

# EMPEROR NICHOLAS PRACTICALLY A PRISONER

## Never Leaves Grounds Surrounding Palace—Trepoff Redoubles Precautions to Guard Life of the Czar.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—An official denial is given of the report that the Emperor and court are leaving Peterhof and returning to Tsarskoe-Selo owing to the discovery of a revolutionary plot among the palace servants.

The report is officially accounted for by rumors following the retirement of General Plesko, the commandant at Peterhof, and the appointment of Col. Lemmonoff, commander of the Imperial regiment of Ulians, as his successor. The former's retirement is stated to be due purely to private considerations, but several officers of his staff are indignant at the promotion of Col. Lemmonoff over their heads, and have

giving rise to the report of the discovery of a revolutionary plot.

While the official explanations are regarded with suspicion, it is beyond question that the Terrorists and revolutionists are constantly attempting to gain a foothold in the palace.

There is no cause to doubt the truth of the official statement that the court has no intention of returning to Tsarskoe-Selo this summer. Peterhof, in reality, is much

Safer for the Imperial Family than Tsarskoe-Selo, being located on a gulf enabling the Imperial yachts to be moored at a wharf but 300 yards from the palace, always available to convey the Emperor and his family to Finland or some other place of security.

There is an elaborate system of wireless telegraph connecting the palace at Peterhof with the fortresses of Kronstadt, Biber and Helsingfors, and with the warships in the gulf, thus ensuring His Majesty against being cut off from the outside world, as he was during the telegraph operators' strike of last fall.

Since the revelations that disloyalty had invaded even "His Majesty's Own" regiment (the Probrajensky regiment of the guards), it is asserted here that nothing would be surprising.

General Trepoff, commander of the palace, who is personally charged with protecting the safety of the Emperor's person, has redoubled his precaution. The garrison at Peterhof

Has Been Strengthened by a guard of Cossacks, and the detachment of Cossacks about the palace has been doubled. The servants at the palace, as heretofore, are the Emperor's faithful Mamelukes and Tartars, some of whom do not speak the Russian language. The Russian servants are confined for the time being to tried lackeys and valets, but among these the Terrorists have frequently boasted that they had spies. Newsboys carrying sacks are forbidden to enter the grounds of the old palace to which the public is admitted, and no

but has not been finally approved. It still reflects the principal expropriation, but contains enormous concessions from the programme announced by Premier Goremykin three weeks ago by providing for the distribution of all lands belonging to the state in European Russia, but neither the crown lands belonging to the Emperor nor the lands belonging to the members of the Imperial family or the church, are included in it.

Two Men Killed.

Explosion of Dynamite Followed Overturning of a Freight Car.

Angels, Cal., June 27.—The overturning of a freight car of a train running on the Sierra railway, between Jamestown and Angels, yesterday afternoon, exploded one and a half tons of dynamite and killed two brakemen named Hoagland and Brown. The conductor, named Hawkins, was injured, and a passenger, A. E. Roberts, of Sausalito, was severely hurt, but will recover.

Hoagland's body was badly mangled and but a few small pieces of Roberts' body were recovered, so terrible was the shock. The explosion was caused by the car, which carried dynamite, jumping the track when coming up out of the canyon of the Stanislaus river at a curve in the road about six miles from this place.

The explosion wrecked the chlorination works at the Jones mine. The shock was felt as far away as Stockton, 40 miles, where it was believed that another earthquake had shaken up the country.

Engine-drivers in Germany receive a sum of money and a gold watch for every ten years served without an accident.

J. Bland, Jr., who has been undergoing treatment in St. Joseph's, is now able to be about, and has left the hospital.

one is allowed within the walls surrounding the grounds of the small palace, where the Imperial family resides, without a permit.

Secret Police Be Hounded, in civilian clothes, through the parks and streets. The Emperor never drives out beyond the grounds of the small palace, and the members of the court are practically prisoners within its walls. The principal amusement is tennis, but the customary gaiety of court life has vanished.

Will Cabinet Be Dismissed? St. Petersburg, June 29.—The Slovo to-day says that the troubles in the army have routed the reactionary Government and have precipitated a definite decision not only to dissolve parliament, but to dismiss the Goremykin cabinet, and that in the meantime the Emperor has directed his ministers to reply to all interpellations in parliament.

Count Witte, from his self-imposed exile abroad, has dispatched several urgent telegrams, emphasizing the necessity of putting a stop to the anti-Jewish outbreak, the impression of which on the outside world has socially affected Russia's credit.

Regiment Degraded. St. Petersburg, June 29.—The crushing blow inflicted on the Emperor during the discovery of disaffection in his favorite regiment, the Probrajensky regiment of Life Guards, as shown by its adoption of resolutions recently upholding all the actions of parliament and announcing that the men wanted no more police duty, entailing the slaying of brothers or fathers, has so affected His Majesty that he has ordered the name of the historic first-battalion to be stricken from the roll of the Imperial Guards.

In addition the soldiers and officers of the battalion have been deprived of the special rights enjoyed by guardsmen forever, and hereafter the battalion will be designated "The Special Infantry Battalion."

The general staff no longer conceals its fear that the morale of the army is profoundly shaken, and that with the Parliament championing the cause of the mutineers in each instance as it arises, the first big test may find troops in line up as the French guards did two days before the fall of the Bastille, on the side of the people and against the monarchy.

Annexing Land. Lihhi, Novgorod, Russia, June 29.—The peasants of this province are not only annexing the land of the city, but are taking portion of the land of the well-to-do peasants.

Property Destroyed. Samar, Russia, June 29.—Property in this vicinity, valued at about \$250,000, has been destroyed by the peasants during the past month.

ANARCHY SPREADING. Russian Peasants Are Leaving Their Employment—The Government's Agrarian Scheme.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The former procurator-general of the Holy Synod, M. Pobonostof, is said to have reversed the position of a life-time, and advised the Emperor to yield to the demands for a responsible ministry as the only means of preserving the throne.

The government's sudden fear of affronting public opinion after finding the army infected with the revolutionary propaganda is shown in the hurried grant of a new trial to seven men condemned to death at Riga, the acquittal of six others, and the commutation of death sentence imposed on the three murderers of the foreman of Pultoff works.

The news from the provinces shows that a wave of anarchy is sweeping and growing. The efforts of the agitators to induce the peasants working for landlords to strike are meeting with success. In Altara and Tauride provinces the peasants are abandoning the fields and in Tula province roving bands of peasants are marching through the country dragging in their wake not only the workmen from the fields, but the domestic servants of the gentry.

The only Conservative group in the lower house of parliament, headed by M. Heyden, has at last bowed before the storm of radicalism and has declared in favor of practically the whole of the Constitutional Democrats agrarian programme, including the expropriation of state, church, crown and private lands insisting only on their distribution into private holdings, and not their partitioning on the lease system.

The agrarian scheme drawn up for the government by M. Stchinsky, minister of agriculture, is now completed,

### THIEF CONVICTED.

Robbed Companion of Monday and Was Sentenced on Thursday.

Rossland, B. C., June 28.—On Monday at Trail Z. Huchy, a Galician, had \$50 in bank bills and a savings bank book with several hundred dollars to his credit stolen from his cabin. The police were informed of the theft on Tuesday and Michael Marjusk, a companion of Huchy's, was arrested. The police had no evidence against him and no trace of the stolen money was found on him. A stout miscreant was put in the cell with him and he soon worked himself into the prisoner's confidence, and on Wednesday he told the decoy that he had stolen the money and savings bank book and had hidden them near a certain stump. The money and the savings bank book were recovered. To-day the thief was found guilty and sentenced to one year and 500 days in the penitentiary, and to-morrow will be taken thither by a constable.

### CANADIANS KNIGHTED.

Chief Justice of Nova Scotia and Aemilus Irving Honored.

London, June 28.—A long list of the King's birthday honors issued to-day is notable for the number of elevations to the peerage, which include Rt. Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, political economist; Rt. Hon. George John Shaw Lefevre, who was a member of the Liberal government in 1885-84, and Rt. Hon. James W. Peerie, chairman of the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company, and George Armistead, a close and devoted friend of the late Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The honors are mainly rewards for political or public service.

The new baronets include Rt. Hon. Sir Sam'l Walker, lord chief justice of appeal for Ireland; Felix Schuster, governor of the Union of London and Smith's bank; and Edward Spicer, the financier.

Among the knights are John McLeavy Brown, head of the customs and controller of finances of Korea; Luke Fields, the painter and illustrator; and Alex. Carruthers, marine and landscape artist; Earl Cromer, the British agent in Egypt; received the order of merit. Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, private secretary to Lord Curzon of Kedleston from 1898 to 1905, and who led the Prince and Princess of Wales' tour, is made a baronet.

Robert I. Weatherbe, chief justice of Nova Scotia, and Aemilus Irving, a leader of the bar of Ontario, are given knight-hoods.

Port Arthur, Ont., June 28.—Louis C. Rioux, arrested for throwing a stone at a Catholic priest in the Tombes near White river, a few days ago, was this morning sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment in Kingston penitentiary. The stone thrown by Rioux struck a passenger on the head, necessitating his removal to the Port Arthur hospital.

For Poor Children. Montreal, June 28.—With a view of giving poor children of the city an outing during the hot months of summer, the management of the Montreal street railway announced to-day that on two mornings of each week in July and August children would be given a free trolley drive over the company's system and around the two mountains on the Park and Island system.

Death of Dr. Craik. Montreal, June 28.—Dr. Robert Craik, dean of the medical faculty of McGill University, died at 188 St. James street, aged 77. He was a native of Montreal.

Nelson Notes. Nelson, June 28.—A six-drill compressor has been ordered from the Jenks Machine Company for the La Planta mine. As the mine is situated 7500 feet above sea level, about twenty miles from this city, this establishment, on a basis of 2 1/2-inch drills, is reckoned to be sufficient to work more than double the number of drills of the Murphy or Little Giant calibre, and will greatly reduce the cost of mining, according to the manager.

The 2800 club has been put under cultivation, the quality of the soil being sufficiently good to merit the risk.

Insurance Inquiry. London, Ont., June 28.—The insurance commission opened its inquiry in London yesterday.

Making Splendid Time. Henley, June 28.—The Argonaut crew, of Toronto, went over the full course to-night under almost perfect weather conditions. Wright set the stroke thirty-four to the minute, afterwards thirty-three, and then down to thirty-six, the boat travelling fast, reaching the half-way mark in three minutes twenty-three seconds. After being paced by the strong Leander scratch crew to the finish, the time showed seven minutes and four seconds on the watch, which is generally admitted to be splendid time. The crew had a great reception, and is certain to start favorite in the race for the grand challenge cup.

### IMPROVED IN FAVOR OF SUNDAY CARS

BY-LAWS PASSED WITH GOOD MAJORITIES

Power Developing Plant to Be Installed by City—Revelation at Toronto Civic Inquiry.

Winnipeg, June 28.—Four by-laws submitted to the ratepayers to-day providing respectively for a Sunday car service, consisting of twelve coaches, developing plant at a cost of \$3,700,000; the institution of a board of control and giving \$200,000 for new schools were passed with good majorities. Very general satisfaction is felt in the city to-night, particularly over the victory for Sunday cars and the favorable decision on the power question which is felt to be absolutely necessary in creating a manufacturing centre here.

Church Paper. Winnipeg, June 28.—The Anglican synod of Rupert's Land to-day decided to establish a church paper to serve the west.

Search For Brother. Winnipeg, June 28.—Rev. Abbe Got, a French priest, has arrived here en route to northern wilds in search of his brother, Rev. Father Noel Got, a Roman Catholic missionary, who left Vancouver for the Yukon 13 months ago, and of whom nothing has since been heard.

Civic Inquiry. Toronto, June 28.—The heavy commissions paid to architects in civic contracts by contractors was a feature of the civic inquiry this morning. George Douglas, of Douglas, Evans, testified that he had paid between two and three hundred dollars each to J. W. Siddell and Beaumont Jarvis in connection with the St. Lawrence market re-roofing contract. Some of the payments made to the architects to-day were made under the name of Jones, Douglas explaining that his bookkeeper when he heard of the investigation had become rattled and made the changes.

Threw Stone at Train. Port Arthur, Ont., June 28.—Louis C. Rioux, arrested for throwing a stone at a Catholic priest in the Tombes near White river, a few days ago, was this morning sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment in Kingston penitentiary. The stone thrown by Rioux struck a passenger on the head, necessitating his removal to the Port Arthur hospital.

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### HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Thaw Sent to Tombs After Coroner's Jury Returned Verdict.

New York, June 28.—Harry Kendall Thaw was indicted to-day for murder in the first degree for the killing of Stanford White Monday night on Madison Square roof garden. His wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, appeared as a witness before the grand jury, but begged to be excused from giving testimony. She was treated with every consideration by Assistant District Attorney Garvan and by the jury, who did not insist that she should answer the questions Thaw will plead to the indictment in court to-morrow. No time will be set for the trial until District Attorney Jerome returns to the city next week. In the meantime witnesses have been summoned to appear in John Doe proceedings at the district attorney's office to help the latter frame his presentation of the case.

The grand jury's consideration of the case was brief and followed a perfunctory inquest before a coroner's jury, which heard the testimony of several eye witnesses to the tragedy, and rendered a formal verdict that White's death had been caused by Thaw. The latter calmly listened to the testimony, and while the jury went out he chatted with his counsel and a policeman sitting near, laughing aloud at one stage of the conversation. When the jury had completed its verdict, Thaw was recommitted to the Tombs without bail. His indictment was announced soon afterwards.

Mrs. Thaw, following her appearance before the grand jury, crossed the "Bridge of Sighs" and entered the city prison to see her husband. They talked together for a long while, and when Mrs. Thaw finally attempted to leave the great granite building she found her way blocked by the largest crowd of police since that has ever gathered about the structure. Reserves from many precincts had to be sent for, and they finally cleared the way.

Standford White was buried to-day with simple ceremony at St. James, L. I., where he had a summer home. The services were held in St. James' Episcopal church, and the interment was made in the graveyard surrounding the edifice. In the opinion of the physician who performed the autopsy on White's body, the life of the architect was pronounced to be not two years. He was found to be suffering from Bright's disease, from incipient tuberculosis, and from fatty degeneration of the liver.

Thaw sent out to-day to William Comstock, president of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, saying that he discovered a letter which it would be advisable for Mr. Comstock to see. An agent called, but was not permitted to see Thaw. It was said that the agent or Mr. Comstock might see Thaw to-morrow.

Dr. McGuire, the Tombs physician, said to-day that as a result of his observations of Thaw since the latter has been confined in the Tombs he is convinced that Thaw is not a victim of either morphine or opium.

ANOTHER MYSTERY. Man Found Wounded in Street Died After Being Removed to Hospital.

New York, June 28.—The police found another mystery on their hands early to-day to add to the chapter of New York murders.

Thomas Petto was found about 2 o'clock this morning with a pistol wound in his back, lying on the sidewalk on Forsyth street, one of the most densely populated sections of the city. He was alive and conscious, but when the police asked him the name of his assailant he pleaded the East Side "code of honor," which prohibits a man assaulted from giving any information to the authorities. Then declaring he would get even and that there had been "no trouble in which the police had any interest" he was taken to a hospital just a few moments before he died.

