ruined and insulted her! The demon was the man since her father that had lain dormant since her nature were transported from an African jungle to America by man-stealers. The strain throbbled in her veins and struggled for mastery over the girl's better nature. A strange sound like the throbbing of a drum broke on her ear. It was the war-tom-tom of her ancestors, that for ages had called the tribes to battle. It commanded her, almost in words, to "Kill! kill!"

The girl grasped a carving-knife from the table. Shrieking in wild delirium, she advanced toward her husband. The red river between them was flowing deep and broad. Her husband stood on the opposite shore regarding her with a mocking smile. She plunged into the gory current and swam across. With her left hand she grasped the

arm of the man, who cowered before her. Her right hand was raised to strike, when she saw the face of her dear old mother rise between them. She paused and distinctly heard her mother's voice say in soft and gentle accents: "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord!"

The knife fell from her hand. The war-drum throbbled no more. The river of blood and the ruddy glow on her hands and in the room vanished as she sank fainting to the floor.

How long the girl lay there she never knew, but when her senses were recalled she was alone. She had a sense of having had a horrid dream and of battling with demons. Slowly and painfully she rose to her feet and tottered toward her bedroom. In the corridor she encountered two men. They gazed insolently at her and watched her till she reached the room and bolted the door.

That evening she waited long and anxiously for Ellard. She wanted to tell him that she would submit to his insults and embraces no longer. All was over between them for ever. She would tell him that, and then would ask her father to take her home again. She no longer wept. Her eyes were seared as with a hot iron, and tears refused to flow. As she meditated over the miserable wreck of all her ambitious plans and hopes a knock came to the door.

"Surely," she thought, "that is Ellard at last."

She saw standing on the threshold the men she had encountered in the corridor.

"You are Mrs. Ellard, I believe?" asked one of the men.

"I am," she responded. "What do you want?"

"I have a warrant for your arrest."

"A warrant for my arrest!" she cried, starting back. She was seized with an indefinite feeling of dread. Had she, then, in her delirium, slain her husband? Her heart sank within her as she asked, "In God's name, what have I done?"

"You ain't done nothing," the man replied, "but I've a paper here that says you're the property of Colonel Orcutt of this town, and he wants you. He's sworn out this warrant. I am the constable, and the other gentleman is the Colonel's agent."

"My God!" cried the terrified girl. "I'm a married woman. I am free. I was born in Canada. My husband is here, in this hotel. Call him and ask him. This is all a mistake, and he'll tell you so."

"Oh, no, he won't," replied the constable. "He's the man that gave you away."

"Gave me away! Gave me away! Great heavens, what does all this mean? Leave me, leave me! I'll kill myself before I'll go with you. Call Mr. Ellard!" she shrieked as she sank screaming to the floor.

Such scenes were common in the south in slavery days, and attracted little attention. Girls as white and beautiful as Mary Brewer were often seized and carried off into slavery on the slightest pretext. Many were never heard of again by their friends. The agent called two stout men to his aid and they carried the insensible woman out and thrust her into a cab, which was driven rapidly off.

When they were out of sight the bridegroom sneaked into the bedroom and, gathering up his wife's diamonds and pearls, and every other article of value, put them in the trunks and had them sent to the station, where they were checked to a distant part of the country. He next bought a ticket by the same train, and in a few hours he was gone.

The fate of the poor girl would have been sad indeed, but for the presence in the hotel that night of a northern man, who found a letter on the stairway addressed to Nicholas Brewer, Toronto. This letter Mrs. Ellard had intended to post, but it fell from her pocket as she was being carried out. The man telegraphed to the address and in a few days a lawyer from Toronto arrived at Jacksonville.

The lawyer placed himself in communication with Colonel Orcutt. The Colonel said he had bought the girl for \$1,000 from her traveling companion, who said she was not his wife. The Colonel said he would surrender her for \$2,000. She was worth a good bit more, and her father had run away from the Colonel; but considering all the circumstances he would let her go at that low figure. Brewer was advised to settle on that basis, which he did, and the lawyer returned to Toronto with the wretched daughter, whose ambition to marry a white man, it is to be hoped, was forever sated.

Some eight or nine years later there arrived at Victoria a man who was always referred to as the bridegroom in this extraordinary marriage. Several Torontonians recognized him here and openly asserted that he was the villain who sold his wife into slavery. I heard the charge made to his face and he made no reply. When he arrived here he had a white wife and two or three small children. He had some money and bought an interest in a saloon that stood on the corner of Government and Pandora streets, where he died of pneumonia. What became of his wife and children I never heard. The Brewer family and all the other actors in this drama must have passed away long since, and I have given the story as it was told to me—only suppressing names.

## Interview With Sir Robert Hart

REUTERS' representative, who met Sir Robert Hart on his return to South Africa, had an interview with the Inspector-General shortly after his arrival in London. Sir Robert said that he was none the worse for his long journey, and that as a matter of fact he had had more sleep during his trip than he had for some time. He had not been in London since his arrival in London in 1900. He had not been in London since his arrival in London in 1900. He had not been in London since his arrival in London in 1900.

of revenue generally in China during the past few years has been to increase, and the increased revenue from goods will probably make up in a short time what is being lost on opium.

With regard to the introduction and spread of Western educational methods in the empire, Sir Robert said that he was naturally in favor of such a course, but that the present system of education on Western lines is now being attempted all over the country. It is of course only in certain parts but a real beginning has been made and no doubt the movement will spread, for the Chinese are a very forceful people and will not be easily pushed. Time must be given for natural development. The same Chinese statesman to whom I have already referred was once discussing the question of electricity with me, and he admitted that all we knew of the subject was very interesting, but significantly remarked that he had not got to the bottom of the subject yet. He added, "We shall get to the bottom of the subject and teach you. The same or anyone else use such an expression of prophetic determination." Referring to the question of extra-territoriality Sir Robert said that the matter was a very delicate one, and that he had not yet decided upon a course of action. He said, "In the existing treaties which provide that the foreigner shall be given up when the time is ripe for it. So long, however, as the Chinese laws are in their present condition extra-territoriality cannot be given up, but China is seeking to reform her laws and procedure in order to meet the new situation."

Foreigners in China. Dealing with the employment of foreigners in China, Sir Robert said—"The events of 1900 brought about a great change in the order of procedure since that period. So far as I am aware, there are no British engaged in training either the navy or the army. There are, however, some Japanese employed in connection with military schools, and also a number of Germans. In the Imperial Customs service subjects of some fourteen different nationalities are employed—that is to say, representatives from every treaty power, about one-half of the customs officials being British. Among the 1900 is that of sending Chinese abroad for educational purposes. After a period of study these young men return home able to speak a number of foreign languages and fitted for responsible work in their own country in a way that was not possible before. It is naturally desired to see such men holding prominent positions in the customs, but it is felt that, in addition to the training abroad, real technical preparation for the customs service is required, in view of the fact that as the Chinese Government has in connection with the Customs a Board of Education for training young men for higher positions in the customs service. In four or five years these should be in a position to be admitted to the service, so that as time goes on the foreign element will gradually disappear. But of course during the currency of the loans the customs service will remain much as it is now, under an Inspector-General."

The Far East. Asked for his views on the situation created in the Far East as the result of the awakening of China and the new position of Japan, particularly with regard to the yellow peril, Sir Robert said—"Frankly, I do not believe in the yellow peril. In my book I referred to the active part that China may take in the history of the world, and my object was to show that China should be treated with sympathy and consideration. One must not ignore the fact that China has a great future before her, and when China becomes a world power it will be all the pleasanter to realize that the attitude towards her was one of sympathy, for I do not see what can possibly prevent the China from becoming a world power. China has come to the active part in all departments of life, but she cannot do so quickly. The power will come

slowly, but that it must come, later perhaps rather than sooner, is certain, and it is not very likely that this slow and gradual growth will change a friendly into an aggressive Government. Japan has taken such a position in the world that she will probably be advanced during the last decade or two, and she is now being organized as Japan. On the other hand, both Japan and China will be competing with the rest of the world very successfully in commercial matters, and both will be in a better position than they were before. Asked if there were still any general anti-foreign feeling in China, Sir Robert Hart said—"There is no such thing as anti-foreign feeling in the country. It is always easy by the practice of injudicious methods to bring about local trouble, and the wonder is that there has been so little of it rather than that there has been any."

British Trade. Turning to the question of British trade, the Inspector-General said—"British merchants have not lost anything of the trade that they already possessed, but in the matter of the increased business they have largely in the hands of new men—Germans chiefly. I have heard people say that the British merchant is very conservative, and that his attitude of mind is to 'let his goods take care of themselves,' while the German trader is more aggressive and to find out what is required and to adapt his goods to the requirements of the prospective customer. Naturally the latter Japanese traders in a small way in the country, and they are making a bid for business in every direction. But at present this seems to apply more to small traders than to big merchants."

China and Tibet. Discussing the relations of China with Tibet and the provisions of the treaty recently signed in India, Sir Robert said—"I know that the Chinese Government has seriously in view the question of Tibet, and that it is considering arrangements for developing Tibet on commercial lines, and also for the establishment of a postal system. In fact, China means to do something in Tibet, where her position has been strengthened as a result of the events of the last few years."

In conclusion, Sir Robert Hart said—"It is of course quite impossible in the course of a brief and informal conversation like this to give an adequate idea of my impressions of over fifty years of China. I would only say that the changes which have been brought about in that vast empire during the period since 1900 form perhaps the most interesting and extraordinary epoch of the many years I have spent in that country."

Once on a time several birds noticed what a fine strong nest a magpie had, so they went to ask her how she got it.

"Well, I'll show you," said the magpie. First lay two sticks across so.

"Then put a few more like that," said the crow.

"Who doesn't know that?" said another bird.

"Then get a little moss and wool."

"Of course, why any bird could do that," said the robin.

"Oh, well," said the magpie, "it seems you can all build nests as well as I can, so I will say good-morning. And away she flew."

The magpie never told the other birds how to make a roof, that is the reason why the other birds have never learned how to put a roof over their nests.

Primary Education. The students of an Eastern college grew so reckless in their behavior that the professor thought to reprove their conduct by a lecture on morality. They listened with due submission and humility. The course of his lecture he said: "My young friends, the doors of hell are paved with champagne, automobiles and thorough girls." He was horrified to hear one of the students say in a sepulchral tone: "Oh, Death, where is thy sting?"

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# Labor and Socialism—An interesting Address

By Rev. R. J. Campbell.

UNDER the auspices of the Belfast branches of the Independent Labor party Rev. R. J. Campbell, of new theology fame, delivered an address in the Ulster Hall on "Labor and Socialism." Mr. T. Henderson presided, and the hall was crowded, the lecturer receiving an enthusiastic welcome.

The chairman, in briefly introducing the lecturer, said Socialism had entered on a phase in Belfast very different from that which it had to face some years ago. A Socialist could now go out into the streets and deliver his message, and, in spite of the efforts of opponents from the manager of the tramways down or up to blinded working men, it was making progress, and would make greater progress in the future. (Applause.)

Rev. R. J. Campbell, who was cordially received, said it might be perhaps that the cordiality of his welcome was in part due to the fact that he was an Ulster man himself—(applause)—though absolutely owing to circumstances over which he had no control born in London. (Laughter.) He had been asked to come to Belfast by a great many people from time to time, and he never quite knew who was who; but when he was approached by the London representative of the society under whose auspices he would speak the following night on the subject of Socialism he consented, adding the request that if possible that society should co-operate with the local I.L.P. (Applause.) Well, he did not know why that had not been done. Perhaps it did not matter much, but when he found out that the local I.L.P. wanted an address all to itself he thought it better to fall into line. (Applause.) He did not select the subject on which he had been announced to speak that night. As a rule he had found it better in addressing audiences of Labor men throughout England to confine himself to one or at the most two practical aspects of

## The Great Labor Question.

but as they had announced him to speak upon Labor and Socialism he would do the best to deal with the general question, first and the practical aspect of it afterwards, for there was a sense in which the relation of Socialism to Labor was one of great practical importance at the present day. All Labor representatives and Labor workers in the cause of economic freedom were not Socialists; but there was a practical alliance between the Labor party in the broad sense and the Socialist party in England, and he supposed it was the same in Ireland. He thought perhaps that relation needed explaining to an ordinary audience. It was his experience in England that even working men did not understand what was meant when they spoke about the Labor party in the House of Commons. Some thought they were speaking necessarily of a party of Socialists—he (the speaker) wished they were—(applause)

—and others thought that Socialism had nothing to do with the matter at all, that Labor represented the class interest of the workers—that and nothing else. He hoped to show them that night that in conformity with the practical genius of the British people they had managed to strike out a useful working alliance between thorough-going representatives of Labor who were not necessarily Socialists and the Socialists who were able to march side by side with them towards a more distant goal. (Applause.) At the outset he wished to state that neither Socialism as an economic ideal nor the Labor party as a whole were to be identified with any brand of religious thought or any kind of theology—old or new. He said that because it was possible his reputation had travelled as far as Belfast. As Paul said to the men of Athens he might say to the men of Belfast in the words of the revised version—"In all things

## Ye Are Very Religious.

(Laughter.) He dare not put it in the other way. (Laughter.) He had not come to put in a plea for any kind of theology, either his own or anybody else's. He was glad to be side by side on the Socialist platform with men of all denominations and of none. On the other side of the water nobody had done more for Socialism than a section of the High Church clergy, and in the House of Commons they had in the Labor party Pete Curran, who was a Catholic, and local preachers of the Methodist denomination like Mr. Henderson, and men of all sections of religious thought. There was a movement rising spontaneously in every country in the civilized world, and it had developed what one might call an "international conscience" though it had scarcely attained to self-realization—and that movement was Socialism. The Belfast Orangemen—his heart thrilled a little at the word because he once wore an Orange ribbon himself before his hair grew gray—(laughter)—if they were to go to any other country and parade on the Twelfth of July would find that no person heeded them, however strong their language about the Pope might be. (Laughter.) The people would not understand them. The party they belonged to was local and limited; it was not international; it did not matter to the rest of the world. Only to Socialism had it been left to say "We stand not for ourselves alone, but for mankind." (Applause.) They would have observed the protest made in the House of Commons against the visit of His Majesty the King to the Tsar of Russia. Whether that protest, politically, was wise or whether it was not, it sprang from the consciousness that the cause of the unprivileged in this country was the cause of the unprivileged in that country. (Applause.) There was no ignoring that movement. It had to be taken into consideration by diplomats and statesmen of all kinds and of all nations. It was a moral movement; it was not merely an economic movement, and that was why it was being preached today with all the

forced fervor of a religion. He thought there were not a few men in that hall who would say that it ought to be, because at bottom it was what the Christian religion was really aiming at—the objective of Christianity was the creation of the kingdom of God upon earth as it was in heaven, and if that was not also the objective of Socialism he did not understand the meaning of the word. (Applause.) What was Socialism, and where did it come from? It was hard to give a definition that would satisfy everyone, but then he could not get a definition of Christianity that would satisfy everyone. (Laughter.) The definition depended altogether on the point of view. It might be defined from the material point of view in

## An Economic Formula.

and also from the ideal point of view. Socialism, like all great movements, started from a moral principle, "All for each and each for all." Modern Socialism began in a revolt, and though it could be proved that it had existed in the world for five thousand years it was for practical purposes only a few generations old. The theory of Karl Marx was not the theory of the I.L.P. They did not believe in the class war. They stood not for the interest, but for the emancipation, of a class. They did not believe in a revolution that would secure all they were advocating perfectly complete within twenty-four hours. They were now breeding a race of Labor statesmen, who were getting what they aimed at point by point. Instead of trying to gain their end by revolution they were trying to gain it by

## Constitutional Agitation.

He could not refer to that without alluding to the debt the Labor party owed to trades unionism. That was not to say that trades unionism was Socialistic, but so far as it went, it had aided Socialistic policy. After a sketch of the effects of the industrial system, which by the concentration of capital in a few hands forbade the workman to cross the gulf, the speaker said trades unionism had had to fight its way against persecution and opposition and in the teeth of the dominant school of political philosophy, whose motto was "Each man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." They had not won the whole battle yet. Trades unionism had done great things for the aristocracy of labor, but there were sections of the population for which it had done little or nothing. He explained, some figures in regard to Belfast, which seemed to show that, and if there was a row about them he would not be there when it broke out. (Laughter.) As they all knew from Rowntree's great book "Poverty," the minimum weekly wage on which a family could be brought up with health and efficiency was 27s. 6d. The cost of living in Belfast was not less than York. Well, he found that the average wages for corporation laborers in this city were from 19s. 6d. to 21s. a week. Wages for outside laborers were from 14s. to 17s. per week, and he was informed there were thousands of

men working in the city for 15s. per week. Dr. King-Kerr, the chairman of the Health committee, pointed out the other day that the cost of providing groceries for contact cases at the isolation hospital was 1s. per day, or 7s. a week, per head. If an average family numbered five 7s. per week would mean 35s. for provisions alone out of 15s. 6d. or 25s. a week. There was still something for the combination of labor to accomplish in Belfast. Was it true that in Belfast three thousand men had been paid off during the past week in the shipyards? Trades unionism had not done everything that needed to be done in grappling with the