The Petto case illustrates one of the most peculiar phases of criminal life on the East Side, where "gangs" are in continual feuds and where murders are frequent, but the slayers are seldom caught because of the refusal of persons assaulted to assist the police.

Importance to the Defence. This man, whose name is withheld, is said to be an old friend of Thaw, and will testify that he talked on Monday night on the roof garden with Thaw, who appeared to be normal in his demeanor and entirely at ease. Suddenly, according to this informant, Thaw turned pale, his eyes gazed, and turning suddenly away he walked towards the place where White was seated, and the shooting followed at once.

Thaw's counsel consider that this testimony indicates that Thaw did not go to the roof garden in quest of White, and that it was only when his eyes lighted suddenly on the man whom he believed had wronged him that his passion for vengeance suddenly blazed out.

It was announced at the office of the district attorney that Mr. Garvin, who is preparing the case against Thaw, to-day found a witness who claims he overheard White make derogatory remarks concerning Mrs. Thaw while in the Cafe Martin a few hours before he was shot. According to the witness, whose name is concealed for the present, he heard the remarks of White, who was seated two or three tables away and evidently was not whispering. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Thaw were in the cafe dining. It is believed that this witness will not appear before the coroner's jury, but that he will be reserved for the trial. Another important witness who was examined by

### DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MURDER CASE

IMPORTANT WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE

Trial of Harry Thaw May Not Take Place Until October—Detectives Followed.

New York, June 28.—Not guilty was the plea personally made by Harry Kendall Thaw when arraigned to-day on the charge of murder before Justice Cowling in the supreme court. So prompt was the prisoner's response to the usual question by the clerk of what he had to say to the indictment that Justice Reade and his counsel, who expected to reply for him, were for a moment startled.

The proceedings lasted but a few moments, during which the prisoner appeared to be cool and collected. While waiting his turn for arraignment, several prisoners, preceding him, he stood chatting with a policeman.

Every effort will be made to secure evidence of the former life of White and his pursuit of Mrs. Thaw after her marriage. There is hardly any possibility that the trial can take place before October.

One of the most interesting developments to-day was the statement published in an afternoon paper that White, instead of being, as was generally supposed, a man of great wealth, was in fact a bankrupt, owing \$200,000 to one young member of a prominent family, as much more to other persons and having so greatly overdrawn his personal account with the firm of which he was a member that he was notified that he could draw no more, and must be content with a certain fixed weekly allowance.

Mrs. Thaw had a long conference with her husband's attorneys to-day, during which she is said to have related at length

Her Whole Life History, especially that portion pertaining to her acquaintance with White prior to her marriage. As a result of this conference it was decided that former Governor Frank S. Black will take a leading part in the defence. Mrs. Thaw did not visit her husband in the Tombs to-day.

The investigation of Thaw's counsel into the career of White and the John Doe proceedings instituted by the district attorney's office, were designed to probe every possible avenue that may throw any light upon the motive of the tragedy promises to result in some startling disclosures of the so-called Bohemian underworld of the metropolis.

Scores of detectives are now delving into this subject in behalf of the prosecution and defence, and fresh developments are of almost hourly occurrence.

Among the many witnesses examined at the district attorney's office, were Thomas McCaleb, a Californian who was with the Thaws at dinner in the Cafe Martin on the evening of the tragedy, and Truxton Beal, who was with Mr. White and his party in the restaurant at the same time. Assistant District Attorney Garvan stated that McCaleb had accompanied Mrs. Thaw from the Madison Square Garden after the shooting, and had escorted her to the home of one of her friends. He had also said that McCaleb had made a complete statement of everything he had observed during the dinner and afterwards on the roof garden where White was shot.

A witness was found to-day by counsel for Thaw whose testimony it is said will be of the utmost

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Mr. Garvin to-day was Nellie Leah, Mrs. Thaw's maid.

Mr. White was astonished some months ago to find that

Detectives Were Following Him wherever he went. At first he had some doubts whether the men were really dogging his footsteps or whether it was a mere accident that the same faces appeared when he left his office, his home or his club at morning, noon and night. When he had become convinced beyond a doubt that reports of his movements were being prepared for somebody, he took steps to have some detective work done on his own account and to have his shadowers followed. He employed a man to go after him wherever he went, so far as possible, and then he amused himself by giving the slip to the first detective. The person he employed discovered that the other detective was reporting to Thaw. In this way Mr. White was able to obtain ample warning that the wealthy young man from Pittsburg suspected him and was preparing some unpleasant surprises. Mr. White took occasion to mention this matter to his associate and commented that one reason, he assumed, that Thaw was angry at him was because he was familiar with a document drawn by the present Mrs. Thaw before her marriage. The nature of this is not known. There are many stories, too, of Thaw's first meeting with White which is said to have taken place in Paris last spring when Mr. Thaw and Miss Nesbit were married, and in the course of which Thaw threatened White. Agnes Palmer, a chorus girl, is quoted in an interview to-day as saying that Mr. White had told her that he knew Thaw was "gunning" for him.

ENGULFED IN SOUND. Plumber Held For Twenty-Two Hours—Desperate Fight For Life.

New York, June 28.—After fighting against death for more than 22 hours, Jeremiah Fisher, a plumber, was rescued alive to-day from a sand pit at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, in which he had been imprisoned since yesterday forenoon. The man is in a pitiable condition from exhaustion and may not survive.

Fisher was working in an excavation when a passing street car loosened the ground and sent down an avalanche of sand upon him. The sand sifted in through his legs, binding them as if a wall of lead, and finally closing about his head was visible.

For hours a large force of rescuers worked with frantic haste in an effort to save the imprisoned man, but the shifting sand surged back and renewed its grip upon the prisoner almost as fast as they could remove it. When the rescuers began to abandon hope of getting Fisher out alive, they reluctantly decided to notify his family of his predicament, and the wife, mother and brother were witnesses of the all night fight for life that followed.

Hundreds of persons flocked to the scene and many of them remained throughout the night. Two clergymen, who had been summoned to await the call to administer the last rites should the task of the rescuers prove unavailing.

When daylight came the rescuers had succeeded in uncovering the imprisoned man's body as far down as the hips. Then ropes were attached under Fisher's arms, but the combined strength of 50 men failed even to move the imprisoned man an inch.

Fisher then was unconscious, and the physicians who had been watching his condition declared that there remained only the faintest hope of his surviving much longer. The rescuers stuck to their task, however, and hours later, when the last obstacle was moved and the senseless form of Fisher was drawn from the stifling hole, a spark of life still lingered.

His condition was extremely critical, but the physicians said that there remained a chance that he might recover.

MORE TROUBLES. Disorders Reported in Garrison on the Russian Frontier.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—Late last night it was reported that serious disorders had broken out in the garrison of Osevic, one of the great fortresses defending the Polish frontier, against German invasion.

The interpellation in parliament yesterday regarding the court-martialed soldiers at Tiflis for fomenting disorders in the Ingelian regiment, disclosed another danger spot. Other items in the revolutionary budget are a mutiny at Samara, which bears the earmarks of revolutionary participation and where order has not yet been restored; the shooting by revolutionaries sympathizers of an officer of artillery, and the transfer of the strong guards of the 18th battery of the Vilkary garrison to Kars.

Emperor Nicholas is quoted as saying yesterday that he had been so affected by the disloyalty of the Probrajensky regiment, which he had so often honored by wearing its uniform, that he had been unable to sleep for two nights.

Czar and Soldiers. St. Petersburg, June 30, 3:30 a.m.—Emperor Nicholas, according to reliable information which has reached the Associated Press, summoned the Probrajensky regiment before the Imperial palace at Peterhof yesterday and in a sarcastic address expressed his regret at their disloyalty in declaring sympathy with the radical programme of parliament. The emperor concluded by saying that he never again would wear the uniform of the regiment.



TEACHERS ENTERTAINED BY LOCAL PEDAGOGUES

Garden Party and Band Concert Yesterday Delight Large Number of Visitors.

Victoria officially bid adieu to the Provincial Teachers' Institute yesterday at the conclusion of the instructional sessions. It will be another four years before the city has again the opportunity of welcoming the organization of educationalists, but sufficient was done to exhibit the hearty good will of the capital to the body of women and men entrusted with the upbringing of the youth of British Columbia.

Though the institute has closed, many of the teachers will remain here for their vacation. Full advantage has been taken of the stop-over privileges given by the railroads, and a number of the pedagogues are busily engaged in visiting various points of interest around the city. Nothing has been done by the local teachers as a body in continuing the round of arrangements, but several enjoyable functions are on the tapis to take place at the homes of Victoria educationalists.

Elaborate preparations were made to entertain the visiting teachers at the George park yesterday afternoon and evening. The weather, which had been splendid throughout the earlier part of the week, unfortunately became cloudy and, as the afternoon advanced, light showers fell from time to time, making the atmosphere rather cool for picnic clothes. The danger of spilling that new summer hat became too imminent to encourage a prolonged stay. Most of the teachers were there, however, and the straw berms and cream and other toothsome viands vanished very rapidly. Boats had been engaged for the occasion, not only those stationed at the park, but a large number from the city bathhouses.

When evening arrived the weather became lovely, and the teachers, by the Fifth Regiment band attracted a large audience. Full illuminations glowed in every part of the park, and the visitors expressed the greatest satisfaction at the alfresco entertainment to be found nowhere else in British Columbia. The closing afternoon and evening formed a fitting climax to the institute. Instruction and learning were fully laid aside for a couple of months, and it was pleasant to hear the words of no account of this event would be complete without mention of the admirable catering of Mr. Jenner, by which everything in his power to tickle the palate of his guests. Many complimentary remarks were heard from those who were strangers to the city, as well as from the committee and others. The tables were daintily decorated with sweet peas, this being done by the lady teachers. The committee were assiduous in their attentions to the visitors. Miss Williams was chairman of the ladies' committee, and helping here were Misses Robinson, Baron, Johnson, McKean, Krasl, Gardiner, Anderson, Russell, Nason and Dowler.

MINING DEALS.

B. C. Copper Company Adds to Its Holdings in Summit Camp.

For the last two or three months there has been a good deal of quiet work going on in different parts of the Boundary. In the shape of securing bundles on the outside of the Pioneer, says the Phoenix Pioneer. The Pioneer announced one of these last week, whereby J. L. Martin secured some 20 claims here for G. B. Dennis, of Spokane, on behalf of a strong New York syndicate.

This week the British Columbia Copper Company closed two deals of more than passing importance, by which they will be able to add to the shipping facilities in large degree. One of these was the taking up of the option on the Oro Denoro, and the other was the acquisition of the B. C. mine, also in Summit camp.

Two or three months since the B. C. Copper Company secured an option on the Oro Denoro from the Denoro Mines, Ltd., which was to be paid for in B. C. shares. Immediately the work of testing the Oro with diamond drills was started. Last Saturday J. S. C. Fraser, president, and Smith Christie, managing director, of the Denoro Mines, Ltd., closed the deal with the B. C. Copper people in Greenwood, by which the Oro will become the property of the B. C. Copper. This was just ten days before the expiration of the option. The price paid is not given out, but Mr. Curtis, in a letter to Oro shareholders some time since, stated that they would receive about 20 per cent share for their holdings. It is understood now the B. C. Copper Co. finally made a counter offer, somewhat less than the option called for, and it was accepted.

Some weeks ago W. T. Hunter, of Greenwood, journeyed to Montreal and obtained an option on the B. C. mine in Summit camp, for a sum not given out, but understood to be about \$25,000. This week Mr. Hunter sold the option to the B. C. Copper Company, and on Wednesday Foreman Henry Johnson was sent to the mine with a crew of men to pump out the property, preparatory to examination by Frederick Keffer, engineer for the B. C. Copper Company. The B. C. group in Summit camp, consists of nine full claims and two fractions, and at one time was one of the best known mines in the Boundary.

In Phoenix Camp, important deals in mines in the

BOUNDARY DISTRICT, ESPECIALLY AROUND PHOENIX CAMP, SEEM TO BE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Phoenix group, which the Phoenix Pioneer is informed on what is considered the best authority, has been purchased by the C. P. R. This undoubtedly means the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, the company which now owns and operates the War Eagle, Centre Star, Trail smelter and St. Eugene mines, under the capable management of Walter H. Aldridge. While details are not yet forthcoming as to terms of transfer of the Snowshoe property to the new owners, it is known that Geo. S. Waterlow, of London, England, vice-chairman of the Snowshoe Gold & Copper Mines, Ltd., the title of the English property owning the Snowshoe shoe, is now on his way to British Columbia, to complete the transfer to the purchasers, and is expected to arrive in a few days.

In the Snowshoe group are four claims, the Snowshoe, Pleasant, Alma fraction and Fairplay fraction, which join the Granby and Dominion properties. The principal claim is the Snowshoe, and it is on this that most development has been done since its location in 1891. The property is equipped with a fine machinery plant and electric hoist, and has had more than 7,000 lineal feet of development done, including open cut and stripping operations. The main working shaft is down about 350 feet, and there is a large amount of ore broken down in the stope, which can be taken out at any time. This has been estimated at 100,000 tons. There are good bunk and boarding houses, and three spurs from the C. P. R. to the property.

THE BOULEVARDING QUESTION DISCUSSED

Meeting Held in Vancouver Endorsed Principle that Cost Should Fall on Property.

A joint meeting of the Garden City Association and members of the Vancouver city council was held in the city hall on Wednesday evening to discuss schemes for the beautification of the streets. Mr. Gibson, the city controller, submitted the following estimate of the cost of boulevarding one mile of street on both sides in fair condition: Levelling and rounding, 50 cents; seeding, 38 cents; trees, \$1.92, and planting, 50 cents.

Mr. Gibson submitted a written report, which in part was as follows: "In considering the details of the work in connection with clearing, grading, seeding to grass, and tree planting of the city boulevards the problems are so varied as to make them almost indescribable in any off-hand fashion, as nearly every lot, and in some streets nearly every lot, requires some modification in treatment.

"Where cement curbs are not laid or plank curb, if curbs were not put in at once a great improvement could be made by prolonging to a line at the proper distance from the sidewalk and then clearing out the gutter. This cleaning and shaping the boulevard scheme, under the same inspector, but should be charged to the street department.

"The placing and planting of boulevard trees should be at the discretion of the boulevard inspector and the selection of the best varieties for the varying conditions of climate and location requires considerable attention and study. The haphazard planting hitherto in vogue will produce some awkward problems year by year. With a simple machine to clear out and shape the gutters outside the boulevard on the streets; another to open small drains on each side of the sidewalk; one or more rollers and large lawn mowers, and the boulevards inside and outside the city, in the expense of up-keep would be but a fraction of what it now costs individual proprietors.

"It would also probably pay in residence portions of the city to put the street clearing under the same management as the boulevards, thus promoting uniformity and a sense of pride and responsibility in the appearance of the streets, which would be a constant source of pleasure to the citizen. The aid of comparatively inexpensive machinery and systematic and good work, the streets and boulevards could be kept both neat and ornamental at no greater outlay than at present, when they are otherwise.

"The money value of this condition of things can, I believe, scarcely be overestimated. Anyone who has bought or sold residence property knows how easily a difference of hundreds of dollars is made by its surroundings and approach. A much smaller thing will often turn the scale when one is looking for a new place to settle, as so many are now doing, and we have a large number of visitors in our march to the 100,000 limit."