## Power of Private Property

in such a respect as that. The time was coming when the programme of trades unionism would be enlarged, as it had been enlarged in the past, for in fighting a cause like that trades unionism and Socialism need not be in separate camps. They were marching shoulder to shoulder and side by side. (Applause.) He was therefore one of those who thought that the alliance of organized labor, independent of economic theories, with the Socialism of the city or day in returning representatives to parliament was a good practical working arrangement. He said that, while at the same time hoping to live to see the day that Socialism would be a force so formidable in the community that they would be the party of progress, called by that name, and all other parties would have to muddle together for protection against them. (Applause.) He now came to the second part of his speech. He wished to say a word upon two practical aspects of the Labor party's programme. The people of Belfast were a canny race, and might want to know exactly what they proposed to do next. Well, he could not go through the whole programme, but he could tell them a little of what they were thinking about in reference to the land question, particularly as it related to housing. The land question was at the bottom of most of their social ills in that city or in any other city. (Applause.) Prominent statesmen had told them and all temporary workers, too, that if they would only grapple effectively with the drink traffic they would have solved the problem of poverty. Oh, no, no. It was not the public-house landlord they needed to deal with, so much as with the landlords. (Applause.) The question might not affect them the same way as it did in London, but had they got rid of the jerry-built houses in Belfast? Were they quite sure that their sanitation was ideal, especially in the schools to which they sent their children? (Applause.) A phase of landlordism came in there that they would have to tackle better than they were doing. An influence that was keeping back the solution of the education question in England was the influence of

## The Cleric in the Schools.

Belfast had been growing. Had not the time come when the citizens of a great city would see that landlordism should not do as it pleased with population in congested centres?

Therefore the Labor party proposed to lay strong hands upon the unearned increment. (Applause.) They did not propose to lay violent hands on privately-owned land until they were ready to administer it, and the best and most practical way of getting their own was to make sure that speculation in land and jerrybuilding which was only another phase of it, should be put an end to. They claimed the right of the public authority to take over all land at agricultural value, and only to the community which created it should the increment go. (Applause.) With reference to the question of female labor, he would point out to them that, while organized male labor had won a great part of its battle, that was far from being the case with women workers broadly speaking. They told him that in Belfast the question of female suffrage had not excited any general attention, or where it had it was received with derision. They could laugh at him if they wanted, but he saw the economic dependence of woman upon man was unjust. The time was coming when Socialists were going to insist upon women's citizenship and the endowment of motherhood. They might have to interfere a good deal with the laws relating to marriage and divorce, not because they wanted to break up the home, but because they wanted to save it. (Applause.) In some great London houses the wages paid to women were so low that they had to eke them out by shameful means. And not only was that known to the people who profited by their labor, but they were engaged on that understanding. (Shame.) He spoke of what he knew, but he told them honestly he could not prove it. Care was taken that one could not prove it. It might be the same for anything he knew, even in Belfast. If it was not it was not the fault of those who employed women there at starvation wages. He was told—they could contradict him if it was not true—(a Voice—"Call out their names")—that they averaged from one penny to twopence an hour—sweating. Twopence an hour was considered good pay, and the rate frequently fell below a penny an hour for making the cheaper class goods. There was an instance which could be verified, and more such cases would be brought before the public before long, where a woman made shirts at twopence per garment, providing her own thread. A stranger was telling them facts that were at their own door. Let the citizens of Belfast see to it that these conditions which prevailed in every great industrial centre, not only in Ireland, but England and Scotland, were done away with for ever. (Applause.) They had to do more than talk chivalrously about women, and recognize that they performed functions for the state as important and more sacred than men. They should give to women the economic freedom they demanded for themselves, and so prepare the way for a new humanity, strong of limb, clear of head, and great of soul. (Applause.)

The meeting concluded with the singing of "The Red Flag."

# General Buller's Funeral

THE funeral of General Sir Redvers Buller, which took place today at Crediton with full military honors, and amid the mourning of the whole country, will be remembered as a most notable event in the lives of those who witnessed it, writes the Exeter correspondent of the London Standard under date of June 5. All the details of the military honors—the slow, sad procession of the troops, with arms reversed, the coffin lying on the gun carriage, the flutes waiving out the Dead March in "Saul"—the guns fired as the body was lowered into the grave beneath the limes, the bugles of the Brigade sounded the "Last Post" when the Benediction had been given—all these emblems of honor to the memory of General Buller will be remembered as the last possible occasion with the tales of Drake and Hawkins, and of the Devon worthies who brought undying distinction and renown to their native country.

Mourners poured in from every part of Devonshire; they passed up to the little red sandstone church which dominates Crediton, and then they returned to take up their post on the route by which the long procession was to pass. Before three o'clock there was a row of people lining both sides of the route, densely packed wherever there was any point of vantage, and all or nearly all were wearing mourning, but of sorrow for the dead. The people came from miles around, some on bicycles, others by train; but it was plain that many had walked great distances, feeling it to be their duty to pay all honor on this, the last possible occasion, to their great countryman. There was a long and solemn period of waiting. Those in the churchyard could hear the buzz of conversation in the distance, never rising loud, but ever and again giving place to perfect silence as the people thought that they saw the head of the procession in the distance. From the church could be heard the organ playing solemn tunes, and the bells were chimed slowly, each stroke enforcing the solemn note of mourning for the dead. The procession started from the house there was the sound of the salutes from the gun, booming in the distance, and making the church windows rattle. The sound of the gun was still and then horns up upon the wind, came the low note of the big drum insistently punctuating the "Dead March" which was being played by the brass instruments immediately preceding the Rifle Brigade followed immediately preceding the gun carriage, which was drawn by six horses, and bore the coffin. The Union Jack was spread over it and upon the top lay the late General's sword and plumed hat. Behind came Birin, the charger on which the general rode into Ladysmith. A number of distinguished officers, including Sir Evelyn Wood, followed the coffin, then came the carriers with the principal mourners and more officers and then a detachment of the Naval Volunteers, the Crediton Rifle Brigade, the 4th Battalion of the Devonians, and the Cyclists' Corps, carriages with the servants from Downes, and representatives from the court and Cherry Chase Lodge of which Sir Redvers Buller was a member.

The scene at the churchyard impressed all who saw it by its dignity and by its magnificence. Behind lay the church, a background of red brick, flanked by rows of magnificent lime trees. Between the rows of trees, the coffin lay on a gun carriage, with arms reversed and bent heads, some with their rifles at the feet, and the clergy, with dark purple robes and an occasional scarlet hood setting off the brilliant whiteness of the surplices. At the head of the procession of the clergy was the crozier, and beside it stood the Bishop of Exeter. Slowly the coffin, followed by pall-bearers in brilliant armor with their breasts ablaze with medals, and the members of the family, was borne towards the church.

Outside and inside the churchyard every man stood bare-headed. From within the church came the sounds of Chopin's "Funeral March." There was a slight pause, and with the sounds of the officers' scarboards rattling on the rough granite setts, and well, Englishmen who have ridden the royal stables are surprised to find that the thoroughbred is conspicuous among the animals attached to the royal service. The military German—where the needs of the army are considered first, last and all the time, and where few people except the officers, riding primary conception of a horse, unless for racing purposes, is of regimental character. The ideal steed is one that will look well on parade, and will be able to take advantage, and is docile and easy to train, without unnecessary nerves or fine-lady feelings.

## KAISER WILHELM'S HORSES

The seven or eight horses regularly ridden by the Emperor are all splendid animals of his class, and type. They include several big weight-carrying Irish and English hunters, and horses from the great government breeding establishments in Crutchen and Hanover.

The direction of the whole complicated machinery in connection with the administration, financial and otherwise, of the royal stables, is in the capable hands of Baron von Hetschbach, a Kaiser's oberstallmeister, who formerly served in a similar capacity to the late Empress Frederick. He, too, is a brilliant rider and an excellent judge of horseflesh, possessing a capacity for hard work and organization, upon which his position makes frequent demands. He it is who effectively controls the various measures for the proper feeding, exercise and training of 360 saddle horses and carriage horses and who maintains discipline and efficiency among the small army of grooms, coachmen and attendants attached to the royal service.

To explain why the stables are royal, not imperial, it must be remembered that they are part of the apparatus of the Emperor, not of the German Emperor, and all of their expenses fall on the Prussian exchequer, not that of the empire.

It is a fact that the Kaiser is able to follow hounds, but once or twice during every season he manages to attend the meet of the royal hunt at Domesday, this pack of black and silver hounds, not foxes, they do not exist in the Mark Brandenburg—two-year-old wild boars, which are carried over from the royal forests of Uruweh, has been through one of his English hunters, Matador and Marlborough, the gray horses both quick movers and excellent jumpers. The pace on these occasions is almost always very fast. There are no fences to jump, but the quarry makes its way over some very rough country, and plenty of opportunity is found for black and silver riding.

In the neighborhood of Potsdam and the Neuse Palais, wide, smooth, level cart roads run for many miles through the forests, and these are the open, fenceless cornfields. Their light, sandy soil makes them a fine galloping track, and they are much used by the court.—Munsey's Magazine.

# How One Hero Died

FORWARDS evening of a day in the late spring of 1903 two men pushed their jaded horses into the shifting ford where the Dalton trail crosses the Kicking Horse River, just above the point where the latter empties into the Chilkat, and marks a point on the international boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. The pair—Bismarck and his companion, General Sir Redvers Buller—were at the crossing, always dangerous, was at its worst. The river, at flood height from melting snows, was surging by, its foam white surface tossing and rolling like top waters of a boiling cauldron. Part of the firm bar of the ford was washed away, and in its place heaved a bottomless bed of quicksand, and rolling like the waters of a boiling cauldron, the horses lost their footing and began foundering helplessly in the yielding sand.

The first of the men threw himself from his saddle to ease his struggling mount, whereupon the frightened animal, released from its burden, sprang forward jerking the bridle from its riders hand, and started wading to the bank and galloped off. The other horse was swept down to a firm bar, where, regarding its feet, it picked its way to the bank, its rider still in the saddle. On regarding the trail, the latter was horrified to behold his companion, the grim resignation of the hopelessly doomed already showing in his face, rapidly settling down into the treacherous quicksand scarce thirty feet from the bank. With whip and spur he endeavored to force his horse to carry him to the aid of the sinking man, but the animal, shivering with fright, refused to budge. Falling in this endeavor, the resolute fellow sprang from his saddle and rushed down the bank and out into the raging river, bent on a desperate effort to save the life of his unfortunate comrade.

At this time not a sound had come from the man in the quicksand. The icy fingers of the river crept above and higher upon him as the sand pulled relentlessly from below. Now the water lapped about his waist, and now, as the current carried away a body of sand somewhere below, he felt its chill line upon his chest. He had struggled while there was hope, and when hope was gone he had ceased to struggle. He almost smiled as he knew himself to be, but when his companion rushed into the river and gave way to one of concern and consternation, and he broke silence for the first time.

"Get out of this, Jack, you fool!" he shouted above the roar of the river. "You can't help me a bit, and you'll only get stuck yourself." Still, the would-be rescuer pressed on, fighting his way through the raging current to a point where another step would have placed him, too, in the grip of the sand devil. Then a sudden inspiration came to the doomed man. One of his submerged hands grasped for a moment the trunk of a tree, and he was able to pull himself up with its numbing fingers trembling the handle of a big revolver, and the two men, friends of a friendship such as exists only between those who have done and dared together, looked into each other's eyes along the blue-barrel of the dripping forty-four.

"I'm an old man," came in steady accents from the man who held the revolver. "I've got less than a minute to live—don't let me die with a stain of murder on my soul. You know as well as I do that these cartridges are waterproof. Come another step and I'll shoot!"

For an instant the other hesitated. In that instant the surging undercurrent of the river tore

away another huge mass in the bowels of the sand bed, and he pulled himself back and reached a stable footing. In time to see his comrade, his hand set features relaxing into a smile of farewell, sink out of sight under a spinning patch of yellow foam.

The following day this brief event was made in the record books of the Northwest Mounted Police at Pleasant Camp, under date of May 19, 1905: "Constable Frederick Hillier met death by drowning at the ford of the Kicking Horse river while returning from border patrol duty at 11 m. yesterday. The report, brought in by Constable John Harford, reached here too late to go on record of 18th. Immediate application was made to the Major, Major Barlow, Atlin Division, for a substitute, the military trouble at Fortupine making imperative the maintenance of the full quota of men at this station."

This entry, together with the incident which it records, reveals the two great elements which have conspired to make the mounted police of the Northwest the most efficient body of men of its kind in the world today, if not in history.

A Story of Another Kind

The following story of Bismarck may serve as a companion picture to the foregoing: Bismarck was out shooting with a friend, when the latter slipped into a bog and cried for help. "I'm afraid I cannot help you unless I also die," said Bismarck, "and that would be no advantage to either of us. But rather than see you, my buddy, lingering death I will shoot you through the head. Now, keep still for the love of heaven or I may miss you."

"With this he raised his gun to his shoulder and took steady aim. The sinking man was so horrified that he made one sudden and terrific effort, and was free."

"There you are, my boy," said Bismarck, "you see you could get out alone. To have attempted your rescue would have meant suicide for me."—L. R. Freeman, in New York Tribune.

Among the Canadians who are making a name for themselves in the United States is the Hon. Edmund E. McKinlay, member of the House of Representatives, for the second district of California, says Toronto Saturday Night. Born that brought up in the neighborhood of Orillia, Ont., Mr. McKinlay, who is still a few years on the right side of fifty, left Ontario twenty-five years ago for the Pacific Coast, where he won both fame and fortune. A Republican in politics, he is a warm friend and ardent admirer of Mr. Bryan, and has been one of the Secretary's chief lieutenants in his fight for the Presidential nomination. An eloquent speaker and effective stumpster, Mr. McKinlay is likely to be more prominent in the Presidential campaign, in which he is booked to tour in the East as well as in his own state.

Mr. McKinlay recently visited his home town to fulfil an engagement, made some time ago, but broken through illness, to address the Orillia Canadian Club (through illness, to address the Secretary's chief lieutenants in his fight for the Presidential nomination. An eloquent speaker and effective stumpster, Mr. McKinlay is likely to be more prominent in the Presidential campaign, in which he is booked to tour in the East as well as in his own state.)

He predicted, would for the first twenty-five years after its completion, at least be of greater benefit to Canada than to the United States—that is, from the commercial rather than the military standpoint.

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Lincoln Steffens is't Bryan that ture, steeper, qu his doctrines are, this is a remark From the mo "cross of gold," leadership of the had against him ganization, and h have you ever the Democratic d zation methods, I appealed to the themselves, and counted. Like Follette and Fol power of public o this power he has day in and day o and preaching, p he has been wat —best test of all defeated and defe

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# William Jennings Bryan a Great National Figure

It is just twelve years since Mr. Bryan appeared as a national leader. He looked, with his democracy, like a menace, then; he was called dangerous, impossible. Now he is "not so dangerous as Roosevelt," and is regarded as, at least, a possibility. Bryan is, in a sense, a measure of our progress, writes Lincoln Steffens in Everybody's Magazine. It isn't Bryan that has changed. He is more mature, steadier, quieter, but he is surer, too, and his doctrines are, at bottom, the same. And this is a remarkable fact about this man.

From the moment he raised in protest the "cross of gold," Bryan has taken seriously his leadership of the Democratic party. He has had against him the old leaders and their organization, and he has fought them. But have you ever thought of this?—he has fought the Democratic organization, not with organization methods, but with democracy. He has appealed to the members of it, to the people themselves, and it is their pressure that has counted. Like Roosevelt and Hughes, La Follette and Folk, Bryan has wielded the power of public opinion. To have and to hold this power he has gone up and down this land, day in and day out, year after year, teaching and preaching, pleading, debating, defending; he has been watched, criticised, lauded; but—best test of all—he has been defeated and defeated and defeated.