George Webster gave some of his experiences in Winnipeg. There many of the streets were macadamised, planted with trees, and boulevards laid at the same time, and they were afterwards handed over to the charge of the park commissioners. The cost of maintenance there came out of the general taxes of the city, and everyone seemed well pleased with the arrangement. Men who were employed on the streets in this work in the summer, worked in hot-houses in the winter, preparing plants for use in the parks. He thought the same scheme would work out well here, though he considered Mr. Gibson's estimate of the cost rather low.

Mr. Hanfield suggested that they might make a beginning by taking small sections of say three blocks at a time, where the people asked for it, and in the meantime the cost both of work and maintenance might be charged against the property affected. He was confident that if this were tried, it would in a short time become so popular that there would be a general demand for it, and it would become so general that the cost of maintenance could be provided for in the general taxes. He thought it would be necessary for the city council to superintend the work, because he knew of many people who had nice boulevards now, but others who owned property alongside spoiled the effect by allowing their boulevards to become overgrown with thistles and weeds.

DIG DREDGES FOR NORTHERN DREDGES

ARE BEING SHIPPED BY A LOCAL MILL

Three Large Machines to Be Built for Yukon Consolidated Gold Field Company.

The C. P. R. wharves in James Bay are strewn with heavy timbers, and lumber shipments of which go north by almost every steamer leaving this port for Skagway. Enquiry about this building material elicited the information that it is all to be used in the construction of three large dredges to be used in the Yukon or its tributaries in extracting the gold from the beds of those waters. The timbers and lumber are being shipped by the Shawanigan Lumber Company, of this city, to the Yukon Consolidated Gold Field Company, of Dawson, in which the Guggenheims, of New York, are interested. These New York capitalists are just entering into the placer fields of Alaska, although having already extensive investments in British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon. In all, it is stated, these represent \$19,000,000. The advent of the Guggenheims into placer mining of the north is being looked forward to with anticipation of great things. With three big dredges in operation the Yukon Consolidated Gold Field Company will certainly be capable of working an immense area of gold producing ground, and of adding materially to the precious metal yield of the Yukon. The dredges will be put together at Dawson, it is expected, as fast as the material reaches that city, and by next year should be ready for service. The timbers referred to, however, are the first sent north by the Shawanigan Lumber Company of this city. Two years ago material for a dredge was shipped north by the company. The plant was put together in a manner now proposed, and was worked during the past season.

The movement to the north this year is the greatest that has been seen since the days of the Klondike river, and the B. C. Agricultural Association there will be the annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. They have selected the 15th of that month as the date for their gathering. A number of prominent labor leaders in the Old Country will be among those present. J. R. McDonald, of Leicester, England, having, among others, signified his intention to be present. Delegates will come from all parts of Canada, and members of the local Trades and Labor Council are engaged arranging a suitable programme for their entertainment while here. So far nothing definite has been decided upon, but many suggestions have been made, and it is expected, some action will be taken at the next regular meeting to be held on Wednesday evening.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS TO VISIT VICTORIA

September Busy Month for This City--Preparing to Entertain Dominion Trades Congress.

September promises to be a busy month for Victoria. Besides the annual exhibition under the auspices of the B. C. Agricultural Association there will be the annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. They have selected the 15th of that month as the date for their gathering. A number of prominent labor leaders in the Old Country will be among those present. J. R. McDonald, of Leicester, England, having, among others, signified his intention to be present. Delegates will come from all parts of Canada, and members of the local Trades and Labor Council are engaged arranging a suitable programme for their entertainment while here. So far nothing definite has been decided upon, but many suggestions have been made, and it is expected, some action will be taken at the next regular meeting to be held on Wednesday evening.

WATER QUESTION IS STILL TO THE FORE

Surveyors are Busy in Highland Lake District--Report May Be Ready Next Week.

The water situation is gradually assuming definite shape. Full reports are available in reference to the possibilities of making use of Sooke lake and improving Elk lake sufficiently to increase the present water supply to the extent necessary to relieve the scarcity experienced every summer for some years to come. Surveyors are engaged in the Highland district. Providing the fair weather continues and they are allowed to go on with their labor uninterrupted, it may be possible for them to submit, the result of their investigations to the authorities sometime early next week.

Seen this morning, His Worship Mayor Morley outlined the condition of affairs. He announced that all the information needed with regard to Elk lake was already available, while the Sooke proposition had practically been abandoned owing to the excessive expense attached to the undertaking. The Highland district scheme had by no means been thrown up as impossible. Surveyors were in the field with instructions to ascertain the extent of the water shed, look into the facilities for the construction of dams at points that have been mentioned as suitable for reservoirs, and, in fact, to include in their report full and reliable information on all the necessary details of the proposal.

Mayor Morley continuing, stated that he had been invited to a meeting of the city council this evening to consider the water question, as had been reported. He hoped, however, that the affair would have been advanced to such an extent that the aldermen could intelligently discuss the various projects sometime toward the end of next week. It was his intention to lose as little time as possible in bringing the matter to an issue. The sooner it was in shape to lay before the electors the better he would be satisfied.

Ottawa, June 28.—Hon. W. S. Fielding has introduced a bill to repeal the pensions to ministers. They will terminate on July 1st, 1906.

Wilson's FLY PADS. Three hundred times better than sticky paper. NO DEAD FLIES LYING ABOUT. Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail. TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM ARCHDALE WILSON, HAMILTON, ONT.

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FRUIT-A-TIVES are the finest medicine in the world for women.

As a mild and gentle laxative—as a positive and speedy cure for Constipation and Biliousness—as the only cure for wind and flatulencies—especially for "that pain in the back"—as a positive cure for headaches—and as a general tonic to build up and invigorate the whole system—FRUIT-A-TIVES stand supreme over every other medicine.

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have the most remarkable effect. Ninety-nine cases out of a hundred of Female Troubles are due to congested bowels become constipated—kidneys become diseased—urinary organs become diseased—poisons of the body, which should be carried off by these important organs, are taken up by the blood, carried to the female organs and poison them, thus forming up a train of female troubles.

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According to Secretary Smart, canvassers are beginning to make the rounds of local merchants and business men for the purpose of collecting subscriptions. He hopes that the response will be as generous, and more signified has been the case in previous years. It is pointed out that the finances are the vital point in the successful management of such a fair. Without ample funds, he says, it will be impossible to carry it out on the lines contemplated. Providing, however, every member of the community displays an active interest in the undertaking he is confident of making the fair a credit City of the British Columbia. Without support, it will be impossible, and he does not wish to start out heavily handicapped as a result of a poorly supported assembly.

During the regime of R. H. Swinerton as secretary of the B. C. Agricultural Association, special attention was paid to the advertising of the Victoria fair not only throughout British Columbia, but in the states of Washington. This policy will be carried still farther this year. The premium lists and pamphlets that will be issued from time to time will be forwarded to every nook and corner in the province, special attention being paid to the agricultural districts. Upon the American side the endeavor will be made to interest the farmers in the fair because of the opportunity it will offer them of ascertaining the possibilities of their territory in their lines, and also pointing out to them the splendid entertainment to be found here on that occasion.

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FAIR EXECUTIVE HARD AT WORK

ARRANGING FOR THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Premium Lists Will Be Ready For Distribution Early Next Month--Co-Operation Necessary.

Victoria's annual exhibition, which will be held this fall on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of September, is already attracting considerable attention. The executive committee is exceedingly active, the members holding regular gatherings in order that the preliminaries may be properly attended to. In such a way as to ensure the success of the fair. In short the affairs are well in hand, and Secretary Smart's chief desire is that the general public display a practical interest in what is after all their exhibition by co-operating in every possible way in the effort to bring it to a gratifying issue.

The prize list has been revised, that having been one of the first matters undertaken by the committee in charge. They have cut out quite a number of the competitions which were not entered on the occasion of the last fair, and augmented the most popular classes to a considerable extent. Special attention has been paid to the horses, every inducement possible being given the breeders throughout the province to enter their prize stock at the Capital City exhibition. The premium booklet has been placed in the hands of the printer, and should be ready for distribution early next month. The work is being rushed because Secretary Smart realizes that the sooner possible exhibitors know the prizes and conditions the better, as they then are given more time to make preparations for their entry.

Of course it is yet a little premature to talk of the special attractions in connection with the fair. That is a feature which, as a general rule, is left until a month or so previous to the opening. The present executive, however, have adopted a somewhat different policy. They have appropriated the usual sum of money for horse races, agreeing that a Victoria show without these competitions would be, figuratively speaking, unseasoned dish. By making an early start they hope to be able to prepare a programme that will eclipse all previous efforts. As the committee, which has in charge the Victoria driving park track, have put it in a special shape for the races of Saturday and Monday, and intend keeping it so throughout the season, no trouble will be experienced from that source. All that the executive will have to worry about is the securing of entries, and as the prizes are valuable, that it is safe to say, will not be a difficult matter.

According to Secretary Smart, canvassers are beginning to make the rounds of local merchants and business men for the purpose of collecting subscriptions. He hopes that the response will be as generous, and more signified has been the case in previous years. It is pointed out that the finances are the vital point in the successful management of such a fair. Without ample funds, he says, it will be impossible to carry it out on the lines contemplated. Providing, however, every member of the community displays an active interest in the undertaking he is confident of making the fair a credit City of the British Columbia. Without support, it will be impossible, and he does not wish to start out heavily handicapped as a result of a poorly supported assembly.

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Bowes' Corn Cure Hinders Corns. When you apply our Corn Cure to your corns it acts as a hoodoo on the corn's growth; kills it in fact, so you can pick it out by the roots. 25 Cents Per Bottle. CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST, 98 GOVERNMENT ST., NEAR YATES ST.

RED JACKET PUMP. SO EASY TO FIX.

Pumps. Double-Acting Force, Single-Acting Force, Turret Tank Force, Low Down Force, Pitcher Pumps, AND Hydraulic Rams.

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and Pearson's Magazine

OR The London Times Weekly and either one of the others For \$3.30

A great chance to obtain England's greatest weekly, British Columbia's greatest paper and a world-renowned magazine at a bargain. Annual subscriptions only, payable in advance, to F. S. Wright, Canadian Agent, the Times, Ottawa, Ontario.

NOTICE

The taxpayers of the Municipality of Saanich are hereby notified that all taxes for 1906 are due and payable at the Provincial Assessor's Office, Victoria. H. O. CASE, C. M. C.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," that all persons having any claims against the estate of John Hanning Coulthard, late of Victoria, B. C., who died on 14th February, 1906, and whose will has been proved in the Supreme Court of British Columbia by Elizabeth Mary Coulthard and Frederick B. Pemberton, executors therein named, are hereby required to send the particulars of such claims, duly verified, to the undersigned, Solicitors for the executors, on or before the 31st August, 1906, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice. Dated this 31st May, 1906. CREASE & CREASE, Victoria, B. C.

RE KENNETH MCKENZIE, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of Kenneth McKenzie, late of Lake District, B. C., who died on 15th May, 1906, are required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned, Solicitors for Robert McKenzie, the administrator, on or before the 31st August, 1906, after which date the administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. Dated this 31st May, 1906. CREASE & CREASE, Victoria, B. C.

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"HISTORY" OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Since acknowledging in our columns the receipt of "A History of British Columbia," we have been trying, at intervals, to reconcile its title with its contents. It is published by the Hill Publishing Company, and compiled by the "New Publishing Company." The "compilation" of "history" is an unusual function, the term being commonly applied to a "chronicle" of events which may, or may not, have historic value. Now, also, in my own experience, that a "company" in its corporate name, hitherto unknown in literature, should indicate a chronicle. Examining further, the title page, the name of Mr. R. E. Gosnell appears with the comprehensive designation "Author of General History"—a publication we have not found at the libraries. It is not stated on the title page, that the present book is by him, and, indeed, he takes care to say, in a modest, well worded introduction, that so far as he is concerned the book is not a "History of British Columbia." He could not at present think of such an undertaking for want of time and other reasons. The conclusion, thus forced upon the reader, is that, probably, the heading of the title page—"A History of British Columbia"—is a printer's error.

This view is substantiated by an examination of the contents of the book. It contains 783 pages. Of that total, 65 pages are made up of short accounts of 399 persons—worthy individuals, not doubt, in their localities and stations in life, but for the most part, of small comparative interest to the general public, or to any historian of public affairs. Of the real notables in this mass—men influential in history—no adequate characterization is attempted. It does not appear who is responsible for these accounts of the careers of 399 individuals. The personal laudation, in many of these accounts, forbids any autobiographical suggestion. Possibly the compiling "company," or its local agents, obtained certain information from individuals, and set it in a more or less pleasing picture, suitable to the relation between the seller and buyer of a book. That is a harmless commercial transaction, but, obviously, in the case of the few whom a historian might have to notice, he could not very well accept the accounts referred to, without knowing the authority or which they are made. Interspersed among these accounts of the 399 persons, are many portraits of individuals, and also, photographs of natural scenes, and of two Oregon runaways, deceased—all in a good style of art.

A useful part of the book—though not quite correct—is the 19 page appendix, containing a list of governors, officials and parliamentarians, in the two colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

Thus, by a process of elimination, we come to Mr. R. E. Gosnell's contribution of 288 pages to the book under review, called "A History of British Columbia," but which, as above stated, he says is not a "History," so far as he is concerned.

Mr. Gosnell is a good writer, and a man of candid mind, with a turn for patient research, the results of which, often, are valuable. Whether he has the historic gift, which is as rare as the poet's, the discernment of governing causes—the power to bring the past live again in the common appreciation of mankind, cannot at present be known. What he proposes here is to give the reader a general impression of the past, and to help him to do this by presenting a certain chain of facts in some connected form. There was no particular call that we know of for this presentation, as most of us have a "general impression" of the past. Any conscientious historian, dealing with events so recent, probably himself, would investigate the records, even had he assurance of Mr. Gosnell's condition mind, but, in any event, the latter condition must be paramount. The writer must stand or fall by the correctness and consistency of his statements.

Every man, though his style of writing for literary purposes, may differ somewhat, during his career, has a style more or less peculiar throughout to himself, idiosyncratic to him, as his voice. There seem to be several coadjutors, beyond the one mentioned, in Mr. Gosnell's contribution to the "big book." Some of the errors may be, on their part, not on the part of Mr. Gosnell, but he is responsible for all of them in their printed form. These are so numerous, that we cannot mention here a few of them—passing over trifles—to indicate the general character of the chronicle.

The hackneyed accounts of the early Spanish exploring voyages in the North Pacific may be accepted as they appear, under the revision of two such careful investigators as Messrs. Scholefield and Walbran, but not so the statement that the English (British) vessels were greatly superior to those of the Spanish in the 18th century, or at any previous time. Naval architects know that such was not the case, down even to the days of Nelson. The Spanish, having superior Adriatic exemplars, and later on the French, were the best ship builders in Europe.