And he is unchanged. And his organization is unchanged. It hates and it dreads Mr. Bryan as much as the "regular" Republicans hate and fear Mr. Roosevelt. Yet, like Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan is the acknowledged leader of his party, and all the world acknowledges that he is a loyal leader, sincere, simple, true to his principles, courageous, patient, and full of hope.

In brief, there is no doubt whatsoever about the character of the man. But what does he teach? What are his principles? What does he think the matter is, and what does he propose that we shall do about it?

He answered, as he has always answered, easily. Not, as Taft did; not forgetting that he was a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Bryan never forgets that; and this is no gibe at him. Mr. Bryan has accepted, with thought, all the responsibilities of his leadership.

"When I first realized," he said once when we were resting, "when I saw that I had an influence upon the minds of men, I pledged myself never to forget that this meant for me a moral responsibility, and I never have forgotten it."

And so it is with his responsibility to his party. He is a partisan; I mean that his partisanship goes to the extent of biasing his mind. He excuses some bad chapters in the ancient history of his party. And, in this interview, his sense of his partisan candidacy stood in the way of that free, full expression of his mind which was so winning in Taft. Mr. Bryan thinks some things which he will not say, because they are "not issues now" and, also, because the people are not ready for them. But what Mr. Bryan had to say, he said easily, slowly, and of himself; he was, in an absent-minded way, impatient of questions.

"What the matter is in this country," he repeated, and his heavily lined face leveled itself in thought. He wasn't puzzled, like Taft; he understood the question, as La Follette did. He had thought about it before.

"But," he began, "there are several ways of answering it." He paused. "It is one problem," he thought aloud, "but several factors enter into it," and, summing them all up, at last, he said:

"There has been a lowering of our ideals of life. The measure of success has been money, and the method by which the money was acquired has not been considered. Hence the lowering of American ideals has led to the debauching of society as well as to the corruption of politics."

"Society in the big sense?"

"Yes. Society in its social, business, and political sense; all the relations of man with man. And, of course, they must be all about equally corrupted, for we cannot separate the political from the social and economic man. If he goes wrong in part, he is apt to go wrong all through."

"Now it is this false ideal which has led to extravagance—in order to keep up appearances; to gambling in business; to disturbing methods in politics; finally to the corruption of government. For the government can be, and it is, used as an asset in business."

"And back of all that?" I asked.

"Wait a minute," he said. "I am speaking now of the evil that can be cured by individual action, and the cure for it; the cure for the lowering of our ideals is to raise our ideals. And that has begun. The tide has turned; the trend today is upward. Men and women are looking to higher, better things, and they must be encouraged to look to higher, better lives. Everybody can help in that."

Mr. Bryan is, as he calls himself, an individualist, and he lays always great stress upon the moral responsibility of each man and woman. But he recognizes the influence of the conditions of life, both in causes and in cures, and when I asked him next what was the cause of the bad ideals, his answer was ready:

"The opportunities to make money fast. We have a rich country, rich, I mean, in natural resources, and we have made prizes of

them for the few. Business has been converted into a wheel of fortune. There were a few large prizes and many blanks. And these prizes have given us false ideals."

But not only the resources of the country were prizes. No. "Invention has multiplied the productivity of machinery and labor; and the man who owned the machine, not the inventor and not the worker, has profited by the rapid multiplication of wealth."

"But these owners of the machines think that they made their money by their own efforts," I suggested. "Aren't they abler than the inventor and the worker?"

"Not always," said Mr. Bryan soberly. But he wasn't thinking of those men; his mind was intent on the moral effect of their "success" on others.

"Their prize-winnings excited hopes which can be realized only in a few cases," he continued. "Just as a wheel of fortune raises in all who play it hopes which only a few can realize."

It was impossible to stop Mr. Bryan there for further analysis of these economic causes and cures; he was headed straight for political issues.

"The greatest invention of this, our era of opportunities for the few," he said, "is the corporation! That is a great machine, good and useful, but a great cause of evil. I am not speaking now of economic evil, nor industrial, but political. I am seeing its use of the powers of the government. Corporations are created by law. And we have made the mistake of creating corporations without sufficiently controlling or regulating them."

"We have allowed railroads, for example, to incorporate. That is perfectly proper. And we have given them the sovereign power of eminent domain. Perfectly proper. But after granting these corporations a part of the state sovereignty on the theory that they were public enterprises for the public service and good, we have allowed them to be conducted as private business. And they have been conducted as private enterprises; as great prizes. They have been managed without regard to the interest of either stockholders or patrons. The directors of railroads have been permitted to water stock and acquire subsidiary corporations, which they bought cheap themselves personally and then sold dear to themselves as controllers or officers of the parent road."

"Why," he said, looking up, "it would take a railroad president fifty years to earn five millions at \$100,000 a year. Sometimes he has made that much in a week by juggling the stock of his own road; buying it in low for himself and selling it high to himself as president. And the many pay. These men have added millions to their wealth by the issue of stocks and bonds predicated upon excessive rates to be paid by the coming generations."

"But those men think," I objected, "that they have done so much for the development of the country that they should be paid more than merely high salaries."

"One moment," said Mr. Bryan, sticking to his own line of thought.

He said that railroads were but one phase of the subject. They were one kind of corporation, the public-service kind, and, before saying what to do about them, he described the other kind, viz.: "that which controls merchandise; not the transportation of goods, but the goods themselves."

"These are the trusts," he said. "Their object is to suppress competition, corner the market, and exploit the country. They offer a great prize—to the few. Our population is so large that a corporation which can control any necessity can make millions by adding a few cents or even mills to the price to the consumer. The increased cost to the consumer on one item looks too small to notice, but when a large number of these monopolies get to work, the total burden is great."

And, going back to his moral answer to the main question, Mr. Bryan traced the consequences to our ideals.

"The unearned income from such organizations demoralizes those who collect it and—looking up to drive home the point—"their 'success' excites imitation and extravagance in others, in the people."

So, you see, Mr. Bryan thinks these trusts have corrupted not only government and business, but also their directors and the people.

Distinguishing clearly between these moral consequences and the economic cause, Mr. Bryan went on to say:

"The great economic evil to be remedied, then, is the unequal distribution of wealth after it is created." He calls the American people the most intelligent producers in the world, and he said we both produce and consume twice as much as any equal population. "But," he feared, "inequality of distribution will finally paralyze production. For it will kill that great stimulus to endeavor; the assurance that the reward will be commensurate with the effort."

Since unequal distribution is the one, fundamental cause of our various evils, what must the remedy be?

"The remedy," Mr. Bryan said, "must be found in an approach to equity." And he took up "two plans that are under discussion," socialism and individualism.

"The Socialist," he said, "proposes to eliminate the employer. The government is to own and operate all instrumentalities of production and distribution."

"The Individualist says that competition is the better regulating force, and he proposes,

therefore, to restore and safeguard competition.

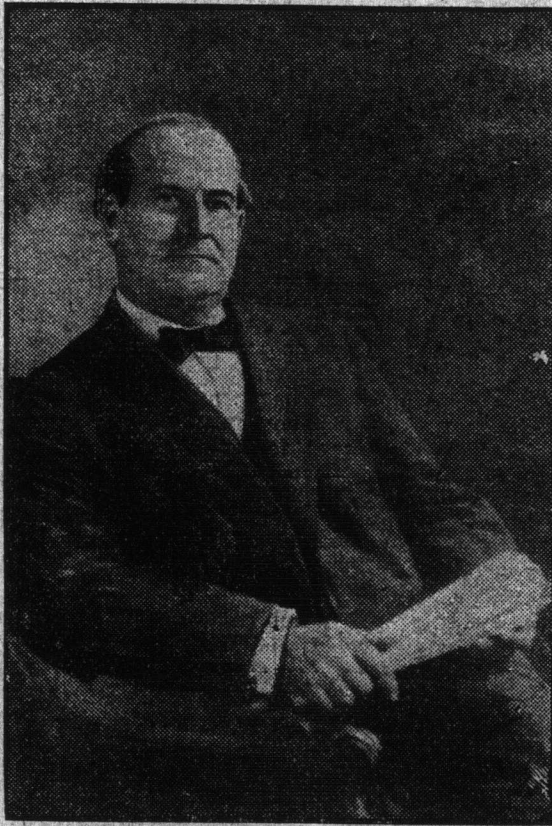
"Our action on all political and economic questions depends upon which of these two points of view we take," he proceeded slowly. And he implied that, consciously or unconsciously, we all choose one or the other of these two positions. He used the trusts to illustrate; and he showed how the promoters of these great organizations are making, unwittingly, of course, but certainly, toward socialism.