In one page it is stated that a "renewed" later than 1578, Drake took possession of part of California, calling it New Albion, and returned to England in 1580. In another page, Drake is said to have taken such possession in 1588. In fact he did so in 1579. There are men in Victoria who, visiting the Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha in 1898, saw hanging on a wall there a map dated 1750, and reissued in 1783, which showed "New Albion" almost as distinctly as it showed old Louisiana. Possible it is from this

long continued vivid mapping of "New Albion" that Mr. Gosnell assumes that in the Oregon discussions with the United States, Britain based her claim partly on Drake's discoveries, at any rate in a parliamentary Blue Book, dated 1846, now before us, purporting to give the whole correspondence between the government, no such claim is mentioned. Strictly it hardly could have been in view of the wording of the Britannic-Spanish (Nootka) convention of 1791.

Capt. Cook, it is stated, named the well known "strait" after Behring, who "had passed through it 50 years before," namely, 1728. Behring, in fact, did not discover the strait until 1741. No vessel ever anywhere near Mount St. Elias, which Mr. Gosnell says he also discovered.

Lieut. Meares we are told, in 1788, "raised for the first time, on the western coast of America, the British flag." This is incorrect, for supposing that Capt. Cook had not done so during the month he stayed at Nootka Sound in 1778, the English flag had been raised with great formality by Drake, when he took possession of "New Albion" in 1578.

Though not noticing here trifles, the wrong spelling of the names of two well known Spanish voyagers in a single page is rather remarkable, the wrong spelling also of the famous Hudson's Bay Company's factor, Dr. John McLaughlin, and other misspellings. "Fort McLaughlin" is correctly spelled.

It is a misreading of real history on Mr. Gosnell's part to affirm that British dominion on the North Pacific seaboard is due to the Hudson's Bay Company. A generation before any fur trader (barring Mackenzie, the explorer), came to the west of the Rocky Mountains by land, the British government, by reason of its own explorations and discoveries, and the trade of its subjects (anticipating Northwest Company's or Hudson's Bay Company's action), on the northwest coast, had refused to admit the exclusive sovereignty of any other power there. From that position Britain never flinched, but was ready to go to war, first with Spain and afterwards with the United States, to maintain it though not averse from an equitable compromise of the territorial questions involved, which compromise was effected, finally, in 1846. The principle of territorial continuity to the Pacific appertained to both the French and British Atlantic Coast dominions. It would be easy to show that Mr. Gosnell's notion as to the influence of the fur companies upon the home government has no valid historical support, but we lack space here for the exposition.

Scotchmen will be amused to learn that Alexander Mackenzie, the explorer, was "one of the Mackenzies of Seaforth, in Stornoway Island of Lewis"—"Seaforth" being a great historic domain in the north of Scotland, and "Stornoway" (which, doubtless, is meant) being a small town on an island about 40 miles from the mainland. This lapse may be excused, as "Stornoway" is so far away, but what are we to think of Mr. Gosnell's belief that the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort St. James is "near the headwaters of the Fraser"?

Next, we are told that, in 1821, the Canadian traders were permitted to take cognizance of offences in the Hudson's Bay territories or other "ports," etc., presumably owing to the mention of "ports" in some district along that bay, but this is inaccurate, and, indeed, as printed, unintelligible. It was the 42nd George III. (1803) that first extended the jurisdiction of the courts of Lower and Upper Canada, to certain adjoining parts, "within any of the Indian territories or parts of America, not within the limits of these provinces, or of any civil government of the United States." Doubts having arisen whether this description included the Hudson's Bay Co.'s "chartered" territories, the act of 1821 declared that the act of 1803 was in force therein. It contained also provisions to regulate the fur trade. It defined more particularly the "Indian Territories," and authorized the appointment of judicial officers, and the issue of licenses for exclusive Indian trade, to any company, person or persons, within the lands or territories outside of those of the Hudson's Bay Company, or of any North American province, or belonging to the United States.

Coming to more modern times, Mr. Gosnell refers to an "important provision" of the Britannic-Russian (now U. S.) treaty of 1825, to the effect that the main eastern boundary of Alaska (which surveys went from Victoria the other day to mark off), was to go north from Mount St. Elias "in the course of the 21st meridian from Greenwich." The writer quotes from the treaty, but our impression is that the meridian mentioned runs a little way west of Ireland, which is some 7,000 miles from Alaska. In another part of his chronicle Mr. Gosnell states that the eastern boundary of Alaska is the 141st degree of longitude, which, substituting "meridian" for "degree," most people have believed it to be.

Painstaking and candid as Mr. Gosnell is, he does not appear to have questioned the contents of the "Oregon question"—the one great North Pacific question dwarfing all others. Probably he has not had an opportunity of examining the American side of the question, which says: "There was a 'company' from the United States, who claimed the Pacific seaboard from the 42nd parallel to 54th, and some of its members assumed that they would drive Britain from the Pacific slope. A party 'from' the United States? What does he mean? To an ordinary reader, these words would suggest a party of settlers from Missouri or Iowa 'talking through their hats' around a campfire in Oregon. The fact is that, after the 'Maine boundary question' was adjusted in 1842, a fever of territorial expansion seized the majority of the American Citizens settled in Oregon and asked for admission to the Union. The Senate, in 1844, rejected a proposal to that effect, nevertheless, the question became the keynote of the ensuing presidential election. The Democrats declared for the immediate annexation of Texas, and also the Pacific seaboard up to the Russian line. They elected Polk by a great majority, carrying even New York." The retiring president (Tyler), on the last day of his term of office gave executive approval to an act admitting Texas. There remained for Polk, and the expansionists backing him, the achievement of securing the northwest Pacific seaboard. This thing, a national emotion, actuating a government lately successful at the polls, led to a war with Mexico, and to the verge of a war with Britain. It suffused the Oregon question, and constituted the danger of the situation. Mr. Gosnell simply says of it: "There was a party 'from' the United States, who," etc., etc.

A further misconception is in the statement that the Americans "rested their claim" in the Oregon dispute on derivative right from France and Spain. Not so—the Americans claimed the seaboard and more particularly the Columbia valley, in their own right, following exploration, discovery and not without the aid of the westerners, tentatively, the above derivative rights. Mr. Gosnell cannot have had the diplomatic correspondence.

Had he done so, he would have attached less importance to Mr. Greenwell's speculation as to the western boundary of Louisiana, when ceded by France to the United States in 1802. The British minister at Washington, Mr. R. Pakenham, in 1844, wrote officially to the American government that there was strong reason to suppose that the acknowledged western boundary of Louisiana was the Rocky mountains, and he quotes a letter of President Jefferson (in whose term the cession occurred) written in August, 1802, to that effect.

Again, Mr. Gosnell avers that the strongest argument of the British was that, "for nearly 25 years British subjects had been the chief occupants of the whole region, and, for the same period of that time, no United States subject had lived west of the Rocky mountains." The fact is, that no such argument was ever used by Britain, and could not have been used, without a rebuttal, because from the Treaty of Ghent, 1814, which restored the ante bellum status, every convention respecting the disputed territory stipulated that it should be free and open to the citizens and subjects of both countries. Settlement or non-settlement—no action or inaction—by either of the parties could strengthen or impair their respective titles to any part of the territory. For the same reason, the expression in the treaty, between Langley and Alexandria, though previously he had described Simon Fraser's party "toiling over the mountains," along the Fraser in 1808, does not mean that Mr. J. W. Frazer, the highway or pathway between New Caledonia and Fort Vancouver (founded in 1824) ran not far to the eastward. The peculiarity in Mr. Gosnell's case is that, though he has referred to the fact that the "brigade" of Fraser's party, before the reinforcement at Alexandria, en route for Fort Vancouver, consisted of 100 men, he does not mention that the "brigade" was composed of 20 or 30 packs of peltries. We thought that the "brigade" from there often numbered a couple of hundred horses, before the reinforcement at Alexandria, en route for Fort Vancouver.

Most men have curious recurring expressions in speech or writing—"extraneous" for instance, was much used by Lord Dufferin. "Untried by white men" is a phrase used by Lord Dufferin, though previously he had described Simon Fraser's party "toiling over the mountains," along the Fraser in 1808, and that the "brigade" of Fraser's party, before the reinforcement at Alexandria, en route for Fort Vancouver, consisted of 100 men.

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It is a little cruel, though perhaps strictly proper, on the part of Mr. Gosnell to reproduce Governor Douglas's first speech to the legislative assembly, 1856, in which, covering from view with one hand the whole colonial history of British North America, and with the other all the precedents of British constitutional history, the Governor said that the occasion was remarkable as the "first instance of representative institutions being granted in the infancy of a British colony," and that, "according to constitutional usage, the assembly must originate all money bills." A great reader in other directions, Governor Douglas had not read much political history. The inner fact is that Mr. Labouchere, who was the British secretary of state for the colonies, smarting under criticism in the House of Commons, concluded, after consulting the law officers of the crown, that the formation of the Vancouver Island colony, by the representative institutions, had been illegal, on the principles established by North American colonial history. Hence his instructions in 1856 that a legislative assembly be elected forthwith. It is singular that Mr. Gosnell should describe Mr. Douglas as an "Imperial Viceroy," wearing a "vice-regal" uniform. He was simply "Governor" of a sparsely peopled colony.

With every desire to appreciate this "chronicle," and though only half through our review of it, we begin to long for a page that is not disgraced by some misstatement or unintelligible paragraph. We must assume that Mr. Gosnell knows the difference between a "colony" and a "colony with representative institutions" and a "colony with responsible government." He tells us, and repeats, that Vancouver Island was a "crown colony," though he has described par-

the northwest coast without appreciating the Russian position on the more northerly part of it. In 1790, Russia admitted the Spanish claim as far north as the 54th degree of latitude. Russian traders occupied a coast-strip south from that line, and the above charter of 1790, inter alia, purported to give the Russian-American Company sway on the coast down to Sitka, which for long was the chief settlement north of California, as well known as Fort William and York Factory in the East. The fort was strong, the church a fine structure and the place a rendezvous for trading vessels. Irving describes the visit of Wilson G. Hunt to the governor at New Archangel, in 1812, and Mr. Gosnell any day may rub shoulders in the street with men who have just returned from the immediate vicinity of Sitka. Yet he states that "the land was untrudged by the foot of civilized man." In fact, it was the best known and most traversed part of the whole coast, for at least since the time of the Hudson's Bay Co. got from Russia an Indian trading licence there—we think—in 1589.

Turning to Mr. Gosnell's account of the ever interesting old steamer "Brit" built in 1836, the writer necessarily says that she was the first to "make the voyage westward across the Atlantic." This may be partly true in a certain sense, for the Great Western and British first crossed respectively in 1837 and 1838, but it conveys a wrong impression, because the "Savannah" went from New York to Liverpool in 1818, and the Beaver never attempted to cross at all in that latitude. There is a well known story, however, humor in some of Mr. Gosnell's pages—in the notion, for instance, that "England" (meaning, doubtless, Britain), after quarter of a century's sustained negotiations, and proposals either wanted some time to get ready to send a ship "in 1845, to spy out the leanness of the land." The captain, he says, was a brother of the Earl of Aberdeen. "England's" (query Britain's) prime minister wanted some time to get ready to send a ship "in 1845, to spy out the leanness of the land." The captain, he says, was a brother of the Earl of Aberdeen. "England's" (query Britain's) prime minister wanted some time to get ready to send a ship "in 1845, to spy out the leanness of the land." The captain, he says, was a brother of the Earl of Aberdeen.

We should like to have Mr. Gosnell's authority for the existence of "Mudie's," as a publishing house in 1833, or of the Illustrated London News, then, for the matter of that—also for the statement that the "important base" of Fort Alexandria, only a few miles inland, was Sir Robert's second son. The visitors had no "mission," they came in a naval ship from the Pacific squadron on its ordinary visit, and naturally they wanted some time to get ready to send a ship "in 1845, to spy out the leanness of the land." The captain, he says, was a brother of the Earl of Aberdeen.

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particularly the convention and opening of its purely elective legislative assembly in 1856. The fact is that the Vancouver Island colony had, from 1853, a "representative" form of government, precisely what Lower and Upper Canada had, respectively, from 1791 to 1840-41. It was in reference to the constitutional principle established in the East by the act of 1853 that Mr. Labouchere acted in Vancouver Island in 1856, as we have explained, in order to remedy the illegality of the few preceding years. Nevertheless, the Gosnell chronicle affirms that "those men from the colonies," who settled in and about Victoria, at once began an agitation for a "representative" government—a thing they were actually living under in Vancouver Island—as their fathers and grandfathers had done for half a century in the East. What they wanted, of course, was "responsible government"—the principle of ministerial responsibility—which, in an elementary fashion, had been established in Canada, by the act of 1853. This principle was admitted by the home government, but it was doubted if it were workable with so small a population as Vancouver Island had, and as various questions were unsettled under the so-called grant of the Island to the Hudson's Bay Company. The latter on this reversion claimed \$225,000, and it was not until October, 1862, that the crown paid it \$27,500 in full discharge. "Responsible government" would have paced slowly with that millstone on its neck, or rather could not have got along under the burden at all. Of this elementary fact in our history the writer appears to have no appreciation.

As in greater, so in smaller matters. Why describe a "patent" as from the crown "and the Imperial government"? Is there any meaning in this tautology? Again, "Lord Lytton" being colonial secretary, is said to have "proclaimed the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia." Probably "Sir E. B. Lytton" is meant, who, later, became "Lord" Lytton, but Vancouver Island was a colony a decade before Lytton took office, and British Columbia was established by an act of the Imperial parliament.

Our chronicler next states that Victoria from its earliest settlement, "about 30 years before 1866,—say about 1836—had been a free port. It is certain there was nobody there but Indians till the Hudson's Bay Company began to build in 1843, and of course till the Oregon treaty of 1846 customs duties could not be levied. Between 1846 and 1850, when the first Governor (Blanshard) arrived, there was no local authority empowered to impose taxation. Blanshard did not impose duties, and, after his death, neither his successor could have done so, constitutionally, until the assembly was convened in 1856. The Hudson's Bay Company at no time wanted customs duties for its imports and exports, and was ready to be subjected to them. It was in 1850 that, by direction of the home government, the "free port" was established, thus "the chronicler's" above period of "about 30 years before 1866" must be divided by five.

Need we continue this retrained review of Mr. Gosnell's extraordinary chronicle? We are not half through it yet, and there are ahead the union of the two colonies and the union with Canada. The treatment of these events is on a par with that of the Oregon question and the starting of the Vancouver Island colony—similar incomprehensions, inaccuracies and contradictions. Of pre-Confederation Governors, who practically had great powers and were broadly placed in the public view, we are told that "Colonel" Kennedy was Governor of the Island. He was a retired army captain in fact, and never had any higher military rank. Governor Seymour's doings in 1870 are referred to, though he died, as Mr. Gosnell elsewhere says, in 1860, and was replaced by Governor Douglas. The colony into the Dominion, is said to have "arrived in the fall of 1870," when, in fact, he became Governor in August, 1860. Gosnellian as these blunders are, they are relieved by the remarkable information that the "Imperial government proclaimed Victoria as the capital" in 1877—six years after the union with Canada! Among the usual minor blunders is the statement that Mr. J. W. Frazer, the highway or pathway between New Caledonia and Fort Vancouver (founded in 1824) ran not far to the eastward. The peculiarity in Mr. Gosnell's case is that, though he has referred to the fact that the "brigade" of Fraser's party, before the reinforcement at Alexandria, en route for Fort Vancouver, consisted of 100 men, he does not mention that the "brigade" was composed of 20 or 30 packs of peltries. We thought that the "brigade" from there often numbered a couple of hundred horses, before the reinforcement at Alexandria, en route for Fort Vancouver.