"The Socialists," Mr. Bryan said truly, "are for the trusts. They believe that competition is wasteful and that there is an economic advantage in monopoly; so they propose that the government, instead of exterminating trusts, should simply take possession, and, by owning and operating them, give to the whole people the benefits of monopoly."

Mr. Bryan rested a moment, then he proceeded:

"The Individualist believes that the condition, the very principle of private monopoly should be exterminated. Not the industry, of course; on the contrary, the industry should be revived, increased, enlarged, upon a natural, stable foundation."

He was speaking, observe, not now of public-service monopolies; railroads, light, water and gas. These he wished to leave till later in the interview, and, as we shall see, he proposed to try to regulate them. He was thinking now of "merchandise trusts"; oil,



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

steel, paper, etc. He wouldn't even try to regulate them; they must be forbidden.

"Those who advocate the government control of such trusts go half-way, to socialism. For they are granting the Socialist contention that there is an economic advantage in monopoly. They not only declare against competition as a regulating force; they eliminate all questions but two:

"First: Whether the benefits of monopoly shall be enjoyed by all the people or by only a few; and they will hardly contend in the open for the few. So that we come to the

"Second: Whether the state can secure to the people by regulation the benefits of monopoly. And if monopoly is good, and it can't be regulated, then public ownership is inevitable."

"And I believe," he decided, "that regulation of monopolies will be found impossible. Their interests are so large, their power is so concentrated, their means so ample to corrupt and to force out competition, that the monopolists will have constantly an advantage over the people at large, who, suffering each only a little bit, can be brought into great effort to an effective co-operation in opposition. For example, politically, the candidate for office will always favor regulation, if that plan is decided upon, but the trustees can contribute so largely to campaign funds and can exert so powerful an influence over their employees that the man in office is apt to listen to the trusts rather than to the people. This is exactly what has happened, what happens now, and it will happen in the future."

Thus, then, Mr. Bryan came to two clear conclusions:

(1) That the trusts are, and that they must continue to be, the great source of our so-called political corruption.

(2) That the government isn't strong enough to govern (or regulate) trusts.

It is in this second particular, by the way, that Mr. Bryan differs essentially from the president and Mr. Taft, who, believing in the power of the government, would let the trusts grow under the regulation of the law. Mr. Bryan, sceptical of man-made law, would depend upon an economic law, the law of competition.

"I believe," he said, "that competition is a necessary force, and that competition should be relied upon wherever competition is possible. And competition is possible except where, in the nature of the case, one corporation must have the entire business."

Here is where he returns to his important

distinction between the railroads and other such public-service corporations, which are natural, necessary monopolies, and "merchandise" corporations, which are artificial and bad.

"City water is an example," he said, "of natural monopolies. It is not possible to have several water plants in one city. It is better to make water a monopoly. And, one by one, the cities have learned this and taken possession each of its own one plant. They come naturally to it. They find, first, that they can't have competition; then they find that they can't control a water monopoly. The monopoly won't let them; it goes into politics and it neglects the water. And, having taken possession, the cities find that the dangers following public ownership are less than the evils of private ownership. The same experience will bring the people to the same conclusion about any public service which must be a monopoly."

The conversation ran off into a comparison of notes, showing how cities everywhere now are struggling with street-railways, gas, electric light, and other public services, trying hard to regulate in the interests of the public and to stop corruption; how these interests fight regulation and redouble their corruption. But Mr. Bryan believes in letting the people find out for themselves what they can and cannot do in the cities.

"I think," he said, "that the people prefer private ownership wherever private ownership is possible, and it is the refusal of franchise holders to deal fairly and honestly with the public which will finally drive us to ownership of natural monopolies in self-defence."

"Isn't there a conflict of interest there?" I asked, "which makes political corruption necessary, economically unavoidable? Take the steam railroads, for an example."

"The steam railroads," he said, "are not so clearly monopolistic as municipal services, but the consolidation of lines and the absorption of competing roads are introducing the monopolistic condition." He cited cases where, in spite of present attempts to "regulate," this merger process was continuing. The natural monopoly is coming naturally, and Mr. Bryan sees it. And as we have seen above, he says in general terms that natural monopolies cannot be regulated. Therefore, the railroads must be publicly owned. Indeed, he spoke his conviction on this point in his speech in Madison Square when he returned from Europe. But he doesn't care to hurry the people in their settlement of the question. He leaves that to the railroads. He will give regulation a fair trial.

"It has failed in all the states except Wisconsin," I suggested.

"And Texas and Oklahoma," he added. "But," he went on, "regulation has not been tried sufficiently to enable the public to pass upon the question whether it can be made effective. The railroads make it ineffective. See how they opposed the Esch-Townsend bill to regulate. They organized their opposition to it, and they were able to prevent the passage of an effective measure. For the law we got was a compromise and unsatisfactory. And the railroads soon learned that they had made a mistake. When the states began to reduce fares and regulate traffic, the roads ran to the federal government for legislation to deprive state legislatures of power to regulate even interstate commerce, and to vest in Congress the exclusive control. And this demand is not in the interest of regulation, of course, but to prevent it. For Congress is not as responsive to the public even as the states are. They are headed, those interests, for the national government, and if they could concentrate all regulative power at Washington, it would simply increase their interest in national politics and make regulation more difficult than it is now."

Mr. Bryan paused, then he referred to the fact that just as the railroads deliver the privileges which corrupt business and facilitate the growth of trusts, so they are the carriers also of most of the big financial and business corruption of politics.

"And," he concluded, "no one who understands the great power and the various uses of the railroad lobby can regard complacently an increase of railroad activity in our national politics."

Regulation is impossible; trying to regulate increases the corruption of government. What, then, are we to do? Mr. Bryan says:

"First, we must strengthen the representative character of the government by electing senators by direct vote of the people."

"Second, as to the railroads and other natural monopolies, we must try faithfully and fairly to regulate them till they have taught the people that they cannot be regulated."

"Third, as to the other, the artificial monopolies, we must exterminate them and return to the competitive system. And the ways to exterminate these trusts are several."—He gave them.

(1) Enforce the criminal laws.

(2) Tariff reform. "I would put on the free list foreign-made articles in competition with domestic trust-made articles."

(3) "But the most effective way is a national license; not like the president's; his would embarrass legitimate and help illegitimate corporations. It is possible to require a license for corporations controlling, say, twenty-five per cent. This would leave the small corporations untouched. Not more than one in a thousand would be required to take out a license. But a licensed corporation should act under federal supervision till it

controls, say, fifty per cent. of the product. Then forbid its further growth."

I was unable to see how the government could regulate such businesses any better than it could railroads, but Mr. Bryan said the government could withdraw the use of the mails, express, telegraph, and railroad facilities from any corporation that is conspiring against the public good. And he proceeded to show how the license system could provide against watering stock and cutting prices to beat competition in one locality. "This method," he concluded, "hits only the man you are after, the monopolist."

Returning to the tariff, Mr. Bryan called it "the great source of privilege and prizes." Manufacturers had been permitted to make the schedules in their own interest and to levy tribute and increase their private fortunes. He would go after the tariff in the public interest: first, making free, as he said above, articles in competition with trusts; then, "cutting materially the tariff on the necessities of life"; and so on down to the revision basis.

Mr. Bryan, unlike the president, does not put the trusts and the labor unions in the same category, nor would he legislate against them together. To Mr. Bryan, unions are associations of men to improve the conditions of labor and living, and they are not at all like combinations to control a commodity. His attitude toward injunctions and other details of the labor question is well known, and I pass that by. What I wanted to know was what we all were to do about this struggle of Labor and Capital, each for a greater share of the profits of production. He said it was a struggle that would never be settled. "We shall gradually approximate to justice."

Certainly this is as bad as Taft's reply, "God knows," when the voice in Cooper Union asked what he proposed to do about the unemployed.