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ferin were very well received along the whole route. On being told of the arch at Fort street with the motto, "Carnarvon Terms or Separation," Lord Dufferin said, that, while welcoming any honest expression of opinion, he could not as Governor-General, in an official procession, pass under an arch with a "separation" motto on it, but he would come down next day on foot and look at it, which he did, and said it was a handsome arch. Nobody attempted to "turn his horses' heads up Fort street." Such a statement is a libel on an orderly, loyal people, among whom none were more orderly or loyal than the men who put up the arch.

The least incorrect part of Mr. Gosnell's chronicle, and, perhaps, the most interesting, is chapter VIII, dealing with the "organization of the Mainland," but here, too, misstatements abound, sometimes arising from a certain habit of grandiloquence. What the "sovereignty" of the Hudson's Bay Company, in a territory in which British and American disputed the sovereignty, could amount to, is not apparent. The company, we have explained, was simply a squatting company with an Indian trade license exclusive only, as to other British subjects. Sir E. B. Lytton's long letter to Governor Douglas is worthy of reproduction from its literary excellence. The latter's announcement of the forfeiture penalty of vessels on the coast, not possessing a Hudson's Bay Co.'s license, was much laughed at when issued. Mr. Gosnell's characterization of Sir James is rather disappointing, but he is right in calling him a great roué. His portrait in the book is a very fine one. The name of Mr. Charles Good, who married his daughter, is not "Goode." Mr. Douglas, we may add, so far as known, was not a scion of the "Black," but of the "Red." Douglas branch of the famous Scotch family. Mr. O'Reilly was never "Indian commissioner" of the province, but he was for a time "Indian reserve commissioner," under the former.

In conclusion, it is odd that Mr. Gosnell should describe Sir Alexander Mackenzie as "Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company" in 1793—a company he did not belong to and an office he never held. Nor did Mackenzie ever trace the Peace river "to its source"; he was only on its west of the Rockies for a short distance. That Sir George Simpson, 1828, was one of those "to whom we are indebted for our first knowledge of that grand river" is another strange statement, in view of the Northwest Company's explorations and trading stations

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in or out of fashion, these are the cases that one wardrobe cannot see that I would mean our Woman's Auxiliary could be done. Mrs. could sell new or old proceeds to the mis- vestiges she would be the wives of the mis- ders and others, this archdeacon drove me caught my train. On stopped at every turn of men. "Archdeacon, out to us? Have you yet? You don't know a service again. We yminster for service, getting a man of our and not bear it, they at as we drove away. Well, thank God they don't all care now, drifting, drifting, and forgotten by their

work going on in our is what we may ex- when the new lines of new belts of coun- all if, when our will be a strong young newan with its Wo- anches ready to help share in the spread of or the word? "He was quickly," and the al future of Sas- ke now. me remind you, first, oyd is going home to He wants men with the comforts of home fe away from the modern times. They most and enthusiastic besides being playam- ber, they will have together in shacks h the country until ry number of church- en ride home again, ggy, and have their and the fire to light. ers follow Mr. Lloyd may respond to the

do? Can we help money? If I might ke a suggestion, it nior branches be ask- work for a sale to be um, so that in this e able to send the e at least. How nice ys joined in with us: them are clever with ke both useful and ale. Doubtless there hich we could all that, now that you ing on there you will so longed for and opportunity to deliver Longed for it that ed help, and dreaded make you realize the g. For this is no when the day comes before the judgment we not be confronted ies and their de- multitude of people, bread and to whom r. Let us remember vine command: "Ye or Me both in Jerusa- all Judea (the cele- our political not be- uesternmost parts of

FATALITY.

's Jury Which In- Morrison's Death. -After nearly two the coroner's jury in Morrison, who was by a street car on t on Sunday morn- orman Sansgret. Discussion between r McMahon had to jury room several the jury. After con- a vote was taken seven of the jurors aving the motorman possible, while eight the motorman the t. The coroner be- asked for his opinion that twelve of their before a verdict. Finally, after a discussion, the jury verdict: "That run over and kill- belonging to the Railway Company, the good rate of speed, is not to be held

INSURANCE.

Regulate Business Committee. C, June 25.—Com- to regulate insur- the senate commit- A report from the sented to-day to this sponser. The respo- sultion instructing require whether con- The report fol- opinion of the congress is under the constitu- and regulate the fire and life insur- District of Colum- and the insular pos- States." promised to give its date.

FEATHERING.

thering is popularly herican in its origin not the case: It is brians to have been 700 years ago, and in an English exchange, eur de Lion set out- ide, he made sundry Army, and one of A robber who shall theft shall have his the fashion of a bling pitch shall be taken out on him, se town, and at the first ship shall touch the shore. It is interesting ancient army custom- y on the increase in recent legal restric- of arms.



Frills and Fluffs Have Not Displaced the Tailor—Mannish Cloths of Light Weight in High Favor—The Dressier Type of Tailor Work in Extreme Vogue. Cut is Plain—Trimmings Scant, but Full Folds of Soft Materials Lend a Grace That is All Their Own—The Coat and Skirt Suit—The Princess and the Bolero—Many Varieties of Eton, and a Color Card That is Charming to View.

The frills and fluffs of the lingerie gown have not by any means displaced the tailor-made costume in the affections of the modish world. Indeed, after indulging in a large number of frocks of the frilly, fluffy and founny type, the fastidious dresser, with a reputation as such to maintain, turns with relief to the tailor, relying upon the plain lines and severe cut of his gowns to strike an accentuating note in her scheme of summer clothes.

Never before has the tailor turned out such distinctly pretty and effective things. True, the cloths of the season are all of them of the so-called "chiffon" variety—much misapplied adjective—so that the prevailing fulness in dress is bound to appear in softly falling folds. The days when tailors demanded a heavy, closely "felted" cloth are past, and now run through their sample books and models show even volles enjoying favor. For morning wear and for traveling the best tailored models show little coat and skirt suits of most of the mannish ex- tures. These largely partake of the extreme demand for every shade and tint. The dark extords and the lighter silver grays are about equally well liked, and from loosely woven flannels to tightly twisted worsteds, in plain, hair- striped and plaited cloths, one and all seem to find favor in the eyes of clever dressers.

Either the blitted or the eponal skirt accompanies this short little coat, and in passing it were as well to note that the pony jacket of the spring is enjoying a revival of favor, in spite of earlier predictions that it would be run into the ground because of too enthusiastic acceptance by the multitude. Its renewed favor is doubtless due to the fact that the latest and best model that Paris has sent over is a pony coat and full-plaited skirt in blue and white stripe sciellence, with touches of blue ribbon velvet for trimming.

The pretty sun-plaited skirts that Paris has clung determinedly to for several seasons, for some reason or another which is difficult to guess at, did not have any success at all on this side of the water. Now, however, after Paris has tried it, we have taken it up with such a degree of enthusiasm that it is almost suffering from the effects of an overwelting popularity. In this vogue there are several novel weaves and effects that cannot fall of approval by the fastidious. Especially attractive are some of the novel worsted weaves, fine and soft, and displaying tiny hair-like delicate color upon a white or pale tinted background. Men's diam- onds, too, come in for a large share of approbation, while chiffon broadcloth is put in a weave that really rivals the chiffon itself for softly falling and draping qual- ities. Mohairs, and particularly the heavy English sciellences, remain in good stand- ing, but it is to be noted that the brilliant flash that has been theirs in the past is not so noticeable and a less exuberant glossiness marks the later productions. So far as color is concerned, we are to have a season of really soft pastel tints in all of the modish weaves. In volles and vellings especially are the tints usually soft and pretty. There are many violet blues that are charming—per- vance or perwinkle blue, the soft, sleekly gray-blue tones and the true lav- enders. These are seen at their most charming best when fashioned over inter- lined and hair-plaited tulle silks; just the kind that our grandmothers favored so, but which the modern maid uses for things with as careless a grace as well as they can be. While there is absolutely no hint of any- thing to the vogue of white—only just now they are using soft touches of color as it, chiefly in the collar and cuff ar- rangements—black is stepping right into their party dresses a half a century ago in a manner. The extreme degree of favor accorded to the princess mode is another responsible for this since it is a fundamental axiom of dress that black makes the figure seem more small and slender. Since stoneliness is the desider- atum where the princess gown and the empire frock are concerned, that they should be fashioned in black for the most developed figure is merely ac- knowledging the canons of taste; and it cannot be gaudied that black is highly effective for such purposes. Usually there is some discreet touch of color employed, chiefly in the way of piping or embroideries—or perhaps both—so that the black gown may be unmistakably dif- ferentiated from regulation mourning gowns.

A Model in Volle



The Princess and the Bolero

The bolero, or Eton—one season it seems to be called one name, the next season the other, but in neither case is there very much difference of design or construction to account for the variation—is right on the top wave of popularity. In the best examples the abbreviated little jacket sets singly to the figure at the back and sides. Be matter what its length, while the fronts flare loosely away from the body a style that is equally becoming to the stout and slender sisterhood alike. The race for coral has by no means expended itself amongst fashionable folks, and one sees new and novel applications of this delightfully pretty stone almost every day. Large flat cushion cabochons of coral are mounted in gold and connected with tiny chains of wrought gold. Or the same size stone is mounted in gold filigree and made into one of those highly modish dog collars that are clasped closely around the throat.

# The Summertime Tailor-made



A Smart Style

## The Road to Beauty.

Some Hints and Helps for the Care of the Skin, the Hair, the Hands and Feet Being Generally in Warm Weather.

With the coming of summer there are some small points in the appearance that seem to cry aloud for special attention, and the point usually is to know just what to do at just the right moment. Those carping and cavilling people are very fond of saying that cleanliness and neatness are by no means costly, and, being at the command of all, should be strictly observed. But the girl with nothing year or next door to it—no dress upon, she could a tale unfold, and quite to the contrary, too. One business woman, a successful one in New York, keeps her personal accounts with all the accuracy that a business house would demand. Indeed, her renderings of the expenses of living might pass into the hands of a public accountant or auditor any minute, and when compared with her bank balances, even the most exacting inspector could not fail to declare them "Examined, and Found Correct."

Where the neck and throat have been yellowed by close and too tight collars a daily sponging with peroxide of hydrogen will prove very beneficial. Be careful to keep the bottle away from a strong light, since this will impair its efficiency. The face, arms and hands, too, will be benefited by an occasional liberal sponging with very careful care. It does not touch the hair, eyebrows or lashes, since it is a strong bleach, and will surely alter their color. Where the short sleeves have been worn for several summers—in the case of golf and tennis enthusiasts—there is usually quite a marked growth of hair. For this there is a very simple remedy which any druggist can mix for you or you can prepare for yourself. Take of starch and quicklime each 10 parts and of orpiment one part. Powder the orpiment thoroughly, mix with starch and add the quicklime. This will give you a dry powder that will keep indefinitely in a covered box well away from the light. When needed for use just moisten it with sufficient water to make a stiff paste, and spread on the hairy parts. Let it remain for a few minutes and then scrape it off with a blunt knife, being careful not to pierce the skin. The skin will be rough and raw, so a cool cream must be applied under the discolored parts have been bathed in a little warm water. Once a nut or two of castor oil, quicklime that may have escaped removal. Once a nut or two of castor oil, quicklime that may have escaped removal. Once a nut or two of castor oil, quicklime that may have escaped removal.



Foreshadowing the Tunic Skirts

## The Tailored Gown.

Detailed Description of the Models Shown on this Page—The Double, Draped and Tunic Skirts Coming into Vogue.

The sheer volles and vellings of the summertime are so essentially cool in both appearance and wear that it is not as difficult to understand their long-continued popularity. This season the range of colors includes all of the latest tints, and the goods themselves display a soft, satiny finish that is most attractive. A very soft violet blue shade is used for the blouse suit, upon which a black and white striped silk makes for the needed touch of contrast, this being merely used for collar and cuff purposes. The coat is plain in the back, the slight sagging over the belt of silk appearing only in the fronts, the belt thus serving to define the waistline prettily. The sleeve is of three-quarter length, the cuff of striped silk, like the collar, being finished with a double ruffle of yellowish Valenciennes, which softens the design effectively. The skirt is one of those pleated gored affairs, the pleats stitched down for quite some distance, and then left to flare to the hem. The skirt follows the dressier mode, which calls for the hem to rest on the floor for rather more than the fraction of an inch all around.

The Princess and the Bolero. There is a decided vogue for black in the haunts of fashion abroad—a vogue that is distinct and altogether apart from that enjoyed by all-white costumes, which this season are displaying some little touch of color in collar and cuff arrangements. However, to return to black. One of the most charming ways that it is made up is in the princess style, with a fascinating short little bolero added for street appearances. Such is the mode followed in the illustration, wherein a high satin luster chiffon broadcloth is employed to delightful advantage. The skirt is very cleverly carried up the waist by means of shaped pleats of the goods, these stitched well down the front of the skirt, around the waist and hips, to fall in folds in the back. The width of the skirt is some 10 yards or more around the foot, which is finished with a bias fold, laid flat and interlined with thin haircloth and piped with a faint blue ribbon topping a narrow black silk braid. The gown exhibits quite a marked upward point in the back and a most becoming slope under the arms down to a V point in front; this avoiding the cut-off effect that an abbreviated princess design so often presents. The little bolero is fitted in the back and flies loosely in front, some braiding in black, pale blue and gold being daintily applied. The sleeve is a very soft, full pull to above the elbow, where the fulness falls into pleats that are tacked flat.

# An Enemy of the King

By Hagenbuch Wyman

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

When we reached the road, De Berquin ordered a halt. He then commanded Barbeche to walk at my left side, and Francois to walk at my right. De Berquin then placed himself behind me, and the other two rascals followed him. In this order we proceeded toward the inn.

My object in leading my enemies to the inn was to give them a chance as long as the possibility of taking La Tournoire was before De Berquin, there was little likelihood that he would seek to molest Mlle. de Varion. In the first place, he could not take her from the vicinity while he himself remained there awaiting the coming of La Tournoire. Secondly, he would not court any violence during the time of waiting lest he might thereby risk his chance of taking La Tournoire. But it was necessary that I should prevent his encountering Blaise or Hugo, for either one, on seeing me conducted by him as I was, might make some demonstration that would cause De Berquin to kill me immediately. I must contrive to keep my enemies from entering the inn, and yet to have them piled with drink. Therefore, I said, as we marched:

"Monsieur, we are approaching a kind of inn where there are to be obtained the food and drink that I promised. But in this house are some who are devoted to the *Steur de la Tournoire*. They are not any of his soldiers nor such as are to be feared in a fight. But if they saw you and your men, with me as a prisoner, they would certainly have you arrested, and I should be obliged to you to take care of your men, and so it would be impossible for me to fulfil my agreement. It is true that you would then kill me, but you would lose La Tournoire and have his followers shoot on your heels. So it is best that we stop at some distance from the inn. You and I can steal up to a spot where I can quietly summon the hostess. She will do anything I ask. She will, at my order, secretly bring food and wine to the place of waiting, and will not betray our presence to those in the inn."

"It seems a good idea," said De Berquin, "but if you attempt to make a fool of me."

"You will, of course, instantly make a corpse of me, for you will be at my side and will hear every word that I speak to the hostess."

"Very well," he replied.

Having at last reached a little clearing by the roadside quite near the inn, but hidden from it by trees, I gave the word to stop. De Berquin ordered his men to remain here, sheathed his sword, clutched me by the arm, and walked forward with me, his dagger held ready to be plunged into my heart at the slightest cause.

"I led him to the back of the inn, and we stood near the door of the kitchen, listening."

The gypsy was still playing, and every now and then there came an exclamation of approval from his admirers peered through a corner of the window. The clutched De Berquin on my arm tightened as I did so. I saw the gypsy man playing, Blaise and Hugo sitting with wine mugs before them, and Godeau by the fire asleep, the gypsy girl with her head on the table, she also asleep, and Marianne removing platters from the table. Jeanotte had doubtless gone up the ladder to her mistress.

"Marianne," I called, softly. "Not a word! Come here and listen."

With some astonishment she obeyed. De Berquin now held his drawn dagger under his cloak, and his clutch on my arm, though tight, might yet appear to her that of a friend.

"Marianne," said I, "it is very important that no one within—no one, remember—shall know that this gentleman is with me. I have a serious matter to talk over with him at the clearing yonder, where four of his people now wait. No one is to know of their presence any more than of his. Bring plenty of wine to us there with which you can get without exciting the curiosity of those inside. Do you understand? But not a word, even to me now."

She nodded her head, and went back into the kitchen. I knew that I could rely on her. "Come, monster," I whispered to De Berquin, and we went silently back to the clearing.

The four rascals were seated on the ground, conversing in low tones. De Berquin and I sat down in the midst of the group. The fellows went on talking regardless of the presence of their leader, who gave no heed of their babble, except occasionally by a gesture to caution Barbeche to lessen his volume of voice.

I never knew an enterprise to run smoothly which had anything to do with women. Barbeche was saying, "Where men only are concerned, one knows exactly what to do, and makes no mistake."

"You have a prejudice against the sex," but in the foolish fellow.

"Par dieu! I ought not to have!" answered Barbeche. "I owe them too much for the many favors I've had from them. But they are mysterious creatures. To mistake a maid for her mistress is nothing remarkable. For that matter, I've known women of the lower orders who had more airs than great ladies. I remember once, after having just made an easy conquest of a countess, and become enuiled with her, I turned my attention to the daughter of a pastry cook in Paris. She dug deep holes in my face for merely trying to kiss her. She had velvet lips, that girl, but what claws!"

The gaunt rascal, whom they called Francois, heaved a pensive sigh, as if his reminiscence was awakening touching memories in him.

"And yet, to show the perversity of

dandy dropped off to sleep and mingled their snore with the murmurs of the forest insects. He began to narrate his adventures, amatory, military, blithely and cheerily. Presently, for a jest, he drank the health of Henri de Navarre in return for my drinking that of the Pope.

By this time Barbeche and his gaunt Francois had adowed their breathings to the somnolent choir.

"You are a mighty drinker, monsieur," I said to De Berquin, admiringly, at the same time refilling my own mug.

"Ask of the cabaret keepers of Paris whether the *Vicomte de Berquin* can hold his share of the good red vine-juice!" he replied, jubilantly, dipping his mug again into the pot.

I took a gulp from my mug and pretended to choke. In one of my convulsive movements, I threw the contents of my mug into the eyes of De Berquin. I followed it with the mug itself, and he fell back on the grass, half stunned. In the moment when his grasp of my arm was relaxed, I slipped away from him, narrow escape, and he was surprised to find that he made at me. A second later, and I was on my feet. My first act was to possess the weapons of Barbeche and Francois, these two being nearest me. Then ran toward the inn, calling at the top of my voice, "Blaise! To arms!"

Behind me I heard De Berquin, who had risen, kicking the prostrate bodies of his men and crying:

"Up, you drunken dogs! We have been fooled! After him!"

Then I heard him running after me on the road, swearing terribly.

From the place where he had left his men, I could hear them "confusedly" swearing and questioning one another, and then joining in a chorus of sleep, two of them being unable to find their weapons, and none knowing rightly what had occurred or exactly where their leader had gone.

Blaise came running out of the inn, with sword drawn. When he had joined me, I stopped and turned to face De Berquin. He was before me, I had time to explain to Blaise. In his rage, he made a violent thrust at me, which Blaise turned aside. De Berquin then leaped back, to put himself on guard.

At that instant the first stroke of 8 came from the distant tower of Clochonne.

"Plithy cur, you have lied to me!" cried De Berquin.

"Nay, monsieur," I answered, throwing from me the weapons of Barbeche and Francois, "I keep my word. I promised you La Tournoire unarmed. Behold him!"

And I stepped out from beside Blaise and stood with open arms.

"La Tournoire!" repeated De Berquin, taking a backward step, and staring at me with open mouth.

"La Tournoire!" came in a faint, horror-stricken, voice from behind me.

I turned and beheld *mademoiselle*, who had come out from the inn on hearing my call for Blaise. With her were Hugo and Jeanotte. Behind were the inn keepers and the gypsies. On *mademoiselle's* face, which was lighted by torch that Hugo carried, was a death-like pallor, and such a look of horror, grief, and self-reproach as I have never seen on any other human countenance.

"Mademoiselle," I cried, hastening to her side. "What is the matter?"

"'Tis but—surprise—*de la Tournoire*," she answered, weakly, raising her hand feebly as to keep me from approaching her, while her eyes, which were fixed on mine as by a terrible fascination, seemed to be staring into her head. An instant later she fell in a swoon, and I was just in time to save her from striking the ground and to pillow her head on my arm.

As for De Berquin, he had made a rush at me, but Blaise had repulsed him with such fury that, seeing no hope of being joined by his men, he soon turned and fled.

I bore the senseless body of *mademoiselle* into the inn, vainly asking myself why she had shown so profound a distrust at my disclosure.

(To be Continued.)

**SENSATIONAL STORY.**

Woman Says Her Husband Was Kidnapped and Drowned.

The New Westminster Columbian has received a letter from a woman named Maria Evans, or Ewing, in which she alleges that some men, apparently Italians or Spaniards, recently kidnaped both her and her husband, took them out in a boat beated her with a cat-o-nine-tails and then deliberately drowned her husband. The men then apparently allowed her to go on condition that she should marry the woman is apparently unknown in New Westminster, but in her letter she names several well-known frequenters of questionable resorts. The kidnapers, she says, are a body of men who call themselves "protectors of lawfully married men," and her letter intimates that she thinks she was mistaken for another woman who had left her husband. The letter has been handed to the police.

**FRENCH INSURANCE LAW.**

Mutual Life Will Not Write Any More in Bore.

New York, June 29.—The Times today says: "It was announced last night that the Mutual Life Insurance Company had decided to withdraw from writing new business in France on account of new French law compelling reserves to be kept out against all the French business both of the past and future."

**BRIDE AND GROOM KILLED.**

Philadelphia, Pa., June 29.—Four persons, two of them a bride and a bridegroom, were killed last night by a train on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Gwynedd, near here by an express train, which ran down their carriage at the station.

**If People Would Devote Half the Time and Attention to Their Feet That They do to Their Faces, Tender Feet Would Be Unknown.**

**Wimbledon, Eng., June 29.**—The matches in the lawn tennis championship games which were held here yesterday were owing to the state of the grounds during the heavy rainfall.

## LABOR IN WANT OF LIVES IS SCARCE

**ORDERS BEING REFUSED FOR WANT OF WORKMEN**

**Skilled Mechanics and Domestic Servants in Great Demand—Wages Are Going Up.**

One of the strongest evidences of Victoria's commercial activity is found in the extreme stringency in the labor market. Skilled mechanics of all kinds are in great demand, and employment is awaiting them at the highest rates of wages. This is especially true in shipbuilding and allied trades. One of the largest employers of machinists, boiler-makers and like hands in the city stated yesterday that he has been compelled to refuse orders right along owing to the impossibility of getting competent help. This complaint is also made by others in different lines of the business. The wholesalers here are finding it difficult to get their hands full, and could employ many more men if they were able to obtain them. While there is some demand for unskilled laborers it is not expected that they will be found in securing a supply. It is all a question of wages. Working conditions are so good all over the West at present that it cannot be expected laborers will work at less than current rates. On the other side of the line, in and to the west of Rocky mountains there are 10,000 miles of railway projected or under construction, which will drain the market of a large amount of available workmen. Local employers of this kind of help will have to pay equal rates of wages or go without. This condition has to be met and should be looked straight in the face.

The British smelter at Crofton and the mining works of the company at Howe Sound is stated that this will only be of a temporary nature.

In consequence of an accident to the upper section of the Britannia tramway, which occurred a few days ago, all the ore available in the bins at the angle and the beach has been shipped to the smelter leaving no more in sight until the tramway is again running. It was the intention of the manager to close down the furnaces of the Britannia smelter at Crofton during the first week in July for repairs and adjustments, but as the delay caused by the accident to the tramway at the mine will reduce the tonnage at the smelter so materially it might be thought advisable to tie up for the whole month. In the meantime the ore from the Britannia, Prince of Wales Island, Texas and other points will accumulate and when the smelter again starts it will have sufficient ore on hand to ensure a continuous run. The smelter has now been running steadily since the 15th of January, 1906, and great credit is due to the manager, H. C. Selinger, for the work he has accomplished in the face of great difficulties and for the large amount of copper he has shipped.

There is every reason to believe that the smelting industry at Crofton will expand to very large proportions, and may yet be second to none in British Columbia.

**DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR.**

Harry Bray Takes Honors at Osgoode Hall, but Must Lose Advantages of Scholarship.

Harry Bray, B. A., who has recently been selected as this year's Rhodes scholar from the province of British Columbia, has just passed his first intermediate examination in law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

H. Dallas Helmecken, K. C., with whose firm he is identified as a student at law, has just received this information, together with the announcement that Mr. Bray has passed with high honors, carrying off a scholarship valued at \$100, given by the Upper Canada Law Society.

As Mr. Bray is identified with the B. C. Law Society, it is not likely that he will be able to reap the benefits of this scholarship, which is for Ontario students only. The honors, however, are his whether or not he is able to appropriate the advantages of it.

Mr. Bray is native son of British Columbia, being the son of Marshall Bray, government agent at Nanaimo.

**"EMOTIONAL INSANITY."**

Will Be Basis of Fight for Release of Harry Thaw.

New York, June 29.—An announcement that the defence will make "emotional insanity" the basis for its fight for the release of Harry Thaw, in jail indicted for the murder of Stanford White, set at rest the speculation on this point today.

Formal Plea.

New York, June 29.—Harry K. Thaw entered a formal plea of not guilty when arraigned on a charge of murder in the Supreme court today. The plea was entered with a reservation that it may be withdrawn on Tuesday next.

**HOTTEST DAY OF SUMMER.**

Chicago, June 29.—Yesterday was the hottest day of the year in Chicago, the thermometer reaching 98 in the streets.

## A LIBEL ACTION.

J. S. Emerson Takes Proceedings Against Several Members of Loggers' Association.

J. S. Emerson, the well known lumberman, has issued a writ against six members of the executive of the British Columbia Loggers' Association for \$25,000 damages for libel in a resolution recently passed at an executive meeting of the association. The resolution was passed in approval of the government Scaling Bill, and the concluding clause read: "That the association has no knowledge of any of its members, past or present, being opposed to the coming in force of the said Act, except Mr. J. S. Emerson, whose opposition dates from his enforced retirement from the presidency of the association for trying to manipulate the association to his personal ends."

Mr. Emerson stated that the assertion contained in the latter clause was false, malicious and utterly uncalled for. He stated that last January a member of the association had suggested that it would be better if the president were a man engaged exclusively in logging. He agreed with that and voluntarily so that a logger might be elected. He was afterwards pressed to accept office on the executive, but refused to do so as he had no time to spare. In addition to this, the resolution was intended to do him for past services and endorsing his actions as president of the association. Mr. Emerson added that he was particularly surprised at the action of J. P. Peterson, who was supposed to have proposed the resolution, since in the past he had been one of the strongest opponents of the act. The loggers against whom proceedings are taken are Capt. Magnusson, president of the association; D. Sigouin, secretary; T. F. Peterson, David Esson, J. A. Tomlinson and C. A. McKinnon.

**CLOSED TEMPORARILY.**

Crofton Smelter Will Suspend Operations Awaiting Repairs at Britannia Mine.

In explanation of the closing of the Britannia smelter at Crofton and the mining works of the company at Howe Sound it is stated that this will only be of a temporary nature.

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Harry Bray Takes Honors at Osgoode Hall, but Must Lose Advantages of Scholarship.

Harry Bray, B. A., who has recently been selected as this year's Rhodes scholar from the province of British Columbia, has just passed his first intermediate examination in law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

H. Dallas Helmecken, K. C., with whose firm he is identified as a student at law, has just received this information, together with the announcement that Mr. Bray has passed with high honors, carrying off a scholarship valued at \$100, given by the Upper Canada Law Society.

As Mr. Bray is identified with the B. C. Law Society, it is not likely that he will be able to reap the benefits of this scholarship, which is for Ontario students only. The honors, however, are his whether or not he is able to appropriate the advantages of it.

Mr. Bray is native son of British Columbia, being the son of Marshall Bray, government agent at Nanaimo.

**"EMOTIONAL INSANITY."**

Will Be Basis of Fight for Release of Harry Thaw.

New York, June 29.—An announcement that the defence will make "emotional insanity" the basis for its fight for the release of Harry Thaw, in jail indicted for the murder of Stanford White, set at rest the speculation on this point today.

Formal Plea.

New York, June 29.—Harry K. Thaw entered a formal plea of not guilty when arraigned on a charge of murder in the Supreme court today. The plea was entered with a reservation that it may be withdrawn on Tuesday next.

**HOTTEST DAY OF SUMMER.**

Chicago, June 29.—Yesterday was the hottest day of the year in Chicago, the thermometer reaching 98 in the streets.

## READ AND YOU WILL LEARN

That the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, endorse and praise in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient entering into the make-up of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator and blood cleanser. This is also equally true of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of all those weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to women.

No other medicines sold through drug stores for domestic use, can show such professional endorsement. Dr. Pierce's above mentioned remedies are non-alcoholic and non-secretive ingredients being printed on each bottle wrapper. They occupy a unique position and are in a class all by themselves. They are neither secret nor patent medicines. They are powerful to cure but safe to use in any condition of the system, even for the most delicate women and children.

Pure, triple refined glycerine, which is used instead of alcohol both for extracting and preserving the active medicinal principles from the roots of the several American forest plants entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines, is much superior to alcohol for these purposes, and entirely free from the objectionable features inherent in alcohol, inasmuch as it produces only salutary influences upon the system, while alcohol, even in moderate quantities, if long continued, as in the treatment of obstinate ailments, is very injurious and often becomes a craving for the cure. Furthermore, glycerine itself is a most valuable curative agent instead of being a harmful element, as is alcohol. Its nutritive properties, Dr. Pierce and many other eminent in the profession believe, surpass those of any liver oil, entitling it to favorable consideration as a remedy in all cases of incipient consumption, especially when it is combined with the famous medicinal principles extracted from Black Cherry, Queen's root, Stone root, Golden Seal root and Bloodroot, as in "Golden Medical Discovery."