Indeed, these two men—and for that matter all the leaders questioned—do not differ essentially in the final analysis of their programmes. They all want the struggle for survival to go on; it is to be a fair fight, but a fight, and for wealth, too, even between Capital and Labor. Bryan, having had more time to reflect and having lived out West, where the problems of business and politics are clearer and simpler, sees them more definitely than Roosevelt and Taft, who have been men of action always. Bryan sees it more as La Follette does, who, though a man of action, has been occupied also in the West. For example, Bryan goes at the problem of poverty consciously. All his policies are directed, as he himself points out, at excessive wealth, which is, at bottom, the same as excessive poverty. And besides the remedies listed above, he advocates, like the president, an inheritance tax and, more important still, "a tax on incomes as a regular item in our fiscal system." So does Taft advocate these measures; but Bryan sees the relation to other taxes. "An income tax would offset a little the burden of other taxes, which fall most heavily on the poor." The constitutional objection of the Supreme Court Bryan meets with a proposition to amend the Constitution. Taft regards this as unnecessary. Indeed, Taft doesn't want any more legislation than is necessary to make our present laws effective. And there we have a big difference between the two men.

Bryan sees the part privileges play in our system; he sees it clearly as a cause of injustice, and he would legislate and legislate and legislate till he had abolished all the artificial advantages that are granted by government. "Privileges for none, justice for all," he repeats. And he sees how much of our political, commercial, and social corruption would be removed if the government were to cease to be a source of advantages for one man over another.

Taft, a proved executive and a born judge, would depend upon the executive and judicial powers of the government to achieve the same end, more vaguely seen. Bryan is not of the executive type, and there is reason to fear that he is no better judge of men than Roosevelt, to say nothing of Taft; but, seeing the end more clearly, he would not depend so much upon the men he appointed and the courts to prevent and punish evil as he would upon legislation to remove the cause. And, unlike Taft, but very much like Roosevelt, Bryan would preach and teach and lead. For, as he began his talk with our lowered ideals, so he ended it with higher ideals: "We must not only see to it that the government shall take away the prizes that make men pursue a low ideal; we must all of us as individuals strive to lead better lives and to inculcate higher ideals in others." Taft should give us better government of things as they are; Bryan, leading us on to change things, should make us a better people.

**A Youthful Sociologist**

"Everything has its cause, its simple and striking and satisfactory cause, if we can but find it," said J. McKee Borden, secretary of the Department of Charities, at a banquet in New York.

"Take the question of poverty and wealth. 'Once, in a miserable slum, I heard two little girl beggars talking.

"Why is it, that the first, 'that the poor is allus more willin' to help us than the rich?'"

"The second answered promptly and bitterly: 'Them wot don't mind givin' is the ones wot stays poor.'"

# Big Sale in Staple Section, Monday

## Great Ribbon Sale Monday

This will be one of the greatest sales of the month. These Ribbons are in a large variety of rich and handsome designs in stripes, plaids, floral and Dresden effects, in all shades and colors. The widths are from six inches wide to twelve inches. Regular prices 50c to \$1.50. Monday... **25c**

25c and 35c Ribbon 15c  
15c and 25c Ribbons 10c

PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS, a big assortment of colors and styles. Regular 25c and 35c. Monday... **15c**

A lot of Ribbons in different colors and widths, some plain, some fancy. Regular 15c and 25c. Monday... **10c**

## Tomorrow's Extra Specials Are Exceptionally Good

For the first few days of the July Sale our energies in the Staple Section were devoted to disposing of our stock of muslins. Tomorrow, we start in earnest on our heavier staple goods. This part of the sale should be exceedingly popular as all the lines mentioned are absolute household necessities, and great are the bargains that are to be had. The Drapery Section also offers special values for tomorrow in curtains and cretonnes. In addition to the various lines mentioned it would be well to remember that the Big Store is literally teeming with bargains. Everybody that has attended the sale so far admits that this year the values are better than usual, and the public will at once know what that means.

## Women's Skirts at Savings

\$5.50 to \$8.50 Values Monday \$3.75

This is a particularly good line of Skirts, they are made up in all the newest and best styles in both pleated and circular effects. The cloths used are real good qualities of fine French Venetians and Panamas. Also some pretty designs in light tweed effects. The plain cloths are in blue, black and brown, in a good assortment of shades.

These Skirts are well made and carefully finished, and are splendid bargains at this price. Regular prices \$5.00 to \$8.50. Monday... **\$3.75**

## Art Department Bargains

### White Lawn Cushion Covers

Regular \$1.25 to \$2.00 Monday 50c

These Cushion Covers are made of lawn, with frill of different widths, the top richly embroidered in handsome designs. Regular \$1.25 to \$2.00 values, Monday... **50c**

WHITE LAWN CUSHION COVERS, regular 75c qualities. Monday... **25c**

FANCY CUSHION COVERS, regular 50c, 65c, 75c and \$1.00. Monday... **25c**

FANCY TRAY CLOTHS, regular 75c qualities. Monday... **25c**

FANCY TRAY CLOTHS, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities. Monday... **50c**

BUREAU SETS, regular prices \$1.25 to \$2.00. Monday... **50c**

## Motor Scarf Prices Greatly Reduced

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Scarfs Monday 50c

These Scarfs are in silk, chiffon and crepe de chine, in plain colors. Also a rich assortment of fancy designs in different patterns and color effects. Regular prices \$2.50 to \$3.00. Monday... **50c**

## Neckwear at Bargain Prices

\$1.00 to \$3.75 Neckwear for 50c

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR, some very handsome lace neckwear for women in white, cream and ecru lace, rich and elaborate designs in different styles of collars. Values from \$1.00 to \$3.75, on sale Monday at... **50c**

## Notable Bargains in Muslin Blouses

We have divided our Muslin Blouses into three lots at these prices. The values are the best that we have offered this season. When you come to consider the bargains that we have given this summer in Waists, you will realize what extraordinary values these are:

MUSLIN BLOUSES, \$1.75 to \$2.25. Monday... **\$1.00**

In this lot will be found Muslin Blouses in white, Pique Blouses in white and Muslins in black and white, some very handsome patterns, all new this season. Regular prices \$1.75, \$1.90 and \$2.25. Monday... **\$1.00**

MUSLIN BLOUSES, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Monday... **\$1.50**

A big assortment at this price. Muslin Blouses in the lingerie, Muslin Blouses in the tailored style, Pique Blouses tailored style with stiff collars and cuffs. The best waists for this price ever offered on the Coast. Regular \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Monday... **\$1.50**

MUSLIN BLOUSES, \$4.75 to \$6.75. Monday... **\$2.50**

Some of the best Waists we had this season are included in this lot. Nearly all are of the dainty muslin style, although a few are tailor-made, you will find some rare beauties among these. Regular prices \$4.75, \$5.50 and \$6.75. Monday... **\$2.50**

# Monday Offers Extra Good Bargains in the Staple Section

A few of the many Bargains in this department are mentioned. Space does not permit us to mention all, but the following will give some idea of big reductions that have been made on these articles. Savings on lines like these are particularly desirable, as they are necessities in every home.

BED SPREADS—Regular price \$1.25 Monday... <b>75c</b>	WHITE LINEN TOWELS, regular per dozen \$3.00. Monday... <b>\$1.75</b>
SHEETS, ready for use. Monday's Special Price... <b>\$1.50</b>	WHITE HUCK TOWELLING, regular 25c and 30c. Monday... <b>15c</b>
WHITE COTTON BLANKETS, regular \$1.25. Monday... <b>75c</b>	WHITE BED SPREADS, regular \$1.25. Monday... <b>75c</b>
PILLOW CASES, regular price, per dozen, \$2.40. Monday... <b>\$1.50</b>	WOOL BLANKETS, regular price \$3.50. Monday... <b>\$2.25</b>

Best English Prints	Linen Apron Cloths	English Long Cloth
<b>7 1/2c</b> BEST ENGLISH PRINTS—A large assortment of all colors in the best quality English print. Regular price 15c. Monday... <b>7 1-2c</b>	<b>10c</b> LINEN APRON CLOTHS.—A bargain in this goods, for tomorrow we will sell our regular 25c quality for... <b>10c</b>	<b>12 1/2c</b> WHITE ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, beautiful quality, finished ready for the needle. Regular selling price 25c. Monday... <b>12 1-2c</b>