Besides its superior nutritive properties, glycerine is a very valuable demulcent and thereby greatly enhances the remedial action of all the foregoing roots in the cure of such ailments as chronic, laryngeal and other kindred affections of the air-passages and lungs. In all "wasting diseases," where there is loss of flesh and gradual "run-down" of the system, the glycerine certainly plays an important part in lessening the breaking down and wasting of flesh, and promoting assimilation and increase of bodily strength and weight. It is a powerful reconstructive agent in all cases of impaired vitality and especially valuable when associated and combined with such superior alteratives and tonics as in "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription." Its wonderful solvent properties also play an important part in the cure of gall stones and severe constipation.

Glycerine is also one of the very best anti-ferments and such counteracts the excessive fermentation of foods in the stomach, present in most cases of indigestion or dyspepsia. Thus the pain, belching of noxious gas, bloating and other disagreeable symptoms are overcome and the Stone root, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot and other ingredients of "Golden Medical Discovery" are greatly assisted in their action in completing a cure.

As will be seen from the writings of Drs. Bartholow, King, Scudder, Hale, Wood, Hays, and others, the medicinal and other high authorities, as contained in the little book mentioned below, these agents can confidently be depended upon for the most positive, curative action in all atonic or weak states of the stomach, accompanied with distressing indigestion or dyspepsia and kindred resultant affec-

## OAK BAY BECOMES A MUNICIPALITY

**THE PROCLAMATION APPEARS THIS WEEK**

**The Nominations for the First Council Are to be Held on July 13th.**

In addition to the public notices referred to yesterday as contained in this week's Provincial Gazette there is a proclamation creating the district of Oak Bay into a municipality. This is the official recognition of the organization of the new municipality which has hitherto been provided for with respect to roads, etc., out of the provincial treasury. The new municipality adjoins the city of Victoria's eastern boundary from Foul Bay northward continuing in a straight line to the northern boundary of section 31, which it follows to the sea coast at Cabot Bay road. The adjacent islands are also included in the new municipality.

The nomination is to take place for the first election on July 13th at 12 o'clock noon with David Virtue as returning officer. The polling will take place if a poll is held, on July 20th. The council shall consist of a reeve and six councillors and four shall constitute a quorum.

The first meeting of the council is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Saturday succeeding the election.

The agitation for incorporation arose when Saanich proposed to organize itself as such. Oak Bay was joined in this petition, but a feeling of dissatisfaction at allying with Saanich soon showed itself. It was contended that the interests of the Oak Bay district were different from those of the rural parts of the Saanich peninsula.

The agitation then began for a separate organization so that residents of the Oak Bay district might devote their attention entirely to their own territory. This was successfully carried out, and two municipalities somewhat different in character were organized, Saanich and Oak Bay.

It is likely that the latter municipality will follow the example of its predecessor, Saanich, and elect a council without the necessity for an election.

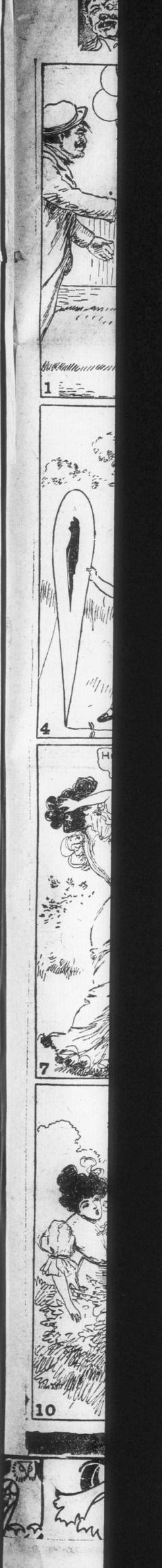
**BROTHER WILL BE RETURNED.**

Port Townsend, June 28.—Having lost his appeal, Brother was taken from the detention house by immigration authorities this morning for deportation to Vancouver. Brother, in charge of Inspector Robinson, will reach Seattle this afternoon, leaving for Vancouver on the steamer Ramona this evening.

**ASK YOUR GROCER FOR NE MO**

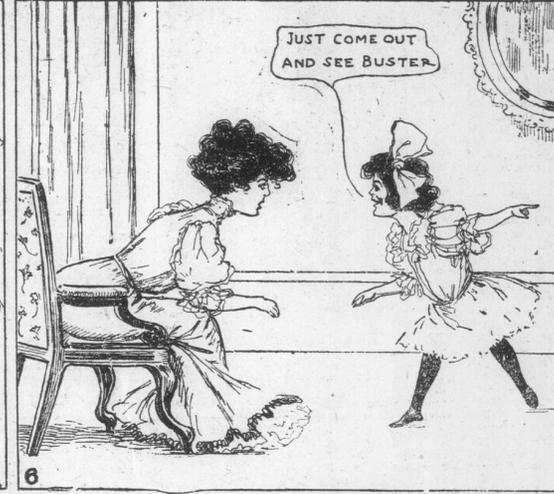
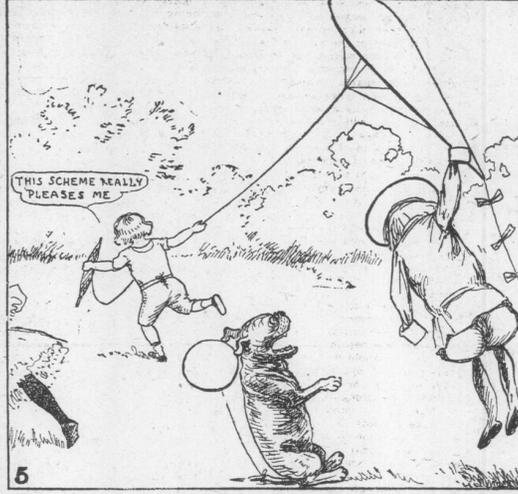
**THE QUEEN OF BREAKFAST FOODS**

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**"UP IN A BALLOON, BOYS."**



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Women's Kid Gloves—A very exceptional reduction  
\$1.00 Gloves for this sale 65c pair.

**David Spencer Ltd.**  
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Hundreds of Yards of Muslins—Usual values 35 c, 50c and 75c a yard; for this sale 25c yard.

# 27th Annual Sale Commences Tuesday, July 3rd at 8.30

The boot store, the clothing store, the linen store, the muslin store, the silk store, the millinery store, the shirt waist store, the stationery store, the kitchen utensil store, as well as many other sections of Western Canada's Big Retail Establishment, will all do their best to make this sale greater in every way than anything we ever thought of a few years ago. Thousands of Boots for Men and Women at \$2 50 a pair; values to \$7.00.

## 22 Various Lines of Men's Lace Boots and Oxfords

Ranging in value up to \$7.00, will be sold at \$2.50 a pair. Over 1,000 pairs in the lot.

Men's Kid Lace Boot, whole fox, stock tip, Goodyear welt, extension edge. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Kid Bais, whole fox, box toe, medium sole. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Patent Colt Lace Boot, circular vamp, dull kid top, welted sole, extension edge, Blucher cut, "Dictator" last. Regular \$6.00; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Patent Colt Lace Boot, Blucher cut, kid lined, extension edge sole, "Jap" last, welted sole, military heel. Regular \$7.99; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Patent Colt Lace Boot, whole fox, Goodyear welt, "Kendall" last, most kid top, "Florsheimer" Shoe, Chicago. Regular \$5.50; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Patent Colt, Blucher cut, "Kendall" last, welted sole, "Florsheimer" Shoe. Regular \$6.50; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Patent Colt, button, whole fox, matt kind top, welted sole,

spring last, "Florsheimer" shoe. Regular \$5.50; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Chocolate Vici Kid Lace Boot, whole fox, Goodyear welt, stock tip. Regular \$3.50; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Vici Kid Chocolate Lace Boot, Blucher cut, Goodyear welt, circular fox. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Tan Russia Calf Oxford, Goodyear welt, stock tip. Regular \$5.00; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Patent Colt, Blucher cut, Goodyear welt, lace boot. Regular \$5.00; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Patent Colt, Blucher cut, "Dictator" last. Regular \$6.00; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Patent Colt Lace Boot, Blucher cut, kid lined, extension edge sole, "Jap" last, welted sole, military heel. Regular \$7.99; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Patent Colt Lace Boot, whole fox, Goodyear welt, "Kendall" last, most kid top, "Florsheimer" Shoe, Chicago. Regular \$5.50; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Patent Colt, Blucher cut, "Kendall" last, welted sole, "Florsheimer" Shoe. Regular \$6.50; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Patent Colt, button, whole fox, matt kind top, welted sole,

Men's Vici Kid, Blucher Cut Lace Boots, stock tip, Goodyear welted sole. Regular \$4.00; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Dongola Bais, circular fox, self tip. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Velour Calf Lace Boots, Goodyear welt, stocktip. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Velour Calf, Blucher Cut Lace Boots, circular fox, dull matt kid tops. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Men's Hockey Bais. Regular \$4.50; sale price \$2.50.

### All the Above at \$2.50 a Pair

### 25 Different Lines of Ladies' Oxfords and Shoes

Ranging in price up to \$6.50, will be offered at \$2.50 per pair, as follows:

Women's Vici Kid Patent Oxford, Goodyear welt, large eyelets, military heel, extension edge sole. Regular \$4.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Patent Colt, light sole, Blucher cut, large eyelets, Cuban heel, self tip, Oxford. Regular \$3.50; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Vici Kid Lace Boot, patent tip, welted sole, military heel. Regular \$4.50; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Vici Kid Oxford, fancy front, patent tip, Cuban heel, light sole. Regular \$4.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Vici Kid, hand turned, patent tip, military heel, Blucher cut. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Russia Calf Oxford, welted sole, military heel. Regular \$4.50; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Patent Colt Oxford, matt kid tip, Cuban heel, Blucher cut, welted sole. Regular \$4.50; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Vici Patent Kid Oxford, Cuban heel, turned sole. Regular \$5.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Tan Calf Oxford, military heel, welted sole. Regular \$2.75; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Vici Kid Oxford, welted sole, military heel, stock tip, box toe. Regular \$2.75; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Kid Lace Slipper, buttoned, hand turned sole, Louis XV. heel. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's turned sole Vici Kid Oxford, Louis XV. heel. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Kid Lace Boot, patent tip, light sole, military heel. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Vici Kid Lace Boot, patent tip, welted sole, military heel. Regular \$4.50; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Kid Lace Boot, Goodyear welt, military heel, stock and patent tip. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Vici Kid Lace Boot, low heel, medium sole, self and patent tip. Regular \$2.75; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Vici Kid Lace Boot, welted sole, whole foxed vamp, Cuban heel, patent tip. Regular \$4.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's hand turned Lace Boot, kid, Louis XV. heel. Regular \$6.50; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Kid Boot, welted sole, military heel, self tip. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Kid Boot, Goodyear welt, military heel. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's American turned sole Boots, patent tip, vici kid. Regular \$3.50; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Chocolate Vici Kid, turned sole, circular vamp, Blucher cut, Cuban heel boots. Regular \$4.50; sale price \$2.50.

Women's Turned Sole Oxford, Blucher cut. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's American Lace Boot, patent tip, Blucher cut, light sole. Regular \$3.50; sale price \$2.50.

Women's American Lace Boot, patent tip, medium sole, military heel. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Women's American Lace Boot, whole foxed, dull kid top, Cuban heel, patent tip, welted sole. Regular \$4.50; sale price \$2.50.

All the above will be sold at \$2.50 pair, making one of the best offers in boots we have ever made.

### Ladies' Oxfords and Boots at \$1.50

Ladies' Kid Oxford, light sole, stock tip, medium heel.

Women's White Canvas Oxfords, welted sole, Blucher cut, kid faced, box toe, military heel. Regular \$2.50.

Women's Dongola Lace Boots, patent tip, light sole, medium heel, circular fox vamp. Regular \$2.00.

Women's Light Sole, medium heel, circular fox vamp, patent tip, lace boots. Regular \$2.25.

Ladies' Chocolate Kid Lace Boots, Blucher cut, light sole, stock tip, medium heel. Regular \$2.50.

Women's Kid Lace Boots, patent tip, light sole, medium heel. Regular \$2.00.

### Ladies' Slippers

Regular \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$4.50. For \$2.50 pair, as follows:

Ladies' hand turned beaded vici kid 2-strap Slipper, Louis XV. heel. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Ladies' hand turned patent kid matt kid top, 4-strap Slipper, with Louis XV. heel. Regular \$4.00; sale price \$2.50.

Ladies' Vici Kid 3-strap beaded Slipper, hand turned sole, Louis XV. heel. Regular \$4.50; sale price \$2.50.

Ladies' Patent Vici Kid, hand turned, 4-strap Slipper, Louis XV. heel. Regular \$4.00; sale price \$2.50.

Ladies' hand turned, Vici Kid, Louis XV. heel. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

Ladies' Vici Kid, hand turned 3-strap Slipper, Louis XV. heel. Regular \$3.00; sale price \$2.50.

## Striking Reduction of All Cotton Goods

### Cotton Muslins

1,500 yards of Organdie Muslins. Regular 15c; sale price 10c yard.

10 yards Fancy Corded Muslin. Regular 25c; sale price 15c yard.

12 yards Figured Muslin. Regular 25c; sale price 15c yard.

16 pieces Mercerized Lawns; stripes with figures and spots. Regular 25c; sale price 15c yard.

Heilo Muslin with black spot. Regular 25c; sale price 15c yard.

Blue Muslin with Black Spot. Regular 25c; sale price 15c yard.

White Checked Organdies, floral designs. Regular 25c; sale price 15c yard.

Cotton Crepe Effects. White

grounds with black figures and spots. Regular 25c; sale price 15c yard.

Linens, colored grounds and stripe effects; a few of these were 50c, mostly 25c. All join the sale at 15c yard.

Flaked Linen for Summer Suitings. Colors, blue, fawn, grey and red. Regular 25c and 35c; sale price 15c yard.

A striking reduction of all our better Cotton Goods ranging in price in the usual way from 35c to 50c, and all our 50c Muslins go at 25c yard.

Fancy Muslins and Organdies. Fancy Cotton Voiles, blue flaked with spot, and black flaked with

spot. Regular 50c; sale price 25c yard.

Swiss Muslins. Were 50c. Go at 25c.

Also Silk Stripes in Muslins. Some Muslins were reduced from 75c to 50c, a little earlier in the season, but now they are marked 25c yard.

Linens Colored Voiles with fancy colored spots.

Mercerized Crepe. Colors, brown, navy, blue, cream, grey and blue. Regular 25c; sale price 15c yard.

Cream Spot Muslins. Regular 25c; sale price 10c yard.

Fancy Pique, Colors, pinks, reds, blue, green. Sale price 15c yard.

### Three Big Offerings in Gingham

About 2,000 yards at 5c. Regular 10c

About 2,000 yds. at 10c. Regular 15c

About 2,000 yds. at 15c. Regular 25c

Fancy Stripe Zephyr Gingham; red, blue, green. Regular 25c; sale price 15c.

Linens, one yard wide. Colors, fawn, blue, and white. Sale price 25c.