## Table Linens at Good Savings

BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS	NAPKINS HEMMED READY FOR USE	UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK
Size 2 x 2 1-2 yards, regular price \$3.00. July Sale Price... <b>\$2.45</b> Size 2 x 2 1-2 yards, regular price \$3.50. July Sale Price... <b>\$2.90</b> Size 2 x 3 yards, regular price \$4.50. July Sale Price... <b>\$3.60</b> Size 2 x 2 1-2 yards, regular price \$5.00. July Sale Price... <b>\$3.90</b> Size 2 x 2 1-2 yards, regular price \$6.75. July Sale Price... <b>\$4.90</b>	5-8 NAPKINS, regular price \$1.25. July Sale Price... <b>90c</b> 5-8 NAPKINS, regular price \$1.75. July Sale Price... <b>\$1.40</b> 5-8 NAPKINS, regular price \$2.25. July Sale Price... <b>\$1.85</b> 3-4 NAPKINS, regular price \$2.50. July Sale Price... <b>\$2.10</b> 3-4 NAPKINS, regular price \$3.00. July Sale Price... <b>\$2.65</b>	62 inches wide, regular price 35c. July Sale Price... <b>27c</b> 62 inches wide, regular price 45c. July Sale Price... <b>35c</b> 68 inches wide, regular price 50c. July Sale Price... <b>38c</b> 68 inches wide, regular price 55c. July Sale Price... <b>42c</b> 70 inches wide, regular price 75c. July Sale Price... <b>45c</b>
FULL BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK REDUCED		
68 inches wide, regular price 50c. July Sale Price... <b>38c</b> 68 inches wide, regular price 65c. July Sale Price... <b>45c</b> 68 inches wide, regular price 75c. July Sale Price... <b>50c</b> 72 inches wide, regular price 90c. July Sale Price... <b>65c</b>	72 inches wide, regular price \$1.10. July Sale Price... <b>85c</b> 72 inches wide, regular price \$1.50. July Sale Price... <b>\$1.15</b> 72 inches wide, regular price \$1.75. July Sale Price... <b>\$1.35</b>	

## Bedfurnishings Priced Low

PILLOW SLIPS, 40, 42 & 44 IN.	WHITE COTTON BEDSPREADS	WHITE SHEETS
PILLOW SLIPS, regular price, per dozen \$2.40. July sale price <b>\$1.90</b> PILLOW SLIPS, hemstitched, regular price, per dozen, \$3.00. July sale price... <b>\$2.50</b> PILLOW SLIPS, hemstitched, regular price, per dozen, \$4.20. July sale price... <b>\$3.00</b>	WHITE BEDSPREADS, regular price \$1.35. July sale price <b>\$1.10</b> WHITE BEDSPREADS, three-quarter size, regular price \$1.50. July sale price... <b>\$1.20</b> WHITE BEDSPREADS, full size, regular price \$1.75. July sale price... <b>\$1.45</b>	FULL-SIZED SHEETS, regular price \$1.75. July sale price... <b>\$1.50</b> FULL-SIZED SHEETS, regular price \$2.00. July sale price... <b>\$1.75</b> HEMSTITCHED SHEETS, regular price \$2.50. July sale price... <b>\$2.25</b> HEMSTITCHED SHEETS, regular price \$3.00. July sale price... <b>\$2.75</b>

## Now is the Time to Buy Towels

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS	HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS	WHITE TURKISH TOWELS
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, regular price, per dozen, \$3.50. July sale price... <b>\$3.00</b> WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, regular price \$4.50 per dozen. July sale price... <b>\$3.50</b> WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, regular price per dozen, \$6.00. July sale price... <b>\$5.50</b>	HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS, regular price per dozen, \$3.00. July sale price... <b>\$2.40</b> FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, regular price per dozen, \$3.00. July sale price... <b>\$2.40</b> HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS, regular price, per dozen, \$3.60. July sale price... <b>\$3.00</b>	WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, regular price, per dozen, 75c. July sale price... <b>60c</b> WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, regular price, per dozen, \$2.00. July sale price... <b>\$1.80</b> WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, regular price, per dozen, \$2.40. July sale price... <b>\$2.00</b>

## Children's Dresses—Extra Good Bargains

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRESSES	CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, white organdies, neatly trimmed. Regular price 65c. July Sale Price... <b>35c</b>	CHILDREN'S DRESSES, in good prints and fine zephyrs, in all shades. Regular price 75c. July Sale Price... <b>50c</b>

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

## Great Curtain Sale Monday

Monday starts the big July Sale of Curtains. All previous bargain offers of curtains will be eclipsed during this sale. The curtains on sale will be Battenberg, Irish Point, Swiss and Nottingham styles. Great savings can be made by buying during this sale.

### BATTENBERG CURTAINS

BATTENBERG CURTAINS, regular prices \$3.25 to \$3.75. July Sale Price, per pair... **\$2.90**  
BATTENBERG CURTAINS, regular prices \$4.25 to \$7.00. July Sale Price, per pair... **\$3.90**  
BATTENBERG CURTAINS, regular prices \$7.50 to \$10.00. July Sale Price per pair... **\$6.90**  
BATTENBERG CURTAINS, regular price \$10.50 to \$15.00. July Sale Price, per pair... **\$8.75**

### NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, regular price \$3.50. July Sale Price... **\$2.50**  
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, regular prices \$3.75 to \$4.00. July Sale Price per pair... **\$2.90**  
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, regular prices \$4.50 to \$4.75. July Sale Price per pair... **\$3.65**  
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, regular prices \$5.00 to \$5.75. July Sale Price per pair... **\$3.90**  
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, regular prices \$6.00 to \$6.75. July Sale Price per pair... **\$4.50**

### IRISH POINT CURTAINS

IRISH POINT, regular price \$3.50. July Sale Price... **\$2.75**  
IRISH POINT, regular price \$4.50 to \$6.75. July Sale Price... **\$3.90**  
IRISH POINT, regular prices \$7.50 to \$8.75. July Sale Price... **\$5.75**

### SWISS CURTAINS

SWISS CURTAINS, regular price \$3.50. July Sale Price... **\$2.75**  
SWISS CURTAINS, regular price \$4.50 to \$6.75. July Sale Price... **\$3.90**  
SWISS CURTAINS, regular price \$7.50 to \$8.75. July Sale Price... **\$5.75**  
SWISS CURTAINS, regular price \$10.00 to \$11.50. July Sale Price... **\$6.90**  
SWISS CURTAINS, regular price \$12.00 to \$12.50. July Sale Price... **\$8.75**

## Cretonnes at July Prices

Regular 12 1-2c Cretonne for... **8 3-4c**  
Regular 25c Cretonne for... **15c**  
Regular 50c Cretonne for... **25c**

At 83c CRETONNES in light and dark colors, a good assortment of choice patterns. Regular 12 1-2c. Monday **8 3-4c**

At 15c CRETONNES in good patterns, light, medium and dark colors, good assortment. Regular 20c and 25c. Monday... **15c**

At 25c CRETONNES, a large range of floral, conventional and chintz designs in all colors. Regular 35c and 50c. Monday... **25c**

## BRYAN CL BREAK

Delegates Show for an Hour Six M

CHICAGO LEF

Convention To Up Platform nati

Denver, July 8.—National convention far as the nomination and the completion concerned, and is in stages of organization of demonstration. The day being the second of the convention was noon, producing a tion breaking all re the second of the culmination of the credentials of delegation and the Pennsylvania has been denounced. Outside of the committee have a serious work of pre-convention action. The credentials of eight of Col. Gurney Pennsylvania delegates the completion of delegation. The platform is a ple condition, and presented until tomorrow. The platform is a ple condition, and presented until tomorrow. The platform is a ple condition, and presented until tomorrow.

Women joined the the Bryan standard whole assembly joined in the tumult. The early session, and then, worn out lacking the material business, the convention closed.

## MR. PRESTON

Writes From Prison He Cannot Be Party's C

New York, July 8.—ton, who was nomin of the United States labor party while he twenty-five years ago has declined to accept the national convention announced today in a telegram from Mr. that he could not make "I leave it to the nated me to understand for declining," Preston said.

Men high in the Sc in this city immediate of other candidates place. It was announced committee work other candidate with

Burned to New York, July was burned to death were seriously hurt story apartment ho 80th street, this aft woman was Mrs. M aged.

Object to Br Washington, July War Wright has rec New England manu cloth a protest agai British made shield of soldiers and Philippines. The p the uniforms were material but were r by Chinese labor, o only American man but American labor of uniforms. The through President E wards it to Socie request had an inq just with a view to work of that kind t factories and artisa