All Linens for Suitings. Regular 50c; sale price 25c yard.

### Boys' Clothing

For 3-piece Suits. Values \$3.50 to \$4.50. All sizes.

Boys' Norfolk Suits. Values \$3.50.

### Flannelettes—Fancy and Plain

About 13,000 yards at 85c. Regular price 125c.

About 3,000 yards at 10c. Regular price 15c.

About 3,000 yards at 15c. Regular price 25c.

2,000 yards Figured Flannelette. Sale price 65c yard.

2,000 yards Figured Flannelette. Sale price 9c yard.

Plain Flannelette. Colors, white, pink, blue and yellow. Sale price 7c yard.

Fine Soft Flannelette, 30 inches wide. Colors, white, pink and blue. Sale price 10c yard.

Striped Shirting Flannelette. Sale price 65c yard.

Flannelette one yard wide. Special for this sale at 11 cents yard.

### Boys' Outing Shirts

Boys' Gingham Shirts with collar attached. Sale price 15c.

Oxford Shirts with collar attached. Regular 50c; sale price 35c.

Striped Print Shirts with collar attached. Regular 50c; sale price 35c.

Six kinds of Shirts to be sold at 50c; all were 75c.

One of Brown Oatmeal Cloth.

One of White Duck.

One of Silk Stripe Cotton.

One of Flannel.

One of White Fancy Striped Satem.

One of Striped Flannel.

All were 75c; sale price 50c.

Starched Shirts, collar attached. Regular 50c; sale price 25c.

Starched Shirts, open front. Regular 75c; sale price 25c.

Boys' Striped Shirt Waists. Regular 50c; sale price 35c.

Striped Galatese Shirts. Regular 50c; sale price 35c.

Gingham Shirts. Regular 50c; sale price 35c.

Striped Cotton Shirts. Regular 50c; sale price 35c.

An odd lot of Ceylon Flannel Shirts. Regular \$1.00; sale price 50c.

White Duck Shirts. Sale price 50c.

Striped Cotton Shirts; dark colors. Regular 75c; sale price 50c.

Striped Cotton Shirts; light colors. Regular 75c; sale price 50c.

White Canvas, White Crepe and White Silk Finished Cotton Shirts. Sale price 75c.

Colored Negligee Shirts, two clearing lines, 50c and \$1.00. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.50.

### Men's and Boys' Clothing

The time for our great Suit Sale is here again. Because we have done great things in the past our customers may well expect great things at this sale. We will do at this sale just as we have done in former seasons, mark our stock so as to make a sure clearance before the new Fall Suits begin to arrive. The Sale Prices for Suits are \$6.75, \$11.75 and \$13.75. Regular prices \$10.00 to \$25.00.

During the past few years, we have been steadily increasing the quality and size of our stock, until now we have a stock of Suits second to none in Western Canada.

We have been able to make a more liberal reduction on the Suits for this reason: Owing to a strike in the factory where the suits are manufactured, about half of our Spring Stock was very late in arriving. The manufacturer helped us out with an extra discount, and making a sacrifice ourselves, and the maker making a sacrifice,

### Men's Socks

Black Cotton Socks. Regular 12 1/2c. Sale price 8c.

Regular 15c. Sale price 10c.

Regular 20c. Sale price 12 1/2c.

### Men's Underwear

Elastic Ribbed Cotton Vests and Drawers. Sale price 75c.

Oddments in Striped Shirts. Sale price 25c.

Striped Mercerized Shirts and Drawers. Sale price 50c.

### Books and Stationery Department

Our sensational July sale in this department, will include the following wonderful bargains:

STATIONERY SPECIALS.

130 packages, 5 quires each Ruled Note Paper. Regular 50c; sale price 25c package.

21 Packages, 5 quires each, Plan Imperial Parchment. Regular 50c; sale price 20c package.

35 Packages, 5 quires each, plain Ancient Priory. Regular 50c; sale price 25c package.

125 Packages Fine Linen Tablets. Regular 15c; sale price 2 for 15c.

56 Boxes Newcomb's Fine Linen Paper, 24 sheets and 24 envelopes. Regular 25c; sale price 15c.

BOOK SPECIALS.

250 volumes, Good Novels, which will include the following:

"Mosses From an Old Manse," by Hawthorne. Publisher's price 75c; sale price 25c.

### Wash Belts

(Rotunda.)

White Pique Belts, embroidered in pink, blue, green, black and white. Regular 15c; sale price 10c.

Black and White Wash Belts, all sizes. Regular 25c; sale price 10c.

White Shirred Wash Belts, featherbone shaped. Regular 25c; sale price 15c.

White Pique Belts with embroidered backs. Regular 25c; sale price 15c.

White embroidered Belts, colored binding. Regular 25c; sale price 15c.

White Pique Belts, fancy stitching, colored binding. Regular 35c; sale price 25c.

White Pique Belts, colored binding and fancy buttons. Regular 40c; sale price 25c.

## Whitewear

Children's Dresses and Corsets. Three prices in Corsets, 75c, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

We are continually adding new makes and shapes, which makes it necessary for a quick clearance of the makes that are to be discontinued. All Corsets to be cleared out are listed into three lots and prices, 75c, \$1.50 and \$2.50. Many of the \$2.50 Corsets were as high as \$12.50 per pair; also some numbers in Royal Worcester Corsets.

WHITE WEAR.

All White Wear tables will be carefully gone over, and all soiled garments will be still further reduced, although June White Sale prices were never lower, and from the present state of the market, are extremely low. Besides this, we have an important offering in Skirts, all new, fresh goods, priced as follows:

\$1.50 Skirts; sale price \$1.00.

\$2.50 Skirts; sale price \$1.50.

\$3.00 Skirts; sale price \$1.50.

(The above is a part of a special purchase.)

CHILDREN'S FINE WHITE LAWN DRESSES.

\$2.00 and \$2.25 value; for \$1.25.

\$3.50 values; for \$2.50.

\$4.00 values; for \$3.00.

Cotton Dresses, 25c.

Children's Cashmere Dresses, colored, trimmed with lace and braids, value \$1.25; sale price 90c.

Children's White Lawn Dresses, soiled, were all prices above \$2.00. For the sale \$1.00.

## RIBBONS

50 pieces of Fancy Silk Ribbon, 4 inches wide; sale price 10c yard.

38 pieces of Satin Spot Ribbon, 3/8 inches wide; sale price 15c yard.

40 pieces of Fancy Dresden Ribbon, 4 1/2 inches wide; sale price 15c yard.

15 pieces of Roman Stripe Silk Ribbon, 3 inches wide; sale price 15c yard.

50c 3 ribbon; sale price 25c yard.

12 pieces Dresden patterns.

## LACE COLLARS

A varied, mixed line at 50c each. Regular value 75c, and \$1.00 each.

WITH TRILLS ON BOTH SIDES. Regular \$4.50; sale price \$2.75.

SILK AND LACE CHEMISETTES. Regular \$1.00; sale price 50c.

LACE SCARVES. Regular \$2.50; sale price \$1.50.

LACE COLLARS. Regular up to \$2.50; sale price \$1.00.

BASEMENT.

Glass Tea Sets, including Butter Dish, Sugar, Spooner and Creamer. Regular 75c; sale price 50c.

Glass 7-inch Fruit Bowl on Stand. Regular 25c; sale price 15c.

Glass 8-inch Salad Bowl. Regular 15c; sale price 10c.

Glass 8c Water Tumblers, thin, plain or decorated. Regular \$1.00 dozen; sale price 60c.

Glass Salts and Peppers, very neat shape. Regular 15c pair; sale price 10c.

Colored Glass Water Sets, with 6 tumblers, large jug and tray. Special for the sale \$1.00.

Glass 14-inch Punch Bowls in Colonial Pattern. Regular \$1.75; sale price \$1.00.

Round Tin Graters for fine, medium or coarse grating; sale price 10c.

## Lace Department

ABOUT 600 YARDS AT 75c YARD.

White Silk Applique, 4 inches wide. Regular \$2.25 yard. Sale price 75c yard.

White and Cream Limerick Laces and Insertions, 3 to 12 inches wide. Regular \$1.50 yard; sale price 75c yard.

Wide Ecru Guipure Insertion. Regular \$2.25 yard; sale price 75c yard.

Black Silk Guipure Trimming. Regular \$1.50 yard; sale price 75c yard.

ABOUT 400 YARDS AT \$1.00 A YARD.

Cream Embroidery, Mull Insertion, 5 inches wide. Regular \$3.50 and \$5.00; sale price \$1.00 yard.

White Irish Lace Insertion. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00; sale price \$1.00 yard.

Cream Embroidered Insertion. Regular \$3.50; sale price \$1.00 yard.

White and Cream Embroidered Mull Insertion. Regular \$2.00 yard. Sale price \$1.00 yard.

Irish Lace Applique, suitable for Linen Dresses. Regular \$4.00 yard; sale price \$1.00 yard.

Wide Oriental Laces in Cream and White, 18 inches wide. Regular \$2.00 yard; sale price \$1.00 yard.

White and Cream Oriental Lace Insertion. Regular \$4.00 yard; sale price \$1.00 yard.

Very Fine Ecru Lace. Regular \$2.50 yard; sale price \$1.00 yard.

Ecru Guipure Medallions, 5 inches wide. Regular \$4.00 yard; sale price \$1.00 yard.

Cream Applique from 2 to 4 inches wide, very rich heavy pattern. Regular \$2.25 yard; sale price \$1.00 yard.

## SOAP SPECIALS

56 Boxes of Cleaver's Fine Toilet Soap (Magnolia). Regular 35c; sale price 15c box.

One lot of samples of extra fine quality Perfumed Soaps, made by the best manufacturers. Regular price 75c to \$2.00 per box.

These, owing to boxes being slightly soiled, we have decided to close out at the ridiculously low price of 20c per cake.

## Teneriffe Tea Covers

At Half Price.

\$5.50 values for \$2.75.

\$7.50 values for \$3.75.

\$7.50 values for \$3.75.

\$10.50 values for \$5.25.

TENERIFFE TRAY CLOTHS AND CENTRE PIECES

At Half Price.

\$3.00 values for \$1.50.

\$2.25 values for \$1.15.

\$2.50 values for \$1.25.

\$4.00 values for \$2.00.

\$5.75 values for \$2.85.

\$7.50 values for \$3.75.

\$20.00 values for \$10.00.

NIGHT DRESS BAGS IN BATTENBURG AND DRAWN WORK.

\$2.50 values for \$1.00.

## Women's Shirt Waists

Regular 50c and 75c; for this sale 25c.

Regular 85c and \$1.00; for this sale 50c.

Regular \$1.25; for this sale 75c.

Regular \$1.50; for this sale \$1.00.

Regular \$2.50; for this sale \$1.50.

## Silk Belts

Colored Silk Belts, featherbone shaped and fancy buckles. Regular 25c; sale price 15c.

Colored Silk Belts front and back buckle. Regular 50c; sale price 25c.

Taffeta Silk Belts, fancy buttons at back. Colors, navy, brown, red and green. Regular 35c; sale price 25c.

## Fancy Work Department

There seems to be an unusually good variety of bargains in this department.

200 Cushion Tops. Regular, 25c, 35c and 50c; sale price 15c.

Cushion Tops, Tinted Centre Pieces. Regular 75c; sale price 45c.

Centre Pieces, Battenburg Centre Pieces with red silk centres. Regular 50c; sale price 25c.

Tinted Centre Pieces of spotted Duck, for working. Regular \$1.25; sale price 75c.

300 Cushion Tops. Regular 50c. For this sale 25c.

Canvas Runners, Colors, cream, linen color, pink and fancy checks and stripes. Regular 75c; sale price 50c.

## Damask Linen Table Covers

At a Great Reduction.

\$3.00 and \$3.50 values for \$1.75.

\$4.25 and \$4.50 values for \$2.50.

\$6.50 and \$7.50 values for \$3.75.

## Remnants

White and Cream Guipure All-over Lace. Regular up to \$1.50 yard; sale price 75c yard.

White Valenciennes All-over Lace; Sale price 50c yard.

Fine All-over Lace in black, 42 inches wide, suitable for dresses. Regular \$1.50 yard; sale price 75c yard.

White and Cream Oriental All-over Lace. Sale price 75c yard.

White, Cream and Ecru Heavy Guipure, All-over Lace. Sale price 75c yard.

Fine Black All-over Lace, 18 in. wide, Maltese pattern. Regular \$2.50 yard; sale price \$1.00 yard.

White, Ecru and Cream Oriental All-over Lace. Regular \$2.50 yard. Sale price \$1.00 yard.

## Remnants

Short ends of All-over Lace from half to one and a-half yards in length, values from \$1.00 to \$7.50 yard, will be sold at less than half price.

VALENCIENNES LACE at special prices, 2c, 3c, and 5c per yard.

## Remnants

The following are list passengers dead: Barwick, Walter, of Cassier, Louis, of Crosslita, Frederick York.

Elphicke, Mrs. C. W. Harding, Dudley Street, New York.

Hitchcock, Mrs. L. Park West, New York.

Holmes, Miss A. 275 street, New York.

King, Rev. E. L. T. Koch, Frank W. McDonald, John E. McMeekin, C. F. N. Phippen, C. A. Torrey, Sentell, Mrs. E. Sentell, Miss Gertrude Sentell, Charles E. Smith, Mrs. Wall Ohio.

Smith, Miss Eleanor Smith, Gerard Street, Waite, Mrs. Lillian avenue, New York.

The following secondengers are dead: Goppinger, Lewis, Keeley, Julia, address Thompson, W. H. table.

The following are passengers injured: All York city; Critchell, Cairo, Ill.; Griswold, Fred; Hopsbainable; M., New York city; town, Pa.; Koch, Mill town, Pa.

The following secondengers were injured: B. dress unobtainable; Canadian.

King, Rev. E. L. was pastor of the Anglican church, Toronto, was a professor, He was a native and had been in C. years.

Pipon, C. A., of the agent of the Aron, where he had shipping and financial years. He was 53 leaves a few days ago. Barwick, Walter a was one of the lead bar and won part of the Bate Des Chate committee of the 1899. He was a Liberal member of the He was called to was a partner of Aylessworth, Moss and a King's counsel, daughter of the late Chicago.

Had Clear reached Plymouth at night, and half was a tender along with passengers for England, planned to embark baggage decided to remain aboard. It was a rough night, and the run across fear. The run across was pleasant. The partings when the person transferred to which waited them landing, where the made up.

The train consisted press engine, three coaches and one car, and a buffet. The passengers were and at 11.30 the express was given a clear way on the run of 23 miles which the express takes an average of 30 minutes.

Driver Robins quit

Vol. 36.

EXPRESS WR... ON ENG...

TWENTY-SEVEN PE... WERE INST...

Rev. E. L. King and Both of Toronto, Victim

Salisbury, Eng. Ju a mad passenger over the western railway, the press, carrying for steamer New York's Plymouth to London, track just after pass here at 1.57 o'clock manly to death twenty-three passengers from New York June the trainmen. Beside death came speedily were injured, some of The late hour of the rival at Plymouth s She carried more than London, but many of travel comfortably in preference to the Plymouth, and the across the country. Had made a faster roster of the dead a have been larger.

The De

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